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The Influence of Regional Expenditure, Labor, and the Poor on South Sulawesi's GDP

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Abstract
This study is a study that aims to determine the influence of regional spending, labor, and the poor on South Sulawesi's GDP simultaneously and partially. This study is a quantitative research using secondary data from the last 10 years of time series with BPS data sources. The results of the study show that simultaneously shows that there is an influence simultaneously or together where the variables X1 (regional spending), X2 (labor), and X3 (poor population) on Y (GDP) of South Sulawesi Province. In a partial test based on the significance value that has a significant influence, only the X2 variable (labor), while the other variables, namely X1 (regional spending) and X3 (poor population), do not have a significant influence. For the results of the partial test based on the calculation value and the table, it was concluded that X1 had no effect, which meant that the increase in the regional expenditure variable did not affect the increase in the GDP of South Sulawesi Province, then for the X2 variable had a positive effect, which meant that the increase in the labor variable would affect the increase in the GDP of South Sulawesi Province and for the X3 variable had a negative effect, which meant that the increase in the poor variable could affect the decrease in the GDP of Sulawesi Province South.

Abstrak
Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian yang bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh belanja daerah, tenaga kerja, masyarakat miskin, terhadap PDRB Sulawesi Selatan secara serentak dan parsial. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan menggunakan data deret waktu sekunder selama 10 tahun terakhir dengan sumber data BPS. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa secara bersamaan menunjukkan bahwa terdapat pengaruh simultan atau gabungan dimana variabel X1 (belanja daerah), X2 (tenaga kerja), dan X3 (penduduk miskin) pada Y (PDRB) Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan. Uji parsial berdasarkan nilai signifikansi yang memiliki pengaruh signifikan hanya variabel X2 (tenaga kerja), sedangkan variabel lainnya yaitu X1 (pengeluaran daerah) dan X3 (penduduk miskin) tidak memiliki pengaruh yang signifikan. Untuk hasil uji parsial berdasarkan nilai perhitungan dan tabel disimpulkan bahwa X1 tidak berpengaruh, yang berarti bahwa peningkatan variabel belanja daerah tidak mempengaruhi kenaikan PDRB Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan, maka untuk variabel X2 memiliki efek positif, yang berarti bahwa peningkatan variabel tenaga kerja akan mempengaruhi kenaikan PDRB Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan dan untuk variabel X3 memiliki efek negatif, yang berarti bahwa peningkatan variabel penduduk miskin dapat mempengaruhi penurunan PDRB Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan.

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1. Introduction

Increasing economic growth in various regions in Indonesia has become a top priority in order to achieve equitable community welfare. Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) is one of the important indicators that reflects the economic performance of a region. South Sulawesi, as one of the provinces with a significant economic growth rate, is an interesting region to study further. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), South Sulawesi has experienced a significant increase in GDP in recent years, but it is accompanied by problems in the distribution of regional spending, employment, and the high number of poor people. It is important for every local government to make policies that are basically policies that will have a positive impact on the community, especially in terms of economic improvement, high economic improvement certainly reflects that the community is experiencing an increase in the level of welfare.

An increase in the production capacity of the economy, which is shown in the increase in national income, is considered economic growth. With high economic growth, national development targets can definitely be achieved (Nugraha et al., 2022). Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) is income generated through goods and services from all economic activities in a region during a certain period. A higher level of GDP in an area indicates the level of community acceptance in that region, so a higher level of GDP can be considered a general picture of the level of welfare of the people in that region. . Regions that have experienced an increase in GDP show that the local community is experiencing economic changes that trigger an increase in demand for goods and services so that producers must certainly be able to meet the needs of the community. (Wayan Wenagama et al., 2024)

Basically, every region certainly wants to be able to increase the production of goods and services as a step to meet the needs of the community, but sometimes the obstacle is how the economic condition of the community itself is. Improving human welfare is the goal of Indonesia's development policy in Fahrudin Ramli et al., 2022. This is what the government always does so that what is the goal of national development can be achieved so that the welfare of the community as a whole can experience a high enough increase so that it is able to get out of the poverty line. The development of regional economic development today is inseparable from the implementation of the regional autonomy government system, namely the existence of independence for regions to increase the progress of their regions through all the potentials that exist in the region (Suhendi & Ismadiyanti Purwaning Astuti, 2023) (Rajab & Subur, 2024).

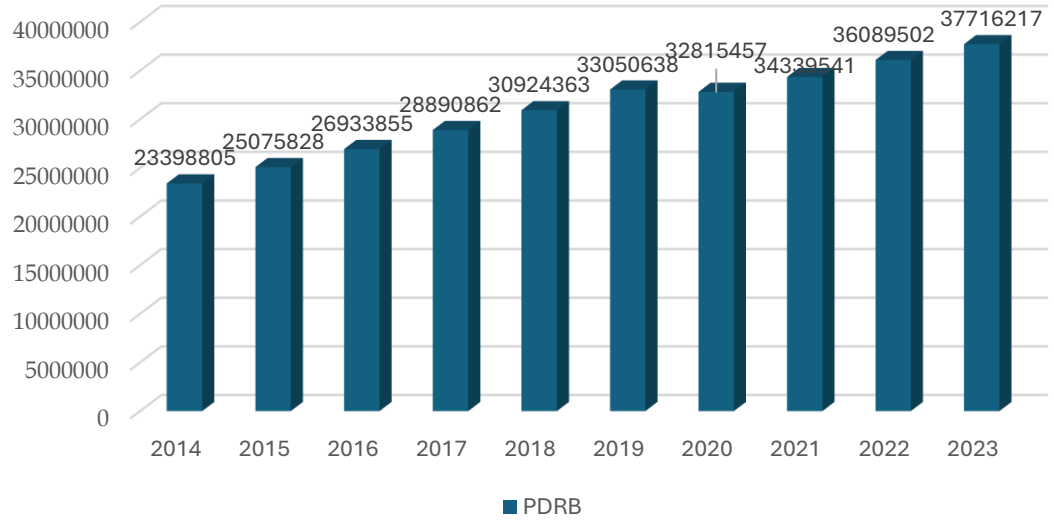

Figure 1. GDP on the basis of Constant Price Prov. South Sulawesi 2014-2023 (Billion Rupiah)
Source: BPS, 2024.

Based on graph 1 above, it can be explained that the GDP of ADHK South Sulawesi Province from 2014-2023 has always increased, this shows that there is an increase in demand for the needs

of goods and services desired by the community, which encourages the government to also be able to meet the increase through the provision of the needs of the community. The increase in ADHK's GDP shows that the community is experiencing an increase in demand for goods and services, which cannot be separated from the efforts of the local government which always encourages various policies that can affect the income level of the community from various sectors.

The increase in government spending every year is expected to improve people's welfare and reduce poverty Almost every region in Indonesia is currently still difficult to solve complex poverty problems, even though the Government continues to implement policies to overcome poverty. So important is government spending or government spending for the community that it is hoped that large spending can have an impact in reducing the level of poverty in society. According to Keynesian theory, government spending must be greater than private investment and private spending if we want to stimulate economic development in the near future. As is known, fiscal policy is expected to help overcome economic inequality and poor development in Riana & Khafid, 2022). (Supratiyoningsih & Yuliarmi, 2022). (Sari & Novianti, 2024) (Suhendi & Ismadiyanti Purwaning Astuti, 2023)

Employment as an economic driver is also important. The number of productive workers can increase a country's economic output, but it is necessary to further review how the distribution and quality of the labor force affect GDP. If you look at the role of labor in GDP, it certainly plays a very important role because the more people who have jobs, the more people have income to meet their needs, so that it will encourage other sectors to meet these needs, which can not only meet basic needs but can also meet secondary and even tertiary needs. The increase in income will have an impact on the number of working population. The increase in the income of the population depends heavily on the fulfillment of the necessities of a decent life (the ability to buy something). (Setiawati, 2017)

Poverty affects every country, both developed and developing, but the impact is greater in developing countries than in developed countries, as seen in Indonesia. Likewise, the poverty level in South Sulawesi is another challenge in accelerating economic growth. Overcoming interrelated problems such as high unemployment, inadequate education, poor health care, and other problems is an important part of poverty alleviation (Lavenia et al., 2023). Poverty has indeed become a problem in a serious way for every region in Indonesia, including South Sulawesi Province, why poverty is considered a problem that must be overcome properly because, this poverty can result in various new problems because Poor people will have difficulty in meeting their basic needs, eating nutritious food, health problems will even have an impact on the level of education.

The government must deal with or at least reduce poverty because it has become a serious problem, with the hope that the development that has been carried out by the government is expected to reduce the poverty rate, but poverty remains a sustainable problem (Sudiana & Sudiana, 2015). Furthermore, poverty is seen from the perspective of welfare as the opposite of prosperity and welfare (Sumiyarti, 2022) . Poverty is a fairly serious problem in human development. (Handayani & Woyanti, 2021) From the various results of the opinions presented, poverty is the most important and fundamental thing for every region to be completed or overcome because the greater poverty will have an impact on the purchasing power of the people themselves.

According to BPS (2022), although South Sulawesi is experiencing stable economic growth, the number of poor people is still quite high, which shows that there is inequality in the distribution of development results. Therefore, further research is needed to understand the extent of the interaction between regional spending, labor, and the poor in influencing GDP in South Sulawesi. Despite the positive GDP growth trend in South Sulawesi, there are still economic problems, especially related to the distribution of regional spending, poverty, and labor. This is the basis for the author to conduct this research.

Based on the above background, the purpose of this study is to determine the influence of regional spending, labor, and the poor, on the GDP of South Sulawesi simultaneously and partially

2. Literature Review

2.1. Regional Spending

According to Law Number 33 of 2004, Regional Expenditure is all Regional obligations that are recognized as a reduction in the value of net worth in the period of the relevant fiscal year. One of the ways local governments make development policies is by regional spending. Regional expenditure is used to finance the implementation of government functions and duties owned by provinces, districts, or cities, These functions include mandatory duties and non-mandatory duties. choices and responsibilities related to certain parts or fields that can be carried out by the central government and local governments simultaneously or given to local governments. The government has an allocative role in increasing economic growth and community welfare. To do this, the government must make policies to allocate regional spending to certain sectors that can increase economic growth and further improve people's welfare. (Tajudin, 2023) (Dana et al., 2024) (Deswantoro et al., 2017)

Regional spending is basically not only a routine expenditure that must be issued by the government, but it is hoped that the expenditure carried out can certainly have an economic impact on the community, because the government also has an obligation to be directly involved in helping the community in improving their welfare. Various regional expenditures carried out by the government can involve the community through independent empowerment through the provision of business opportunities or directly involved in various government activities themselves.

2.2. Workforce

The workforce has an understanding of the number of people who are and are ready to work and the quality of the work provided. According to Law No. 13 of 2003 concerning Manpower, labor is any person who has the ability to do work to produce goods and or services both for personal and community needs. Labor is people who are already working or looking for a job and are doing additional tasks such as school and taking care of the household. Labor force is the number of working people (aged 15 to 64 years) or the entire population in a country who have the ability to produce goods and services if their labor is needed and if they want to participate in such production (BPS, 2015). (Setiawati, 2017)

In economic activities, the main for the production of goods and services, labor is one part of the production factors, so its role is very important. In addition to labor as part of the production of goods and services, labor is also part of the community that earns income that can be used to meet the needs of themselves and their families. The higher the people who have jobs, the greater the level of income of the people which will certainly have an impact on their consumption which will encourage to increase the production capacity of goods and services.

2.3. Poor Population

The poor are a group of people who have limitations in meeting basic needs such as food, clothing, board, education, and health care. They are often trapped in a cycle of poverty that makes it difficult for them to achieve a decent quality of life and better economic opportunities. Poverty is when a person is unable to meet their basic needs to live a worthwhile life. Limited food sufficiency, quality of health and education services, and low quality of life of the population are some of the signs of poverty. Meanwhile, according to one of the important problems that often arise in human life is poverty. Therefore, people whose average monthly per capita expenditure is below the poverty line are referred to as poor (Lavenia et al., 2023) (Wati, 2015) (Ningrum & Nuryadin, 2021)

People who have low incomes and are categorized as poor will have an impact on low purchasing power, so that the level of production of goods and services will change, of course, if this goes on for a long time, poverty is not only about low expenditure but can also affect the level of production which can result in a reduction in production factors.

2.4. Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP)

The amount of added value of goods and services produced by all economic activities in all regions in a given period is called gross domestic product (GDP), which is defined in that year. (Tajudin, 2023) . In its calculation, GDP is calculated using two prices, namely GDP on the basis of constant prices (ADHK) and GDP on the basis of prevailing prices (ADHB). According to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is defined as the sum of the added value of all business units in a region, the cost or total final goods and services produced by all economic units in a region or region. (Yudistira Dama et al., 2016).

GDP (Gross Regional Domestic Product) is an economic indicator that describes the total value of goods and services produced by a region in a certain period of time, usually in one year. GDP is used to measure the level of economic growth and productivity at the regional level, such as provinces or districts/cities in Indonesia. Through this GDP, the government strives to always increase because if the region experiences an increase in the value of GDP every year, it can be concluded that the region is experiencing excellent economic growth and is able to improve the welfare of its people.

Thus, GDP is one of the important instruments for the government and stakeholders in determining the right policies for sustainable economic growth and equitable distribution of community welfare.

3. Method

This study is a quantitative research using secondary data *from the* last 10 years of time series with BPS data sources. Data processing uses SPSS with a multiple linear regression model which must meet several classical assumptions so that the regression results can be interpreted properly and in accordance with the OLS (Ordinary Least Squares) method. These classical assumptions include multicollinearity tests, heteroscedasticity tests, autocorrelation tests, and normality tests. After the classical assumption test is met, then multiple linear regression analysis can be performed.

1) Multiple Linear Regression

Multiple linear regression, the regression ratio is:

$$Y = \alpha + b1\ X1 + b2\ X2 + b3\ X3 + e$$

Information:

Y	= GDP of South Sulawesi Province
X1	= Regional Spending
X2	= Labor
X3	= poor populatio
b1, b2, b3	= Regression coefficient of each independent variable

2) Determination Coefficient Test (R2)

The Coefficient of Determination analysis is used to find out how much the percentage of independent variables contribute to the dependent variable. The greater the value

3) F-Stats Test

The F test or regression coefficient simultaneously, which is to find out the influence of independent variables simultaneously on dependent variables whether the influence is significant or not

4) T-statistical test

The t-test was carried out to determine the influence of the independent variable partially on the dependent variable, whether the influence was significant or not

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Multicollinearity Test

Based on the data processing that has been carried out, the results of the classical assumption test by the mulitcollinearity test can be obtained as follows:

Table 1. results of the Mulitcollinearity Test

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Mr.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	BRIGHT
1	(Constant)	-6908768.201	29501053.274		-.234	.823		
	X1	5.174E-005	.000	.048	.462	.660	.908	1.101
	X2	12.219	1.634	.926	7.475	.000	.650	1.538
	X3	-12.762	32.295	-.049	-.395	.706	.660	1.516

a. Dependent Variable: Y

To find out whether or not multilinearity symptoms occur, it can be seen in table 1 above. From the results of the data processing, the tolerance value on the X1 variable was greater than 0.10, namely 0.908, and the VIF value obtained was 1.101, which was smaller than 10.00, indicating that the X1 variable did not have multicollinearity symptoms. For the X2 variable, a tolerance value greater than 0.10 was obtained, namely 0.650, and also a VIF value obtained of 1.538, which was smaller than 10.00, indicating that the X2 variable did not have symptoms of multicollinearity. For variable X3, a tolerance value of 0.660 was obtained which was greater than 0.10 and a VIF value of 1.516 which was smaller than 10.00 so that it could be concluded that there were no symptoms of multicollinearity in variable X3, so it could be concluded that there were no symptoms of multicollinearity.

4.2. Heteroscedasticity Test

Based on the data processing that has been carried out, the results of the classical assumption test by heteroscedasticity test can be obtained as follows:

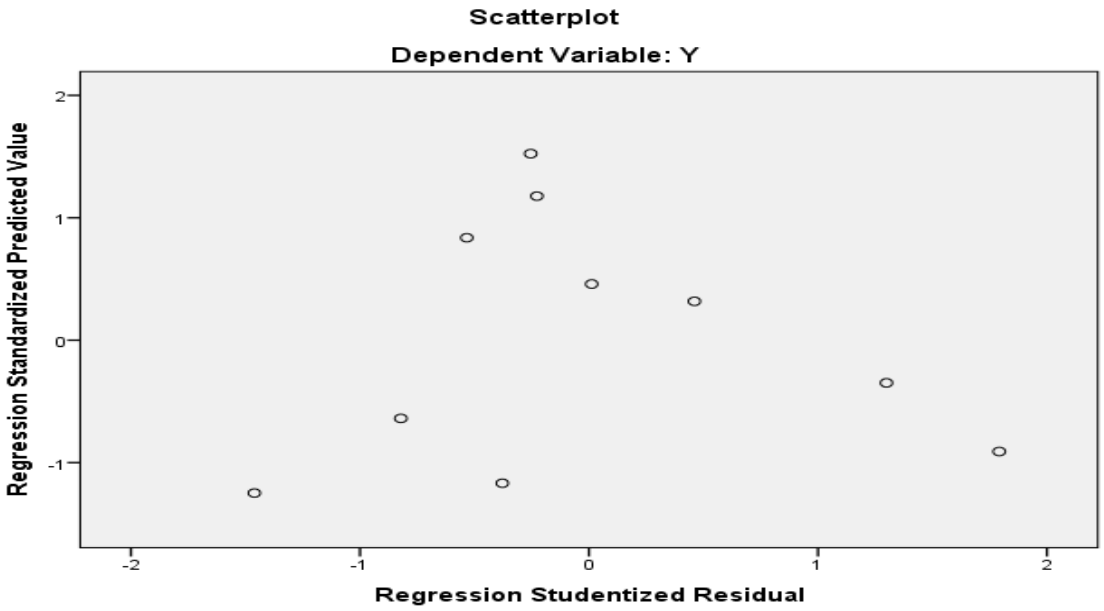

Figure 1. Heteroscedasticity Test

Based on figure 1 above, it can be explained that the points produced are scattered and some are below zero and some are above zero, this indicates that the points obtained are distributed so that it can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity.

4.3. Autocorrelation Test

Based on the data processing that has been carried out, the results of the classical assumption test by the Autocorrelation test can be obtained as follows:

Table 2 Autocorrelation Test Results

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.970a	.940	.910	1424648.191	1.323

a. Predictors: (Constant), X3, X1, X2
b. Dependent Variable: Y

Based on the results of the data processing in table 2 above, the Durbin Watson value obtained is 1.323 while the value in the Durbin Watson table Du (2.0163), then by looking at the basis for making decisions on the autocorrelation test, the results can be obtained where the values of the Du (2.0163) < Durbin-Watson (1.323) tables < 4-DU (1.984), thus Durbin Watson's value is between the values of the DU and 4-DU tables, so it can be concluded that there is no autocorrelation phenomenon.

4.4. Normality Test

Based on the data processing that has been carried out, the results of the classical assumption test by the Normality test can be obtained as follows:

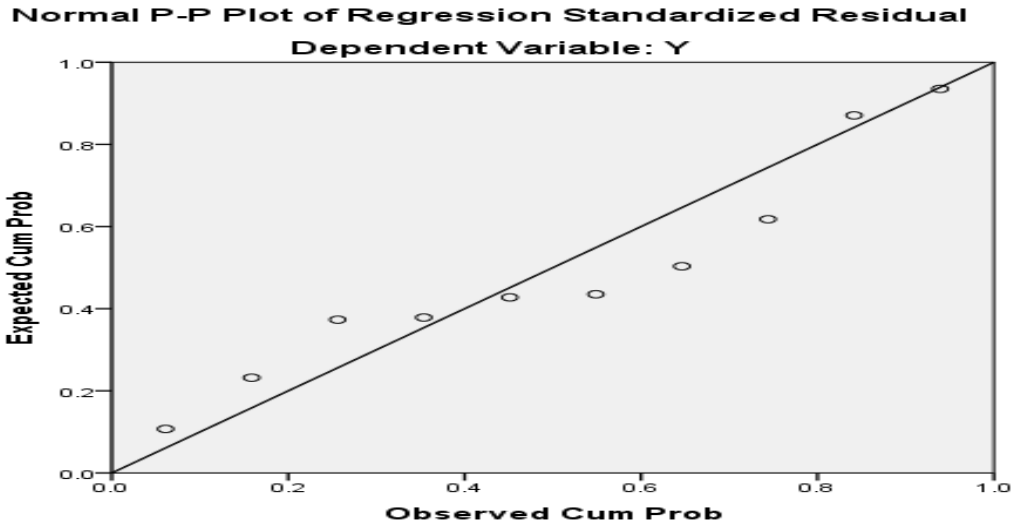

Figure 2. Normality test

Based on figure 2 above, by looking at the points produced along the diagonal line followed by the points, it can be concluded that the regression model used is normally distributed and can be continued to the next stage.

By looking at and analyzing the results of the existing classical assumption test, it can be concluded that the existing data meets the classical assumption test so that it can be continued for the next multiple linear regression test.

4.5. Multiple Regression Linear

Based on the results of data processing in table 1 above, the regression equation is as follows:

Y= -6908768.201 + 5.174E-005 + 12.219 - 12.762

Based on the results of the regression equation obtained, it can be explained:

1) If the variables X1 (regional spending), X2 (labor), and X3 (poor population) are equal to zero, then the fixed value or initial value of the Y variable (GDP) is -6908768.201. However, if the

variable values of X1 (regional spending), X2 (labor), and X3 (poor population) change, the value of the Y variable (GDP) will also definitely change

2) When the variable X1 (regional spending) experiences an increase of 1 unit, the variable Y (GDP) will increase by 5,174E-005, meaning that there is a positive relationship between X1 (regional spending) and variable Y (GDP).
3) When the variable X2 (labor) increases by 1 unit, the variable Y (GDP) will increase by 12,219, meaning that there is a positive relationship between X2 (labor) and variable Y (GDP).
4) When the variable X3 (poor population) increases by 1 unit, the variable Y (GDP) will decrease by 12,762, meaning that there is a negative relationship between X3 (poor population) and variable Y (GDP).

Based on the results of the regression equation, it can be concluded that the change in each variable X will give a change to the variable Y. An increase in the unit value in variable X1 will give a positive increase to the variable Y. An increase in the unit value in variable X2 will also give a positive increase to the variable Y. For an increase in the value of variable X3 will actually have a negative impact on the variable Y. From every change in the value of variable X have different relationships, some have a positive influence and some have a negative influence.

4.6. Coefficient Determination

Table 3 Coefficient Test of Determination

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.970a	.940	.910	1424648.191	1.323

a. Predictors: (Constant), X3, X1, X2

b. Dependent Variable: Y

Based on the results of the summary model test in table 3 above, the coefficient of determination can be known where the R Square value obtained is 0.940 or 94.00 so that it can be explained that the influence of the independent variable on the independent variable is very strong, namely 94.00 while 6.00 is influenced by other factors that are not studied in this study.

4.7. Simultaneous F Test

Based on the data processing that has been carried out, the results of the multiple linear regression test by the simultaneous F test can obtain the following results:

Table 4. Simultaneous F Test

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Mr.
1	Regression	191289587447139.620	3	63763195815713.210	31.416	.000b
	Residual	12177734805511.941	6	2029622467585.324		
	Total	203467322252651.560	9			

a. Dependent Variable: Y

b. Predictors: (Constant), X3, X1, X2

Based on the results of data processing in table 4 above where the significance value obtained is 0.000 where the value is less than 0.05 so it can be concluded that simultaneously based on the significance value, it can be said that the independent variables affect simultaneously or together, namely variables X1 (regional spending), X2 (labor), and X3 (poor population) to Y (GDP) of South Sulawesi Province.

Simultaneous F-test based on calculated values and tables

Formula to find Ftabel = (k ; n-k) = (3 ; 10-3) = (3 ; 7) = 4.35

Based on the results of the search for the value of Ftabel where the value obtained is 4.35 where the value is smaller than the value of Fcal so that it can be concluded that simultaneously through the value of Fcal and Ftabel independent variables have an effect simultaneously or together, namely

the variables X1 (regional spending), X2 (labor), and X3 (poor population) against Y (GDP) of South Sulawesi Province.

Based on the results of the two tests above, namely the F test based on the significance value and the F test based on the F value of the calculation and F table, it can be concluded that each test result shows that there is an influence simultaneously or together where the variables X1 (regional spending), X2 (labor), and X3 (poor population) on Y (GDP) of South Sulawesi Province. This shows that the existence of these independent variables must always be a concern of the South Sulawesi Provincial Government because of the significant influence on the dependent variables studied.

4.7.1. Partial t-test

Based on the data processing that has been carried out, the results of the multiple linear regression test by the Partial t-test can be obtained as follows:

1) Partial t-Test Based on Significance Value

- Based on the results of data processing in table 1 above, it can be explained that the variable X1 obtained a significance value of 0.462 where the value was greater than the coefficient value of 0.05 so that it can be concluded that the variable X1, namely regional expenditure, has no effect on the GDP of South Sulawesi Province.
- Based on the results of data processing in table 1 above, it can be explained that variable X2 obtained a significance value of 0.000 where the value was smaller than the coefficient value of 0.05 so that it can be concluded that variable X2, namely labor, has an effect on the GDP of South Sulawesi Province.
- Based on the results of data processing in table 1 above, it can be explained that variable X3 obtained a significance value of 0.706 where the value is greater than the coefficient value of 0.05 so that it can be concluded that variable X3, namely the poor population, has no effect on the GDP of South Sulawesi province.

2) Partial t-test based on calculated values and tables

Formula to find ttable = (α/2; n-k-1) = (0.05/2 ; 10-3-1) = (0.025 ; 6) = 2.44691

- Based on the ttable value obtained, which is 2.44691 while the X1 tcount value obtained in table 3 is 0.462, so it can be concluded that tcount 0.462 < ttable 2.44691 so it can be concluded that X1 has no effect, which means that the increase in the regional expenditure variable does not affect the increase in the GDP of South Sulawesi Province
- Based on the ttable value obtained, which is 2.44691 while the X2 tcount value obtained in table 3 is 7.475, so it can be concluded that the tcount 7.475 > ttable 2.44691 so it can be concluded that X2 has a positive effect, which means that the increase in the labor variable will affect the increase in the GDP of South Sulawesi Province
- Based on the ttable value obtained, which is 2.44691 while the X3 tcount value obtained in table 3 is -0.395, so it can be concluded that tcount -0.395 < ttable 2.44691 so it can be concluded that X3 has a negative effect, which means that the increase in the poor population variable can affect the decrease in the GDP of South Sulawesi Province.

5. Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis test that has been carried out where the purpose of this analysis is to determine the influence of independent variables, namely the X1 (regional spending), X2 (labor), and X3 (poor population) variables on Y (GDP) of South Sulawesi Province both simultaneously and partially. Therefore, it can be concluded that simultaneously shows that there is a simultaneous or joint influence where the variables X1 (regional spending), X2 (labor), and X3 (poor population) on Y (GDP) of South Sulawesi Province. From these results, it gives an idea that the role of the independent variables studied is enough to have a significant influence so that both for increasing regional spending, increasing the number of workers and reducing the poor population need to be a serious concern for the government so that in the future it is expected that the impact will be even greater in increasing the existing GDP.

Meanwhile, the results of the partial test were obtained that of the three variables studied, namely the variables X1 (regional spending), X2 (labor), and X3 (poor population), the partial test based on the significance value that had a significant influence was only the variable X2 (labor), while the other variables, namely X1 (regional spending) and X3 (poor population), did not have a significant influence. For the results of the partial test based on the calculation value and the table, it was concluded that X1 had no effect, which meant that the increase in the regional expenditure variable did not affect the increase in the GDP of South Sulawesi Province, then for the X2 variable had a positive effect, which meant that the increase in the labor variable would affect the increase in the GDP of South Sulawesi Province and for the X3 variable had a negative effect, which meant that the increase in the poor variable could affect the decrease in the GDP of Sulawesi Province South.

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