ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX, ECONOMIC GROWTH, AND UNEMPLOYMENT ON POVERTY IN EAST JAVA 2017-2024

Yulianus Wawan[1], Erwan Aristyanto[2], Agung Bayu Murti[3]

[1]Student of the Economics Science Study Program at the Faculty of Economics and Business, Wijaya Putra University
[2,3]Lecturers of the Economic Science Study Program, Faculty of Economics and Business, Wijaya Putra University
Jalan Raya Benowo 1-3, Surabaya, Jawa Timur – Indonesia[1,2,3]

yulianuswawan2@gmail.com[1], erwanaristyanto@uwp.ac.id[2], agungbayu@uwp.ac.id[3]

ABSTRACT

The research aims to analyze how the Human Development Index, Gross Domestic Product Growth, and Unemployment Rate affect the Poverty Rate in East Java Province during the period 2017 - 2024. The research sample uses data from all districts and cities in East Java. It employs a quantitative method based on panel regression analysis with fixed effects panel data technique, which combines time series data with cross-sectional data, allowing for more efficient estimation and control for unobserved individual heterogeneity. The findings of the study indicate that all three independent variables significantly influence the poverty rate together. However, poverty is only significantly negatively impacted by economic expansion, at least to some extent. There is no statistically significant relationship between the Human Development Index and the unemployment rate, although the direction of the relationship aligns with economic theory. This result highlights the importance of developing inclusive economies as a strategy to reduce poverty in the region.

Keywords:

East Java, Human Development Index, Economic Growth, Unemployment, Poverty

A. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is one of several developing countries where poverty is a serious issue. M. Irwan and Wahyunadi (2020) stated that equitable poverty reduction is a significant challenge for Indonesia due to its very large population and high levels of regional development inequality. The disparity in welfare among districts and cities is a hallmark of the complex growth dynamics in East Java, which this province faces as the second most populous province in Indonesia, after West Java. Although various development programs have been implemented, the poverty rate re mains a concerning indicator in various regions of this province. According to the World Bank (in Rahmawati et al. 2022), poverty is a condition where individuals are unable to meet basic needs such as food, housing, education, and healthcare services. To combat poverty, a multifaceted strategy is needed, as access to employment, healthcare, and education all significantly impact income. One useful indicator to measure the standard of living and the economic potential of a country is the Human Development Index (HDI). An increase in HDI indicates better public health, improved education, and an overall better quality of life (Muchtar & Sihombing, 2023). Data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) shows that the Human Development Index in East Java has gradually increased from 2017 to 2024, indicating an improvement in the quality of human

resources. However, there are issues with the equitable distribution of development results, as the increase in HDI has not significantly reduced poverty levels. Development is believed to be driven by economic growth. Increases in disposable income, more job opportunities, and reductions in poverty rates are the objectives of a sustainable economic development plan (Hanifah & Hanifa, 2021). However, progress in this area of the economy

Indicates that there are still some key components that have not been fulfilled. UNDP (2023) asserts that the poverty rate cannot be effectively lowered if economic development is not aligned with income distribution. A strong economy is often seen as a sign of progress. If the benefits of development are not distributed fairly alongside economic progress, poverty inequality will worsen over time (Lestari, 2020). To be considered quality economic development, it must be able to achieve three things: increase income, create jobs, and assist the poor. The unemployment rate is also closely correlated with poverty. Sadono Sukirno (in Umah, 2019) states that unemployment contributes to low community income and ultimately decreases the level of welfare. Since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, East Java has experienced fluctuations in the unemployment rate, which have hindered economic progress and exacerbated poverty. The level of poverty has worsened due to the high unemployment rate. According to Todaro and Smith (2020), unemployment not only indicates the failure of the labor market in absorbing the workforce but also serves as an indicator of structural inefficiency in the economy. Their capacity to meet basic needs will ultimately be affected by the loss of household income and declining productivity due to a lack of decent work.

Poverty

Poverty is the condition of an individual's inability to meet basic needs such as food, shelter, education, and health. According to the World Bank (in Hartati, 2021), poverty is the inability of an individual to achieve a minimum standard of living. Meanwhile, UNDP (2020) expands this definition by adding that poverty includes limitations in expanding life choices, including participation in social and political decision-making.Friedman (in Hartati, 2021) emphasizes that poverty is a form of inequality in access to social power, such as access to social organizations, economic networks, information, skills, and productive resources. Poverty is also considered a violation of human rights because it hinders a person's ability to live with dignity. According to Sumodiningrat (in Ashari & Athoillah, 2023), there are several types of poverty, including the following: 1. Absolute poverty: the failure to meet minimum basic needs. 2. Relative poverty: income inequality compared to other groups in society. 3. Structural poverty: arises from an uneven social and economic system. 4. Cultural poverty: born from a culture of resignation and unproductiveness. 5. Natural poverty: arising from geographical limitations, although still debated scientifically.

According to Mudrajat Kuncoro (2020), the causes of poverty can be examined through three main theories: 1. Individual theory: blaming individuals for laziness or lack of skills. 2. Structural theory: blaming the social system and economic policies. 3. Cultural theory: the poor have a mindset that perpetuates poverty. Todaro and Smith (2020) stated that poverty also originates from structural failures in the economy to provide fair job opportunities and business opportunities. The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) uses several indicators, including: 1. Per capita income below the poverty line 2. Patterns of food and non-food consumption 3. Proportion of expenditure on basic needs 4. Inequality ratio or Gini index These indicators are important for assessing how far development programs have successfully reduced poverty rates significantly.

Human Development Index (HDI)

Since its establishment in 1990, UNDP has developed a composite index known as the HDI. This index considers three factors related to human development: life expectancy, education, and a decent quality of life. The HDI is a measurement tool for evaluating progress and serves as a basis for policy decision-making in setting national and regional goals, according to Putri & Muljaningsih (2020). When seeking an overview of the standard of living in a country, the HDI is

an appropriate reference. The human development index (HDI) is a composite index that functions as an indicator to depict human development progress in a measurable and representative manner. The human development index in a particular area is a measure that illustrates the extent of progress in that area regarding human resource development (Fahrurrozi et al, 2023). In practice, the Human Development Index serves as a conceptual basis for regions to assess the success or failure of the development that has been carried out. The HDI, which measures the average achievement of human development, consists of four indicators, according to the United Nations Development Program 2020: 1. Life expectancy at birth is used to calculate the longevity index. 2. Education Index: calculated using estimates and average years of schooling. 3. For the purpose of determining the Decent Standard of Living Index, GDP per capita adjusted for PPP. Improving people's access to basic choices that enable them to live productively and with dignity is at the core of human development, says UNDP. According to Todaro and Smith (quoted in Dira et al., 2023), human progress emerges as a response to the limitations of purely economic methods.

Economic Growth

The key metric for evaluating the effectiveness of economic development is the rate of economic growth. There is a strong correlation between the growth rate measured through changes in national production and the level of welfare and economic progress. This aligns with Todaro's (2020) opinion, which states that one of the main indicators of the success of a country's development is its economic growth rate, defined as the process of continuous increase in production. If the value generated in a region increases, as well as the total income of the people in that region, it can be said that the regional or local economy is growing (Saptenno & Maatoke, 2022). Regional income is calculated using real or constant prices, which are determined by the exact prices in the reference year. The success of regional economic growth can be viewed from this perspective through current prices and constant prices, which show the dynamics of regional economic value. A growing economy is one in which production increases steadily over a specific period of time. Economic growth is defined by Kuznets (2019) as the expansion of a country's production of goods and services for the general public. Growth is also measured by the rate of increase in GDP or GNP based on constant prices.

According to Syofya (2018), economic growth provides indications of the welfare of the community and national production capacity. According to (Authenticity & Scientific, 2022), economic growth reflects the increase in the output of goods and services in a region over a certain period. The main indicator used to measure economic growth is GDP at constant prices. GDP is a measure of the economic health of a region that accounts for the value of all goods and services produced in that area. According to Kuznets (2019) and Arifin & Fadllan (2020), the indicators of economic growth include: 1. GDP Growth Rate: calculating the annual percentage increase in GDP at constant prices. 2. GDP per capita: comparing the GDP value with the population, illustrating the average economic contribution per individual. 3. Contribution of main economic sectors: such as agriculture, industry, trade, and services, to GDP. 4. Income distribution between regions: to see the growth gap between districts/cities.

Unemployment

When people are actively seeking jobs but cannot find them, this situation is known as unemployment. The open unemployment rate (TPT) and the labor force participation rate (TPAK) are the main indicators of unemployment, according to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS, 2023).Unemployed workers are those who currently cannot find jobs that provide income. A person is considered unemployed if, according to Mashunah (as cited in Ashari & Athoillah, 2023), they are part of the labor force, actively seeking work at a certain wage level, and have not achieved their desired position. Unemployment occurs when there is an imbalance between the supply of available labor and the demand for their services at the current wage level, as stated by Cholili (in

Ashari & Athoillah, 2023). Classical economists believe that in an economy there will always be unemployment at the level of full employment (Indriyani & Ramadhan, 2025). This is based on their belief that there will always be sufficient demand in the economy, which will ensure the realization of the level of unemployment at full employment. However, this classical opinion is disputed by Keynes. Keynes believed that the economy always faces unemployment issues and full employment rarely occurs (Lestari, 2020).

According to classical economic theory, the mechanism of free market pricing and supply-side policies can eliminate unemployment by stimulating demand until it reaches a point where demand consumes all available supply. The conventional explanation of unemployment is the temporary allocation of resources that is inefficient, which can be resolved by market forces (Putri & Muljaningsih, 2022). According to Keynesian theory, it takes a different approach from classical theory. Keynesian advocates argue that low aggregate demand is the root cause of unemployment. Low consumption, rather than production, is the main barrier to economic development. To ensure that the tourism industry can provide job opportunities, Keynes suggested that the government intervene to maintain stable aggregate demand levels (Soesastro, in Lestari, 2020). According to Kurniati et al. (2025), there are four different forms of unemployment. Unemployment reaching two or three percent of the workforce is considered frictional unemployment or temporary unemployment in an economy. The increase in aggregate demand causes companies to produce more goods and services, which in turn leads to cyclical unemployment (Arifin et al., 2020). At the same time, structural unemployment is defined as the loss of job opportunities due to a decline in the availability of production inputs. The replacement of human workers with robots and chemicals has resulted in a new form of unemployment known as technological unemployment. Impact of Unemployment and Unemployment Indicators Unemployment negatively impacts the economy, such as: Decrease in national income, Increase in crime rates, Decrease in the government's ability to collect taxes, Decrease in the purchasing power of the populace.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses a quantitative causal associative research strategy to test hypotheses by analyzing the correlation between variables using statistical methods and measurable numerical data. The use of panel data, which combines time series data with cross-sectional data, allows for more efficient estimation and control of unobserved individual heterogeneity (Kurniati et al., 2025). The sample uses all units of the population consisting of annual statistical data on poverty, Human Development Index (HDI), economic growth, and unemployment from 38 regencies and cities in East Java during the period of 2017 to 2024, totaling 304 observation units.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive Statistical Test
The research variables can generally be described using descriptive statistics. Standard deviation, maximum value, minimum value, and mean are displayed in the table below.

Table Descriptive Statistics

Variabel	Mean	Min	Max	Std. Dev
IPM	71.82	58.14	84.14	7.51
Pertumbuhan Ekonomi	3.75	-6.46	10.25	2.95
Pengangguran	4.53	0.85	10.97	1.71
Kemiskinan	10.69	3.06	23.76	4.43

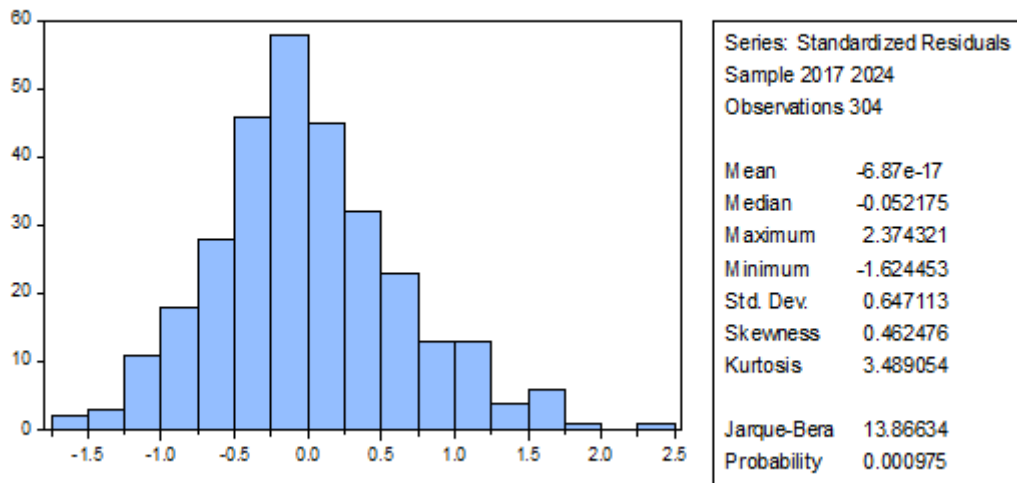Eviews 10 Output Source, processed by the researcher.
The results indicate a fairly high variation between districts/cities in East Java. Poverty has a maximum value of 23.76% in certain districts and a minimum of 3.06% in cities with high development.

Classical Assumption Test
Normality Test
The normality test aims to determine whether the residual data is normally distributed. In this study, the normality test was conducted using the Jarque-Bera test, the results of which can be seen in the histogram and descriptive statistics of the residuals. (Ghozali, 2020; Hair et al, 2019).

Tabel: 4.2 Uji Normalitas

Series: Standardized Residuals	
Sample 2017 2024	
Observations 304	
Mean	-6.87e-17
Median	-0.052175
Maximum	2.374321
Minimum	-1.624453
Std. Dev.	0.647113
Skewness	0.462476
Kurtosis	3.489054
Jarque-Bera	13.86634
Probability	0.000975

Sumber Output Eviews 10, diolah

The results show a Jarque-Bera value of 13.87 with a p-value of 0.000975, which is much lower than the significance level of 0.05.

Multicollinearity Test
Knowing whether the independent variables in the regression model have high correlation is the essence of the multicollinearity test. To conduct this test, the correlation values between the independent variables are analyzed.

Tabel: 4.3 Uji Multikolinearitas

	X1	X2	X3
X1	1	0.081865939373897	14 0.3853327567004769
X2	0.081865939373897 14	1	-0.2444197213528383
X3	0.385332756700476 9	-0.2444197213528383	1

Sumber Output Eviews 10, diolah

All correlation values between independent variables are less than 0.85, as shown in Table 4.3. This proves that the model is free from multicollinearity, allowing the addition of independent variables in regression analysis without significant correlation among the variables.

Heteroscedasticity Test

Heteroscedasticity Test Table

Variabel	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	1.061427	0.336798	3.151525	0.0018
X1	-0.007963	0.004461	-1.784963	0.0754

X2	0.031308	0.008442	3.708589	0.0003
X3	-0.023351	0.021563	-1.082903	0.2798

Eviews 10 Output Source, processed by the researcher

According to the data, X1 and X3 have probabilities greater than 0.05, while X2 has a probability less than 0.05 with a value of 0.0003. The model does not show severe heteroskedasticity if most variables are not significant (prob > 0.05). The regression model can still be used.

Autocorrelation Test

Tabel: 4.5 Uji Autokorelasi

R-squared	0.978713	Mean dependent var	10.69151
Adjusted R-squared	0.975382	S.D. dependent var	4.435287
S.E. of regression	0.695907	Akaike info criterion	2.240431
Sum squared resid	126.8830	Schwarz criterion	2.753967
Log likelihood	-298.5455	Hannan-Quinn criter.	2.445857
F-statistic	293.8023	Durbin-Watson stat	1.206703
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Sumber Output Eviews 10, diolah

The DW value of 1.2067 is below 2, indicating the presence of positive autocorrelation in the model.

Model selection test for panel regression
FEM is chosen as the best model because it shows a p-value of less than 0.05 in the Chow and Hausman tests.

Chow test
When choosing between the common effects and fixed effects panel regression models, the Chow test is used. In this case, the p-value from the F test for cross-section becomes the determining factor.

Tabel: 4.6 Uji Chow

Redundant Fixed Effects Tests

Equation: Untitled

Test cross-section fixed effects

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	184.242077	(38,262)	0.0000
Cross-section Chi-square	1009.958264	38	0.0000

Sumber Output Eviews 10, diolah

H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted because the p-value is less than 0.05, which is 0.0000. This indicates that the common effects model cannot explain the significant variation among cross-sectional units (regencies and cities in East Java). Since the fixed effects model can explain the variation in study period characteristics among regencies/cities, this model is the preferred model.

Hausman test

Tabel: 4.7 Uji Hausman

Correlated Random Effects - Hausman Test

Equation: Untitled

Test cross-section random effects

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section random	65.690322	3	0.0000

Sumber Output Eviews 10, diolah

Since the p-value is less than 0.05 (0.0000), the null hypothesis can be rejected. The assumption of random effects, which states that the differences among individuals (districts/cities) are uncorrelated and random, cannot be maintained in this case. Thus, the Fixed Effect model is again stated as the most appropriate model, as it can accommodate the influence of specific characteristics of each district/city on the poverty level.

Results of Panel Regression Test and Interpretation
Panel Regression Equation
The panel regression model produces the following equation:
$$Y = 11.837 - 0.01431 X_1 - 0.04082 X_2 + 0.00781 X_3 + e$$

Interpretation :
1. The constant indicates that if the HDI, economic growth, and unemployment are assumed to be zero, then the poverty rate is at 11.837%.
2. HDI Coefficient = -0.01431 → each increase of 1 point in HDI reduces poverty by 0.014%.
3. Economic Growth Coefficient = -0.04082 → each 1% increase in economic growth reduces poverty by 0.041%.
4. Unemployment Coefficient = 0.00781 → each 1% increase in unemployment increases poverty by 0.008%.

Partial Test (t-test)

Partial Test Table

Variabel	Koefisien	t-Statistik	p-value	Kesimpulan
IPM (X1)	-0.014311	-1.683	0.0935	Tidak signifikan (10%)
P.E. (X2)	-0.040821	-2.537	0.0117	Signifikan (5%)
PENG (X3)	0.007809	0.190	0.8494	Tidak signifikan

Eviews 10 Output Source, processed by the researcher.

According to the t-test, there is a significant partial effect of economic growth (X2) on poverty. Although the direction of the effect is in accordance with economic theory (negative HDI and positive unemployment), there is no significant partial effect from the Human Development Index (X1) and unemployment (X3).

Simultaneous Test (F-Test)

Tabel: 4.9 Uji Simultan (Uji f)

Keterangan	Nilai
R-Squared	0.978713
Adjusted R-squared	0.975382
S.E. of regression	0.695907
Sum squared resid	126.8830
Log likelihood	-298.5455
F-statistic	293.8023
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000
Mean dependent var	10.69151
S.D. dependent var	4.435287
Akaike info criterion	2.240431
Schwarz criterion	2.753967
Hannan-Quinn criterion	2.445857
Durbin-Watson stat	1.206703

Sumber Output Eviews 10, diolah

The p-value is 0.0000 (<0.05), and the F statistic result is 293.8023. Therefore, the HDI, GDP growth, and unemployment rate all have a significant impact on the poverty rate simultaneously. Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

• $R^2 = 0.9787 \rightarrow$ The model explains 97.87% of the variation in the poverty rate in East Java.
• Adjusted $R^2 = 0.9754 \rightarrow$ The model remains consistent even when accounting for the number of variables. This means that only 2.13% of the variation in poverty is explained by other factors outside the model, such as inflation, minimum wages, income inequality, and infrastructure.

Discussion

Interpretation of the Influence of the Human Development Index on Poverty

This research shows that although the HDI theoretically has a negative relationship with poverty, it is not statistically significant in this study ($p > 0.05$). This is consistent with the study by Ashari & Athoillah (2023) which also found that the human development index does not always directly affect poverty if not accompanied by the equitable distribution of basic services. However, the direction of the relationship remains in line with the human development theory from UNDP and Todaro & Smith (2020), which states that a high HDI reflects sustainable development that reduces vulnerability to poverty (Utomo & Arifin, 2020).

Interpretation of the Influence of Economic Growth on Poverty

Economic growth was found to have a significant negative impact, supporting the pro-poor growth theory. These results are consistent with the research by Putri & Muljaningsih (2022) and Maulana et al. (2022), which found that quality economic growth drives down poverty at the local level. However, this differs from the study by Ashari & Athoillah (2023), which found that economic growth actually increases inequality and exacerbates poverty in high poverty areas if not accompanied by a fair income distribution (Arifin, 2020).

Interpretation of the Impact of Unemployment on Poverty

Although statistically not significant, the positive direction of the relationship between unemployment and poverty aligns with macroeconomic theory. The insignificance may be caused by hidden unemployment, the informal sector, or differences in the definition of unemployment across regions. This study is in line with Lestari (2020) and Suryawati (2019), which show that unemployment impacts the decline in household income and social welfare.

Interpretation of Simultaneous Effects and Policy Implementation.

Based on the F test, it appears that collectively, the Human Development Index (HDI), economic growth, and the unemployment rate have a significant impact on poverty levels in East Java (p-value < 0.05). The very high R-squared value (97.87%) indicates that the model used is very effective in explaining nearly all changes in poverty levels in East Java during the period of 2017–2024.Research conducted by Lestari (2020) and Suryawati (2019) also emphasizes the importance of collaboration between economic growth, human development, and reducing unemployment in efforts to alleviate poverty.

D. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion that have been conducted, several findings can be concluded. Simultaneously, the three independent variables, namely the Human Development Index (HDI), Economic Growth, and Unemployment, significantly influence Poverty. This indicates that the model used has a high explanatory power for the variation in poverty levels across regions and over time in East Java. Partially, only economic growth shows a significant negative impact on poverty. This means that an increase in economic growth contributes to reducing poverty rates. This finding supports the pro-poor growth theory, which emphasizes the importance of inclusivity in growth. The Development Index and Unemployment have a relationship direction that corresponds with the theory of negative HDI and positive Unemployment towards Poverty but is not statistically significant. This indicates that these variables may have an indirect influence or are affected by other mediating factors such as infrastructure equity, effectiveness of regional spending, and quality of social policies. The Human Development Index (HDI), Economic Growth, and Unemployment together contribute almost all variations in poverty levels, based on the coefficient of determination (R2) of the model, which decreased by 97.87%. This illustrates how effective panel data technique is in capturing the dynamics of regional poverty.

Local governments need to promote more inclusive economic growth, especially by empowering productive economic sectors such as MSMEs, technology-based agriculture, and labor-intensive industries. Development investment should be directed to areas with high poverty levels. Improving the Human Development Index (HDI) should focus not only on enhancing average figures but also on equalizing access to education and health across regions. Quality and equitable human development is an important foundation for reducing long-term poverty. Unemployment reduction strategies should be aimed at creating formal job opportunities, enhancing workforce skills through vocational training, and linking education to the needs of the industrial world.

E. REFERENCES

Arifin, S. (2020). *Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Tingkat Pengangguran, Dan Konsumsi, Dalam Bingkai Kesejahteraan Masyarakat*.

Arifin, S., Anisa, N. A., Siswohadi, S., Megasari, A. D., & Darim, A. (2020). The effect of consumption on the society welfare in Sampang district. *Quantitative Economics and Management Studies*, *1*(2), 166–170.

Aisyah, L., Syafa, M. K., & Rabban, G. (2023). Pengaruh Indeks Pembangunan Manusia (IPM) Dan Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka Terhadap Tingkat Kemiskinan Indonesia Tahun 2012-2022. Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah STAI Darul Ulum Kandangan, 1(1), 27–39. Retrieved from http://repo.iain-tulungagung.ac.id/5510/5/BAB 2.pdf

Ashari, R. T., & Athoillah, M. (2023). Analisis Pengaruh Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka, Tingkat Partisipasi Angkatan Kerja, Upah Minimum, Indeks Pembangunan Manusia, Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Dan Jumlah Penduduk Terhadap Kemiskinan Di Kawasan Tapal Kuda. Journal of Development Economic and Social Studies, 2(2), 313–326. https://doi.org/10.21776/jdess.2023.02.2.08

Badan Pusat Statistik. (2022). Indeks Pembangunan Manusia. Badan Pusat Statistik, (73), https://news.ge/anakliis-porti-aris-qveynis-momava.

Dira, A. F., Utomo, K. P., Bangun, M. F. A., Pramularso, E. Y., & Syarief, F. (2023). Pengaruh Investasi dan IPM terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Hijau di Provinsi Kalimantan Timur. EKOMBIS REVIEW: Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Dan Bisnis, 11(2), 1437–1446. https://doi.org/10.37676/ekombis.v11i2.4181 Ekonomi, F., Bisnis,

D. A. N., Islam, U., & Raden, N. (2024). Perspektif Ekonomi Islam Di Kabupaten Lampung Barat Tahun 2013-2022 Kabupaten Lampung Barat.

Hanifah, S., & Hanifa, N. (2021). Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Upah Minimum, Dan Pengangguran Terhadap Kemiskinan Di Kabupaten Lamongan. Independent: Journal of Economics, 1(3), 191–206. https://doi.org/10.26740/independent.v1i3.43632

Keaslian, P., & Ilmiah, K. (2022). Pengaruh Tingkat Kemiskinan ,Pengangguranterbuka Dan Pertumbuhan Ekonimi Terhadap Indeks Pembangunan Manusia Provinsi Aceh Disusun Oleh : Fakultas Ekonomi Dan Bisnis Islam Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh 2022 M / 1443 H. Skripsi.

Kurniati, E., Ramadhan, B. A., Anisa, G., Ananda, K., & Indriyani, L. (2025). Kajian tentang bagaimana tingkat pengangguran dan pertumbuhan ekonomi memengaruhi tingkat kemiskinan masyarakat di wilayah Bandar Lampung (2020–2024), 4(4), 1184–1191.

Lestari, D. D. (2020). Analisis Pengaruh Indeks Pembangunan Manusia (IPM) dan Pengangguran Terhadap Tingkat Kemiskinan di Provinsi Riau. Skripsi,

Muaidy Yasin, M. Irwan, & Wahyunadi. (2020). Analisis Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Pengangguran Dan Kemiskinan Di Kabupaten Lombok Tengah. Journal of Economics and Business, 6(2), 134–164. https://doi.org/10.29303/ekonobis.v6i2.52

Nira Sanitra, A. (2020). Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Dan Indeks Pembangunan Manusia (Ipm) Terhadap Pengangguran Di Indonesia Disusun Oleh : Aje Nira Sanitra Fakultas Ekonomi Dan Bisnis Islam Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh.

Nugroho, G. A. (2016). Analisis Pengaruh Pengeluaran Pemerintah Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi dan Indeks Pembangunan Manusia di Indonesia. Indonesian Treasury Review Jurnal Perbendaharaan Keuangan Negara Dan Kebijakan Publik, 1(1), 39–50. https://doi.org/10.33105/itr.v1i1.57

Nurhidayah, A. P. (2020). Diajukan sebagai salah satu syarat untuk memperoleh gelar Sarjana. Formulasi Dan Uji Aktivitas Antibakteri Sediaan Krim Ekstrak Etanol Daun Ketapang (Terminalia Catappa L.) TERHADAP Propionibacterium Acne DAN Staphylococcus Epidermidis SKRIPSI, 1–146.

Pengangguran, T., & Dan, T. (2024). Korupsi Terhadap Kemiskinan Pada 10 Provinsi Termiskin Di Indonesia Tahun 2018 - 2022 Dalamperspektif Ekonomi Islam Korupsi Terhadap Kemiskinan Pada 10 Provinsi Termiskin Di Indonesia Tahun 2018 - 2022 Dalam Perspektif.

Praja, R. B., Muchtar, M., & Sihombing, P. R. (2023). Analisis Pengaruh Indeks Pembangunan Manusia, Laju Pertumbuhan Penduduk, dan Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka terhadap

Kemiskinan di DKI Jakarta. Ecoplan, 6(1), 78–86. https://doi.org/10.20527/ecoplan.v6i2.656

Putri, N. M., & Muljaningsih, S. (2022). Analisis Pengaruh Indeks Pengangguran, Indeks Pelayanan Kesehatan dan Indeks Pendidikan Terhadap Indeks Pembangunan Manusia (Ipm) di Kabupaten Bojonegoro. Equity: Jurnal Ekonomi, 10(1), 59–71. https://doi.org/10.33019/equity.v10i1.83

Rahmawati, N., Prasetyanto, P. K., & Islami, F. S. (2022). Pengaruh Indeks Pembangunan Manusia (Ipm), Upah Minimum Regional (UMR), Dan Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka Terhadap Jumlah Penduduk Miskin Di Indonesia Tahun 2017-2021 (Studi Kasus 34 Provinsi Di Indonesia). Convergence: The Journal of Economic Development, 4(1), 19–31. https://doi.org/10.33369/convergencejep.v4i1.23358

Saptenno, F., & Maatoke, C. K. (2022). Analisis Pengaruh Indeks Pembangunan Manusia, Pertumbuhan Ekonomi dan Inflasi Terhadap Pengangguran Di Provinsi Maluku. Jurnal Cita Ekonomika, 16(1), 41–49. https://doi.org/10.51125/citaekonomika.v16i1.5760

Sukmawati. (2018). Tesis_Analisis Pengaruh IPM, Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, dan Pengangguran Terhadap Kemisikinan di Indonesia pada tahun 2010-2020._Sulia_Sukmawati.pdf.

Syofya, H. (2018). Pengaruh Tingkat Kemiskinan Dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Terhadap Indeks Pembangunan Manusia Indonesia. Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Dan Bisnis, 15(2), 177–185. https://doi.org/10.31849/jieb.v15i2.1153

Tingkat, D. A. N., Terhadap, P., Way, A. S. P., Rorong, I. P. F., & Tolosang, K. D. (2025). Ekonomi Di Kota Sorong Provinsi Papua Barat Daya Tahun 2010-, 2, 72–88.

Utomo, P., & Arifin, S. (2020). Pengaruh Pemahaman Ekonomi, dan Pemahaman Literasi Terhadap Kecerdasan Financial Pada Mahasiswa Penghafal Alqur'an. Jurnal Manajemen Dan Penelitian Akuntansi (JUMPA), 13(2), 135–146.