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The Role of the Human Development Index in Moderating the Effect of Household Consumption Expenditure, Government, and General Population Consumption Expenditure on Economic Growth

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Abstract

Economic growth is used to assess economic performance, especially to analyze the results of economic development efforts undertaken by districts/cities of Central Java Province. This research examined the role of the human development index in moderating household consumption expenditure, government expenditure, and population on economic growth from the perspective of economic growth theory. This research design used a quantitative approach with panel data. The number of observations used in this study was 175 analysis units, consisting of time series data from 2017 to 2021 and cross-data from 35 districts/cities in Central Java Province. Data had obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics and the Regional Finance and Asset Management Department. Data analysis used descriptive and inferential analysis with Moderate Regression Analysis (MRA) absolute differences test. The results showed that household consumption expenditure and government expenditure had a positive and significant effect, while the population did not affect economic growth. In addition, the human development index variables had used to moderate household consumption expenditure's impact on economic growth. However, the human development index has not been able to moderate the effect of government expenditure and the population on economic growth. This research had expected to enrich the treasury of science and the theory of classical economic growth on economic growth and as a basis for policy in the government world. In particular, the economic development of Central Java became a guide in increasing economic growth.

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INTRODUCTION

Economic growth was an important goal for developing countries. Economic growth was an important indicator in assessing the performance of an economy. Economic growth was indicated the extent to which economic activity generates additional income for the community over a particular time (Iqbal et al., 2020). Economic growth can be interpreted as an increase in aggregate national income over a specific time, such as a year (Prasetyo, 2009). The higher the economic growth of the region, the better the economic activity obtained from the growth of Domestic gross products (Dwi Purnomo et al., 2019)

Population growth was also necessary to stimulate and initiate development in other fields, and outright was the main driver of action to increase people's incocme and overcome socio-economic inequality (Ketmoen et al. 2021). Economic growth is influenced by many social factors, such as population growth, energy consumption, trade openness, infrastructure development, financial sector development, corruption-free society, better governance and policies, and others (Rahman et al., 2020).

Household consumption expenditure was one of the factors influencing economic growth (Wiranthi, 2014). The household final consumption expenditure was a vital planning tool indicator of economic welfare (Tapsin & Hepsag, 2014). Household consumption can be determined as fluctuations in a country's economic activity. Consumption also influences other economic activities from time to time (Nuhaella Almaya et al., 2021).

It was known that government expenditure as an instrument of economic adjustment influenced economic growth (Iwegbunam & Robinson, 2019). Government expenditure can be measured by total routine and development expenditure allocated in the regional budget. The greater the productive local government expenditure, the higher the level of the economy (Eliza, 2015).

A large population was one of the factors that influenced economic growth (Sri Handayani et al., n.d., 2016). The total population was the trend of the people in developing countries, which is very high and significant. The increase in population led to economic development because, with an increase in population, the role of human resources also increases (Turuis et al., 2021)

The human development index was a single statistic proposed as a reference framework for social and economic development by combining life expectancy, education level, and income (Al-Nasser & Hallaq, 2019). The Human Development Index is an important indicator to measure the success of efforts to build the quality of human life (community or population) (BPS, 2022). The human development index with its three components, namely longevity (life expectancy), an education level (average length of education and literacy rate), and people's purchasing power (purchasing power parity) (Khristina Kiha et al., 2021)

This study aimed to analyze and describe the effect of household consumption expenditure on economic growth, to analyze and describe the impact of government expenditure on economic growth, to analyze and describe the effect of population on economic growth, analyze and describe the role of the human development index in moderating the impact of household consumption on economic growth, analyze and describe the part of the human development index in mediating the effect of government spending on economic growth, analyze and describe the role of the human development index in moderating the impact of population on economic growth.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study used a quantitative approach and a *hypothesis testing study design* to test the effect of the assumed variables in the study. The variables used in this study are household consumption expenditure (X1), government expenditure (X2), population (X3) on economic growth (Y), and the variable t that moderates the human development index (Z). the number of observations in this study was 175 units of analysis, consisting of 35 districts/cities in Central Jawa Province between 2017 and 2021. The data used in this study comes from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) and the Regional Bureau for Finance and Asset

Management (BPKAD). The data analysis used was descriptive and Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA). The following equation for the Moderated Regression Analysis model of an absolute difference there were: Y= a + β1ZX1 + β2ZX2 + β3ZX3 + β4AbsZX1-ZZ + β5AbsZX2-ZZ + β6AbsZX3-ZZ.

Descriptions:

Y : Economic Growth

a : Constanta

β1ZX1 :Coefisien of Standardized PKRT

β2ZX2: Coefisine of Standardized PP

β3ZX3 : Coefiaie of Standardized JP

β4AbsZX1-ZZ: Coefisien of Absolut Standardized Moderating 1

β5AbsZX2-ZZ: Coefisien of Absolut Standardized Moderating 2

β6AbsZX3-ZZ: Coefisien of Absolut Standardized Moderating 3.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data obtained were then analyzed using descriptive statistical analysis. The variables analyzed by descriptive statistics were economic growth (PE), Household Consumption Expenditure (PKRT), Government Expenditure (PP), and Human Development Index (IPM). The results of the descriptive statistical analysis in this study were as follows:

Table 1. Descriptive Analysis Results

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Deviation
PKRT	175	12.85	14.30	13.6219	.32892
PP	175	21.28	23.09	22.2032	.34428
JP	175	11.71	14.50	13.6881	.60731
IPM	175	4.17	4.43	4.2769	.05998
PE	175	20.18	23.40	21.4905	.62882
Valid (listwise)	N175				

Source: Primary data processing, 2022

Based on the descriptive statistical test results for variable household final consumption expenditure, the highest value was 14.30, and the lowest value was 12.85. The mean achieved or average household final consumption expenditure score of 13.6219 in the excellent category. Thus, the household consumption expenditure in the districts/cities of Central Jawa Province was good.

Based on the descriptive statistical test results for the variable government expenditure, the highest value was 23.09, and the lowest was 21.28. The mean achieved or an average of government expenditure was 22.2023 in the good category. So, the government expenditure in the districts/cities of Central Java Province was good.

Based on the descriptive statistical test results for the population variable, the highest value was 14.50, and the lowest value was 11.71. The mean achieved or an average score of the population was 13.6881 in the good category. So, the population numbers of districts/cities in the Central Java Province were good.

Based on the descriptive statistical test results for the human development index variable, the highest value was 4.43, while the lowest value was 4.17. The mean achieved or average score of the human development index was 4.2769 in the good category. So, the human development index in the districts/cities of Central Java Province was good.

Based on the descriptive statistical test results for the economic growth variable, the highest value was 23.40, and the lowest was 20.18. The mean achieved or average score of economic growth was 21.4905. thus, the economic development of districts/cities in the Central Java Province was good.

Simultaneous tests were performed to see if there was a simultaneous effect between the independent variables on the dependent variable. Simultaneous test results were as follows:

Table 2. Simultaneous Test Results

ANOVA[a]

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	100.707	6	16.785	38.473	.000[b]
Residual	73.293	168	.436		
Total	174.000	174			

Source: Primary Data Processing, 2022

Simultaneous test results showed the calculated F value of 38.473 with a significance level of 0.000, well below 0.05. It showed that the independent variables collectively or simultaneously influenced the variable economic growth.

The coefficient of determination is performed to determine to what extent the regression model could explain variations in the dependent variable (economic growth). The results of the coefficient of determination were as follows:

Table 3. Results of the coefficient of determination

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	761[a]	.579	.564	.66050568

Source: Primary Data Processed, 2022

The table showed that the adjusted R^2 was 0.564. It means that 56.4% of variable economic growth can be explained by independent variables, namely household consumption expenditure, government expenditure, and population, as well as the absolute difference between household consumption expenditure and the human development index, the absolute difference between government expenditure and the human development index and human development index, the value of the absolute difference between the population and the human development index. The remaining 43.6% is explained by other factors not examined in this study.

Moderated Regression Analysis is used to determine the role of the human development index in negotiating household consumption expenditure, government expenditure, and population on economic growth. The model equation of the Moderated Regression Analysis used in this study was the absolute difference value test, while the results obtained were as follows:

Table 4. Regression Analysis Results

Coefficients[a]					
	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
Model	B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.
(Constant)	-.236	.093		-2.539	.012
Zscore(PKRT_X1)	.167	.066	.167	2.527	.012
Zscore(PP_X2)	.927	.127	.927	7.316	.000
Zscore(JP_X3)	-.208	.131	-.208	-1.585	.115
ZPKRT_ZIPM	.206	.091	.134	2.264	.025
Selisih_Mutlak_ZPP_ZIPM	.246	.194	.245	1.271	.205
Selisih_Mutlak_ZJP_Z-IPM	-.157	.179	-.171	-.877	.381

a. Dependent Variable: Zscore(PE_Y)

Source: Research data are processed, 2022

Based on the results of the Moderated Regression Analysis test, the absolute difference results in the following equation:

Y = -0,236 + 0,167 PKRT + 0,927 PP – 0,208 JP + 0,206 absolute difference ZPKRT_ZIPM + 0,246 absolute difference ZPP_ZIPM – 0,157 absolute difference ZJP_ZIPM

Description:

Y : Economic Growth

a : Constanta

PKRT : Household Consumption Expenditure

PP : Government Expenditure

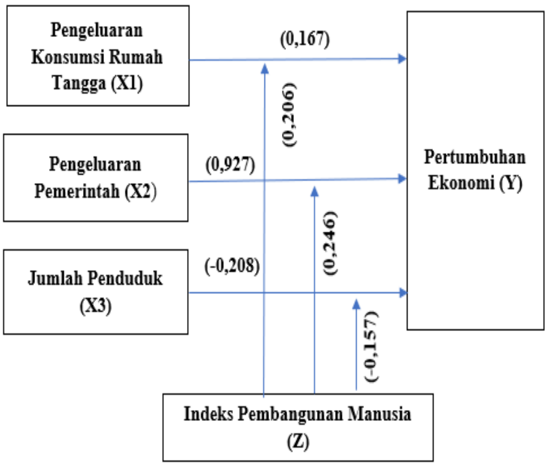
JP : Jumlah Penduduk

Absolute Difference of ZPKRT ZIPM: Absolute Difference Household Consumption Expenditure-Human Development Index

Absolute Difference of ZPP ZIPM: Absolute Difference of Government Expenditure-Human Development Index

Absolute Difference of ZJP ZIPM: absolute Difference of Population Numbers-Human Development Index

So that the research model of the MRA analysis results was as shown in the following figure:



Picture 1. Model *Moderated Regression Analysis*

Effect of Household Consumption Expenditure on Economic Growth

The value of the regression coefficient of the variable household consumption expenditure (X1) was 0.167, which means that if each increase was one unit, it led to a rise in the economic growth of 0.167, assuming that the other independent variables have a constant value. The coefficient was positive, meaning there was a positive relationship between household consumption expenditure and economic growth. The higher the consumption expenditure of households, the higher the economic growth, and vice versa. In addition, the effect of household consumption expenditure on economic growth showed a significant result of 0.012 < 0.05, thus H1 stating that household consumption expenditure had a positive and significant impact on economic growth received.

The above results were relevant to Keynes's theory as the Marginal Propensity to consume is used to measure the more significant the income owned, the higher the ladder runout consumption and vice versa. The theory stated that the amount of consumption expenditure was closely related to the state's income which can affect economic fluctuations (Sudirman & M. Alhudori, 2018)

The explanation of the results study above was in line with research conducted by (Putri Islamiah et al., 2021) which showed the results that the variable of household consumption had a positive and significant effect on the city's economic growth of Surabaya. The same was proven by research conducted by (Clara Shynta & Eka Astutiningsih, 2021) which showed that household consumption spending had positivity for the economic growth of Segawe Village, Pagerjowo District, Tulungagung Regency.

Based on the explanation of the results of research, theories, and previous research above, it can be concluded that expenditure on household consumption has a positive and significant impact on economic growth. For this reason, the higher the income, the greater the household consumption to encourage economic growth. If household consumption expenditures increase, economic growth will increase, and vice versa; if household consumption expenditures are low, economic development will also be common.

The Effect of Government Expenditure on Economic Growth

The value of the regression coefficient of the variable household consumption expenditure (X1) was 0.167, which means that if each increase was one unit, it led to a rise in the economic growth of 0.167, assuming that the other independent variables have a constant value. The coefficient was positive, meaning there was a positive relationship between household consumption expenditure and economic growth. The higher the consumption expenditure of households, the higher the economic growth, and vice versa. In addition, the effect of household consumption expenditure on economic growth showed a significant result of 0.012 < 0.05, thus H1 stating that household consumption expenditure had a positive and significant impact on economic growth received.

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The Effect of Government Expenditure on Economic Growth

The regression coefficient value of the government expenditure variable (X2) was 0.927, which means that if each unit is one, it will cause an increase in the economic growth of 0.927, assuming the other independent variables have a constant value. The coefficient was positive, meaning there was a positive relationship between government expenditure and economic growth. The effect of government expenditure on economic growth showed significant results of 0.000 < 0.05. Thus, accepting H2 stated that government expenditure positively and significantly impacted economic growth.

The research results above were relevant to the Keynesian theory, which showed that the role of government was very large in creating economic growth. A market economy seems difficult to ensure the availability of goods needed by the community and often causes instability, inequality and efficiency. If the economy is often faced with instability, inequality and inefficiency, this will hinder economic growth in the long run (Koyongian et al., n.d. 2019).

The results of this study were in line with the research conducted (Fiqry et al., 2019) showed that government expenditure has a positive and significant impact on economic growth in ASEAN 5. It was also apparent from research (Didu & Islamiah, 2017) which showed that government expenditure has a positive and significant influence on economic growth in the province of Banten.

Based on the explanation of the research results above, theories and previous research, it can be concluded that government expenditure positively and significantly influences economic growth. Therefore, better management of the government budget for development will be able to stimulate economic growth. Therefore, better control of the government budget for development will be able to stimulate economic growth. If government expenditure increases, economic growth will increase, and vice versa; if government spending is low, economic growth will also be low.

The Effect of Population Number on Economic Growth

The regression coefficient value of the population variable (X3) was -0.208, which means that if each increase was one unit, it led to a rise in the economic growth of -0.208, assuming the other independent variables have a fixed value. The coefficient was positive, meaning there was a positive relationship between population and economic development. The effect of population on economic growth showed insignificant results of 0.115 > 0.05, so H3, which stated that population has a positive and significant impact on economic growth, is rejected.

The result of the research above was irrelevant to the classical theory of economic growth. According to Adam Smith, the human factor was a source of economic growth. An economy will grow and develop as the population increases, which enlarges the market and encourages specialization. The emergence of the field increases productivity, and technological progress leads to economic growth (Randy Tapparan, 2020)

The study's results above were in line with the research conducted (Turuis et al., 2021), showing that the population variable negatively affected economic growth in North Sulawesi. The same was also proven by research (Sernasari & Puspitasari, 2020) showed that population size has no significant effect on economic growth.

Based on the above explanation of the research results, theories and previous research, it can be concluded that population size has no significant effect on economic growth. The higher the population was unable to stimulate economic growth. High population growth must be accompanied by technology that can boost the economy in production and increase production and market expansion, both at home and abroad.

The Role of the Human Development Index in Moderating the Impact of Household Consumption Expenditure on Economic Growth

The regression coefficient value of the variable household consumption expenditure moderated by the human development index was 0.206, which means that if household consumption expenditure and the human development index increased by one unit, economic growth would increase by 0.206 units. The coefficient was positive, which means that there was a relationship between household consumption expenditure and the human development index: in terms of amplifying the effect of household consumption expenditure on economic growth or having a positive impact on economic growth, higher household consumption expenditure can boost economic growth if accompanied by an increased development index.

The Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA) results showed that the human development index variable had been proven to be significantly at the level of $0.025 < 0.05$ to be a moderating variable concerning the effect of household consumer expenditure on economic growth. Thus, it can be concluded that H4, which stated that the human development index significantly moderated the effect of household consumption expenditure on economic growth, is accepted. These findings provided evidence that the human development index variable showed its role as a moderating variable.

Moderating variables were independent variables that strengthened or weakened the relationship between other independent variables and the dependent variable (Ghozali, 2011). The research results above are supported by the proposition (Noviansyah & Yacoub, 2012) that consumption theory is related to the human development index, where the human development index is calculated based on data that can describe the four components, namely the attainment of a long and healthy life represented by the health sector, literacy rate, school enrollment and average duration of education measure developmental performance in the education sector and community purchasing power for several basic needs, as viewed from average expenditure per capita as income approaches. Based on research conducted by (Bakar, 2020), the results showed that household consumption variables positively affect the human development index.

It showed that the human development index variable is a variable that can reinforce the independent variables in economic growth research. Based on the theories above, it can be concluded that the human development index significantly moderates the effect of household consumption expenditure on economic growth.

The Role of the Human Development Index in Moderating Government Expenditure for Economic Growth

The regression coefficient value of the variable government expenditure, moderated by the variable human development index, was 0.025, meaning that if government expenditure and the human development index increase by one unit, economic growth will increase by 0.025. The coefficient was negative, meaning that there was a relationship between government expenditure and the human development index in weakening the effect of government expenditure on economic growth or harming economic growth, such that higher government expenditure increased economic growth cannot improve if accompanied by a human development index.

The Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA) results showed that the human development index variable at $0.205 > 0.05$ has not been significantly proven as a moderating variable concerning the effect of government spending on economic growth. This study only looked at the significance and not at the direction of a positive or negative relationship. So, it can be concluded that H5, which states that the human development index significantly moderates the effect of government expenditure on economic growth, is rejected.

Moderating variables were independent variables that strengthened or weakened the relationship between other independent variables and the dependent variable (Ghozali, 2011). The explanation of the research results above is supported by statements (Oladele et al., 2017) in support of increased government spending, infrastructure, and other improvements needed to increase the pace of development.

Based on the explanation of the research results above and theories, it can be concluded that the human development index is not a moderating variable that can moderate the effect of the independent variables on the dependent variable.

The Role of the Human Development Index in Moderating the Effect of Population on Economic Growth

The regression coefficient value of the population variable, which is moderated by the human development index variable, was -0.157, which means that if the population and the human development index increase by one unit, economic growth will decrease by -0.157. The coefficient was negative, meaning there was a relationship between population and the human development index in weakening the effect of population on economic growth or harming economic growth such that a high population will not be able to increase economic growth if a high human development index accompanies it.

The Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA) results showed that the human development index variable at the level of 0.381 > 0.05 has not been significantly proven as a moderating variable concerning the effect of population on economic growth. This study only looked at the significance and not at the direction of a positive or negative relationship. So it can be concluded that H6, which states that the human development index significantly moderates the effect of population on economic growth, is rejected.

Moderating variables were independent variables that strengthened or weakened the relationship between other independent variables and the dependent variable (Ghozali, 2011). The explanation of the research results above is supported by the statement (Dwi Purnomo, n.d., 2019) that high population growth should be accompanied by technological changes that will stimulate savings and use economies of scale in production. The population with a high level of education and skills will be able to stimulate economic growth.

Based on the explanation of the research results above and theories, it can be concluded that the human development index cannot significantly moderate the effect of the population on economic growth. The study showed that the human development index was not a moderating variable that could moderate the impact of the independent variables on the dependent variable.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study and the discussion, it can be concluded that there was a positive and significant effect of household consumption expenditure on economic growth, that there was an effect of government expenditure on economic growth, an insignificant effect of population on economic growth, the human development index significantly moderates the effect of household consumption expenditure on economic growth, the human development index does not considerably moderate government spending on economic growth, the human development index did not mediate the effect of population on economic growth.

This study's results provided theoretical and practical implications for managing economic growth in Central Java province. This research is expected to contribute to the addition of references or literature in the field of public economics, especially regarding the level of economic growth in Central Java province, which is related to household consumption expenditure, government expenditure and population related to classical economic growth theory and neo-economic growth theory. In addition, this research can provide an overview of the perceptions of financial managers in the province of Central Java so that the government can continuously optimize and recalibrate policies to increase economic growth.

Based on the results of the study, some suggestions for consideration and recommendations for related parties are described:) this study tested only three independent variables, namely household consumption expenditure, government expenditure and population, as well as one moderating variable, namely the human development index in increasing economic growth province. 2) this research focuses only on the regencies/cities of Central Java province with a limited number of samples, so it is hoped that further research can be developed in all provinces and with an even larger number of samples to obtain more accurate and comprehensive data to address the various shortcomings in this study.

This research has several limitations, namely: 1) research only focuses on factors of household consumption expenditure, government expenditure and population in increasing optimal economic growth. Many other factors might have affected economic growth that has not been tested in this study; 2) this study only examines the regencies/cities of Central Java province, so the results reflect only the conditions that exist in the towns/regencies of Central Java province and are not generalizable to all situations.

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