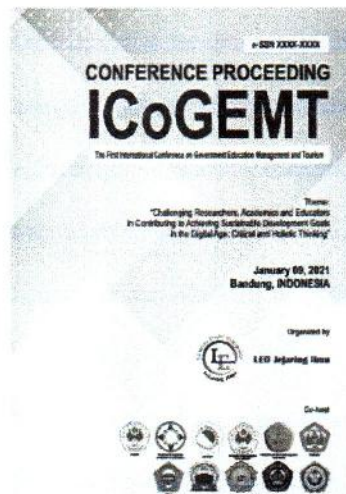


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The Effect of Government Expenditures and the Level of Labor Force Participation on Inequality of Income Distribution in Indonesia

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Abstract. The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of government spending and the level of labor force participation on income inequality in provinces in Indonesia during the 2015-2019 period. This type of research is quantitative research. The data used is secondary data from 34 provinces in Indonesia for the 2015-2019 period. The data were processed using panel data analysis with a random effect model. The results show that government spending has a positive and significant effect on inequality in income distribution, while the level of labor force participation has a positive and insignificant effect on inequality in income distribution.

Keywords: Government spending, Labor force participation, Distribution inequality

1. INTRODUCTION

Each region in carrying out development wants economic growth followed by equal distribution of income, this has an impact on the prosperity and quality of life of the community. The level of welfare of the population is one of the benchmarks for economic development that has experienced an increase in the impact of income. The fact that income is not achieved is due to existing problems that state between individuals, including regions and finances, while extraneous problems are between competing regions. This is in line with an opinion Rachel van Elkan, (2015) which states that sustainable income growth and favorable financial conditions will reduce risks to the financial sector.

Some differences of opinion suggest that income inequality in developing countries is much larger than in developed countries and that it is likely to grow high (Kuznets, 2019). Regional development is an inseparable part of national development (Mayanti et al., 2013). Every region that carries out development wants economic growth followed by equal distribution of income, this has an impact on the prosperity and quality of life of the community. The level of population welfare is one of the benchmarks for economic development which has experienced an increase in the impact of income.

Indicators of development success can be seen from increasing economic growth (Nuraini, 2017). c This inequality will create a widening gap and will be reflected in the level of welfare of the people (Prasetyo, 2013). The solution can be through direct and indirect strategies that are capable of realizing economic equality and welfare for the community (Juliana et al., 2018). Based on current research, economic disparities and income distribution are still not evenly distributed because many of the development cakes that enjoy the majority are classified as rich (Prasetyo, 2013).

One of the factors that can reduce the level of inequality is the level of education. Increasing education will improve the quality of human resources (HR) which is very much needed in the development process where people with high human resources will take a role in the use of capital. Therefore, the high quality of human resources will increase the productivity of both physical capital and increased labor (Maqin, 2005)

Based on research by Dhyatmika & Atmanti, (2013) states that government spending has a negative effect on regional inequality, while the variable foreign investment has a positive effect on development inequality. Therefore, it is necessary to have government spending in improving facilities and infrastructure to reduce inequality

in regional development. Besides, so that inequality is low, a series of policies are needed, including increasing the standard of living of the community, increasing regional economic relations. The hope is that people's income will increase and be evenly distributed (Hapsari, 2019).

Regional development is an inseparable part of national development (Mayanti et al., 2013). Equitable development will have a positive impact on the unity and integrity of society and encourage an increase in the role of society and greater participation in the development (Mayanti et al., 2013).

Next, to determine how much the decline in the labor force participation rate is due to the recession and how much is due to structural factors, such as the aging of the workforce. Then consider whether the economy can achieve full employment. However, other economic and labor market indicators provide a more pessimistic picture. For example, the decline in the unemployment rate was partly due to workers leaving the labor force (Labonte, 2016).

The main problem with income distribution is the gap in income distribution. This problem is the impact of everyone who has different productivity. The distribution of income can be measured from the income within a certain time. The income gap tends to increase at the national, city, village, and provincial levels in Indonesia. The level of inequality in villages tends to be smaller than in cities (Rifki, 2020). Districts that have higher inequality are illustrated by their smaller incomes by greater land inequality, smaller rural-urban migration. (Oyvat & wa Githinji, 2020).

Income inequality is not a problem for developing countries but also developed countries. The difference in inequality between the two countries is the proportion, level of inequality, and the level of difficulty for the country in overcoming the problem of income inequality. Todaro (2006) states that income inequality needs special attention, this is because inequality has an impact on the inefficient economy, inefficient allocation of assets, weak social stability, people whose poverty rates and the political power of the rich will increase so that in society there is no justice in the level of welfare. Inequality can impede obstacles for a country to sustainable and sustainable economic growth. Inefficient asset allocation is linked to the inevitable business cycle in developing economies (Raudino & Raudino, 2016).

Income inequality, which results from social dissatisfaction, increases socio-political instability. This will create uncertainty in the political-economic environment, reducing investment. Then finally, income and investment inequality is inversely related (Alesina & Perotti, 1996).

Based on research Shin, (2012) states that: 1) Higher inequality can inhibit growth in the early stages of economic development, and can promote growth in a near-steady state, (2) Redistribution of income with high-income taxes does not necessarily reduce income inequality, 3). Government policies - rapid economic growth and low-income inequality - can be achieved with income taxation in the early stages of economic development, but they cannot be achieved simultaneously in near-steady terms.

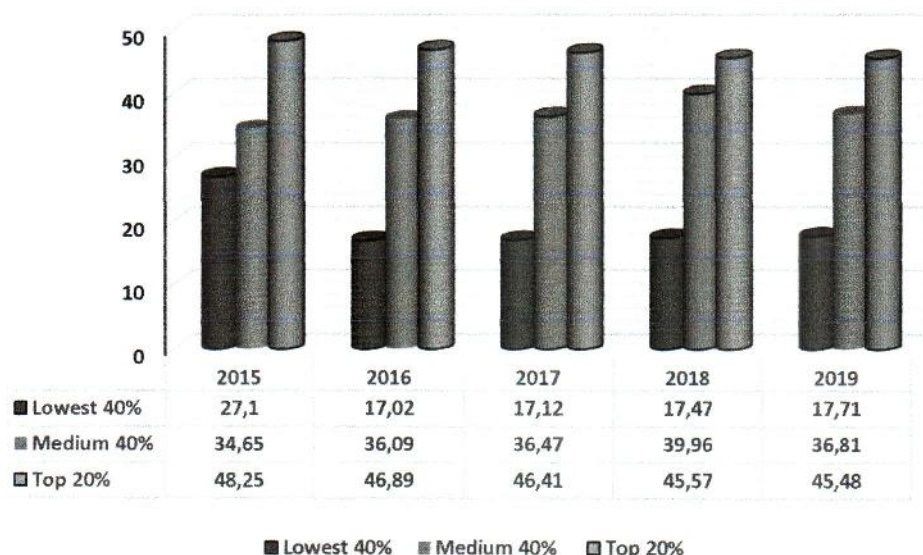
Besides, the decline in wages is also influenced by the good economic conditions in the world so that when the world war occurs, wages will drop dramatically when compared to before the turmoil. (Piketty & Saez, 2003).

According to Jatoba, (1990) states that there is a sensitivity cycle of the labor force participation rate (LFPR) based on age, sex, education, and family income where labor supply is measured by the time-series behavior of the LFPR which is sensitive to the business cycle even though the direction and level of responsiveness vary between groups of the workforce. The decline in LFPR may occur due to an aging population, so stimulative macroeconomic policies are needed to help achieve full employment, this illustrates that the provision of labor is an important component to boost potential growth

In addition to an aging population, the factors causing the decline in force participation are due to the recession and a large extent by structural factors, such as the aging of the workforce. Then consider whether the economy can achieve full employment. However, other economic and labor market indicators provide a more

pessimistic for example, a decrease in the unemployment rate is partly due to workers leaving the labor force. Therefore, the need for government intervention in increasing stimulus is related to optimizing government spending.

The most effective government intervention in the economy is through government spending. To measure the level of effectiveness of government spending through economic growth. This is in line with the opinion of Sukimo (2008) which states that government spending is for consuming commodities and financing services for government administration activities and development activities.



Graph 1. Distribution of Indonesia's Income in 2015-2019
Source: BPS, 2020 (processed)

The World Bank categorizes the level of inequality into three categories, namely the lowest 40%, 40% moderate and the top 20%. Indonesia from the criteria according to the World Bank is included in the medium category. During the last five years, the percentage of the top group was higher than that of the medium group. Where the top group earns approximately 50% of the total income of the Indonesian population. This indicates that there is income inequality in the top income population group. This creates injustice for the population in the medium group with the highest number.

Provincial government spending in Indonesia experiences inequality between provinces. This is because the allocation of government spending to the public sector does not touch the public. To be precise, the distribution of funds in the budget post can meet the needs of the public, both public facilities and infrastructure. The expenditure allocation for the government of Indonesia and provinces throughout Indonesia fluctuates from year to year and shows an increasing trend, but differences in PAD are the cause of sub-optimal public sector spending for government programs through regional budget and expenditure revenue.

Apart from government spending, LFPR also has an effect on income inequality. This is because the amount of labor absorption affects the distribution of income, while those who are not absorbed or unemployed do not contribute to income. The labor condition in an area can be indicated by the unemployment rate (Rose & Sovita, 2016). The high unemployment rate in a region indicates that the use of production factors in aggregate is not yet optimal and there is inequality in supporting development in that area. Low LFPR and GRDP per capita in an area will have an impact on the level of welfare among the population which is getting lower and delays in development in an area which in turn results in higher income inequality.

Some opinions like Pellegrini et al., (2014) states that the causes of health care employment growth and workforce composition and evaluating the impact of the labor market on health care spending and health outcomes illustrate that labor force participation, as opposed to unemployment, is a better proxy for measuring the effect of the economic environment on health care spending and health outcomes. Furthermore, based on research from Sarsi et al., (2014) shows that the wage rate and economic growth variables have a significant effect on the Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) in Riau Province. Based on the previous explanation, the authors are interested in conducting research related to the title: the effect of government spending and the level of labor force participation on income inequality in provinces in Indonesia during the 2015-2019 period.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Education

Education is one way to get out of the cycle of poverty. Besides that, education is also one of the factors that can improve the economic and social sectors. (Verick, 2014). This is in line with research Perez & de la Rosa Salazar, (1993) that education and economic stability and mobility are not yet comparable to growth must also be handled by the government as reflected in the movement of the human development index.

Low education levels will have an impact on low income levels (Goldin, 1995). Therefore, how important one's education is in getting a decent job in the job market and changing one's mindset. Besides, the importance of education, skills, cognitive skills in increasing economic welfare, and reducing economic inequality. This is shown where many developed countries have made major structural changes in school institutions (Wößmann, 2007).

2.2 Economic growth

The challenge of economic growth is understanding the transition from stagnation to growth during the industrial revolution and specifically identifying the main factors that trigger a growth take-off with demographic transitions (de la Croix, 2015) dan (Bloom et al., 2009).

This can be seen from the high participation of the female labor force which tends to increase along with economic development (Verick, 2014). This increase is driven by a variety of economic and social factors, including economic growth, education, and social norms. (Verick, 2014). However, an aging population will tend to reduce labor force participation, which in turn will slow down future economic growth (Bloom et al., 2010).

The increase in economic growth is also in line with increased government spending and improvements in public spending reform (N. Maingi, 2017). Then, based on research Zulkarnain et al., (2020) states that the use of spending can provide a multiplier effect on the regional economy which will then collectively increase national economic growth

The high rate of economic growth is inseparable from the problem of income inequality. There is debate over income inequality in developing countries is greater than in developed countries, and that it is likely to grow larger (Kuznets, 2019).

2.3 Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR)

Wage rates and economic growth on Labor Force Participation Rates in Riau Province (Sarsi et al., 2014). The labor force participation rate in Indonesia tends to increase, this is in line with the increase in gross regional domestic product per capita although theoretically, lower-income and higher life expectancy will encourage more people to enter the labor market (Sasongko et al., 2019).

Conversely, to determine how much the labor force participation rate has decreased by structural factors, such as the aging of the workforce. Then consider whether the economy can achieve full employment. However, other economic and labor

market indicators provide a more pessimistic picture. For example, the decline in the unemployment rate was partly due to workers leaving the labor force (Labonte, 2016)

The factors that affect the female labor force participation rate (LFPR) are classified based on age, marital status, presence of a certain age for children, and school years, then also related to fertility, marriage, schooling, and male income. while only fertility t and persistence were correlated with LFPR (Michael, 1985).

2.4 Government Expenditure

According to the opinion of Deswantoro et al., (2017) states that there is a positive and significant influence between employees, capital expenditures, and social assistance spending on economic growth, while grant spending has a negative and significant effect on economic growth and goods and services spending has a negative but insignificant effect on economic growth. This is in line with research Zulkarnain et al., (2020) states that this significant effect is due to the use of spending which can have a multiplier effect on the regional economy.

Furthermore, the existence of government expenditure makes the potential for local government revenue, fiscal needs, and central government transfers into factors that determine local government revenue, revenue sharing, and central government transfers. (Sumedi, 2013). The existence of increased economic growth will be in line with an increase in government spending, such as in countries: Algeria, Burkina Faso, Benin, Indonesia, Libya, Malaysia, Morocco, and Saudi Arabia, which are following Wagner's law, this is in line with the causality test between economic growth and government spending finds that government spending causes the economy (Heri Sudarsono, 2010).

3. RESEARCH METHODS/METHODOLOGY

3.1 Data types and sources

The data used in this study is panel data, which is a combination of time-series and cross-section data. As for the subjects in this study, there are 34 provinces in Indonesia with 170 observations on the 2015-2019 period. Data obtained from the website of the central statistics agency.

3.2 Data Analysis

This study is suitable for a sensitivity analysis on model specifications and measures of political instability, and does not change when the model is estimated using appropriate analytical techniques (Alesina & Perotti, 1996). The data analysis technique in this study is multiple linear regression panel data, with a formula (Juanda & Junaidi, 2012):

$$Y_{it} = \alpha + \beta' X_{it} + \mu_{it}$$

There are three models used in panel data:

1. PLS (*Pooled Least Square*)

The PLS approach assumes that the intercept and slope that are owned by individuals are the same. The formula used in the PLS approach is:

$$Y_{it} = \alpha + \beta_1 X_{1it} + \beta_2 X_{2it} + \mu_{it}$$

2. FEM (*Fixed Effect Model*)

The Fixed Effect Model approach assumes that the intercept possessed by an individual has its characteristics. The formula used in the FEM approach is:

$$Y_{it} = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 D_{2i} + \alpha_3 D_{3i} + \beta_1 X_{1it} + \beta_2 X_{2it} + \mu_{it}$$

3. REM (Random Effect Model)

The RME approach with the LSDV method shows the uncertainty of the approach used. The formula used in the REM approach is:

$$Y_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1it} + \beta_2 X_{2it} + \omega_{it}$$

Model fittest

1. Test the chow

Statistical test to determine the common effect or fixed-effect model to be used, with the following conditions:

Sig. $\geq 0,05$, H_0 accepted; using a model PLS

Sig. $\leq 0,05$, H_1 accepted; using a model FEM

1. Uji haussman

Statistical test to determine the FEM or REM to be used, with the following conditions:

Sig. chi-square $\geq 0,05$, H_0 accepted; using a model REM

Sig. chi-square $\leq 0,05$, H_1 accepted; using a model FEM

2. Uji lagrange multiplier

Statistical test to determine the best between REM and CEM.

Hypothesis testing

1. F-test

Test effect of the independent variables (government expenditure and LFPR) simultaneously on the dependent variable (unequal income distribution).

2. Individual test (t test)

Test the effect of independent variables (government spending and LFPR) individually on the dependent variable (inequality of income distribution).

4.RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Model selection

4.1.1 Chow test

From the results of data processing using Eviews 9, it can be seen that the results of the chow test from this study are as follows:

Table 1. Chow Test Results

Effects test	Statistic	Df	Prob.
Cross-section F	980.345865	(33,134)	0.0000
Cross-section Chi-Square	933.420131	33	0.0000

Source: processed data, 2020

From the test results with the Chow test, it is known that the probability value is $0.0000 < 0.05$, meaning that H_1 is accepted, the conclusion is that the correct model to use is FEM (fixed effect model).

4.1.2.The haussman test

From the results of data processing using Eviews 9, it can be seen that the Haussman test results are as follows:

Table 2. Haussman test results

Test summary	Chi-sq. Statistic	Chi-sq. Df	Prob.
Cross-section random	1.295617	2	0.5232

Source: processed data, 2020

From the results of the test with the Hussman test, it is known that the chi-square probability value is $0.5232 > 0.05$, meaning that H_0 is accepted, the conclusion is that the appropriate model to use is REM (random effect model).

4.1.3. Test the Lagrange multiplier

From the results of data processing using Eviews 9, it can be seen that the Lagrange multiplier test results are as follows:

Table 3. The results of the Lagrange multiplier test

	Cross-section	Test hypothesis time	Both
Breusch-Pagan	334.1679 (0.0000)	2.035286 (0.1537)	336.2031 (0.0000)

Source: processed data, 2020

From the lagrange test results, it is known that the probability value of Breusch Pagan is $0.000 < 0.05$, so H_1 is accepted. This means that the best model is REM (random effect model). From the results of the chow test, haussman test and lagrange test, the appropriate model used in this study is the random effect model (REM). So, the model chosen in this study is the random effect model (REM).

The results using the random effect model (REM) with 9 eviws can be seen in the following table:

Table 4. Results of the random effect model

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
X_1	0.613890	0.041386	14.83316	0.0000
X_2	0.036870	0.096913	0.380446	0.7041
C	23.41896	8.017591	2.920947	0.0040
R-squared	0.569564	Mean dependent var	1.257857	
Adjusted R-squared	0.564409	S.D. dependent var	2.749381	
S.E. of regression	1.814573	Sum squared resid	549.8765	
F-statistic	110.4894	Durbin-Watson stat	1.199882	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

Source: processed data, 2020

From the table of random effects model test results, the following equation is obtained:

$$Y_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1it} + \beta_2 X_{2it} + \omega_{it}$$

$$Y_t = 23.41896 + 0.613890 X_{1it} + 0.036870 X_{2it} + \omega_{it}$$

(0.0000) (0.7041)

4.2 Hypothesis testing

4.2.1 F test

The results of the F test calculation can be seen from Table 4, the results of the probability of $0.0000 < 0.05$ so that H_0 is rejected, meaning that government expenditure (X_1) and LFPR (X_2) simultaneously have a significant effect on the inequality of income distribution (Y) in the provinces- provinces in Indonesia during the 2015-2019 period.

4.2.2 t test

The results of the t test calculation can be seen in table 4, with an explanation where the government expenditure variable (X_1) with a probability value of $0.0000 < 0.05$, so that H_0 is rejected, meaning that government spending has a significant effect on the inequality of income distribution of provinces in Indonesia. during the 2015-2019 period The LFPR variable (X_2) with a probability value of $0.7041 > 0.05$, so that H_0 is accepted, it means that LFPR does not have a significant effect on the inequality of income distribution of provinces in Indonesia during the 2015-2019 period.

4.2.3. The coefficient of determination (R^2)

From Table 4, it is known that the coefficient of determination (R^2) is 0.5696, meaning that simultaneously government spending and LFPR contribute 56.96% to the inequality of income distribution of provinces in Indonesia and the remaining 43.04% by other variables.

The effect of government spending on the unequal distribution of income in provinces in Indonesia. Government expenditure is the consumption of commodities and services by the government that is used by the government for administration and development activities (Sukimo, 2002). Todaro (2000) argues that to create a prosperous society and reduce the level of inequality in society, the government through the budget can make more allocations for the public interest, namely the transfer of payment and creating jobs, assistance for the education, health, and other sectors.

Furthermore, related to the impact of government spending on economic growth relating to reform of government spending on economic growth which consists of components of government spending which include spending on government investment, physical infrastructure, education, health, public debt repayment, economic affairs, administration, and public services, defense, public order, and national security, and government consumption. shows that government spending on investment, physical infrastructure, education, health, public debt repayment, economic affairs, public administration and services, defense, public order, national security, and government consumption affect the economy. Therefore, according to N. Maingi, (2017) concluded that the composition of government spending and public spending reforms are important for economic growth. Furthermore, according to research Degirmenci & Ilkcaracan, (2013) stated that there is a linkage of increasing employment as a sustainable strategy against poverty.

The results of this study indicate that government expenditure has a positive and significant effect on the income gap. Every increase in government expenditure has an impact on the increasing level of inequality in income distribution. This means that government expenditure is not able to reduce the level of income distribution inequality. Government expenditure which includes public expenditure should be able to create a prosperous society and can reduce inequality in income distribution. This happens because government expenditure has not been fully covered by residents directly. The effect of LFPR on inequality in the income distribution of provinces in Indonesia

From the research results, it is known that the variable level of labor force participation has a positive and insignificant effect with a coefficient of 0.036870 on the inequality of income distribution in the provinces in Indonesia. This means that every 1% increase in LFPR will affect increasing inequality of income distribution by 0.036870%. This is in line with the opinion of Sjafrizal (2008) which states that the impact of substandard migration results in excess labor and cannot be utilized by areas that need it. This results in an unequal distribution of income between regions that will increase because the advantages of an area cannot be used. other areas that need it are utilized, so it is difficult for underdeveloped areas to increase their development.

5.CONCLUSION

The research results show that government spending has a positive and significant effect on the inequality of the income distribution of the provinces in Indonesia. Meanwhile, LFPR has a positive but insignificant effect on the inequality of income distribution in the provinces in Indonesia.

6.RECOMMENDATIONS

Government spending has a positive effect on inequality in income distribution, this is because government spending for the public sector is not fully enjoyed by the public. Therefore, it is hoped that the government will allocate the public sector which can directly be enjoyed by the community.

LFPR has a positive effect on inequality in income distribution, this is because the increase in LFPR is not accompanied by an increase in the quality of Human Resources and higher productivity. For this reason, the government should provide training for the workforce in Indonesia so that it can improve the quality of the workforce

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