The Effect of Government Expenditure on Gross Regional Domestic Product

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of government expenditure on the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) in South Sulawesi. Economic growth is defined as an increase in the production of goods and services in an economy, accompanied by an increase per capita and the improvement of societal welfare at both local and national levels. To measure economic growth in a specific region, the Gross Regional Domestic Product is used. This study uses secondary data from 2010 to 2020, encompassing GRDP at constant prices, Direct Expenditure, and Indirect Expenditure by type of expenditure, obtained from the South Sulawesi Central Statistics Agency. The data analysis technique employed is multiple linear regression analysis using SPSS version 29. The results indicate that Direct Expenditure has a positive but not significant effect on the GRDP of South Sulawesi, while Indirect Expenditure has a positive and significant effect on the GRDP of South Sulawesi. The Adjusted R-square value is 0,955 indicating that 95,5% of the variation in GRDP is explained by Direct and Indirect Expenditures, with the remaining 4,5% influenced by other factors outside the research model.

Keywords: GRDP; Direct Expenditure; Indirect Expenditure; Government Expenditure

Introduction

The meaning of economic growth is an increase in the production of goods and services in an economy, which is accompanied by an increase in income per individual as well as an increase in the welfare of society at the local and national levels. Essentially, economic growth can be measured through a country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Meanwhile, to measure economic growth in a particular region, it can be done using Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP). GDP, as an aggregate measure of the value of all goods and services produced in a particular region within a certain period of time, reflects macroeconomic conditions by including indicators such as economic growth, per capita income, and a number of other economic instruments (Jaya, 2020).

One of the measures used to characterize regional economic growth in a certain period of time is the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP). In addition, material economic development initiatives undertaken by government or non-government organizations can be assessed using GRDP. There are three methods to calculate GDP: production method, income method, and expenditure method. Household expenditure, government consumption, LNPRT consumption, gross fixed capital formation, inventory movements, international exports, and interregional net exports are all included in the expenditure of GDP growth. Many elements in this group have the potential to influence economic expansion (Khaidarsyah & Muthahharah, 2022).

The significance of government spending on GRDP encompasses several aspects that are very important in the economic context of a country or region. First of all, government spending has a direct impact on economic growth. Through investments in infrastructure, public projects, and other social and economic programs, government spending can increase production and overall economic activity. Thus, a good understanding of how government spending affects GRDP is crucial for designing effective policies to promote sustainable economic growth. Appropriate government spending can help ease economic fluctuations and provide an additional boost to sectors of the economy that may be experiencing difficulties.

In addition, government spending also plays an important role in creating jobs and improving people's welfare. Investments in certain sectors, such as transportation infrastructure and education, not only increase economic productivity, but also create new job opportunities and improve people's quality of life. Therefore, understanding the relationship between government spending and GRDP can help the government design policies that can reduce unemployment and poverty, and improve overall welfare.

John Maynard Keynes' Keynesian theory places a strong emphasis on the role of government spending in driving economic expansion. Keynes believed that government spending can be used as an instrument of fiscal policy to boost the economy when aggregate demand is low. The basic principle of this theory is that an increase in government spending will increase aggregate demand, which will increase local output and income, especially GRDP.

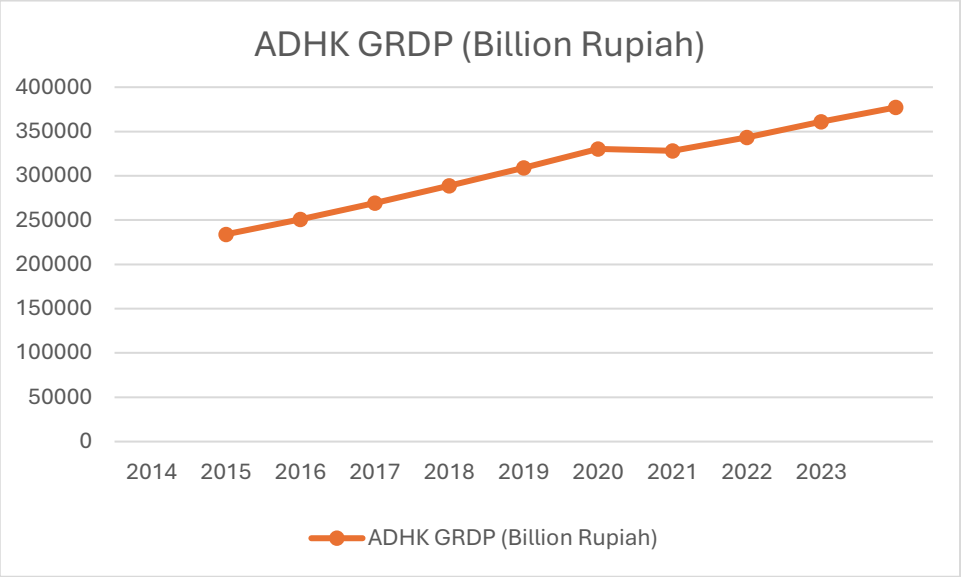
In line with economic expansion, it is very important to talk about government spending. One of the necessary government strategies in any country to develop a strong economy is spending, this government spending is outlined in the State Budget (APBN). These expenditures will be funded by the proceeds from the development of public goods and facilities, employment opportunities, income distribution, and public welfare initiatives (Hummaira et al., 2021).

Government expenditure is expenditure aimed at the public interest with the aim of strengthening the local economy and increasing community capacity (Ike et al., 2021). Something is needed so that a nation or region can experience economic growth. A nation or region develops because of the role of the government in carrying out all kinds of expenditures, including those related to development, provision of facilities, and financing services. In other words, all government expenditure, including direct and indirect purchases, must be partially funded by the government.

The purpose of government spending is to stimulate the economy, so it considers both direct and indirect spending. Direct expenditures include capital expenditures, goods and services expenditures, employee (honorarium) expenditures, and personnel expenditures; Indirect expenditures include personnel expenditures (such as salaries and benefits of civil servants), interest expenditures, grant expenditures, social assistance expenditures, subsidy expenditures, and revenue sharing expenditures. If these activities are carried out, it will have an impact on increasing public consumption which in turn will increase the production of goods and services and accelerate economic growth.(Rahmawati, 2019).

South Sulawesi's economic growth during 2023 showed an increase of 4,51 percent compared to the previous year namely 2022. This positive growth occurred in all industrial sectors. The mining and quarrying sector recorded the highest growth of 13,63 percent, followed by the other services sector with growth of 11,22 percent, the corporate services sector of 9,28 percent, and the electricity and gas procurement sector of 8,63 percent.

The rate of South Sulawesi Economy Growth over the last ten years can be seen in Table 1 Below:



Source: South Sulawesi Central Bureau of Statistics. Data Processed 2024

From the South Sulawesi Economic Growth data from 2014 to 2023, some brief analysis can be drawn. ADHK GRDP (Gross Regional Domestic Product at Constant Prices) in South Sulawesi experienced a very significant increase from 233,988.05 billion Rupiah in 2014 to 377,162.17 billion Rupiah in 2023. Despite the significant increase, there were fluctuations that occurred during the year period. In 2020 there was a decrease in Economic Growth due to Covid-19, where in 2019 Economic Growth amounted to 330,506.38 Billion Rupiah and decreased in 2020 by 328,154.57 Rupiah.

However, 2023 is also a challenging year for the South Sulawesi economy because extreme weather factors have a significant impact on the agricultural sector. Flooding at the beginning of the year and the continuation of the El Niño phenomenon led to a decline in production in a number of agricultural commodities, including food crops, as well as a decline in fish prices due to unfavorable weather conditions (BRSbrsInd-20240205114618, n.d.).

Currently, there have been many studies that discuss Gross Regional Domestic Product in Indonesia which is then related to Government Expenditure. In the research of Jainuddin et al. (2023) that Direct and Indirect Expenditure has a positive but insignificant effect. Whereas in Mawati & Anitasari (2023) the findings show that investment and direct expenditure factors have a significant and favorable effect on regional economic growth. However, the factors of household consumption expenditure and indirect expenditure have a considerable and adverse impact on economic growth.

From some of the above studies, it explains that government spending on Gross Regional Domestic Product has a positive and significant effect, but there is also a negative and insignificant effect. From this it occurs because of the research gap. Therefore, this is what makes the author interested in researching the effect of government spending on GRDP. Moreover, research that discusses this is still very minimal in South Sulawesi. So that this is also what makes the author choose this research, so the author raises the title, namely "The Effect of Government Expenditure on Gross Regional Domestic Product".

Literature Review

Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP)

The ability of an economy to grow is a sign of successful development. The growth rate indicated by variations in national output determines the wealth and progress of an economy (Purba et al., 2023). The economic value added from all productive economic activities of a country is measured as Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) (Atikasari et al., 2023).

In calculating GRDP, there are two different types of prices, namely current prices and constant prices, which are used in calculating GRDP at constant prices: The value added of products and services is known as GRDP at current prices. GRDP at current prices is calculated using prices prevailing in the year in question, while GRDP at constant prices is calculated using prices in a given year as the base year (Arifin, 2022).

Government Expenditure

In general, government expenditure refers to the entire value of expenditure incurred by the government to carry out its duties. This includes all government expenditure, including subsidy programs, social and civil servant salary payments, and public services including infrastructure, security, health and education.

Peacock and Wiseman propose a theory called The Displacement Effect, which is based on the idea that the public can understand the amount of tax needed to fund government spending and have a certain threshold for taxation. This allows for the analysis of the significance of government influence in the country's economy. An increase in government spending will cause national income to reach a higher equilibrium point. Thus, it can be concluded that higher levels of government spending are associated with higher expectations for economic growth.

According to Mawati & Anitasari (2023) government spending is money set aside by the government to finance its own expenses and the expenses of others in order to achieve the

welfare of the entire community. Government spending is very important in economic development. Regional expenditure by group is as follows:

1. Direct Expenditure

   Government expenditure that is made directly in the implementation of a program or activity and has a corresponding budget is called direct expenditure. Direct government expenditure is broken down into several categories, including capital expenditure, personnel, and goods and services. The results of program activities and the effectiveness of outputs achieved are the basis for measuring direct expenditure. Direct expenditures made by the government, such as making capital investments or starting a project that will yield results within a predetermined timeframe, can have an impact on economic growth.

   Government capital expenditure funding is usually directed towards the development of health, education, and other infrastructure, among others. The public facilities made possible by these government investments will be much better. An increase in population is a sign of economic growth. People's lives become easier with improved access, public health, and education. There will be an immediate increase. There will be more jobs available as labor productivity increases. decrease in unemployment, which can result in higher growth. financial system (Rahmawati, 2019).

2. Indirect Expenditure

   Budgeted expenditures that are not directly related to the implementation of initiatives and activities are referred to as indirect expenditures Mawati & Anitasari (2023). They include costs incurred by the government, such as costs associated with recruiting staff, paying interest, providing social assistance, subsidizing programs, covering unexpected costs, revenue sharing, and providing financial support.

   Along with the increase in economic growth that can be driven by such government spending, this can be seen in personnel expenditure which consists of the payment of salaries and benefits of civil servants. When these wages and benefits are paid, consumption can increase for wage earners to encourage more individuals to do the same. The more money consumers spend on goods and services to increase consumption, then compensate with Increased productivity leads to higher economic growth (Rahmawati, 2019).

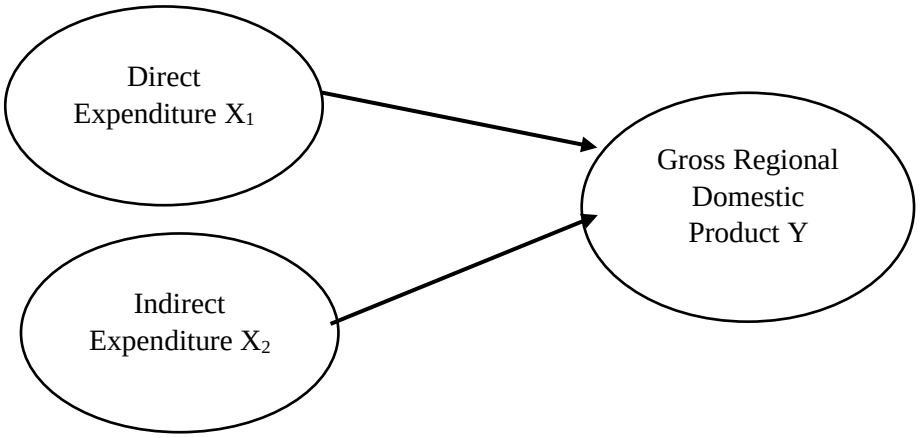


Figure 1 Conceptual Framework

Hypothesis

Based on the theoretical review and empirical study that Government Expenditure (Direct Expenditure and Indirect Expenditure) has a positive or negative effect on Gross Regional Domestic Product, the following research hypothesis is prepared:

1. It is suspected that there is a positive and significant effect of Direct Expenditure on Gross Regional Domestic Product in South Sulawesi.
2. It is suspected that there is a positive and significant effect of Indirect Expenditure on Gross Regional Domestic Product in South Sulawesi.
3. It is suspected that there is a positive and significant effect of Direct Expenditure and Indirect Expenditure on Gross Regional Domestic Product in South Sulawesi.

Research Methods

This research is a study that examines the effect of government spending (direct spending and indirect spending) on Gross Regional Domestic Product in South Sulawesi. This study uses secondary data with time series data from South Sulawesi from 2010 to 2020. This data includes Gross Regional Domestic Product, Direct Expenditure and Indirect Expenditure. This type of research approach uses quantitative methods using multiple linear regression analysis models.

This data was obtained from the South Sulawesi Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS). Then selected and adjusted to the research methodology. The data analysis method used in this study is to use multiple linear regression analysis, with SPSS version 29 as a testing tool to determine the effect between variable Y on variables X1 and X2. Where the dependent variable (Y) is Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) in South Sulawesi, and the Independent variable (X) is Direct Expenditure and Indirect Expenditure in South Sulawesi.

The data analysis method formula used in this study uses multiple linear regression analysis models Latif Febriyanto, C. S. S. I. R. M. H. (2024), which are as follows:

$$Y = a + \beta 1X1 + \beta 2X2 + e$$

Where:

Y = Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP)

X1 = Direct Expenditure

X2 = Indirect Expenditure

a = Constant

β_1, β_2 = Regression Coefficient X_1 and X_2

e = Standard Error

The function equation is the original formulation of the Cobb-Douglas production function with two independent variables Hastuti, D., Wibowo, H., Subekti, E., & Aditama, P. (2022). After all variables are converted into Natural Logarithm (Ln) form, the function formula is transformed into the following form:

$$Ln\ Y = Ln\ a + b\ Ln\ X1 + c\ Ln\ X2$$

Hypothesis Test

Partial Test (t)

The t test is used to determine whether or not each independent variable has an effect on the dependent variable. For the t test, this study compares between t count and t table with a significance level of 0.05 (5%). If t count is greater than t table, it can be concluded that each independent variable affects the dependent variable.

The hypotheses in this test are:

a. If the t value > t table value then Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected, which means that individually the independent variable has no significant effect on the dependent variable.
b. If the calculated t value < t table value then ho is rejected and Ha is accepted, which means that the independent variable has a significant effect on the dependent variable.

Simultaneous Test (F)

The f test is used to determine the effect of all independent variables together on the dependent variable with a significance level of 0.05 (5%).

The hypothesis of this test is:

Ho: $\beta i = 0$, all independent variables together have no effect on the dependent variable.

Ha: $\beta i \neq 0$, all independent variables together have an effect on the dependent variable.

To test the above hypothesis, the decision making is as follows:

a. If f count > f table, then Ho is rejected.

b. If f count < f table, then Ho is accepted.

Test Coefficient of Determination (R2)

This test is conducted to measure how far the ability of a research regression model to explain the dependent variable.

Results and Discussion

Classical Assumption Test

Normality Test

The Normality Test is used to see whether the data distribution on the variables is normally distributed or not. There are several Normality Test methods, such as the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test and the Shapiro-Wilk Test.

Table 2 One-Sampel Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

			Unstandardized Residual
N			11
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean		.0000000
	Std. Deviation		4.33513014
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute		.169
	Positive		.077
	Negative		-.169
Test Statistic			.169
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)[c]			.200[d]
Monte Carlo Sig. (2-tailed)[e]	Sig.		.507
	99% Confidence Interval	Lower Bound	.494
		Upper Bound	.519

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

e. Lilliefors' method based on 10000 Monte Carlo samples with starting seed 2000000.

Source : SPSS 29 output, processed 2024

Based on table 2 above, shows the value *of asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)* of 0,200 is greater than 0,05, it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed.

Multicollinearity Test

Multicollinearity test is conducted to test for a correlation or strong relationship between two or more independent variables in a multiple linear regression model. Multicollinearity testing is done by looking at the VIF value and tolerance value. With the criteria if the VIF value is less than 10 and the Tolerance value is above 0.1, there is no Multicollinearity.

Based on Table 1.2 above, it is known that the VIF of the Direct Expenditure variable (X1) and the Indirect Expenditure variable (X2) is 9.714 < 10 and the Tolerance value is 0.103, so the data does not occur Multikolieniritas.

Heteroscedasticity Test

Table 3 Coefficients[a]

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.882	.287		3.071	.015
	LNX1	-.288	.093	-2.273	-3.104	.015
	LNX2	.172	.065	1.955	2.669	.028

a. Dependent Variable: AbsRes2

Source : SPSS 29 output, processed 2024

Based on table 3 above, it shows that the sifgnificant value of the Direct Expenditure variabel (X_1) is 0,015 > 0,05 and the significant value of the Indirect Expenditure variabel (X_2) is 0,028 < 0,05. So it can be concluded that there are no symptoms of Heteroscedasticity.

Hypothesis Testing

Multiple Linear Regression

Table 4 Coefficient[a]

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	227.055	117.283		1.936	.089		
	Direct Expenditure (X1)	.103	.134	.160	.764	.467	.103	9.714
	Indirect Expenditure (X2)	.360	.091	.829	3.963	.004	.103	9.714

a. Dependent Variable: PDRB

Source : SPSS 29 output, processed 2024

Based on the table above, the regression equation model results can be obtained as follows:

Y = 227,055 + 0.103 - 0.360 + e

a. The constant value (a) is obtained equal to 227,055, which means that if there is no direct expenditure and indirect expenditure, the value is constant or equal to zero (0), then economic growth is equal to 227,055.
b. The regression coefficient value for the Direct Expenditure variable (X1) is 0.103. Which means that every 1% increase in direct expenditure will be followed by an increase in the amount of economic growth of 0.103 or 10.3%, assuming other variables are constant.
c. The regression coefficient value for the Indirect Expenditure variable (X2) is 0.360. Which means that every 1% increase in Indirect Expenditure, it will be followed by an increase in the amount of economic growth of 0.360 or 36% assuming other variables are constant.

Test Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

Table 5 Model Summary[b]

Model Summary[b]

Model	*R*	*R Square*	*Adjusted R Square*	*Std. Error of the Estimate*	*Durbin-Watson*
1	*.982[a]*	*.964*	*.955*	*4.847*	*1.352*

a. Predictors: (Constant), Indirect Expenditure (X2), Direct Expenditure (X1)

b. Dependent Variable: PDRB

Source : SPSS 29 output, processed 2024

Based on table 5 above, it shows that the Adjusted Rsquare value is 0,955. So it can be concluded that the effect of Direct Expenditure and Indirect Expenditure on Gross Regional Domestic Product is 95,5% and the remaining 4,5% is influenced by other factors outside the research model.

Partial Test (t)

Based on the results of Table 4 above, it can be seen that:

a. Direct Expenditure Variable: t-count = 0,764 and t-table = 2,306 with a significance level of 0.05. Thus it can be concluded that t-count = 0,764 < t-table 2,306 and p value = 0,467 > α 0,05. So partially Direct Expenditure has no significant effect on Gross Regional Domestic Product.
b. Indirect Expenditure Variable: t-count = 3,963 and t-table = 2,306 with a significance level of 0,05. Thus it can be concluded that t-count = 3,963 > t-table 2,306 and p = 0,004 < α 0,05. So partially indirect expenditure has a significant effect on Gross Regional Domestic Product.

Simultaneous Test (F)

Table 6 Anova[a]

ANOVA[a]

Model		*Sum of Squares*	*Df*	*Mean Square*	*F*	*Sig.*
1	*Regression*	*5025.703*	*2*	*2512.851*	*106.968*	*<.001[b]*
	Residual	*187.934*	*8*	*23.492*		
	Total	*5213.636*	*10*			

a. Dependent Variable: PDRB (Y)

b. Predictors: (Constant), Indirect Expenditure (X2), Direct Expenditure (X1)

Source : SPSS 29 output, processed 2024

From the table above, the value of f count is 106,968 while f table is 4,46 with a probability level of 0,001. Thus it can be concluded, f count = 106,968 > f table = 4,46, meaning that the Ho hypothesis is rejected and the Ha hypothesis is accepted, which means that Direct Expenditure and Indirect Expenditure simultaneously affect Gross Regional Domestic Product.

Discussion

The Effect of Direct Expenditure (X1) on Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP)

In this study, the results obtained show that the influence of the Direct Expenditure variable has a positive but insignificant direction on Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) in South Sulawesi. Where the t-count value = 0,764 < t-table 2,306 and p value = 0,467 > α 0,05 so that Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected. This means that an increase in direct expenditure will be followed by an increase in the value of Gross Regional Domestic Product, but the increase is not significant.

This study supports research (Jainuddin et al., 2023) suggesting that this could happen because the allocation of funds for development and infrastructure projects to boost the economy is not on target so that this is an indication that Direct Expenditure has no effect on Gross Regional Domestic Product.

This is also in line with Crowding Out Theory, which states that expansionary fiscal policy, or higher government spending, is not always successful in spurring economic growth and increasing GDP, especially if it is accompanied by a sharp increase in interest rates and a decrease in private investment. Therefore, Crowding Out Theory offers an alternative and skeptical perspective on the beneficial impact of government spending on GDP, by highlighting the possibility of reducing or replacing it with more profitable private sector spending.

The Effect of Indirect Expenditure (X2) on Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP)

In this study, the results obtained indicate that the influence of the Indirect Expenditure variable has a positive and significant direction on Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) in South Sulawesi. Where the t-count value = 3,963> t-table 2,306 and p = 0,004 < α 0,05 so that Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. This means that an increase in indirect expenditure will be followed by a significant increase in the value of Gross Regional Domestic Product.

This research supports Adrian Agusta, F., & Arianti, F. (2023) which states that indirect expenditure has a positive and significant effect on Gross Regional Domestic Product. The quantity of indirect expenditure has an impact on society in the form of public services, which facilitates economic activity and affects local economic growth in cities and districts, so that economic activity can run well and affect the development of cities and surrounding communities.

This is also reinforced by Keynesian theory, where indirect government spending can have a significant positive impact on GDP by increasing aggregate demand, generating multiplier effects, and helping to stabilize the economy during times of economic uncertainty. This theory underscores the importance of expansionary fiscal policy, especially indirect spending, in promoting economic growth and improving people's welfare.

Suppose the government increases spending on food subsidies and cash transfer programs to low-income households. Beneficiaries use these additional funds to purchase goods and services, such as food, clothing, and other basic needs. This increase in consumption increases demand for goods and services, which in turn encourages firms to increase production and employment. As a result, GDP increases through this multiplier effect.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion of the Effect of Government Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in South Sulawesi, it can be concluded that Direct Expenditure has a positive but insignificant effect on Gross Regional Domestic Product and Indirect Expenditure has a positive and significant effect on Gross Regional Domestic Product. Judging from the Adjusted Rsquare value of 0,955. So it can be concluded that the effect of Direct Expenditure and Indirect Expenditure on Gross Regional Domestic Product is 95,5% and the remaining 4,5% is influenced by other factors outside the research model.

Suggestion

Based on the above conclusions, it shows that Direct Expenditure has a positive but insignificant effect on Gross Regional Domestic Product and Indirect Expenditure has a positive and significant effect on Gross Regional Domestic Product in South Sulawesi. It is recommended that the South Sulawesi Government further consider increasing and allocating the expenditure budget so that it is right on target. As well as for the next author to be able to complete this research by adding variables and years of observation in order to produce more detailed and complete research.

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