THE STUDY OF FACTORS AFFECTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND INEQUALITY OF INCOME DISTRIBUTION BETWEEN REGIONS IN BALI PROVINCE

by Dewa Putu Sudibya Sukmaadi

THE STUDY OF FACTORS AFFECTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND INEQUALITY OF INCOME DISTRIBUTION BETWEEN REGIONS IN BALI PROVINCE

Dewa Putu Sudibya Sukmaadi

A.A.I.N. Marhaeni

Faculty of Economics and Business, Udayana University, Bali – Indonesia

dwsudibya@gmail.com

Abstract

The meaning of fair and prosperous is relative, so it is difficult to determine the quantitative limit. In developing countries, the main focus is on the complex dilemma between high economic growth or equitable income distribution. Therefore, it requires the role of the government in making policies to intervene in economic activities in the regions to overcome imbalances between regions. The purpose of this study is to analyze the effect of locally-generated revenue, education expenditure, health expenditure, investment, and infrastructure on economic growth and the inequality of income distribution between regency/cities in Bali Province. This research is quantitative research. The type of data according to the time of collection in this study is to use panel data which is a combination of time series and cross-section data. This research was conducted in the regencies/cities of Bali Province for the period of time from 2010 - 2017. The data collection methods used in this study were observation and interviews. The data analysis technique used in this research is Path analysis. Based on the results of this study, it can be concluded that locally-generated revenue, Education expenditure, government spending on health, investment, and infrastructure have a positive effect on economic growth in regency/cities in Bali Province. locally-generated revenue, Education expenditure, government spending on health, investment, infrastructure, and economic growth have a negative effect on the inequality of income distribution between regions. Economic growth partially mediates the effect of locally-generated revenue, Education expenditure, government spending on health, investment, and infrastructure on the inequality of income distribution between regency/cities in Bali Province.

Keywords: Locally-Generated Revenue, Education Expenditure, Health Expenditure, Investment, Infrastructure, Economic Growth, Inequality of income distribution between regions

Introduction

Indonesia's economic development in accordance with the mandate in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution has the ultimate goal of a just and prosperous society. This is in line with Todaro's (2000: 18) opinion which states that the highest economic growth is not the only main goal of economic development efforts, but economic development must also strive to eliminate or reduce poverty, income inequality, and the level of unemployment or attempts to create job opportunities for the population.

Poverty and inequality are at the core of development problems (Arsyad, 2010). Reducing poverty and income inequality is now a major problem in development and the main target of development policies in many countries (Todaro, 2000: 177).

Inequality between regions is an aspect that is common in every country, including poor countries, developing countries, and even developed countries, which have inequality between regions. Inequality between regions is caused because each region has differences in resources, labor, and technology (Harun and Maski, 2012). Regional economic development is a process in which local governments and communities manage resources and form a partnership pattern between local governments and the private sector to create jobs and stimulate the development of economic activity (economic growth) in the area (Arsyad, 2005). The Central Bureau of Statistics argues that to determine the economic conditions in a region in a certain period, it is shown by the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) data both at current prices and at constant prices. GRDP is defined as the amount of added value generated by all business units in an area within a certain period of time (BPS, 2015).

According to Sukirno (2015), economic growth is defined as the development of activities in the economy that causes goods and services produced in society to increase. Bali Province is an area known as a tourism destination, where the tourism sector is the backbone of economic growth in Bali Province. The development of tourism in Bali has made the structure of the Balinese economy experience a shift from primary to tertiary. This can be seen from the contribution of each sector in shaping the GRDP of Bali Province. The sector of providing accommodation and food and drink, which is the sector with the greatest linkage to tourism, provides the most dominant share for the GRDP of the Province of Bali.

Urban areas continue to experience higher economic growth because potential resources continue to move to developed regions as growth centers with higher economic growth. This condition in turn causes growth centers to experience higher accumulated growth, supported by the potential resources that have moved. If regions that have low economic growth are not able to keep up with regions with high economic growth, this can lead to inequality of income distribution between regions.

Therefore, it is very important to carry out a planned and oriented development towards reducing the inequality of income distribution between regions.

Table 1. Development of inequality in income distribution between regencies / cities in Bali Province in 2013-2017

Regency / City	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Jembrana	0,11	0,11	0,10	0,10	0,10
Tabanan	0,08	0,07	0,07	0,06	0,06
Badung	0,55	0,54	0,52	0,51	0,51
Gianyar	0,02	0,02	0,01	0,01	0,01
Klungkung	0,12	0,13	0,12	0,11	0,11
Bangli	0,47	0,47	0,47	0,46	0,46
Karangasem	0,30	0,30	0,29	0,29	0,29
Buleleng	0,08	0,07	0,06	0,06	0,06
Denpasar	0,05	0,05	0,04	0,03	0,03
Bali province	0,14	0,13	0,12	0,10	0,10

Source: Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Bali, 2018

In Table 1, it can be seen that the development of inequality in income distribution between regencies/cities in Bali Province. The greater the inequality figure indicates that the distribution of income between regions is not even. Badung, Bangli, and Karangasem regency have high inequality rates when compared to the inequality rate in Bali Province. This is a problem that needs to be resolved immediately so as not to cause widespread negative impacts.

Investment in Bali Province is very dominant in developed areas such as Denpasar City and Badung Regency. The amount of investment in this area cannot be separated from the influence of the tourism sector, which is the backbone of the economy in the area. Investors' reluctance to invest in other sectors, such as agriculture, makes it difficult for other regencies to compete with these three regions in attracting investment. Research conducted by Danawati (2013) entitled The Effect of Government Expenditures and Investment on Job Opportunities, Economic Growth, and Income Inequality in Regency / Cities in Bali Province states that investment has a positive and significant effect on economic growth in regency/cities in Bali Province. This shows an increase in investment will increase economic growth. According to

Samuelson and Nordhaus (1996), investment is needed as a supporting factor to improve the production process.

The availability of relatively better infrastructure in the Denpasar and Badung areas compared to other areas in Bali Province is also a driving force for investment in these areas (Danawati, 2013). This suggests that local government efforts to direct investment more equitably are not yet showing results. If this is allowed to continue, the existing regional income gap will widen in Bali Province. According to Sjafrizal (2012), the occurrence of inequality between regions is due to differences in resources, differences in demographic conditions, less smooth mobility of goods and services, the concentration of regional economic activities, and allocation of development funds between regions.

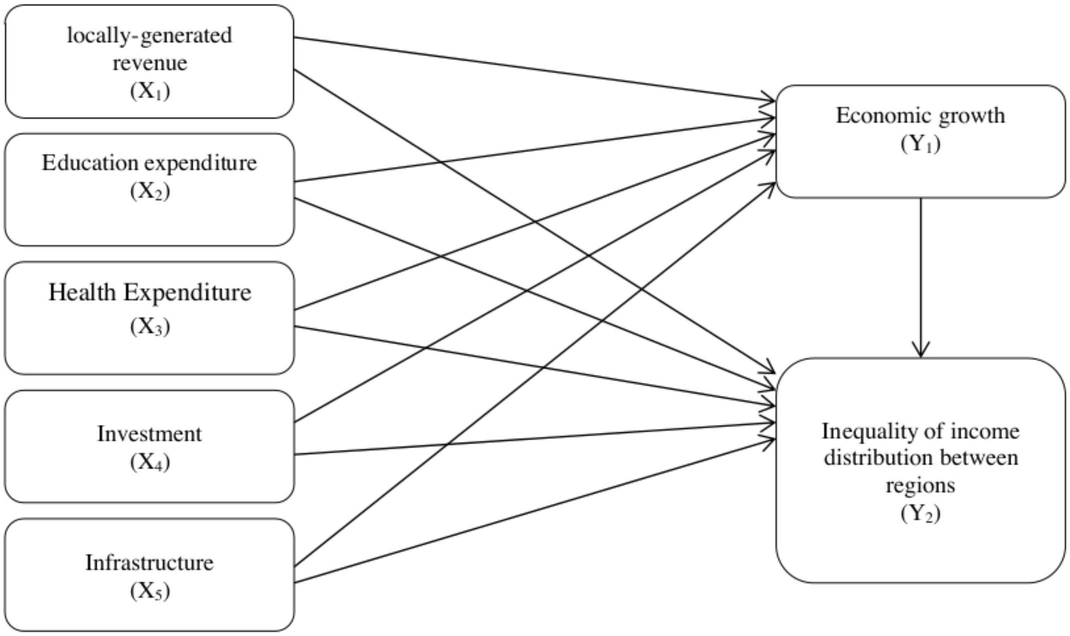
The disparity in the availability of infrastructure can lead to disparities between regions (Bappenas, 2013). Proper and appropriate infrastructure can help stimulate various economic activities through its functions that can streamline the production process and the mobility of people, goods, and services. It is hoped that the imbalance caused by the lack of smooth mobility of goods and services can be reduced by equal distribution of road infrastructure. The road density ratio has a high and low level of accessibility between regions (Bappenas, 2013). The greater the road density ratio, the greater the ease of reaching between regions connected by road infrastructure in an area, and vice versa.

An empirical study conducted by Maryaningsih et al (2014) states that the provision of basic infrastructures such as the availability of adequate road conditions both in quality and quantity is a way to achieve high and sustainable economic growth. It is hoped that the improvement in the quality and quantity of road infrastructure in underdeveloped areas will have a positive effect on economic development in these areas to spur economic growth.

Inequality in income distribution between regions occurs because of the high concentration of economic activity only in certain areas which results in differences in economic growth, regional financial capacity, investment allocation, disparities in the availability of infrastructure, as well as differences in the quality of human resources owned by regions (Tjokrowinoto, 1996; Tambunan, 2003; and Bappenas, 2013). Economic activities in the Province of Bali indicate that there is no equal distribution. Economic activities in Bali Province are mostly carried out in the southern part of Bali Island.

The problem of inequality in income distribution between regencies/cities in Bali Province needs to be resolved immediately so that the distribution of welfare of the people in Bali Province can be achieved immediately. Based on this explanation, the researcher wanted to conduct a study entitled Study of Factors Influencing Economic Growth and Inequality of Inter-Regional Income Distribution in Bali Province.

Hypothesis Formulation



Based on the main problem, the framework of the research concept and the formulation of the research hypothesis is as follows:

1) Locally-generated revenue, Education expenditure, health expenditure, investment, and infrastructure have a positive effect on economic growth in regency/cities in Bali Province.
2) Locally-generated revenue, Education expenditure, health expenditure, investment, infrastructure, and economic growth have a negative effect on the inequality of income distribution between regencies/cities in Bali Province.
3) There is an indirect effect of locally-generated revenue, Education expenditure, health expenditure, investment, and infrastructure on the inequality of income distribution between regions through the economic growth of regency/cities in Bali Province.

Research methods

This research is quantitative research, which is research-based on quantitative data where the data is presented in the form of numbers. This research design also facilitates tracking and measurement between the independent variables and the dependent variable. To achieve these objectives, the research design is in the form of explanatory research, namely research that aims to explain the relationship between the differences or the influence of one variable with another.

The type of data according to the time of collection in this study is to use panel data which is a combination of time series and cross-section data. This research was conducted in the regencies/cities of Bali Province for the time period from 2010 - 2017. The regency and cities in Bali Province were chosen as research locations because there are indications of regional imbalances in regency/cities in Bali Province. The existence of a fairly large difference between the Williamson index numbers of several regencies with the provincial Williamson index numbers indicates the problem of unequal distribution of income between regency/cities in Bali Province. The data collection methods used in this study were observation and interviews. The data analysis technique used in this research is Path analysis.

Results and Discussion

Hypothesis Testing for Locally-generated revenue, Education expenditure, Health expenditure, Investment and Infrastructure on Economic Growth

Equation one testing is carried out to see the effect of locally-generated revenue, education expenditure, health expenditure, investment, and infrastructure on direct economic growth, the results of the regression test are presented in Table 2.

Table 2 Recapitulation of the results of the regression test on the effect of locally-generated revenue, education expenditure, health expenditure, investment, and infrastructure on economic growth

	Coef	Std. Error	Std. Coef	t	Sig.
(Constant)	1.923	0,856		2,246	0,025
Locally-Generated Revenue	0,231	0,089	0,468	2,598	0,012
Education expenditure	0,715	0,297	0,527	2,410	0,019
Health Expenditure	0,700	0,208	0,695	3,373	0,001
Investment	0,628	0,047	0,080	4,851	0,000
Infrastructure	0,126	0,057	0,259	2,223	0,030
R	0,622	Std. Error of the Estimate			0, 49428
R Square	0,387	F			8,334
Adjusted R Square	0,341	Sig. F			0,000

Source: processed data, 2018

Based on Table 2 shows:

1) Locally-generated revenue variable (X1) with a sig. 0.012 <0.05, this means that locally-generated revenue (X1) has a positive and significant effect on Economic Growth (Y1).
2) Education expenditure variable (X2) with sig. 0.019 <0.05, this means that education expenditure (X2) has a positive and significant effect on economic growth (Y1).
3) Health expenditure variable (X3) with sig. 0.001 <0.05, this means that health expenditure (X3) has a positive and significant effect on economic growth (Y1).
4) Investment variable (X4) with sig. 0.000 <0.05, this means that investment (X4) has a positive and significant effect on Economic Growth (Y1).
5) Infrastructure variable (X5) with sig. 0.030 <0.05, this means that infrastructure (X5) has a positive and significant effect on Economic Growth (Y1).

Based on the results of the regression test, a structural equation model can be drawn up as follows:

$Y_1 = 0{,}468\ X_1 + 0{,}527\ X_2 + 0{,}695\ X_3 + 0{,}080\ X_4 + 0{,}259\ X_5$……………..………(3)

Hypothesis Testing for Locally-generated revenue, Education Expenditure, Health Expenditure, Investment, Infrastructure and Economic Growth on Inequality of Inter-Regional Income Distribution

Equation test two is carried out to see the effect of locally-generated revenue, Education expenditure, health expenditure, investment, infrastructure, and economic growth on direct inequality of income distribution between regions, the results of the regression test are presented in Table 2.

Table 2 **Recapitulation of the results of the regression test on the effect of locally-generated revenue, education expenditure, health expenditure, investment, infrastructure, and economic growth on the inequality of income distribution between regions**

	Coef	Std. Error	Std. Coef	t	Sig.
(Constant)	3,536	1,312		2,695	0,009
locally-generated revenue	-0,167	0,024	-1,111	-6,897	0,000
Education expenditure	-0,239	0,102	-0,436	-2,343	0,031
Health Expenditure	-0,138	0,060	-0,449	-2,310	0,024
Investment	-0,041	0,015	-0,384	-2,745	0,028
Infrastructure	-0,054	0,016	-0,359	-3,429	0,001
Economic growth	-0,040	0,009	-0,524	-4,634	0,000
R	0,721	Std. Error of the Estimate			0,13412
R Square	0,520	F			11,744
Adjusted R Square	0,476	Sig. F			0,000

Source: processed data, 2018

Based on Table 2 shows:

1) Locally-generated revenue variable (X1) with a sig. 0.000 <0.05, this means that locally-generated revenue (X1) has a negative and significant effect on the inequality of income distribution between regions (Y2).
2) Education expenditure variable (X2) with sig. 0.031 <0.05, this means that education expenditure (X2) has a negative and significant effect on the inequality of income distribution between regions (Y2).
3) Health expenditure variable (X3) with sig. 0.024 <0.05, this means that health expenditure (X3) has a negative and significant effect on the inequality of income distribution between regions (Y2).
4) Investment variable (X4) with sig. 0.028 <0.05, this means that investment (X4) has a negative and significant effect on the inequality of income distribution between regions (Y2).
5) Infrastructure variable (X5) with sig. 0.001 <0.05, this means that infrastructure expenditure (X5) has a negative and significant effect on the inequality of income distribution between regions (Y2).
6) Economic growth (Y1) with a sig. 0.000 <0.05, this means that economic growth (Y1) has a negative and significant effect on the inequality of income distribution between regions (Y2).

Based on the results of the regression test, a structural equation model can be drawn up as follows:

$Y_2 = -1{,}111\ X_1 - 0{,}436\ X_2 - 0{,}449\ X_3 - 0{,}384\ X_4 - 0{,}359\ X_5 - 0{,}524\ Y_1$……….…(4)

Indirect Influence of locally-generated revenue, Education Expenditure, Health Expenditure, Investment and Infrastructure on Inequality of Inter-Regional Income Distribution through Economic Growth

The results of testing the direct effect, indirect effect, and total effect are shown in Table 3

Table 3 **Result of Direct Effect, Indirect Effect, and Total Effect**

Variable Relations	Direct Effect	Indirect Effect	Total Effect
$X_1 \rightarrow Y_1$	0,468	-	0,468
$X_1 \rightarrow Y_2$	-1,111	-0,245	-1,356
$X_2 \rightarrow Y_1$	0,527	-	0,527
$X_2 \rightarrow Y_2$	-0,436	-0,276	-0,712
$X_3 \rightarrow Y_1$	0,695	-	-0,695
$X_3 \rightarrow Y_2$	-0,449	-0,364	-0,813
$X_4 \rightarrow Y_1$	0,080	-	0,080
$X_4 \rightarrow Y_2$	-0,384	-0,042	-0,426
$X_5 \rightarrow Y_1$	0,259	-	0,259

$X_5 \rightarrow Y_2$	-0,359	-0,136	-0,495
$Y_1 \rightarrow Y_2$	-0,524	-	-0,524

Source: processed data, 2018

Discussion and Research Results

The influence of locally-generated revenue, Education expenditure, Health Expenditure, investment, and infrastructure on economic growth in regency/cities in Bali Province

The results of the analysis show that locally-generated revenue has a positive and significant effect on economic growth in regency/cities in Bali Province. This indicates a direct relationship between locally-generated revenue and the economic growth of regencies and cities in Bali Province. District and cities locally-generated revenue in Bali Province as a whole can be said to have increased so that the increase in locally-generated revenue will increase the economic growth of regency/cities in Bali Province.

The significant effect of locally-generated revenue on economic growth is in accordance with the results of Brata's research (2004), which states that locally-generated revenue has a positive effect on economic growth in the regions. This means that if the increase in locally-generated revenue is measured by its role to regulate the community's economy so that it can be more developed, which in turn can improve community welfare and regional economic growth. Regions that have high locally-generated revenue growth rates tend to have better income per capita levels. One of the main objectives of fiscal decentralization is the creation of regional independence where local governments are expected to be able to explore local financial sources, especially through locally-generated revenue (Sidik, 2002).

Locally-generated revenue is one of the sources of regional spending. If the locally-generated revenue increases, the funds owned by the regional government will be higher so that the local government will take more initiatives to explore the regional potential and increase economic growth. High locally-generated revenue will be used to finance expenditures for regional development which in turn will increase regional economic growth (Tambunan, 2006).

Based on the results of data analysis carried out in this study, it is found that Education expenditure has a positive and significant effect on economic growth in regency/cities in Bali Province. This shows that an increase in Education expenditure can increase economic growth. A large budget for the education sector provides opportunities for all people to be able to access education properly. The existence of free education programs financed or facilitated by the government will help the community to gain access to education services.

Education plays an important role in preparing quality human resources. Education must be able to produce quality graduates who have the knowledge, master technology, have adequate technical skills and life skills so that it will produce professionals with entrepreneurial abilities which are one of the main pillars of economic activity (Ali, 2009). Education expenditure is expected to be able to improve the quality of human resources so that it can create and develop economic activities so that it will increase economic growth in the area.

The results of this study are also consistent with research conducted by Brata et al (2004), Todaro et al (2006), Owolabi (2010), Hongyi-lie and Huan-Liang (2013), Meylina et al (2013), Manday et al. (2014) and Dianaputra (2017) which state that education expenditure has a positive impact on economic growth. Education is a vital component of growth and development and has a major contribution to economic growth (Todaro, 2006). These findings imply that the increase in Education expenditure is proven to be able to boost economic growth.

The results of this study indicate that health expenditure has a positive and significant effect on the economic growth of regencies and cities in Bali Province for the period 2010 - 2017. This means that increasing health expenditure will increase the economic growth of regency/cities in Bali Province. The increase in health expenditure will increase the coverage of health services provided by the government to the community so that the quality of public health is more secure and better. Better health will support people to be more productive so that economic activity will increase.

Investment is one of the things that really determine the economic growth of an area where investment is needed as a supporting factor in increasing the production process (Danawati, 2013; Samuelson and Nordhaus, 1996). Additional investment invested in various sectors will have an impact on the economy which is increasingly growing and developing so that increased investment will increase economic growth due to expansion of production.

Based on data analysis in this study, it shows that during the period 2010 to 2017, investment had a positive and significant effect on economic growth in regencies and cities in Bali Province. This shows that the increased investment in the regencies and cities of Bali Province will further increase economic growth. Investment is an element of the production that actively determines the level of output and can be a starting point for the success and sustainability of future development.

The availability of infrastructure is one of the driving factors for regional productivity. Road infrastructure is an important infrastructure in supporting land transportation because it has a strategic function of connecting one area to another. The construction of road infrastructure has an accessibility function to open up less developed areas and a mobility function to spur developed areas. The availability of good road infrastructure will make the process of distributing goods and services faster and more efficient in terms of cost and time.

Based on the results of data analysis in this study, it shows that during the research period from 2010 to 2017, infrastructure variables had a positive and significant effect on economic growth in regency/cities in Bali Province. Infrastructure improvements will further increase the economic growth of regency/cities in Bali Province. The tourism-based economy in Bali Province desperately needs the support of good road infrastructure which will help smooth vehicle mobility between regions. Road infrastructure as a link between production centers and marketing areas is very beneficial in order to improve the economy of a region.

The effect of locally-generated revenue, education expenditure, health expenditure, investment, infrastructure, and economic growth on the inequality of income distribution between regency/cities in Bali Province

Regional financial policies are always directed at achieving development targets, namely the achievement of an independent regional economy as a joint effort based on the principle of kinship based on economic democracy based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution by increasing the prosperity of the people evenly. According to Musgrave and Musgrave (1993), rapid regional development demands the availability of funds for development financing which involves the development of fiscal activities, namely the allocation, distribution, and stabilization of increasingly large sources of financing (Tangkilisan, 2005).

The results of data analysis in this study indicate that during the study period from 2010 to 2017, locally-generated revenue had a negative and significant effect on the inequality of income distribution between regency/cities in Bali Province. The increasing locally-generated revenue causes the inequality of income distribution between regencies/cities in Bali Province to decrease. This is in line with research conducted by Nurhuda et al. (2013) which revealed that locally-generated revenue had a negative effect on development inequality in 38 regencies and cities in East Java Province. Original Regional Revenue is a source of regional income derived from local taxes, regional levies, BUMD products, and other legitimate locally-generated revenue. The increase in locally-generated revenue in underdeveloped areas will give local governments the flexibility to provide the best services for their communities and develop new economic potentials to advance their regions.

Inequality in income distribution between regions can be caused by differences in the quality of human resources owned by regions. Regions that have few quality human resources will find it difficult to catch up with more developed regions because they still lack knowledge or experience to develop existing potentials and create new economic potentials in their regions. Therefore, Education expenditure seeks to encourage the improvement of the quality of human resources in disadvantaged areas. By increasing and evenly the quality of human resources in underdeveloped areas will stimulate the emergence and growth of innovations in disadvantaged areas in order to catch up with more advanced regions.

The results of the analysis in this study indicate that from 2010 to 2017 the education expenditure variables had a negative and significant effect on inequality in income distribution between regions. This explains that increasing Education expenditure will reduce the inequality of income distribution between regions in the regencies and cities of Bali Province. Education sector expenditure is a concrete manifestation of increasing community productivity. The education budget of 20 percent of the State Budget and Local government budget is a realization of the government to improve education (Suparno, 2014).

According to Schweke (2004), education will not only produce quality human resources (HR), have knowledge and skills, and master technology, but can also foster a business climate that is healthy and conducive to economic growth (Artana Yasa and Arka, 2015). Therefore, investing in education is not only beneficial for individuals, but also for the business community and the general public. Educational attainment at all levels will increase people's income and productivity. Education is a way to progress and achieve social and economic welfare.

There are at least two sectors that need to be taken into account by the government in relation to efforts to expand the opportunities of its population to achieve a decent life, namely education, and health. Health is the basic thing that humans need to be able to do something. Therefore, health expenditure is a government effort to help people obtain health so that they can increase productivity at work.

A workforce that is physically and mentally healthy will be more energetic and strong and become more productive (Aditia, 2018). With healthy conditions, it will generate positive ideas that will affect economic activity. The more developed the economy encourages the creation of new centers of economic growth. With the emergence of many other economic growth centers and increasingly evenly distributed throughout the region, the inequality between regions will decrease.

The results of the analysis in this study indicate that from 2010 to 2017 the health expenditure variables had a negative and significant effect on the inequality of income distribution between regions. This explains that the increasing health expenditure will reduce the inequality of income distribution between regions in regencies and cities in Bali Province. The results of this study are in line with the results of research conducted by Ospina (2010) where health sector spending has a negative effect on inequality in Latin American countries. Public health spending provides opportunities for people to get better health services to create more healthy and productive human resources (Ilyas et al, 2014).

Investment is an important thing in economic development because an investment is needed as a supporting factor in increasing the production process. Investment has an active role in determining the level of output and the rate of output growth depending on the rate of investment (Arsyad, 1999). Investments that enter an area are an asset to be able to develop the area so that it becomes more advanced. The increasing number of new investment that comes in as additional capital in underdeveloped regions will increase the ability of the regional economy to produce goods and services.

In this study, the investment variable has a negative and significant effect on the inequality of income distribution between regions, which means that increased investment will reduce the inequality of income distribution between regions in the regencies/cities of Bali Province. The results of this study are in accordance with the results of research conducted by Hartini (2017) which states that simultaneous and partial investment has a negative effect on income inequality between regions.

One of the causes of the unequal distribution of income between regions in Indonesia is the difference in the availability of infrastructure in each region. Infrastructure is an input in the production process that can provide a marginal productivity increase in output. Proper and appropriate infrastructure can help stimulate various economic activities through its functions that can streamline the production process and the mobility of people, goods, and services. Thus, infrastructure plays a role as a prerequisite for improving the economy.

In this study, the results of data analysis indicate that infrastructure variables have a negative and significant effect on inequality in income distribution between regions. So the increasing infrastructure will reduce the inequality of income distribution between regions in the regencies/cities of Bali Province. The results of this study are the same as research conducted by Iqbal (2017) where the results of his research state that road infrastructure has a negative effect on regional economic development inequality. The development of good infrastructure will ensure efficiency, facilitate the movement of goods and services, and increase the added value of the economy, as well as a driving factor for regional productivity.

The main objective of regional economic development is to increase the economic growth of a region and also to develop equitable growth between regions so that it grows and develops together and evenly. In overcoming or reducing regional development disparities, it can be done by providing equitable infrastructure facilities and infrastructure. This will lead to the emergence of new economic growth points so that other regions will also grow and develop simultaneously in accordance with the potential of their respective regions.

The economic growth of a region can reflect the success of development in that area. If a region can increase its economic growth rate, it can be said that the region has been able to carry out economic development well (Faiz, 2011). The next problem faced is whether the economic growth that has occurred has been evenly distributed? This equality needs to be considered because if high economic growth is only enjoyed by a few regions it will lead to an imbalance of income distribution between regions.

The results of the analysis of this study indicate that during the period 2010 to 2017, economic growth had a negative and significant effect on inequality in income distribution between regions. As economic growth increases, the inequality of income distribution between regions will decrease. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Yasa (2015) where the study concluded that economic growth has a negative and significant effect on income disparities between regions.

The indirect effect of locally-generated revenue, Education expenditure, health expenditure, investment, and infrastructure on the inequality of income distribution between regions through economic growth in regency/cities in Bali Province

Locally-generated revenue is an important aspect of the era of regional autonomy as a whole. locally-generated revenue has the benefit of encouraging increased participation in community initiatives and creativity in the development and will encourage equitable distribution of development results throughout the region by utilizing available resources and potential (Aminuddin, 2017). Therefore, local governments need to optimize the potential sources of regional revenue so that their regional financial capacity increases.

The results of this study indicate that locally-generated revenue has an indirect effect on the inequality of income distribution between regions through economic growth. Economic growth partially mediates the effect of locally-generated revenue on the unequal distribution of income between regions. This mediation of economic growth increases the influence of locally-generated revenue in reducing the inequality of income distribution between regions in the regencies/cities of Bali Province.

In an effort to reduce the inequality of income distribution between regions, the allocation of regional government expenditure must be directed at sectors that improve the quality of human resources and improve the quality of health to increase economic growth (Mailindra, 2017). Education expenditure is a concrete manifestation of the government's efforts to increase community productivity. The education budget of 20 percent of the State budget / Local government budget is a realization of the government to improve education (Wahid, 2012).

The results of this study indicate that Education expenditure has an indirect effect on inequality in income distribution through economic growth. Economic growth partially mediates the effect of government spending on the education sector on the inequality of income distribution between regions. An increase in education expenditure indirectly reduces the inequality of income distribution between regions. Education has an important role in shaping the ability of a developing country to absorb modern technology and to develop the capacity to create sustainable growth and development (Todaro, 2006).

Education is an effective instrument for the poor to increase their income (Ospina, 2010). Increasing the wider coverage of education will increase public knowledge so that it will be easier to accept developments in technology and information. Equitable quality of human resources is needed so that inequality between regions can be reduced. Efforts to improve the quality of human resources are not only pursued through education. Public health is also needed to improve human quality with the aim of advancing regional economic development.

The results of this study indicate that health expenditure has an indirect effect on the inequality of income distribution between regions. Economic growth partially mediates the effect of government spending on the health sector on the inequality of income distribution between regions. The increase in health expenditure will help people to maintain their health so that they become more focused on work to make a positive contribution to increasing economic activity.

Investment activities will increase economic activity so that it will increase economic growth due to the expansion of production and demand. The concentration of investment in an established area has resulted in a gap (Puntri, 2016). Unbalanced investment allocation in regency/cities will greatly affect regional economic growth because of the higher the investment the higher the economic growth (Danawati, 2015). The amount of investment in each region will increase regional economic growth so that it has an impact on inequality between regions.

The results of this study indicate that investment has an indirect effect on the inequality of income distribution between regions through economic growth. Economic growth partially mediates the effect of investment on the inequality of income distribution between regions. The increasing investment in regencies/cities will increase economic growth and will further reduce the inequality of income distribution between regions in the regencies/cities of Bali Province.

Efforts to reduce the inequality of income distribution between regions can be done by providing infrastructure facilities and infrastructure. Road infrastructure will help increase the mobility of goods, services, and society. Road infrastructure as a link between regions will help spread economic activity. This will lead to the emergence of new economic growth points so that other regions will also grow and develop simultaneously in accordance with the potential of their respective regions.

Banister and Berechman (2000) state that increased transportation accessibility will reduce travel time and costs, increase mobility volumes and lead to financial and allocative externalities which in turn lead to economic growth and spatial redistribution of economic activity. The availability of good infrastructure in quality and quantity will help increase the mobility of goods and services so that economic activity will increase.

The test results in this study indicate that infrastructure has an indirect effect on the inequality of income distribution between regions through economic growth. Economic growth partially mediates the effect of infrastructure on inequality in income distribution between regions. Road infrastructure as a means of connecting between regions will have a positive impact on the spread of economic activity. The increasing quality and quantity of infrastructure in regency/cities will facilitate the mobility of goods and services between regency/cities, thereby increasing economic activity and equitable distribution of income between regions.

Research Limitations

Current research has limitations that can be taken into consideration for future research to obtain better results than this previous research. Limitations in this study are the variables that affect economic growth and unequal distribution of income between regions in this study only consists of five variables, namely locally-generated revenue, Education expenditure, health expenditure, investment, and infrastructure, while still many other variables can affect economic growth and unequal distribution of income between regions. In addition, this study is limited to using the research time span from 2010 to 2017.

Conclusions and suggestions

Conclusions

Based on the results of this study, it can be concluded that locally-generated revenue, Education expenditure, government spending on health, investment, and infrastructure have a positive effect on economic growth in regency/cities in Bali Province. This means that an increase in locally-generated revenue, Education expenditure, health expenditure, investment, and infrastructure will increase the economic growth of regency/cities in Bali Province. Original local income, Education expenditure, health expenditure, investment, infrastructure, and economic growth have a negative effect on the inequality of income distribution between regencies/cities in Bali Province. This means that an increase in locally-generated revenue, Education expenditure, health expenditure, investment, infrastructure, and economic growth will reduce the inequality of income distribution between regency/cities in Bali Province. Economic growth partially mediates the effect of locally-generated revenue, Education expenditure, government spending on health, investment, and infrastructure on the inequality of income distribution between regency/cities in Bali Province.

Suggestions

Some suggestions that can be conveyed in this research include:

1) Increasing locally-generated revenue can be done by increasing tax revenue because local taxes are the most dominant component in locally-generated revenue and implementing policies that make it easy for people to carry out economic activities, especially in the services, hotels, and restaurants sector as well as the processing industry and agriculture because of these sectors. has the highest value for the increase in GRDP in regency/cities in Bali Province.
2) It is hoped that government spending in the education and health sector will increase and prevent leakage in the budget so that efforts to improve the quality of human resources can be achieved and evenly distributed throughout the regencies and cities in Bali Province.
3) Currently, investment is still dominated in Badung Regency, Gianyar, and Denpasar City, the government needs to convince domestic and foreign investors to invest in other regencies in Bali Province. Other regencies that still have minimal investment receipts need to make new innovations and breakthroughs to advance the investment climate in their regions. Along with the inflow of investment funds, it will help regions to develop more economies.
4) Road infrastructure in regencies/cities in Bali Province as a means of connecting between regions still needs to be improved both in terms of quantity and quality. Considering that the tourism sector is still a mainstay sector in the economy in Bali Province, the regency/city government of Bali Province must coordinate efforts to increase the number of roads and maintain good road quality because roads are access to tourist areas.

REFERENCES

Arsa, I Ketut. 2015. Pengaruh Kinerja Keuangan Pada Alokasi Belanja Modal Dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Pemerintah Kabupaten/Kota Se-Provinsi Bali Tahun 2006-2013. Jurnal Buletin Studi Ekonomi. Vol. 20 No. 2.

Arsyad, Lincolin. 2010. Ekonomi Pembangunan. Edisi 4. Yogyakarta: Bagian Penerbitan STIE YKPN.

------. 2005. Pengantar Perencanaan Pembangunan Ekonomi Daerah. Edisi Kedua, Yogyakarta. BPFE.

Arwati dan Hadiati. 2013. Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Pendapatan Asli Daerah dan Dana Alokasi Umum Terhadap Pengalokasian Anggaran Belanja Modal Pada Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Jawa Barat. Seminar Nasional Teknologi Informasi dan Terapan 2013 (SEMANTIK 2013) : Semarang.

Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah (Bappeda). 2008-2015. Data Bali Membangun. Provinsi Bali.

Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Bali. 2008-2015. Bali Dalam Angka. Kantor Statistik Provinsi Bali.

Bank Indonesia. 2014. Produk Domestik Regional Bruto. Departemen Statistik Bank Indonesia.

Brata, Kusumah D. 2002. Otonomi Penyelenggaran Pemerintah Daerah. Jakarta: PT Gramedia.

Bungin, Burhan. 2001. Metodologi Penelitian Sosial, Format-format Kuantitatif dan Kualitatif. Surabaya: Airlangga University Press.

Dewi, Putu Ayu Krisna. 2014. Pengaruh Kemandirian Keuangan Daerah Dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Terhadap Indeks Pembangunan Manusia Di Provinsi Bali. E-Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan Universitas Udayana. Vol. 4. No.1.

Dumairy. 1999. Perekonomian Indonesia. Jakarta : Penerbit Erlangga.

Dwirandra, AA. 2008. Efektivitas Dan Kemandirian Keuangan Daerah Otonom Kabupaten/Kota Di Provinsi Bali Tahun 2002-2006. AUDI Vol. 3, No. 2, 2008.

Enceng, Liestyodo, BI dan Purwaningdyah, MW. Desentralisasi Fiskal Penerimaan Keuangan Daerah. Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi Negara. 12(1):1-73.

Faiz, Asman Al. 2011. Analisis Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Aglomerasi, Tingkat Pengangguran, dan Panjang Jalan terhadap Ketimpangan antarwilayah menurut Tipologi Klassen pada 25 Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Jawa Barat Tahun 2004-2008. Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang.

Firda, Rizky Amalia. 2014. Pengaruh Kemandirian Keuangan Daerah dan Keserasian Alokasi Belanja Terhadap Indeks Pembangunan Manusia Pada Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Bali. Jurnal. Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Universitas Udayana.

Ghozali, I. 2001. Aplikasi Analisis Multivariat Dengan Program SPSS. Semarang: Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro.

Gujarati, Damodar. 2003. Econometric. Erlangga: Jakarta.

Halim, Abdul. 2001. Anggaran Daerah dan Fiscal Stress: Sebuah Studi Kasus pada Anggaran Daerah Provinsi di Indonesia, JEBI Vol. 16, No. 4, 2001.

------. 2007. Seri Bunga Rampai Manajemen Keungan Daerah: Pengelolaan Keungan Daerah. Edisi Kedua. Yogyakarta: UPP STIM YKPN.

------. 2007. Akuntansi Sektor Publik: Akuntansi Keuangan Daerah. Salemba Empat, Jakarta.

Hapsari, Tunjung. 2011. "Pengaruh Infrastruktur Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Indonesia". (skripsi). Jakarta. UIN Syarif Hidayatullah.

Hariwan, Peggy & Swaningrum, Ayu. 2015. Analisis Indeks Pembangunan Manusia Pada 5 Wilayah Hasil Pemekaran di Jawa Barat. Jurnal Ekonomi Kuantitatif Terapan. Vol. 8 No. 1.

Harun, Lukman & Ghozali Maski. 2012. Analisis Pengaruh Pengeluaran Pemerintah Daerah dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Terhadap Ketimpangan Pembangunan Wilayah (Studi pada Kabupaten dan Kota di Jawa Timur). Jurnal Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Universitas Brawijaya.

Hidayat, Muhammad H. 2014. Analisa Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Investasi, Dan IPM Terhadap Ketimpangan Pendapatan Antar Daerah Di Provinsi Jawa Tengah Tahun 2005-2012. Skripsi. Semarang : Fakultas Ekonomika Dan Bisnis Universitas Diponegoro.

Jhinghan, M. L. 2002. Ekonomi Pembangunan dan Perencanaan. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada.

Jonaidi, Arius. 2012. Analisis Pertumbuhan Ekonomi dan Kemiskinan di Indonesia. Jurnal Kajian Ekonomi, Volume 1 Nomor 1.

Kartasasmita, G. 1996. Pembangunan untuk Rakyat : Memadukan Pertumbuhan dan Pemerataan. Jakarta. Center for Information and Development Studies (CIDES).

Kerlinger, Alfred N. 2006. Asas-Asas Penelitian Behavioral (Terjemahan). Yogyakarta : Gajah Mada University Press.

Kuncoro, Mudrajad. 1995. Desentralisasi Fiskal di Indonesia: Dilema Otonomi dan Ketergantungan, PRISMA, Nomor 4, 1995, Jakarta.

------. 2004. Otonomi dan Pembangunan Daerah Reformasi, Perencanaan, Strategi dan Peluang. Jakarta: Erlangga.

------. 2006. Ekonomika Pembangunan: Teori, Masalah, dan Kebijakan. Edisi 4. Yogyakarta: UPP STIM YKPN.

------. 2014. Otonomi Daerah Menuju Era Baru Pembangunan Daerah. Jakarta: Penerbit Erlangga.

Litvack, Jennie dkk. 1998. Rethinking Decentralization in Developing Countries. Washington DC: World Bank.

Luis, Diaz-Serrano & Rodríguez-Pose, Andrés. 2014. Decentralization and the Welfare State: What Do Citizens Perceive? Forthcoming in: Social Indicators Research. Munich Personal RePEc Archive (MPRA) Paper [Online] Tersedia di: https://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/54123.

Makmun. 2004. Gambaran Kemiskinan dan Action Plan Penanganannya. Jurnal Kajian Ekonomi dan Keuangan. Vol. 7 No. 2. Jakarta.

Mangkoesoebroto, Guritno. 2001. Ekonomi publik. Yogyakarta : BPFE.

Mahmudi. 2007. Manajemen Kinerja Sektor Publik. UPP STIM YKPN. Yogyakarta.

Maryaningsih, Novi., Hermansyah, Oki & Savitri, Myrnawati. 2014. Pengaruh Infrastruktur Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Indonesia. Buletin Ekonomi Moneter dan Perbankan Vol 17 No 1.

Moeljarto, Tjokrowinoto. 1996. Pemberdayaan : Konsep, Implementasi dan Kebijakan. Jakarta : CSIS.

Napitupulu, Apriliyah S. 2007. Pengaruh Indikator Komposit Indeks Pembangunan Manusia Terhadap Penurunan Jumlah Penduduk Miskin Di Sumatera Utara. Skripsi. Medan: Universitas Sumatera Utara.

Nehen, Ketut. 2012. Perekonomian Indonesia. Udayana University Press. Bali.

Nurhuda, R., Muluk, M. R. K., Prasetyo, W. Y. 2013. Analisis Ketimpangan Pembangunan (Studi di Provinsi Jawa Timur Tahun 2005-2011). Jurnal Administrasi Publik. [Online] 1 (4), 115-116. Tersedia di: http:// http://administrasipublik.studentjournal.ub.ac.id/index.php/jap/article/view/134/118# [diunduh: 12 Oktober 2020].

Ospina, Monica. 2010. The Effect of Social Spending on Income Inequality: An Analysis for Latin American Countries. [Online]. Tersedia di: https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/47237607 [diunduh: 16 Oktober 2018].

Patta, D. 2012. “Analisis Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Indeks Pembangunan Manusia di Sulawesi Selatan Periode 2001-2010” (skripsi). Makassar: Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Hasanuddin.

Pearce, David. W., Cairns, J., Elliot, R., McAvinchey, I & Shaw, R. 1992. Macmillan Dictionary of Modern Economics (Dictionary Series). 4th edition. Palgrave Macmillan.

Prasetyo, P. Eko. 2012. Fundamental Makroekonomi. Yogyakarta: Beta Offset.

Prastowo, Yustinus. 2014. Ketimpangan Pembangunan Indonesia Dari Berbagai Aspek. Jakarta: Penerbit Infid.

Pulawan, I Made. 2008. Dampak Otonomi Daerah Terhadap Kemandirian Daerah Kabupaten/Kota Di Provinsi Bali. Sarathi Vol. 15, No. 3, 2008.

Purbadharmaja, IBP., Sukarsa, Made., Indrajaya, IGB., Yogiswara, Wayan & Apriliani, Putu Desy. 2014. Profil Penduduk Miskin Di Desa-Desa Pesisir Nusa Penida, Kabupaten Klungkung. Jurnal Buletin Studi Ekonomi Vol.19 No.1.

Pujiati, Amin. 2008. Analisis Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Karesidenan Semarang Era Desentralisasi Fiskal. Economic Journal of Emerging Markets (EJEM). Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Islam Indonesia: Yogyakarta.

Putra, Linggar Dewangga. 2011. “Analisis Pengaruh Ketimpangan Distribusi Pendapatan Terhadap Jumlah Penduduk Miskin Di Provinsi Jawa Tengah Periode 2000 – 2007” (skripsi). Semarang: Universitas Diponegoro.

Rabiei, M dan Masoudi, Z.G. 2012. Foreign Direct Investment and Economic Growth Eight Muslim Countries. European Journal of Scientific Research. Vol.68 No 4.

Sahrah, Alimatus. 2007. Memberdayakan Sumber Daya Manusia Untuk Meningkatkan Kualitas Bangsa. Pidato Dies Natalis Unwama ke XXI, Yogyakarta.

Samuelson, Paul A. dan Nordhaus, William D. 1996. Makro Ekonomi. Edisi ketujuhbelas cetakan ketiga. Jakarta: Erlangga.

Sjafrizal. 2012. Ekonomi Wilayah dan Perkotaan. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada.

Sekretariat Negara. 2004. Undang-Undang Nomor 33 Tahun 2004 Tentang Perimbangan Keuangan Antara Pemerintah Pusat dan Daerah.

Sekretariat Negara. 2004. Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2004 Tentang Pemerintah Daerah.

Setiawan, Iwan. 2006. Analisis Akses Desa-Desa di Kabupaten Bandung Terhadap Sumber-Sumber Produktif. Laporan Penelitian. UNPAD. Bandung.

Sitepu dan Sinaga. 2003. Dampak Investasi Sumber Daya Manusia terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi dan kemiskinan di Indonesia: Pendekatan Model Computable General Equlibrium. Socio-Economic Of Agriculture and Agribusiness. Vol. 7. No. 2.

Siregar, Hermanto. 2006. Perbaikan Struktur dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi : Mendorong Investasi dan Menciptakan Lapangan Kerja. Jurnal Ekonomi Politik dan Keuangan. Jakarta: INDEF.

Siregar, Hermanto dan Wahyuniarti, Dwi. 2007. Dampak Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Terhadap Penurunan Penduduk Miskin di Indonesia : Proses Pemerataan dan Pemiskinan, Direktur Kajian Ekonomi, Institusi Pertanian Bogor.

Solimun. 2008. Memahami Metode Kuantitatif Mutakhir Strucktural Equation Modeling & Partial Least Square. Malang: Program Studi Statistika FMIPA Universitas Brawijaya.

Sudewi, Ni Nyoman Ayu. 2013. Pengaruh Desentralisasi Fiskal dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Terhadap Kemiskinan Provinsi Bali. Skripsi. Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Udayana.

Sugiyono. 2008. Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D. Bandung: Alfabeta.

Sukirno, Sadono. 2015. Pengantar Teori Makroekonomi. Edisi Kedua. Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada.

------. 1999. Makroekonomi Modern: Perkembangan Pemikiran Dari Klasik Hingga Keynesian Baru. Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada.

Suliswanto, M.S.W. 2010. “Pengaruh PDB dan Indeks Pembangunan Manusia (IPM) terhadap Angka Kemiskinan di Indonesia”. Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan, Vol 8 No. 2, Desember 2010.

Sun’an, Muammil dan Senuk, Abdurrahman. 2015. Ekonomi Pembangunan Daerah. Jakarta: Mitra Wacana Media.

Suryaningsih, Ni Nyoman. 2014. Dampak Kinerja Keuangan Daerah Terhadap Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Kabupaten/Kota Di Provinsi Bali. Tesis. Denpasar: Universitas Udayana.

Tambunan, Tulus H. 2001. Perekonomian Indonesia. Penerbit Ghalia Indonesia: Jakarta.

Tisna A. Deny, 2008, Pengaruh Ketidakmerataan Distribusi Pendapatan, Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, dan Pengangguran terhdap tingkat Kemiskinan di Indonesiatahun 2003-2004. Kumpulan Skripsi UNDIP: Semarang.

Tjiptoherijanto, Prijono. 1989. Situasi Angkatan Kerja Dan Lapangan Kerja Sejak Sensus 1971. Jakarta : CSIS.

Todaro. Michael P. 2003. Pembangunan Ekonomi di Dunia Ketiga, Edisi kedelapan. Penerbit Erlangga : Jakarta.

------. 2000. Economic Development. Edisi ketujuh. Penerbit Erlangga : Jakarta.

Uppal, J. S., and Boediono Sri Handoko. 1986. Regional Income Disparities in Indonesia. Ekonomi dan Keuangan Indonesia Vol. 34 No. 3, pp. 287-304.

Usmaliadanti, Christiana. 2011. Analisis Pengaruh Tingkat Kemiskinan, Pengeluaran Pemerintah Sektor Pendidikan Dan Kesehatan Terhadap Indeks Pembangunan Manusia Di Jawa Tengah Tahun 2007-2009. Skripsi. Universitas Diponegoro.

Widiastuti. 2013. Pengaruh Sektor Pariwisata Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Daerah dan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Bali. (tesis). Denpasar: Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Udayana. http://ojs.unud.ac.id/index.php/EEB/article/view/5217/4142.

Widodo, Adi., Waridin., dan Maria, Johanna. 2011. Analisis Pengaruh Pengeluaran Pemerintah Di Sektor Pendidikan Dan Kesehatan Terhadap Pengentasan Kemiskinan Melalui Peningkatan Pembangunan Manusia Di Provinsi Jawa Tengah. Semarang : Jurnal Dinamika Ekonomi Pembangunan Vol 1, No 1.

Winarti, A. 2014. "Analisis Pengaruh Pengeluaran Pemerintah Bidang Pendidikan, Kemiskinan dan PDB terhadap Indeks Pembangunan Manusia di Indonesia Periode 1992-2012". (skripsi). Semarang: Fakultas Ekonomika dan Bisnis Universitas Diponegoro.

Zaenuddin, Muhammad. 2015. Isu, Problematika, dan Dinamika Perekonomian, dan Kebijakan Publik. Yogyakarta: Deepublish.

THE STUDY OF FACTORS AFFECTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND INEQUALITY OF INCOME DISTRIBUTION BETWEEN REGIONS IN BALI PROVINCE

ORIGINALITY REPORT

11%	12%	12%	7%
SIMILARITY INDEX	INTERNET SOURCES	PUBLICATIONS	STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	repository.ut.ac.id Internet Source	3%
2	Submitted to Udayana University Student Paper	2%
3	pt.scribd.com Internet Source	2%
4	N Sirait, H Hendra, L Nesti. "A computerized study of factors of economic growth disparity in Indonesia", Journal of Physics: Conference Series, 2020 Publication	1%
5	granthaalayah.com Internet Source	1%
6	repository.unp.ac.id Internet Source	1%
7	www.ijsk.org Internet Source	1%

8	www.scilit.net Internet Source	1 %

Exclude quotes	On	Exclude matches	< 1%
Exclude bibliography	On		