



THE EFFECT OF GRDP OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR AND EDUCATION LEVEL ON THE ECONOMIC WELFARE OF THE COMMUNITY OF GUNUNGKIDUL REGENCY (Case Study Year 2014- 2024)

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Abstract

Poverty and economic welfare of the community are still strategic issues in Gunungkidul Regency. This study aims to analyze the influence of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of the agricultural sector and education level on the economic welfare of the community as measured by per capita expenditure. Using 2014–2024 time series data from the Central Statistics Agency and multiple linear regression methods, the results of the study show that partially GRDP of the agricultural sector has a positive and significant effect on per capita expenditure, while education level (Average Length of Schooling) does not have a significant effect. Simultaneously, both variables have a positive and significant effect. This finding emphasizes the importance of strengthening the agricultural sector as a priority in improving community welfare, while education development needs to be directed to be more in line with the needs of the labor market and regional economic potential.

Keywords: GRDP of the Agricultural Sector, Education Level, Community Economic Welfare.

BACKGROUND

Poverty is a fundamental problem that remains a major focus in various regions, given its closely related impact on the level of community welfare (Faisal et al., 2023). In general, community economic welfare reflects the ability of individuals and households to meet basic needs and improve their quality of life. This dimension includes the fulfillment of food, clothing, shelter, education, health, and access to productive economic opportunities (Mulia & Putri, 2022; Wilar et al., 2021). Economic welfare is measured not only by income levels but also by income stability, purchasing power, environmental quality, and a sense of security in the face of economic risks.

One important indicator in measuring economic welfare is per capita expenditure, which reflects the community's purchasing power for various goods and services needed for a decent life (Lina & Wati, 2023). Furthermore, Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) per capita and education level are also key variables contributing to improved welfare. Increasing per capita GRDP is expected to drive inclusive economic growth,



while better education will improve the quality of human resources and community productivity (Manalu et al., 2023; Fadhli & Fatimah, 2021).

Gunungkidul Regency is one of the regions with significant economic potential in the agricultural sector, with this sector's contribution to the total regional GRDP reaching 18.5% in 2024 (BPS Gunungkidul, 2024). However, despite the dominant role of the agricultural sector, the level of economic welfare of the people of Gunungkidul Regency remains relatively low. This is reflected in per capita expenditure data, which shows that the average per capita expenditure of Gunungkidul Regency residents is IDR 10,630,000.00 per person per year, or approximately IDR 885,833.00 per person per month, the lowest in the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province (BPS Yogyakarta Province, 2024). This low purchasing power is exacerbated by challenges facing the agricultural sector, such as difficulties in marketing crops, the negative impacts of climate change, and the imbalance between agricultural product prices and high production costs (Kurniawan & Arisurya, 2020; Kardianto, 2021).

On the other hand, the education level of the people of Gunungkidul Regency, as measured by the Average Years of Schooling (RLS), also shows low achievement, at only 7 years, equivalent to junior high school. This figure is the lowest among regencies/cities in the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province (BPS DIY Province, 2024). This low level of education results in limitations in skills acquisition and the ability to adapt to technological developments, thus impacting productivity and employment opportunities (Qoyum et al., 2024; Eha, 2024).

Based on these conditions, this study aims to analyze the influence of the agricultural sector's GRDP and education levels on the economic welfare of the people of Gunungkidul Regency. The findings of this study are expected to contribute as consideration for local governments in formulating economic development strategies that are more inclusive, sustainable, and oriented towards improving community welfare.

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Theoretical Review

a. Community Economic Welfare

Low levels of public welfare are a challenge frequently faced by many developing countries, reflected in high levels of inequality, disparities, and poverty (Tsabit, 2019; Suardi, 2021). Welfare reflects a society's quality of life, namely a condition in which basic needs, both material and spiritual, are adequately met (Beni, 2021; Darmawan, 2020). However, various economic and political factors often hinder the achievement of optimal welfare (Riyanto & Kovalenko, 2023).

The concept of economic welfare focuses on the efficient allocation of resources and the equitable distribution of income, both of which are key elements in improving the quality of life (Hasanah,



2019). The dimensions of welfare and human development encompass three main aspects: health, education, and purchasing power. These three aspects are measured by life expectancy, expected and average years of schooling, and per capita expenditure (Rahayu et al., 2023).

Per capita expenditure is an indicator that reflects the level of purchasing power and consumption capacity of the community. The average consumption expenditure incurred by all household members, when calculated per capita, provides a clear picture of economic well-being. Increased per capita expenditure indicates a community's ability to meet the needs of a better life (Astuti & Wijaya, 2024; BPS Gunungkidul, 2023). In addition to per capita expenditure, economic well-being is also measured through other indicators such as economic growth, GDP per capita, the Gini index, poverty rate, and crime rate (Mulia & Saputra, 2020).

Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) per capita serves as a primary indicator in evaluating a region's level of economic well-being, as it reflects the total value added generated by various economic activities (Permatasari & Kristiyanti, 2023). Furthermore, community education is a crucial determinant of well-being, given its influence on skills development, productivity, and improved employment opportunities (Fahreza & Pratama, 2024).

b. Gross Regional Domestic Product of the Agricultural Sector

Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) is the gross value added of goods and services produced by various production sectors in a region during a specific period (Basri & Putra, 2021). GRDP is compiled using a production, expenditure, and income approach and is presented at current and constant prices. GRDP at current prices is used to observe changes in economic structure, while GRDP at constant prices measures economic growth over time (Juniarsih et al., 2021).

As a macroeconomic indicator, GRDP provides an overview of a region's level of economic growth and social welfare (Junrillah et al., 2021). An increase in GRDP indicates positive economic development and reflects a region's ability to manage its natural resources and factors of production (Kevin et al., 2022; Putri, 2020). According to Todaro & Smith (2008) in Hasibuan (2022), GRDP growth is the primary benchmark for local governments in evaluating economic development achievements.

In Gunungkidul Regency, the agricultural sector dominates GRDP, contributing approximately 24% of the total GRDP (Kuswantoro & Pramono, 2020). This sector dominance indicates that the majority of local residents earn their living as farmers. The agricultural sector, as in many developing countries, plays a strategic role as a driver of economic growth (Awokuse et al., 2015).

in Widada et al., 2020). Therefore, the agricultural sector's contribution to GRDP significantly impacts the economic well-being of the people of Gunungkidul Regency.

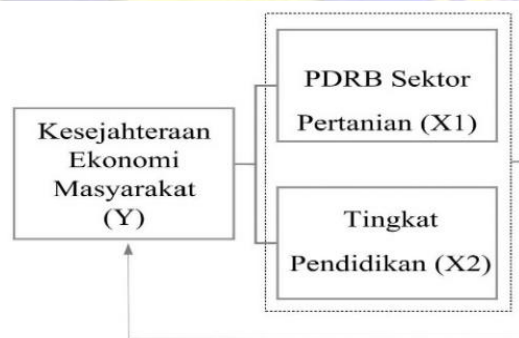
c. Level Of Education

Education is a key pillar in improving the quality of human resources (HR), which forms the foundation for sustainable economic and social development (Wahyudi et al., 2022; Todaro & Smith, 2011 in Salsabil & Rianti, 2023). Through education, individuals acquire the knowledge, skills, and competencies needed to face global competition and dynamic labor market changes (Fadilah, 2019; Fajar & Mulyanti, 2019). Quality education also drives technological innovation and strengthens economic productivity (Thahir, 2021).

A community's education level directly impacts labor productivity, income levels, and the ability to adapt to technological advances (Fadhli & Fahimah, 2021; Nugraheni & Sudarwati, 2021). Developed countries have consistently demonstrated that investment in education can increase economic competitiveness and strengthen the performance of companies and industrial sectors (Sedyati, 2022; Rahmah & Juliannisa, 2022). In this context, education serves not only as a means of obtaining employment but also as a tool to improve people's quality of life.

The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) uses the Average Years of Schooling (RLS) and Expected Years of Schooling (HLS) as indicators to measure the education level of a region (Mauludin & Dewi, 2020). The higher the RLS and HLS figures, the better the quality of education in a region. A better level of education allows people easier access to modern technology and economic opportunities, thus contributing to increased productivity, welfare, and regional competitiveness (Prakoso, 2021; Iskandar & Jayanto, 2022).

2. Framework of Thinking and Hypothesis



Picture 1. Framework Of Thingking



From the framework of thought above, the following hypothesis can be formulated:

1. H₀: There is no significant influence between the GRDP of the agricultural sector on the economic welfare of the people of Gunungkidul Regency partially.

Ha: There is a significant influence between the GRDP of the agricultural sector on the economic welfare of the people of Gunungkidul Regency partially.

2. H₀: There is no significant influence between the level of education and the economic welfare of the people of Gunungkidul Regency partially.

Ha: There is a significant influence between the level of education and the economic welfare of the people of Gunungkidul Regency partially.

3. H₀: There is no significant influence between the GRDP of the agricultural sector and the level of education on the economic welfare of the people of Gunungkidul Regency simultaneously.

Ha: There is a significant influence between the GRDP of the agricultural sector and the level of education on the economic welfare of the people of Gunungkidul Regency simultaneously.

METHOD

1. Type and Research Data

This study uses quantitative research conducted in Gunungkidul Regency, Yogyakarta Special Region Province, with data used for 2014-2024. This study uses secondary data in the form of time series (time series form sourced from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Gunungkidul Regency and the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Yogyakarta Special Region Province.

2. Data Analysis Method

a. Classical Assumption Test

- 1) The Normality Test used to check whether the residuals of the regression model are normally distributed, is carried out using Shapiro-Wilk/Kolmogorov-Smirnov ($p > 0.05$) or P-P Plot (residual points follow the diagonal line).
- 2) Multicollinearity test is used to test for correlation between independent variables. Multicollinearity does not occur if tolerance > 0.10 and VIF < 10 .
- 3) Heteroscedasticity test is used to ensure constant residual variance across observations. Tested using the Glejser, White, and Spearman

methods. Heteroscedasticity does not occur if the p-value > 0.05 (Glejser) or the calculated chi-square < the table chi-square (White).

- 4) Autocorrelation test is used to check whether the residuals are correlated with each other, which is important for model validity. Detection Methods: Run test and Durbin-Watson. The DW criterion between d_l and d_u indicates no positive/negative autocorrelation.

b. Multiple Linear Regression

A statistical method for analyzing the relationship between one dependent variable and two or more independent variables. Regression model:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \varepsilon$$

Y = Per Capita Expenditure, X_1 = GRDP of the agricultural sector, X_2 = Average Length of Schooling.

c. Statistical Test

1) T Test (Parcial)

Measures the influence of each independent variable on the dependent variable. Results are significant if $t_{count} > t_{table}$.

2) F Test (Simultan)

Measures the influence of independent variables together on the dependent variable. Significant if $f_{count} > f_{table}$.

3) Coefficient of Determination Test (R^2)

Assesses how well the independent variables explain the dependent variable. R^2 values range from 0-1, with higher values indicating a better model.

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

1. Normality Test

The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test shows an Asymp. Sig. of 0.200 (> 0.05), indicating a normally distributed residual. Furthermore, the histogram is bell-shaped, and the P-plot shows points approaching the diagonal line, confirming that the data is normally distributed.

2. Multicollinearity Test

The Tolerance value = 0.163 (> 0.10) and VIF = 6.149 (< 10) were obtained from the test results for the two independent variables, which indicates that there is no multicollinearity in this model.

3. Heteroscedasticity Test

The Glejser test shows a Sig. value for GRDP = 0.816 and RLS = 0.526 (> 0.05) which indicates the absence of heteroscedasticity in this model.

4. Autocorrelation Test

The Durbin-Watson (DW) value is 1.556. According to Nachrowi & Usman (DW between -2 and +2), and according to Imam Ghozali's criteria ($0.758 < 1.556 < 1.604$) which means that there is no autocorrelation.

5. Multiple Linear Regression

Based on the test results, the regression model obtained is:

$$Y = -2582,81 + 2,536X_1 + 684,198X_2$$

This means that the agricultural sector GRDP (X_1) has a positive effect: every 1 unit increase in GRDP increases Per Capita Expenditure by 2.536. In addition, RLS (X_2) also increases Per Capita Expenditure by 684.198, although it is not statistically significant.

6. Partial Test (t)

It is known: $n = 11$, $k = 2$, and $\alpha = 5\%$, maka:

$$t_{table} = (\alpha/2; n-k-1) = (0,5/2; 11-2-1) = (0,025; 8) = 2,306$$

Based on these results, it can be concluded that:

- a. The GRDP variable of the Agricultural Sector partially influences Per Capita Expenditure because H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. This can be seen that the calculated $t > t_{table}$ with a value of $2.717 > 2.306$. Therefore, the GRDP of the Agricultural Sector has a positive and significant influence on Per Capita Expenditure.
- b. The Average Years of Schooling (ADL) variable does not affect Per Capita Expenditure because H_a is rejected and H_0 is accepted. This can be seen that the calculated $t < t_{table}$ with a value of $1.260 < 2.306$. Therefore, the Average Years of Schooling (ADL) does not have a positive and significant effect on Per Capita Expenditure.

7. Uji Simultan (f)

It is known: $n = 11$, $k = 2$, and $\alpha = 5\%$ so:

$$F_{table} = (k; n-k) = (2; 11-2) = (2; 8) = 4,459$$

Based on the test results, it can be concluded that the calculated F value $> F_{table}$ with a value of $46,852 > 4,459$. This means that the variables of GRDP in the Agricultural Sector and Average Years of Schooling (RLS) simultaneously (together) influence Per Capita Expenditure.

8. Test of Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

Based on the test results, the R-square value was 0.902. This means that the GRDP variables in the Agricultural Sector and Average Years of Schooling (RLS) were able to explain the Per Capita Expenditure variable by 90.2%, while the remaining 9.8% was explained by other variables not included in the model.

DISCUSSION

1. The Influence of the Agricultural Sector's GRDP on the Community's Economic Welfare

Sektor pertanian di Kabupaten Gunungkidul merupakan penopang utama perekonomian masyarakat. Peningkatan PDRB sektor ini mencerminkan meningkatnya pendapatan petani dan daya beli masyarakat, sehingga berpengaruh positif terhadap kesejahteraan ekonomi.



Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa PDRB sektor pertanian berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap kesejahteraan masyarakat (t hitung $2,717 > t$ tabel $2,306$). Temuan ini mendukung penelitian Rizki Afri Mulia & Nika Saputra (2020) serta Rizki Afri Mulia & Rianda Prima Putri (2022), yang menyatakan bahwa PDRB memiliki pengaruh positif terhadap kesejahteraan masyarakat. Selain itu, Erlinda Nur Khasanah & Nusron Habibur Rohman (2024) juga menegaskan peran penting sektor pertanian dalam perekonomian Kabupaten Gunungkidul.

2. Pengaruh Tingkat Pendidikan terhadap Kesejahteraan Ekonomi Masyarakat

The agricultural sector in Gunungkidul Regency is a major pillar of the community's economy. The increase in GRDP in this sector reflects increased farmer income and community purchasing power, thus positively impacting economic welfare.

The results of this study indicate that the agricultural sector's GRDP has a positive and significant impact on community welfare (t -test $2.717 > t$ -table 2.306). This finding supports research by Rizki Afri Mulia & Nika Saputra (2020) and Rizki Afri Mulia & Rianda Prima Putri (2022), which stated that GRDP has a positive influence on community welfare. Furthermore, Erlinda Nur Khasanah & Nusron Habibur Rohman (2024) also emphasized the important role of the agricultural sector in the Gunungkidul Regency economy.

2. The Effect of Education Level on Community Economic Welfare

Education level, as measured by Average Years of Schooling (RLS), can theoretically increase employment opportunities and community income. However, in Gunungkidul Regency, research results showed that education level did not significantly impact community economic well-being (t -test $1.260 < t$ -table 2.306).

These results align with research by Muhammad Robi' Nurwahyudi (2020) and Khotim Fadhli & Dyah Ayu Noer Fahimah (2021), which found that education does not directly influence well-being. Meanwhile, research by Jufrin La Eha (2024) found different results, indicating a significant effect of education. This difference may be due to conditions in Gunungkidul, where the agricultural sector remains dominant, production processes have not fully utilized formal education, and the migration of educated workers out of the region (Restiatun et al., 2024; Nurfitriani & Hartarto, 2023; Agusta & Khoirunurrofik, 2024).

3. The Simultaneous Effect of the Agricultural Sector's GRDP and Education Level on Community Economic Welfare

Simultaneously, the agricultural sector's GRDP and education level significantly influenced the economic welfare of the Gunungkidul Regency community (F count $46.852 > F$ table 4.459). This indicates that strengthening the agricultural sector, when accompanied by improvements in human resource quality, can have a greater impact on community welfare. This finding aligns with various previous studies



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highlighting the important role of the regional economy and human resource quality in improving community welfare. Therefore, future efforts need to be directed at increasing agricultural productivity supported by competent human resources tailored to regional needs.

CONCLUSION

1. The agricultural sector's GRDP has a positive and significant partial impact on the welfare of the Gunungkidul Regency community. The higher the agricultural sector's GRDP, the more prosperous the community, considering that the majority of the population works in this sector and the vast agricultural land is the mainstay of the regional economy.
2. Education level, as measured by the Average Years of Schooling (ALS), does not significantly impact community welfare partially. This is influenced by the dominance of the traditional agricultural sector, which has not fully utilized formal education, a conservative consumption culture, and the migration of educated workers out of the region.
3. Simultaneously, the agricultural sector's GRDP and education levels have a positive and significant impact on community welfare. Improving the quality of human resources can support agricultural sector productivity, thus complementing each other in boosting the economic welfare of the Gunungkidul Regency community.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of this study, the author suggests the following:

1. The government needs to support agricultural innovation on marginal land, such as the development of organic farming and hydroponic systems, considering that Gunungkidul Regency has a lot of karst land that is difficult to cultivate.
2. The Gunungkidul Regency Government needs to expand the construction of reservoirs or dams to support water needs for the agricultural sector which can increase agricultural productivity considering that Gunungkidul Regency often faces problems related to water availability, especially during the dry season.
3. The government needs to integrate education with local potential, such as training in agribusiness skills and appropriate technology tailored to the needs of Gunungkidul farmers.
4. Gunungkidul is part of the UNESCO-recognized Gunung Sewu Geopark. This potential can be utilized to develop agrotourism, such as garden tours, farming training, or local product bazaars that connect the agricultural sector with tourism.



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5. Future researchers are expected to conduct research by focusing on topics in the agricultural sector and their findings can increase agricultural productivity in Gunungkidul Regency.

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