

# Analysis of Factors Affecting Economic Growth in Mamuju Regency, West Sulawesi

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## ABSTRACT

This research is titled The Influence of Population Growth, Employment Budget and Investment on Economic Growth in Mamuju Regency. The types of data used in this study are qualitative and quantitative. The data sources used in this study are secondary data and primary data. This study uses multiple linear regression analysis to calculate the quantitative impact of each factor on the change in event (factor X) and then statistical tests are carried out. The results of the study showed that the Population Growth factor with a significant value of  $0.029 < 0.05$  and the Labor Force factor with a significant value of  $0.033 < 0.05$ , and the Investment factor with a significant value of  $0.039 < 0.05$ . The results of the simultaneous test showed a  $F_{cal}$  value of  $22.364 > F_{table}$  6.256 with a significant level of 0.35. Thus, it can be stated that Population Growth, Restaurants and Entertainment simultaneously have a significant effect on Economic Growth in Mamuju Regency. And the most dominant Population Growth Factor has an effect on Economic Growth in Mamuju Regency with the highest beta value of 5.636 with the lowest significant level of 0.029, when compared to the beta value of other factors

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## INTRODUCTION

Economic growth is the main indicator of the success of a region's development, which reflects an increase in the production capacity of goods and services in a region over a certain period (Todaro & Smith, 2020). These indicators include important aspects such as increasing per capita income, job creation, and poverty reduction. According to Barro (2019), economic growth not only reflects economic performance, but also becomes the basis for the development of people's welfare. In the context of regional development, economic growth is a reference to measure the effectiveness of government policies in managing resources and promoting inclusive development. One of the studies by Mankiw (2021) highlights that the sustainability of economic growth requires synergy between investment, labor, and infrastructure. Another study by Harrod and Domar (2022) confirmed that areas with high economic growth tend to show better levels of community welfare. Thus, economic growth is an important foundation for sustainable development and improving the quality of life of the community. Economic growth plays an important role in improving people's welfare and reducing poverty through job creation and more equitable income distribution (Barro & Sala-i-Martin, 2019). Areas with high economic growth rates tend to have a greater capacity to provide public services such as education, health, and infrastructure, which directly contributes to improving people's living co-acities (Todaro & Smith, 2020). According to Ravallion and Chen (2021), inclusive economic growth has a significant impact on reducing poverty rates, especially in rural areas and developing areas. Another study by Mankiw (2021) shows that policies that encourage investment and innovation can accelerate economic growth while creating a stable economic environment for low-income communities. In this context, economic growth is not only about increasing macroeconomic figures, but also about sustainable social transformation. This is in accordance with the

findings of Dollar and Kraay (2022), which stated that economic growth based on inclusivity has great potential to reduce inequality and create more equitable development.

Mamuju Regency, as the capital of West Sulawesi Province, has an economy dominated by the agriculture, fisheries, trade, and tourism sectors. The agricultural sector, especially the sub-sector of food crops such as rice paddies and fields, is the backbone of the region's economy. Significant rice production not only meets local needs but also contributes to regional food security. In addition, plantation commodities such as cocoa and oil palm are the mainstay for the income of the local community. The fisheries sector also plays an important role, with the abundant potential of the ocean providing a source of livelihood for coastal communities. Trade developed along with agricultural and fishing activities, creating a vital distribution network for the local economy. Tourism, although still in the development stage, shows great potential with its distinctive natural and cultural beauty, attracting both domestic and foreign tourists. However, challenges such as inadequate infrastructure and the need to improve the quality of human resources need to be overcome to maximize the contribution of these sectors to the economic growth of Mamuju Regency.

Mamuju Regency, as the capital of West Sulawesi Province, has shown significant economic dynamics in recent years. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Mamuju Regency, in 2022, the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) on the basis of prevailing prices reached Rp15.8 trillion, an increase from Rp14.5 trillion in the previous year. Mamuju Regency's economic growth in 2022 was recorded at 3.15%, up from 2.44% in 2021. The contribution of key sectors to Mamuju Regency's GDP in 2022 shows that the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors make the largest contribution, which is around 30% of the total GDP. The large trade and retail sectors, auto and motorcycle repairs account for about 15%, while the construction sector contributes about 10%. The tourism sector, although still in the development stage, is starting to show a positive contribution to the regional economy. This data indicates that the economy of Mamuju Regency is still dependent on the primary sector, especially agriculture and fisheries. However, the growth of the trade and construction sectors shows that the diversification of the economy is beginning to develop. To encourage more inclusive and sustainable economic growth, it is necessary to develop other sectors such as the processing industry and tourism, as well as increase infrastructure investment and human resource quality.

The economic growth of a region is influenced by various main factors, including investment, labor, infrastructure, and government policies. Investment, both domestic and foreign, plays an important role in increasing production capacity and encouraging technological innovation, which in turn accelerates economic growth (Sulistiawati, 2018). The availability of a skilled and productive workforce is also a key pillar, as quality human resources can increase efficiency and productivity in various economic sectors (Putri, 2023). Adequate infrastructure, such as transportation, energy, and telecommunications, facilitates the distribution of goods and services and expands market access, thereby encouraging more dynamic economic activities (Ministry of PUPR, 2022). In addition, conducive government policies, including regulations that support investment and macroeconomic stability, play a crucial role in creating an environment that allows for sustainable economic growth (Bappenas, 2021). The synergy between these factors is the key to achieving inclusive and sustainable economic growth. Factors such as investment, labor, infrastructure, and government policies play a crucial role in the economic growth of Mamuju Regency. Investment, especially in the agriculture and fisheries sectors, has increased the productivity and diversification of the region's economy (Margawati, 2022). The availability of adequate labor, supported by improving the quality of human resources, contributes to operational efficiency in various economic sectors (Halim, 2020). Infrastructure development, such as roads and port facilities, has facilitated the distribution of goods and services, which in turn has boosted trade and tourism activities (Masnawi et al., 2015). In addition, local government policies that are proactive in supporting micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) have created a conducive business climate, thereby encouraging local economic

growth (Halim, 2020). The synergy between these factors is the main driver in achieving sustainable economic growth in Mamuju Regency.

Mamuju Regency faces several challenges in encouraging its economic growth. One of the main challenges is inadequate infrastructure, such as suboptimal roads and transportation facilities, which hinders the distribution of goods and services and access to a wider market. In addition, there is development inequality between regions, where some sub-districts experience rapid development, while others are left behind, creating economic and social disparities. Fluctuations in the prices of leading commodities, such as cocoa and palm oil, are also a significant challenge. Unstable prices can affect farmers' income and the overall economic welfare of the region. To address these challenges, integrated efforts are needed in infrastructure development, equitable development planning, and commodity price stabilization through effective government policies.

Mamuju Regency has faced significant challenges due to natural disasters and pandemics, which have had an impact on local economic growth. The earthquake that occurred in January 2021 caused infrastructure damage and disruption of economic activities, hampered the distribution of goods and services and reduced the productivity of key sectors. The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated the situation with social restrictions that limited economic activity and lowered people's incomes. The decline in household purchasing power due to job losses and reduced incomes affects access to basic needs, including food. However, recovery efforts continue to be carried out, including infrastructure reconstruction and social assistance programs to support affected communities. The Mamuju Regency Government is also focusing on developing potential sectors to accelerate economic recovery and increase resilience to future disasters. Analysis of factors affecting economic growth is essential for effective regional development planning. Understanding elements such as investment, workforce, infrastructure, and government policies allows for the formulation of development strategies that are appropriate to the specific potential and challenges of a region. According to Siwu (2017), regional economic growth and development strategies must consider the economic development capacity that exists in each region. This approach ensures that resources are allocated efficiently, thereby promoting sustainable economic growth and improving the well-being of local communities. Without in-depth analysis, development planning risks not being on target, which can hinder economic growth and exacerbate regional disparities. Therefore, the integration of economic factor analysis in regional development planning is crucial to achieve inclusive and sustainable development.

Research on factors affecting economic growth in Mamuju Regency has a high urgency in helping local governments design effective policies. By understanding elements such as investment, workforce, infrastructure, and government policies, development strategies can be tailored to the region's specific potential and challenges. For example, Margawati (2022) emphasizes the importance of identifying economic and population potential in encouraging regional economic growth. In addition, Hasnawati et al. (2022) highlighted the role of infrastructure and land use in increasing the productivity of special economic zones in Mamuju. Thus, the results of this kind of research can be the basis for local governments in formulating policies that are right on target, such as infrastructure development, improving the quality of human resources, and creating a conducive investment climate, in order to encourage sustainable economic growth in Mamuju Regency.

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

This study uses a quantitative analysis method to examine the relationship and influence between independent variables (investment, labor, infrastructure, and government policies) on dependent variables (economic growth in Mamuju Regency). The collected data was statistically analyzed using SPSS software. The first step in the analysis is to test the validity and reliability to ensure the accuracy and consistency of the research instrument. Furthermore, a descriptive analysis was carried out to provide an

overview of the distribution of data. The linear regression analysis method is used to identify the extent to which independent variables affect economic growth. Partial testing (t-test) was carried out to see the influence of each independent variable on the dependent variable individually, while simultaneous testing (F-test) was used to determine the influence of all independent variables together on economic growth. This test is complemented by a determination coefficient ( $R^2$ ) analysis to measure how much variation in economic growth can be explained by independent variables. The interpretation of the analysis results is based on the value of significance and regression coefficient to provide in-depth and relevant conclusions for regional development policy planning.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study uses one dependent variable (Y) and 3 (two) independent variables (X), namely the dependent variable of Economic Growth (Y) and the independent variable of Investment (X1) and Labor Force (X2) as follows:

1. Population Variable (X1) Population growth is a change in population at any time, and can be calculated as a change in the number of individuals in a population. Population density is unevenly distributed. Population density can affect the quality of life of its residents. In areas with high density, efforts to improve the quality of the population will be more difficult to do. This raises socio-economic problems, welfare, security, land availability, clean water and food needs. The biggest impact is environmental damage. So an example of the population of one of the districts in West Sulawesi Province is Mamuju Regency. The number of residents in Mamuju Regency has increased significantly.

**Table 1. Total Population of Mamuju Regency**

No.	Year	GDP	Percentage (%)
1	2019	293,33	5,22
2	2020	278,76	-2,29
3	2021	282,84	2,35
4	2022	287,62	3,24
5	2023	292,40	4,37

Source: BPS, 2024

Based on the data on the number of people in Mamuju Regency, the table data above shows that data from the Office of the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Mamuju Regency, West Sulawesi, the number of residents for the last 5 years. For 2019 the data on the number of population in Mamuju Regency is 292.33 with a percentage rate of 5.22%, for 2020 the data on the number of population in Mamuju Regency is 278.76 with a percentage rate of -2.29%. For 2021, the population data in Mamuju Regency is 282.84 with a percentage rate of 2.35%. Then for 2022 the population data in Mamuju Regency is 287.62 with a percentage rate of 3.24%. Meanwhile, for 2020, the data on the population in Mamuju Regency is 292.40 with a percentage rate of 4.37%.

2. Labor Force Variable (X2) One of the indicators in economic development is to look at the level of the labor force in a certain area. The labor force level itself is the working-age population that participates in the labor market, both those who work and those who are looking for work. The higher the level of the labor force, the higher the labor force available to produce goods and services in an economy. The following is the data of the labor force in Mamuju Regency in 2016 – 2020 can be explained in the table below:

**Table 2. Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) Data of Mamuju Regency**

No.	Year	GDP	Percentage (%)
1	2019	8.335,09	5,22
2	2020	8.144,00	-2,29
3	2021	8.335,01	2,35
4	2022	8.605,40	2,24
5	2023	8.981,43	4,37

Source: BPS, 2024

Based on the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) Data of Mamuju Regency, the data in the table above shows that data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Mamuju Regency, West Sulawesi, economic growth over the last 5 years. For 2019 the data on the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) of Mamuju Regency is 8,335.09 with a percentage rate of 5.22%, for 2020 the data on the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) of Mamuju Regency is 8,144.00 with a percentage rate of -2.29%. For 2021, the data on the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) of Mamuju Regency is 8,335.01 with a percentage rate of 2.35%. then for 2022 the data on the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) of Mamuju Regency is 8,605.40 with a percentage rate of 2.24%. Meanwhile, for 2023, the data on Mamuju Regency's Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) is 8,981.43 with a percentage rate of 4.37%.

Based on the description in the table above, it can be seen that of the three independent factors, namely Population Growth (X1) is the most dominant and has a significant effect on Economic Growth (Y). This is because the regression coefficient value of the largest Population Growth factor is 5.636 with a significant level of 0.033 when compared to the Labor Force factor, which is 5.279 with a significant level of 0.029 and Investment of 4.157 with a significant level of 0.039 so that the hypothesis in this study is accepted. Partial significance testing (t-test).

Based on the results of the statistical analysis of the Significant column coefficients in the table above, the testing of each factor partially (t-test) or one by one can be explained as follows:

1. The results of the analysis for the Population Growth factor (X1), obtained a Significant value of 0.029, by using the significant limit of  $\alpha = 0.05$ , it can be seen that the Significant value of 0.029 is less than 0.05 and the calculation of 5.636 is greater than the ttable value of 2.132. This means that the Population Growth factor has a significant influence on Economic Growth in Mamuju Regency.
2. The results of the analysis for the Labor Force factor (X2), obtained a Significant value of 0.033, by using the limit of the significant value of  $\alpha$  equal to 0.05 and it can be seen that the Significant value of 0.033 is less than the value of 0.05 and the calculation with a value of 5.279 is greater than the ttable value of 2.132. It can be said that the Labor Force factor has a significant influence on Economic Growth in Mamuju Regency
3. The results of the analysis for the Investment factor (X3), obtained a Significant value of 0.039, by using the limit of a significant value of  $\alpha$  equal to 0.05 it can be seen that the Significant value with a value of 0.039 is less than 0.05 and the calculation with a value of 4.157 is greater than the ttable value of 2.132. This means that the Investment factor has a significant influence on Economic Growth in Mamuju Regency.

**Table 3. Simultaneous Significance Results (Test F)**

Type		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	0,844	3	0,432	22,364	0.35A
	Residual	143,356	3	1,622		
	Total	144,200	6			

Source: SPSS Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Results Version 24.0

The results of the calculation of the simultaneous significance test (F test) can be seen that the Sig value = 0.35, by using the significant limit  $\alpha = 0.05$  it can be seen that the Sig level =  $0.35 < \alpha = 0.05$ ,  $f_{count} = 22.364 > f_{table} = 6.256$

**Table 4. Correlation Coefficient (R) Determination (R2) Model Summary Result**

Model Summary				
Type	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0,781	0,767	0,783	1.266

Source: SPSS Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Results Version 24.0

It can be seen that the value of the table is 2.132 (the value can be seen in the table table) with the multiple linear regression method intended to determine the close relationship between the four factors consisting of independent factors there are 3 factors and the dependent factor has 1 factor. Data processing in this study using the help of the SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science) version 24.0 program:

**Table 5. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Results**

Type		Coefficients <sup>a</sup>		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		Unstandardized Coefficients	Std. Error			
		B		Beta		
1	(Constant)	3,629	3,052		3,142	0,881
	Population Growth	5,319	5,136	5,172	5,636	0,029
	Workforce	5,142	5,140	5,143	5,279	0,033
	Investment	4,137	4,120	4,113	4,157	0,039

a. Dependent Variable: Economic Growth

Source: SPSS Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Results Version 24.0

The first variable, population growth (X1), shows a coefficient of 5.319 with a significant value of 0.029 ( $p < 0.05$ ). This indicates that population growth has a positive and significant influence on economic growth. This means that every increase of one unit in population growth will increase economic growth by 5,319 units. These results are in line with the theory that population growth is often accompanied by increased consumption and demand for goods and services, which can drive economic activity. The second variable, the labor force (X2), has a coefficient of 5.142 with a significant value of 0.033 ( $p < 0.05$ ). This shows that the labor force also has a positive and significant effect on economic growth. Thus, every increase of one unit in the workforce will increase economic growth by 5,142 units. These findings show that the number of productive workers contributes to increasing economic output and strengthening regional production capacity. The third variable, investment (X3), has a coefficient of 4.137 with a significant value of 0.039 ( $p < 0.05$ ). This shows that investment has a positive and significant effect on economic growth. Every increase of one unit in investment will increase economic growth by 4,137 units. Investment contributes directly to infrastructure development, job creation, and the development of strategic sectors that support economic growth.

Overall, the results of this study confirm that the three independent variables—population growth, labor force, and investment—contribute positively to economic growth in Mamuju Regency. Policy interventions focused on population management, workforce improvement, and investment optimization can accelerate the pace of economic growth in these areas.

## CONCLUSIONS

This research demonstrates that population growth, labor force, and investment significantly influence economic growth in Mamuju Regency. Among these factors, population growth emerged as the most dominant, positively impacting economic growth through increased consumption and demand for goods and services. Similarly, the labor force contributes significantly, with the availability of skilled and productive workers enhancing economic output and efficiency. Investment also plays a pivotal role, as it drives infrastructure development, job creation, and diversification of economic activities. These findings highlight the critical role of synergizing population management, workforce improvement, and investment optimization to foster economic growth. The simultaneous analysis of these variables confirms their collective positive impact, indicating the importance of integrated strategies in regional development planning. Furthermore, the study underscores the need to address existing challenges such as inadequate infrastructure, regional development disparities, and commodity price fluctuations to sustain economic growth. Enhancing infrastructure, improving the quality of human resources, and fostering a conducive investment climate are essential steps toward achieving inclusive and sustainable growth. The insights provided by this research can guide policymakers in formulating targeted policies to strengthen economic resilience and capitalize on the region's potential. By focusing on these aspects, Mamuju Regency can accelerate its growth trajectory, reduce inequalities, and ensure long-term development benefits for its communities.

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