

Research Article

Gross Regional Domestic Product, Population and Employment Opportunities in Central Kalimantan

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Abstract. This study aims to analyze the influence of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) and population on employment opportunities in Central Kalimantan Province. The research data covers the period 2011–2025 using *the EVIEWS 12 software* as an analysis tool. The independent variables studied are GDP and population, while the dependent variable is employment opportunities. The results of the analysis show that GDP does not have a significant influence on employment opportunities, while the number of population has a significant effect on increasing employment opportunities in Central Kalimantan. The classical assumption test indicates that the research data meets the requirements of normality and is free from heteroscedasticity and multicollinearity, although autocorrelation is found. These findings confirm that the dynamics of job opportunities are more influenced by demographic factors than regional economic growth. Thus, regional development policies need to focus on managing the population and improving the quality of the workforce in order to be able to absorb employment opportunities optimally. This research contributes to the formulation of regional economic development strategies that are oriented towards a balance between economic growth and population dynamics.

Keywords: Classical Assumptions; Employment Opportunities; GRDP; Multiple Regression; Population Size.

1. Introduction

Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) represents the net value of goods and services produced by various economic activities within a region over a specific period (Sasana, 2006). GRDP reflects a region's capacity to manage its natural resources; consequently, the magnitude of GRDP generated by each region depends heavily on its natural resource potential and factors of production. Limitations in the availability of these factors cause GRDP figures to vary across regions. Additionally, GRDP can be calculated by dividing the GRDP at constant prices by the region's total population (Pratama, 2020).

One factor that can influence labor absorption is the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP). GRDP represents the value added of goods and services produced by various production units or sectors within a region over a specific period. GRDP can affect the number of employed individuals; the underlying assumption is that an increase in GRDP signifies a rise in the value added of output or sales across all economic units in a region. Higher output or sales volumes encourage companies to increase their demand for labor, enabling them to boost production to meet the rising sales (Feriyanto, 2014: 43) (Ali, 2020).

A growing population expands the workforce, enabling a region to increase production. However, if population growth is not matched by improvements in workforce quality and the availability of job opportunities, economic growth may fail to translate into improved public welfare. This imbalance between the labor force and available jobs leads to unemployment. Rising unemployment places a burden on the regional economy and diminishes community well-being (Hadi, 2009) (Vitara, 2025).

Economic development is fundamentally aimed at enhancing public welfare through the creation of extensive and sustainable employment opportunities. Employment opportunities serve as a key indicator of development success, as they directly reflect the economy's capacity

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to absorb the available workforce. In economic development theory, industrial sector growth, increased investment, and population growth are closely linked to labor market dynamics. When these three factors evolve in balance, labor absorption improves, thereby curbing unemployment. Conversely, if population growth outpaces the expansion of job opportunities, a gap emerges between the number of job seekers and available positions, ultimately driving up unemployment (Kurniawan, 2026).

A rising population, accompanied by a growing labor force, will lead to increased unemployment unless balanced by the availability of job opportunities (Simanjuntak, Payaman J., 2011). Ample employment opportunities can maximize the utilization of job seekers and boost national income; conversely, if a large number of job seekers cannot be absorbed into the workforce, unemployment arises. These opportunities can accommodate the entire workforce provided that the available jobs are sufficient or commensurate with the size of the existing labor force. Employment sectors refer to the fields of business activity or institutions where an individual works or has previously worked (BPS, 2016) (Agnesia, 2023).

In Central Kalimantan, as shown below, the economy has experienced annual growth, and the population has also steadily increased over the years. Furthermore, the table below indicates that available job opportunities have also risen annually. This demonstrates economic development within Central Kalimantan. For further details, please refer to Table 1 below:

Table 1. Gross Regional Domestic Product, Population, and Employment In Central Kalimantan.

Year	GRDP at Constant Prices (Billion Rupiah)	Population (Thousands of people)	Job Opportunities (people)
2011	60492,9	2249,1	1079036
2012	64649,2	2283,7	1112252
2013	69411,0	2384,7	1124017
2014	73725,0	2439,9	1154489
2015	78890,9	2495,0	1214681
2016	83900,2	2550,2	1285916
2017	89544,9	2605,3	1222707
2018	94566,3	2660,2	1302363
2019	10034,3	2714,9	1318954
2020	98933,6	2670,0	1318133
2021	10248,5	2702,2	1346437
2022	109094,7	2741,1	1344475
2023	113611,5	2773,8	1349875
2024	118682,3	2809,7	1402275
2025	124378,8	2845,0	1417683

Source: bps.go.id, Central Kalimantan in Figures 2011–2026, Central Kalimantan Statistics Indonesia.

Based on the preceding discussion, the author is interested in examining the influence of Gross Regional Domestic Product, population size, and employment opportunities in Central Kalimantan.

2. Literature Review

According to Sukirno (2006), economic growth is a quantitative measure describing the economic condition of a region in a given year by comparing it to the economic condition of the previous year. One indicator of successful development implementation that can serve as a macroeconomic benchmark is economic growth, as reflected by changes in the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of a region. GRDP represents the total value added generated by various economic activities within a region, regardless of the ownership of the factors of production—whether they belong to residents of that region or to residents of other regions (Kairupan, 2013) (Sania, 2021).

According to Arsyad (2004), the population is defined as people residing in villages, cities, and similar areas. Population size can be viewed as a factor supporting development, as population growth implies an increase in the workforce, which can boost production and expand markets. Pratama (2017) notes that Malthusian theory explains how, when the ratio between the population (or workforce) and other factors of production is balanced, population and workforce growth can raise the level of societal prosperity. However, if the population or

workforce becomes excessive relative to other factors of production, per capita production and societal prosperity will decline. This leads to rising unemployment, as population growth is not matched by a corresponding expansion of job opportunities, leaving many people without work (Wati, 2024).

According to Herlina (2016), the impact of an increasing rate of economic growth and development in a region is an increase in the demand for labor, thereby leading to greater labor absorption. However, as the population grows, the demand for employment opportunities also rises. Employment opportunities can be defined as the total number of jobs whether currently filled by workers or vacant (Saputra et al., 2021) (Hidayat, 2021).

3. Proposed Method

Research Location and Subject

The subjects of this study comprise Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), population size, and employment opportunities, with Central Kalimantan selected as the research location.

Data Types and Sources

This study employs a quantitative research approach. Quantitative research is a methodological approach that utilizes numerical data to address research questions. It emphasizes objective measurement, standardized data collection, and the use of statistical analysis to test hypotheses or explain phenomena (Waruwu, 2025). Data were obtained from the agency relevant to this study the Central Kalimantan Statistics Indonesia (BPS).

Data Collection Technique

This study employs a data collection technique based on a literature review method, involving the gathering of information from relevant books and journals. The data collected is secondary in nature, sourced from Statistics Indonesia (BPS).

Operational Definitions of Variables

Gross Regional Domestic Product (X1)

Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) is a key indicator reflecting the economic conditions and development performance of a region over a specific period. The GRDP figure used in this study is GRDP at constant prices for Central Kalimantan.

Population Size (X2)

Population size refers to the number of people residing or living in a specific geographical area over a certain period (usually one year or more, or less than one year with the intention of settling). The population figure used here is the total population by regency/city and gender in Central Kalimantan Province.

Employment Opportunities (Y)

Employment opportunities refer to the availability of jobs for the workforce seeking employment. The specific measure used here is the number of employed persons by regency/city in Central Kalimantan Province (in persons).

Data Analysis Method

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Method

The data analysis method employed in this study is Multiple Regression Analysis. Multiple regression is used to determine the influence of one variable on other variables. In this linear relationship involving more than two variables, the functional formulation is $Y = f(X_1, X_2)$, where Y represents the dependent variable, X represents the independent variables, and f represents the regression coefficients for each independent variable. The formula for multiple regression analysis is as follows:

$$Y_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1t} + \beta_2 X_{2t} + e_t$$

Where:

Y_t = Employment Opportunities

β_0 = Constant

β_1 and β_2 = Regression Coefficients

X_1 = Gross Regional Domestic Product

X_2 = Population Size

E = Disturbance Parameter

Hypothesis Testing

Partial Test (t-test)

This test aims to examine the partial influence of the independent variables—specifically Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) and population size—on the dependent variable (employment opportunities), assuming other variables remain constant. The underlying assumption is that if the probability value exceeds the significance level ($\alpha = 0.05$), the null hypothesis (H_0) is accepted, indicating that the independent variable does not have a significant influence on the dependent variable. Conversely, if the probability value is less than $\alpha = 0.05$, H_0 is rejected, meaning the independent variable exerts a significant influence on the dependent variable (Somantri, 2019) (Dewantari, 2021).

Simultaneous Test (F-test)

The F-test aims to determine whether the independent variables, taken together, influence the dependent variable. The collective influence of the independent variables on the dependent variable is assessed based on the regression coefficients at a significance level of $\alpha = 5\%$. If the calculated F-value (F-count) exceeds the F-table value, the independent variables are statistically determined to have a significant collective influence on the dependent variable. Conversely, if the calculated F-value is less than the F-table value, the independent variables do not have a significant collective influence on the dependent variable (Wijayanti et al., 2016).

Correlation Coefficient (R)

The coefficient of determination (R^2) test measures the goodness of fit or the strength of the relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable within a regression equation. The coefficient of determination indicates the extent to which the independent variables in the regression model explain the variation in the dependent variable. This coefficient is observed via the R-square (R^2) value in the Model Summary table (Rontos, 2023).

Classical Assumption Tests

Normality Test

The normality test aims to determine whether the data used are normally distributed. Ideally, data should be normally distributed or close to normal. The statistical test used to assess normality in this study is the Jarque-Bera (JB) test. Normality is determined based on the calculated Jarque-Bera (JB) probability value: if the value exceeds the significance level of $\alpha = 5\%$, the residuals are normally distributed; conversely, if the JB probability is less than 0.05, the data are not normally distributed.

Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test aims to determine whether there is a correlation between independent variables in the regression model. In this study, multicollinearity is detected using Variance Inflation Factors (VIF). Multicollinearity is present if the VIF value exceeds 10; conversely, if the VIF value is less than 10, multicollinearity is absent.

Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test aims to determine whether there is unequal variance in the residuals across observations in the regression model. If the variance remains constant across observations, the condition is known as homoscedasticity. This study employs the White test to assess heteroscedasticity; a probability value greater than 0.05 indicates the absence of heteroscedasticity issues (i.e., homoscedasticity is present).

Autocorrelation Test

To detect the presence of autocorrelation, the Breusch-Godfrey test—commonly known as the Lagrange Multiplier (LM) test—is conducted. If the probability value is less than 0.05, serial correlation exists within the regression model. However, if the probability value exceeds 0.05, there is no evidence of autocorrelation in the regression model (Mandey, 2023).

4. Results and Discussion

Table 2. Multiple Regression Output Results.

Dependent Variable: KK				
Method: Least Squares				
Date: 08/23/26 Time: 13:02				
Sample: 2011 2025				
Included observations: 14				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
PDRB	-0.177164	0.280850	-0.630816	0.5410
JP	581.5361	43.32160	13.42370	0.0000

C	-226584.0	101395.9	-2.234646	0.0471
R-squared	0.956525	Mean dependent var		1262453.
Adjusted R-squared	0.948621	S.D. dependent var		111354.8
S.E. of regression	25240.76	Akaike info criterion		23.29772
Sum squared resid	7.01E+09	Schwarz criterion		23.43466
Log likelihood	-160.0840	Hannan-Quinn criter.		23.28504
F-statistic	121.0103	Durbin-Watson stat		2.663596
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

Source: EViews 12 output results.

The regression output in the table above can be formulated into a multiple regression equation model as follows:

$$TK_t = -226584.0 - 0.177164PDRB_t + 581.5361JP_t + \mathcal{E}$$

Based on the regression equation above, the constant value is -226,584.0, meaning that if the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) and population size remain constant, the level of employment opportunities is -226,584.0%. The regression coefficient for the GRDP variable is -0.177164, indicating that for every 1 million rupiah increase in GRDP, employment opportunities decrease by 0.177164%. The regression coefficient for the population variable is 581.5361, meaning that a 1 percent increase in population results in a 581.5361% increase in the level of employment opportunities.

Hypothesis Testing

T-Test

Based on the multiple regression analysis results in Table 2, the following can be explained:

a. Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP)

Based on the regression analysis results, the probability value for the GRDP variable is 0.5410 at a significance level of $\alpha = 5\%$ (0.05). Since the GRDP probability is greater than 0.05, it can be concluded that GRDP does not have a significant effect on employment opportunities in Central Kalimantan.

b. Population Size

Based on the regression analysis results, the probability value for the Population Size variable is 0.0000 at a significance level of $\alpha = 5\%$ (0.05). Since the Population Size probability is less than 0.05, it can be concluded that Population Size has a significant effect on employment opportunities in Central Kalimantan.

c. F-Test

Based on Table 2 above, the F-statistic value is 121.0103, with an F-statistic probability of $0.000000 < \alpha = 0.05$, which means the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected. Thus, it is established that there is a significant and simultaneous effect of the GRDP and population size variables on employment opportunities in Central Kalimantan.

Determination Test (R^2)

In Table 2, the coefficient of determination (R^2) value is 0.956525 or 95.65%. This means that 95.65% of the variation in employment opportunities in Central Kalimantan can be explained by the independent variables (GRDP and population size), while the remaining 4.35% is explained by other independent variables not examined in this study.

Classical Assumption Test

Normality Test

This test aims to determine whether the disturbance variable or residual in the regression model follows a normal distribution. Based on the calculations below, a Jarque-Bera value of 0.280981 was obtained, with a probability value of 0.868932. Since the probability value of 0.868932 is greater than $\alpha = 5\%$, it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed.

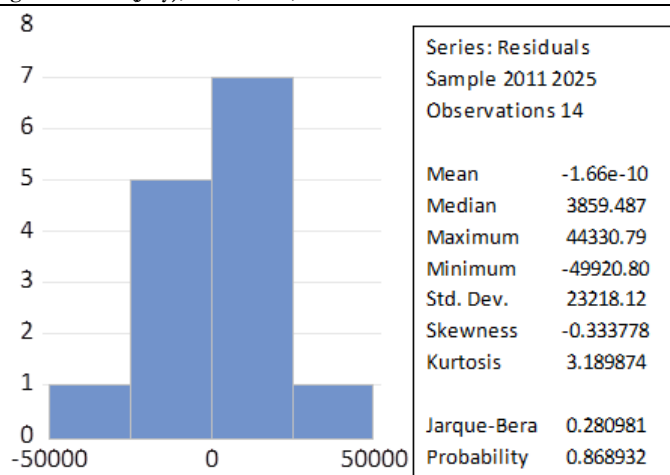


Figure 1. Normality Test Results.

Multicollinearity Test

The table below shows that the centered VIF value for the GRDP variable is 1.411625 and for the Total Population variable is 1.411625. This indicates that the VIF value for each variable is less than 10; therefore, it can be concluded that multicollinearity is not present in the regression model.

Table 3. Multicollinearity Test Results.

Variable	Coefficient Variance	Uncentered VIF	Centered VIF
PDRB	0.078876	13.93736	1.411625
JP	1876.761	277.2984	1.411625
C	1.03E+10	225.9250	NA

Source: EViews 12 output results.

Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test:

Null hypothesis: No serial correlation at up to 2 lags

F-statistic	4.063488	Prob. F(2,9)	0.0553
Obs*R-squared	6.643184	Prob. Chi-Square(2)	0.0361

Heteroskedasticity Test

A good regression model is one that is free from heteroskedasticity. If the probability value for each independent variable is greater than 0.05, then the data does not exhibit heteroskedasticity.

Based on the results in the table below, the heteroscedasticity test using the Glejser method yielded a probability value of 0.6446 (> 0.05); therefore, it can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity in the research model.

Table 4. Heteroskedasticity Test Results.

Heteroskedasticity Test: Glejser			
Null hypothesis: Homoskedasticity			
F-statistic	0.457092	Prob. F(2,11)	0.6446
Obs*R-squared	1.074229	Prob. Chi-Square(2)	0.5844
Scaled explained SS	0.958913	Prob. Chi-Square(2)	0.6191

Source: EViews 12 output results.

Autocorrelation Test

Based on the Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM test shown below, the probability value for Obs*R-squared (Prob. Chi-Square) is 0.0361, which is less than 0.05; therefore, it can be concluded that autocorrelation is present.

Table 5. Autocorrelation Test.

Source: EViews 12 output results.

Discussion**The Effect of GRDP on Employment Opportunities**

The regression analysis yielded a probability value of 0.5410, which is greater than the significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$. Consequently, the null hypothesis (H01) is accepted, indicating that the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) variable does not significantly affect the

employment opportunities variable. The GRDP regression coefficient of -0.177164 demonstrates that a 1-million-unit increase in GRDP results in a 0.177164% decrease in employment opportunities in Central Kalimantan. GRDP represents the total value added of goods and services generated by all economic activities within a region over a specific period. It serves as a primary metric for assessing economic performance, growth, and welfare levels at the regional level. One factor influencing labor absorption is GRDP, which reflects the value added of goods and services produced by various economic units or sectors in a region within a given timeframe. The size of the workforce can be influenced by GRDP; an increase in GRDP implies an increase in the value added of output or sales across economic units in the region. Significant growth in output or sales encourages companies to increase labor demand to boost production in line with rising sales (Ali et al., 2020; Mukti, 2024). The lack of a significant effect of GRDP on employment opportunities in Central Kalimantan may be attributed to the fact that the region's economic growth is driven by capital-intensive sectors and the use of automated technology, alongside a mismatch between workforce skills and industry market demands.

The Effect of Population Size on Employment Opportunities

The regression analysis yielded a probability value of 0.0000 for the population size variable, which is lower than the significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$. Consequently, Ha2 is accepted, indicating that population size has a significant effect on employment opportunities in Central Kalimantan. This is evidenced by a coefficient of 581.5361, meaning that a 1% increase in population size results in a 581.5361% increase in employment opportunities in the region. The analysis demonstrates that population growth in Central Kalimantan leads to an increased labor supply and stimulates economic growth through consumption, production, and domestic market activities, thereby encouraging businesses to create numerous new jobs.

5. Conclusions

Based on the results obtained through the multiple linear regression analysis method, the following conclusions can be drawn: 1. Individually, GRDP does not have a significant effect on employment opportunities in Central Kalimantan. 2. Individually, the total population has a significant effect on employment opportunities in Central Kalimantan. 3. Simultaneously, GRDP and total population have a significant effect on employment opportunities in Central Kalimantan. 4. Based on classical assumption tests, the data used exhibit normality, but there is no heteroscedasticity or multicollinearity; however, autocorrelation is present.

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