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## DETERMINANTS OF GROWTH ECONOMY PROVINSI WEST SUMATRA

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### ABSTRACT

Economic growth is the main indicator for a country to know its economic condition. To measure the economic progress by observing the pace of economic growth achieved by the regions, which is evidenced by the rise in gross regional product (GRDP). West Sumatra's GRDP for its cities and regencies from 2009-2020 experienced growth because many affected it. This study aims to analyze how much factors such as equalization funds, poverty, Regional Original Income, unemployment influenced the GRDP level of regencies/cities in West Sumatra during 2009-2020. For the purpose of this research, multiple linear regression analysis was conducted via the OLS method using time series data for 2009-2020 and cross section data (also known as panel data) from 19 different regencies and cities located within West Sumatra Province. The evaluation was performed using three different models, namely the Common Effect Model (CEM), the Fixed Effect Model (FEM), and the Random Effect Model (REM). The Chow test and the Hausman test were used to determine which model performed the best in the evaluation. The Fixed Effect Model is what the results of the model reveal, and the results show that partially the variables of balanced funds, poverty, local income, and unemployment have a substantial effect on the GRDP of districts and cities in the West Sumatra Province. 78.59% of the variance of the independent variable can be accounted for by the variance of the dependent variable. This value is quite large because it is already above 50%.

**KEYWORDS:** Economic Growth/Gross Regional Domestic Product, equalization fund, poverty, Regional Original Income, unemployment.

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

A Negara always places a high priority on economic growth since it predicts a rise in per capita income. According to Kuznets, economic growth is the gradual rise in a nation's capacity to offer its population an increasing variety of economic products; this capacity raises in tandem the required institutional and ideological adjustments, along with technological advancements (Jhingan, 2010). In other words, a country that experiences great economic growth will be able to have a significant

impact on other areas since economic growth increases national income, which can then be used to support the construction of economic infrastructure.

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Growth Rate, which measures the quantity of added value produced by all economic production activities. And is known as Gross Regional Domestic Product for provinces or regions, is the indicator used to measure economic growth...This GRDP value the quantity of added value produced by all economic production activities. The GRDP calculation provides a basic frame work for measuring economic activity that occurs and takes place in an economic activity and this value is also used as a basis for evaluating economic performance and formulating various policies in the health and happiness of the people in an area.

The progression of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) data for West Sumatra Province is displayed in the table below.

**Table 1**  
 Gross Regional Domestic Product Data (GRDP)  
 West Sumatra Province 2017 – 2020  
 (Billion Rupiah)

NO	Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	<b>West Sumatra</b>	196099.18	155984.36	164033.66	172320.50	169416.72
1	Mentawai Islands	3725.73	2741.55	2876.25	3013.19	2956.01
2	South Coast	11271.40	8678.05	9142.70	9582.86	9470.78
3	Solok District	11053.59	8964.87	9432.54	9911.02	9794.97
4	Sijunjung	7439.23	6135.76	6448.36	6759.89	6683.02
5	Plain	10734.51	8782.10	9227.06	9689.70	9575.50
6	Pariaman Field	17532.87	12350.19	13024.26	13350.78	11939.48
7	Agam	16693.05	13249.25	13946.00	14617.49	14407.11
8	Fifty Cities	12677.54	10123.65	1065.89	11198.94	11062.32
9	Pasaman	7335.79	5614.29	5894.86	6180.21	6122.76
10	Solok South	4598.22	3612.64	3794.20	3979.92	3928.03
11	Dharmasraya	8437.66	6843.18	7206.47	7565.21	7454.97
12	West Pasaman	12794.25	10384.39	10928.77	11419.50	11259.45
13	Field	49386.26	39675.73	42090.96	44481.75	43631.94
14	Solok City	3241.25	2580.78	2727.41	2878.17	2835.75
15	Sawahlunto	2937.95	2517.15	2656.19	2797.94	2760.92
16	Padang Panjang	2774.05	2312.71	2445.31	2581.91	2543.40
17	Bukittinggi	6783.09	5483.40	5813.64	6155.22	6045.09
18	Payakumbuh	5203.12	3997.85	4239.77	4490.84	4413.98
19	Pariaman	4036.74	3234.23	3412.14	3594.08	3544.66

Data Source: BPS West Sumatra Province 2021

According to the table above, the GRDP of West Sumatra province increased from 155.985 trillion rupiah in 2017 to 172.320 trillion rupiah in 2019. Meanwhile, West Sumatra Province's GDP in 2020 was 169.416 trillion rupiah. We can see that the value of GRDP has declined as a result of the COVID-19 epidemic that has happened in Indonesia since March 2020. Significant changes have occurred as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. The economy nationally and regionally, and cities and regencies in West Sumatra are no exception.

Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) is a macroeconomic statistic of a region that describes the presence or lack of regional economic development, according to Kuncoro (2004). The evolution of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) describes a region's economic growth. The enormity of the importance of economic growth necessitates an understanding one of the factors influencing the rise of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), which is a region's economic growth.

Factors that affect a region's Gross Regional Domestic Product include Regional Original Income, credit, savings and regional expenditures. Regional Original Income, unemployment, poverty and

equalization funds. The relationship between the variables above affects economic growth is carried out by WahyudiSusanto and CaturSugianto (2019) for Regencies and Cities in Central Java, DeimanteBlavasciunaite, LinaGarsviene and Kristina Matuzeviciute (2020), Soliyev I.I and Ganiev B. B (2021), MarinkoŠkare, RominaPržiklasDružeta (2016) and Jorge Garza-Rodriguez (2018) in Mexico, YahyaMuqorrobin (2015).

Based on the existence of several researchers who discuss the factors that affect the Regional Domestic Product of a region, in this case the author wants to discuss the influencing factors including the Balance Fund, Poverty, Regional Original Income, and Unemployment. The problem, in this study is:

1. How does the Simultaneous Effect of Variable Equalization Funds, Poverty, Regional Original Income, and Unemployment on the Growth of Economy in West Sumatra Prosvinsi.
2. How does the Partial Effect of Variable Equalization Funds, Poverty, Regional Original Income, and Unemployment on the Growth of Economy in West Sumatra Prosvinsi.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEWS

According to Kuznets, a country's economic growth occurs when its capacity to provide a variety of goods and services for its citizens steadily rises through time as a result of technological advancements. Improvements as well as institutional and ideological changes (Jhingan, 2014 and Nafziger, 2012). Two variables influence the economic growth process: economic factors that affect the economic growth process in the form of natural resources, human resources, capital, and technology. Meanwhile, non-economic elements influencing economic growth include social institutions, cultural attitudes, moral ideals, political situations, and institutions. To determine the state of economic growth, specifically the level of economic growth. To assess a country's rate of economic growth, the real national income, also known as the real Gross National Product or the real GDP, must be calculated. Todaro (2004), Sukirno (2011), Krugman (2004), Keynes in Jhingan (2014), and Mankiw (2014) proposed economic growth theories (2007).

The Equalization Fund is a fund derived from state budget revenues provided to autonomous regions to finance regional requirements in the context of achieving decentralization in accordance with Government Regulation No. 55 of 2005. Widjaja (2008) explained that Balance is a source of regional money generated from the State Budget to assist the implementation of regional government authority in fulfilling the objective of extending autonomy to the regions, including increasing services and enhancing community welfare. The research of PriyoAnggono (2020), Novie Al Muhariah et al. (2021), Magdalena Nany, and TrisniSuryarini strengthen the impact of the Equalization Fund on economic growth (2022).

Poverty is a state of deprivation experienced by a group of people who cannot afford to enjoy proper health, higher education, and consumption of poor food (Seran, 2017). In an effort to improve welfare and overcome poverty, one of the effective efforts is to improve economic growth (De Silva & Sumarto, 2014). According to Ikejiaku (2009), poverty is the main problem experienced by developing countries. In addition, impoverishment can limit the ability of each individual in many ways which in turn reduces the potential to contribute to the economy.

Researchers who discuss the relationship between poverty and economic growth include Okoroa for et al (2013), MarinkoŠkare and RominaPržiklasDružeta (2016), Jorge Garza-Rodriguez (2018), RiyantoEfendi et al (2019), Chinonye Emmanuel Onwuka (2021), Yu Zhu (2022).

According to Mardiasmo (2002), regional original income is a recipient acquired from the local tax sector, regional levies, the revenues of regionally owned firms, the results of the administration of segregated regional wealth, and other valid local original income. Meanwhile, Pujiati (2008), with the existence of regional authority in optimizing Regional Original Income so that the composition of Regional Original Income as regional revenue also increases. Increases in Regional Original Income, which is considered capital, in accumulation will result in more positive externalizations and drive economic growth. CordeliaOnyinyechiOmodero et al., (2018), Azizah et al., (2022), and MiswanGumanti et al., (2018) studied the association between Regional Original Income and economic growth (2022).

Unemployment is a person who does not work or does not take part in a production. According to the BPS, unemployment is part of the labor force that is jobless, is seeking for work, works fewer than two days per week, is looking for a good job, or is planning to start their own business. According to Sukirno (2011), unemployment is a complicated problem since it is generated by a number of interconnected reasons and has a number of negative consequences for the economy, politics, and society. Mahmoud A. Al-Habees and Mohammed Abu Rumman (2012) conducted study on the relationship between unemployment and economic growth, as did AdamuJibir et al (2015), ChimaChidiIloabuchi (2019), Karikari-Apau et al (2019), and SunaKorkmaz (2020).

### III. METHODOLOGY

An estimated model of panel data was utilized in this study to examine the effect of the Balance Fund, Poverty, Regional Original Income, and unemployment on economic growth in 19 West Sumatra Provinsi Regencies/Cities. To meet the research aims, data analysis in this study will be performed using an econometric model using the E views 9 application.

In this work, a panel analysis technique was utilized to estimate the equation model, with the panel data being a combination of Time Series and Cross Section data. When utilizing a data panel, the regression equation has the following form:  $\hat{Y}_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{it} + \mu_{it}; i = 1, 2, \dots, N ; t = 1, 2, \dots, T$

Where:

N = number of cross sections (19Regencies/Cities)

t = number of time series (2009 – 2020)

N x t = amount of panel data

The form of the regression equation in this study is

$$\hat{Y}_{it} = a + \beta_1 X_{1it} + \beta_2 X_{2it} + \beta_3 X_{3it} + \beta_4 X_{4it} + \epsilon_{it}$$

Keterangan:

$\hat{Y}$  = Economic Growth

a = Constant

X1 = Balanced Fund

X2 = Poverty

X3 = Regional Original Income

X4 = Unemployment

Four models are utilized in the panel data regression estimation technique: the pooled OLS model, the fixed effect least square dummy variable (LSDV) model, the within-group fixed effect model, and the random effect model (Gujarati, 2013). There are only three panel data regression estimate strategies, the Common Effect Model (CEM), Fixed Effect Model (FEM), and Random Effect Model (REM), according to experts (REM).

Several tests are required to determine and pick the optimal panel data model from the three extant panel data regression estimation models: (1) Chow Test, (2) Hausman Test, and (3) Lagrange Multiplier Test (LM). To determine whether the created model fits the BLUE (Best Linear Unbias Estimator) standards, the selected model must undergo a classic assumption test in the form of normality, autocorrelation, heteroskedasticity, and multicollinearity tests.

In addition, performed t test /partial test and t test is used to determine the extent to which a partial independent variable has an individual effect on its dependent variable, while uji F is a test to determine the influence of all independent factors on the dependent variable. The coefficient of determination represents the model's capacity to explain the relationship between an independent variable and a dependent variable.

#### **IV. DISCUSSION**

The population of West Sumatera province in 2010 was 4,846,909 people, with a population density of 110 people per km<sup>2</sup>. This information provides a profile of the province. Padang City, with 833,562 residents, is the regency/city with the largest population. Bukittinggi City, which has a population density of 4,400 people/km<sup>2</sup>, is the region or city with the highest level. The population increased to 5,534 million in 2020. Population grew by 14.17% during the course of the ten years, or 1.4% year on average.

After the effects of the 2009 earthquake in West Sumatera put pressure on the economy, things started to get better. Because of this disaster, the economy only grew by 0.90 percent in the fourth quarter of 2009. But now, the economy of West Sumatera has grown faster than the rest of the country. West Sumatera's economy grew by 6.35 percent in 2012, which was better than the year before, when it only grew by 6.25 percent. West Sumatera's GDP grew by 7.3% in the first quarter of 2013. In 2020, the Covid-19 pandemic put stress on the economy once more. In 2020, the economy was expected to grow by 6.67 percent less than it did in 2019, which was 5.05 percent...

The location map of West Sumatra province is as follows:



Figure 1: Map of Regency/City West Sumatra province

According to figure 1 above, West Sumatra is made up of eleven regencies (Agam, Dharmasraya, Mentawai, Lima Puluh Kota, Padang Pariaman, Pasaman, Pasaman Barat, Pesisir Selatan, Sijunjung, Solok, Solok Selatan, Tanah Datar) and eight cities (Bukit Tinggi, Padang, Padang Panjang, Pariaman, Payakumbuh) Table 2 below shows the state of each city and regency in the province of West Sumatra.:

**Table 2**  
 Regency/City, Area, Total Population  
 Sumatra Barat Province

No.	Districts/Cities	Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Population	Blindness	Villages
1	Bukit Tinggi	1804,30	529138	16	-/82
2	Padang	2961,13	228591	11	-/52
3	Padang Panjang	6011,35	87623	10	-/43
4	Pariaman	3571,14	383525	13	-/79
5	Payakumbuh	1332,51	430626	17	-/103
6	Sawah Lunto	3947,63	299851	12	-/37
7	Solok	3887,77	431672	11	-/19
8	Agam	5749,89	504418	15	-/182
9	Dharmasraya	3130,40	235045	8	-/61
10	Kepulauan Mentawai	3738,00	391497	14	-/74
11	Lima Puluh Kota	3346,20	182027	7	-/39
12	Padang Pariaman	1336,10	371704	14	-/75
13	Pasaman	25,24	121028	3	24/-
14	Pasaman Barat	693,66	909040	11	104/-
15	Pesisir Selatan	23,00	56311	2	16/-
16	Sijunjung	66,13	94224	4	16/55
17	Solok	85,22	139576	5	47/-
18	Solok Selatan	231,93	65138	4	10/27
19	Tanah Datar	71,29	73438	2	1/-

Source: BPS Sumatra Barat

The state of each city and regency in Sumatra Barat Province may be observed in the table above... The largest population is Pasaman Barat Regency with only an area of 693.66 Km<sup>2</sup>. This condition will affect the GRDP of each region.

The following are the results of the Classical Assumption Test: (1) The Normality Test is defined as The Jarque-Fallow probability value is greater than the level of significance (= 0.05), indicating that the residual has a normal distribution. , (2) According to the Multicollinearity Test, there is no link between free variables with values greater than 0.8. (3) The Heteroskedasity Test results suggest that there is not an issue because the likelihood of chi square resulting in more than the signification level (= 0.05) is greater than the signification level.

Following the classical assumption test, the best model to forecast the conditions of independent variables and dependent variables must be chosen. To determine whether to use the Common Effect Model or the Fixed Effect Model, the chow test is used, and the hausman test is used to determine the best method between fixed effect and random effect, while the Lagrange Multiplier Test is used to determine whether the most appropriate Random Effect Model or Common Effect (OLS) model is used. The test findings are as follows:

**Table 2**

**Selection of the Best Model**

Testing	Information	Result
Chow Test	Common Effect Model VS Fixed effect Model	Fixed Effect Model
Hausman Test	Fixed Effect Model VS Random effect Model	Fixed Effect Model

Source processed eviews versi 10

Based on the table above after data processing through eviews, the results were obtained that the best model is the Fixed Effect Model. The linear regression equation in the study with the selected model through the chow test and the hausman test is the Fixed Effects model, namely:

**Table 3**  
*Fixed Effects Models*

Dependent Variable: Log Y  
 Method: Panel Least Squares  
 Date: 11/02/22 Time: 21:06  
 Sample: 2009 2020  
 Peroids include: 12  
 Cross-sections included: 19

Variables	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistics	Prob.
C	4.548376	0.325364	16.93893	0.0000
LOGX1	0.103276	0.023865	5.163229	0.0000
LOGX2	-0.228641	0.037387	-10.45845	0.0000
LOGX3	0.262159	0.010396	14.16323	0.0000
LOGX4	-0.002843	0.012691	-2.529754	0.0101
R-squared	0.792649	F-statistics	1834.465	
Adjusted R-squared	0.785920	Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000	

Source: Data Processed, 2021

Based on the table above, multiple regressions can be obtained as follows:

$$\text{Log Y} = 4.548376 + 0.103276 \text{ Log X1} - 0.228641 \text{ Log X2} + 0.262159 \text{ Log X3} - 0.002843 \text{ Log X4}$$

It can be described using the multiple regression equation above:

- The coefficient of 4.548376 means that if X 1, X -2, X 3, and X4 are worth 0 then the magnitude of Y is 4.548376 with a significant and positive relationship form.
- The coefficient of the regression of the variable X1 of 0.103276 implies that any rise in X1 Assuming that all other independent variables have fixed values and that the nature of the relationship that emerges is substantial and positive, increasing X by 1 unit will result in an increase in Y of 0.103276 units..
- The variable's regression coefficient X2 of - 0.228641 implies that any rise in X2 Assuming that the other independent variables have fixed values, increasing Y by 1 unit will result in a drop in Y of -0.228641 units, with the form of the relationship occurring being negative and significant.
- Coefficient of regression for the variable X 3 of 0.262159 implies that any rise in X3 By increasing X by 1 unit, Y will grow by 0.262159 units, given that all other independent variables are unchanged. This is a significant and positive association.
- The coefficient of regression of the variable X4 by - 0.002843 means that each rise in X4 By increasing X by 1 unit, Y will drop by 0.002843 units, provided that all other independent variables have fixed values and a meaningful and negative connection.
- Overall the magnitude of the influence of independent variables with dependents is inelastic. This circumstance illustrates how little, or less than 30%, the change in the dependent variables results from the dependent variables.

Coefficient determination for the regression model between the Equalization Fund, Poverty, Regional Original Income, and unemployment to economic growth of 0.785920. This value means



that 78.59% of the Equalization Fund, Poverty, Regional Original Income and unemployment are able to explain economic growth. The remaining 21.41% of economic growth, on the other hand, is subject to the effect of other factors that are not accounted for in this research model.

## V. CONCLUSION

Result estimated regression data panel model fixed effect explained that the variables of balanced funds, poverty, In 19 regencies/cities in West Sumatra Province from 2009 to 2020, regional original income and unemployment both significantly impacted economic growth, with the potential of independent variables to affect dependent variables increasing by 78.59%. Secara partly balanced fund and Regional Original Income had a significant and favorable impact on economic growth, according to regression estimations using panel data with a significance level of 5%. Nineteen Regencies/Cities in the Sumatra Barat Province saw a substantial and unfavorable impact from the variables of poverty and unemployment between 2009 and 2020.

Based on the above findings, the recommendations that can be presented in this paper are:

1. Governments at all levels (regencies/cities) for West Sumatra province must consider the problem of poverty and unemployment must be a priority to be solved, so as to encourage economic growth through small community-oriented programs.
2. Given that the equalization fund comes from a center based on what has been done by a region, so the allocation must be performance-based.
3. To optimize the Regional Original Income, the regency/city government needs to re-collect data on taxpayers and improve the management of regional tax management at the regency/city level in West Sumatra.

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