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The Effect of Poverty, Labor Force and Investment on Economic Growth in the Gerbangkertosusila Region

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A B S T R A C T

This study examines the influence of poverty, labor force, and investment on economic growth in the strategic Gerbangkertosusila region, which consists of seven districts/cities in East Java Province. This study uses a quantitative approach with panel data regression analysis and the Fixed Effect Model (FEM). Secondary data were obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and the East Java Province Investment and One-Stop Service Agency. The independent variables in this study include poverty, labor force, foreign direct investment (FDI), and domestic direct investment (DDI), while the dependent variable is economic growth. The analysis results indicate that, partially, poverty, labor force, and FDI do not have a significant impact on economic growth, while DDI has a positive and significant impact. Simultaneously, all four independent variables significantly influence economic growth, with a determination coefficient of 99%.

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INTRODUCTION

Development is an effort of social change that emphasizes economic growth through structured and sustainable planning by various levels of government. Development success is not only measured by economic growth, but also community involvement through a *bottom-up* approach, so that development is in accordance with local needs (Arsyad, 2015) . Economic development aims to increase total and per capita income, improve economic structure, and create long-term income equality through institutional improvement. Regionl devlopment is an intwgral part of nstional develipment, implemented based on the princople of regionl autonmy and the utilization of local resources to improve the welfare of the community. In this context, regional econmic development aims to encourage the creation of jobs and economic growth through partnership-based resource management. It is expected that each region is able to optimize local potential to produce tangible benefits.

In theory, classical economic growth proposed by Adam Smith and David Ricardo focuses on factors such as population, capital goods, land area, natural resorces, and the application of technology as the main determinants of economic growth.

This research focuses on the Gerbangkertosusila region, a strategic area in East Java Province consisting of Surabaya City, Gresik Regency, Bangkalan, Mojokerto, Sidoarjo, Lamongan, and Mojokerto City. This area is designated as a development center through various regulations, such as PP No.47/1996 and East Java Provincial Regulation No.5/2012. The goal of the Gerbangkertosusila spatial planning is to create a globally competitive region as an integrated, orderly, and sustainable national economic and maritime growth center with due regard to environmental carrying capacity.

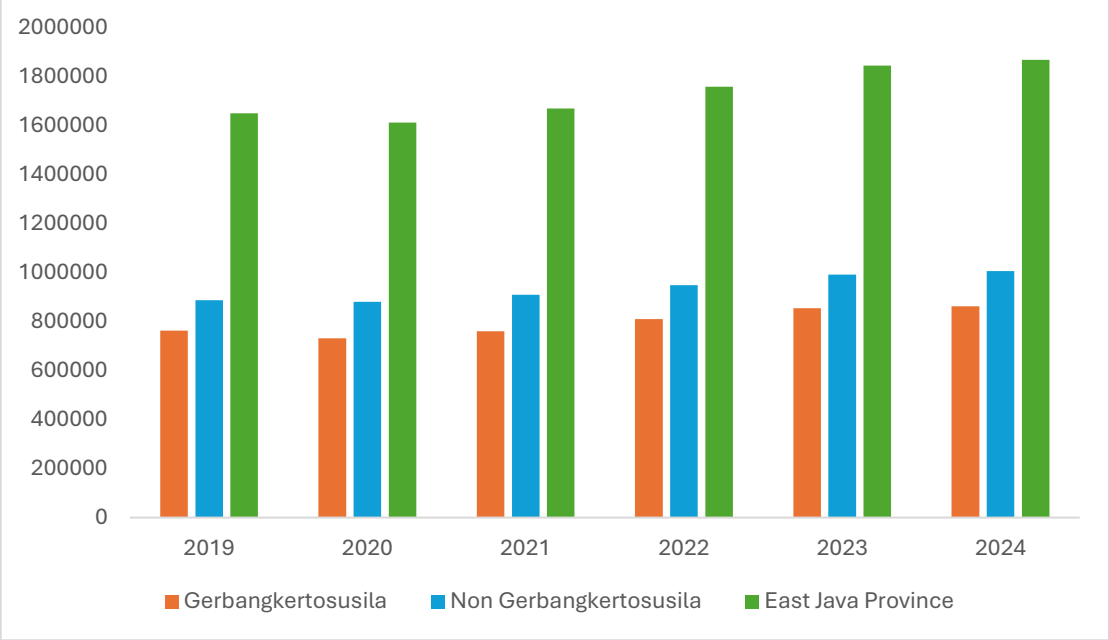

Figure 1. GRDP Data in the Gerbangkertosusila Region, Non-Gerbangkertosusila Region, and East Java Province at Constant Prices for 2019–2024 (in millions of rupiah)

Source: Central Statistics Agency 2025 (processed)

The Gerbangkertosusila region is the center of economic growth in East Java Province as well as the second largest metropolitan area in Indonesia, with its center in Surabaya. This region plays an important role as the driving force and main contributor to the province's economic development, supported by high labor force participation and investment. However, the poverty rate in several districts/cities in the region is still relatively high. Gerbangkertosusila consists of 7 regions (5 regencies and 2 cities), while the non-Gerbangkertosusila region includes 31 other regions. East Java's GRDP is dominated by Gerbangkertosusila even though it is outnumbered by the region, indicating the magnitude of its economic contribution. To encourage equitable development, synergy between regions and optimization of local potential in each region are needed, with GRDP as one indicator of success.

Poverty is a condition of low living standards characterized by limited access to basic needs and has an impact on the health, self-esteem, and social life of individuals (Suparlan, 1995) . In the context of economic development, poverty is one of the main challenges that need to be overcome along with income inequality and unemployment (Todaro & Smith, 2003) . Economic growth is indeed an important prerequisite for poverty alleviation, but it is not enough without equitable distribution of development results (Berardi & Marzo, 2015) . In developing countries, the majority of people still live with low standards which leads to limited participation in development. High poverty has a negative impact on people's purchasing power, which in turn reduces demand for goods and services and hinders economic growth. Conversely, a reduction in poverty can boost economic activity through increased purchasing power. Therefore, training and improving job skills are important so that people have better access to work, which in turn will increase economic growth (Padang & Murtala, 2020) .

The neo-classical economic growth theory was proposed by Robert M. Solow (1970) and T.W. Swan (1956). This theory states that economic growth is influenced by three main factors, namely capital accumulation, labor force increase, and technological progress. As a development of the classical theory, the neo-classical approach emphasizes the importance of efficient resource allocation towards perfect market conditions. In this view, growth occurs due to increased availability of factors of production and technological development, assuming that the economy tends to reach full employment, and capital utilization will increase over time.

The results of the study (Dumais *et al*., 2022) explain that poverty has an insignificant effect on economic growth. While the results of research from (Prayitno & Yustie, 2020) that poverty affects economic growth.

In addition to poverty, another variable that affects economic growth is the labor force. In general, the labor force is the working-age population who work or are looking for work, and contribute to the production of goods and services (Cahyono, 2017) . People who are in school, taking care of the household, or doing other activities outside of economic activity are not included in the labor force. A person is categorized as a labor force if they work and earn income, at least for one hour continuously in one week. The number of people in the labor force who are actively working reflects the availability of jobs. The higher the

number of jobs available, the greater the total production of a region. The increase in productivity is one of the important indicators in measuring economic growth.

The neo-classical theory states that what is considered in economic growth is technological progress, technological progress can be achieved by improving the quality of human resources. With the increasing quality of human resources, the expertise possessed. With the high level of education of human resources, employment opportunities will increase.

Based on research conducted by (Basyir Al Faruq, 2024) the variable Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK) shows the results that overall it has no sinificant impact on Economic Growth. However, in contrast to the results of research from (Putriana & Aji, 2022) , namely the variable Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK) has a singificant effect on Economic Growth.

In addition, investment also affects economic growth because it is one of the main sources of funding for a country. Investment drives the economy, and low investment realization can slow the rate of economic growth (Suherman, 1991). According to Tandelilin (2017), investment is the placement of a number of funds or resources today with the aim of obtaining future profits. Meanwhile, Jogiyanto (2017) states that investment is a delay in current consumption to be used in production efficiently within a certain period of time. Sukirno in Trihantana et al. (2023) explains that investment is an investment activity that includes company expenditures to purchase production equipment, goods, and services in supporting economic activity.

As a developing country, Indonesia seeks to improve the investment climate to attract investors. One of the government's steps is to issue Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 25 Year 2007 on Investment. This regulation aims to strengthen domestic businesses, provide legal protection, and simplify the investment licensing process.

According to endogenous growth theory, investment in both physical and human capital is a key factor in driving long-term economic growth. Savings and investment serve as primary engines of growth, while technological advancement is viewed as an internal component of the economic system. In this framework, economic growth emerges from the decisions made by economic agents to invest in knowledge and innovation.

Based on the ressults of resesrch from (Hadi Kurniawan *et al*., 2021) , namely the foreign investment variale has a singficant effct on econonic groeth, and the domeatic invetment variale has no singificant effect on ecomomic growth. In contrast to the results of research (Ramadani et al., 2024) has a positive but insigificant effect on ecomomic grwth. In contrsst to the reslts of research (Billah & Wijaya, 2022) , namely investment has a positive and sngificant effect on econonic growth.

Based on the description of the problems above, there are differences between previous studies, which causes the results of these studies to be inconsistent. Therefore, the authors are interested in raising the research title "**The Effect of Poverty, Labor Force, and Investment on Economic Growth in the Gerbangkertosusila Region".**

LITERATURE REVIEW

Classical Growth Theory

In his book An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations, Adam Smith analyzed economic growth through two main factors, namely total output and population growth. Output is influenced by natural resources, human resources, and capital, while population growth is related to market size and the rate of economic growth.

Adam Smith argued that economic growth occurs simultaneously and is interrelated. Improving the performance of a sector can encourage investment, expand markets, and spur technological development, which in turn accelerates economic growth. He believed that a liberal economic system encourages efficiency, sustainable growth, and the achievement of full employment until it reaches a stationary condition. In this case, the government plays a role in providing resources and protecting the environment, while the private sector is given the space to contribute maximally (Tarigan, 2014) .

The classical growth theory was also developed by David Ricardo. He highlighted four important factors, namely population, capital goods, land area and natural resources, and technology. According to him, a continuous increase in population can lead to a surplus of labor. This theory explains that an increase in real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita will temporarily increase population, which then leads to a decrease in resources and a slowdown in economic growth. Overall, classical growth theory emphasizes the relationship between population growth, technology, and resources as the main factors affecting long-term economic growth.

Neo-classical Growth Theory

Neo-classical econonic growth theory was proposd by Robert M. Solow (1970) froom the United States and T.W. Swan (1956) from Austrlia. This theory is used to understand the growth process in developed countries and is widely applied in empirical research on the sources of economic growth. The neo-classical view states that capital accumulation, labor addition, and technological progress are the three main factors that drive sustainable economic growth. In addition, this theory also recognizes the role of international factors and sees the development process as a gradual and harmonious step.

This theory is an extension of classical economic theory, aiming to guide the economy toward perfectly competitive market conditions where optimal efficiency can be achieved. Solow highlights that economic growth is influenced not only by increases in capital and labor, but also by advancements in technology and enhancements in workforce skills.

In this theory, the ratio between capital and labor is flexible. This means that a certain output can be achieved with various combinations of capital and labor usage. If capital increases, the need for labor may decrease, and vice versa. According to Solow in (Arsyad, 2015) , economic growth depends on the availability of factors of production, assuming that the economy is at full employment and all factors of production are optimally utilized.

Endogenous Growth Theory

Endogenous growth theory is similar to the Neo-Classical (Solow-Swan) theory, but differs in assumptions and conclusions. It does not assume *diminishing marginal returns to* capital investment, but instead applies *increasing returns to scale to* the aggregate production function. In addition, it emphasizes the importance of the role of externalities in influencing the rate of return on capital investment (Arsyad, 2015) .

Economic growth in this theory is endogenous, that is, it comes from within the economic system itself. Investment in physical and human capital plays a major role in determining long-term economic growth. Savings and investment are the main drivers, while technological progress is seen as an internal part of the system. Thus, economic growth is seen as the result of the decision of economic actors to invest in knowledge.

This model emphasizes that technological progress is endogenous and comes from the process of knowledge accumulation in the economy. The concept of capital in this theory also includes *human capital*, not just limited to physical capital. The theory relies on three main elements: first, technological change derived from knowledge accumulation; second, new ideas from firms that emerge through *knowledge spillover*; and third, knowledge-based production that can drive unlimited economic growth.

METHODOLOGY

This study emplys a descriptive quantittive approsch, utiliaing numrical data that is subsequently analyzed to draw conclusions. The data uesd is of the secondary data type from the Economic Growth variable as the dependent variable, then Poverty, Labor Force and PMA and PMDN Investment as independent variables. Data sources wer obtsined from relvant agencies such as the East Java Central Bureau of Statstics and the One-Stop Service Investment Office of East Java Provnce. The analysis technique used is panel data regresion analysis using *Eviews* 13 *software*. According to (Gujarati, 2009) The panel data regression model is written in the formula:

$$Yi = \alpha it + \beta X1it + \varepsilon it$$

Explanation:

Y : Dependent variable
α : Constant coefficient
β : Regression coefficient
X : Independent variable
ε : Error

RESEARCH RESULT

Panel Data Estimation Model Selection

Chow Test

The Chow tst is used to determne whther the Common Effect Model (CEM) or the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) is more appripriate for estimsting panel data.

Table 1. Chow Test Results

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	165.925986	(6,31)	0.0000
Cross-section Chi-square	146.999055	6	0.0000

Chow Test results show thst the probbility value is 0.0000 <0.05, it can be conclided that the rght model is the Fixed Effect Model (FEM). Howver, in ths Chow Test, the Fixed Effect Model is not considred a very prcise model, so firther tsts are needed to make sure.

Hausman Test

The Hausmsn test is used to chose betwen the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) and Random Effect Model (REM) methods in estimating a goood approach to panel data.

Table 2. Hausman Test Results

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section random	413.523884	4	0.0000

The results of the Hausman Test show thst the probbility value is 0.0000 <0.05, so it can be concludwd that the right model is the Fixed Effect Model (FEM).

Based on the resulst of the Chow Test and Hausman Test, it is found thst the most apprpriate model to use is the Fixed Effect Model (FEM). Therefore, there is no need for the Lagrange Multiplier (LM) Test which is ussally uesd to chose betwwen the Random Effect Model (REM) and the Common Effect Model (CEM) as the right model.

Classical Assumption Test

Multicollinearity Test

The multicllinearity test aims to test the regresion model for corelation between independen variables. The possibilty of multicolinearity can be obsrved thriugh the tolaremce value or VIF (Variance Inflation Factor). If the VIF value is <10 or the toleramce value is> 0.10, then there is no multicolinearity.

Table 3. Multicollinearity Test Results

Variable	Coefficient Variance	Uncentered VIF	Centered VIF
C	6.17E+10	795.2445	NA
X1	1.02E+08	4.787466	1.246319
X2	12303005	769.5063	1.063075
X3	1263858.	1.343892	1.058015
X4	1704567.	2.019963	1.295873

Based on the test results, it can be seen that the multicollinearity test shows the VIF value of X1, 1.246319; VIF X2 1.063075; VIF X3 1.058015; and VIF X4 1.295873. The VIF value betweeM independen variables <10, it can be concluded that there are no multicollinearity symptons.

Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticty test aims to determine whether there are differences in residual variances between observations in the regression model.

Table 4. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	36314.16	36651.16	0.990805	0.3295
X1	-974.9050	2941.517	-0.331429	0.7426
X2	-448.9040	495.3977	-0.906149	0.3718
X3	-96.11174	166.3109	-0.577904	0.5675
X4	430.3487	294.3062	1.462248	0.1537

Based on the results of the heteroscedasticity test, the probability value of each independent variable is obtained, namely the variable Poverty (KM) 0.7426; Labor Force (AK) 0.3718; Foreign Investment 0.5675; and Domestic Investment 0.1537, all independent variables have a probability value> 0.05. So it can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity.

Hypothesis Test

Test t

t test is used to test effect of esh independen variable on the dependen variabe. In this study, the singificance value is α = 5% or 0.05, with the test criteria if the calculated T value> T table, then H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted. This meaans that the independenm variable partially affects the dependent variable, and vice versa.

Table 5. Results of the t-test

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	81049.13	68234.08	1.187810	0.2439
X1	-3032.549	5476.272	-0.553762	0.5837
X2	387.6037	922.2902	0.420262	0.6772
X3	293.5748	309.6239	0.948166	0.3504
X4	1707.355	547.9147	3.116096	0.0039

Based on the results of the t-test results obtained, the calculation of the t-table value (α/2 = 0.025; n-k-1) where n (many observations) and k (many independent variables). Then the t-table value is 2.02619 and the results of the analysis are as follows:

Poverty (X1)

The regression results show that the t value is -0.0553762 < t table 2.02619 with a probability value of Poverty 0.5837 > 0.05. This means that Poverty hass a negative and insignificant effeect on Economic Growth.

1. Labor Force (X2)
   The regression results show that the t value is 0.420262 < t table 2.02619 with a probability value of Labor Force 0.6772 > 0.05. This means that the Labor Force haas a positie and insignficant effect on Econoic Growth.
2. Foreign Investment (X3)
   The regression results show that the t value is 0.948166 < t table 2.02619 with a probability value of Foreign Investment 0.3504 > 0.05. This means that Foreign Direct Invstment has a positibe and insignficant effeect on Econonic Growth.
3. Domestic Investment (X4)
   The regression results show that the t value is 3.116096 > t table 2.02619 with a PMDN probability vaalue of 0.3504 > 0.05. This meanss that PMDN has a possitive and significsnt effect on Economic Growth.

Test f

The f test is used to test the effect of the independetn variab on the dependent varible togwther. In this stdy, the singificance value is α = 5% or 0.05, with the test criteria if the value of F count> F table, then H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted. This means that theindependent variable simultanously affects the depndent variable, and vice versa.

Table 6. f Test Results

F-statistic	666.7353
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000

Based on the results of the f test, it shows that the calculated f value is 666.7353 with a significance level of 0.000000. The value of f table from the

calculation of df1 (K) = 4 and df 2 (n-k) = 38. Where k (many variables) and n (many observations). Then the f table value is 2.62. from these calculations, the calculated f value is 666.7353> f table 2.62. then H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted. This means that simultaneously the independent variables in the Gerbangkertosusila Region.

Coefficient of Determination R²

The coefficient of determinstion is used to messure the extent to which independnt varisbles can explain their influence on dependent variables. If the coefficient of determination (R^2) value is low, then the influwnce of independent variables ondependent variables is also low, and vice versa.

Table 7. Determination Coefficient Test Results R^2

R-squared	0.995372
Adjusted R-squared	0.993879

The results of the Coefficient of Determination (R^2) or R-squared show a value of 0.995372 or equal to 99%. This means that the poverty, labor force and investment variables simultaneously affect the economic growth variable by 99%, while the remaining 1% is influenced by other variables or factors not examined.

DISCUSSION

The Effect of Poverty on Economic Growth

Poverty has a negative and insignificant effect on Economic Growth. Economic growth Although the direction of the relationship shows a negative influence, meaning that the higher the poverty, the economic growth tends to decrease. This condition can occur because the poor have low purchasing power and productivity, so they do not contribute optimally to economic activity. In addition, limited access to education and health slows down adaptation to technology and innovation. This finding is in line with research (Dumais et al., 2022) , but differs from (Prayitno & Yustie, 2020) . Thus, the results of this study do not support the hypothesis that poverty affects economic growth in Gerbangkertosusila region.

Effect of Labor Force on Economic Growth

The Labor Force has a positive and insignificant effect on Economic Growth. Although the number of working-age people is increasing, not all are absorbed into productive economic activities. This condition shows that a large labor force does not guarantee an increase in economic growth if it is not matched by adequate productivity. This can be caused by a mismatch of skills with industry needs, so that many workers are absorbed in the informal sector or even unemployed.

According to neo-classical growth theory, economic growth is more influenced by the quality of labor and technological efficiency than the quantity

of labor alone. The results of this study support this view, that productivity is more important than the quantity of labor.

This finding is in line with research (Basyir Al Faruq, 2024) which states that TPAK has no significant effect on economic growth. However, in contrast to (Putriana & Aji, 2022) which found a significant effect. Thus, these results do not support the hypothesis that the labor force affects economic growth in the Gerbangkertosusila region.

The Effect of of Foreign Investment on Economic Growth

Poverty has a positive direction and has no significant effect on Economic Growth. This means that partially Foreign Direct Investment has not made a real contribution to economic growth in the region. This condition shows that incoming foreign investment has not been fully integrated with the local economic sector. Many foreign companies operate on a limited basis and do not have a broad impact on domestic labor or local economic actors in the vicinity. According to endogenous growth theory, investment will drive economic growth if accompanied by increased productivity, technology, innovation, and the quality of human resources. Without these contributions, the impact of investment on growth will be minimal.

This research is in line with (Ramadani et al., 2024) which found that foreign investment has a positive but insignificant effect on economic growth. However, this result is different from (Hadi Kurniawan et al., 2021) which states that there is a significant effect. Therefore, these findings do not support the hypothesis that Foreign Direct Investment affects economic growth in the Gerbangkertosusila region.

The Effect of Domestic Investment on Economic Growth

This shows that Domestic investment partially has a significant effect on economic growth in the Gerbangkertosusila region. Domestic investment plays a real role in encouraging economic growth. Domestic investment is generally focused on sectors directly related to community economic activities such as trade, services, MSMEs, and infrastructure. This encourages the creation of jobs, increased income, and purchasing power which ultimately strengthens economic growth evenly. In addition, domestic investors better understand local conditions so that investments are more targeted and sustainable.

The results of this study are in line with (Billah & Wijaya, 2022) which found that PMDN has a positive and significant effect on economic growth. However, it is different from (Hadi Kurniawan et al., 2021) which states that there is no significant effect. Thus, the results of this study support the hypothesis that FDI affects economic growth in the Gerbangkertosusila region.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the analysis, it was found that the poverty variable had a negative but insignificant effect on economic growth in the Gerbangkertosusila region. This indicates that although poverty has the potential to hamper economic activity through low purchasing power and productivity among the population, this effect is not yet statistically significant in this model.

The labor force variable also shows a positive but insignificant effect, indicating that although the working-age population is high, it has not been matched by optimal labor absorption, partly due to a mismatch between skills and labor market needs.

Foreign Direct Investment has a positive but insignificant impact on economic growth, possibly because foreign investment has not yet been fully integrated into the local sector, as well as the lack of technology transfer and training for domestic labor. In contrast, Domestic Investment shows a positive and significant impact on economic growth, as it is more focused on productive sectors such as SMEs, trade, services, and infrastructure, thereby creating jobs and increasing community income. Simultaneously, the four variables studied—poverty, labor force, FDI, and DDI—significantly influence economic growth in the Gerbangkertosusila region, as indicated by the coefficient of determination (R^2) value of 0.995. This means that 99% of the variation in economic growth can be explained by the combination of these four variables.

It is recommended that the local government of the Gerbangkertosusila region focus more on poverty alleviation through community empowerment programs and improved access to education and health care. Labor force optimization also needs to be carried out by improving the quality of human resources through training and aligning skills with industry needs. For foreign investment, there is a need to encourage greater integration with the local economy through technology transfer and workforce training. Meanwhile, since domestic investment has proven to be significant for economic growth, policy support is needed to foster a conducive business climate, particularly for SMEs and other productive sectors. Additionally, inter-regional policy coordination in this area is necessary to ensure economic growth occurs evenly and sustainably.

ADVANCED RESEARCH

Further research is recommended to analyze the role of moderating variables such as human resource quality, for example, the Human Development Index and infrastructure, in strengthening the influence of investment and labor force on economic growth. This is important because previous results show that not all variables have a significant partial effect. By using a moderated regression analysis (MRA) approach, future research can provide a more comprehensive picture of how structural readiness and local capacity can optimize the contribution of investment and labor force to economic development in the Gerbangkertosusila region

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