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Original Article

Analysis of the Impact of Changes in Economic Structure on the Welfare of the Community of Bali Province

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Abstract: *Regional economic development is part of the national development implementation that is carried out in a region. Structural change is the main characteristic of development through the process of accumulation, namely allocation and distribution. It is the result of the intertwining of supply effects with demand effects in relation to increases in income. The demand for the tourism industry has resulted in changes in the economic structure of Bali Province. This research discusses the impact of changes in economic structure, income inequality and employment opportunities on community welfare in Bali Province. The research results show that changes in economic structure, income inequality and employment opportunities have no impact on the welfare of the people in Bali Province. These results need to be addressed with strategic steps in responding to changes in the economic structure so that community welfare can be improved.*

Keywords: *changes in economic structure, social welfare, income inequality.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Community welfare is the main goal of economic development in a region. Therefore, the development process is always directed to achieve high and continuous economic activity. This is done because indicators of the realization of a prosperous society can be seen from increasing economic growth and equal distribution of income. Besides that, better development will be created if it is supported by local governments who have the capacity to effectively manage their regional resources. This shows that Indonesia's geographical conditions, which consist of many islands, will be a major obstacle to equitable development and improving people's welfare. Therefore, the implementation of regional autonomy policies is an important breakthrough for creating a prosperous society (Febriani, 2020).

Regional economic development is part of the implementation of national development carried out in a region. Benchmarks for economic development can be determined based on the level of production structure and *employment*. Regional development aims to increase economic growth, increase regional competitiveness, and reduce inequality between regions where strategic and quality regional development can improve people's lives. Development is a process of increasing per capita income, namely the rate of increase in GRDP (Gross Regional Domestic Product) in a particular year exceeding the rate of population increase, or the development of gross regional domestic product that occurs in a country accompanied by the modernization of the economic structure (Lestari, 2019).

Economic development, which aims to improve people's welfare, includes changes in the economic structure, such as a transformation or structural change in the economy as a whole. Changes in economic structure can have an influence. Structural changes can be seen as shifts in terms of investment accumulation or capital formation. Structural change is the main characteristic of development through the process of accumulation, namely allocation and distribution. Structural changes are the result of the intertwining of *supply effects* with *demand effects* in relation to increases in income. This has an impact on income differences between regions because they have comparative advantages. The indicator used to identify the economic structure of a region is the distribution of the GDP sector. Bali Province has a comparative advantage in the tourism industry, so the sector directly related to tourism, namely the tertiary sector, makes the most dominant contribution to the economic structure. Demand for the tourism industry has resulted in changes in the economic structure in Bali Province (Putri, 2021).

Economic growth is often associated with human development. Economic growth is closely related to the increase in goods and services produced by society. Hence, the increasing number of goods and services produced has a positive impact on society's welfare by increasing the quality of its human resources. With quality human capital, it is believed that economic performance will also be better. Investment in human capital (education, skills, health) can increase productivity, and the population's economy also increases. Human capital, which includes knowledge that is carried out regularly, can have a positive effect on economic growth. There is a reciprocal relationship between human resource development and economic growth. First, the role of the government allocation function to improve human development is a function of total public sector expenditure, how much public sector expenditure is allocated to the human development sector, and how this expenditure is allocated. The role of public expenditure allocation by the government plays a very important role in human development. Second, increasing human capital, increasing productivity, and the ability to adapt and use technology in production and adapt to changes in capacity will ultimately encourage the economy of a region and increase economic growth (Amrizal, 2022).

The human development gap is a condition that shows an imbalance in the formation of basic human capabilities and the utilization of these capabilities in human life. Efforts to accelerate the pace of human development in a country can be achieved by equalizing income distribution and allocating public spending in the health and education sectors. The quality of human resources has a significant influence on development. An educated, healthy and productive society will increase public consumption and expenditure so that regional economic growth improves and gaps between regions become narrower (Pandiangan, 2021). So, it can be stated that there is a development gap that humans can cause inequality in income and employment opportunities in each region. If these two conditions are not addressed with equal distribution of human development, they will result in a decline in community welfare.

According to Todaro in Yasa (2007), The degree of social welfare is determined by the interplay between shifts in the economic framework and the pattern of labor absorption. Suppose the reduction in the agriculture sector's GDP contribution is accompanied by an equivalent or quicker fall in employment within the agricultural sector. In that case, shifts in the economic structure from the agricultural to the industrial and service sectors won't create issues. However, in the case of emerging economies, the shift in the economy from the agricultural to the non-agricultural sectors is happening more quickly than the workforce is changing.

The changes in economic structure that occurred in Indonesia from traditional to modern have a mediating role between employment and community welfare. Employment can affect welfare through changes in economic structure. In line with research conducted by Hokum (2014), it is stated that community welfare is influenced by changing factors in economic structure and employment. Structural changes have an impact on changes in the employment structure. In general, a mismatch between economic development and labor absorption will lead to weaknesses in the labor demand and supply system. The increase in the workforce that occurs every year in Indonesia must be absorbed as much as possible on a regular basis, paying attention to increasing overall worker productivity. The increase in economic activity in various sectors also has a direct or indirect influence on people's welfare through absorption.

Structural change can be seen as a shift in terms of investment accumulation or capital formation. Structural change is the main characteristic of development through the process of accumulation, namely allocation and distribution. Structural changes are the result of the intertwining of *supply effects* with *demand effects* in relation to increases in income. This has an impact on income differences between regions because they have comparative advantages. The indicator used to identify the economic structure of a region is the sectoral distribution of GRDP. Bali Province has a comparative advantage in the tourism industry, so the sector directly related to tourism, namely the tertiary sector, makes the most dominant contribution to the economic structure. Demand for the tourism industry has resulted in changes in the economic structure of Bali Province.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A) Theory of Economic Growth and Economic Development

Development can be interpreted as a process of dynamic and continuous improvement of a society or social system that brings changes and improvements in conditions from a simple pattern to a more advanced level. In the meantime, economic growth is described as a process that, over time, results in a population's real per capita income rising along with institutional advancements (Arsyad, 2010). Gratitude Long-term economic growth is a process that steadily raises society's per capita income (Sukirno, 2015:11).

A shift in economic growth that affects how a region's economy is structured is known as economic development. Activities done in a region or area to raise the standard of life and economics of its citizens are another definition of economic development (Mushoffa, 2009). Economic development, as defined by Suparmoko (2012, p. 5), is the endeavor to raise a country's standard of life, which is frequently gauged by the amount of real income per capita. Thus, raising productivity is just as important as raising real income in the context of economic progress. Broadly speaking, the availability or utilization of natural and human resources, the degree of technology, market dynamics, the structure of the financial system, and the mindset of the output itself all influence the level of output at any given moment. In fact, many other factors influence the determination of high and low national income. These factors are related to each other, and this relationship does not only occur in a certain period of time. According to Todaro (2011), economic growth is a multifaceted process that includes significant structural and social changes, as well as the reduction and eventual eradication of poverty, income disparity, and unemployment within the framework of economic expansion. In other words, economic growth is a component of economic development and serves as a gauge for the latter's effectiveness.

Suparmoko (2012, p.6) states that regional economic development is a process, where in this process there are various elements. In order for economic development to run as well as possible, it is necessary to know how the forces and factors that determine economic development work. So, economic development not only describes the course of economic development but also analyzes the cause and effect relationships of these development factors. Economic development is not enough just to be descriptive; it is also important to seek answers to the question of "why" economic development occurs. So, a theory of economic development is needed to understand cause-and-effect relationships.

B) Theory of Economic Structural Change

The idea of development goals in regard to geographic advantages and regional characteristics, as well as different economic policy initiatives that encourage higher investment activity, hold the key to effective rapid economic development (Steven et al., 2001). According to Jhingan (2004:46), revenue shifts from the primary to the secondary and finally, tertiary sectors are the first steps toward altering the economic structure. The extensive expansion of non-agricultural industries is linked to changes in the economic structure to the point where the agriculture sector is unquestionably contracting.

The significant contribution that each sector makes to the GDP or national income typically indicates changes in the economic structure. Primary, secondary, and tertiary economic structure shifts are the general ones (Nehen, 2012:258). A region's economy will eventually undergo structural changes, moving from an initial reliance on the agricultural sector to the industrial and service sectors. This will result in a shift in labor demand away from the rural agricultural sector to the urban industrial sector, reducing the contribution of agriculture. The agricultural sector has a significant role in promoting regional economic development, as demonstrated by Daryanto (2003) and Uphoff (1999), particularly in district regions that are vulnerable to changes in the financial system.

C) Income Inequality Theory

Differences in financial security between the rich and the poor can be understood as reflected in gaps or inequalities in income distribution, as evidenced by income differences (Baldwin, 1986). In emerging nations, the large returns effect and the limited spread impact lead to inequality in the distribution of income (Jhingan, 1999). One regular occurrence in a region's economic activities is inequality or discrepancies between regions. This happens as a result of variations in each region's demographic makeup and natural resource content. Because of this variation, a region's capacity to promote development is also unique. Thus, the words "developed regions" and "underdeveloped regions" are typically used to describe each region (Sjafrizal, 2012).

Since variations in production variables and available resources produce discrepancies between locations, Kuncoro (2006) defines inequality as the relative level of living throughout society. This disparity results in different levels of development and economic distribution throughout the regions, creating disparities in welfare. According to Simon Kuznet (1955), income distribution will deteriorate during the early phases of economic expansion but will improve along with income equality during the later stages. The term "inverted-U" Kuznets curve refers to this finding that was made because of changes in the income distribution over time or longitudinal variables. Sukirno (2006) states that income distribution is essentially a notion that talks about how each individual or household in society receives their share of the money. The notions of absolute inequality and relative inequality are the two basic ideas behind measuring income distribution. According to Sukirno (2006), absolute inequality refers to the idea of assessing inequality using metrics that have an absolute value. Comparing the overall income obtained by society as a whole with the income received by an individual or group of individuals is how relative inequality is calculated to measure inequality in the distribution of income (Sukirno, 2006).

There are two models of inequality, namely the theory according to Harrod Domar and the theory according to Neo-classics. These two theories give a special role to the role of capital, which can be represented by investment activities that are invested in an area to attract capital to the area. This will clearly affect the ability of each region to grow and will also create differences in the ability to generate income. Investments are considered more profitable if allocated to areas that are capable of generating large returns in a relatively short period. Market mechanisms will actually cause inequality, where relatively developed regions will grow faster while less developed regions will experience relatively slow growth. This causes income inequality to emerge between regions, so planning and policies are needed to direct investment allocation towards a more balanced economic progress in all regions of the country (Sjafrizal, 2012).

D) Employment Theory

According to Law No. 13 of 2003, labor is every person who is able to do work to produce goods and/or services to meet their own needs and those of the community. The concept and definition of the working-age population, according to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), are those who, based on their age group, can be expected to work. In Indonesia, the age limit of 15 years is used as the limit for someone who is considered able to start working. So, the working-age population is the population aged 15 years and over.

The workforce and the non-labor force are the two sizable categories into which the working-age population is split. Residents of working age (15 years and above) who continue their education, take care of the household, or engage in activities other than personal ones are considered non-labor force residents. In the meantime, those in the working age group (15 years and older) who are employed or who have a job but are momentarily jobless make up the workforce. Work is defined by BPS (2016) as any economic activity performed for at least one hour (uninterrupted) over the previous week by an individual with the goal of earning or assisting in the acquisition of revenue or profit. These activities consist of a pattern of unpaid labor performed to support commercial or economic endeavors. In the meantime, there are four categories of unemployed people: (a) jobless and seeking employment; (b) jobless and starting a business; (c) jobless and not seeking employment because they believe it is unattainable to find employment; and (d) jobless and employed but not yet beginning work.

In aggregate, the number of working people published in BPS publications is often used as an indication of the extent of employment opportunities. In employment studies, employment opportunities are often used as a reference for labor demand (Arfida in Aprillia, 2014). The amount of people that a corporation can hire is known as its job opportunities.

If there are enough jobs to go around and the number of workers available is balanced, then this job opportunity will accept all workers. Employment is any agency or company activity in which an individual works or has previously worked (BPS, 2017). Changes that occur in the economy result in job opportunities changing from time to time. This is in accordance with the concept in economics that the demand for labor is a derived demand from people's demand for goods and services in the economy. Therefore, the increase in entrepreneurs' demand for labor depends on the increase in consumer demand for the goods they produce. If the economy develops, labor absorption will also increase. So economic growth can have a positive influence on employment opportunities and labor productivity (Simanjuntak, 2005).

E) Welfare Theory

The economic sector is one of the most important sectors for measuring the welfare of a country. A country can be considered prosperous; one way it can be seen is through the country's economic growth figures. Generally speaking, the nation can be considered prosperous if economic growth statistics are good, and vice versa (Arjawa, 2016). According to Law Number 9 of 2011 Concerning Social Welfare, social welfare is a requirement to meet people's material, spiritual, and social requirements in order for them to be able to live respectable lives, grow as individuals, and perform their societal roles.

Community welfare, according to Todaro and Stephen C. Smith (2006), is a gauge of how well community development is achieving a better quality of life. This includes, first, raising capabilities and distributing basic needs like food, housing, health care, and protection equally; second, raising living standards and income levels; third, paying more attention to culture and human values; and, finally, expanding the economic sphere and social options available to people and countries.

According to Ismail et al. (2015), the existence of welfare is closely linked to an individual's ideology and life values, making it an abstract term. Welfare must be connected to the country's philosophy of life in addition to being understood as a gauge of material accessibility. Welfare is not only the goal of individual individuals but also the goal of a group of individuals gathered in a country, so two types of welfare emerge: individual welfare and community welfare. Individual welfare is the welfare felt by each person as an individual, while societal welfare is the welfare felt by all people as a whole.

Welfare can be seen from two sides: individual welfare and social welfare. Individual well-being is a way of linking well-being with objective choices for personal life. Social welfare is a way of linking welfare with objective social choices obtained by adding up the satisfaction of all individuals in society (Badrudin, 2012).

In Strauss et al. (2004), Lokshin and Ravallion state that there are two ways to view welfare: objective welfare and subjective welfare. Numerous facets of life, such as work, economic activity, degree of freedom, zeal for life, and leisure, can be characterized by subjective well-being. According to Milligan et al. (2006), objective welfare is the degree of well-being of people or social groups that is averaged using certain benchmarks, such as social, economic, or other metrics. According to Suwandi (2006), happiness and contentment are the metrics used to quantify an individual's subjective well-being.

Social welfare theory and economic welfare theory make up the two main categories of the theory of social welfare (Albert and Robin, 1999). Three categories of social welfare theory exist the new contractarian approach, neoclassical welfare theory, and traditional utilitarian welfare theory. The traditional utilitarian perspective places a strong emphasis on satisfaction or pleasure (utility). It is possible to compare different subjective experiences of pleasure on a quantitative level. The idea is for each person to try to raise their degree of happiness as much as they can.

Suasih (2016) divides welfare theories into three main categories: new contractarian approach, classical utilitarian welfare theory, and traditional welfare theory. According to the traditional utilitarian perspective, one can quantify and enhance one's level of happiness. An individual's primary goal should be to maximize their degree of welfare, but society's primary goal should be to maximize the welfare of the collective. According to the neoclassical utility theory method, every individual's pleasure determines the welfare function. Welfare theory evolved as a result, and a new contractarian perspective appeared that highlighted the existence of the greatest amount of freedom in a person's life and the idea that people would use that freedom to pursue their ideas of services and products without hindrance.

F) Research methods

This research uses secondary data collected and processed from the Bali Province Central Statistics Agency. The data in question is data about changes in economic structure, income inequality, employment opportunities and community welfare in Bali Province. The observation period was from 1991 to 2022, so observations were carried out for 32 years. Data testing uses the *Structural Equational Model - Partial Least Square* (SEM PLS) method.

No	Researcher / Year	Research Title	Research Methods	Research Results
1	Alexandra Hukom (JEKT) / 20 14	Employment Relations and Changes in Economic Structure on Community Welfare	Linear Regression Analysis	Analyzing the relationship between changes in employment, changes in economic structure, and social welfare in Indonesia using the Sobel test approach. This article shows that changes in employment in the capitalist (non-agricultural) sector have a positive impact on societal welfare through changes in economic structure.
2	Wiwin Indrayanti (Ecodomica Journal) / 20 20	Factors that Influence Community Welfare in Riau Province	This research uses a panel data regression method with secondary data from 2008-2017	This article aims to analyze the factors that influence people's welfare in Riau Province, such as poverty levels, open unemployment rates, per capita expenditure, and economic growth. This article uses a panel data regression method with data from 11 districts/cities in Riau Province in 2008-2017. This article finds that the poverty level has a negative effect, and per capita expenditure has a positive effect on people's welfare. At the same time, the unemployment rate and economic growth are not significant.
3	Qurratul A'yun Nailufarh balance Economics, Business, Management and Accounting Journal Th. VII No. 12 Jan 2010	People's Economic Welfare: Between Hope and Reality	Descriptive Analysis	This article discusses inequality in the distribution of wealth, inequality in geographical areas, the gap between economic and social sectors, and inequality between industrial centers and agricultural areas in Indonesia. This article also criticizes government policies that pay little attention to the economic welfare of the people and provides several suggestions for improving the economic welfare of the people.
4	Anisa Fatmawati1, Deden Dinar Iskandar (JDEP), 2014	Analysis of Changes in Central Java's Economic Structure	Input-output analysis	During the period time 2000 to 2013, there was a change in the structure of Central Java's economy, which is shown by changes in the visualization *economic landscape.* In 2000, there was a shift from sector industry other shifted to sector trading in 2004. From the sector, trading shifted to the sector industry of refining oil in 2008. Then

				_ from the sector industry, refining oil shifted to the sector industry in 2013. Changes _ This indicates that change influences the sector economy or the role of sectors important for the economy from 2000 to _ 2013. Changes in structure economy Enough drastic change is seen from the contribution of change to the sector output economy, change in sector superiority, and relevance to the intersectoral economy.
5	I Nyoman Mahendra Yasa, 2007.	The Influence of Changes in Economic Structure on Sectoral Labor Absorption Structure and Community Welfare in Bali Province	The data used is secondary data in the form of time series data for the period 1998-2005—analysis tool: Path Analysis.	Simultaneously, changes in economic structure based on the formation of sectoral added value have a direct effect on the structure of labor absorption but have an indirect effect on social welfare through the structure of labor absorption.
6	Arif Rahman Hakim, 2017.	Changes in Economic Structure and Job Opportunities in Indonesia (Input Output Analysis)	Analysis Tools: Input-Output	The contribution of the agricultural sector tended to decrease in 2005 compared to 1995; The contribution of the manufacturing and service sectors tended to increase in 2005 compared to 1995; and the agricultural sector's employment multiplier is still the largest compared to other sectors even though it shows a downward trend.
7	Budi Kurniawan, 2011	Structural Transformation of the Indonesian Economy within the Input-Output Model Framework 1971-2008	Analysis Tools: Input-Output	Changes in the share of labor did not accompany the shift in GDP structure, so the structural transformation of the Indonesian economy was not as good as other developing countries. The development of the workforce structure in Indonesia shows an unusual pattern and is contrary to the theory of workforce development. A review of the level of labor productivity justifies the conclusion of what is happening that, in fact, the workforce that shifted from the agricultural sector did not shift to sectors with higher productivity.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Data testing results from 1991 to 2022 so that observations were made for 32 years in this study, as shown in Figure 1 below.

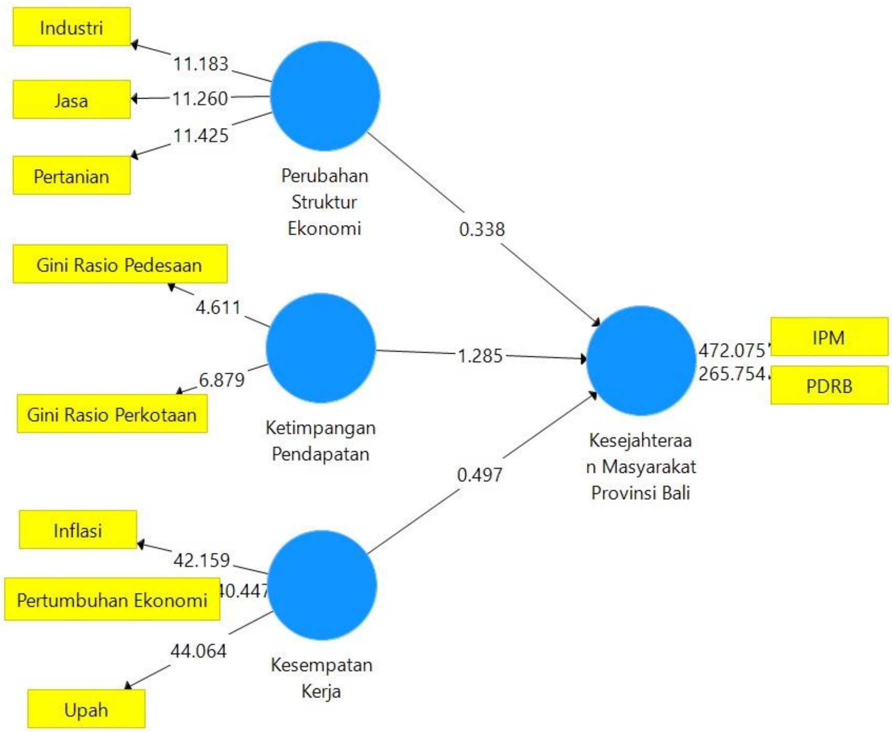

Figure 1: Data Analysis Results

A) The Influence of Changes in Economic Structure on Community Welfare in Bali Province

The test results produced a *t - value coefficient* of 0.338, which means it is smaller than 1.96. So, it can be stated that changes in the economic structure have no impact on the welfare of the people in Bali Province. The changes in economic structure that occurred from the traditional to the modern sector based on the test results still have not had a positive impact on improving the welfare of the people in Bali Province.

According to Hokum (2014), the success of economic development can be seen in society's per capita income, which continues to increase continuously over a long period of time and is accompanied by structural changes in the economy. Thus, economic development is not just a problem with production increases, but there are also changes in the production structure and allocation of inputs to various economic sectors. Research data shows that there are three sectors in the economic structure of Bali Province. The sectors in question are agriculture, industry and services. Based on the test results, these three sectors have not been able to encourage improvements in community welfare.

The development process requires appropriate and sustainable strategy or planning. Development planning is the initial stage in the development process before development implementation occurs. Planning is a continuous process to identify priorities that should be accomplished in a better way through phases involving different elements in resource allocation with the ultimate goal of enhancing the welfare of the social community in the environment/region/territory inside a specific time frame. One indicator of economic development is to look at the performance or work productivity of the sectors that make up the economy so that development priorities can be determined (Kristriantono, 2022).

Kristriantono's statement (2022) shows that the lack of impact of changes in the economic structure on the welfare of the people in Bali Province could be due to weak planning. Changes in the economic structure that occurred were not anticipated with proper planning, so the community could not feel the positive impact of these changes. The change in economic structure from traditional to modern actually marginalized people who were previously involved in traditional economic structures. These marginalized communities are those who struggle in the agricultural sector. Agriculture, which is starting to be abandoned by shifting to the industrial sector and tourism services, is receiving less attention, so it is actually becoming a burden on development in the Province of Bali.

According to Todaro in Yasa (2007), if the reduction in the agricultural sector's share of the GRDP is accompanied by a faster fall in employment within the agricultural sector, the shift in the economy's structure from the agricultural to the service and industrial sectors will not be problematic. The absorption of labor from the agricultural sector is directed towards the industrial and service sectors. The real situation that occurs is just the opposite. Workers from the agricultural sector cannot be absorbed into the industrial and tourism services sectors in Bali Province. This happens because the qualifications of workers from the agricultural sector are still unable to meet the qualifications of workers in the industrial and tourism services sectors.

B) The Influence of Income Inequality on Community Welfare in Bali Province

The test results produce a t-value coefficient of 1.285, which means it is smaller than 1.96. So, it can be stated that income inequality has no impact on the welfare of the people in Bali Province. The income inequality that occurred in Bali Province from 1991 to 2022 has proven not to affect the welfare of the people in Bali Province.

Income inequality between people with high incomes and people with low incomes is a reality that occurs in society today. Income inequality is a classic problem and can be found anywhere. Therefore, inequality in income distribution cannot be eliminated; it can only be reduced to a level acceptable to a particular social system in order to maintain the harmony of the system in its growth process. Subottina (2006) states that high inequality reduces groups of people with access to several things, such as land and education, thereby reducing productivity, which in turn will reduce economic growth. High inequality also threatens the socio-economic stability of society because more and more people are dissatisfied with their economic status, which makes it difficult to reach political agreements between groups with high incomes and groups with low incomes.

The positive influence of inequality on welfare is also explained by Todaro (2006), where there is a positive correlation between a person's level of education and his lifetime income. This correlation can be seen in graduates of upper-level schools (high schools and universities), where incomes are several hundred percent higher than those who just graduated from elementary school or less. This is due to income level being influenced by the level of education. It is clear that income inequality will get worse, considering that students who come from low-income families and are high earners have a much greater chance of continuing their education and reaching the highest level. Increasing prosperity as measured by HDI can be achieved through a growth economy as a necessary condition and equitable development as a sufficient condition because, with equitable development, there is a guarantee that all residents can enjoy the results of development (Badrudin, 2012).

C) The Influence of Job Opportunities on Community Welfare in Bali Province

The test results produced a t - value coefficient of 0.497, which means it is smaller than 1.96. So, it can be stated that employment opportunities have no impact on the welfare of the people in Bali Province. These results indicate that the job opportunities available from 1991 to 2022 are still unable to have an impact on the welfare of the people in Bali Province.

In encouraging economic development, employment is a fundamental aspect of human life because it includes a social dimension and economics, so one of the targets in development is directed at the expansion of employment opportunities and the creation of new jobs in number and balanced and adequate quality. This is aimed at absorbing the additional workforce entering the job market every year. Expanding employment opportunities is not only important from an economic perspective but also socially. Apart from creating new jobs, expanding employment opportunities will also increase people's income. This will indirectly reduce the possibility of social problems occurring in people's lives. Experience shows that many social upheavals, such as crime, are caused by high levels of unemployment. To anticipate this, every development effort carried out is always directed at expanding employment and business opportunities.

In a way that job openings may or may not have been filled, employment opportunities are opportunities established as a result of specific economic developments. Esmara (in Lapian, 2013) defines job opportunities as the quantity of individuals who are employed or have secured employment. The employment options in the area increase with the number of persons employed. In order for the working population to receive income—which is a necessary component of a prosperous society as demonstrated by the United Nations Development Program's Human Development Index, or HDI—it is hoped that a large number of employment opportunities will be able to absorb the workforce. It has created a measure of human welfare that, depending on certain criteria, can demonstrate the advancement of humankind since 1990.

IV. CONCLUSION

Discussion of the results of this research has produced conclusions as stated below.

1) Changes in the economic structure do not affect the welfare of the people in Bali Province. Based on research results, changes in the economic structure that occurred from the traditional to the modern sector have not yet had a positive impact on improving the welfare of the people in Bali Province.
2) Income inequality does not affect the welfare of the people in Bali Province. The income inequality that occurred in Bali Province from 1991 to 2022 has proven not to affect the welfare of the people in Bali Province.

3) Job opportunities do not affect the welfare of the people in Bali Province. These results indicate that the job opportunities available from 1991 to 2022 are still unable to have an impact on the welfare of the people in Bali Province.

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