



The Effect of Government Expenditure on Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) in Bengkulu Province, 2010–2019 and 2023

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the development of government expenditure and Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), as well as to examine the effect of government expenditure on GRDP in Bengkulu Province during the period 2010–2019 and 2023. This research employs a quantitative approach using descriptive and associative methods. The data used are secondary time series data obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) and the Directorate General of Treasury (DJPB). The analytical method applied is simple linear regression, supported by classical assumption tests including normality, heteroscedasticity, and autocorrelation tests. The results indicate that government expenditure in Bengkulu Province shows an increasing trend despite some fluctuations in certain periods. Meanwhile, GRDP also demonstrates a positive growth trend throughout the observation period. Based on the regression analysis, government expenditure has a positive and significant effect on GRDP, with a regression coefficient value of 6.817819. The t-test result shows a probability value of 0.0001, which is lower than the significance level of 0.05, indicating that the hypothesis is accepted. The coefficient of determination (R^2) is 0.849253, meaning that 84.93% of the variation in GRDP can be explained by government expenditure. In conclusion, government expenditure plays a significant role in promoting regional economic growth in Bengkulu Province. Therefore, local governments are expected to optimize public expenditure allocation effectively and productively to enhance regional economic performance.

INTRODUCTION

GRDP is a key indicator of regional economic growth. It represents the total value added by goods and services produced across all economic sectors within a particular region during a specified period. A higher GRDP indicates greater economic activity, production, household income, and capacity for sustainable growth. Accordingly, GRDP growth is frequently used to evaluate regional development performance. Regional economic growth is closely linked to government fiscal policy, particularly expenditure allocated to infrastructure, public services, education, healthcare, and other productive sectors.

The periods 2010–2019 and 2023 were selected to reflect regional economic developments before and after the global economic disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The years 2020–2022 were excluded because the pandemic produced considerable economic instability, reduced activity, altered government expenditure structures, and caused economic contractions in various regions, including Bengkulu Province. The analysis therefore focuses on periods considered relatively representative of the relationship between government expenditure and GRDP under more typical economic conditions.

This study was motivated by the need to understand trends in government expenditure and GRDP in Bengkulu Province and to determine whether public spending is associated with higher regional economic output. This issue is highly relevant to regional development because local governments frequently adopt larger budgets as a strategy for accelerating economic progress. However, the effectiveness of this approach requires empirical examination to establish whether public resources have generated favorable economic outcomes or have had only a limited effect on growth.

The theoretical relationship between government expenditure and economic growth is explained by Keynesian theory, in which public expenditure is a major component of aggregate demand. Higher public spending can increase demand for goods and services, thereby encouraging production, investment, household income, and economic growth. At the regional level, government expenditure may accelerate infrastructure development, enhance public services, and generate multiplier effects throughout the economy. Nevertheless, these effects depend on the quality of budget management, the effectiveness of development programs, and the extent to which expenditure targets productive sectors.

This study has three principal objectives. First, it examines the development of government expenditure in Bengkulu Province from 2010 to 2019 and in 2023, including annual trends and changes in development budget allocations. Second, it analyzes GRDP developments over the same period to describe regional economic conditions and identify growth or deceleration patterns. Third, and most importantly, it evaluates the relationship between government expenditure and GRDP to establish whether increased public spending is statistically associated with higher regional economic output.

The study employs a quantitative approach using secondary data from official publications of Statistics Indonesia (BPS) and other relevant institutions. The dataset comprises time-series observations of government expenditure and GRDP in Bengkulu Province during the study period. Descriptive analysis is used to characterize each variable, while simple linear regression is applied to assess their empirical relationship. These methods were chosen to meet the objective of evaluating the connection between fiscal expenditure and regional economic output using available statistical data.

The findings are expected to clarify the contribution of government expenditure to regional economic development, particularly in Bengkulu Province. In addition to contributing to the literature on development and regional economics, the results may help local authorities design more effective fiscal policies that prioritize community welfare. They may also provide a reference for future research into the relationship between subnational fiscal policy and regional economic growth in Indonesia.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Government Expenditure

According to the Keynesian framework (Keynes, 1936), government expenditure is an important instrument for stimulating economic growth by increasing aggregate demand. When the government raises spending on public-sector wages, infrastructure, subsidies, or social programs, household purchasing power and economic activity may increase. Stronger aggregate demand subsequently encourages the production of goods and services, leading to higher regional economic output as measured by GRDP.

In Keynesian theory, government expenditure is a principal component of aggregate demand, expressed as $Y = C + I + G + (X - M)$. This equation indicates that a change in government expenditure (G) affects national income or economic output (Y), assuming other factors remain constant. Keynesian theory therefore predicts a positive relationship between government expenditure and economic growth: the more public spending is allocated to productive purposes, the greater its potential contribution to regional GRDP.

Economic Growth

Arsyad (2010) defines regional economic growth as a sustained increase in a region's capacity to produce goods and services. Government expenditure is among the factors that can influence this growth, especially when directed toward infrastructure, education, healthcare, and other productive sectors. Local government spending can stimulate both household and private-sector economic activities. Better infrastructure reduces distribution costs and improves production efficiency, making regional economic activities more productive. This, in turn, increases regional value added and GRDP. Thus, more effective government expenditure can create greater opportunities for sustained regional economic growth.

Public-Sector Spending

Government expenditure encompasses all spending undertaken to support public administration, public services, and economic and social development. Under Government Regulation No. 12 of 2019, regional expenditure is categorized as operating expenditure, capital expenditure, contingency expenditure, and transfer expenditure.

Operating expenditure includes spending on personnel, goods and services, interest, grants, and social assistance. Capital expenditure finances fixed assets such as roads, buildings, irrigation systems, and equipment. Contingency expenditure is intended for emergencies and disasters, whereas transfer expenditure provides financial assistance between regional governments.

Theoretically, government expenditure plays a strategic role in improving public services, developing infrastructure, and creating a favorable economic environment. Fatharani et al. (2022) found that regional expenditure is influenced by regional economic capacity, population, and macroeconomic conditions. Anggriani et al. (2024) likewise indicate that government expenditure reflects a region's ability to manage its economic resources through fiscal policy.

Gross Regional Domestic Product

Gross regional domestic product (GRDP) is a principal indicator of regional economic growth. According to Statistics Indonesia (BPS), GRDP is the total value added generated by all production units in a region during a given period. It is used to assess regional economic development because it reflects the scale of economic activity and income generation. Growth in GRDP indicates an increase in the production of goods and services within a region (Sabilla & Sumarsono, 2022).

In practice, GRDP is influenced by multiple factors, including local fiscal policies and government expenditure. Public investment in infrastructure, education, healthcare, and other productive sectors can enhance regional productivity and thereby contribute to higher GRDP. Fiscal decentralization also plays an important role in shaping the relationship between regional expenditure and economic growth.

METHODS

This study adopts a quantitative, descriptive, and associative research design. A quantitative approach is appropriate because it examines relationships between numerically measured variables using statistical methods. This design enables objective hypothesis testing based on empirical information obtained from official sources.

The descriptive component characterizes trends in regional government expenditure and GRDP in Bengkulu Province during the study period. The associative component evaluates the relationship between government expenditure as the independent variable and GRDP as the dependent variable.

Data Types and Sources

The study uses annual secondary time-series data obtained indirectly from official government publications and scientific sources relevant to the research questions.

The data sources include:

1. Statistics Indonesia (BPS), Bengkulu Province, particularly constant-price GRDP data for 2010–2019 and 2023.
2. The Bengkulu Province Regional Government Financial Statistics publications, which provide data on realized regional expenditure during the study period.
3. Official local government documents, regional revenue and expenditure budget (APBD) reports, scholarly journals, and other literature concerning government expenditure and regional economic growth.

Population and Sample

The study population consists of all available annual observations on regional government expenditure and GRDP in Bengkulu Province reported by official institutions.

The sample comprises government expenditure and GRDP data for 2010–2019 and 2023. Purposive sampling was applied, with observations selected according to criteria relevant to the research objectives.

Data Collection

Data were collected through document review of official publications and records concerning the study variables. Sources included BPS Bengkulu Province publications, regional government financial statistics reports, provincial APBD documents, research journals, public economics textbooks, and regional economic reports. The collected information was organized into tables and processed using EViews 9 for statistical analysis.

Analytical Methods

Descriptive analysis was used to describe changes in government expenditure and GRDP during the observation period. The results are presented in tables, charts, and year-by-year descriptions to illustrate each variable's growth pattern.

Classical Assumption Tests

Before regression estimation, classical assumption tests were conducted to assess whether the model met the requirements associated with the best linear unbiased estimator (BLUE). The following tests were applied:

- Normality Test**
The Jarque–Bera test was used to assess whether the regression residuals followed a normal distribution.
- Heteroscedasticity Test**
White's test was used to determine whether the variance of regression residuals remained constant.
- Autocorrelation Test**
Because the observations form a time series, the Breusch–Godfrey serial correlation LM test was used to examine correlation among model residuals.

Simple Linear Regression

Simple linear regression was applied to examine the relationship between government expenditure and GRDP in Bengkulu Province. The estimated model was specified as follows:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta X + \varepsilon$$

This specification was used to estimate the relationship between government expenditure and changes in the GRDP of Bengkulu Province.

t-Test

The t-test was used to assess whether government expenditure had a statistically significant relationship with GRDP. The probability value (p-value) was compared with the 5% significance level. A p-value below 0.05 was interpreted as evidence of a statistically significant coefficient.

Coefficient of Determination

The coefficient of determination (R^2) measures the proportion of variation in GRDP explained by government expenditure in the model. A higher R^2 indicates greater explanatory power for the observed relationship between the study variables.

Analytical Software

Data processing and analysis were conducted using EViews, which supports the simple linear regression procedure employed in this study and reduces the risk of manual calculation errors. Tables and charts were also used to facilitate interpretation of trends in government expenditure and GRDP

RESULTS

Trends in Regional Government Expenditure

Government expenditure in Bengkulu Province generally increased during 2010–2019 and 2023, although some fluctuations occurred.

Table 1. Government Expenditure Trends in Bengkulu Province

Year	Government Expenditure (IDR Billion)	Change
2010	0,971	-
2011	1.009,215	103.826,26%
2012	1.518,453	50,47%

2013	1.727,006	13,74%
2014	1.934,722	12,03%
2015	2.282,345	17,96%
2016	2.029,690	-11,07%
2017	2.867,213	41,27%
2018	2.979,578	3,92%
2019	3.118,304	4,66%
2023	3.123,415	0,16%

Source: BPS Bengkulu Province, various years (processed data).

Government expenditure in Bengkulu Province generally rose between 2010 and 2019 and in 2023, notwithstanding periods of deceleration and decline. Overall, this trend reflects the growing role of local government in financing development, delivering public services, and stimulating economic activity through regional fiscal policy. Rising expenditure also indicates the increasing resources required to address public demand for infrastructure, education, healthcare, and other services.

In 2010, government expenditure in Bengkulu Province was recorded at IDR 0.971 billion, providing the baseline for examining subsequent changes. By 2011, expenditure had risen to IDR 1,009.215 billion. This increase suggests an expansion of local development activities and spending capacity to meet public needs. The initial rise may also be associated with the more extensive implementation of regional autonomy, which provided local authorities with greater scope for managing development budgets.

In 2012, government expenditure increased sharply to IDR 1,518.453 billion, indicating greater fiscal expansion than in the preceding year. This growth may have reflected increased allocations for infrastructure, public services, and government programs intended to encourage regional economic growth. From a development economics perspective, such expenditure represents public intervention aimed at stimulating activity through investment in public facilities and regional development.

The upward trend continued in 2013 and 2014, when expenditure reached IDR 1,727.006 billion and IDR 1,934.722 billion, respectively. This relatively steady increase suggests that local government consistently expanded its fiscal capacity. It may also reflect growing development needs and efforts to sustain Bengkulu's economic performance. Higher expenditure indicates a more active governmental role in the distribution and allocation of economic resources to improve public welfare.

Government expenditure increased further to IDR 2,282.345 billion in 2015, representing one of the larger annual rises in the study period. This development may indicate a greater emphasis on regional development, particularly strategic sectors with potential long-term economic effects. Higher spending during this period may also be related to increasingly complex infrastructure and public-service needs as economic activity and population expanded.

In contrast, government expenditure declined to IDR 2,029.690 billion in 2016, indicating a reduction relative to the preceding year. Possible explanations include budget adjustments, revenue constraints, spending-efficiency measures, or shifts in development priorities. A temporary reduction in regional expenditure is not unusual, particularly when local governments encounter fiscal pressures or redirect funding toward higher-priority programs.

Following the decline, expenditure recovered substantially to IDR 2,867.213 billion in 2017. This increase suggests a restoration of local fiscal capacity and greater development activity in Bengkulu Province. The marked rise may be interpreted as an effort to accelerate economic growth through public investment and development expenditure.

Government expenditure continued to increase in 2018 and 2019, although at a steadier pace, reaching IDR 2,979.578 billion and IDR 3,118.304 billion, respectively. The consistency of this growth suggests continuity in regional fiscal policy and increasing demand for development resources. In 2023, expenditure rose marginally to IDR 3,123.415 billion. Although this was only a modest increase over 2019, it indicates that the regional government maintained a relatively high level of expenditure following the economic disruption associated with COVID-19. The level of public spending in 2023 may reflect measures intended to support economic recovery, growth, and social welfare.

Overall, government expenditure in Bengkulu Province displayed an upward trend throughout the observation period. This pattern indicates the expanding contribution of local government to regional development. Higher expenditure reflects growing development requirements, a wider range of public services, and fiscal efforts to encourage economic activity. From a regional economic perspective, sustained public spending may create multiplier effects through investment, employment, household income, and higher GRDP.

Figure 1. Trend in Government Expenditure in Bengkulu Province



Source: BPS Bengkulu Province, regional government expenditure data.

Overall, regional expenditure increased from IDR 0.971 billion in 2010 to IDR 3,123.415 billion in 2023, indicating relatively consistent fiscal expansion. The substantial rise during 2011–2015 suggests increasing regional fiscal capacity alongside higher central government transfers, including general allocation funds (DAU) and special allocation funds (DAK). This pattern is consistent with the Keynesian proposition that increased government expenditure strengthens aggregate demand and stimulates economic activity (Keynes, 1936). Expenditure nevertheless declined by 11.07% in 2016, possibly in connection with national fiscal-efficiency measures. Spending then recovered during 2017–2019, indicating renewed regional fiscal capacity.

GRDP Trends in Bengkulu Province

Constant-price gross regional domestic product (GRDP) in Bengkulu Province showed a relatively stable growth trend during the observation period.

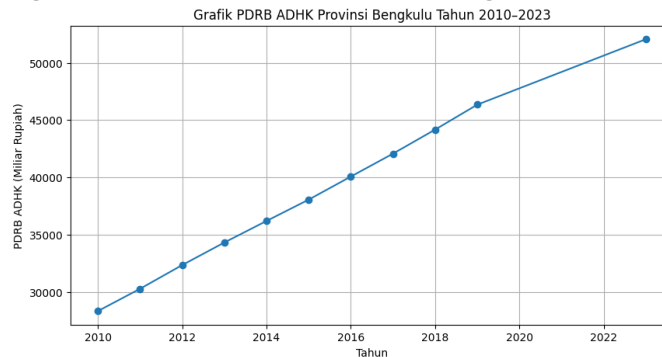
Table 2. GRDP Trends in Bengkulu Province

Year	Constant-Price GRDP (IDR Billion)	Growth (%)
2010	28.352,57	-
2011	30.295,05	6,85%
2012	32.363,04	6,83%
2013	34.329,79	6,07%
2014	36.207,15	5,47%
2015	38.066,01	5,13%

2016	40.076,54	5,28%
2017	42.073,52	4,98%
2018	44.171,16	4,99%
2019	46.345,45	4,92%
2023	52.051,56	12,31%

Source: BPS Bengkulu Province, various years (processed data).

Figure 2. GRDP Growth Trend in Bengkulu Province



Source: BPS Bengkulu Province, various years (processed data).

In 2010, GRDP stood at IDR 28,352.57 billion and increased to IDR 52,051.56 billion in 2023. The highest annual growth rates occurred early in the study period (2011–2012), exceeding 6%, before slowing to approximately 4.9–5.3% during 2017–2019. This deceleration may be associated with declining prices for major regional commodities, including palm oil and rubber. These findings are consistent with Kurniasih et al. (2019), who emphasized the importance of leading-sector structure and external conditions, such as commodity prices and the national economy, in regional economic dynamics.

Results of Classical Assumption Tests

The classical assumption tests indicated that the regression model satisfied the assessed conditions associated with the best linear unbiased estimator (BLUE).

- The normality test yielded a Jarque–Bera probability of 0.285657 (> 0.05), indicating no statistically significant departure from residual normality.
- The heteroscedasticity test using White's test produced a chi-square probability of 0.3309 (> 0.05), providing no evidence of heteroscedasticity.
- The Breusch–Godfrey autocorrelation test returned a chi-square probability of 0.9620 (> 0.05), providing no evidence of **serial correlation**.

Regression Analysis Results

Simple linear regression estimation produced the following equation:

$$Y = 24,573.74 + 6.817819X$$

This result can be interpreted as follows:

- The intercept of 24,573.74 represents the estimated GRDP when government expenditure equals zero.
- The government expenditure coefficient of 6.817819 indicates that an increase of IDR 1 billion in government expenditure is associated with an estimated increase of approximately IDR 6.82 billion in GRDP. The positive coefficient indicates a direct relationship between government expenditure and GRDP.

Significance Tests

The t-test indicated a statistically significant relationship between government expenditure and GRDP, with a probability value of 0.0001 (< 0.05). The alternative hypothesis (H_1) was therefore supported. The F-test produced a statistic of 50.70270 and a probability of 0.000055, indicating that the estimated model was statistically significant. The R^2 value of 0.849253 indicates that government expenditure explains 84.93% of the observed variation in GRDP, while the remaining variation is associated with factors outside the model

DISCUSSION

Simple linear regression results indicate a positive and statistically significant relationship between regional government expenditure and GRDP in Bengkulu Province during 2010–2019 and 2023. The model is specified as follows:

$$GRDP_t = \alpha + \beta G_t + \varepsilon_t$$

where $GRDP_t$ denotes regional economic output, G_t represents regional government expenditure, and ε_t is the error term.

The estimated coefficient of 6.817819 is positive, indicating that government expenditure and GRDP move in the same direction. In economic terms, a rise of IDR 1 billion in regional government expenditure is associated with an increase of approximately IDR 6.82 billion in GRDP, other factors held constant (*ceteris paribus*).

This finding suggests a relatively strong fiscal multiplier effect in the regional economy through higher aggregate demand.

The probability value of 0.0001 is below 0.05, supporting rejection of the null hypothesis and indicating a statistically significant government expenditure coefficient.

The R^2 of 0.849253 suggests that government expenditure accounts for 84.93% of the variation in GRDP in the estimated model, whereas the remaining 15.07% may be associated with investment, household consumption, exports and imports, and other macroeconomic factors.

This result aligns with Keynesian theory, in which the government expenditure component (G) of aggregate demand, $AD = C + I + G + (X - M)$, contributes to economic output.

Government expenditure has a strategic role in promoting regional economic growth, particularly through productive investments such as infrastructure. The positive, statistically significant coefficient and relatively high R^2 are consistent with the possibility of a fiscal multiplier effect

CONCLUSION

The empirical analysis of regional government expenditure and gross regional domestic product (GRDP) in Bengkulu Province for 2010–2019 and 2023 supports several conclusions. First, regional government expenditure generally increased, although fluctuations occurred in particular years, reflecting the adjustment of fiscal policies to changing development needs and budget capacity. Second, constant-price GRDP exhibited relatively stable growth during the observed period, suggesting a degree of regional economic resilience despite external influences, including commodity prices and national economic conditions. Third, the classical assumption tests did not identify statistically significant departures from residual normality or evidence of heteroscedasticity or autocorrelation within the estimated regression model. Fourth, the regression results showed a positive and statistically significant association between regional government expenditure and GRDP. The estimated coefficient of 6.817819 indicates that a one-billion-rupiah increase in government expenditure is associated with an approximately IDR 6.82 billion increase in GRDP, holding other model factors constant. Fifth, the coefficient of determination ($R^2 = 0.849253$) indicates that government expenditure explains 84.93% of

observed GRDP variation, while the remaining 15.07% reflects influences not incorporated into the model. Collectively, these findings are consistent with the Keynesian view that public expenditure is an important component of aggregate demand and can support regional economic growth. They also have implications for fiscal planning: government expenditure should not be viewed solely as an administrative cost but as an instrument that may stimulate regional economic activity. Consequently, expenditure should be prioritized toward productive sectors with potentially substantial multiplier effects, including infrastructure, education, healthcare, and community economic empowerment. Emphasis should be placed not only on increasing the volume of expenditure but also on improving its effectiveness in supporting sustainable economic development

SUGGESTION

Although this study employed a systematic empirical approach, several limitations should be acknowledged:

1. The analysis included only one independent variable, regional government expenditure, and therefore does not comprehensively capture all determinants of GRDP.
2. The observation period was limited to 2010–2019 and 2023, meaning that some economic developments may not be adequately represented in the model.
3. Simple linear regression assumes a linear relationship and cannot capture potentially nonlinear or more complex interactions between variables.

Other potentially important determinants, including investment, household consumption, employment, and exports, were excluded despite their potential influence on GRDP

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