THE INFLUENCE OF ECONOMIC GROWTH, INTER-REGIONAL DISPARITIES AND ABSORBED LABOR ON WELFARE

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ABSTRACT

The final manifestation of improving welfare will be reflected in increasing income, reducing disparities between regions, improving people's quality of life so that the level of the economy can grow. Improvements in people's welfare can be realized through a number of development programs. The aim of thyis research was to examine how much economic growth, labor absorption and disparities between regions affect welfare in the districts/cities of South Sumatra from 2016-2022. This paper uses 3 X variables against 1 Y variable in the Regency/City of South Sumatra Province with a time series of 7 years. The research method is explanatory research with quantitative methods. The population in this research is data on time intervals for all variable. The techniques to collecting the data are saturated sampling from statistical publications, periodicals, volumes, documents and scientific collections. The samples in this research are data from 2016 to 2022, is 17 samples obtained from quarterly data for 9 years. Research uses secondary data. These include a time series from 2016 to 2022 and a cross-selection series covering 17 districts/cities. The techniques of data analysis are the Classical Assumption Test, Inferential Statistical Analysis (Linear Relation Analysis, T Test, F Test, R2). The results of the research in the partial test are that economic growth and absorbed labor do not have a significant effect on welfare. Inequality between regions has a significant negative effect on welfare. And in the Simultaneous Test all X variables have a simultaneous effect on welfare.

Keywords: Economic growth, absorbed workforce, disparities between regions, welfare.

ABSTRAK

Wujud akhir dari peningkatan kesejahteraan akan tercermin pada peningkatan pendapatan, pengurangan kesenjangan antar wilayah, peningkatan kualitas hidup masyarakat sehingga tingkat perekonomian dapat tumbuh. Peningkatan kesejahteraan masyarakat dapat diwujudkan melalui sejumlah program pembangunan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui seberapa besar pengaruh pertumbuhan ekonomi, penyerapan tenaga kerja dan kesenjangan antar daerah terhadap kesejahteraan di kabupaten/kota Sumatera Selatan tahun 2016-2022. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian eksplanatori dengan metode kuantitatif. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah data interval waktu seluruh variabel. Teknik pengumpulan datanya adalah sampling jenuh dari publikasi statistik, terbitan berkala,

volume, dokumen dan koleksi ilmiah. Sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah data tahun 2016 sampai dengan tahun 2022 sebanyak 17 sampel yang diperoleh dari data triwulanan selama 9 tahun. Penelitian menggunakan data sekunder. Diantaranya adalah rangkaian waktu (time series) pada tahun 2016 hingga tahun 2022 dan rangkaian seleksi silang yang mencakup 17 kabupaten/kota. Teknik analisis data adalah Uji Asumsi Klasik, Analisis Statistik Inferensial (Analisis Relasi Linier, Uji T, Uji F, R2). Hasil penelitian dalam uji parsial adalah pertumbuhan ekonomi dan penyerapan tenaga kerja tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap kesejahteraan. Ketimpangan antar wilayah berpengaruh negatif signifikan terhadap kesejahteraan. Dan pada Uji Simultan pertumbuhan ekonomi, tenaga kerja yang terserap, kesenjangan antar wilayah berpengaruh secara simultan terhadap kesejahteraan.
Kata Kunci*: Pertumbuhan ekonomi, penyerapan tenaga kerja, kesenjangan antar wilayah, kesejahteraan.*

A. INTRODUCTION

The welfare state theory discovered by Kranenburg considers that welfare in a country refers to an ideal model of development which is focused on increasing welfare by giving the state a more important role in providing universal and comprehensive social services to its citizens. In developing countries, where there is a "Labour surplus economy", development capital cannot depend solely on the availability or possibility of availability of investment funds. Such development, in addition to being too expensive, will also experience obstacles if at any time investment resources become too limited, both from the government and from the community (Alawiyah, 2018).

Apart from that, a large population as a human resource should be used as an advantage, not the other way around. In the 1988 GBHN it was stated: "A very large population, if it can be developed and trained as an efficient work force, will constitute a large development capital which is very profitable for development efforts in all fields" (GBHN, Chapter II, D2). This problem is very important to address not only because of limited investment funds, but also as a strong basis for community participation in development to ensure the continuity and success of national development (Ilmiah, 2015).

According to s. Djuni is concerned (1997: 79-80) In reviewing population as development capital, the issue of economic growth does not need to be ignored. Between population dynamics and the process of economic growth, there is a very close reciprocal relationship. This relationship is reflected in the fact that population is the main dynamic factor of economic growth on the one hand and the process of economic growth has an active influence on the dynamics of population size on the other hand, so that at a certain time there will be a rational balance between population size and economic growth. Such a state of balance will never be achieved if from now on the population is not seen as a productive factor in development. Economic development gaps between regions are a common phenomenon that occurs in the economic development process of a region. The

consequences of differences in a region's ability to increase economic growth and encourage the development process are also different. Therefore, it is not surprising that each region usually has relatively developed regions and relatively underdeveloped regions (Golley & Wei, 2015).

The workforce is a population of working age. The workforce is every person who is able to carry out work that produces goods or services that are useful for themselves or society in general. This comprehensive implementation conveys that the results of the workforce are not only to be enjoyed by workers, they are widely enjoyed by society as a whole. This shows that labor power is very noble in people's lives, the results of labor power are enjoyed by many people (Gatiningsih dan Sutrisno, 2017). It is not surprising that the workforce is the main producer of goods/services from the country, which ultimately generates profits for the country. However, being a "hero" for the country and society is actually sometimes not equal physically and mentally to the work force. The positive protection and utilization of the workforce is incommensurable with the actual results it receives. The protection and defense of labor power is like the sky and the ground, as long as the system is only limited to "executing" the business, then until whenever the existence of work power will remain the "weakened" part of the adage "the team is not powerless to hope for justice". Apart from that, the presence of foreign employment also poses a threat to the existence of Indonesian employment, if this is not anticipated then the existence of Indonesian employment will also only be a spectator in its homeland. Various creative ideals have been widely discussed, including through investment and operational collaboration (Harahap, 2020).

According to Sukirno (2002), regional and regional economic growth is closely related to the expansion of employment opportunities because labor production is an important factor for economic growth, apart from being influenced by other factors such as capital, nature and technology (Marlina, 2015). Population growth must be balanced with the expansion of employment opportunities so that the existing workforce can be absorbed. In its development to date there are various theories of economic growth. This theory itself has emerged to explain the growth cycle as well as the factors that have a direct influence on an increase in the national economy according to experts. Among the many theories that have emerged, here are some of them(Priyono dan Zainuddin Ismail, 2017):

1. Classical Theory

According to classical economists, there are four factors that influence economic growth, namely population size, stock of capital goods, land area and natural resources, and the level of technology used. Although economic growth depends on many factors, classical economists focused their attention on the influence of population growth.

According to Smith, available natural resources are the most basic means of production activities in a society. The amount of natural resources available is the "maximum limit" for the growth of an economy. This means that if these resources are

not fully used, then the population and existing capital stock play a role in output growth. But output growth will stop if all natural resources are fully used.

Human resources have a passive role in the output growth process. This means that the population will adjust to the labor needs of a society. Meanwhile, according to Smith, capital stock is an element of production that actively determines the level of output. Its role is very central in the output growth process. The amount and growth rate of output depends on the growth rate of the capital stock (up to the "maximum limit" of natural resources)(Priyono dan Zainuddin Ismail, 2017). Meanwhile, according to Adam Smith, population growth means that the population will increase if the prevailing wage level is higher than the subsistence wage level, which is a wage level that is barely enough to live on. If the wage level is above subsistence, then people marry at a young age, the death rate decreases, and the number of births increases. On the other hand, if the prevailing wage level is lower than the subsistence wage level, then the population will decrease. The prevailing wage level, according to Adam Smith, is determined by the tug-of-war between the forces of demand and supply of labor. Wages are high and increase if the demand for labor grows faster than the supply of work. Meanwhile, labor demand is determined by capital stock and the level of community output. Therefore, the growth rate of demand for labor is determined by the growth rate of capital stock (capital accumulation) and the growth rate of 7 output (*991111492_bab 2.Pdf*, n.d.).

2. Neoclassical theory

Neoclassical theory or also known as the Solow-Swan model of economic growth because it was originally introduced by Adam Smith, then re-stated by Robert Solow and T. W. Swan. This theory was developed by Solow, a refinement of classical theory. The focus of the discussion of neo-classical theory is capital accumulation. The assumptions of the Solow model include (Khabibah, 2018): (1) The level of technology is considered constant (no technological progress); (2) The depreciation rate is considered constant; (3) There is no foreign trade or flow of capital goods in and out, US; (4) There is no government sector; (5) To simplify the analysis, the assumption can be added that the entire population works, so that the population is the number of workers. In the assumption of narrowing the determining factors of growth to only capital goods and labor.

3. Historical Theory

This theory was developed by a number of economists, including Karl Bucher. Werner Sombart and Frederich List with different views, but both focus on the economic activities of society. According to Karl, the relationship between producers and consumers influences national economic growth. This relationship occurs in cities, communities, at the household level, and even in the world. Meanwhile, Werner Sambart groups the role of society in economic growth, from the closed economy stage, the industrial growth stage, to the capitalist stage (Rosyda, n.d.).

4. Schumpeter's theory

Schumpeter's theory emphasizes the important role of entrepreneurs in creating economic growth. These innovations include: introducing new goods, increasing efficiency in producing goods, expanding the market for goods to new markets, developing new sources of raw materials and making changes in company organization with the aim of increasing efficiency (Asnawati, 2021).

5. Harrod-Domar theory

According to the Harrod-Domar economic growth theory, there are several assumptions, namely (Yunianto, 2021): (1) The economy is in full employment and capital goods in society are fully used; (2) The economy consists of two sectors, namely the household sector and the corporate sector; (3) The amount of public savings and national income is proportional, meaning the savings function starting from point zero; (4) The propensity to save (marginal propensity to save-MPS) is constant, as is the ratio between output capital (capital output ratio-COR) and the ratio of increase in output capital (incremental capital output ratio-ICOR).

6. Sector Economic Theory

Sector Theory of Growth theory. This theory was developed based on Clark Fisher's hypothesis which states that an increase in per capita income will be accompanied by a decrease in the proportion of resources used in the agricultural sector (primary sector) and an increase in the manufacturing industrial sector (secondary sector) and then in the service industry (tertiary sector). Growth rate in the sector that is experiencing change (lift sector). Considered the main determinant of the development of a region.

On the one hand, digital technology has a positive impact, but on the other hand it can also result in a loss of work energy. With digitalization, several sectors that can be handled directly by workers will definitely experience growth. Digital automation will also have a further impact on efficiency or reduction of work force so that it will have an impact on the number of unemployment which will increasingly increase. This is different from less skilled workers, who for example only rely on muscles and energy, which poses an independent threat to Indonesia's workforce and energy. Not a small number of Indonesian workers enter the global class, ultimately having an impact on income inequality, the proletariat will always be the proletariat. It seems that Indonesia will enter the realm of "employment emergency". The labor force emergency can generally be interpreted as Indonesia's shortage in the field of labor power, but the emergency here is interpreted as a multitude of disturbances to its own work force, both internal disturbances and external disturbances, which in the end ultimately harm and weaken the energy sector. Indonesia's work and could even ultimately weaken unity and Indonesian unity.

The issue of regional autonomy has always been an interesting topic of discussion among government scientists, practitioners and observers (Redaksi, 2020)[1]. And South Sumatera, one of the Indonesian provinces, has a lot of potential in developing its capital

economy, including tourism potential, creative industry, natural resource development, cultivation and investment. Although South Sumatera has a lot of potential in various sectors, however, of the 17 districts/cities, only a few regions enjoy the results of this potential. This can be seen from the trend in which the highest GRDP value is still dominated by the City of Palembang and the lowest value is dominated by the City of Pagar Alam.

Tabel 1 Gross Domestic Product Based on Actual Prices (ADHB)
According to districts/cities throughout South Sumatra (Million Rupiah) 2016-2020

	Districts/Cities	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	South Sumatera	11.470.607	12.373.946	13.383.130	13.663.073	14.832.940
2	Ogan Komering Ilir	23.312.037	25.096.493	26.839.367	28.763.069	29.345.466
3	Muara Enim	41.766.505	45.782.759	45.782.759	57.389.210	57.756.887
4	Lahat	14.262.695	15.039.348	15.984.334	17.171.701	17.364.771
5	Musi Rawas	14.758.368	15.877.312	17.495.007	19.065.044	19.364.771
6	Musi Banyuasin	52.773.522	56.020.033	60.861.458	66.089.035	66.515.385
7	Banyuasin	22.732.940	24.501.190	25.542.714	28.674.241	29.193.611
8	Oku Selatan	7.014.615	7.592.138	8.136.434	8.795.696	8.975.761
9	Oku Timur	12.132.110	12.823.900	13.727.122	14.887.829	15.229.537
10	Ogan Ilir	8.833.776	9.514.376	10.315.106	11.165.704	11.344.177
11	Empat Lawang	4.159.755	4.497.372	4.695.136	4.992.179	5.087.752
12	PALI	5.386.871	5.845.939	6.493.088	7.086.190	7.158.130
13	Musi Rawas Utara	6.055.726	6.393.132	6.751.112	7.108.095	7.197.648
14	Palembang	118.344.291	129.400.326	141.908.625	154.392.816	155.822.326
15	Prabumulih	6.109.114	6.586.289	7.169.125	7.804.998	7.878.435
16	Pagar Alam	2.414.362	2.548.520	2.673.294	2.791.063	2.836.267
17	Lubuk Linggau	5.150.603	5.636.432	6.135.202	6.647.796	6.734.107
	Number of 17 cities/districts	268.462.508	356.677.898	385.435.506	421.805.557	457.487.759
	South Sumatera	266.857.401	353.866.965	382.885.701	419.392.157	453.639.808

Note: The difference between the total GRDP of 17 Regencies/Cities and the GRDP of the Province is partly caused by statistical descriptions

Tabel 2. Gross Domestic Product Based on Constant Prices (ADHK)
According to districts/cities throughout South Sumatra (Million Rupiah) 2016-2020

	Districts/Cities	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Ogan Komering Ulu	8.556.797	8.904.371	9.339.334	9.867.729	9.866.721
2	Ogan Komering Ilir	17.412.456	18.301.922	19.205.727	20.180.569	20.228.214
3	Muara Enim	33.372.447	35.761.989	38.854.437	41.561.529	41.594.540
4	Lahat	10.786.005	11.265.294	11.723.719	12.382.331	12.427.419
5	Musi Rawas	11.629.973	12.214.770	12.921.706	13.680.637	13.713.753
6	Musi Banyuasin	40.128.975	41.341.255	42.670.207	44.620.400	44.604.660
7	Banyuasin	17.192.415	18.060.420	18.981.996	19.973.435	19.999.574
8	Oku Selatan	4.951.559	5.175.062	5.436.556	5.710.532	5.731.907
9	Oku Timur	8.806.819	9.103.285	9.493.389	10.012.559	10.054.103
10	Ogan Ilir	6.432.457	6.763.040	7.113.262	7.482.609	7.492.038
11	Empat Lawang	3.098.260	3.213.040	3.348.997	3.470.332	3.473.402
12	PALI	3.930.141	4.164.804	4.430.554	4.703.603	4.716.955
13	Musi Rawas Utara	4.888.804	5.116.027	5.331.251	5.552.591	5.573.365
14	Palembang	87.073.354	92.476.407	98.471.247	104.308.138	104.043.041
15	Prabumulih	4.579.642	4.820.843	5.101.766	5.384.909	5.375.374
16	Pagar Alam	1.976.334	2.071.443	2.158.092	2.234.013	2.234.268
17	Lubuk Linggau	3.646.066	3.876.134	4.106.075	4.340.122	4.334.371
	Number of 17 cities/districts	268.462.508	282.630.214	298.683.315	315.456.039	315.464.905
	South Sumatera	266.857.401	281.571.013	298.484.068	315.474.270	315.143.007

Note: The difference between the total GRDP of 17 Regencies/Cities and the GRDP of the Province is partly caused by statistical descriptions.

The Human Development Index (HDI) is an important indicator for measuring success in efforts to build the quality of human life (society/population). HDI can also determine the ranking or development of a region/country level (BPS, n.d.).

Table 3. South Sumatra Province HDI 2016-2022

Tahun	HDI
2016	68,24
2017	68,86
2018	69,39
2019	70,02
2020	70,01
2021	70,24
2022	70,90

There are quite high disparities between districts/cities in South Sumatra Province. (Tambunan 2008) Stated that inter-regional inequality between regions can also be considered as a factor that ultimately influences inter-district/city welfare and inter-regional income. Because in the end investors will only carry out investments in developed areas, under the pretext of increasing access to remote facilities (Yasa & Arka, 2015).

Reporting from the 2023 South Sumatra Province Economic Development Report, economic development conditions in South Sumatra South Sumatra until the first quarter of 2023 have continued with the realization of 5.11%, although growth is still slightly slower compared to the previous quarter. This is not in line with the conditions of Inter-Regional Disparities and Cellular Worker Cells that have occurred in South Sumatra. Based on the background that has been revealed, it is very important to carry out research on welfare in the city and district of South Sumatra due to the economic downturn, disparities between regions and work capital improvements in 2016-2020.

Economic growth can be interpreted as economic growth. This means that when we talk about development, it cannot be separated from increasing the economic abilities of human beings who are the perpetrators of that development themselves. The beginning of economic growth is success which can also be a sign that development has been successfully carried out (Hasan & Muhammad, 2018).

There are several basic values of the development concept.
1. Growth reflects the meaning of the process. There are stages or complete processes that must be followed when development and growth are fully carried out. The process cycle can start from one point and end at another point, then start again from the starting point where the cell has already started.
2. Growth implies growth in a better direction. There is added value (value) and utility (utility) from development objects. In this case, it can also be said that there are real goals and targets in development.
3. There are subjects, methods and objects in development. There are groups that carry out development and growth, there are a series of steps that serve as guidelines, and there are also development noment objects or targets.

There are several factors that determine the success of economic growth, namely (nur jamal shaid, n.d.):

1. Natural Resources

   The natural resource resources owned by a country are a gift that must be celebrated, because countries do not always have abundant and complete natural resource wealth. A natural resource resource such as Forest and all its contents, the results of mining are naturally used for the prosperity and well-being of its people. In ongoing development concepts, natural resources that have high economic value should not be exploited. Because its existence needs to be thought about for future development. Don't let the forest products be looted so that it results in barren forest and in turn can cause floods and landslides.

2. Capital Accumulation

   Capital or capital is needed in the development process. Capital is needed to finance projects carried out by government governments and private companies. Capital is formed through savings, investment and capital accumulation processes. Capital can be obtained from within the country, namely through collecting community savings and from local capital through local aid or foreign investment and foreign investment.

3. Organization

   Organizations or collectives of groups of society as the ultimate place to organize the entire community. So that through the organization the aspirations of the community that have not yet developed can be accommodated. Through organizations, development problems can be solved collaboratively and more democratically.

4. Technological advances

   Technology will always experience mobile development. Progress in the field of technology will help in the development process. Progress in the field of technology is only possible by developing qualified human resources. Therefore, the development of human resources has become an important thing. Human resource investment is mostly a short-term investment, but it is a long-term ultimate investment, so the results obtained cannot be seen in an instant. The progress of the nation's society at this time is greatly influenced by advances in the fields of science and technology (science and technology). Developed countries have great attention to technological development. This is possible because in the advanced country there are funds and human resources available. On the other hand, in developing countries, funds are very limited and human resources are very limited.

5. Division of Work

   The work division system developed by Adam Smith is essentially a specialization formula, which can increase work or productivity. Division of work is necessary to increase skills and ultimately increase income through high productivity. Productivity can be achieved through class work, discipline and dedication.

However, that doesn't always guarantee a high level of income. Because the profession or type of work greatly influences the level of wages received.

6. Production Scale

    Economic development is essentially a process of increasing production carried out by society. The ultimate ability to produce goods and services depends greatly on the scale of production owned by the State Council.

7. Social Factors

    The social, political and cultural life of society in developing countries cannot be separated from the social, political and cultural life of the international community, so the social system in the country is interrelated with the international social system as well as with the organization and implementation regulations of global economics. The most important aspect of this condition is the emergence of a feeling of domination and integration or interdependence between developed countries and developing countries.

8. Human Factors

    Human resource development as an agent of development, implementation and influence of the success or failure of development. Human resource development is a production factor in the development process, so that existing buildings and systems are products of the human resource development that is owned. Reliable human resources are an asset in development. Problems arise if the human resources available are very limited with very low quality. In developing countries, generally speaking, human resources are abundant with low qualifications. Under these conditions, it is clear that this really hampers the development process.

9. Political and Administrative Factors

    The impact of precariousness and instability in the society of developing countries consists of different ethnic groups. This really depends on the social system, economy and political history of each developing country. Basically, in a developing country, the military role in the country is very strong. In Latin America, the state government consisted of the military, industrialists and landowners, while in Africa it was made up of politicians and powerful tribes.

According to Sjafrizal (2012), there are several main factors that cause inequality between regions, namely (Dhyatmika & Atmanti, 2013):

1. Expansion of natural resource resources

   The expansion of natural resource deposits will influence production activities in areas of development that are currently slowing down or accelerating the rate of economic growth.

2. Differences in demographic conditions

   The differences in demographic conditions include differences in the level of development and population structure, differences in the level of education and health, differences in employment conditions and differences in behavior and habits as well as the work quality of the people of the subregional region. Demographic

conditions will have an important impact on the work productivity of local communities.

3. Lack of smooth mobility of goods and services.

   Mobility of goods and services includes inter-regional trade activities and migration, whether government-sponsored (transmigration) or spontaneous migration. The reason is that if mobility is less than smooth then the excess production of the regional sulatul cannot be sold to other regions producing it. The result is that development inequality between regions will increase, so that remote regions will find it difficult to support their development processes.

4. Concentration of regional economic activities

   Economic growth will accelerate more rapidly in regional areas where the concentration of economic activities is greater. This condition will ultimately encourage regional development processes through increasing the provision of employment opportunities and community income levels.

5. Allocation of development funds between regions.

   The allocation of these funds can come from the government or private sector. In an autonomous government system, more government funds will be allocated to local regions so that development inequality between regions will be lower.

   The group of workers aged 15 years and above is a group of workers who are productive and have economic potential, so they are called the class of workers of the working age group.

   Starting in 1990, the United Nations Development Program (UlNDP) has developed human welfare indicators that can show the progress of the elderly based on a number of employees, including the social welfare rate, average life expectancy, average length of schooling, and overall well-being. Based on this report, human development is basically increasing human choices through the development of community welfare indicators rounded by the UNDP, the Human Development Index (HDI) (UNDP, 1994:94)(Hdro, n.d.).

B. RESEARCH METHOD

The research method in this research is exploratory research using a quantitative method. Explanatory research is a type of research that displays causal relationships or effects between two or more variables that influence each other (Adminlp2m, n.d.). Location of Research is carried out at the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). Source and type of the data obtained in the research is regional data, where the data is obtained from related parties, namely the Central Statistics Agency in the form of periodic research for 7 years from the fourth quarter of 2016 to the third quarter of 2022.

Population and Sampel

The population in this research is data on time intervals for Economic Development, Inter-Regional Diversity, Workforce and Regional Population. The sampling technique in this research is deep sampling. The samples in this research are data from 2016 to 2022,

Economic Development, Inter-Regional Diversity, Labor and Social Welfare. The number of samples is 17 samples obtained from regional data for 9 years.

Variables and Measurement (Indicators)

a. Economic Growth (X1) The ultimate pillar of economic growth is the rate of GDP growth. GDP data is taken from the official website of the Regional Statistics Agency during the 2016-2022 period. GDP growth is expressed in terms of cell growth.

b. Inequality (X2) is a measure of the increasing level of inequality in Indonesia, BPS uses distribution data as a proxy for income from South Sumatra. The Gini ratio is one of the indicators of distribution inequality that is used. The Gini ratio value ranges between 0 (zero) and 1 (one). Personality data is taken from the official website of the Regional Statistics Agency during the 2016-2022 period.

c. Total workforce (X3) determines the total number of employees in the workforce, namely the Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK) which is the correlation between the number of employees in the workforce and the number of employees who are not yet over 15 years old. Workforce data was taken from the official website of the Regional Statistics Agency during the 2016-2022 period.

d. Welfare (Y) refuses to influence social welfare at the district/city level in a province, namely by disrupting the large number of regional social welfare groups. This welfare data was taken from the official website of the Regional Statistics Agency during the 2016-2022 period.

Data Collection Techniques

This research uses secondary data. These include a time series from 2016 to 2022 and a cross-selection series covering 17 districts/cities. This data is collected through statistical publications, periodicals, volumes, documents and scientific collections.

Data Analysis Techniques

a). Classic assumption test

A good multiple linear regression model is a model that is free from classical assumptions which include normality tests, multicollineality tests, heteroscedasticity tests and autocorrelation tests.

b). Inferential Statistical Analysis

(1). Multiple Linear Relation Analysis According to Siregar (2013:405)

"Multiple linear relationship analysis is used to carry out predictions of future demand, based on past data and to know the influence of one or more independent variables on one dependent variable." The equation is as follows: $Y = \alpha + b1X1 + b2X2 + b3X3 + e$. Source: Siregar (2013:405)

(2). Partial Test (T Test)

The T test is a statistical test to find out whether the internal variable partially has an influence on the internal variable.

(3). Simultaneous Test (F Test).

The F Test is a test that aims to find out the simultaneous influence between independent variables and dependent variables.

(4). Analysis of the Coefficient of Determination ($R2$).

Analysis of the coefficient of determination (R2) is used to understand the total influence of the internal variables on the internal variables.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Y1

The multiple linear regression model is an equation that describes the relationship between two or more independent/predictor variables (X1, X2,...Xn) and one dependent response variable (Y). The aim of multiple linear regression analysis is to predict the value of the dependent response variable (Y) if the values of the independent/predictor variables (X1, X2, ..., X.) are known. Apart from that, it is also to find out the direction of the relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variables (Yuliara, 2016).

Table 4. Welfare Regression Coefficient. The regression coefficient is the multiplication number of the independent variables in the regression equation (Padilah & Adam, 2019). In this case, welfare is a regression coefficient[2]

Coefficientsª

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	-18.127.361	75.744.042		-0.239	0.811		
	GDP Based on Constant Prices (ADHK)	6.698.499	7.013.977	0.100	0.955	0.342	0.916	1.092
	Inter-Regional Disparities	85.697.937	234.439.255	0.038	0.366	0.716	0.937	1.067
	Absorbed Labor	0.140	0.052	0.275	2.706	0.008	0.964	1.037
a. Dependent Variable: WELFARE								

Source: Processed data, 2022

Based on table 1, the following regression equation is obtained: Y1 = -18127.361 + 6698.499X1 + 85697.937X2 – 85697.937X3 + e

Partial Test (t Test) for Y1

The significance value of 0.342 is greater than the real level of 0.05, so H0 is accepted and H1 is rejected. The conclusion is that partial economic development has not had a significant impact on welfare. The significance value of 0.716 is greater than the significance level of 0.05, so H0 is accepted and H1 is rejected. The conclusion is that partial inequality does not have a significant impact on welfare. The significance value of 0.008 is

smaller than the real level of 0.05, so H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted. The conclusion is that fully integrated workforce has not had a significant negative impact on welfare.

Simultaneous Test (F Test) for Y1

Table 5. Welfare ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
		ANOVAᵃ				
1	Regression	62.970.749.264.564	3	20.990.249.754.855	3.371	0.022ᵇ
	Residual	560.409.077.145.405	90	6.226.767.523.838		
	Total	623.379.826.409.968	93			

a. **Dependent Variable: WELFARE,** GDP Based on Constant Prices (ADHK), Inter-Regional Disparities, Absorbed Labor

The significance value of 0.022 is smaller than the real level of 0.05, so H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted. The conclusion is that economic growth, disparities between regions and labor have simultaneously had an impact on welfare.

Analysis of the Determination Coefficient for Y1

Table 6. Summary Model of Welfare

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
		Model Summary		
1	0.148ᵃ	0.022	-0.011	178.286

a. **Predictors: (Constant),** Absorbed Labor, Inter-Regional Disparities, GDP Based on Constant Prices (ADHK)

This table is a summary model that shows variations in welfare variables. Adjusted R Squarel published a figure of 1.1%, which means that the combined growth of the economy, inequality between regions and labor force has an impact on South Korea's welfare of 1.1%. The remaining 98.9% is influenced or explained by other variables that are not included in this research variable, such as appearance, residence, etc.

DISCUSSION

Based on the test, the hypothesis which stated that variable economic growth would impact social welfare was partially rejected and the results of this research were carried out by research by I Putu Arya Finkayana and Made Heny Urmila Dewi who stated that economic growth had a negative and significant impact on the number of poor people in Bali. And this is not in line with the research carried out by Nursiah Chalid and Yusbar Yusuf which stated that economic development has had a positive impact on HDI in Riau Province. The results of this research state that negative influences have led to the fact that economic growth from year to year has undergone continuous fluctuations based on the classical growth model theory which has resulted in the engine of economic progress having to sit on the same four wheels, both in poor and rich countries.

Based on the test, the hypothesis which states that inter-regional inequality variables will partially influence regional welfare is rejected and the results of the results

are not as a result of Hadi Sasana's research which states that inter-regional economic inequality has a direct influence on regional welfare, which means that if there is an improvement in inequality between regions, it will increase community welfare. Based on the implementation of the Theory of Social Inequality, this theory explores inequality in the social and social justice groups. This can include considerations of ethnicity, gender, social class, and other factors that can influence economic inequality. In economics and sociology literature, there is still no final agreement regarding the impact of disparities between regions on partial welfare. As a result, it is important to understand that research results can vary and depend on the context, variables and methodology used in individual research. Based on the early cell counts, it can be concluded that this insignificant cause is because in some of the Indonesian studies the prevalence rate is still high and it is also due to the influence of other factors not discussed in this study.

Based on the test, the hypothesis which states that there is a significant influence between total employment and welfare can partially be accepted. The results were published in full with Hadi Sasana research. Integrated labor force has a direct influence on the well-being of society, which means that every time there is an increase in the well-being of society, it will increase the well-being of society. The results of this estimation provide a support for hypothesis 1 in this study, that the increase in workforce that has been implemented has had a significant impact on the welfare and well-being of districts/cities in South Sumatra Province.

The hypothesis which states that as the economy grows, disparities between regions and employment simultaneously have an impact on welfare can be accepted. The results of the research conducted by Hadi Sasana (2009) show that the growth of the economy and personal workforce has had an impact on social welfare even though it is not related to disparities between regions. Based on Amartya Sen's theory: Amartya Seln is an economist who is known for the concept of "capability-focused welfare approach" (capability approach). The theory states that well-being should be pursued based on an individual's ability to achieve their goals and desires, not just based on income or wealth. Amartya Sen and Mahbub ul Haq were important figures in developing the Human Development Index (HDI), which strengthens the concept of welfare with indicators such as life expectancy, education and income.

It is important to remember that economic inequality is a complex and multidimensional phenomenon and many factors contribute to it. The theories above are only a small part of the approaches used to analyze and understand economic inequality. Further research and analysis is needed to understand and resolve the problem of economic inequality at various levels and contexts.

Well-being theory, in an economic context, examines various factors that influence the level of social well-being of society. These factors include economic growth, employment, income distribution, public service access, quality of life and many other aspects.

Problemsolving

Regional government officials in development policies must prioritize distribution in aspects of income distribution as well as allocating infrastructure and investment in each region in an even manner. The Government's program in addition to pursuing a high rate of economic growth, it is hoped that the government will be able to be more intelligent in carrying out efforts to equalize the distribution of income as well as the development of the elderly both physically and mentally.

D. CONCLUSION

The economic growth in the Y1 Multiple Linear Relationship Analysis in the Partial Ulji (T Ulji) has not partially had a significant impact on social welfare with a significance value of 0.342 which is greater than the real level of 0.05, which means that economic growth is classified as low. The result of inequality has a significance value of 0.716 which is greater than the significance level of 0.05, which means that it partially does not have a significant impact on welfare. And internal labor has partially had a significant negative impact on welfare, namely with a significance value of 0.008, which is smaller than the significance level of 0.05. And in the Y1 Multiple Linear Regression Analysis in the Simultaneous Test (F Test), the growth of economics, inter-regional and labor inequality has also been shown to have an impact on social welfare with a significance value of 0.022 which is smaller than the real level of 0.05. And in the Analysis of the Ultimate Determination Coefficient Y1 (Welfare) Adjulsteld R Sqularel reported a figure of 1.1%, which means that the growth of economic growth, disparities between regions and labor force has an influence on the welfare of the entire country of 1.1%.

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