The Impact of Household Consumption Expenses and Government Expenses on the Jambi Province's Economic Development and Education Index

M. Ari Kuwoto
arikuwoto@upi.id
Indonesian University of Education

Lely Yulifar
lelyulifar@upi.edu
Indonesian University of Education

Nana Supriatna
nanasup@upi,edu
Indonesian University of Education

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to test and evaluate the significance of the effect of household consumption expenditure and government spending simultaneously on the Jambi Regency Human Development Index on the Jambi Regency Human Development Index, as well as the significance of the effect of household consumption expenditure and government spending partially on the index.This study relies on secondary data gathered through documentation methods from BPS Jambi Regency and the Regional Finance and Asset Division of Jambi Regency.A semi log multiple regression analysis was used to look at the data.The findings revealed:a) The Jambi Regency Human Development Index is significantly influenced by household consumption expenditure, which is derived from expenditure for both food and non-food consumption; (b) The Jambi Regency Human Development Index is not significantly affected by government spending, which is derived from spending on education and health.(c) The Jambi Regency Human Development Index is significantly impacted by both household consumption expenditures and government expenditures.

Keywords: Household Consumption Expenditures, The Human Development Index, And Government Spending

Introduction

The well-being of the people is the ultimate objective of regional economic development because humans are not only objects of development but are also expected to become subjects so that they can contribute to regional progress, which, taken as a whole, is the progress of a country. The quality of a person's development can be used as a measure of their welfare. Today, government administrators are more concerned about human development achievements. There are a number of different indicators of human development that have been developed, but not all of them can be used as standard indicators that can be compared across countries or regions. The Human Development Index (HDI) or Human Development Index (HDI) is a standard measure that is established by UN agencies. The dimensions of health, education, and income make up HDI.

The HDI is most influenced by these three elements. The more educated the community is, the easier it will be for people to find better jobs and make money so they can easily get health care. Low public health results in low productivity, which in turn results in low community income. Due to limited resources, low-income individuals are unable to access health care and education. The low quality of human development will suffer as a result of this (Ndakularak, Setiawina, and Djayastra, 2014). These three dimensions must be able to be increased by the government's successful development efforts. To achieve the goals of implementing regional economic development, enormous efforts from all parties are therefore required.

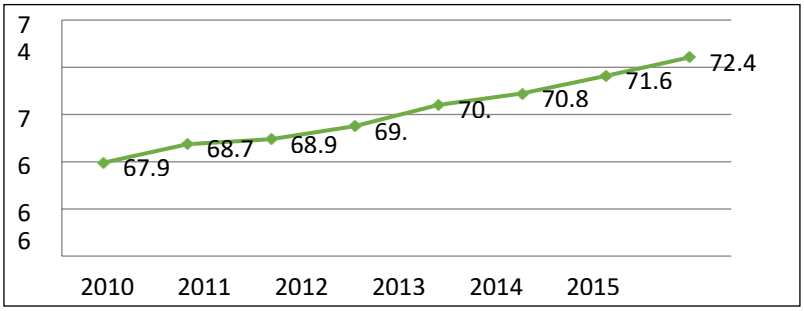
The government's role cannot be separated from the high and low HDI values. Through its fiscal policy, the government plays an important part in bringing about economic development. Fiscal policies are actions taken by the government to improve the welfare of the general public. These actions include policies for the government's revenue and expenditure, the mobilization of resources, and the pricing of goods and services provided by businesses.

How much of the government's (public) budget is spent on human development shows how much of a role the government plays in a country's or region's development. A country or region's human development will also rise in

proportion to the amount of money allocated by the government to improve human development components. As a result, a country's or region's HDI can be said to be linked to the allocation of government spending. Budget allocations for public facilities like healthcare and education are one of these fiscal policy instruments (Lilik, 2008). The community's role also influences the magnitude of HDI changes, in addition to the government. By increasing its purchasing power (consumption), the community contributes to the increase in the HDI value.

The HDI value will rise in tandem with an increase in public consumption expenditures. Based on Government Regulation Number 54 of 1996, Mimika Regency in Papua Province was created as an Administrative Regency. Later, based on Law Number 45 of 1999, it became an Autonomous Regency. According to the HDI figure, the outcomes of the management of economic activities in Mimika Regency ought to be able to contribute a significant amount of added value to the economy of the region and enhance people's well-being. This is because Mimika Regency has natural wealth in the form of the largest gold mine in the world.

Government Development Index 2010-2017



The development of Mimika Regency's HDI from 2010 to 2017 is depicted in Figure 1 above as increasing annually. The increase that took place was not uniform; the HDI figure changed the most by 0.9 units in 2014, when compared to the previous year, while the change was the smallest by 0.21 units in 2012, when compared to the previous year. The purpose of this study is to examine and analyze the significance of both the effect of household consumption expenditure and government expenditure simultaneously on the Human Development Index

and the influence of household consumption expenditure and government expenditure partially on the Mimika Regency Human Development Index.

Review of Literature on Human Development "Humans are the nation's real wealth. The creation of an environment that makes it possible for people to live long, healthy, and productive lives is the primary objective of development. It seems like a straightforward fact. However, various short-term endeavors to accumulate wealth and money frequently overlook this.2014 Human Development Report from BPS:7). The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) published the first edition of the Human Development Report (HDR) in 1990. The opening sentence clearly emphasizes the significance of human-centered development, which views people as the ultimate goal rather than a means of development. Positive growth and changes in one's level of well-being are all aspects of human development.

All aspects of life—economic, social, political, cultural, and environmental—must experience this. As a result, human development focuses primarily on people and their well-being (BPS, 2014:7).Using the first HDR's contents from 1990 (BPS, 2014:8), human development is the process of giving people more options.

The most significant choices among these numerous options are to have access to the resources necessary for a decent life, to be educated, and to live a long and healthy life. People must be the focus of development, and development is meant to give people more options rather than just more money. Therefore, the population as a whole and not just the economic aspect must be the primary focus of human development. Human development examines not only efforts to increase human capabilities but also those to use these capabilities to their full potential.

Human improvement frames the reason for laying out advancement objectives and investigating choices for accomplishing them. From a human perspective, human development simultaneously examines all social issues like economic growth, trade, employment, political freedom, and cultural values. Therefore, human development encompasses all sectors and does not just focus on the social sector (Kacaribu, 2013:11).

Method

Human Development Index

The human development index is a popular strategic indicator that is used to evaluate the efforts and outcomes of development programs in a region as a whole. In this instance, the HDI is used as an illustration of the outcomes of development programs that have been in place for a number of years. The HDI is a broad measure of the impact of regional development performance because it shows the quality of a region's population in terms of life expectancy, intelligence, and decent living standards. HDI has received a lot of attention ever since it was first introduced by UNDP.

There has been a lot of support, but this indicator has been criticized a lot. It is noticed that UNDP made a few enhancements in 1991 and 1995 and changes in 2010.Indonesia also participated part in using the new method of calculation. Indonesia believes that in order to meet the challenges posed by the international community, it is necessary to update the calculations by thoroughly examining the flaws in the previous method.

Indonesia officially implemented a new approach to HDI calculation in 2014.Indonesia's available data sources for the new method include (BPS, 2014:20): a. Life expectancy at birth (Population Census 2010/SP2010, Population Projection) b. Expected and average educational attainment (National Socioeconomic Survey/SUSENAS) c. Because provincial and district/city GNI per capita are unavailable, SUSENAS is used to adjust per capita expenditure as a proxy. Indonesia modified the new method in a number of ways. Due to issues with data availability, this adjustment was made to the GNI per capita indicator. Three of the four indicators used to calculate the new HDI method are identical to UNDP.

This indicator is proxied by per capita spending, particularly for the GNI per capita. The new method has not altered the indicator of a person's expected life expectancy at birth. However, the results of the 2010 Population Census (SP2010) have been used to update the data source that was used to calculate this indicator. For determining a community's health status, this indicator is crucial. The

availability of this indicator at the district/city level is sufficient, in addition to its relevance. Old school expectations is the new indicator that took the place of the literacy rate. The expected length of schooling is used instead of the literacy rate because, as was mentioned earlier, it no longer applies to the current situation. The indicator of average length of school is maintained because it describes education-related stocks.

However, the new method's scope of calculations has been altered. Residents over the age of 15 were included in the calculated population coverage under the previous method. In the new method, residents over the age of 25 are included in the calculated population coverage, in accordance with UNDP recommendations. Another important reason, in addition to international comparability, is that most people over the age of 25 no longer attend school. Even though only a few of them are still enrolled in school, the number is not significant. The education stock held by a region is the population over the age of 25.Additionally, the expenditure per capita indicator is maintained due to its high degree of data availability.

In essence, the GNI per capita indicator is more accurate than the per capita expenditure indicator for social welfare. Up to the district or city level, however, this data is unavailable. Although per capita expenditure is still used, the way purchasing power parity is calculated has changed. Purchasing power parity was previously calculated using 27 commodities. There are 96 commodities used in the new method.

This was done because commodity purchasing power parity calculations needed to be updated due to numerous changes in people's consumption patterns from 1990 to 2014 (BPS, 2014:22). The arithmetic mean is utilized in the previous method for composite index aggregation. Geometric averages are used in the new method, however. The new method's composite index aggregation technique is an improvement on the previous one. When it comes to identifying inequality, the geometric mean outperforms the arithmetic average, as previously stated. Another area of focus in human development is the rate of change in HDI. Shortfall reduction was used to measure the speed of change in HDI in the previous method. It is used to measure HDI's rate of change in the new method.

Household Consumption Expenditures

According to Sukirno (Utami, 2017), the value of a household's expenditures to purchase a variety of necessities over a given time period is known as household consumption expenditure. Household consumption does not encompass all household transactions. Family exercises to purchase a house are delegated speculations. Because they are not purchases of goods or services produced in the economy, their expenses, such as paying for insurance and sending money to parents (or children who are currently attending school), are not considered consumption (Alfian D, 2016:13).

As stated by BPS (2017:13), the final household consumption expenditure (PK-RT) is money spent by households on goods and services for consumption. Individuals or groups of individuals who live together in a residential building are referred to as households. They consume goods and services together, particularly the food and housing groups, have assets and obligations, and collect income.

According to Usmaliadanti (2011), "government spending" refers to the amount of money spent by the government for the community's benefit. For the benefit of the community, expenditures are made for the construction of infrastructure, education and health facilities, the police and army, and salaries for government employees. There are two main types of government purchases of goods and services: government spending on consumption and government investment. The term "government consumption" refers to the purchase of goods and services that will be used, such as salaries, office supplies, and gasoline for government vehicles.

Spending on roads, schools, hospitals, irrigation, subsidies, and scholarships for natural disaster victims are all examples of government investment. These expenditures are not included in the category of government spending on national products because they are used to purchase goods and services.

Human Development Index Consumption and Household Consumption Expenditure Relationship

An individual is straight forwardly corresponding to his pay (Sukirno, 2003:338). A person's spending increases proportionally with their income. The marginal desire to consume (Marginal Propensity to Consume / MPC) is the ratio of additional income to consumption expenditure, while the marginal desire to save (MPS) is the ratio of additional income to consumption expenditure. There is a minimum amount that a household must consume, or consumption expenditure, even if there is no income, in household consumption expenditure. Autonomous consumption expenditures refer to these household expenditures for consumption. Therefore, it is evident that income has an impact on the amount spent.

High expenses will also be influenced by a high income. Households also have a tendency to cut back on consumption when income is lower. Therefore, if the pattern is followed more closely, an increase in real spending equals an increase in income, whereas an increase in real income equals an increase in welfare. Because income is one of the variables used in the calculation of the Human Development Index (IPM), this rise in income will result in an increase in the value of the Human Development Index (HDI).

As a result, Kusumawardani (2018:10) explains that everyone engages in the daily act of consumption with the intention of achieving the highest level of satisfaction and prosperity by satisfying a variety of needs, including physical and luxury goods, as well as both primary and secondary needs and spiritual requirements. The degree of utilization gives an image of the degree of success of an individual or society. Here, prosperity means that a person is more prosperous if his or her consumption level is higher, whereas a person who consumes less means that they are poorer. The amount of money spent on household consumption is one way to tell how well off a community is in a given area.

In accordance with the theory of Keynes (Mankiw, 2006:444) that the family's income and well-being increase in proportion to the amount spent on goods and services. A society's level of welfare can also be said to be improving if more income is spent on things other than food. With the assumption that after food

needs have been met, excess income will be used for non-food consumption expenditures, including savings or investment, the shift in spending patterns can be used as an indicator of increasing community welfare.

Gupta et al. found a connection between the Human Development Index and government expenditures.al. (1998) in Prasetyo and Zuhdi615), when equity is one of the main topics, government spending in the health and education sectors can have a positive effect on human capital, which in turn can increase economic growth and reduce poverty. A significant factor in the competitive advantage of nation-building is healthy and educated human capital.This has an effect on labor productivity and efficiency, which in turn attracts investment from abroad.A nation's economy will benefit from better health and education.Foreign investors frequently consider the health and education of the workforce when making decisions about capital investment (Malik in Lonska & Boronenka, 2015:1031).

Design of the Study

This study made use of associative research methods with the intention of determining how one or more independent variables affect the dependent variable. In order to quantify the significance of the District Human Development Index's impact on household consumption expenditures and government spending, the authors of this study employ associative research methods.

The Documentation Technique

The method that was used to collect the data needed for this research. The documentation technique is a method for obtaining data or information on a variety of research-related subjects, specifically through the examination of written reports, both in terms of numbers and information that is accessible at various institutions. For the purposes of this study, in addition to the data from the written report, various data, information, and references from various library sources, mass media, and the internet were also looked into.

Information Examination Technique

To gauge the meaning of the impact of family utilization use and government use on the Mimika Rule Human Advancement Record, semi-log different relapse examination was utilized which was formed as follows:Information: Y = a + b1LnX1 + b2LnX2 + ea = Constant b1, b2 = Regression coefficient e = Error term or error Y = Human Development Index X1 = Household Consumption Expenditure X2 = Government ExpenditureIn order to obtain regression estimation results that satisfy the requirements of BLUE (Best Linear Unbiased Estimator), it is necessary to test the classical assumptions on the data given that the analytical instrument employs multiple regression analysis.The normality test, the heteroscedasticity test, the multicolinearity test, and the autocorrelation test are all examples of conventional assumption tests.

The Data Normality

Test for data normality is used to determine whether the resulting residual value is normally distributed. Results and Discussion A regression model with a normally distributed residual value is a good one. The Kolmogorov–Smirnov One Sample Statistical Method is the one that is utilized. If the significance value of Kolmogorov–Smirnov is greater than alpha, then the model's residuals are considered to be normal, and vice versa if the significance value of Kolmogorov–Smirnov is lower than alpha, then the model's residuals are not normal. With the assistance of SPSS, the normality test output yields the following results with a significance level (alpha) of 5% and a sample size of eight:

Tabel 1.
Hasil Ouput Uji Normalitas Dengan Bantuan SPSS

Kolomogorov-Smirnov[a]		
Statistic	**N**	**Sign.**
0,627	8	0,826

The Kolmogorov–Smirnov statistic is 0.627, with a significance level of 0.826, as can be seen from the SPSS output above. If the Kolmogorov-Smirnov significance value is greater than the alpha value (0.826> 0.05) according to the data normality test, then the model's residual value is normally distributed.

Heteroscedasticity

Homoscedasticity, or the model must be BLUE (Best Linear Unbiased Estimate), is one of the assumptions that the regression model must fulfill. If all residuals or errors have the same variance, this condition is met. Heteroscedasticity is the condition in which the error variance is either constant or fluctuating. The scatterplot graph of the predicted value of the independent variable (ZPRED) and its residual (SRESID) is used for heteroscedasticity testing in this study. If the points on the Y axis are dispersed above and below zero and there is no discernible pattern, the model is deemed to lack heteroscedasticity. A scatterplot of heteroscedasticity testing is shown below. The Consumption Pattern of Poor Households, a single dependent variable, and three independent variables—income, family size, and education—are included in the Multiple Linear Regression Analysis results of this study.

The regression results are as follows, as determined by SPSS data processing. The Summary of the Results of the Regression on the Consumption Pattern Variable Coefficient Standard Error T Count Sig Income (X1) 0.074 0.033 2.255 0.027 Number of Family Members (X2) Education (X3) 13.067 94.160 6.028 11.083 2.168 8.496 0.033 0.000 Constant = 109.819 F arithmetic = 47.501 R Data source square = 0.624 F sig = Primary From Table 4.2, a multiple linear regression equation can be derived from the variable income, number of Family Members, and Education on the consumption pattern of poor= 109.819 + 0.074X1 + 13.067X2 + 94.160 X3(2) If the family's head has no income, no family, and is not educated (does not go to school), then:X1,X2,X3 = 0 != 109.819+ 0.074(0) + 13.067(0) + 94.160 (0) != 109.819.

This indicates that the family's head of household consumes Rp.109,819 This constant value is derived from consumption-related variables that are not included in the model. Simultaneous Variable Influence Analysis (F test) A simultaneous

regression test (F test) was used to test the first hypothesis, which stated that "Income, number of family members, and education simultaneously have a positive and significant effect on the consumption pattern of poor households in Gianyar District."The following are the test steps:1.2. Developing a hypothesis" Significant level" equals 5%, and df equals (k-1);n-k) 45 F-table = F" (df) = F0.05 (fourteen);90-4) = 2.71 3.Find out where acceptance and rejection overlap.Ho is rejected if the F-count is above 2.71.In the event that F-count is # 2.71, H.

Ho Acknowledgment/Dismissal Test Region With F Test Ho Dismissal Region Getting Region F 2.71 In light of the acquired F-count worth of 47.501> F-Table at " = 0.05 of 2.71 then Ho is dismissed which implies that pay, number of individuals family and schooling all the while influence the utilization example of unfortunate families in Gianyar Locale.As a result, it is possible to draw the conclusion that the alternative hypothesis prevails over the null hypothesis.This indicates that the consumption patterns of low-income households in the District Gianyar are influenced simultaneously by income, family size, and level of education. The first proposed hypothesis is thus tested.R Square can be used to determine the magnitude of the influence exerted by the two independent variables.

The analysis of the coefficient of determination R square revealed a value of 0.624. This indicates that variations in income, family size, and education account for 62.4% of the variation in poor household consumption patterns, while other factors not included in the model account for the remaining 37.6%.

Partial Variable Effect Analysis (T Test) The t test or partial regression test is used to see how the dependent variable affects other independent variables if those variables are assumed to be constant.The magnitude of the t-test or partial regression coefficient for each variable demonstrates this:1.Consumption patterns of poor households in the Gianyar District (Y) as a function of income (X1)." = 0.05 for the significance level, and df = (n-k) t-table = t 0.05;df (90-4) = 1.66 46 Ho Rejection Area H0 Ho Acceptance Area Ho Rejection Ho Figure 2.Area Acceptance and Rejection of Ho with the t-test Income Variable 1.663 2.255 Based on Table 4.2's calculations, the t-count value of income (X1) is 2.255, which is greater than the t-table (1.663).Ho is rejected because t-count (2.255) is

greater than t-table (1.663).This indicates that the consumption habits of low-income households in Gianyar District (Y) are influenced in part by income.

The relationship between the consumption patterns of poor households in the Gianyar District (Y) and the number of family members (X2)." = 0.05 for the significance level, and df = (n-k) t-table = t 0.05;Figure 3: df (90-4) = 1.663Based on calculations, Table 4.2 reveals that the t-count value for the number of family members (X2) is 2.168, which is larger than the t-table (1.663). If t-count (2.168) > t-table (1.663), then Ho is rejected. Regions of Acceptance and Rejection of Ho with Variable t-test Number of Family Members 0 1.663 2.168The consumption patterns of poor households are positively impacted by a small number of family members (Y).3.The effect of education (X3) on poor households' consumption patterns.47 Region Ho Regional Acceptance Rejection Hot t-table = t 0.05; Significant level " = 0.05;Figure 4: df (90-4) = 1.663.

Acceptance and Rejection of Ho with the t-test for the Education Variable 0 1.663 8.496 Based on the calculations in Table 4.2, the t-count value for Total Education (X3) is 8.496, which is higher than the t-table value (1.663).Ho is rejected because t-count (8.496) is greater than ttable (1.663). This indicates that poor household consumption patterns in the District are positively impacted by education in part.

Conclusion

The following conclusions can be drawn from the results of the data analysis described in the preceding chapter:1.The F-count value (47.501), which is greater than the F table (2.71) indicates that income, number of family members, and education simultaneously have a significant effect on the consumption pattern of poor households in Gianyar Subdistrict. The magnitude of the influence of the two variables on the consumption pattern of poor households in Gianyar District is indicated by R Square = 0.624, which indicates that the consumption pattern of poor households is influenced by income and the number of family members by 62.4 percent and the remaining 37.The results of partial data processing indicate that poor Jambi households' consumption patterns are positively and significantly influenced by the income variable, family size, and education.

This is shown by the fact that the t-count of income (2.255), the t-count of family members (2.168), and the t-count of education (8.496) are higher than the t-table (1.663). Accordingly, the variables of income, the number of family members, and education have a positive effect on the consumption patterns of poor households in the Jambi District and are significant.

Suggestion

The following recommendations can be made from the preceding conclusions:

1. One way to address this issue is to create training packages that emphasize enhancing work-ready skills and practices because of the low quality of human resources and the lack of opportunities to reach productive economic sectors, attempting to increase productivity. This program is aimed at poor household heads with less than a junior high school education.

2. Through the provision of working capital and guidance for poor households working in the informal sector, the government can increase the interest in entrepreneurship and increase the income of poor households. The business of low-income households can grow and become profitable with this assistance. In the meantime, support can come in the form of enhancing entrepreneurial mindsets and attitudes, as well as the quality of business management, finance, and marketing.

3. Because many members of poor households are less productive, their burden is greater. Given this, it seems necessary to recommend contraception, especially for low-income families with many children. It is difficult to develop efforts to improve the quality of human resources in poor households due to this increased burden. It is believed that alleviating poverty can be accomplished over a relatively long period of time by increasing the human resources of poor family members.

References

Badrul, Munir. (2002*). Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah From the Otonomi Daerah's Perspective, Edisi Pertama.* Mataram: Bappeda Propinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat.

Bakar, Abu. (2018). *Mimika Regency's Poverty Determinants: An Analysis Report of Lecturer Research*. STIE Jambatan Bulan.

BPS Regency Mimika. (2017). *Gross Regional Domestic Product by Expenditure for the Mimika Regency from 2013 to 2018's. Mimika in Figures (formerly Mimika Regency in Figures) Mimika in Figures (also known as Mimika Regency in Figures) for 2019.*

BPS Papua Province. (2018). Index of Human Development by Regency/City for the Papua Province from 2010 to 2018.

BPS is the Indonesian Republic. (2019). *Human Development Index Mimika Regency's Division of Finance and Regional Assets, 2019*. Report on Budget Realization.

Bastias, D. D. (2010). *Examining the Effects of Government Spending on Growth in Education, Health, and Infrastructure*.

Damayanti, S. (2018). *Analysis of Penduduk, Pemerintah, and Rasio Ketergantungan for Indeks Pembangunan Manusia (IPM) in Indonesia*. Yogyakarta: Faculty of Economics, Islamic University of Indonesia.

Erwin, Ndakularak, N. D. Setiawina, and I. K. DjayastraAnalysis of a Factor That Influences the Success of Kabupaten/Kota in the Province of Bali"Volume III (3) of *Jurnal Ekonomi dan Bisnis Universitas*.

Ida Bagus. (2003). *The general population*. Jakarta: The Library.

Jhingan, M. L. (2012). *Ekonomi Pembangunan dan Perencanaan*. Jakarta: Persada PT. Raja Grafindo

Kacaribu. R, D. (2013). *Analysis of Manufactured Indicators and a Factor-Factor Relationship in the Province of Papua*. Bogor: Institut Pertanian Bogor's Economics and Management Section.

Lincoln, A. (2010). *Edition 5 of Development EconomicsYogyakarta:2005 UPP STIM YKPN. Second Edition of the Introduction to Regional Economic Development Planning*. Yogyakarta: STIM UPP YKPN.

Lonska, J., & Boronenko, V. (2015). Rethinking Human Development and Competitiveness in Global Comparative Studies. 23, hlm. 429–452 *Journal of Economic and Financial Studies*1030-1036

Manurung, P. M. & Raharja. (2005). Theory of macroeconomics. Jakarta: The University of Indonesia's Faculty of Economics.

Muhamad, A. D. (2016). *A Comparison of the Food and Non-Food Consumption Patterns of Rich and Poor Makassar City Households*. Makassar Alauddin State Islamic University Makassar's Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business.

Mangkoesoebroto, G. (2012). *Economic Publication Edisi III*. Yogyakarta: BPFE.N.

Mankiw. G. (2006). *Economic Theory, Edisi Keempat*. Jakarta: Erlangga.

Nanga Muanna. (2001). *Policies, problems, and macroeconomic theory*.In Jakarta: Press Rajawali.

Poerwadarminta, W. J. S. (1976). Indonesian General Dictionary. Jakarta.

Research into the Food Demand and Consumption Patterns of Low-Income Communities in West Nusa Tenggara and Central Java. *In the Agroeconomics Journal*: 15 (2): 36-53. Bogor Center for Economic and Social Research.

Rivayani & Kusumawardani. (2018). *Analysis of Rumah Tangga's Effect on Education in Jawa Timur Province*. Surabaya: Faculty of Economics and Business Studies, Airlangga Surabaya University.

Rahmawati, L. (2008). Fiskal in Islam: Kebijakan. *Jurnal Al-Qanun* Vol. 11, No.2.

Suhab, S. dkk. (2016). *The Effect of Economic Growth in Several Coastal Districts of the South Sulawesi Province on Government Spending and the Human Development Index*. Makassar: Hasanuddin University Makassar's Faculty of Economics and Business.

Suparmoko & Irawan. (2002). *Economic Planning*. Yogyakarta: BPFE.

Tax Elimination & Zis. (2001). Optimization: as a way to help the poor become more financially independent during the time of regional autonomy. *Volume of the Journal of Development Economics* 8, No.1. HPS Rachman.

Todaro, M. (2000). *The growth of the economy in the third world. Volume I of the Seventh Edition*, Jakarta: Economics of the Archipelago Yogyakarta: Thanks, Ilmu.

Yasa, I G. W. M. (2008). In the province of Bali, community-based poverty reduction. Diary of Financial and Social Info.