Business ePaper: International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Management

E-ISSN:3047-907X
P-ISSN:3047-9061

Research Article

The Effect of Government Expenditure, Unemployment, and Inflation on Economic Growth in Denpasar City from 2004 to 2023

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Abstract: This study aims to analyze the influence of government expenditure, unemployment, and inflation on the economic growth of Denpasar City from 2004 to 2023. The independent variables include government expenditure, unemployment, and inflation, while the dependent variable is economic growth. This research utilizes secondary data obtained from the Bali Province Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS). The results indicate that government expenditure, unemployment, and inflation simultaneously have a significant effect on the economic growth of Denpasar City. Partially, government expenditure and unemployment have a negative and significant effect, whereas inflation has a positive but not significant effect on economic growth in Denpasar City.

Keywords: Economic Growth, Government Expenditure, Unemployment, Inflation, Denpasar City.

Received: May, 17,2025;
Revised: May, 31, 2025;
Accepted: June, 20,2025
Published: June, 30 2025
Curr. Ver.: June, 30 2025

1. INTRODUCTION

Denpasar City, as the capital of Bali Province, holds a strategic position both geographically and economically, making it not only the administrative center but also the economic engine of the province. The tourism sector plays a pivotal role as the primary contributor to the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) and a major source of employment, particularly for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). In addition, the construction and education sectors significantly support the city's economic development. However, the city's heavy reliance on tourism renders it vulnerable to global shocks such as the COVID-19 pandemic, which led to a surge in unemployment and highlighted the challenges in equitable infrastructure development.

Regional economic growth does not occur in isolation but is influenced by interconnected variables. One of the key variables is government expenditure, which reflects the state's role in stimulating economic activity, especially through infrastructure development, and the provision of education and healthcare services. Proper budget allocation can enhance productivity and regional economic competitiveness. Furthermore, the unemployment rate is a crucial indicator for assessing labor market effectiveness. Lower unemployment rates correspond to higher labor contributions in terms of production and consumption. On the other hand, stable inflation is necessary to maintain a healthy economic climate. Excessive inflation can erode purchasing power and dampen investment, while controlled inflation can stimulate economic growth through increased demand for goods and services.

In the context of Denpasar, the three variables—government expenditure, unemployment, and inflation—were selected for this study due to their direct impact on the dynamics of regional economic growth. Public investment in strategic sectors can accelerate development and improve human capital quality. Unemployment remains a significant challenge to economic stability as it can hinder productivity and GRDP growth. Meanwhile, poorly managed inflation can weaken purchasing power and slow down development. By analyzing the interrelationship among these variables, the findings of this study are expected to offer practical insights for formulating more effective, adaptive, and sustainable economic policies in line with the spirit of regional autonomy as mandated by Law Number 23 of 2014.

Table 1. Percentage Contribution of Business Sectors in Denpasar City

Category	Business Field	Percent
A	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	6.57%
B	Mining and Quarrying	-
C	Processing industry	6.45%
D	Electricity and Gas Procurement	0.58%
E	Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling	0.23%
F	Construction	11.13%
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade; Automobile and Motorcycle Repair	10.05%
H	Transportation and Warehousing	2.95%
I	Provision of Accommodation and Food and Beverages	23.84%
J	Information and Communication	4.73%
K	Financial Services and Insurance	7.01%
L	Real Estate	4.09%
M N	Corporate Services	2.04%
O	Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security	4.99%
P	Educational Services	10.96%
Q	Health Services and Social Activities	2.72%
R/S/T/U	Other services	1.66%

Source: Central Statistics Agency of Denpasar City 2023

The economic growth of Denpasar City is significantly influenced by the contributions of various business sectors, particularly the accommodation and food and beverage sector, which serves as the backbone of the local economy, as Denpasar is a major tourism hub in Bali. The construction sector also plays a vital role in supporting infrastructure development, while the education services sector contributes to enhancing the quality of human resources. These three sectors collectively foster job creation and regional productivity improvement. The ongoing economic development efforts are directed at promoting equitable welfare distribution and managing local potential through synergistic collaboration between the government and the private sector.

Despite showing a positive trend, Denpasar's economic growth faces several challenges, such as dependency on the tourism sector, which is vulnerable to global shocks. Moreover, infrastructure issues, labor skill gaps, and environmental impacts resulting from rapid urbanization are also critical concerns. According to BPS (Statistics Indonesia), following a sharp contraction of -9.44% due to the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, Denpasar's economy began to recover, growing by 5.69% in 2023. This recovery was supported by economic stimulus policies, the revival of the tourism sector, and the active role of the private sector in strengthening MSMEs and infrastructure investment.

The role of the local government is crucial in supporting economic growth through well-targeted budget expenditures, such as the development of public facilities and basic services. Regional fiscal policies are designed to create a conducive business climate, encourage investment, and ensure equitable development. The synergy between public policy, private sector participation, and sustainable management of local resources is key to fostering inclusive and resilient economic growth.

Government expenditure data in Denpasar City, expressed in percentages over the period 2004–2023, show fluctuations from year to year. At the beginning of the period, government spending was relatively stable at around 12%–13%, but there was a significant decline in 2008 to 7.98%. Thereafter, expenditures increased again,

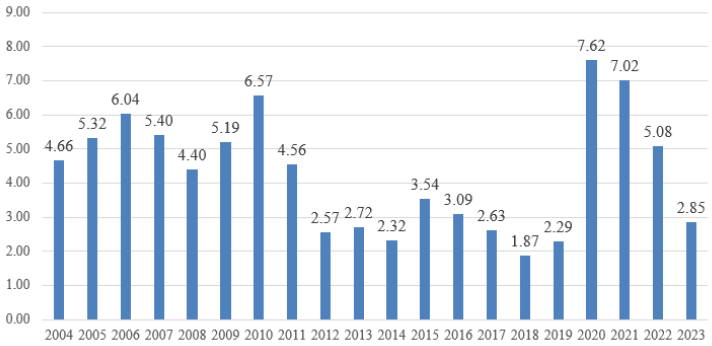
peaking in 2019 at 16.93%. During the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 and 2021, government spending remained relatively high at 16.17% and 14.83%, respectively, likely due to economic stimulus policies and increased spending in the health sector. However, in 2022 and 2023, government expenditure slightly declined to 14.83% and 13.88%. This trend reflects the government's fiscal policy in managing the budget to support economic growth and post-pandemic recovery. The observed increases have the potential to generate employment, boost local investment, and attract tourists, but must be balanced with efficient management to maximize societal benefits and support sustainable economic growth (BPS Bali Province, 2004–2023).

According to Boediono (1981: 67), government expenditure refers to the purchase of production factors (inputs) and the purchase of products (outputs). An increase in government expenditure corresponds with heightened economic activity in a country. This is commonly referred to as Wagner's Law, which posits a positive correlation between government expenditure and national income. However, the relationship between government spending and economic growth is not always consistent—it may be positive or negative depending on the context. Results and evidence vary across countries and regions. For instance, Folster and Henrekson (1999) argue that the relationship is negative, while Agell et al. (1999) found it to be statistically insignificant.

Economic growth refers to the increase in national income that occurs from year to year. Government expenditure, as a component of national income, is therefore a key indicator when examining the role of government in driving economic growth. Government spending—especially on development—aims to increase production capacity through projects oriented toward economic growth, income equality, welfare enhancement, and targeted development in underdeveloped areas. Active participation by local governments is essential in managing and developing the public sector to stimulate regional economic growth. This approach recognizes that growth is not the sole objective of regional development, but it is a fundamental characteristic of the development process. One of the key instruments used by governments to influence the economy is public expenditure.

According to Herlambang et al. (2001), the labor market, national income, and economic growth are all estimated to contribute to achieving full employment. However, in reality, not all individuals classified as part of the labor force can secure employment. Unemployment is a fundamental macroeconomic issue, particularly in developing countries such as Indonesia, and must be addressed promptly to accelerate national economic growth (Sukirno, 2000). Unemployment has direct impacts on the lives and psychological well-being of a country's citizens. The imbalance between slow job creation and rapid labor force growth each year is a primary cause of unemployment.

On the other hand, as the capital city of Bali Province and the center of economic activity, Denpasar continues to attract migrants from other regions, in addition to experiencing growth in its native population. The increasing population theoretically contributes to economic growth if the growing labor force—particularly those of productive age—can be absorbed by the existing labor market.



Source: Bali Central Statistics Agency 2004-2023

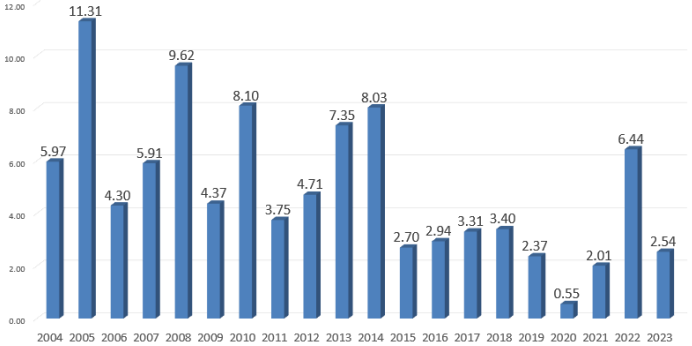
Figure 1. Open Unemployment Rate in Denpasar City 2004-2023

Figure 1 shows the open unemployment rate in Denpasar City from 2004 to 2023. In general, unemployment fluctuated with a downward trend until 2019, from 6.57% in 2010 to 1.87% in 2019, reflecting an increase in employment opportunities. However, the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 caused a spike in unemployment to 7.62% due to economic disruption, especially in the tourism sector. Recovery occurred in the following years, with the unemployment rate dropping to 7.02% in 2021, 5.08% in 2022, and 2.85% in 2023, indicating an increase in economic activity and job availability in Denpasar.

According to Sukirno (2015), unemployment is an important issue related to the economic development of a region, where high or low unemployment rates have a major impact on society. Unemployment is influenced by factors such as economic growth, inflation, and investment (Mankiw, 2003). The economic growth of Denpasar City is also fluctuating, with a sharp decline in 2020 and a positive recovery in 2021 and 2022, although challenges remain, especially the dependence on the tourism sector which makes the city vulnerable to global changes. In addition, despite growth in the construction and education services sectors, the creation of quality jobs and adequate infrastructure are still challenges to support inclusive and sustainable economic growth.

Unemployment management is a challenge that requires an integrated approach from various parties including the community, private sector and government. An example of the efforts that have been made by the government to overcome unemployment in Indonesia is through employment programs such as the Pre-Employment Card. Efforts that can be made by the government to overcome unemployment are through policies, namely by stabilizing the inflation rate so that it is not too low or so that it is not too high which of course can have an impact on the high and low unemployment rates.

The existence of population activity in the economy causes overall economic turmoil due to excessive demand for goods and services usually called inflation. The existence of inflation in the City illustrates the existence of economic turmoil, if the inflation is left uncontrolled it will have an impact on the economy, because good inflation is less than 10% if inflation exceeds 25% it will result in high goods value and have an impact on the rupiah exchange rate which will continue to decline (Iwan Susanto, 2014).



Source: Central Statistics Agency of Bali Province 2004-2023

Figure 2. Denpasar City Inflation Graph 2004-2023

Figure 2 illustrates the fluctuation of inflation in Denpasar City from 2004 to 2023. Inflation surged from 5.97% in 2004 to 11.31% in 2005, likely due to the global economic crisis and rising fuel prices. Following this, inflation experienced alternating increases and decreases, peaking at 8.03% in 2014. The downward trend continued until 2019, with inflation recorded at only 2.37%. The COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 led to a sharp decline in inflation to 0.55%, but it rebounded to 2.01% in 2021 as the economy began to recover. Inflation spiked to 6.44% in 2022, possibly triggered by rising prices of essential goods and national economic policies, before declining again to 2.54% in 2023, reflecting price stabilization and a more controlled economic recovery. Inflation in Denpasar tended to be higher compared to Singaraja, indicating greater challenges in inflation control in this city, which serves as a hub for tourism and commerce.

According to economic development theory, economic growth is closely related to increased productivity and job creation. High growth can contribute to greater consumption and public welfare; however, it is often not accompanied by equitable income distribution. This is in line with Arsyad's (1999) explanation that economic growth is associated with a combination of high productivity and a large population. Furthermore, government spending that increases alongside economic growth plays a significant role in accelerating development and creating new employment opportunities. On the other hand, the high unemployment rate in Denpasar, particularly in the post-pandemic period, suggests a disconnect between economic growth and labor absorption. Existing studies indicate that the relationship between unemployment and economic growth varies across different regions.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs an associative design with a quantitative approach to examine the influence of government expenditure, unemployment rate, and inflation on economic growth in Denpasar City during the 2004–2023 period. Denpasar City was selected due to its role as the economic and administrative center of Bali Province, supported by the tourism, construction, and education sectors. However, its heavy reliance on tourism makes Denpasar's economy vulnerable to external shocks, such as the pandemic. This study uses secondary data obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) and related literature, through non-participant observation and quantitative data in percentage units.

The study involves four variables: government expenditure (X_1), unemployment (X_2), inflation (X_3), and economic growth (Y). These variables are measured based on relevant indicators, such as Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) at current prices for government expenditure, as well as annual unemployment and inflation rates in Denpasar. A total of 80 observations were collected over the 20-year research period. The analysis employs descriptive statistics and multiple linear regression using E-Views software, which allows researchers to test and predict the relationships among variables more effectively.

To ensure the validity of the regression model, classical assumption tests were conducted, including the normality test (using the Jarque-Bera test), multicollinearity test (using tolerance and VIF values), and heteroscedasticity test (to assess the stability of residual variance). Through this approach, the study aims to provide an accurate empirical overview of how fiscal and macroeconomic dynamics influence economic growth in Denpasar, while contributing to more targeted development planning.

3. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive Statistical Test Results

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics

	Economic growth	Government Expenditure	Unemployment	Inflation
Mean	5.210500	4478.595	4.287000	4.984000

Maximum	7.510000	8396.250	7.620000	11.31000
Minimum	-9.440000	690.8000	1.870000	0.550000
Std. Dev.	3.856704	2813.341	1.728154	2.795727
Observations	20	20	20	20

Source: Appendix 2 in the author's thesis research

Based on the descriptive statistics results presented in Table 2, the total number of observations analyzed in this study is 20, covering the period from 2014 to 2023. The descriptive statistical test for the variables analyzed reveals that the average (mean) of Economic Growth is 5.2105, which at a glance reflects a positive economic performance. However, the presence of a minimum value of -9.44 indicates significant structural shocks occurring in one or more periods of observation. The standard deviation of 3.85 further supports this finding, as it reflects a high level of volatility. Critically, this condition may reflect the economy's dependence on specific sectors or a weak resilience to global economic crises.

The descriptive statistical results for the Government Expenditure variable show an average of 4,478.596 with a standard deviation of 2,813.341, indicating a considerable disparity across periods. The maximum value of 8,396.250 and the minimum of 690.800 suggest that fiscal policies were not implemented consistently and tended to be reactive to certain conditions. From a critical perspective, this may be interpreted as a weakness in long-term budget planning or the influence of political and social pressures in fiscal policy decision-making.

For the Unemployment variable, the descriptive statistics indicate an average of 4.2870, with relatively low data dispersion (standard deviation of 1.7282), suggesting a moderate and relatively stable unemployment rate. However, the maximum value of 7.62 and minimum of 1.87 warrant closer examination, as they may reflect structural issues in the labor market, such as a mismatch between education and industry needs or limitations in the creation of quality employment opportunities.

The descriptive statistical test for the Inflation variable reveals a mean of 4.9840, with a standard deviation of 2.7957. These fluctuations are quite significant, considering the maximum value reached 11.31 and the minimum was 0.55. From a critical standpoint, this indicates price vulnerability to external factors such as food and energy price fluctuations, as well as the possibility that monetary policies may not have been fully effective in maintaining price stability.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Results

Table 3. Results of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	13.62739	2.635428	5.170847	0.0001
Government Expenditure	-0.000671	0.000237	-2.832436	0.0120
Unemployment	-1.543392	0.299209	-5.158238	0.0001
Inflation	0.242137	0.234465	1.032721	0.3171

Source: Appendix 3

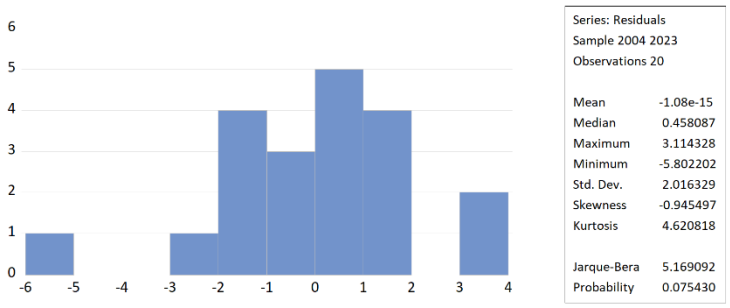
From the results of the multiple linear regression analysis in table 4.2, the following equation can be made.

Y = 13.62739 – 0.000671 X1 -1.543392X2 + 0.242137 X3

The regression coefficient value of the independent variables in this study, namely government spending and unemployment, has a probability value of less than 0.05. This shows that these variables have a significant effect on the economic growth variable, while the inflation variable has a probability value of more than 0.05, which shows that these variables have no significant effect on the economic growth variable.

Classical Assumption Test Results

Normality Test Results



Source: Appendix 4

Figure 3. Normality Test Results

The test results on the multiple linear regression equation in table 4.3 show that the probability value of 0.075 is greater than the level of significance of 5 percent (0.05). So it can be concluded that the regression model tested is normally distributed.

Multicollinearity Test

Table 4. Multicollinearity Test Results

	Uncentered	Centered
Variable	VIF	VIF
C	28.77237	NA
Government Expenditure	6.420005	1.750480
Unemployment	7.868243	1.052233
Inflation	7.348001	1.690999

Source: Appendix 4

The results of the multicollinearity test show that all independent variables have a tolerance value of >0.10, which means that there is no correlation between independent variables with a value of more than 95%. While the results of the calculation of the variance inflation factor (VIF) value show that all independent variables have a VIF value of <10, so it can be concluded that the regression model in this study does not have multicollinearity and the regression model is feasible to use.

Heteroscedasticity Test

Table 5. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Statistics	**Mark**	**Probability**
F-statistic	2.186057	Prob. F(9,10) = 0.1195
Obs*R-squared	13.26021	Prob. Chi-Square(9) = 0.1512
Scaled explained SS	15.36410	Prob. Chi-Square(9) = 0.0814

Source: Appendix 4

It is known that the Probability Obs*R-Squared value is 0.1512 (>0.05), so it can be concluded that the assumption of the heteroscedasticity test has been met or the data has passed the heteroscedasticity test.

Autocorrelation Test

Table 6. Autocorrelation Test Results

Statistics	**Mark**	**Statistics**	**Mark**
R-squared	0.726668	Mean dependent variable	5.210500
Adjusted R-squared	0.675418	SD dependent var	3.856704
SE of regression	2.197244	Akaike information criterion	4.589141
Sum squared residual	77.24610	Black criterion	4.788288

Statistics	Mark	Statistics	Mark
Log likelihood	-41.89141	Hannan-Quinn critter.	4.628017
F-statistic	14.17896	Durbin-Watson stat	1.738604
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000090		

Source: Appendix 4

The Durbin Watson value in the data test above shows 1.738604, the value is above the upper limit (DU = 1.68) at a significance level of 5%. This indicates that there is no autocorrelation.

Model Feasibility Test Results (F Test)

Table 7. F Test Results

No	Information	Value
1	F-Statistic	14.17896
2	Prob(F-statistic)	0.000090

Source: Appendix 3

The results of the F test show that the calculated F value is 14.17896 with a significance value of P value of 0.000090 which is smaller thanα= 0.05, this means that the model used in this study is feasible. This means that simultaneously government spending (X1), unemployment (X2), and inflation (X3) have a significant effect on economic growth.

Hypothesis Test Results (t-test)

Table 8. t-Test Results (Hypothesis Test)

Variables	Regression Coefficient	Mark t count	Probability	Conclusion
Government Expenditure (X1) → Economic Growth (Y)	-0.000671	-2.832436	0.0120	Negative influence
Unemployment (X2) → Economic Growth (Y)	-1.543392	-5,158238	0.0001	Negative influence
Inflation (X3) →Economic Growth (Y)	0.242137	1.032721	0.3171	Positive influence

Source: Appendix 3

Based on the results of the t-test in Table 8, the relationship between variables can be explained as follows.

1. The influence of government spending on economic growth in Denpasar City

The results of the t-test calculation show that the regression coefficient value of X1 or government spending is -0.000671 with a calculated t value of -2.832436 which is negative with a significance level of 0.0120 <0.050. This shows that government spending has a negative and significant effect on economic growth, so the first hypothesis is accepted.

2. The impact of unemployment on economic growth in Denpasar City

   The results of the t-test calculation show that the value of the regression coefficient X2 or unemployment is -1.543392 with a calculated t value of -5.158238 which is negative with a significance level of 0.0001 <0.050. This shows that unemployment has a negative and significant effect on economic growth, so the second hypothesis is accepted.

3. The effect of inflation on economic growth in Denpasar City

   The results of the t-test calculation show that the regression coefficient value of X3 or inflation is 0.242137 with a calculated t value of 1.032721 which is positive with a significance level of 0.3171> 0.050. This shows that investment has a positive but not significant effect on economic growth, so the third hypothesis is rejected.

Coefficient of Determination Test (R2)

Table 9. Results of the Determination Coefficient (R2)

R-squared	0.726668
Adjusted R-squared	0.675418

Source: Appendix 3

Based on the results in table 9, the adjusted R-squared value is 0.6754. This shows that government spending, unemployment and inflation have an effect on the economic growth of Denpasar City by 67.54%. The remaining 32.46% is influenced by other variables not included in the research model.

4. CONCLUSION

Government Expenditure has a negative and significant effect on the economic growth of Denpasar City.** This finding indicates that increased government spending has not yet been effective in stimulating economic growth.

Unemployment has a negative and significant effect on the economic growth of Denpasar City. The high unemployment rate adversely affects regional productivity and reduces its contribution to economic growth.

Inflation has a positive but not significant effect on the economic growth of Denpasar City. Although inflation reflects economic activity, in this context, its effect on economic growth is not statistically significant.

Simultaneously, Government Expenditure, Unemployment, and Inflation have a significant effect on the economic growth of Denpasar City.** This implies that these three variables collectively play an important role in determining the direction and level of economic growth.

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