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DETERMINANTS OF GROSS REGIONAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GRDP) EVIDENCE FROM WEST NUSA TENGGARA, 2004-2023

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the effects of labor, inflation, investment, and the Human Development Index (HDI) on the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) Province over the period 2004–2023. Existing empirical studies on regional economic growth in Indonesia yield inconsistent evidence regarding the contributions of labor quality, inflation dynamics, and human development, while long-term provincial-level analyses that simultaneously examine these variables remain scarce. To address this gap, this study applies multiple linear regression to secondary time-series data obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS). The results indicate that the independent variables jointly exert a statistically significant influence on GRDP; however, only investment demonstrates a positive and significant individual effect, whereas labor, inflation, and HDI are statistically insignificant. These findings underscore the dominant role of investment in regional economic growth and suggest that improvements in labor and human development have yet to translate into measurable economic performance

Keywords: *GRDP, Labor, Inflation, Investment, HDI*

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INTRODUCTION

Economic growth is a fundamental indicator of regional and national economic performance, reflecting the capacity of an economy to generate goods and services over time. At the regional level, economic growth is commonly measured by Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), which serves as an essential benchmark for evaluating development outcomes, income generation, and welfare improvement. Sustained GRDP growth is expected to stimulate employment creation, poverty reduction, and structural transformation. Empirical evidence from rapidly growing economies, such as China and India, suggests that long-term growth is largely driven by capital accumulation, labor productivity, macroeconomic stability, and continuous improvements in human capital.

Indonesia has demonstrated relatively stable economic growth over recent decades despite exposure to global economic volatility, commodity price fluctuations, and domestic structural constraints. Nevertheless, economic performance across provinces remains uneven, indicating persistent regional disparities. West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) represents a region where GRDP growth has increased over time but continues to face structural vulnerabilities, including dependence on primary sectors, limited industrial diversification, and uneven human development outcomes. These characteristics make NTB an appropriate case for examining the determinants of regional economic growth.

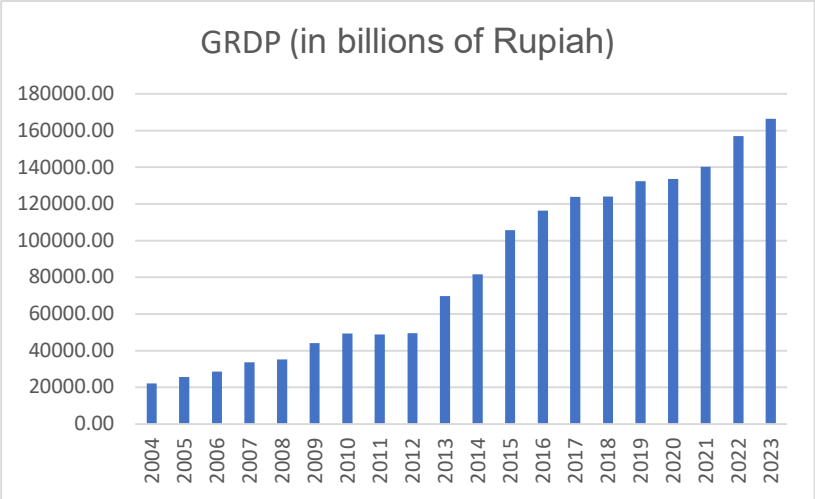
From a theoretical perspective, endogenous growth theory emphasizes that economic growth is not solely determined by exogenous technological progress but is also shaped by internal factors such as labor productivity, investment, macroeconomic stability, and human capital accumulation. Labor contributes to output through efficiency and skills, inflation reflects the degree of macroeconomic stability that influences investment and consumption decisions, investment acts as a key mechanism for capital formation and technological diffusion, and the Human Development Index (HDI) captures multidimensional human capital that supports long-term growth. Accordingly, these variables are theoretically expected to exert significant effects on regional GRDP.

However, existing empirical studies on regional economic growth in Indonesia report mixed and inconclusive results regarding the individual impacts of labor, inflation, investment, and HDI. While some studies find labor and human development

to be significant drivers of regional output, others report insignificant or weak effects, particularly in regions characterized by sectoral dependence and structural limitations. Moreover, many prior studies employ short observation periods, sector-specific analyses, or partial model specifications, which limit their ability to capture long-term and joint effects of key growth determinants at the provincial level. Empirical evidence that simultaneously examines these variables over an extended time horizon in NTB remains scarce.

This study addresses this gap by analyzing the long-term effects of labor, inflation, investment, and HDI on the GRDP of NTB Province using time-series data from 2004 to 2023. By integrating endogenous growth theory with a comprehensive empirical framework, this research aims to provide robust evidence on the relative contribution of key internal growth factors to regional economic performance.The following presents the development of West Nusa Tenggara's (NTB) Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) over the past twenty years:

Table 1.1 GRDP of West Nusa Tenggara (in Billions of Rupiah)



souce: BPS West Nusa Tenggara's

It can be observed that the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) Province has increased substantially over the past decade, indicating an improvement in regional economic performance. Despite this progress, NTB continues to face structural constraints that may limit sustained growth, including sectoral dependence, variations in labor productivity, and disparities in human development. According to endogenous growth theory, regional economic growth is influenced by internal factors such as labor, macroeconomic stability, investment, and

human capital accumulation (Romer, 1990; Mankiw, Romer, & Weil, 1992). This raises a central question of whether these factors jointly contribute to GRDP growth in NTB.

A growing body of empirical literature has examined the determinants of GRDP across Indonesian regions, yet the findings remain inconclusive. Syahputra (2017) finds that exports, tax revenue, and exchange rates significantly affect national economic growth, while Rahman and Chamelia (2020) show that local revenue (PAD) and the General Allocation Fund (DAU) significantly influence GRDP in Central Java. Similarly, Sari and Widodo (2019) report that investment and labor productivity positively affect provincial GRDP in Java, whereas inflation exhibits an insignificant effect. Prasetyo and Firdaus (2020), using panel data across Indonesian provinces, find that investment consistently contributes to GRDP growth, while labor quantity alone does not significantly enhance output without productivity improvements. Regina (2022) further reports that inflation does not significantly affect economic growth, whereas unemployment and investment have positive and significant impacts on regional GRDP. These mixed results suggest that the influence of key economic variables on GRDP may vary across regions depending on structural characteristics and development stages.

Moreover, human capital, commonly proxied by the Human Development Index (HDI), is theoretically expected to enhance productivity and long-term economic performance (Todaro & Smith, 2015; UNDP, 2022). Empirical studies, however, provide divergent evidence. Putri and Setiawan (2018) find that HDI significantly increases GRDP in provinces with diversified economic structures, while Wahyuni et al. (2021) report an insignificant effect of HDI on GRDP in regions dominated by primary sectors. These findings indicate that improvements in human development do not automatically translate into higher regional output. Accordingly, this study examines the effects of labor, inflation, investment, and HDI on the GRDP of NTB Province, both partially and simultaneously, to provide more robust long-term empirical evidence that can inform regional development policy.

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Economic Growth

According to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), economic growth can be

defined as the long-term process of increasing per capita income, reflecting a country's or region's capacity to produce goods and services. Economic growth is measured by Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and indicates the performance of economic development from one period to another. The following are several economic growth theories:

1. Classical Growth Theory (Grand Theory)

Economic growth is influenced by four factors: population size, the quantity of capital goods, land area and natural resources, as well as the technology employed. This theory particularly emphasizes the impact of population growth on economic development.

2. Endogenous Growth Theory (Middle Range Theory)

Endogenous growth theory is an economic approach that explains economic growth as being determined by internal factors within an economic system, rather than solely by external factors. This theory emphasizes the critical role of investment in knowledge, innovation, and technology as primary drivers of economic growth.

2. Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP)

According to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) is the total gross value added produced by all business units within a specific region over a certain period (usually one year). GRDP can also be defined as the total value of final goods and services produced by all economic units in a region. According to Sadono Sukirno (an Indonesian economist), "GRDP is the total value of all final goods and services produced within a region over a specific period."

3. Labor

According to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), labor refers to any individual capable of performing work to produce goods and services, either to meet personal needs or for society. BPS also defines the working-age population as individuals aged 15 years and older. Therefore, anyone aged 15 and above falls into the labor category. In this study, labor refers specifically to employed individuals. According to BPS, employed labor comprises the working-age population (15 years and above) engaged in economic activities to earn income or profit, either by working at least one full hour (uninterrupted) during the past week or by being temporarily absent from work (e.g., due to leave, illness, or waiting for harvest).

4. Inflation

Inflation is an economic phenomenon characterized by a general increase in price levels (Samuelson & Nordhaus, 2004). Simply put, inflation can be understood as a widespread and sustained rise in prices. An increase in the price of one or two goods alone does not constitute inflation unless it extends broadly and significantly affects the prices of other goods. Inflation can also be defined as an imbalance between the money supply and the availability of goods and services, where the money supply exceeds the capacity of these goods and services. High inflation rates can impact production fluctuations and pose challenges to the economy. Thus, inflation reflects a continuous tendency for a general increase in the overall price level.

5. Investment

Investment fundamentally refers to expenditures or capital placements made by the private sector, government, or foreign investors with the aim of generating future returns and stimulating economic growth. According to Todaro and Smith (2015), investment is a crucial component of economic development as it can enhance production capacity and create employment opportunities. In the context of development in Indonesia, investment can be categorized into three main types: Domestic Investment (PMDN), Foreign Direct Investment (PMA), and government investment. PMDN reflects the participation of domestic business actors in developing the national economy, while PMA indicates foreign investors' confidence in allocating capital, often accompanied by technology transfer and managerial knowledge. Government investment, on the other hand, focuses on infrastructure development, provision of public facilities, and creating a conducive business environment to enable optimal economic growth (BPS, 2023).

6. Human Development Index (HDI)

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a measure of development achievements, incorporating factors such as education, income, and health. HDI serves as a tool to assess the performance of a region or country in human development. Economic growth and human development are closely interconnected, with economic growth being one of the prerequisites for achieving improvements in human development. The HDI is measured using three main indicators: health, education, and standard of living (Mahroji & Nurkhasanah, 2019).

RESEARCH METHOD

1. Type of Research

This study is a quantitative research employing an explanatory approach, as it seeks to examine the relationship between a dependent variable and several independent variables. Explanatory research aims to clarify the relationships among two or more variables by testing formulated hypotheses. It involves assessing whether a variable is associated with another or whether a significant effect exists between them.

2. Type and Source of Data

This study utilizes secondary data, which refers to information that has been collected and processed by other parties and is available in the form of reports, articles, or official documents. The use of secondary data offers time and cost efficiency; however, researchers must ensure the relevance and accuracy of the data to maintain the validity of the study. The data sources for this research were obtained from BPS NTB.

3. Data Analysis Method

The data analysis in this study was conducted to examine the effects of labor, inflation, investment, and the Human Development Index on the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) Province. To obtain a comprehensive overview of the study and to test the hypotheses as provisional answers to address the research problem, the following equation can be formulated:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + +\mu$$

Which:

Y = GRDP of West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) Province (Rp)

X_1 = Labor (persons)

X_2 = Inflation (%)

X_3 = Investment (Rp)

X_4 = Human Development Index (HDI) (%)

β_0 = Constant

$\beta_1 - \beta_4$ = Parameters

μ = *Error term*

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Multiple Linear Regression Results

The basic model in this study is as follows:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + +\mu$$

After processing the data using EViews 12 with the initial model above, the effects of labor, inflation, domestic investment (PMDN), and the Human Development Index (HDI) on the GRDP of West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) can be observed in the following regression results:

Table 1.2. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Results

Dependent Variable: LOG(Y)
Method: Least Squares
Date: 09/16/25 Time: 21:10
Sample (adjusted): 2005 2023
Included observations: 19 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	4.363801	1.305360	3.342986	0.0048
D(X1)	0.312133	0.684862	0.455760	0.6556
X2	-0.001726	0.015458	-0.111667	0.9127
LOG(X3)	0.525411	0.079561	6.603901	0.0000
X4	0.031871	0.027197	1.171860	0.2608

R-squared	0.932970	Mean dependent var	11.21006
Adjusted R-squared	0.913819	S.D. dependent var	0.630930
S.E. of regression	0.185220	Akaike info criterion	-0.313609
Sum squared resid	0.480291	Schwarz criterion	-0.065072
Log likelihood	7.979285	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-0.271547
F-statistic	48.71541	Durbin-Watson stat	0.832643
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

souce: Eviews 12

From the data processing, the multiple linear regression results are obtained as follows:

Y = 4.363801 + 0.312133*X1 – 0.001726*X2 + 0.525411*X3 + 0.031871*X4

2. Coefficient of Determination Test (R^2)

The coefficient of determination (R^2) indicates the extent to which the independent variables—labor, inflation, investment, and the Human Development Index—explain the dependent variable, namely the GRDP of West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) Province. With an R^2 value of 0.932970, it can be concluded that 93.2% of the variation in economic growth in NTB Province is explained by these independent variables, while

the remaining 6.8% is accounted for by other factors not included in the model.

3. T-Test (Partial Test)

This test aims to measure the coefficients of the independent variables individually. The T-test is used to determine whether each independent variable has a significant effect on the dependent variable by comparing the T-probability value with a significance level (α) of 0.05. The following are the results obtained from the partial test of each independent variable in this study:

A. **Effect of Labor on GRDP in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) Province**

Based on the study results, the probability value for labor is 0.6556 > 0.05. Therefore, H_a is rejected and H_0 is accepted. This indicates that labor has no significant effect on GRDP in NTB Province.

B. **Effect of Inflation on GRDP in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) Province**

The results show that the probability value for inflation is 0.9127 > 0.05. Hence, H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected, indicating that inflation does not have a significant effect on GRDP in NTB Province.

C. **Effect of Domestic Investment on GRDP in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) Province**

The study shows that the probability value for domestic investment is 0.0000 < 0.05. Therefore, H_a is accepted and H_0 is rejected, demonstrating that domestic investment has a significant effect on GRDP in NTB Province.

D. **Effect of Human Development Index on GRDP in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) Province**

The results indicate that the probability value for the Human Development Index is 0.2608 > 0.05. Thus, H_a is rejected and H_0 is accepted, showing that the Human Development Index does not have a significant effect on GRDP in NTB Province.

4. F-Test

The F-test is employed to examine whether the independent variables simultaneously exert a significant effect on the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of West Nusa Tenggara Province. The hypotheses formulated for this test are as follows.

Based on the estimation results, the probability value of the F-statistic is 0.000000, which is lower than the significance level of 0.05. Therefore, the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected and the alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted. This indicates that labor,

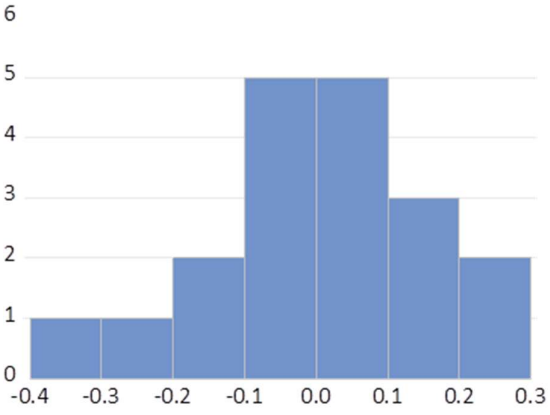
inflation, investment, and the Human Development Index (HDI) jointly have a statistically significant effect on GRDP in West Nusa Tenggara Province.

5. Classical Assumption Test

A. Normality Test

The normality test is conducted to determine whether the independent and dependent variables in the regression model are normally distributed. Normality is assessed using the Jarque–Bera statistical test.

Table 1.3. GRDP of West Nusa Tenggara (in Billions of Rupiah)



Series: Residuals	
Sample 2005 2023	
Observations 19	
Mean	5.43e-16
Median	0.008554
Maximum	0.264040
Minimum	-0.371990
Std. Dev.	0.163349
Skewness	-0.556260
Kurtosis	3.047492
Jarque-Bera	0.981631
Probability	0.612127

souce: Eviews 12

Based on the Jarque–Bera test results, the probability value is 0.612127, which exceeds the 0.05 significance level. Therefore, the data are normally distributed, indicating that the model satisfies the normality assumption.

B. Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test aims to evaluate the presence of correlation among the independent variables in the regression model. High correlations among explanatory variables may lead to multicollinearity problems and distort estimation results.

Table 1.4. GRDP of West Nusa Tenggara (in Billions of Rupiah)

Variance Inflation Factors
Date: 09/16/25 Time: 21:12
Sample: 2004 2023
Included observations: 19

Variable	Coefficient Variance	Uncentered VIF	Centered VIF
C	1.703965	943.7085	NA
D(X1)	0.469036	2.149228	1.429653
X2	0.000239	3.543574	1.143115
LOG(X3)	0.006330	289.7880	3.217887
X4	0.000740	1759.602	3.324561

souce: Eviews 12

The results show that the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) values for all independent variables are below 10.00. Accordingly, it can be concluded that the model does not suffer from multicollinearity and satisfies the multicollinearity assumption.

C. Autocorrelation Test

The autocorrelation test is performed to examine whether there is a correlation among residuals across different time periods, which may result in biased and inefficient estimators. Autocorrelation is detected using the Lagrange Multiplier (LM) test.

Table 1.5. GRDP of West Nusa Tenggara (in Billions of Rupiah)

Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test:
Null hypothesis: No serial correlation at up to 2 lags

F-statistic	2.737236	Prob. F(2,12)	0.1049
Obs*R-squared	5.952395	Prob. Chi-Square(2)	0.0510

Test Equation:
Dependent Variable: RESID
Method: Least Squares
Date: 09/17/25 Time: 20:33
Sample: 2005 2023
Included observations: 19
Presample missing value lagged residuals set to zero.

souce: Eviews 12

The results indicate that the probability value of Obs*R-squared is 0.0510, which is greater than the 0.05 significance level. Thus, the null hypothesis of no autocorrelation cannot be rejected, and the model is free from autocorrelation problems.

D. Heteroskedasticity Test

The heteroskedasticity test is conducted to assess whether the variance of the error terms is constant across observations, as required for unbiased and efficient estimation. The White test is employed to detect the presence of heteroskedasticity in the regression model.

Table 1.5. GRDP of West Nusa Tenggara (in Billions of Rupiah)

Heteroskedasticity Test: White
Null hypothesis: Homoskedasticity

F-statistic	3.682740	Prob. F(14,4)	0.1086
Obs*R-squared	17.63207	Prob. Chi-Square(14)	0.2241
Scaled explained SS	9.800415	Prob. Chi-Square(14)	0.7766

Test Equation:
Dependent Variable: RESID^2
Method: Least Squares
Date: 09/16/25 Time: 21:12
Sample: 2005 2023
Included observations: 19

souce: Eviews 12

The results show that the probability value of the chi-square statistic (Obs*R-squared) is 0.2241, which exceeds the 0.05 significance level. Therefore, it can be concluded that the model does not exhibit heteroskedasticity and satisfies the homoskedasticity assumption.

6. Discussion

1. Effect of Labor (X_1) on GRDP in NTB

Based on the multiple linear regression results, the labor variable (X_1) has a significance value of 0.6556 > 0.05. This indicates that labor has an insignificant effect on GRDP in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) Province during the study period.The findings suggest that although the labor force may increase, productivity and the quality of labor do not always align with market demands, thereby limiting its contribution to economic growth.

These results are consistent with previous studies. For instance, Hidayat (2017) found that labor did not significantly affect economic growth in East Java due to low labor quality and skills. Similarly, research by Sari (2019) in West Sumatra showed comparable results, where labor was unable to provide a significant boost to GRDP due to a mismatch between worker competencies and industry requirements.

2. Effect of Inflation (X_2) on GRDP in NTB

Based on the multiple linear regression results, the inflation variable (X_2) has a significance value of 0.9127 > 0.05, indicating that inflation does not have a significant effect on GRDP in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) Province. Theoretically, high inflation typically reduces purchasing power and hampers economic growth, but in NTB, its effect appears to be insignificant.

Several factors may explain this result. First, inflation in NTB has been relatively stable and generally remains within a reasonable range, minimizing its impact on GRDP (BPS NTB, 2024). Second, the structure of local consumption plays a role; most household consumption in NTB is directed toward basic necessities, the demand for which tends to remain stable even when prices rise (Mankiw, 2016 in Rudiawan & Meirinaldi, 2019).

These findings are consistent with the study conducted by Munir and Nurohman

(2021), titled *"The Effect of Consumer Price Index, Inflation, and Poverty on Gross Regional Domestic Product in East Java Province,"* which concluded that inflation has an insignificant effect on GRDP. This suggests that other factors, such as government policies or market conditions, may have a stronger influence on GRDP growth in the province.

3. Effect of Investment (X_3) on GRDP in NTB

Based on the multiple linear regression results, the investment variable (X_3) has a coefficient value of 0.525411 and a significance level of 0.0000 < 0.05, indicating that domestic investment (PMDN) has a positive and significant effect on GRDP in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB).

These findings are consistent with previous studies. For example, Wardani (2014) found that PMDN had a significant negative effect on GRDP in Siak Regency, and a similar result was reported by Arifin (2024), showing that PMDN had a significant negative effect on GRDP in Central Java Province.

The observed negative yet significant effect occurs because PMDN is not the sole driver of economic growth. Sustainable growth also requires equitable utilization of human resources (HR), which can reduce unemployment and improve overall community welfare (Arifin, 2024). According to Wardani (2014), this phenomenon is also influenced by declining competitiveness and less competitive domestic products, which can reduce output and, consequently, lower GRDP levels.

4. Effect of Human Development Index (X_4) on GRDP in NTB

Based on the multiple linear regression analysis, the Human Development Index (HDI) variable (X_4) has a significance value of 0.2608 > 0.05, indicating that HDI does not have a significant effect on GRDP in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) Province.The HDI in NTB has shown positive development over recent years. In 2024, NTB's HDI reached 73.10, an increase of 1.07% compared to the previous year (BPS NTB, 2024). This improvement reflects progress in various aspects of development, including health, education, and living standards. For example, life expectancy increased to 72.25 years, expected years of schooling reached 13.98 years, and real per capita expenditure also rose. These indicators collectively reflect enhancements in the quality of life in NTB.

The regression results indicate that HDI has a positive but insignificant effect on GRDP in NTB. This suggests that while increases in HDI tend to accompany GRDP growth, their contribution is not yet strong enough to significantly influence economic growth. These findings align with Sinurat et al. (2024), who reported that although HDI is positively associated with economic growth, its impact is often insignificant because improvements in education and health do not automatically translate into immediate increases in economic output.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on the discussion of factors influencing GRDP in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) Province, it can be concluded that, simultaneously, the four independent variables—labor (X_1), inflation (X_2), investment (X_3), and Human Development Index (HDI) (X_4)—have a significant effect on GRDP, as indicated by the F-test result (F Prob. = 0.0000 < 0.05). This demonstrates that regional economic dynamics are strongly linked to these factors collectively, reflecting the interconnection between labor, macroeconomic conditions, investment, and the quality of human development in driving local economic growth.

Partially, the investment variable (X_3) has a positive and significant effect on GRDP, with a significance value below 0.05, indicating that increases in investment contribute meaningfully to the growth of NTB's GRDP. In contrast, labor (X_1), inflation (X_2), and HDI (X_4) do not have a significant effect on GRDP, as their significance values exceed 0.05, suggesting that changes in these variables do not directly influence GRDP.

Thus, in the context of this study, investment emerges as the primary factor affecting GRDP, while labor, inflation, and HDI do not provide significant contributions.

B. Suggestion

Based on the findings, it is recommended that policymakers in NTB prioritize strategies to increase investment, particularly domestic investment, to stimulate economic growth. Additionally, efforts should be made to enhance the productivity

and quality of the labor force, optimize the use of human development resources, and maintain macroeconomic stability to support sustained regional economic development.

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