

## The Influence of Economic Growth on Regional Original Revenue in Jayapura City, 2014–2023

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Iqbal, M., Ester, A., Indah, R., Urip, T. P., study analyzes the effect of economic Rusanti, A., & Kbarek, M. (2025). The growth on Regional Original Revenue in influence of economic growth on regional Jayapura City during the period 2014–2023 original revenue in Jayapura City, 2014– using a quantitative approach. The 2023. *Journal of International Conference* research applied classical assumption Proceedings, 8(2), 205–215.

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### ABSTRACT

Economic growth plays an important role in strengthening local fiscal capacity, particularly through Regional Original Revenue, which reflects the financial independence of local governments. This Iqbal, M., Ester, A., Indah, R., Urip, T. P., study analyzes the effect of economic Rusanti, A., & Kbarek, M. (2025). The growth on Regional Original Revenue in influence of economic growth on regional Jayapura City during the period 2014–2023 original revenue in Jayapura City, 2014– using a quantitative approach. The 2023. *Journal of International Conference* research applied classical assumption Proceedings, 8(2), 205–215. The results indicate that the model meets all statistical assumptions, ensuring its validity for interpretation. The analysis reveals a positive and significant relationship between economic growth and Regional Original Revenue, supported by a t-test significance of 0.001, which is less than the 0.05 criterion. The coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ) is 0.752, showing that 75.2% of the variation in Regional Original Revenue is explained by economic growth, while 24.8% is influenced by other factors. The study concludes that sustained economic growth is crucial for strengthening fiscal independence in Jayapura City.

**Keywords:** Economic Growth; Fiscal Autonomy; Local Government Revenue; Regional Development; Regional Original Revenue

## INTRODUCTION

The financial independence of local governments is an important indicator of regional development. It demonstrates the extent of a region's capacity to finance economic development and public services from its autonomous revenue and expenditure framework. One of the key measures of fiscal capacity is Regional Original Revenue, which reflects both the efficiency of local financial management and the level of community participation in supporting regional development. Fiscal policy plays a significant role in driving economic growth ([Sanggrangbano et al., 2024](#))

In Indonesia, the implementation of fiscal decentralization, particularly following the enactment of Law No. 23 of 2014, emphasizes the importance of strengthening local government autonomy through effective financial management. Regional Original Revenue is derived from regional taxes, user charges, returns from regionally owned enterprises, and other legitimate sources as stipulated by law. For example, revenue from user charges has shown consistently low to very low levels, which has been associated with negative economic growth ([Mansim, et al., 2024](#))

Jayapura City, as the capital of Papua Province, relies heavily on Regional Original Revenue to support its development activities. Over the past decade, Jayapura has experienced revenue fluctuations ([Papua Provincial Government, 2025](#)). For instance, revenue increased significantly between 2017 and 2018 but declined sharply in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic before recovering in the following years. These dynamics highlight the vulnerability of local fiscal capacity to external shocks and emphasize the importance of sustainable economic growth supported by well-targeted government policies ([Rumawir, 2019](#))

Economic growth is widely considered a key driver of Regional Original Revenue. According to [Sukirno \(2012\)](#), economic growth reflects an increase in production capacity and overall economic performance, which in turn enhances the ability of local governments to generate revenue. However, previous studies show mixed findings. Some confirm a significant positive effect of economic growth on Regional Original Revenue ([Purba & Manurung, 2023](#)), while others find no direct effect ([Suwandika & Yasa, 2015](#)). This inconsistency indicates a research gap that requires further investigation.

In light of this context, the study aims to explore how economic growth influences Regional Original Revenue in Jayapura City across the 2014–2023 period. The findings are expected to contribute theoretically by enriching the literature on fiscal decentralization and practically by providing insights for policymakers to strengthen original government financial independence.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Economic Growth

Widely recognized as a fundamental measure, economic growth reflects both the economic performance and developmental stage of a country ([Sukirno, 2012](#)). Economic growth denotes the expansion of a nation's productive capacity to generate goods and services, which ultimately enhances living standards. [Tarigan \(2012\)](#) defines economic growth as a process of increasing regional income through value-added activities in production sectors, involving land, capital, labor, and technology.

Economic growth is closely related to economic development, although the two are conceptually distinct. Growth refers to quantitative increases in output and income, while development also involves structural transformation, modernization of sectors, and Economic growth is a fundamental indicator of a country's economic performance and progress (Sukirno, 2012). Economic growth denotes the expansion of a nation's productive capacity to generate goods and services, which ultimately enhances living standards. Sanguinet & Rodríguez-Puello (2022) defines it as a process of increasing regional income through value-added activities in various production sectors, supported by land, capital, labor, and technology.

Although often used interchangeably, growth and development are conceptually distinct. Economic growth refers to a quantitative increase in output and income, while economic development also involves structural transformation, modernization, and equitable income distribution.

Economic growth is determined by a combination of interrelated factors, including natural resources, human capital, capital accumulation, technological progress, and social systems. Natural resources such as land, climate, forests, fisheries, and mineral wealth play a particularly important role in the early stages of economic development by providing the basic inputs for production. In addition, population size and the quality of the labor force directly influence productivity and output, as investments in education and training enhance human capital and support long-term economic growth. Capital accumulation, through physical investment and technological innovation, further increases production efficiency and drives sustained improvements in productivity. Moreover, social systems and cultural values, including attitudes toward work, savings, and innovation, can either accelerate or hinder the process of economic growth.

Various economic theories offer different perspectives on how these factors interact to shape growth. Classical economic thought, as articulated by Adam Smith, emphasizes the roles of land, capital, labor, and technology as the core determinants of economic expansion, while also cautioning against diminishing returns when resource availability fails to keep pace with population growth. In contrast, the Solow–Swan growth model identifies capital and labor as important inputs but underscores technological progress as the primary driver of sustainable long-term growth. Schumpeterian growth theory, meanwhile, highlights entrepreneurship and innovation as the central engines of economic development, arguing that creative destruction and continuous innovation are essential for maintaining economic dynamism.

### **Regional Original Revenue**

Regional Original Revenue represents the financial capacity of local governments to fund development independently. According to Law No. 1 of 2022, its sources include regional taxes, user charges, returns from regional enterprises, and other legitimate local revenues. Yimenu (2023), emphasizes that Regional Original Revenue serves as a measure of the success of decentralization and regional autonomy.

A higher level of Regional Original Revenue indicates stronger fiscal independence and community participation in financing development, while low revenue reflects dependence on intergovernmental transfers. Beyond its fiscal role, Regional Original Revenue serves as a critical instrument for financing public services, infrastructure, and administrative functions of local governments. Its effective management requires transparency, accountability, and alignment with local development priorities.

### **Empirical Studies**

Existing empirical studies examining the relationship between economic growth and Regional Original Revenue (ROR) report mixed and sometimes contradictory findings. Several studies suggest a positive association between economic growth and revenue performance at the regional level. For instance, [Purba and Manurung \(2023\)](#) found that economic growth positively influenced regional revenue in Pematangsiantar, although the effect was not consistently statistically significant. Similarly, [Sisilia and Harsono \(2021\)](#) demonstrated that Regional Original Revenue, in conjunction with fiscal transfers, had a significant impact on economic growth in Malang. [Chandradiandi and Curry \(2024\)](#) further reported that economic growth and capital expenditure contributed positively to regional revenue in Surabaya, while income inequality exerted a negative effect. Evidence from East Java also supports this relationship, as [Syahroni and Ardhiarisca \(2023\)](#) showed that economic growth significantly affected Regional Original Revenue across districts during the 2020 to 2021 period. In line with these findings, [Tajuddin and Kessi \(2024\)](#) confirmed that economic growth and regional government expenditure had a positive and significant influence on revenue generation in Makassar.

In contrast, other empirical evidence challenges the robustness of this relationship. [Suwandika and Yasa \(2015\)](#) found no significant effect of economic growth on Regional Original Revenue, indicating that economic expansion alone may not automatically translate into higher regional revenue. This divergence suggests that additional factors such as fiscal policy design, governance quality, and institutional capacity may play an intervening or moderating role in shaping the effectiveness of economic growth in enhancing regional revenue performance.

### **Research Gap**

The variation in empirical findings indicates that the influence of economic growth on Regional Original Revenue may depend on regional characteristics, governance quality, and external shocks. For Jayapura City, research remains limited, particularly covering the period 2014–2023, which includes the significant disruption of the COVID-19 pandemic. The present study attempts to bridge this gap through an investigation of the association between economic growth and Regional Original Revenue in Jayapura.

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

This study adopts a quantitative research approach to evaluate the influence of economic growth on Regional Original Revenue (ROR) in Jayapura City during the period 2014 to 2023. The analysis focuses on examining the statistical relationship between economic growth as the independent variable and Regional Original Revenue as the dependent variable.

The study relies on secondary data obtained from official government publications. Data on economic growth are sourced from the Central Bureau of Statistics of Papua Province, which provides annual Gross Regional Domestic Product figures calculated at constant prices. Meanwhile, data on Regional Original Revenue are collected from the Regional Revenue Agency of Jayapura City, which publishes annual reports on realized local revenue.

Economic growth is measured using the annual growth rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product at constant prices in Jayapura City. Regional Original Revenue is measured by the total annual revenue realized from regional taxes, user charges, the management of regionally owned assets, and other lawful sources of local income.

Data collection was conducted using a documentation technique by reviewing, recording, and compiling relevant data from statistical reports and official government documents. The data analysis was carried out in several stages. First, classical assumption tests were conducted to ensure the validity of the regression model, including tests for normality to examine the distribution of residuals, autocorrelation to identify potential correlations among error terms across time periods, and heteroscedasticity to assess the consistency of residual variance.

Subsequently, a simple linear regression analysis was employed to examine the effect of economic growth on Regional Original Revenue. The regression model is specified as  $Y = \alpha + \beta X + e$ , where  $Y$  represents Regional Original Revenue,  $X$  denotes economic growth,  $\alpha$  is the constant,  $\beta$  is the regression coefficient, and  $e$  is the error term. Hypothesis testing using the  $t$  test was then applied to determine whether economic growth has a statistically significant influence on Regional Original Revenue. In addition, the coefficient of determination was calculated to assess the proportion of variation in Regional Original Revenue that can be explained by economic growth.

All statistical analyses were performed using SPSS software, and the results serve as the basis for interpreting the relationship between economic growth and Regional Original Revenue in Jayapura City.

## RESULTS

In the context of this study, the measurement of Regional Original Revenue in Jayapura City is based on regional financial reports, which include four primary components: Regional Taxes, Regional Retributions, Proceeds generated from the Management of Regionally-Owned Assets, and Other Authorized Regional Revenues. The table that follows presents data on Economic Growth and ROR in Jayapura City for the 2014–2023 period.

**Table 1.** The Development of Economic Growth and Regional Original Revenue in Jayapura City, 2014–2023 (in Billion Rupiah)

Tahun	Economic Growth (X)	Regional Original Revenue (Y)
2014	Rp16.746,77	Rp147,10
2015	Rp18.166,64	Rp152,63
2016	Rp19.480,40	Rp164,83
2017	Rp20.652,97	Rp176,67
2018	Rp21.778,32	Rp243,86
2019	Rp22.857,30	Rp235,15
2020	Rp22.117,78	Rp173,77
2021	Rp22.818,57	Rp250,67
2022	Rp23.702,18	Rp300,12
2023	Rp24.775,40	Rp267,96

Source: [Statistics Indonesia of Jayapura City and SIKD Portal \(2025\)](https://www.bps.go.id), [Ministry of Finance, \(2025\)](https://www.bappenas.go.id).

The descriptive statistics indicate that economic growth and Regional Original Revenue in Jayapura City fluctuated during 2014–2023. Economic growth reached its highest level in 2021 at 44 percent and its lowest in 2020 at -26.2 percent due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Similarly, Regional Original Revenue increased from IDR 147.10 billion in 2014 to a peak of IDR 300.12 billion in 2022, before slightly declining to IDR 267.96 billion in 2023. These findings suggest that while economic growth generally supports the increase in Regional Original Revenue, the relationship is not always proportional,

particularly when sectoral slowdowns occur. Strengthening trade, manufacturing, construction, and service sectors is therefore crucial to ensure sustainable local revenue growth.

Overall, the data confirm that economic growth tends to be followed by increases in Regional Original Revenue. However, in 2019 and 2020, Regional Original Revenue declined despite continued economic growth, suggesting that Gross Regional Domestic Product does not always align with local revenue performance, particularly during sectoral slowdowns or disruptions such as the pandemic. To ensure sustainable revenue growth, the Jayapura City government needs to optimize key sectors such as trade, manufacturing, and construction, while strengthening the tertiary sector as the largest contributor to the regional economy.

### Normality Test

In regression analysis, the normality test is employed to examine whether model residuals are distributed normally, a key assumption to ensure the robustness of the results. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is one of the standard approaches applied, with interpretation based on the significance level (Asymp. Sig). Residuals are regarded as normally distributed when the value exceeds 0.05, whereas values below 0.05 imply a deviation from the normality assumption.

**Table 2.** Normality test (Kolmogorov-Smirnov test)

Variable	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	K-S Statistic	Sig. (2-tailed)
Regression Residuals	10	0.0000	27.07	0.124	0.200

Source: Processed Data, 2025

The Kolmogorov Smirnov test produced a significance value of 0.200, which exceeds the 0.05 level of significance. This result indicates that the residuals of the regression model are normally distributed, thereby confirming that the normality assumption is satisfied.

### Autocorrelation Test

The presence of autocorrelation in the regression model was assessed using the autocorrelation test. The interpretation of this test is based on the probability value, where a value greater than 0.05 indicates that the regression model is free from autocorrelation, while a value lower than 0.05 suggests the existence of autocorrelation among the residuals. In addition, the Durbin Watson statistic was used to support the evaluation. If the Durbin Watson value lies between the lower bound and four minus the lower bound, the model indicates no autocorrelation. Similarly, if the Durbin Watson value falls between the upper bound and four minus the upper bound, the regression model can also be concluded to be free from autocorrelation.

**Table 3.** Autocorrelation test (Durbin Watson)

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.867 <sup>a</sup>	.752	.721	28.70747	2.094

Source: Processed Data, 2025

The Durbin-Watson statistic was 2.094, which falls within the accepted range between the lower and upper critical values. This outcome demonstrates that the regression model is free from autocorrelation, meaning that the residuals are independent across time periods.

**Heteroscedasticity Test**

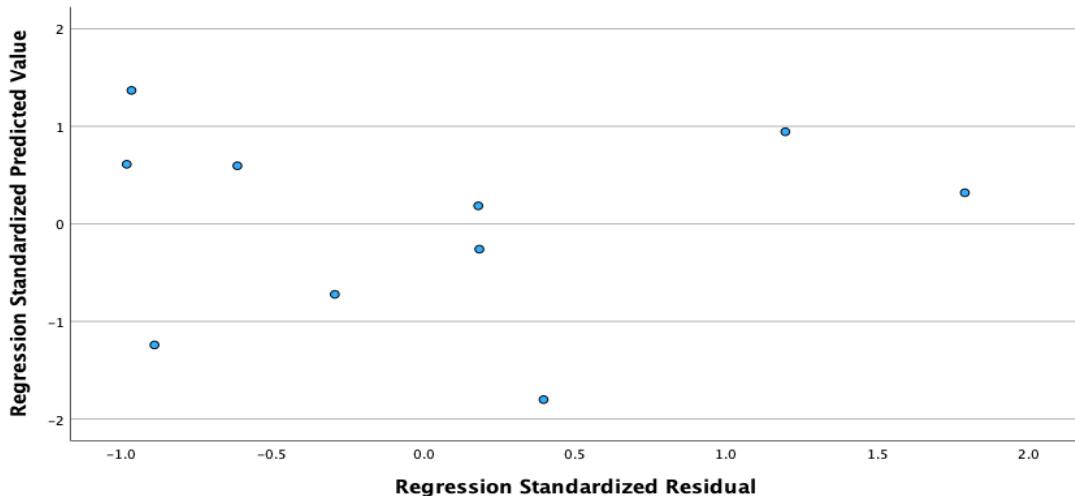
Heteroskedasticity testing serves to assess whether regression residuals are uniformly distributed. In an appropriately specified model, residual variance should be homogeneous across the range of independent variables (X) in relation to the dependent variable (Y). The Glejser procedure is employed, with interpretation based on the significance value: if *Sig.* > 0.05, the model is free from heteroskedasticity, while *Sig.* < 0.05 indicates the occurrence of heteroskedasticity.

**Tabel 4.** Heteroscedasticity test

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-value	Sig.
Constant	-9.084	49.545	-0.183	0.859
Economic Growth (X)	0.001	0.002	0.205	0.570

Source: Processed Data, 2025

The significance value is 0.570, which is greater than 0.05. This indicates that there is no evidence of heteroskedasticity in the regression model.

**Table 5.** Scatter Plot Heteroskedastisitas test

Source: Processed Data, 2025

The scatterplot shows a data distribution that is relatively random and dispersed, indicating that there is no evidence of heteroskedasticity.

**Simple Linear Regression Analysis**

The simple regression analysis in this test was conducted to examine the extent to which economic growth (X) affects Regional Original Revenue (Y).

**Table 6.** Simple Linear Regression Test

Variable	Coefficient ( $\beta$ )	Std. Error	Beta	t-value	Sig.
Constant	-185.430	81.006	–	-2.289	0.051
Economic Growth (X)	0.019	0.004	0.867	4.928	0.001

Source: Processed Data, 2025

The following regression model was estimated:

$$Y = + \beta X + e$$

$$Y = -185.430 + 0.019X + e$$

Where:

Y = Regional Original Revenue  
X = Economic Growth  
a = Constant  
 $\beta$  = Regression Coefficient  
e = Error Term

The coefficient for economic growth ( $\beta = 0.019$ ) with a significance level of 0.001 ( $<0.05$ ) indicates that economic growth exerts a positive and statistically significant effect on Regional Original Revenue in Jayapura City.

### **Hypothesis Testing (T Test)**

The decision-making process relies on the significance value: when  $\text{Sig.} < 0.05$ , the independent variable is considered to have a significant partial influence; when  $\text{Sig.} > 0.05$ , the null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) is accepted and the alternative hypothesis ( $H_a$ ) is rejected, signifying no significant partial effect.

As indicated in Table 6, the findings demonstrate that economic growth (X) significantly influences Regional Original Revenue (Y) in Jayapura City. This is confirmed by a significance value of less than 0.001, which necessitates rejecting  $H_0$  and accepting  $H_a$ .

### **Coefficient of Determination ( $R^2$ )**

This value represents the model's explanatory capacity regarding the observed variability of the dependent variable.

**Table 7. Coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ )**

Model	R	$R^2$	Adj. $R^2$	Std. Error	Durbin-Watson
1	0.867	0.752	0.721	28.71	2.094

Source: Processed Data, 2025

The  $R^2$  value of 0.752 implies that 75.2% of the variation in Regional Original Revenue is explained by economic growth, while the remaining 24.8% is attributed to other factors such as fiscal policies, investment, and tax management efficiency.

## **DISCUSSION**

The results of the simple linear regression analysis indicate that economic growth exerts a positive and statistically significant influence on Regional Original Revenue in Jayapura City during the period 2014 to 2023. An increase of one unit in economic growth is associated with an increase of 0.019 billion Rupiah in Regional Original Revenue. The t test result shows a significance value of 0.001, which is lower than the 0.05 significance level, leading to the rejection of the null hypothesis and the acceptance of the alternative hypothesis. This finding confirms that economic growth has a meaningful impact on Regional Original Revenue in Jayapura City.

The coefficient of determination is 0.752, indicating that 75.2 percent of the variation in Regional Original Revenue can be explained by economic growth, while the remaining 24.8 percent is influenced by other factors not included in the model. These factors may include regional fiscal policies, the effectiveness of tax administration, and regional investment performance, as noted by [Purba and Manurung \(2023\)](#). The findings of this study are consistent with those of [Purba and Manurung \(2023\)](#), who reported a positive and significant effect of economic growth on Regional Original Revenue, particularly through increases in tax and retribution revenues. However, the results differ from those of [Suwandika and Yasa \(2015\)](#), who found no significant effect of economic growth on

Regional Original Revenue, suggesting that variations in regional economic structures and sectoral contributions to Gross Regional Domestic Product may explain these differences.

In Jayapura City, economic growth is reflected in the expansion of Gross Regional Domestic Product, while Regional Original Revenue is derived from four main components, namely regional taxes, regional retributions, income from the management of separated regional assets, and other legitimate sources of regional income. Among these components, regional taxes represent the largest contribution to Regional Original Revenue and are strongly influenced by growth in the tertiary sector. For instance, in 2018, economic growth reached 21,778.32 billion Rupiah, accompanied by an increase in regional tax revenue from 138.80 billion Rupiah in 2017 to 162.56 billion Rupiah in 2018. This pattern supports [Sukirno \(2012\)](#), who emphasizes the importance of trade and service sector expansion in strengthening urban tax revenue.

Regional retributions exhibited noticeable fluctuations over the study period. Revenue from this source declined from 18.32 billion Rupiah in 2019 to 16.02 billion Rupiah in 2020 as a result of reduced economic activity in the trade and service sectors during the COVID 19 pandemic. This decline reflects Schumpeter's perspective on economic contractions, which emphasizes that disruptions in economic activity can temporarily weaken revenue generation. Meanwhile, income derived from separated regional assets and other legitimate sources of Regional Original Revenue contributed relatively smaller shares, although these components showed significant volatility. For example, other legitimate Regional Original Revenue increased to 53.13 billion Rupiah in 2018 before declining to 28.85 billion Rupiah in 2020, indicating sensitivity to broader macroeconomic conditions.

Overall, the findings confirm that economic growth plays a crucial role in enhancing Regional Original Revenue in Jayapura City, particularly through the expansion of the tertiary sector and the strengthening of regional tax revenues. These results highlight the importance of targeted economic development strategies and effective fiscal policies to ensure that economic growth translates into sustainable improvements in regional revenue performance.

## CONCLUSION

The findings demonstrate that economic growth has a positive and statistically significant influence on Regional Original Revenue in Jayapura City during the period 2014 to 2023. The significance value of 0.001 indicates that the null hypothesis is rejected, confirming the existence of a meaningful relationship between economic growth and Regional Original Revenue. Furthermore, the coefficient of determination of 0.752 indicates that economic growth explains 75.2 percent of the variation in Regional Original Revenue, while the remaining 24.8 percent is influenced by other factors, including regional fiscal policies, investment performance, and the effectiveness of tax management.

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### DECLARATION OF CONFLICTING INTERESTS

The authors have declared no potential conflicts of interest concerning the study, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

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