



Analysis of the Influence of Poverty, Unemployment Rate, and Economic Growth on the Human Development Index in West Nusa Tenggara Province

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Economic Growth

Abstract: This study aims to analyze the influence of Poverty, Unemployment Rate, and Economic Growth on the Human Development Index (HDI) in West Nusa Tenggara Province during the period 2014-2024. The research method used was multiple linear regression analysis to identify the relationship and significance between variables with the SPSS version 25 tool. The results of the study show that Poverty has a negative influence on the Human Development Index. Meanwhile, the Unemployment Rate does not show a significant influence on the Human Development Index. Economic Growth Found to Have a Positive Effect on Economic Growth, This study provides important implications for policy making in an effort to improve the Human Development Index in West Nusa Tenggara Province through an integrated handling of poverty and unemployment problems.

Keywords: Human Development Index, Poverty, Unemployment Rate,

Introduction

Development is the government's effort to build a prosperous society. Development can be interpreted as activities carried out by a country in order to improve the quality of life of the community. In the process, there is a relationship between the factors that cause these developments, which need to be identified and analyzed carefully in directing the improvement of the welfare of the community from the first stage of development to the next stage of development (Abie Rachman Muhamad & Dewi Rahmi, 2023).

The productive quality of human resources owned by each country is highly dependent on the availability of supporting facilities and infrastructure. Good facilities such as the availability of education, health and other infrastructure services, will be able to spur an increase in good resources. Good facilities are obtained from state revenues which are also good. Because not all countries have high income levels. One of the elements that can drive economic growth is the high level of per capita income. Per capita income is also one of the indicators of a country's progress and welfare (Raharti et al., 2020).

According to (Human Development Report, 2014) explains that individual growth is a step to improve the quality of society. In principle, there are three stages of fundamental development, namely having a long life and a healthy life, getting an education, and being able to fulfill a decent life with easy access to the resources needed. There are four cornerstones in the Human Development index, the cornerstones are average years of study, average life expectancy, literacy level, and economic ability. Efforts to increase HDI in a region can be focused on these four aspects, but improving these aspects is not a simple matter. Therefore, the government is focusing on increases that have an impact on the increase in HDI (Khairunnisa et al., 2023).

The development of human development in West Nusa Tenggara continues to increase from year to year. This can be seen from the HDI value during the 2014-2024 period. This achievement is a sign of the quality of human development in West Nusa Tenggara which can be seen from 3 main factors such as Health, Education, and the economy will get better in the future. The Human Development Index (HDI) in West Nusa Tenggara will increase significantly in 2024 to reach 73.10. This figure has increased compared to previous years.

Poverty is a condition of a person or group of people who cannot fulfill the rights to develop a dignified life. Poverty is a long-term social problem that is difficult to overcome until now. The poor population in West Nusa Tenggara province according to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) is experiencing a *fukuasi*, where in 2014 the poor population in West Nusa Tenggara province reached 816,620 and increased in 2015 to 823,890. In 2016, the poor population decreased to 804,450 and continued to decline in 2017 – 2020. In 2020 there was a significant decrease reaching 713,890 and in the following year 2021 there was another increase reaching 746,660. Then in 2022 it decreased to 731,940 and increased again in 2023 to 751,230, in 2024 again decreased to 658,600. Judging from the data that the level of population poverty that occurs in an area is increasing, this reflects the condition and quality of life of the less prosperous community.

Unemployment is a macroeconomic problem that directly affects human life. Most people who have lost their jobs lower their standard of living. The unemployment rate is the percentage of the unemployed workforce. The number of jobs is affected by the Company's expenditure and production rate. A decline in unemployment is one of the good indicators in the economy (Muhammad Baihawafi & Asnita Frida Sebayang, 2023). The open unemployment rate from year to year fluctuates, in 2014 the unemployment rate of 5.75 continued to decline from 2015 to 2017 which was 3.69 – 3.32 and The open unemployment rate from year to year fluctuates, in 2014 the unemployment rate of 5.75 continued to decline from 2015 to 2017 which was 3.69 – 3.32 and in 2017 it increased slightly by 3.58. In 2018 – 2019 it decreased again but in 2020 it increased by 4.22. In the 2021-2024

period, the unemployment rate continues to decline.

In 2017 there was a slight increase of 3.58. In 2018 – 2019 it decreased again but in 2020 it increased by 4.22. In the 2021-2024 period, the unemployment rate continues to decline. Economic growth is the process of economic change measured using Gross Domestic Product (GDP) or Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP). Economic growth is expected to help increase the human development index, reduce unemployment and poverty, with the expansion of Human Resources (HR) in all fields seeking choice for the population with superior skills, prioritizing the ability to improve development in all fields to reduce unemployment and poverty (Primandari, 2020). Economic growth in West Nusa Tenggara province according to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) from year to year has fluctuated. During the years 2014 – 2024. The highest economic movement occurred in 2015 at 21.76%, while in 2018 the economic movement was at the lowest figure at -4.50%. This fluctuation is due to the influence of several sectors in West Nusa Tenggara province.

Research Method

This study is a quantitative descriptive with statistical data analysis that aims to test predetermined hypotheses to determine the relationship between variables. This study was conducted to determine the influence of poverty, unemployment rate, and economic growth on the human development index in West Nusa Tenggara Province during the 2014-2024 period.

The variables used in this study are Human Development Index (HDI), Poverty, Unemployment Rate, and Economic Growth. This study uses a descriptive approach technique from secondary data from the Central Statistics Agency for the period 2014-2024 as the data collection technique. The power analysis technique used is multiple linear regression analysis.

The formula of multiple linear regression analysis is seen from the following formula:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + e$$

Where:

- Y : Human development index
- X1 : The chemical skin
- X2 : Unemployment Rate
- X3 : Economic Growth
- α : Constant
- β_1 : Poverty regression coefficient
- β_2 : Unemployment rate regression coefficient
- β_3 : Economic growth rate coefficient
- e : error term

Results and Discussion

In conducting Time Series data analysis, it is carried out in a chronological order of related factors. The variables in this study are the Human Development Index (HDI) as the dependent variable, while Poverty, Unemployment Rate, and economic growth as the Independent variables. The following are the results of multiple linear regression tests using SPSS:

Classic Assumption Test

A. Normality Test

The normality test is a test that aims to assess the distribution of variable data or data of a group, whether the distribution of data is normally distributed or not. A good regression model in which the data of each variable is distributed normally or close to normal (Somba et al., 2021).

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		11
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	1.31675707
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.179
	Positive	.179
	Negative	-.116
Test Statistic		.179
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200 ^{c,d}

Source: SPSS 25 & Processed by the Author

It can be seen above that the value of Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) $0.200 > 0.05$, then it can be concluded that the regression of the data is normally distributed.

B. Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test is a state in which there is a perfect linear correlation between the entire free variable in a regression model, so that the free variable and its bound variable are difficult to identify. To find out whether or not there are symptoms of multicollinearity in the regression equation, it can be seen that if the Tolerance Value is > 0.100 and the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) value is < 10 , then the regression model concludes that there are no symptoms of multicollinearity (Nurcahya et al., 2024).

Coefficients ^a			Information
Model	Collinearity Statistics		
	Tolerance	VIF	
POVERTY	.521	1.920	Multicolonarity Does Not Occur
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	.461	2.169	Multicolonarity Does Not Occur
ECONOMIC GROWTH	.721	1.388	Multicolonarity Does Not Occur

Source: SPSS 25 & Processed by the Author

C. Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test aims in regression models to identify inconsistencies in residual variation from the first observation to another. Meanwhile, if the residual result of the first observation of the other observations remains so that it is called homokedasticity (Nurchaya et al., 2024).

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.596	5.306		.301	.772
	POVERTY	.001	.008	.026	.109	.916
	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	-.481	.395	-.309	-1.216	.263
	ECONOMIC GROWTH	-.177	.051	-.703	-3.453	.011

Source: SPSS 25 & Processed by the Author

It can be seen that all variables have a probability value (sig) > 0.05, so it can be concluded that the equation model is free from heteroscedasticity.

D. Autocorrelation Test

The autocorrelation test is a relationship between one interference variable through another. Meanwhile, an important conjecture is found in the OLS method, namely that the relationship of the interference variable is not related to the other interference variables (Nurchaya et al., 2024).

Model Summary ^b					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.905 ^a	.819	.742	1.57383	1.527

Source: SPSS 25 & Processed by the Author

In the durbin-watson test, there is no conclusion of $0.5948 < 1.527 < 1.9280$ (No Conclusion) so to find out the existence of autocrescle, it is continued using the Run Test test.

Runs Test	
	Unstandardized Residual
Test Value ^a	-.10324
Cases < Test Value	5
Cases \geq Test Value	6
Total Cases	11
Number of Runs	4
Z	-1.254
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.210

Source: SPSS 25 & Processed by the Author

From the output results above, it is known that the Asymp value is known. Sig.(2-tailed) is $0.210 > 0.05$ which means that there are no autocorrelation symptoms in the regression equation.

Hypothesis Test

The purpose of the Hypothesis Test is to see either simultaneously or partially the influence of the Independent variable on the Dependent variable.

A. Partial t-test

The Partial t-test aims to determine the significance between independent variables and dependent variables. The results of the partial t-test are as follows:

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	102.128	9.103		11.219	.000
	POVERTY	-.038	.014	-.612	-2.749	.029
	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	-1.354	.678	-.472	-1.997	.086
	ECONOMIC GROWTH	.104	.088	.224	1.185	.275

Source: SPSS 25 & Processed by the Author

The hypothesis is as follows:

1. Poverty

H1 : Poverty affects the Human Development Index

Based on the results of the t-test on the Poverty variable table, the result was significant 0.029 . The value is less than 0.05 ($0.029 < 0.05$). H1 is accepted and it can be concluded that Poverty has a partial effect on the Human Development Index.

2. Unemployment Rate

H2 : Unemployment Rate Affects the Human Development Index

Based on the results of the t-test on the variable table of the Unemployment Rate, it shows a significance result of 0.086. The value is greater than 0.05 ($0.086 > 0.05$). H2 is therefore rejected and it can be concluded that the Unemployment rate has no partial effect on the Human Development Index.

3. Economic Growth

H3 : Economic Growth Affects the Human Development Index

Based on the results of the t-test on the table of economic growth variables, the result was significant 0.275. The value is greater than 0.05 ($0.275 > 0.05$). Therefore, H3 is rejected and it can be concluded that Economic Growth has no partial effect on the Human Development Index.

B. Simultaneous F Test

To find out the magnitude of the influence of all independent variables together with the bound or simultaneous variables, use the F test. if the significance value is less than < 0.05 , it means that the independent variables have a significant effect simultaneously (together) on the bound variables. The following are the results of the F Test test, including:

ANOVA ^a						
	Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	78.668	3	26.223	10.587	.005 ^b
	Residual	17.338	7	2.477		
	Total	96.006	10			

Source: SPSS 25 & Processed by the Author

From the tests carried out, it can be seen from the table above that the Significance Value is $0.005 < 0.05$, so it can be concluded that the value of Poverty, Unemployment Rate, and Economic Growth has a significant effect simultaneously (together) on the variables of the Human Development Index.

C. Coefficient of Determination Test (R2)

To measure how much influence between independent variables on bound variables can be found through the value of R2. If the value of R2 is small or $R2=0$ indicates a strong influence on the bound variable. Meanwhile, if the value is close to one or $R1=1$, it means that it shows a high influence.

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.905 ^a	.819	.742	1.57383

Source: SPSS 25 & Processed by the Author

From the tests carried out, it can be seen from the table above that the value of R² (coefficient of determination) at the Adjusted R Square value of 0.742 means that the variables of Poverty, Unemployment Rate, Economic Growth have a combined influence of 74.2% on the Human Development Index (Y). while the other 25.8% can be explained by other variables outside the equation.

The Effect of Poverty on the Human Development Index

Based on the results of research and test calculations, it was found that Poverty has an effect on the Human Development Index in West Nusa Tenggara Province. Based on the test results that the Poverty value is $0.029 < 0.05$, H₁ is accepted, it can be concluded that Poverty in West Nusa Tenggara Province has a negative effect with a t-statistical value of -2.749 partially on the Human Development Index. This means that if Poverty increases by 1%, the Human Development Index will also increase by 2.74. So it can be concluded that Poverty has a negative and significant influence on the human development index in West Nusa Tenggara Province.

In 2021, poverty in West Nusa Tenggara Province experienced a fairly high increase of 746,660 people or an increase of 4.95% which is estimated due to the impact of Covid-19 resulting in many people losing their jobs or experiencing a decrease in income, thus having a negative impact on the economic condition of the community. In addition, unaddressed health problems also contribute to decreased productivity and increased cost burden that families must bear. On the other hand, limited economic opportunities and minimal employment make it difficult for many residents to get enough sources of livelihood. Volatile food price fluctuations also affect people's ability to meet their daily needs.

Efforts in poverty alleviation also cannot be separated from the fields of Education and Health. Improving the quality of education in West Nusa Tenggara Province is inseparable from the efforts of the local government which has launched various programs to improve human resources. One of these programs is the Superior Stimulant Scholarship (BSU) which aims to help fund tuition fees, field work practices (PKL), as well as the preparation of thesis, thesis, or dissertation. In addition, there are also scholarships to continue education at foreign universities. This initiative is certainly very useful in improving the Human Development Index (HDI).

In terms of health, in 2019, the NTB Public Health Development Index (IPKM) was ranked 11th nationally, an increase compared to the previous five years, namely 2013, where NTB ranked 19th among all provinces in Indonesia. This shows an improvement in the quality of public health in NTB.

The results of this study are in line with the research conducted by (K. S. Dewi et al., 2021) about Poverty has an influence on the Human Development Index in Bojonegoro Regency. And contrary to research conducted by (Mononimbar et al., 2022) about poverty has no effect on the Human Development Index in South Minahasa Regency.

The Effect of the Unemployment Rate on the Human Development Index

Based on the results of research and test calculations, it was found that the Unemployment Rate had no effect on the Human Development Index in West Nusa Tenggara Province. Based on the results of the test that the value of the Unemployment Rate is $0.086 < 0.05$, H_2 is rejected, it can be concluded that the Unemployment Rate in West Nusa Tenggara Province has a negative effect with a t-statistical value of -1.997 partially on the Human Development Index. This means that if Poverty increases by 1%, the Human Development Index will decrease by 1.99. So it can be concluded that the Unemployment Rate has a negative and insignificant influence on the human development index in West Nusa Tenggara Province.

The unemployment rate in West Nusa Tenggara Province (NTB) does not show a significant influence on the Human Development Index (HDI), this can be explained from several sides. Based on BPS NTB data in 2023, the open unemployment rate (TPT) is at 2.80%, which is relatively low compared to the national average of 5.32%. Although this figure had fluctuated from year to year, there was no comparable decrease or increase in the value of NTB's HDI. In fact, the HDI of NTB shows an increasing trend every year, namely from 70.86 in 2021 to 71.65 in 2022, and 72.37 in 2023. This indicates that improvements in the quality of education, health, and living standards continue even though the unemployment rate has not changed significantly.

One of the main causes is the dominance of the informal sector in NTB. Many people work informally in agriculture, livestock, or the microservice sector, which, although not recorded in formal employment data, still provide sufficient income to meet basic needs. In addition, the government through programs such as the Healthy Indonesia Card (KIS) and the Smart Indonesia Program (PIP) continues to encourage increased access to education and health, so that two of the three main components of HDI continue to increase without having to be directly influenced by one's employment status. Thus, even though unemployment exists, it does not necessarily hinder overall human development in NTB.

The results of this study are in line with the research conducted by (Bahriyah & Primandhana, 2022) about the Unemployment Rate has no effect on the Human Development Index in Gresik Regency. And contrary to research conducted by (Ningrum et al., 2020) on the Unemployment Rate Affects the Human Development Index in Indonesia.

The Effect of Economic Growth on the Human Development Index

Based on the results of research and test calculations, it was found that Economic Growth had no effect on the Human Development Index in West Nusa Tenggara Province. Based on the test results that the value of Economic Growth is $0.275 < 0.05$, H3 is rejected, it can be concluded that Economic Growth in West Nusa Tenggara Province has a positive effect with a t-statistical value of 1,185 partially on the Human Development Index. This means that if Economic Growth increases by 1%, the Human Development Index will decrease by 1.18. So it can be concluded that Economic Growth has a positive and insignificant influence on the human development index in West Nusa Tenggara Province.

Economic growth in West Nusa Tenggara Province (NTB) does not show a significant influence on the Human Development Index (HDI) because the growth tends to be sectoral and has not been evenly felt by all levels of society. Based on BPS NTB data, NTB's economic growth in 2021 reached 2.30%, and even soared high in 2022 by 6.95%, mainly due to the performance of the mining sector, especially the export of mining products such as copper and gold concentrate from the Batu Hijau mining project. However, this sector is capital-intensive and does not absorb much of the local workforce, so the economic benefits are not directly felt by the wider community, especially the poor and in rural areas.

Meanwhile, NTB's HDI, which consists of three main dimensions: education, health, and decent living standards, is greatly influenced by social development programs such as educational assistance, health insurance, and access to basic infrastructure. The HDI of NTB continued to increase, from 70.86 in 2021, to 71.65 in 2022, and 72.37 in 2023, despite fluctuations in economic growth. This shows that the increase in HDI is more influenced by sectoral policies in the fields of education and health, rather than macroeconomic growth. In other words, economic growth that is not inclusive or uneven does not necessarily improve people's quality of life, so it does not have a significant impact on HDI.

The results of this study are in line with the research conducted by (Hasibuan et al., 2023) about Economic Growth has no effect on the Human Development Index in North Sumatra Province. And contrary to research conducted by (Apriska et al., 2024) about Economic Growth to the Human Development Index in West Nusa Tenggara Province/City.

Conclusion

From the background and in the discussion of this study, it is concluded that the Open Unemployment Rate and Economic Growth have no influence on the Human Development Index in West Nusa Tenggara Province. This means that increasing employment and the economy alone is not enough, because the benefits have not been felt equally by the lower strata, so the government needs to ensure inclusive growth. but on the contrary, Poverty has an influence on the Human Development Index in West Nusa Tenggara Province. that the welfare of the community is highly dependent on economic conditions. Poverty not only has an economic impact, but also limits access to education and health, so poverty reduction efforts must be a top development priority.

This research emphasizes the need for a comprehensive strategy in an effort to overcome poverty and human development issues in West Nusa Tenggara. The policies implemented should include poverty reduction programs, increased access to education and health services, and the creation of better quality jobs. It is hoped that the Human Development Index in West Nusa Tenggara can increase significantly and bring a positive effect on the welfare of the entire community.

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