THE EFFECT OF HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (PKRT) AND GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (PMTB) ON ECONOMIC GROWTH (PDRB) IN EAST JAVA FOR THE PERIOD 2012 TO 2021

Miftahul Istifadah
Institut Agama Islam Negeri Kediri, Indonesia.
E-mail: miftahulistifadah52@gmail.com

Andriani
Institut Agama Islam Negeri Kediri, Indonesia.
E-mail: andriani@iainkediri.ac.id

Abstract: This research is based on two growth theories, namely the Neoclassical which says that one of the factors of economic growth is influenced by the amount of spending that interacts with each other in an area and the Harrod-Domar theory/Keynes development theory which says that the most important factor of economic growth is capital formation (investment). Knowing the value of a region's economic growth can be seen from the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP/PDRB) data. The constituent elements include Household Consumption Expenditure (HCE/PKRT) and Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF/PMTB) which represent investment value. In this case, the researcher intends to test whether the influence of the independent variables consisting of PKRT and PMTB has an effect on the dependent variable, namely economic growth (GRDP/PDRB) of East Java Province. The approach used is quantitative with the type of associative research and analyzed using multiple linear regression methods. Using secondary data, namely GRDP/PDRB at constant prices, East Java province for the period 2012 to 2021. The results of the analysis show that both simultaneously and partially, the two variables (PKRT and PMTB) have a significant and positive effect on Economic Growth (GRDP/GRDP) of East Java Province with an influence level of 99.2%. That is, this study supports the two theories mentioned above.

Keywords: Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF/PMTB), Household Consumption Expenditures (HCE/PKRT), and Economic Growth (GRDP /PDRB).

A. Introduction

Every country is developing like Indonesia for sure want economy grows in the year. Economy a country will grow If factors the economy is also growing with well, like for example development various source normal power. We call natural resources, human resources, and human capital, technology, and others, also factors outside economy for example political, social, cultural, religious, moral, and state institutions (Yunan, 2009).

Know growth economy can obtained of total income national Where element sector real combined aggregate demand (total demand aggregate) consists of level consumption, level investment, level expenditure government, also level export and import (Yuliarti, 2010). On the side expenditure, will show condition moderate economy walking, so can predict what's next do analysis macroeconomics (Ike, 2018).

Economy something area good scale national nor scale province County town can is known from one indicator namely GRDP stands for from Product Gross Regional Domestic from period One to period next, as form interpretation achievements on performance finance from policy applicable area (Athaillah, 2013). In analysis macroeconomics Padli, et al mentioned, Sukirno put forward that GDP calculation from side expenditure that is share output production goods and services in something economy consists of four elements, ie form consumption or household use, capital formation or investment, expenditure government, and the difference export import (Padli, 2017).

A Theory of Growth economy ie theory Neoclassical by Robert M. Solow who mentions that in various existing market mechanisms, government should Know too intervention for influence the market. According to theory These are the influencing factors growth economy is

growth population, total capital, civilization technology, and interaction between level expenditure (Robinson, 2014). It means that that became factor happen growth economy according to theory This is level expenditure Where the expenditure in question is Expenditure Consumption by Households (PKRT), Expenditures Consumption of Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (PK-LNPRT), and Expenditures Consumption by Government (PKP) where all three including in component compiler calculation of GDP/GRDP according to expenditure. Growth Theory Economy furthermore is the Harrod-Domar Growth Theory, namely theory development from theory Keynesian macro. According to him that is the most influential from growth economy is capital formation (investment). The more many do investment so will trigger acceleration rate growth economy (Febrian, 2018). Deep investment matter This is Where is Foreign Investment (PMA) and Domestic Investment (PMDN). both of them there is in Gross Fixed Capital Formation (PMTB), so PTB is represent mark investment.

A number of study has proven, author convey in form table as following :

Table 1. Information Study Previous

No	Researcher Name	*Independent Variable*	*Dependent Variable*	Results	
				Simultaneous	*Partial* (influential)
1	Padli, Hailuddin, and Wahyunadi	Expenditure consumption House ladder ,	Growth Economy	√	expenditure government

No.					
	(Febrian, 2018)	investment private sector , and expenditure government			
2.	Indigo Fasmida (FAsmida, 2017)	variable investment , consumption House stairs and expenses government	Growth Economy	√	consumption House ladder
3.	Sudirman, and M. Al Hudori (Sudirman, 2018)	consumption House ladder and investment	Growth Economy	√ (95%)	-

From third results study previous the researcher _ choose use two variable that is consumption and investment with use term Expenditure Household Consumption (PKRT) and Gross Fixed Capital Formation (PMTB) or investment For test is there influence to growth economy (GRDP) in East Java Province period 2012 to 2021.

East Java Province has a total of 38 Regencies /Cities, which have potency For develop in field economy . Following Growth data table Economy East Java Province and data for each province , researcher get from East Java Province DPS publications :

Table 2. Growth Economy East Java Province ADHK 2012 to 2021

No.	Year	GRDP Based on Constant Prices 2010 According to Expenditure (Trillion Rp)	Growth rate (%)
1.	2012	1124.4	6.22
2.	2013	1192.7	5.72
3.	2014	1262.6	5.53
4.	2015	1331.3	5.16
5.	2016	1405.5	5.27
6.	2017	1482.2	5.17
7.	2018	1563.4	5.19
8.	2019	1649.8	5.23
9.	2020	1611.5	-2.37
10.	2021	1669.1	3.45

Source: BPS East Java Province (processed data)

In table 2. it is known that condition economy East Java Province relatively increase showed with increase in GDP and economy grow towards more tall. Average growth economy East Java Province in 2012 to with 2021 reaching (4.45 percent). Highest number growth economy occurred in 2012 ie of (6.22 percent), on the contrary number Lowest happened in 2020 even rate growth figure (-2.37 percent). Change This usually affected by the rise change Household consumption and regional investment in East Java Province due to occur in 2020 contraction consequence from beginning the presence of the corona virus (covid-19) in Indonesia.

Source growth East Java economy obtained from Expenditure Household Consumption (PKRT) and Investment obtained of total Foreign Direct Investment (PMA) and Domestic Investment (PMDM).

Growth Data East Java's economy grew from January to September 2021 of 3.2 % (y-on-y) (LKPM, 2021) and source Growth The highest economy that is First Expenditure Household consumption of 0.91% and second Gross Fixed Capital Formation (PMTB) or investment namely 0.31%. On the island of Java, East Java is contributor economy biggest second with contribution amounting to 25.33% (LKPM, 2021).

PKRT is role big on GRDP, according to Dadang Hardiwan a the head of East Java BPS said that role The PKRT component of East Java Province's GRDP is 59.29%, with the largest share of the PKRT component 2021 is Regency Pacitan of 76.48%, city Probolinggo amounting to 74.25%, and Regency Jombang amounted to 74.13%, while the share of the PKRT component was the smallest is Kediri City only of 16.92% and city Bojonegoro amounting to 38.04%. Only two district / city This is the one with a PKRT share below 50%. Circumstances This Already improved since exists contraction consequence Covid-19 pandemic in 2020. The highest PKRT realization in East Java Province was Regency Probolinggo by 4.71%, Batu city by 4.52% and Regency Bondowoso amounting to 4.44%. Whereas growth smallest PKRT economy is regency Bangkalan only by 0.52% and the city of Surabaya by 0.65%. Dadang Hardiwan also stated that rate PKRT growth in East Java Province in 2021 will grow of 2.69% (Kominfo, 2022)

PMTB as interpretation investment, latest data 2021 says _ that realization Investment in East Java remains in the rankings three after West Java and DKI Jakarta with IDR 52.7 trillion (LKPM, 2021). Interpreted investment with PMTB consisting of on Foreign Investment (PMA) and Domestic Investment (PMDN). Realization East Java investment in FDI is dominated by sectors industry Food with a contribution amounting to 40.5% and the contributor the biggest is Regency Pasuruan with

contribution of 28.9%, Because of the existence of PT. Nestle Indonesia (Switzerland) made it happen investment amounting to IDR 4.1 trillion (LKPM, 2021). Whereas realization of East Java investment in PMDN is dominated by sectors Housing, Industrial and Office Areas with contribution amounting to 28.2% and contributors biggest is Surabaya city as Mother East Java city with mark contribution amounting to 73.6%. This matter Because the existence of PT. Mitrakarya Multipurpose that realizes investment amounting to IDR 1.4 trillion (LKPM, 2021).

From the explanation above, based on GDP, Consumption data House stairs and investments that show increase, signifies growth economy inner East Java province category OK, therefore researcher choose title "Influence Expenditure Household Consumption (PKRT) and Gross Fixed Capital Formation (PMTB) Against Growth Economy (GRDP) in East Java for the Period 2012 to 2021".

Growth economy is the process of occurrence increase on income per capita in a way Keep going continuously in period long time. By macroeconomics, growth economy termed as achievements economy at stage prosperity in another side can also describe will problematic economy period length that will be faced (Sadono, 212). Achievement growth economy Of course based on a number of factors that influence it, as expressed a number of theory, as following: (1) Growth Theory NeoClassical, by Robert M. Solow, according to him, in various existing market mechanisms, government should Know too intervention For influence the market. According to theory These are the influencing factors growth economy is growth population, total capital, civilization technology, and interaction between level expenditure (Robinson, 2018). (2) Harrod-Domar Growth Theory, viz theory development from theory

Keynesian macro. According to him that is the most influential from growth economy is capital formation (investment). The more many do investment so will trigger acceleration rate growth economy (Febrian, 2016).

Indicators that become reference for get information about Growth economy (economy something period certain) regional scale is GRDP or Product Gross Regional Domestic. The meaning of GDP itself is level productivity all sector business from a certain region, where required balance between the outputs of the generating process with mark items used. GRDP consists of on two: (1) Over price applies, ie interpretation from calculations that refer to prices in the period moment This on mark plus goods or service. This type used for get information related distribution and structure economy at a time area certain; (2) Over price constant, ie interpretation from calculations that refer to prices in the period certain as year reference or base. This type used for get information related to internal resource capabilities trigger growth economy in real terms in the year future (growth economy Where price it's not factor the determinant) (Nila, 2017).

Definition House ladder is consumer or user goods and services as well as owners factor production power work, land, capital, and entrepreneurship (BPS, 2022). And when sell factor production that, home stairs will too get reply service form wages or profit (profit material) is called with income . Fill it in expenditure It means is allocation income House ladder that is Can with spend it For goods consumption daily or used For investment. Consumption House ladder is factor most importantly remember food is primary human needs For sustainability life.

Expenditure or output from consumption end on request goods and services scale House ladder called PKRT. Household in matter This called

consumer end. Understanding House ladder Alone is a group of people or iindividuals who inhabit it something place stay Where income received they collect and own assets and liabilities and so on collective consume something goods and services, esp group food and housing (BPS, 2022).

However, consume in economy refers to activity whatever where fulfillment need with consume mark to use goods and services. (Sukarno, 2013). Or mean consumption top domestic goods or intended services is For fulfillment need like food, clothing, and other necessities included Miscellaneous service (Baginda, 2013). Households, on the other hand, are composed from everyone present stay Still in one roof, like husband, wife and children or grandparents they (John, 2002).

Following categories from factor decider level consumption House stairs namely (Pratama, 2008):

a. Economic factors House ladder the like income wealth quantity of durable assets in community (consumers), tribe interest and predictions years to come come.

b. Demographic Factors, factors This like amount population and composition population (based on age productive, education level, and area of location live (city / village).

c. 3. Non-economic factors, factors This like culture public or environment social.

By The general PMTB is acquisition capital goods include acquisition, manufacture, purchase new capital goods from domestically, as well acquisition new and used capital goods from overseas (incl repair large, transfer or exchange capital goods). Demolition capital goods include sale capital goods (incl diversion to party or perpetrator other business). Called fixed capital formation gross Because describe increase

and decrease capital goods during period time certain. Capital goods have a useful life economical more from One years and depreciated. What is meant is with "gross" is Still contain element shrinkage. Shrinkage or shrinkage capital goods (consumption capital goods) describes shrinkage capital goods used in the production process , usually during something period (BPS, 2022).

The origin of the word investment " investire" has a linguistic meaning use or use. Investment according to Fitzgeral is related activities with withdrawal of funds used in frame presenting capital goods that will worth plus or produce product only in the future . Or obey Komaruddin Ahmad that investment means placing funds with hope for these funds will give profit as objective than investment that is get profit. The word investment is also interpreted activity investment (Salim Hs and Budi Sutrisno), that a foreign / domestic investor does investment invest capital indeed with objective for obtain profit (Sudirman, 2018). Investment the such as, buying buildings, machines , materials backup, etc. Because of the investment in question here is earmarked capital investment only in the production process. But No only That, in fact, is also intended for others like build facilities and infrastructure support other.

Kamarauddin put forward there is three category investor actions, namely (1) purchasing shares, debt securities or bonds, or others ;(2) purchase capital commodities ; (3) the distribution of funds used in the production process For get profit in Century upcoming .

From the definitions the researcher take conclusion that is the essence of investment is spend money on procurement factor capital goods production, or buy shares on the capital market. Apart from the definition That way , investment can also be done carried out in sectors others , like sekotr services , sector trade , sector industry , sector tourism

, agriculture , mining oil earth and gas, as well as others like investment gold . Investments in general divided on two kind, ie investment foreign, where the source of funds is from financing abroad , and investment domestic , where source of funds comes from from domestic .

B. Research Methods

Researcher choose use approach quantitative, and associative as type research, that is is research causally askingcorrelation because consequence between more from or The same with two variable (Sugiyono,2012). Where is the variable Expenditure Household Consumption (PKRT) and Gross Fixed Capital Formation (PMTB) / Investment as variable independent (Independent variables X1, X2), and variables Growth East Java Economy as variable dependent (dependent variable , Y). researcher Select report data growth East Java economy as population that is in the form of secondary data provided by researchers get it from special BPS publications East Java Province , namely quarterly data I to IV, includes : (1) East Java Province GRDP period 2012 to 2021 ; (2) Expenditures Household Consumption (PKRT) period 2011 to 2021 ; and (3) Gross Fixed Capital Formation (PMTB) in East Java Province period 2012 to 2021 , with the number of data (n) was 40. The data were analyzed with method multiple linear regression with technique sampling use technique purposive sampling .

Analysis method in study this , namely :

1. Test Assumptions Classic , in the form of :
    a. Data Normality Test (tests the suitability of the data, if the sig value>0.05 means the data is normal, and vice versa) (Singgih, 2010).

b. Multicollinearity Test (tests whether a regression model of two correlated variables is good or not. It is said to be good if there is no multicollinearity, seen by the variance inflation factor (VIF) value and tolerance figure. Multicollinearity occurs if VIF>10 and tolerance figure <0.1).

c. Heteroskidasticity test (tests whether there is diversity of variance in the residuals for all observations in the regression model. The good category is that there is no heteroscedasticity, that is, if the points are spread out irregularly (no pattern).

d. Autocorrelation Test (tests whether there is a continuous relationship between certain period variables and the previous one. Where a good regression category is one that is free from autocorrelation, if the DW number <-2 b means positive, if +2<DW<-2 means there is no autocorrelation , and if DW>+2 it means there is negative autocorrelation.

2. Multiple Linear Regression Test.

Multiple linear regression equation model:

Y = a + bX +bX + e
Dimana,   Y = Pertumbuhan Ekonomi (PDRB)
               bb = koefisien regresi masing-masing variabel
               X = Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga (PKRT)
               X = Penanaman Modal Tetap Bruto (PMTB)
               E = *Error term (residual/* variabel pengganggu)

3. Hypothesis Testing.

a. Partial Test (t Test) (tests how big each *independent variable is* affects *the dependent variable* , as can be seen from the significance level value, if $\alpha = 5\%$, t > 0.05 then it has no effect, and vice versa. Also compare the values of t table and t calculated, if t calculated>t table, then H_0 is rejected, and vice versa).

b. Simultaneous Test (F Test) (tests whether all *independent variables* have a simultaneous influence on *the dependent variable ,* by looking at the significance level, if $\alpha = 5\%$, $t > 0.05$ then there is no influence, and vice versa. And also compare the values F table with F count, if F count > F table, then H0 is rejected, and vice versa).

4. Coefficient of Determination Test (R^2). (testing how precisely the model's ability is to explain the various *dependent variables* , if $R^2 = 1$ the regression line is formed to perfectly represent the observed data. The greater R^2, the more precise it is, and vice versa (Sugiarto, 2000).

C. Results and Discussion

Based on method research above , results _ rather than statistical tests use Statistical Product and Service Solution or SPSS _ coherent will researcher explain in chapter Where is this will answer question is there influence than Expenditure Household Consumption (PKRT) and Gross Fixed Capital Formation (PMTB) towards Product Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) in East Java Province , as follows results the explanation :

1. Test Assumptions Classic

Before analyze multiple linear regression , moreover formerly do the test as fulfillment assumptions , include normality , multicollinearity , heteroscedasticity , and autocorrelation . Following is explanation and results of each assumption

a. Normality test

Testing This use *Kolmogorov Smirnov* . If the value more of 0.05 then can It is said that the data is normally distributed . Following is SPSS results from testing normality :

Table 3. Normality Test Results

Kolmogorov Smirnov	
Sig	0.746

Table 3. written that number mark significance is 0.746 then number shows above 0.05 . It means all data used in testing has fulfil condition assumption normality .

b. Multicollinearity

Second assumption is assumption multicollinearity . When value *tolerance* > 0.05 then No happen multiculturality . Test result assumption This using SPSS presented in the table following :

Table 4. Multicollinearity Test Results

Variable	Tolerance
PKRT	0.058
PMTB	0.058

Based on Table 4. value *tolerance* from PKRT and PMTB variables are of 0.058 where mark the more big from 0.05. So that can concluded that No happen multicollinearity in the PKRT and PMTB variables .

c. Heteroscedasticity

Know happen symptom heteroscedasticity is with see pattern from *scatterplot* . If position between point No form clear pattern (scattered _ are at the top and bottom number 0 on the Y axis), then No There is symptom heteroscedasticity . *Scatterplots* presented in the picture following :

Figure 5. Heteroscedasticity Test Results
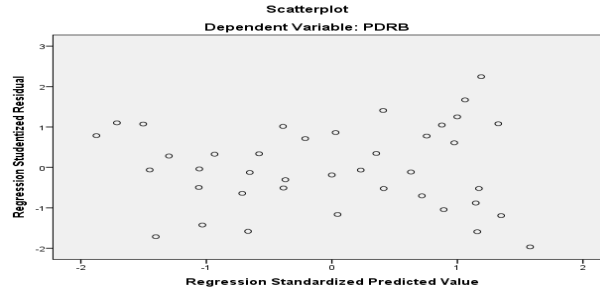
In Figure 5. you can is known that spread point No patterned . It means symptom heteroscedasticity No happen .

d. Autocorrelation

Autocorrelation is A circumstances Where mark from A variable Lots influenced from mark observation previous testing This must done when data is used is *time series* data . Knowing it with do Durbin Watson (DW) testing . If the value d<dL, then There is autocorrelation positive , if d\u003e dU value so No there is autocorrelation positive . Results are presented in table 6:

Table 6. Autocorrelation Test Results

	Durbin–Watson
d	2,303

With T (amount sample) = 10, k (count variable X) = 3, then obtained dL = 0.6972 and dU = 1.6413. The Durbin Watson value in Table 6 is 2.303 where mark the more big than dU. So that can concluded that No there is autocorrelation positive on the PKRT and PMTB variables .

2. **F Test**

Empowering students in the Pesantren environment is directed at producing ideal students, namely those who are intelligent, creative and independent as well as qualified graduates so that they are able to compete in the era of the 40th Industrial Revolution in various sectors of life. Many Pesantren alumni only prepare themselves for mastering the yellow book (not entering/continuing formal school), unable to compete to enter college with students from public/formal schools. Finally, they make do with becoming ustadz (teaching the Koran) in their village or continuing their parents' business/work, especially farming and entrepreneurship. These irresponsible Pesantren graduates cause them to be looked down upon by some in society. In this context, empowering students at the Ma'hadut Tholabah Pesantren and the Al Ishlah As Suyuthi Pesantren is carried out in two ways, namely: (1) equalizing education through providing scholarships and (2) appreciating and fostering the potential of students.

F test was performed For know is PKRT and PMTB variables respectively together affecting East Java's GRDP. As for the hypothesis from the F test is as following :

H_0 : PKRT and PMTB do not influential on East Java's GRDP

H_1 : PKRT and PMTB have an effect significant on East Java's GRDP.

With level significance 0.05, variable consumption House ladder and investment stated affects East Java's GRDP (reject H_0) if mark significance < 0.05 or mark F count > F table . The results of the F test are displayed in table 7.

Table 7. ANOVA

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig
Regression	88994089781292 608,000	2	4449704489064630 4,000	2217,948	0,000
Residual	74230360419827 4,000	37	20062259572926.3 24		
Total	89736393385490 880,000	39			

Based on Table 7, it is written that the significance value is 0.000, so it is less than 0.05, meaning that the regression model can be used to predict economic growth variables and the calculated F value = 2217.948 > F table (2.37) = 3.25 so the decision is reject H 0 and H 1 is accepted. These results can taken conclusion that PKRT and PMTB are both If together can influence growth economy (GRDP) of East Java.

3. t test

Perform a t test with Meaning know the influence of each variable on East Java's GRDP. There are 2 hypotheses in study This .

a. $H_{0(1)}$: PKRT no affect GDP

$H_{1(1)}$: PKRT affects GRDP

Decision: reject H_0 if mark significance not enough from $\alpha=0.05$ and $t_{count} > t_{table}$

b. $H_{0(2)}$ = PMTB no affect GDP

$H_{1(2)}$ = PMTB affects GRDP

Decision: reject H_0 if mark significance not enough from $\alpha=0.05$ and $t_{count} > t_{table}$

$T_{table} = (\alpha/2;$ df residual in table 7 ANOVA)

T $_{table}$ = (0.05/2; 37)

T $_{table}$ = (0.025; 37)

T $_{table}$ = 2.02269

The results of the t test are presented in Table 8. Below This :

Table 8. t test results

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
Constant	-43362096.283	6342727.808		-6,837	0,000
PKRT	1,375	,119	,722	11,578	0,000
PMTB	1,074	,239	,280	4,497	0,000

On variables consumption House stairs , obtained number mark significance namely 0.000 and t count 11.578 > t table 2.02269 then his decision is reject H 0 and H 1 is accepted . So you can concluded that PKRT affects GRDP.

In the PMTB variable , it is obtained mark significance of 0.000 and t count 4.497 > t table 2.02269 then his decision is reject H 0 and H 1 is accepted . So that can concluded that PMTB influences growth economy (GRDP).

4. **Multiple linear regression**

Based on output from SPSS, a regression model was obtained from studies study This as following :

Y = -43,362,096.283 + 1,375 X 1 + 1,074 X 2

Or it can also be written

GRDP = -43,362,096,283 + 1,375 PKRT + 1,074 PMTB

- If PKRT and PMTB are valuable constant , then GDP will experience decline amounting to Rp. 43,362,096,283

- Coefficient value the PKRT variable is 1.375 , meaning if PKRT increases amounting to Rp. 1,000,000, then GDP will be experience increase amounting to Rp. 1,373,000.

- Coefficient value the PMTB variable is 1,074 , meaning if PMTB increases amounting to Rp. 1,000,000 then PMTB will be experience increase amounting to Rp. 1,074,000

5. Coefficient Determination (KD)

KD (R square / R 2) is big influence from a number of variable X against variable Y in a study . The value of R 2 ranges between 0-1. If the R 2 value is getting towards or approaching mark number 1 then influence from variable X is increasing big . Output for R 2 in research This served in Table 9.

Table 9. Determination Test Results

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,996 a	,992	,991	4479091.37805

Based on Table 9 it is written mark R square namely 0.992. It means is that PKRT and PMTB from side simulation influence growth economy (GRDP) of 99.2%. So the rest namely 0.8% obtained than 100% deductible with 99.2% is influence from factor variable others outside _ study This .

D. Conclusion

Influence in a way simultaneous (F test) and partial (t test) have level trust of 99.2% or level significance (α = 0.05). F table value is (3.25) and F count worth (2217,948), with thereby F test criteria states that F count > F table (2217.948 > 3.25). That is , H0 is rejected and Haa is accepted at the level trust of 99.2%. These results meaning on the side simultaneous , independent variables (PKRT and PMTB) both influential significant to the dependent variable is the GRDP of East Java Province .

Influence on the side partial (t test), the PKRT variable was obtained mark significance of 0.000 and t count 11.578 > t table 2.02269, the decision is reject H 0 and H 1 is accepted . So the conclusion is obtained is that PKRT affects the GRDP of East Java Province . And the PMTB variable is obtained mark significance namely 0.000 and t count 4.497 > t table 2.02269 then his decision is reject H 0 and H 1 is accepted . In conclusion is PMTB variables influence the GRDP of East Java Province.

Overall results testing state that Good side simultaneous nor Partial second variable namely PKRT and PMTB are influential significant to growth economy (GRDP) of East Java Province with level trust of 99.2%.

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