Impact of Government Expenditure on Education, Social Protection, Public Services, Infrastructure, Community Empowerment, Investment, and HDI on Economic Growth in Indonesia's 3T Regions

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Abstract

This research aims to determine the influence of government spending in the fields of education, social protection, public services, infrastructure, community empowerment, investment, and the Human Development Index (HDI) on economic growth in Indonesia's 3T (Disadvantaged, Frontier, Outermost) regions. This study employs quantitative research methods, with a population and sample comprising 62 regions designated as 3T in Indonesia. Data analysis was conducted using panel data regression analysis with the EViews 10 software. The results reveal that government spending on education (BFPEND), public services (BFPU), and community empowerment (BDPM) does not significantly influence economic growth. However, government expenditures on social protection (BFPS) negatively and significantly affect economic growth, while spending on infrastructure (BFINF) and investment (INVEST) positively and significantly impact economic growth. Additionally, the HDI has a negative and significant effect on economic growth. Collectively, government spending across these sectors, along with HDI, has a positive and significant effect on economic growth in Indonesia's 3T regions. A comparison of the average HDI in Disadvantaged Regions versus Frontier and Outermost Regions in Indonesia is also presented.

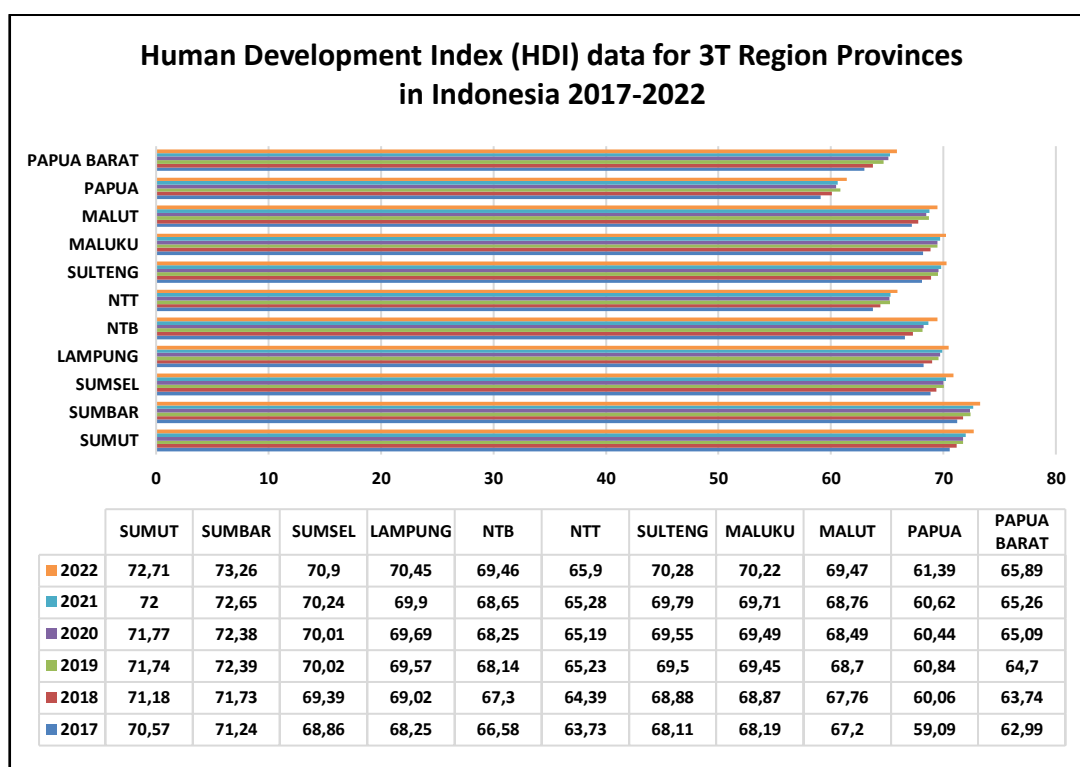| Keywords	Government Spending, Economic Growth, 3T Regions, Human Development Index (HDI)

INTRODUCTION

Regional economic growth in Indonesia is reflected in Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP). However, in reality, the depiction of economic growth in a good GRDP value is apparently not able to reflect the current performance standards or work achievements in the field which are still far below the targets set in the Government Work Plan (RKP), in fact they are still within a deviation of more than 5% of the target value which should be according to the Main Target (Macroeconomic) National Development RPJMN 2020-2024 for the 2020-2024 national economic growth target with an expected average of 5.4 - 6.0% per year.

In order to achieve medium-term development targets, it is hoped that economic growth can increase through developing productivity, sustainable investment, improving the labor market, and improving the quality of good human resources (Aurelya *et al.*, 2022). With this economic growth target, *Gross National Income (GNI)* per capita *(Atlas Method)* is expected to increase to USD 5,810-6,000 per capita in 2024. This shows that although Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) has reached the optimal level so far, it turns out that it is still unable to produce a significant positive impact and an important phenomenon in improving people's quality of life. Therefore, it is not surprising that some groups feel proud of the achievements of the high GRDP growth values that have been achieved, while

in reality the majority of people have not experienced significant improvements in improving their quality of life.

In implementing development, the main priority for developing countries is to achieve high levels of economic growth to improve their economic conditions. Apart from that, human development is also a measure of a country's progress. A country's progress is not only assessed by gross domestic product, but also includes aspects such as the level of education and life expectancy of its population. In the process of achieving momentum, human development will become a source of dynamics and a driving force for development. This is in accordance with the human-centered development *paradigm*. As shown in Figure 1.17. below, Human Development Index (HDI) data in the 3T region provinces in Indonesia from 2017 to 2022 shows quite significant HDI values every year.

Human Development Index (HDI) data for 3T Region Provinces in Indonesia 2017-2022

	SUMUT	SUMBAR	SUMSEL	LAMPUNG	NTB	NTT	SULTENG	MALUKU	MALUT	PAPUA	PAPUA BARAT
2022	72,71	73,26	70,9	70,45	69,46	65,9	70,28	70,22	69,47	61,39	65,89
2021	72	72,65	70,24	69,9	68,65	65,28	69,79	69,71	68,76	60,62	65,26
2020	71,77	72,38	70,01	69,69	68,25	65,19	69,55	69,49	68,49	60,44	65,09
2019	71,74	72,39	70,02	69,57	68,14	65,23	69,5	69,45	68,7	60,84	64,7
2018	71,18	71,73	69,39	69,02	67,3	64,39	68,88	68,87	67,76	60,06	63,74
2017	70,57	71,24	68,86	68,25	66,58	63,73	68,11	68,19	67,2	59,09	62,99

Source: BPS Indonesia, 2024

Enhancement growth also has an impact towards the 3T region. The 3T area is abbreviation from Disadvantaged, Frontier and Outermost Regions. 3T areas are regions in Indonesia that have condition geographical, social, economic and cultural deficiencies develop compared to with other regions at the level national. The 3T area is also the gateway to Indonesia's borders with neighboring countries. The problem of people in disadvantaged areas is not only the responsibility of regional governments, but is a national issue that must be addressed jointly by the Central Government, Regional Governments (provinces and districts/cities), and other stakeholders. Therefore, there needs to be special attention from various parties in efforts to empower and develop human resources in the region (Asiah and Purwanda, 2021). With this effort, it is hoped that gradually people in disadvantaged areas

can emerge from their backward condition. In this context, identifying the needs, resources and problems faced by communities in underdeveloped areas is very important.

The issue that must be resolved in national development is inequality and underdevelopment in various regions. The causes of this problem are very diverse, ranging from differences in the availability of natural resources, geographical location, quality of human resources, economic development, to socio-cultural aspects. Development inequality can be observed through certain regions that are still lagging behind compared to others, which actually indicates inequality in national development efforts (Lasaiba, 2023). In the next five years (2020-2024 period) according to the Indonesian government's Strategic Plan, the regional development target to be achieved is "Reducing disparities between regions by encouraging transformation and acceleration of development in two regions or development areas, namely the Eastern Region of Indonesia (KTI), namely Kalimantan, Nusa Tenggara, Sulawesi, Maluku and Papua , as well as maintaining growth momentum in the Western Region of Indonesia (KBI), namely Java, Bali and Sumatra." By paying attention to these regional development targets and increasing the national economic growth target for 2020-2024, the regional development targets for 2020-2024 will be achieved through five (5) priorities, namely: strategic area development; development of leading sectors; development of urban areas; development of underdeveloped areas, border areas, rural areas and transmigration; as well as regional institutional and financial management.

In implementing development, the main priority for developing countries is to achieve high levels of economic growth to improve their economic conditions. Apart from that, human development is also a measure of a country's progress. A country's progress is not only assessed by gross domestic product, but also includes aspects such as the level of education and life expectancy of its population. In the process of achieving momentum, human development will become a source of dynamics and a driving force for development. This is in accordance with the human-centered development *paradigm* . As shown in Figure 1.17. below, Human Development Index (HDI) data in the 3T region provinces in Indonesia from 2017 to 2022 shows quite significant HDI values every year.

LITERATURE REVIEW
Government Expenditure and Economic Growth

Government expenditure plays a critical role in influencing economic growth. Various studies have examined the impact of government spending on different sectors and their effects on economic performance. According to Abdillah and Primitasari (2023), government expenditures in education, health, and infrastructure sectors significantly affect economic growth in Indonesia's eastern region. Similarly, Anwar et al. (2020) found that government spending spillovers positively impact regional economic growth.

Education Sector

Investment in the education sector is crucial for fostering human capital development and long-term economic growth. Arfiyansyah (2018) emphasized that government expenditure on education contributes to the Human Development Index (HDI) and regional

economic income. Moreover, Ananda et al. (2021) highlighted the importance of education expenditures in improving the HDI in border areas of West Kalimantan.

Social Protection

Government spending on social protection aims to reduce poverty and vulnerability among disadvantaged populations. Aini (2020) explored the impact of social protection expenditures on poverty alleviation in East Java, indicating a significant effect. Carolina (2022) further emphasized that social protection expenditures contribute to reducing poverty levels and enhancing social welfare.

Public Services

Expenditure on public services is essential for providing basic amenities and improving the quality of life. Angraini et al. (2023) analyzed the influence of government spending on public services and economic growth in Jambi Province, demonstrating a positive relationship. Public service expenditures ensure the availability of necessary infrastructure and services, fostering economic activities.

Infrastructure Development

Infrastructure development is a key driver of economic growth, facilitating trade, investment, and connectivity. Brilyawan and Santosa (2021) found that social and economic infrastructure investments significantly influence Indonesia's economic growth. Apriliansah and Suyatno (2024) also highlighted the role of infrastructure in promoting regional development and economic activities.

Community Empowerment

Community empowerment initiatives aim to enhance local capacities and improve living standards. Cristina (2020) discussed the role of community empowerment programs in increasing community income in rural areas. Such initiatives help marginalized communities develop skills, access resources, and participate in economic activities.

Investment and Economic Growth

Investment is a crucial factor in driving economic growth, as it boosts productivity and creates employment opportunities. Alvaro (2021) explored the impact of investment on economic growth, highlighting its positive influence. Investment in various sectors, including education and infrastructure, enhances economic performance and competitiveness.

Human Development Index (HDI)

The HDI measures a country's progress in terms of education, health, and income levels. Azfirmawarman et al. (2023) examined changes in HDI calculation methodology and its implications for assessing development. A high HDI indicates improved quality of life and better human development outcomes, contributing to sustainable economic growth.

Regional Disparities and Development

Addressing regional disparities is crucial for achieving balanced and inclusive development. Asiah and Purwanda (2021) analyzed economic growth factors in disadvantaged villages, emphasizing the need for targeted interventions. The Indonesian government's Strategic Plan focuses on reducing regional disparities by promoting development in underdeveloped areas (Lasaiba, 2023).

METHOD

Place and time of research

This research was conducted in the 3T (Disadvantaged, Frontier, Outermost) regions in Indonesia during the 2017-2022 period or for a period of 6 (six) years.

Types of research

This type of research uses quantitative methods which are carried out systematically, planned and clearly structured from the initial stages to the research design. According to Sugiyono (2019), quantitative research methods are based on the philosophy of positivism and are used to investigate certain populations or samples. Data is collected using research instruments and analyzed quantitatively or statistically to test the hypothesis that has been formulated. Apart from that, this research also uses literature study, which includes theoretical studies, references and other scientific literature related to the values, culture and norms that develop in the social situation studied (Sugiyono, 2019a)

Object of research

The objects of this research are government expenditure in the fields of education, social protection, public services, infrastructure, community empowerment, investment, human development index (HDI) and economic growth.

In research, "population" is a term used to describe a general collection of objects or subjects that have certain characteristics that have been determined to be studied in research, and from the results conclusions can be made (Sugiyono, 2019). Based on matter that, then population from study This are 62 regions listed as a 3T region in Indonesia.

Samples are elements part of the population. According to Arikunto, (2019) a part of the population with comparable characteristics and numbers is called a sample. Saturated sampling technique was used in this research. Therefore, the samples used were Disadvantaged Regions with a total of 372 data collected from 62 districts/cities over a period of 6 (six) years, as well as Frontier and Outermost Regions with a total of 114 data collected from 19 districts/cities. city with a period of 6 (six) years.

Data collection technique

The data collection technique used in this research is secondary data. Secondary data includes information from various literature such as books, journals, magazines, social media, websites and other sources of information that are relevant to the objectives of this research (Sugiyono, 2019). The documentation method is used in data collection, where the

researcher directly visits the data source to collect secondary data at the relevant agency. This documentation method involves collecting data by reviewing or analyzing documents created by the subject or by other parties (Sugiyono, 2019). The data required in this research was collected, recorded and processed directly from secondary data sources such as the Directorate General of Financial Balance (DJPK) of the Indonesian Ministry of Finance, Indonesian Economic and Financial Statistics Data (SEKI) obtained directly from Bank Indonesia (BI) and the Ministry of Investment/ Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM), as well as statistical data accessed directly from the official National BPS and Provincial BPS websites in Indonesia.

Data Types and Sources

The type of data used in this research is secondary data. This research uses panel data, which is a combination of *time-series* and *cross-section data* . The data taken in this research are areas included in the scope of 3T in Indonesia as many as 62 municipalities/districts during the 2017-2022 period sourced directly from the Directorate General of Financial Balance (DJPK) of the Indonesian Ministry of Finance, Indonesian Economic and Financial Statistics Data (SEKI), Bank Indonesia (BI) and the Ministry of Investment/Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM), as well as statistical data obtained directly from the official National BPS and Provincial BPS websites in Indonesia. Data used among others:

1. Government expenditure (function expenditure) in the education sector (BFPEND) at 62 municipalities/districts registered as 3T regions in Indonesia.
2. Government expenditure (functional expenditure) in the field of social protection (BFPS) in 62 municipalities/districts registered as 3T regions in Indonesia.
3. Government expenditure (functional expenditure) in the field of public services (BFPU) in 62 municipalities/districts registered as 3T regions in Indonesia.
4. Government expenditure (functional expenditure) in the infrastructure sector (BFINF) in 62 municipalities/districts registered as 3T regions in Indonesia.
5. Village expenditure in the field of community empowerment (BDPM) in 62 municipalities/districts registered as 3T areas in Indonesia.
6. Investment (INVEST) in 62 municipalities/districts registered as 3T areas in Indonesia.
7. Human development index (HDI) in 62 municipalities/districts registered as 3T regions in Indonesia.
8. Economic growth (PE) in 62 municipalities/districts registered as 3T regions in Indonesia.

Research variable

According to Sugiyono, (2019a) a research variable is an attribute or trait that is assessed from people, objects, or activities that have certain variations determined by research to be studied and then conclusions drawn. Study This has two variables, namely:

1. **Variable independent / free (X)**, namely that which influences or being because the change or emergence variable bound / dependent (Sugiyono, 2019). Variable X is Expenditure Government Education Sector (BFPEND (X_1)), Expenditure Government Field Social Protection (BFPS (X_2)), Expenditures Government Field Public Services

(BFPU (X₃)), Expenditures Government Field Infrastructure (BFINF (X₄)), Community Empowerment (BDPM (X₅)), Investment (INVEST (X₆)), and Human Development Index (HDI (X₇)).

2. Variable dependent / bound (Y), ie influenced variables or being consequence, because exists variable free (Sugiyono, 2019). The Y variable in this research is Economic Growth (PE (Y)).

Operational Definition of Variables

Definitions to identify and measure variables by formulating them precisely and clearly are used in operational definitions of variables, in order to avoid various different interpretations. The operational definition in this research is as follows:

1. Government Expenditures in the Education Sector (BFPEND)
2. Government Expenditures in the Field of Social Protection (BFPS)
3. Government Expenditures in Public Services (BFPU)
4. Government Expenditure on Infrastructure (BFINF)
5. Community Empowerment (BDPM)
6. Investment (INVEST)
7. Human Development Index (HDI)
8. Economic Growth (PE)

Data Analysis Model

Analysis regression Not only see strength connection between two or more variable; it also sees How variable dependent and independent relate One each other. Hypothesis test, testing assumption classics, and statistics descriptive used for analysis advanced study This.

Statistics Descriptive

Known statistical techniques as statistics descriptive used For give description or explanation about the data that has been collected without Meaning For make generalization or conclusion general (Sugiyono, 2019)

Analysis Panel Data Regression

There is a number of the type of data available for analyzed in a way statistics including sequential data time *(time-series),* cross data time *(cross-section),* and panel data, namely combined between *time-series* and *cross-section* data. By simple, panel data can be defined as A data set *(dataset)* Where behavior of *cross-sectional* units (for example individual, company, country) is observed throughout time. Panel data is often also called pooled *data (pooling time-series* and *cross-section)* (Ghozali, 2018).

Autocorrelation Test

Autocorrelation is a situation where the error of a confounding variable in a certain period is correlated with the error of a confounding variable in another period. This assumption confirms that the value of the dependent variable is only explained

(systematically) by the independent variable and not by the disturbance variable. Detection of autocorrelation in panel data can be done using the *Durbin-Watson test*. The *Durbin-Watson* test value is compared with the *Durbin-Watson table value* to determine the existence of a positive or negative correlation. The decision regarding the existence of autocorrelation is as follows (Ghozali, 2018) :

1. If the DW value is below -2, it means there is positive autocorrelation.
2. If the DW value is between -2 to +2, it means that there is no autocorrelation.
3. If the DW value is above +2, it means there is negative autocorrelation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Descriptive Analysis

Descriptive statistics are statistics used to analyze data by describing or illustrating the data that has been collected without intending to make general conclusions or generalizations (Sugiyono, 2019). The results of descriptive statistical tests in this study aim to determine the minimum, maximum, average (*mean*) and standard deviation values. The results of descriptive statistical tests can be seen in the table below, namely as follows:

Table 1. Analysis Descriptive of Disadvantaged Areas

	P.E	BFPEND	BFPS	BFPU	BFINF	BDPM	INVEST	HDI
Mean	3.470000	4.794443	2.714709	3.972546	28.68763	93.15611	139.5911	58.80234
Median	3.960000	2.264189	-3.315025	1.455589	-7.654395	0.000000	9.307995	61.45000
Maximum	13.97000	196.1359	931.5372	440.9955	8456.348	13219.55	40311.42	69.91000
Minimum	-7.460000	-66.13081	-84.88907	-72.25004	-98.97659	-100,0000	-96.18961	27.87000
Std. Dev.	2.630258	23.04711	62.13758	34.53587	448.5398	746.9084	2103,487	7.243565

Descriptive statistical test results in table 1. in this research can be described as follows:

1. Variable in the Education Sector (BFPEND) shows that the minimum value obtained is -66.13081 and the maximum value is 196.1359, the average value is 1.965047 and the standard deviation value is 23.62570.
2. The Government Expenditure for Social Protection (BFPS) variable shows that the minimum value is -84.88907 and the maximum value is 931.5372, the average value is 2.714709 and the standard deviation value is 62.13758.
3. The Government Expenditure Variable for Public Services (BFPU) shows that the minimum value obtained is -72.25004 and the maximum value is 440.9955, the average value is 3.972546 and the standard deviation value is 34.53587.
4. The Government Expenditure Variable in the Infrastructure Sector (BFINF) shows that the minimum value obtained is -98.97659 and the maximum value is 8456.348 with an average value of 28.68763 and a standard deviation value of 448.5398.
5. The Community Empowerment Variable (BDPM) shows that the minimum value obtained is -100.0000 and the maximum value is 93.15611, the average value is 746.9084 and the standard deviation value is 746.9084.

6. The Investment Variable (INVEST), shows that the minimum value obtained is -96.18961 and the maximum value is 40311.42 with an average value of 139.5911 and a standard deviation value of 2103.487.

7. Human Development Index (HDI) Variables shows that the minimum value obtained is 27.87000 and the maximum value is 69.91000, the average value is 58.80234 and the standard deviation value is 7.243565.

8. variable shows that the minimum value obtained is -7.460000 and the maximum value is 13.97000, the average value is 3.470000 and the standard deviation value is 2.630258.

Normality test

Normality test done for test variable independent and dependent in the regression model own normal distribution or no. Normality test in study This using *the Jarque-Bera* test with level significance by 5%. Normality test results can seen in the picture under This that is as following:
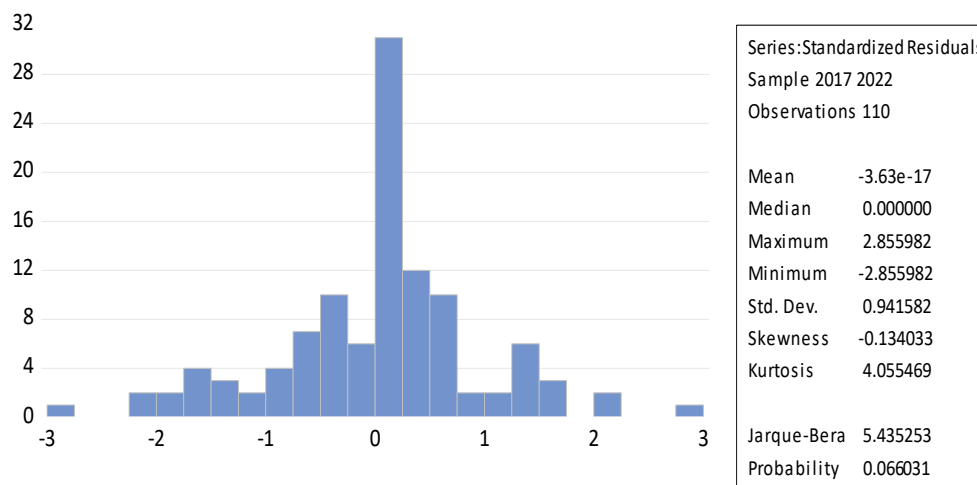

Series: Standardized Residuals	
Sample 2017 2022	
Observations 110	
Mean	-3.63e-17
Median	0.000000
Maximum	2.855982
Minimum	-2.855982
Std. Dev.	0.941582
Skewness	-0.134033
Kurtosis	4.055469
Jarque-Bera	5.435253
Probability	0.066031

Figure 1. Results of the Normality Test for Disadvantaged Regions
Source : *EViews 10 Output Results*, 2024

Based on Figure 1 above you can see the results of the normality test in this research, *the Jaque-Bera* probability value was 0.066031. This shows that the *Jaque-Bera probability value* is greater than 0.05 (0.066031> 0.05) so it can be concluded that the data used is normally distributed.
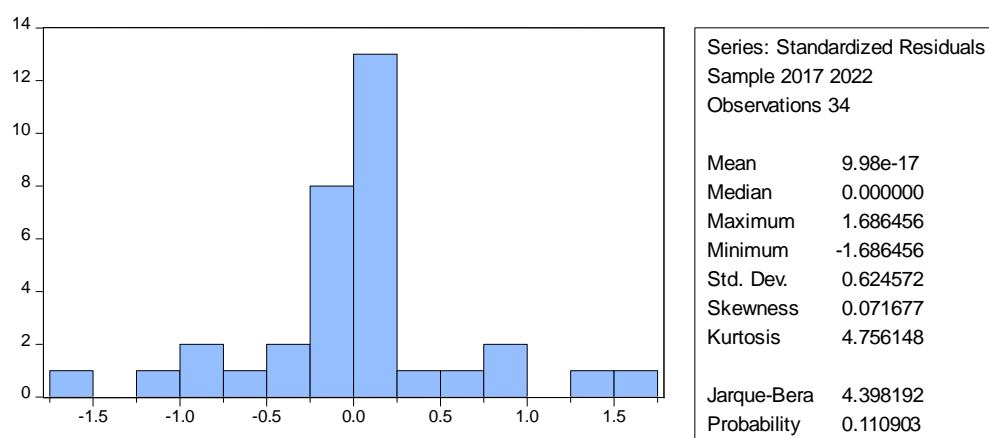
Figure 2. Results of the Normality Test for the Frontier and Outermost Regions
Source: *EViews 10 Output Results*, 2024

Based on Figure 2 above you can see the results of the normality test in this research, the *Jaque-Bera* probability value was 0.110903. This shows that the *Jaque-Bera probability value* is greater than 0.05 (0.110903> 0.05) so it can be concluded that the data used is normally distributed.

Based on the results of the difference in averages, it is known that there is a comparison of the Human Development Index (HDI) in Disadvantaged Regions with the Frontier and Outermost Regions in Indonesia, where it is known that the average HDI in Disadvantaged Regions is 58.80234 lower than the average HDI in the Frontier and Outer Regions. The outermost area is 59.63596 on average.

Low human development and the Human Development Index (HDI) in underdeveloped areas can be caused by a high dependency ratio, where people of productive age have to bear the burden of living for people who are not yet productive or are no longer productive. A high level of dependency ratio indicates a greater burden for the population of productive age in supporting residents who are not yet or are no longer productive (Cahyani, Aida, and Yuliawan, 2024) .

The percentage influence of poverty, health and education can be an important sector in alleviating disadvantaged areas. Implementations that can be carried out include adding health and education facilities, as well as regional development in underdeveloped areas. This is in line with the government's strategy in the 2020-2024 RPJMN, including development of regional economic growth centers, affirmative regional development with priority on borders or outermost and foremost small islands, as well as integrated village development at the regional level. The government can also carry out village development along with human resource development as in Presidential Decree No. 105 of 2021 (Ainia, Suharso, and Hartanto, 2023).

CONCLUSION

This research concludes that government spending on education, public services, and community empowerment does not significantly impact economic growth in Indonesia's 3T regions. However, spending on social protection negatively affects economic growth, while

spending on infrastructure and investment positively influences it. The HDI negatively impacts economic growth. Overall, government spending in these sectors and HDI collectively positively and significantly affect economic growth in the 3T regions.

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