

The Influence of Government Expenditure, Investment and Education Level on Employment Opportunities and Community Welfare

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ABSTRAK

Pembangunan ekonomi pada hakekatnya adalah suatu proses perbaikan sosial atau sistemik secara terus-menerus yang ditujukan untuk kualitas hidup yang lebih baik. Pembangunan ekonomi dipengaruhi oleh beberapa faktor antara lain pengeluaran pemerintah, investasi, dan tingkat pendidikan terhadap kesempatan kerja dan kesejahteraan masyarakat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh pengeluaran pemerintah, investasi, dan tingkat pendidikan terhadap kesempatan kerja dan kesejahteraan masyarakat. Penelitian ini bersumber dari data sekunder. Penelitian ini dilakukan melalui observasi non partisipan pada publikasi BPS. Teknik analisis yang digunakan adalah analisis jalur atau path analysis. Berdasarkan analisis diketahui bahwa pengeluaran pemerintah, investasi, dan tingkat pendidikan berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap kesempatan kerja kabupaten/kota. Investasi tidak berpengaruh signifikan, sedangkan tingkat pendidikan dan kesempatan kerja berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap kesejahteraan masyarakat kabupaten/kota. Pengeluaran pemerintah, investasi, dan tingkat pendidikan berpengaruh tidak langsung terhadap kesejahteraan masyarakat melalui kesempatan kerja. Pemerintah daerah dalam kebijakan pembangunan diharapkan memperhatikan pemerataan belanja dan investasi pemerintah serta meningkatkan program-program di bidang pendidikan agar dapat menghasilkan sumber daya yang berkualitas untuk mencapai kesejahteraan.

ABSTRACT

Economic development is essentially a process of constant social or systemic improvement aimed at a better quality of life. Economic development affected by several factor including government spending, investment, and level of education on employment opportunities and people's welfare. The purpose of this research is to analyze the effect of government spending, investment, and level of education on employment opportunities and people's welfare. This research originates from secondary data. This research was conducted through non-participant observation in BPS publications. The analysis technique used is path analysis or path analysis. Based on the analysis, it was found that government expenditure, investment, and level of education had a positive and significant effect on district/city employment opportunities. Investment does not have a significant effect, while the level of education and employment opportunities have a positive and significant effect on the welfare of the district/city community. Government spending, investment, and level of education have an indirect effect on people's welfare through employment opportunities. Regional governments in development policies are expected to pay attention to the equitable allocation of government spending and investment and improve programs in the education sector in order to produce quality resources to achieve prosperity.

1. INTRODUCTION

Economic development is essentially a process of continuous improvement of a society or social system as a whole towards a better life. The development process aims to increase the standard of living for people's welfare as well as human dignity which includes increasing various basic necessities, increasing living standards (Gong et al., 2018; Jefferis & Okeahalam, 2000; Malik, 2018). Economic development can be said to be successful if the level of social welfare is marked by increased consumption caused by

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increased income (Asutay & Yilmaz, 2020; Kartika & Rabial Kanada, 2017; Marwanti & Astuti, 2012). The process is carried out if the existing assumptions can be fulfilled, namely full community participation (full employment), everyone has the same level of ability (equal productivity) and each actor acts rationally (Idris et al., 2021; Singgalen et al., 2019). In its development, there has been a shift in the paradigm of economic development, which was originally a measure of success in the economy through an economic growth approach to a human development approach (Hanushek & Woessmann, 2010; Isenberg, 2011; Widarni & Bawono, 2021).

Several indicators of the level of welfare have been developed as a basis for observing patterns of social welfare disparities between regions. The United Nation Development Program (UNDP) built the Human Development Index (HDI) or Human Development Index (IPM) which is now widely used by countries in the world on the basis built by previous study (Haq, 1996). IPM is built through a basic three-dimensional approach. These dimensions include life expectancy measuring health, indicators of adult literacy rates and the average length of schooling measuring education and finally purchasing power indicators measuring living standards (Dahliah & Nur, 2021; Lathifah & Kurniawati, 2021; Olumorin et al., 2022).

Bali is one of the provinces in Indonesia that has felt the impact of the enactment of the regional autonomy policy. The implementation of decentralization in achieving the success of regional autonomy certainly expects the realization of a goal, namely the welfare of the community (Andiani & Widiastini, 2017; Padgett & Galan, 2010; Wirawan et al., 2020). Moreover, Bali Province as a world tourism destination is the main capital for improving people's welfare. This is because the large number of tourists, both domestic and foreign, visiting the Province of Bali certainly has an impact on the increasingly advanced regional economy (Astuti et al., 2019; Darmawijaya et al., 2019; Perdana et al., 2021). The role of the provincial government of Bali is very important in policy formation. In practice, the Provincial Government of Bali must seek to do equitable development of facilities and infrastructure that can help optimize the role of the community in improving the welfare of the people in Bali (Iwayan & Utama, 2016; Mustika et al., 2013; Sambou et al., 2019).

The HDI for the Province of Bali tends to increase from 72.48 in 2014 to 75.38. The HDI range which is categorized as middle to high is only owned by four districts/cities in Bali, namely Denpasar, Badung, Gianyar and Tabanan. However, there are still five districts that have HDI rates below the Bali Province HDI, namely Buleleng, Bangli, Klungkung, Karangasem and Jembrana Regencies. The gap in social welfare between districts can also be seen from the proportion of government spending and the level of investment development. Denpasar City and Badung Regency achieved the highest human development indices of 83.68 and 81.59 with a fairly good proportion of government spending, namely around 58 percent of the fiscal space portion of total revenue used for infrastructure development. And the proportion of the level of direct investment owned by this region reaches 5 trillion rupiah, meaning that it is fiscally able to improve the welfare of its people.

Judging from the role of the government, it has also been good in managing regional finances towards better development (Hamid et al., 2016; Wang et al., 2021). Compared to Karangasem Regency with the lowest HDI achievement of 67.34 with the proportion of government spending only 30 percent of its total income for regional infrastructure development and investment development is still minimal in this area of 1 trillion. This means that the budget is not optimal enough in improving regional welfare and financial performance, nor is it good enough in supporting regional infrastructure (Andiani & Widiastini, 2017; Kartika & Rabial Kanada, 2017). The gap in achievement of the Human Development Index (IPM) explains how people can access development results in obtaining education, health and income to meet decent living needs.

The aim of regional autonomy is directed at the welfare of society and improving the quality of public services. Government spending will always increase along with increasing government activities in order to spur the rate of economic growth (Prayitno & Kusumawardani, 2022; Ritonga, 2021). This is one of the objectives of implementing regional autonomy which is implemented in routine spending. The planned increase in government spending will cause an increase in aggregate demand, where aggregate demand will encourage the production of goods and services which will cause income to increase (Setiawan, 2019; Suharti et al., 2021). Policy on the distribution of government spending that is right on target and the right direction of investment to areas that can create job opportunities will increase economic growth.

Every government, both central and local governments, needs to make various types of spending. Expenditures to finance government administration, build and repair structures, provide educational and health facilities etc. In realizing the right target in collecting and financing in an area, the government prepares a Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) which consists of regional revenues and expenditures (Sartika & Krisnanda, 2020; Soehardi et al., 2020). Regional expenditures contained in the APBD are directed at supporting government administration, development and community development.

In the APBD there is a budget that is binding in nature such as personnel spending and mandatory spending or spending that has been stipulated by law whose portion and allocation have been determined. The rest of the budget that has been designated is called the fiscal space (Febrian & Yuza, 2023; Wartoyo & Prasetyo, 2023). The wider or wider the regional fiscal space, the greater the discretion of the regional executive policy that can be carried out to encourage the development of the potential of the region, according to the characteristics of each region. Fiscal space is used to finance activities that can encourage regional economic growth, such as infrastructure projects that support expanding job opportunities.

The success of development in an area is not only determined by the amount of government expenditure, but also influenced by the amount of regional investment. Investment is one of the factors that determine economic growth that is able to drive a significant increase in output and increase demand for inputs, one of which is labor. Investment as a means and motivation in implementing economic development, especially in expanding the use of labor in increasing production. The classical school considers capital accumulation as an absolute condition for economic development. The existence of economic development is expected to increase income. So indirectly it can be said that investment can increase income. Therefore this study aims to analyze the effect of government spending, investment, and level of education on employment opportunities and people's welfare.

2. METHODS

This study used a quantitative approach which was carried out in districts/cities in the Province of Bali. The scope of this study analyzes the influence of government spending, investment, and education levels on employment opportunities and people's welfare covering eight districts and one city in the Province of Bali. The observation points in this study were in 8 regencies and 1 city. So the amount of data used was $9 \times 6 = 54$ observations by combining time series data (between times) and cross sections (between individuals).

In this study the data used is secondary data. Secondary data obtained from other parties in the form of documentation and information. The data used includes government spending (X1), investment (X2), education level (X3), employment opportunities (Y1) and social welfare (Y2). The research instrument is a tool used to measure the observed phenomena. This study uses documentation guidelines. The data collection method used in this study is the non-participant observation method, namely observations made without involving themselves and only as independent observers. The research data analysis method uses panel data analysis as a data processing tool using Eviews 12 software. Analysis using panel data is a combination of cross section and time series data. The collected data were analyzed using descriptive analysis and path analysis according to the research concept framework.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Results

Descriptive analysis in this study was carried out to obtain an overview of calculating the minimum and maximum values, averages and standard deviations shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Descriptive Results

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Government Spending	54	119125.0	322509.1	704065.1	749359.4
Investment	54	15652.00	15728798	2025343.0	2859382.0
Level of education	54	19.720	61.400	38.178	12.921
Employment Opportunity	54	99093.0	526484.0	263498.7	116676.2
Community Welfare	54	64.010	83.680	73.046	5.521

Based on Table 1, the educational level variable has a minimum value of 19.72 and a highest value of 61.40 with an average value of 38.178 and the level of data distribution is 12.921. The employment opportunity variable has a minimum value of 99093.0 and a maximum value of 526484.0 with an average value of 263498.7 with a data distribution level of 116676.2. The community welfare variable has a minimum value of 64.01 and a maximum value of 83.68 with an average value of 73.046 and the level of distribution of the data is 5.521.

The Chow test is a test to determine the best model between the Common Effect Model and the Fixed Effect Model. The result is show in Table 2, and Table 3.

Table 2. Structural Equation Chow Test I

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	343.320890	(8.42)	0.0000
Cross-section Chi-square	226.563132	8	0.0000

Table 3. Structural Equation Chow Test II

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.
Cross-section F	5.529830	(8,4
Cross-section Chi-square	38.850232	

Based on the results of the Chow Test in the [Table 2](#), and [Table 3](#), it shows that the best model is the Fixed Effect Model rather than the Common Effect Model. This is indicated by the value of Prob Chi Square = 0.0000 < 0.05. After finding that the Fixed Effect Model is the best, then the Hausman Test is carried out. The Hausman test is a test to determine the best model between the Fixed Effect Model and the Random Effect Model. The result is show in [Table 4](#), and [Table 5](#).

Table 4. Structural Equation Hausman Test I

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Prob.	
Cross-section random	4.699212	3	0.1952	
Variable	Fixed	Random	Var (Diff.)	Prob.
X1	0.040259	0.040280	0.000001	0.9861
X2	0.005633	0.005934	0.000000	0.3070
X3	0.025386	0.043322	0.000284	0.2874

Table 5. Structural Equation Hausman Test II

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Prob.	
Cross-section random	5.800587	3	0.4524	
Variable	Fixed	Random	Var (Diff.)	Prob.
X2	0.000743	0.000320	0.000000	0.3279
X3	0.112327	0.163453	0.000186	0.0002
Y1	0.107497	0.050007	0.000735	0.0340

Based on [Table 4](#), and [Table 5](#), show the results of the Hausman test, it shows that the best model is the Random Effect Model rather than the Fixed Effect Model. This is indicated by the value of Prob = 0.1952 and 0.4524 which is greater than 0.05. So the model used in this study is to use the Random Effect Model. The Lagrange Multiplier test is a test to determine the best model between the Random Effect Model and the Common Effect Model. The result is show in [Table 6](#).

Table 6. Structural Equation Multiplier Lagrange Test I

	Cross-section	Test Hypothesis Time	Both
Breusch-Pagan	110.4950 (0.0000)	1.661863 (0.1974)	112.1568 (0.0000)

Table 7. Lagrange Multiplier Test for Structural Equation II

	Cross-section	Test Hypothesis Time	Both
Breusch-Pagan	3.345396 (0.0674)	2.613975 (0.1059)	5.959371 (0.0146)

Based on the results of the Lagrange Multiplier Test as show in [Table 7](#), it shows that the best model is the Random Effect Model rather than the Common Effect Model. This is indicated by the value of the Breusch-Pagan cross-section of 0.01 < 0.05. So the model used in this study is to use the Random Effect Model.

The path coefficients in this study were obtained from the results of regression calculations with the Generalized Least Square (GLS) estimation method using the e-views 12 program for the equation model. Testing model 1 was carried out to see the effect of government spending, investment and education

level on direct employment opportunities which were carried out using the eViews 12 program, so the results of the regression test are presented in [Table 8](#).

Table 8. Results of the Random Effect Model of the Influence of Expenditure, Investment, and Education Level on Employment Opportunities

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	11.61387	0.318625	36.45001	0.0000
X1	0.040280	0.016898	2.383644	0.0210
X2	0.059342	0.006174	2.961172	0.0341
X3	0.043322	0.009239	3.468915	0.0412

Based on the results in [Table 8](#), it shows that the results of testing government spending with a prob value of 0.021 < 0.05 (alpha value), indicate that government spending has a positive and significant effect on employment opportunities. The investment variable has a significance value of 0.034 < 0.05 indicating that investment has a positive and significant effect on employment opportunities. The results of testing the education level variable have a prob value of 0.004 < 0.05 indicating the level of education has a significant positive effect on employment opportunities.

Model 2 testing was carried out to see the effect of investment and employment opportunities on people's welfare directly which was carried out using the eViews 12 program. The result is show in [Table 9](#).

Table 9. Results of Random Effect Model Influence of Investment, Level of Education and Employment Opportunities on Community Welfare

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	3.079139	0.076773	40.10730	0.0000
X2	0.003196	0.001126	0.283855	0.7777
X3	0.163453	0.008855	18.45912	0.0000
Y1	0.128105	0.029391	7.163170	0.0000

Based on the results in [Table 9](#), it shows that the results of investment testing with a prob value of 0.777 > 0.05 (alpha value), indicate that investment has no significant effect on people's welfare. The education variable has a prob value of 0.000 < 0.05, meaning that the level of education has a significant effect on people's welfare. The employment opportunity variable has a prob value of 0.000 < 0.05 indicating that employment has a positive and significant effect on people's welfare.

Based on the results of panel data analysis using the random effect model, it can be seen that the relationships between research variables are the path coefficients in this study. Path coefficients can be made in the form of path diagrams. The result is show in [Table 10](#).

Table 10. Summary of Path Coefficients

Regression	Regression Coefficient	StandardError	t-Statistic	Probability	Descriptions
X ₁ Y ₁	0,040	0.017	2.383	0.021	Significant
X ₂ Y ₁	0,059	0.006	2961	0.034	Significant
X ₃ Y ₁	0,043	0.009	3.468	0.014	Significant
X ₂ Y ₂	0,003	0.001	1.620	0.777	Not Significant
X ₃ Y ₂	0,163	0.008	18.459	0.000	Significant
Y ₁ Y ₂	0,128	0.029	4.358	0.000	Significant

[Table 10](#) shows that the variables of government spending (X1), investment (X2), and level of education (X3) have a positive and significant effect on employment opportunities (Y1). The investment variable (X2) has no significant effect on social welfare (Y2). The employment opportunity variable has a positive and significant effect on people's welfare (Y2).

Based on the results of calculating the total determination coefficient of 0.972, it is obtained that the diversity of data that can be explained is 97.2 percent or in other words the information contained in the data is 97.2 percent can be explained in the model, while the remaining 2.8 percent is explained by other variables not included in the model. Relationship between direct and indirect variables and total effect is show in [Table 11](#).

Table 11. Relationship between Direct and Indirect Variables and Total Effect

Variable Relationship	Direct Effect	Indirect Effect	Total Effect
X ₁ → Y ₁	0.040		0.040
X ₂ → Y ₁	0.059		0.059
X ₃ → Y ₁	0.043		0.043
X ₁ → Y ₂		2.081	2.081
X ₂ → Y ₂	0.003	4.016	4.019
X ₃ → Y ₂	0.163	3.256	3.419
Y ₁ → Y ₂	0.128		1.128

Discussion

Based on the analysis that has been done, it is obtained that government spending has a positive and significant effect on employment opportunities in regencies/cities in the Province of Bali. This means that the greater the government's spending on development or the wider the fiscal space owned by each district/city in Bali Province, the regions can utilize it so as to increase employment opportunities for each district/city in the Province. This is in accordance with the hypothesis which states that government spending has a positive and significant effect on employment opportunities. The results of this study are also in line with research conducted regarding the analysis of employment opportunities, emphasizing the effect of government spending on employment opportunities (Gumelar & Sardi, 2021; Prayitno & Kusumawardani, 2022).

Investment is an important matter in economic development which has an active role in determining the level of output and the rate of output growth (Danawati et al., 2016; Ramli et al., 2016). The results of this study show the results that investment has a positive and significant effect on employment opportunities. In line with research which states that direct investment has a significant effect on economic growth and employment opportunities (Diantari & Wirathi, 2017). Where with an increase in direct investment both FDI and PMDN will have an impact on increasing economic growth in an area and opening up new jobs in the area. The results of this study are sharpened by previous research conducted that found there is a positive effect between investments on employment opportunities (Eliza, 2016).

Based on the analysis that has been carried out, it is found that the variable level of education has a positive and significant effect on employment opportunities in regencies/cities in the Province of Bali. This means that the better the level of education attained by the community, the greater the job opportunities that will be obtained later. Education is a very useful investment for economic growth. The level of education is a long-term process that uses systematic and organized procedures in which the workforce will acquire knowledge before entering the world of work. Therefore, the level of education greatly influences the opportunity to get a job because the higher a person's education level, the higher the person's ability to increase work productivity. The results of this study are in line with research conducted that showing that partially the variable level of education and also the workforce have a significant effect on employment opportunities in Jambi Province and in West Java Province (Agustin, 2020; Fachrizal, F., Zamzami, Z., & Safri, 2021).

Based on the analysis that has been done, it is found that the investment variable has a positive relationship to community welfare but does not have a significant effect on community welfare in regencies/cities in Bali Province. This means that it is not in line with the hypothesis which states that investment has a positive and significant effect on people's welfare. This means that the development of investment in the districts/cities of the Province of Bali has a positive relationship to improving the welfare of its people, but it is not evenly distributed as a whole. The results of this study are supported by research state that investment has a positive, but not significant, effect on people's welfare in Central Java Province (Simanjuntak et al., 2017). Furthermore, it is also supported by research stating the same thing that investment has a positive and insignificant effect on people's welfare in Makassar City (Tajuddin, 2021).

Based on the analysis that has been carried out, it is found that the variable level of education has a positive and significant effect on the welfare of the community in districts/cities in the Province of Bali. This means that the education variable increases, so the human development index variable also increases. This is in line with the research hypothesis and is also supported by the research states that education has a positive and significant effect on people's welfare (Aini et al., 2018). The higher the level of education a person completes, the knowledge and skills gained will also increase, making it easier to find work and work productivity will also increase. A person's high work productivity will have an impact on increasing welfare (Pettersen, 2019; Sulistyarningsih et al., 2019). Therefore, education is the initial capital in the development of quality and good human resources. Strengthened by research conducted which states that education has a positive and significant effect on the human development index in Indonesia (Maulana & Wibowo, 2013).

Based on the analysis that has been carried out, it is found that the employment variable has a positive and significant effect on the welfare of the community in regencies/cities in Bali Province with a probability level of 0.000 which means it is in line with the hypothesis. The results of this study are in line with research conducted which states that the coefficient is positive and significant, meaning that the availability of employment opportunities for the community is important for increasing the level of social welfare in West Kalimantan (Deswantoro et al., 2017). Employment opportunities are residents aged 15 years and over who work, the more people who work, the wider the means of employment opportunities that exist. In districts/cities in Bali Province, an average of 90 percent of the total workforce has found work. The creation of broad employment opportunities is able to absorb the existing workforce so that the working population earns income, where income is an element found in a prosperous society which is addressed through HDI.

Based on the calculation results, it is found that employment is an intervening variable of government spending on people's welfare in regencies/cities in the Province of Bali. This means that it is in line with the research hypothesis which states that government expenditure has an indirect effect on people's welfare through employment opportunities. This means that the allocation of government spending for development which is budgeted for by each region is able to create employment opportunities which in turn have an impact on the welfare of the people. The greater the proportion of government spending that is earmarked for the development of infrastructure projects that support regional economic activities, the more this will have an impact on employment absorption and reflect existing employment opportunities. This research is in line with research conducted that development-oriented government expenditure variables have an indirect effect on people's welfare through employment opportunities in North Sulawesi (Mangantar, 2018). Government spending must begin to be directed towards infrastructure development that is able to provide employment opportunities for the community, using a budget that is distributed to appropriate funding posts it will be able to absorb more workers and have an impact on welfare in the area concerned.

Based on this, it was found that employment opportunity is an investment intervening variable on people's welfare in regencies/cities in Bali Province. This means that it is in line with the research hypothesis which states that investment has an indirect effect on people's welfare through employment opportunities. This means that the development of direct investment activities, both FDI and PMDN in regencies/cities in Bali Province, provides continuity of economic development, which is able to absorb labor, reduce poverty, and increase investment activities in the regions indirectly affect the welfare of the people. This research is in line with research conducted which states that employment opportunities are able to mediate the effect of investment on people's welfare in Makassar City (Dahliah, 2021). A proportional increase in investment and must be in favor of the public interest must always be pursued so as to reduce income inequality and have a positive effect on people's welfare.

Based on the calculation results, it is found that employment is an intervening variable of education level on people's welfare in regencies/cities in Bali Province. This means that it is in line with the research hypothesis which states that the level of education has an indirect effect on people's welfare through employment opportunities. This means that improving the quality of public education in regencies/cities in Bali Province can increase competitiveness in the labor market so as to expand job opportunities obtained better. People with high education are also expected to have a high quality of life, of course this can affect their welfare.

The implications of this research can provide insight to policy makers about the importance of government spending, investment, and level of education in creating employment opportunities and social welfare. This implication can assist the government in designing more effective policies to promote economic growth and increased welfare. This research also has limitations. One of them is the relationship between government spending, investment, level of education, and social welfare which is a complex and interrelated phenomenon. This research may only be able to identify some of these relationships, and there are other factors that also influence the results that were not considered in this study.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis described in the previous chapter, several conclusions can be drawn as follows. Government expenditure, investment, and level of education have a positive and significant effect on employment opportunities in regencies/cities in Bali Province. Investment does not have a significant effect on people's welfare, while the level of education and employment opportunities have a positive and significant effect on people's welfare in regencies/cities in Bali Province. Government spending, investment, and level of education have an indirect effect on people's welfare through employment opportunities in regencies/cities in Bali Province.

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