

THE INFLUENCE OF INVESTMENTS AND GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES TO ECONOMIC GROWTH AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN KUTAI KARTANEGARA DISTRICT

Rita Ariani, Siti Amalia, Syarifah Hidayah

Mulawarman University, Indonesia

¹ritaariani18@gmail.com, ²siti.amalia@feb.unmul.ac.id, ³syarifah.hidayah@feb.unmul.ac.id

ABSTRACT

KEYWORDS

investment, government expenditure, economic growth, employment opportunities

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The goal to be achieved through this research is to analyze the variables that affect government investment and expenditure on economic growth and employment opportunities in Kutai Kartanegara Regency, using the Path Analysis method. This is a causality study, which analyzes the effect of exogenous variables on endogenous variables. The variables used are investment variables, government spending, economic growth and employment opportunities in Kutai Kartanegara Regency. The data used in this study are secondary time series data from 2010 to 2020 sourced from BPS and the Ministry of Finance. The data that has been collected is then analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively to provide the proposed hypothesis using Path Analysis. The results show that simultaneous research shows that Investment and Government Expenditure have a significant effect on economic growth. Partially, investment has a positive and significant effect on economic growth, government spending has a negative and insignificant effect on economic growth. Investment has a positive and significant effect on Employment Opportunities. Government spending has a negative and insignificant effect on

employment opportunities.

INTRODUCTION

Opportunity work is a term used to describe a situation in which a field profession is available for job searchers to fill. However, according to [Granovetter \(2018\)](#) it might also be understood as a request for influence work. Supartoyo et al., (2013) considered conventional growth population and growth force work as one factor positive driving growth economy. More power for greater work will increase productivity, while more growth for more work will expand the domestic market size ([Berger & Fisher, 2013](#); [Liu et al., 2017](#)). This can happen if power workers are productive, since they will be absorbed by the existing work opportunities. It becomes an issue when the growth power of work outnumbers the available work opportunities, resulting in the formation of unemployment ([Aprillia & Rejekiningsih, 2014](#); [Atiyatna et al., 2016](#); [Malik, 2018](#); [Syarief et al., 2020](#)).

The rate of economic growth in Indonesia will have an impact on the level of available work, which will, in turn, have an impact on the degree of unemployment. Chance rate work is ratio Among total working residents to total force work ([Anggoro, 2015](#); [Idris et al., 2014](#)). The in-definition of vacancy work is the ratio value opportunity work; however, this indicator is supposed to show the amount of absorption to force work.

Lack of field profession is a critical problem that must be addressed, as the reason for working or not working is directly tied to people's ability to find job. The labor force with diverse job statuses is always on the rise ([Wijaya & Tanumihardja, 2014](#)).

Table 1. Total Product Gross Regional Domestic and Total Residents who work in the District Kutai Kartanegara 2018 to 2020

| No. | Year | GDP by constant price (Rupiah) | Number of Labor Force (soul / person) |
|-----|------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2018 | 121,509,48 | 358,411 |
| 2 | 2019 | 126160,17 | 377,924 |
| 3 | 2020 | 120,556.60 | 359,866 |

Source: Central Statistics Agency Regency Kutai Kartanegara, 2020

In 2018 class work in the district Kutai Kartanegara of 358,411 people from total resident force work in 2019 experienced enhancement to 377,924 people, except in 2020 it happens drop total force work to 359,866 inhabitants.

As we know that the district Kutai Kartanegara this enough broad and relative no congested its inhabitants. At the Central Statistics Agency East Kalimantan Province explained how state force work Regency Kutai Kartanegara, Total population at age in 2018 there were 556,907 people and a ratio of resident work to total resident age work around 60.52 percent. Then 2019 is increasing to 572,004 souls with resident age work around 62.12 percent. In other words, out of 100 residents 15 years old to the top there were 61 people working in 2018 and around 62 people in 2019.

Product Value Gross Regional Domestic Regency Kutai Kartanegara on base price valid in 2020 to reach 149.06 trillion rupiah. Nominally, the value of Product Gross Regional Domestic this experience contraction by 8.69 percent compared with in 2019, which reached 162.02 trillion rupiah. Decreasing mark Product Gross Regional Domestic this affected by the decline production in part big field effort. Based on price constant 2010, number Product Gross Regional Domestic also experienced decrease, from 126.16 trillion rupiah in 2019 to 120.56 trillion rupiah in 2020. This is show During year 2020 district Kutai Kartanegara experience growth valuable economy negatives i.e., -4.44 percent, or experience contraction compared year before. Condition this affected by the COVID-19 pandemic that occurred in 2020 which had an impact on the decline in production goods service in part big field business including sector mining that becomes crutch main economy Kutai Kartanegara. Thus, from that below is description from field business in 2018 to 2020.

Table 2. Distribution Percentage Product Gross Regional Domestic according to field business 2018 – 2020

| BUSINESS FIELD | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery | 12.90 | 13.41 | 14.92 |
| Mining & Quarry | 65.37 | 63.26 | 59.81 |
| Industry Processing | 4.08 | 4.26 | 4.49 |
| Electric & Gas | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.06 |
| Building | 7.64 | 8.18 | 8.56 |
| Trading Wholesale & Retail: Car & Bike Repair | 3.59 | 3.92 | 4.33 |
| Company Services | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.04 |
| Financial Services & Insurance | 0.31 | 0.33 | 0.38 |
| Company Services | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.04 |
| Other Services | 0.23 | 0.26 | 0.28 |
| Total | 94.23 | 93.73 | 92.91 |

Source: Central Statistics Agency Regency Kutai Kartanegara, 2020

Sector the economy experiencing meaningful growth in give very significant contribution for the increase in GDP is sector mining and quarrying 65.37%, while for sector agriculture, forestry, and fisheries new could accounted for 14.92%, Building 8.56%, Trade Large & Retail: Car & Bike Repair 4.33%, Then, Financial Services & Insurance 0.38% in GRDP. Then, one proper problem be addressed by careful in development Regency Kutai Kartanegara is still the lowest in the Electricity & Gas sector 0.06%, the lowest contribution in GDP formation is Company Services contribution 0.04%. Sector mining and quarrying, when this is the most dominant sector in the formation of the total GDP. mostly contributed by the increase in sub- sector mining, in particular Oil and Gas and Coal.

As stated before, by theory rate growth economy own connection to rate growth opportunity work. Could seen from table above, speed growth economy in the district Kutai Kartanegara represented with GRDP data and rate opportunity work represented by the data amount residents who work in the district Kutai Kartanegara experience fluctuation During period time 2018 to 2020. From the table on could concluded that the GRDP and Total. data working residents no walk inside same trend, problem that occur when increase in GRDP in 2018 and 2019 while total residents who work in the district Kutai Kartanegara also tends to increase, then second problem happened in 2020, where in this the amount of GDP decrease whereas total the working population is also decreasing significant from year before.

Success growth economy, no could separated from increase investment. Investment is the decisive keyword rate growth economy, because beside will push increase in output significant, also automatic will Upgrade input requests so that at their disposal will Upgrade opportunity work and welfare community (growth economy) as consequences from increase income received public (Sulaksono, 2015) .

Development overview development area no free from development distribution and allocation investment between area. In relation need separated type investment made by the sector private and government because decisive factor the location no always same. However, second type investment that in the end will could add opportunity work and give donation in overcome problems economic and social as poverty, unemployment and so on. Basically, many influencing factors investment, including investment in the district Kutai Kartanegara. Factors considered as determinant investment including: potential resource nature, tribe interest, GRDP per capita, availability facilities and infrastructure, bureaucracy licensing, quality resource humans, rules employment, stability politics and security as well as condition social culture public (Pulungan et al., 2019) .

Importance role government in something system economy has many discussed in theory economy public. During this many debated about how much far the role that should be carried out by the government. This thing because everyone is different in evaluation about cost profit earned of programs created by the government. However no could denied that life public depend on the services provided by the government. Many parties get profit from activity expenditure government and must recognized as well as trusted for carry role more big and more determine in effort management economy national/regional (Todaro, 2002 in Herawati, 2020) .

Government Regency Kutai Kartanegara Keep going to do breakthrough in goals and objectives development as poured in Term Development Plan Regional Medium Term (RPJMD) 2016-2021 is one of them related direction policy economy in 2019 which is part from commitment government area in achievement development national, especially economy that is still dominated by sector mining and quarrying specifically commodity oil and gas as well as coal. So that in formulation policy economy area by general referring to the Plan WorkGovernment and Plans Work Local Government.

Study before related investment and expenditure government has found by researchers. Study that done in the city Samarinda by Forwadi et al. (2021) . Research conducted in different cities naturally will produce different things. Then research conducted is on a different aspect. The goal to be achieved through this research is to analyze the variables that affect government investment and expenditure on economic growth and employment opportunities in Kutai Kartanegara Regency. Hopefully study this could beneficial for readers, especially academics so that they can develop study this Becomes better.

RESEARCH METHOD

A analysis of Investment Effect (X_1), Expenditure Government (X_2) Against Economic Growth (Y_1) and Opportunity Work (Y_2), this study was analyzed simultaneously using statistical testing with a path analysis approach (Path Analysis) using SPSS software for Windows version 23.0 0 (Statistical Packages for Service Solutions). This data was obtained from the Central Statistics Agency of East Kalimantan Province, BPS Kutai Kartanegara with data from the Kutai budget Kartanegara in research here, the data needed is data that is secondary time series for 10 (ten) years in period 2010-2020 time. Study this including study causality that explains reciprocal relationship Among variable Exogenous and Endogenous variables.

Study this implemented in the district Kutai Kartanegara. The aims and objectives of this research are to analyze factors that significantly influence direct and not direct to Opportunity Work through Economic Growth. Thus, in study this the factors used including Investment, Expenditure Government to growth economy and opportunity work. Besides it. Also, in analysis the attempted for explain connection because consequence based on data from Opportunity Employment and Growth influenced by Investment and Expenditure Government.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Assumption Test Classic Structure 1 assumption test classic X_1 and X_2 , against Y_1

1.1. Heteroscedasticity Test

Made for Classical Assumption Test about heteroscedasticity and glesjer can beseen in the following picture:

Scatterplot Dependent Variable: Job Opportunity

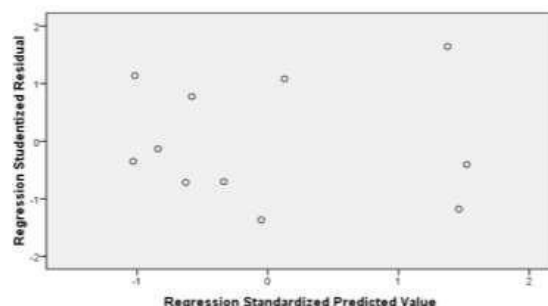


Figure 3. Poverty Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Source: Processed Data

Based on the scatterplot diagram above, it can be seen that the data does not form a certain pattern or spread pattern. This means that the research model is free from heteroscedasticity problems. While the glacier test:

Table 8. Coefficientsa of the Glesjer Structure Test 2

| Model | Unstandardized | | Standardized | | t | Sig. |
|------------------------|----------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------|------|
| | B | Std. Error | Beta | Coefficients | | |
| (Constant) | .030 | .126 | | | .237 | .819 |
| 1 Investment | .004 | .002 | .817 | | 1,614 | .150 |
| Expenditure Government | -.007 | .019 | -.129 | | -.380 | .715 |
| Growth | -.004 | .003 | -.682 | | -1.293 | .237 |

a) Dependent Variable: Res2

Source: Processed Data

Based on the results in table 5.4. Investment data has a significance of 0.150 and Government Expenditures of 0.715 and Growth of 0.237 which explains that sig > 0.05 which means that there is no heteroscedasticity.

1.2. Autocorrelation Test

A good equation is one that has no autocorrelation problem. One measure in determining whether there is an autocorrelation problem is the Durbin-Watson (DW) test which is presented in the table below.

Table 9. Results of 2. Structure Autocorrelation Test

| Model | Durbin-Watson |
|-------|---------------|
| 1 | 3.030 |

Source: Processed Data

Based on the Durbin Watson (DW) Method Guidelines, the test generated from the model has a value of 3.030 which means the Durbin Watson (DW) value is more than

2.92 with a Durbin Watson (DW) value above 2.92, it can be concluded that the data from the autocorrelation test results it explains then there is autocorrelation.

1.3. Normality Test

In this case, what is tested for normality is the residual value generated by the regression model. A good model is one that has a normally distributed residual value. One way to test the normality of the data is to look at the spread of data on diagonal sources on the Normal PP Plot Of Regression Standardized Residual graph as the basis for making decisions. A data is said to be normally distributed if the real data line follows the diagonal line (Sunyoto, 2010: 108). If the residuals come from a normal distribution, then the values of the data distribution will lie around and form a straight line pattern.

Normal PP Plot of Regression Standardized Residual Dependent Variable: Job Opportunity

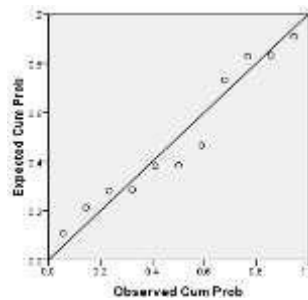


Figure 4. Probability Plot Normality of Poverty Data

Source: Processed Data

In Figure 4, it appears that the values of the data distribution are located around and form a straight line or patterned pattern so that the residuals come from a normal distribution.

The Normality Test for Sub Structure 2 uses the Kolmogorov Smirnov Test Table in table 10 as follows:

Table 5.10. Structural Normality Test Value 2 Kolgomorov (One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test)

| | | Unstandardized Residual |
|--------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| N | | 11 |
| Normal Parameters | mean | .0000000 |
| | Std. Deviation | .01294748 |
| Most Extreme Differences | Absolute | .181 |
| | Positive | .181 |
| | negative | -.143 |
| Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z | | .602 |
| asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) | | .862 |

a) Test distribution is Normal.

Source: Processed Data

Based on the value of decision making where:

- a) If the significance value > 0.05 then the residual value is normally distributed.
- b) If the significance value < 0.05 then the residual value is not normally distributed.

In table 5.6. Kolmogorov Smirnov test shows that the residual data obtained follows a normal distribution, based on the output results show the Kolmogorov-Smirnov

value is significant at the Unstandardized Residual value of 0.779, which means a significant value of $0.779 > 0.05$, it can be concluded that the residual data is normally distributed and the regression model has met the normality assumption.

2. Analysis Results Structure of Investment, Expenditure Government to Economic Growth in the District Kutai Kartanegara

Table 11. Economic Growth Variable Y1 (Model Summary^b) Substructure-1

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Change Statistics | | | | Sig. F Change | Durbin-Watson |
|-------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|----------|-----|-----|---------------|---------------|
| | | | | | R Square Change | F Change | df1 | df2 | | |
| 1 | .800 ^a | .640 | .550 | .77578 | .640 | 7.105 | 2 | 8 | .017 | 1,727 |

a. Predictors: (Constant), Government Expenditure, Investment

b. Dependent Variable: Growth

Source: SPSS Appendix

From Table 11, it shows the magnitude of the Correlation Coefficient R of 0.800 and the Coefficient of Determination (R²) of 0.640. This indicates that the independent variable model structure 1 (Investment and

Government Expenditure) has an influence of 0.640 or 64 percent on the dependent variable of Economic Growth (Y1). While the remaining 0.360 or 36 percent is influenced by other variables outside of this study. This means that all of the exogenous variables have a relationship in increasing or decreasing the number of endogenous variables.

Furthermore, the influence of the Independent variable (X) as a whole on the variable(Y1), with the results of the F test as follows:

Table 12. ANOVAb (Economic Growth) Sub Structure-1

| Model | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|------------|----------------|----|-------------|-------|-------|
| Regression | 8,552 | 2 | 4.276 | 7.105 | .017a |
| 1 Residual | 4.815 | 8 | .602 | | |
| Total | 13,366 | 10 | | | |

a. Predictors: (Constant), Government Expenditure, Investment

b. Dependent Variable: Growth

Source: SPSS Appendix

2.1. Test By Simultaneous

From table 12 Annova, the results of the analysis of the Effect of Government Investment and Expenditure on Economic Growth in Kutai Kartanegara Regency are simultaneously carried out with a significance $F_{count} > F_{table}$ or a significant value < 0.05 , then the hypothesis is accepted (rejecting H_0 and accepting H_1). If $F_{count} < F_{table}$ or a significant value of 0.05 then the hypothesis is rejected (accepting H_0 and rejecting H_1). Based on the results of the analysis, obtained F_{count} of 7.105 with a significance of

0.017 while F_{table} was obtained at 4.458, thus it is known ($F_{count} 7.105 > F_{table} 4.458$) then the model is feasible to use. From the results of Significant F, it shows a significant value of 0.017 when compared to a significant level of 0.05, the value of sig = 0.017

< 0.05 level. So it can be concluded from the results of the analysis that H_0 rejects, or in other words the model can be used

2.2. Test (t Test)

Furthermore, the significance and influence of the independent variable partially on the dependent variable is constant, in the following table:

Table 13. Variable Y1 (Coefficientsa) Sub Structure -1

| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
|-------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|--------|------|
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 1 | (Constant) | -17.104 | 14,657 | | -1.167 | .277 |
| | Investment | .599 | .178 | .735 | 3.375 | .010 |
| | Government Expenditure | 1962 | 2.230 | .192 | .880 | .405 |

a. Dependent Variable: Growth

Source: SPSS Appendix

Path analysis hypothesis testing, which is partially tested on variables that have a direct effect, both between endogenous variables and exogenous variables. Tests carried out by t test (critical ratio), $t_{count} > t_{table}$ or significant < 0.05 then the hypothesis is accepted (reject H_0 and accept H_1) or $t_{count} < t_{table}$ significant value 0.05 then the hypothesis is rejected (accept H_0 and reject H_1), with comparing the value of t_{count} with t_{table} of test results are as follows:

a. **The Effect of Investment (X1) on Economic Growth (Y1).** The results of the analysis show that the investment path coefficient (X1) is 0.599 this path has a positive effect. The t-count value is 3.375 while the t-table is 1.860 ($t_{count}=3.375 > t_{table} = 1.860$), thus in this direct relationship pattern, Investment (X1) has a positive and significant effect on Economic Growth (Y1) in Kutai Kartanegara Regency. Supported by Probability Value (sig) 0.010, $p < 0.05$ which means significant. Based on this, it can be concluded that the path has a positive and significant effect.

b. **Effect of Government Expenditure (X2) on Economic Growth (Y1).** The results of the analysis show that the coefficient of the Education path (X2) is 1,962. This path has a positive effect. The t-count value is 0.880 while the t-table is 1.860 which means ($t_{count}= 0.880 < t_{table} = 1.860$), thus in this direct relationship pattern, Government Expenditure (X2) has a positive and insignificant effect

on Economic Growth (Y1) in Kutai Kartanegara Regency. Supported by Probability Value (sig) 0.405 > 0.05 which means it is not significant. Based on this, it can be concluded that the path has a positive and insignificant effect.

3. As for the relationship causal X1 and X2 Against Y1 path model sub structure -1 of results hypothesis, is as following:

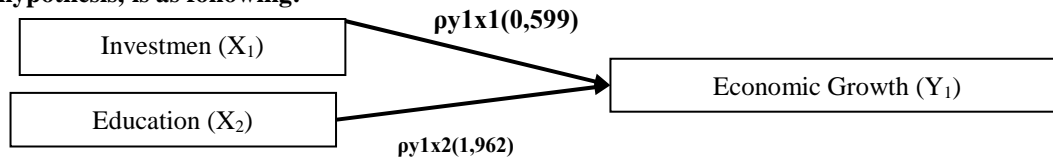


Figure 5. Substructure Path Model -1

Source: researchers

From the statistical model, the equation can be formulated:

$$Y1 = 0.599 + 1.962 + 1$$

$$Y1 = 0.599 + 1.962 + 0.360$$

4. Analysis Results Investment and Expenditure Government as well as EconomicGrowth on Opportunity Work in the District Kutai Kartanegara

Table 14. Variable Opportunity Y2 (Model Summaryb) Substructure 2

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted Square | RStd. Error of the Estimate | Change Statistics | | | | | Durbin-Watson |
|-------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------|-----|-----|-------------|---------------|
| | | | | | R Square Change | F Change | df1 | df2 | Sig. Change | |
| 1 | .939 ^a | .881 | .830 | .01548 | .881 | 17,280 | 3 | 7 | .001 | 3.030 |

a. Predictors: (Constant), Growth, Government Expenditure, Investment

b. Dependent Variable: Job Opportunity

Source: Processed by SPSS

From Table 14, it shows the magnitude of the correlation coefficient R of 0.939 and the coefficient of determination (R2) of 0.881. This indicates that the independent variable model structure 1 (Investment, Government Expenditure, and Economic Growth) has an influence of 0.881 or 88.1 percent on the dependent variable of Employment Opportunity (Y2). While the remaining 0.119 or 11.9 percent is influenced by other variables outside of this study. This means that all of the exogenous variables have a relationship in increasing or decreasing the number of endogenous variables.

Furthermore, the influence of the Independent variable (X) as a whole on the variable (Y1), with the results of the F test as follows:

Table 15. ANOVAb (Opportunity) Y2 Sub Structure 2

| Model | | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|-------|------------|----------------|----|-------------|--------|-------------------|
| 1 | Regression | .012 | 3 | .004 | 17,280 | .001 ^a |
| | Residual | .002 | 7 | .000 | | |
| | Total | .014 | 10 | | | |

a. Predictors: (Constant), Growth, Government Expenditure, Investment

b. Dependent Variable: Job Opportunity

Source: SPSS Appendix

4.1. Test By Simultaneous

From table 15. ANOVA, the results of the analysis of the Effect of Private Investment, Education, Development Expenditure and Economic Growth on Poverty in Kutai Kartanegara Regency are simultaneously carried out with a significance Fcount > Ftable or a significant value < 0.05 then the hypothesis is accepted (reject H0 and accept H1). If Fcount < Ftable or a significant value of 0.05 then the hypothesis is rejected (accepting H0 and rejecting H1). Based on the results of the analysis, it was obtained that Fcount of 17.280 with a significance of 0.001 while Ftable was obtained of 4.436, thus it is known (Fcount 17.280 > Ftable 4.436, the model is feasible to use. From the results of Significant F, it shows the

magnitude of the significance value of 0.001 when compared to a significant level of 0.05, the value sig = 0.001 < 0.05 level, so it can be concluded from the results of the analysis that Ho rejects, or in other words the model can be used.

4.2. Test (t Test)

Furthermore, the significance and influence of the independent variable partially on the dependent variable is constant, in the following table

Table 16. Variable Y2 (Coefficientsa) Sub Structure 2

| Model | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|--------|------|
| | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 1 (Constant) | 5.348 | .316 | | 16,910 | .000 |
| Investment | .028 | .006 | 1.048 | 5.031 | .002 |
| Expenditure Government | -.016 | .047 | -.049 | -.352 | .735 |
| Growth | -.004 | .007 | -.134 | -.618 | .556 |

a. Dependent Variable: Job Opportunity

Source: SPSS Appendix

Path analysis hypothesis testing, which is partially tested on variables that have a direct effect, both between endogenous variables and exogenous variables. Tests carried out by t test (critical ratio), $t_{hitung} > t_{table}$ or significant < 0.05 then the hypothesis is accepted (reject H0 and accept H1) or $t_{hitung} < t_{table}$ significant value 0.05 then the hypothesis is rejected (accept H0 and reject H1), with comparing the value of t_{hitung} with t_{table} of test results are as follows:

- Effect of Investment (X1) on Employment Opportunities (Y2).** The results of the analysis show that the path coefficient of Investment (X1) is 0.028, this path has a positive effect. The t-count value is 5.031 while the t-table is 1.895 ($t_{hitung} = 5.031 < t_{table} = 1.895$), thus in this direct relationship pattern, Investment (X1) has a positive and significant effect on Economic Growth (Y1) in Kutai Kartanegara Regency. Supported by Probability Value (sig) 0.002, $p < 0.05$, which means significant. Based on this, it can be concluded that the path has a positive and significant effect.
- Effect of Government Expenditure (X2) on Employment Opportunities (Y2).** The results of the analysis show that the coefficient of the Government Expenditure (X2) path is -0.016, this path has a negative effect. The t-count value is -0.352 while the t-table is 1.895 meaning ($t_{hitung} = -0.016 < t_{table} = 1.895$), thus in this direct relationship pattern, Government Expenditure (X2) has a positive and insignificant effect on Employment Opportunities (Y2) in Kutai Kartanegara Regency. Supported by Probability Value (sig) 0.735 < 0.05 which means significant. Based on this, it can be concluded that the path has a negative and insignificant effect.
- The Effect of Growth (Y1) on Employment Opportunities (Y2).** The results of the analysis show that the coefficient of the path of Economic Growth (Y1) is -0.004 this path has a negative effect. The t count value is -0.618 while the t table is 1.895 ($t_{hitung} = -0.618 < t_{table} = 1.895$), thus in this direct relationship pattern, Growth (X3) has a negative and insignificant effect on Employment Opportunities (Y2) in Kutai Regency Kartanegara. Supported by Probability Value (sig) 0.556, $p > 0.05$ which means it is not significant. Based on this, it can be concluded that the path has a negative and insignificant effect.

5. Analysis Results Investment and Expenditure Government influence by no direct to Opportunity Work through Economic Growth in the District Kutai Kartanegara.

5.1. Influence No direct variable Investment (X1) against Opportunity Work (Y2) through Economic Growth (Y1):

Table 17. Total Effect of X1 on Y2 Through Y1

| Information | Influence | | Total Influence |
|-------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| | Direct | No Direct (Via Y1 Variable) | |
| X1 - Y1 | 0,599 | | |
| Y1 - Y2 | -0,004 | | |
| X2 - Y2 | -0,016 | - | |

| | | | |
|--|-------|--------------------------------|-------|
| $(Py_1x_1) \times (Py_2y_1)$ | - | $0,599 \times -0,004 = -0,002$ | - |
| $X_1 - Y_2 + (Py_1x_1) \times (Py_2y_1)$ | 0,028 | $0,599 \times -0,004 = -0,002$ | 0,026 |

Source: Processed Data

5.2. Influence No direct variable Expenditure Government (X2) against Opportunity Work (Y2) through through Economic Growth (Y1):

Table 5.18. Total Effect of X2 on Y2 Through Y1

| Information | Influence | | Total Influence |
|--|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Direct | No Direct (Via Y1 Variable) | |
| $X_2 - Y_1$ | 1,692 | | |
| $Y_1 - Y_2$ | -0,004 | | |
| $X_2 - Y_2$ | -0,016 | - | |
| $(Py_1x_2) \times (Py_2y_1)$ | - | $1,962 \times -0,004 = -0,007$ | - |
| $X_2 - Y_2 + (Py_1x_2) \times (Py_2y_1)$ | -0,004 | $1,962 \times -0,004 = -0,007$ | -0,011 |

Source: Processed Data

From the results of the study, it has been analyzed by formulating problems, making model hypotheses to calculating the suitability of structural models or classical assumption tests and calculating causal effects between variables proportionally by calculating the direct and indirect effects of exogenous variables on endogenous variables, then the structural equation path diagram is obtained. in full in the results of the study below:

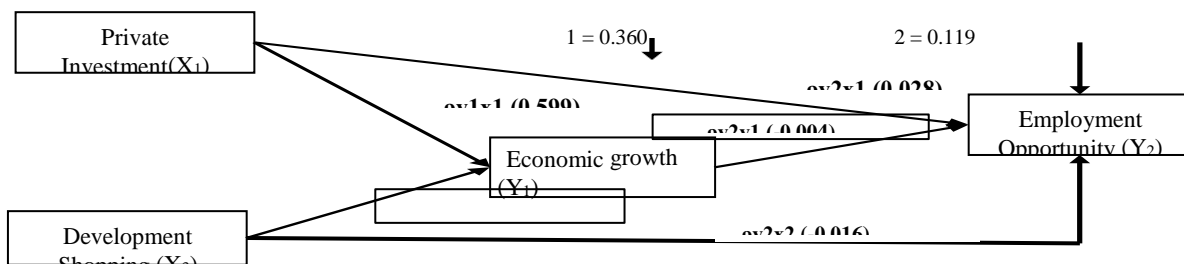


Figure 6. Path Analysis Results

Source: Processed Data

The direct effect, indirect effect and total effect of the three standardized independent variables on variable Y can be shown more clearly in Table 19 below:

Table 19. Direct, Indirect and Total Effect

| Information | Influence | | Total Influence |
|--|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| | Direct | No Direct (Via Y1 Variable) | |
| $X_1 - Y_1$ | 0,599 | | |
| $X_2 - Y_1$ | 1,692 | | |
| $Y_1 - Y_2$ | -0,004 | | |
| $X_1 - Y_2$ | 0,028 | - | |
| $X_2 - Y_2$ | -0,016 | - | |
| $(Py_1x_1) \times (Py_2y_1)$ | - | $0,599 \times -0,004 = -0,002$ | - |
| $(Py_1x_2) \times (Py_2y_1)$ | - | $1,962 \times -0,004 = -0,007$ | - |
| $X_1 - Y_2 + (Py_1x_1) \times (Py_2y_1)$ | 0,028 | $0,599 \times -0,004 = -0,002$ | 0,026 |
| $X_2 - Y_2 + (Py_1x_2) \times (Py_2y_1)$ | -0,004 | $1,962 \times -0,004 = -0,007$ | -0,011 |

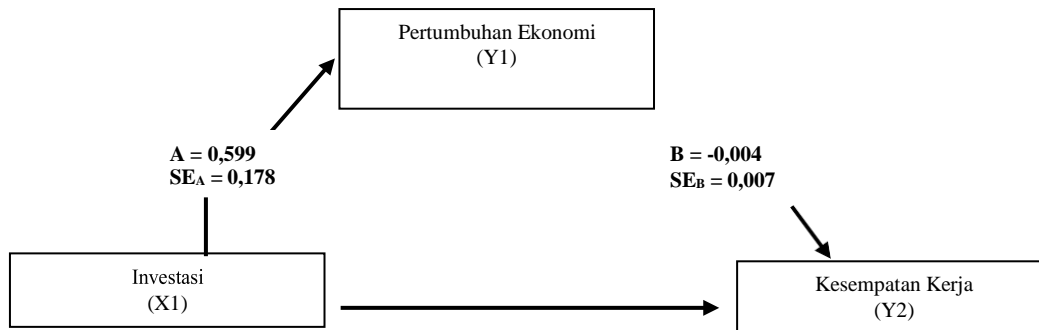
Source: Processed based on data and SPSS

Based on table 19, it is explained that X1 to Y1 and X2 to Y1 as for the relationship through the Intervening variable to find the indirect effect of the impact from X1 to Y2 through Y1 namely $(X1 - Y2 + (Py1x1) \times (Py2y1))$. While the variables X2 to Y2 through Y1 are $(X2 - Y2 + (Py1x2) \times (Py2y1))$. In this case the Y1 variable becomes an intermediary variable or an Intervening variable. While X1, X2 to Y1 and X1, X2 to Y2 is a direct relationship without going through an intermediary variable or Intervening variable.

6. Sobel Test

| Model | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | | t |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|-------|------|
| | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| Investment | .599 | .178 | .735 | 3.375 | .010 |
| Economic Growth | - | .007 | -.134 | -.618 | .556 |
| | .004 | | | | |

6.1. Variables X1 to Y2 through Y1



In the standard Sobel test calculation, the z value > 1.98 with a significance level of 5%, it proves that Y is able to mediate the relationship between X and Y2.

Table 20. Table of Regression Coefficients Sobel Test Structure 1

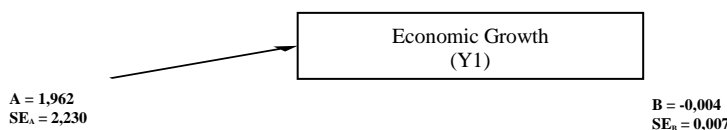
| Input: | Test statistic: | Std. Error: | p-value: |
|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------|------------|
| a 0.599 | Sobel test: -0.56336417 | 0.00425302 | 0.57318693 |
| b -0.004 | Aroian test: -0.54064007 | 0.00443178 | 0.58875569 |
| s _a 0.178 | Goodman test: -0.58921775 | 0.00406641 | 0.55571521 |
| s _b 0.007 | Reset all | Calculate | |

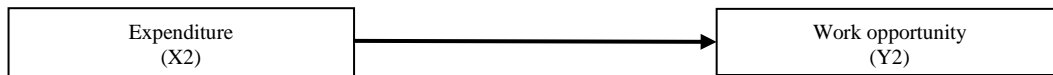
21. Table of Sobel Test Results for Structure 1

| Model | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | | t | Sig. |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|-------|------|------|
| | B | Std. Error | Beta | | | |
| Expenditure | 1962 | 2.230 | .192 | .880 | .405 | |
| Economic Growth | -.004 | .007 | -.134 | -.618 | .556 | |

Based on the results of the Sobel test calculation, the z value is -0.563 because the z value obtained is $-0.563 < 1.98$ with a significance level of 5% where p value $0.573 > 0.05$, it proves that the Economic Growth variable is not able to mediate the relationship between Investment and Job Opportunities through Growth. Economy as the mediating variable.

6.2. Variables X2 to Y2 through Y1





22.

Table of Regression Coefficients Sobel Test Structure 2

| Model | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|-------|------|
| | B | Std. Error | Beta | t | Sig. |
| Expenditure | 1962 | 2.230 | .192 | .880 | .405 |
| Economic growth | -.004 | .007 | -.134 | -.618 | .556 |

In the standard Sobel test calculation, the z value > 1.98 with a significance level of 5%, it proves that Y is able to mediate the relationship between X and Y2.

21. Table of 2. Structure Sobel Test Results

| Input: | | Test statistic: | Std. Error: | p-value: |
|----------------|--------|---------------------------|-------------|------------|
| a | 1.962 | Sobel test: -0.47922381 | 0.01637648 | 0.63177942 |
| b | -0.004 | Aroian test: -0.34688288 | 0.02262435 | 0.72867931 |
| s _a | 2.230 | Goodman test: -1.58498383 | 0.00495147 | 0.11297001 |
| s _b | 0.007 | Reset all | Calculate | |

Based on the results of the Sobel test calculation, the z value is -0.479 because the z value obtained is $-0.479 < 1.98$ with a significance level of 5% where p value is $0.631 > 0.05$, it proves that the variable Economic Growth is not able to mediate the relationship between Government Expenditures on Employment Opportunities through Economic Growth as the mediating variable.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of analysis, discussion and hypothesis testing, several conclusions can be drawn such as investment has a positive and significant effect on Economic Growth in Kutai Kartanegara Regency. This explains that there is investment in increasing economic activity which has an impact on increasing development in Kutai Kartanegara Regency. Government spending has a negative and insignificant effect on economic growth in Kutai Kartanegara Regency. This generally comes from government expenditures from the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (RREB) whose source comes from taxes. This is what makes Government Expenditures have a negative influence on Economic Growth in Kutai Kartanegara Regency. Investment has a positive and significant effect on Job Opportunities in Kutai Kartanegara Regency. This explains that investment in Kutai Kartanegara is not in capital but is labor-intensive investment. Kutai Kartanegara itself still relies on natural resources from oil and coal mining. Government Expenditures have a negative and insignificant effect on Job Opportunities in Kutai Kartanegara Regency. Government spending itself comes from the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (RREB), the source of which is mostly from Regional Revenue, namely taxes and so on. Economic growth has a negative and insignificant effect on Job Opportunities in Kutai Kartanegara Regency.

Economic growth factor is considered insignificant, meaning that there are other factors that affect employment opportunities, namely investment which has been significant in this study and other factors that are outside this research. Investment and Government Expenditure have a significant effect on Economic Growth in Kutai Kartanegara Regency. Investment is a factor in the economy and Government Expenditure comes from regional tax revenues therefore it has an impact on the regional economy. The indirect effect of investment has a negative and insignificant effect on Employment Opportunities through Economic Growth in Kutai Kartanegara Regency. Investment is part of the factors of production and economic growth is the activity of factors of production if the factors of production are engaged in services and are capital intensive, it will not affect employment or employment opportunities. The indirect effect of government spending has a negative and insignificant effect on employment opportunities through economic growth in Kutai Kartanegara Regency. So it can be said that opportunity is the population who works under the assumption that the economy experiences a surplus of labor, so job opportunities will be reflected in the number of people who are absorbed in economic activity.

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