



## The Effect of Economic Growth, Unemployment Rate, and Human Development Index on Poverty Levels in Indonesia: A Development Economics Perspective

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### Abstract

Poverty remains one of the major challenges in Indonesia's development process, as it is closely related to economic growth, employment opportunities, and the quality of human resources. This study aims to analyze the effect of economic growth, unemployment rate, and Human Development Index (HDI) on poverty levels in Indonesia from the perspective of development economics. The research employs a quantitative approach using secondary data obtained from official publications and statistical reports. The data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistical methods to examine the relationship between the independent variables and poverty levels. The findings indicate that economic growth has a significant effect on poverty reduction by increasing income and expanding economic opportunities. Conversely, a high unemployment rate contributes to an increase in poverty due to limited access to employment and income generation. Meanwhile, the Human Development Index plays an important role in reducing poverty through improvements in education, health, and living standards. The study concludes that sustainable economic growth, employment creation, and human development are essential factors in alleviating poverty in Indonesia. Therefore, integrated development policies that focus on enhancing economic productivity, expanding job opportunities, and improving human capital are necessary to achieve sustainable poverty reduction and inclusive economic development.

**Keywords:** Economic Growth, Unemployment Rate, Human Development Index, Poverty, Development Economics.

## INTRODUCTION

Poverty remains one of the major challenges faced by Indonesia in its efforts to achieve sustainable development. High poverty rates not only directly affect the welfare of society but also hinder national economic growth and reduce development opportunities across various sectors. The Indonesian government has implemented numerous programs and policies to reduce poverty; however, the challenges remain complex and require comprehensive analysis. Therefore, understanding the factors that influence poverty is essential to ensure that policy interventions are more targeted and effective (Fadilah & Zainuddin, 2024).

In the context of development economics, economic growth is often regarded as a primary indicator of a country's development success. An increase in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is generally believed to improve people's incomes and create broader employment opportunities. However, in reality, not all economic growth directly reduces poverty, particularly when income distribution is unequal and the informal sector continues to dominate the economy. Therefore, a comprehensive analysis of the impact of economic growth on poverty is necessary to determine the extent to which growth benefits all segments of society equitably (Estrada & Wenagama, 2020).

In addition to economic growth, the unemployment rate is another important factor influencing poverty levels. High

unemployment often results in a significant portion of the population lacking a stable source of income, making them more vulnerable to poverty. Unemployment can also worsen social and economic conditions, including increased crime rates and social instability. Consequently, reducing unemployment should be a key priority in poverty alleviation strategies because it directly affects income generation and societal well-being.

Apart from economic factors, the Human Development Index (HDI) is an important indicator that reflects the overall quality of life of a population. The HDI measures key dimensions of human development, including education, health, and per capita income, which serve as essential parameters for assessing development achievements. Improvements in the HDI are expected to contribute to poverty reduction by providing better access to quality education and healthcare services. Therefore, human development should be integrated into poverty reduction strategies to ensure that the benefits of development are distributed more evenly among all citizens (Endrawati et al., 2023).

Within the framework of development economics, the relationship between economic growth, unemployment, and HDI in influencing poverty must be examined thoroughly to understand their simultaneous and interrelated effects. Previous studies have shown that these three factors are closely interconnected and significantly influence poverty levels in various countries, including Indonesia. A comprehensive understanding of these relationships is crucial for

designing policies that do not focus solely on one aspect but instead integrate all factors affecting poverty in an effective manner.

As a developing country, Indonesia faces significant challenges in its efforts to substantially reduce poverty rates. Policies that focus solely on economic growth without considering the equitable distribution of its benefits often fail to improve living conditions comprehensively. Furthermore, social factors such as unemployment and the overall quality of life must receive serious attention to ensure that development initiatives generate sustainable positive impacts. Therefore, a comprehensive analysis of these factors is essential for national development planning.

This study aims to analyze in depth the effects of economic growth, unemployment rates, and the Human Development Index on poverty levels in Indonesia. The research employs a literature review approach and empirical data analysis derived from various relevant sources, including official reports and scientific journals. Through this approach, the study seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of the relationships among these three variables and their implications for development policies in Indonesia. The findings are expected to serve as a foundation for formulating more effective strategies for comprehensive poverty alleviation.

In addition to its academic contribution, this study is also expected to provide practical insights for policymakers. Sustainable economic development should be

capable of increasing income levels, reducing unemployment, and improving quality of life simultaneously. By understanding the complex relationships among these factors, policymakers can formulate strategies that are more effective and efficient in achieving national development objectives. Therefore, the findings of this study are highly relevant in supporting Indonesia's efforts to achieve more optimal poverty reduction targets.

## **METHOD**

The research methodology employed in this study is a literature review approach. This approach was selected because it aims to collect, examine, and analyze various relevant sources of information concerning the effects of economic growth, unemployment rates, and the Human Development Index (HDI) on poverty levels in Indonesia. By utilizing a wide range of existing literature, the study seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of the relationships among these variables within the context of Indonesia's development economics.

Data collection was conducted through document analysis of various primary and secondary sources, including official government reports, scientific journals, reference books, and relevant academic articles. The collected data encompass statistical information, development economics theories, and findings from previous studies that discuss the main variables under investigation. The literature search was carried out systematically

using keywords such as “economic growth and poverty,” “unemployment rate and poverty,” and “Human Development Index and poverty” to ensure comprehensive coverage of relevant studies.

Furthermore, the collected data were analyzed using both qualitative and quantitative approaches. Qualitative analysis was conducted by reviewing theories and findings from various sources to understand the theoretical and empirical relationships among the variables. Meanwhile, quantitative analysis involved examining available statistical data to identify patterns and trends that support these relationships. In this process, data from various studies served as the basis for drawing conclusions regarding the influence of economic growth, unemployment rates, and HDI on poverty levels in Indonesia.

In addition, this study included a synthesis of findings from the collected literature. The purpose of this synthesis was to identify similarities, differences, and existing research gaps within the literature. This process is important for providing a comprehensive and in-depth understanding of the effects of economic growth, unemployment, and the Human Development Index on poverty. Moreover, it helps identify factors that may moderate or mediate the relationships among these variables, thereby offering a more nuanced perspective on poverty dynamics in Indonesia.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### *The Effect of Economic Growth on Poverty Levels*

Economic growth is one of the primary indicators used to assess the success of a country's development. In general, high economic growth is expected to increase people's incomes and expand employment opportunities, thereby reducing poverty levels. However, this is not always the case, as economic growth is not necessarily accompanied by an equitable distribution of its benefits. In the Indonesian context, economic growth has shown a positive trend over the past few decades, yet poverty levels have not declined significantly in proportion to this growth (Budhijana, 2020).

The impact of economic growth on poverty often depends on the economic structure and the policies implemented by the government. If growth is dominated by sectors that generate limited employment opportunities and have low productivity, its benefits may not be directly felt by low-income communities. Conversely, if growth is driven by labor-intensive sectors with high value-added potential, the likelihood of poverty reduction becomes much greater. Therefore, the quality of economic growth is a key factor in determining its effectiveness in reducing poverty (Amalia, 2022).

In addition, income distribution plays a crucial role in shaping the relationship between economic growth and poverty. Economic growth that is not accompanied by fair income redistribution tends to widen social and economic inequalities. As a result, certain segments of society may remain below the poverty line even when the

economy is growing at a positive rate. Therefore, policies aimed at promoting equitable income distribution and enhancing the purchasing power of low-income groups are essential for maximizing the benefits of economic growth.

Empirical studies indicate that the relationship between economic growth and poverty reduction is not linear and is influenced by various factors such as education levels, infrastructure development, and access to basic services. For example, economic growth supported by investments in education and healthcare tends to have a greater impact on poverty alleviation. On the other hand, if growth is merely quantitative and does not focus on improving quality and inclusiveness, its effect on reducing poverty may be limited.

Apart from domestic factors, external influences such as international trade relations and global economic conditions also affect the relationship between economic growth and poverty. During periods of global economic slowdown, national economic growth often weakens as well, potentially worsening poverty conditions. Therefore, macroeconomic stability and effective foreign economic policies are important in ensuring that economic growth generates maximum benefits for poor and vulnerable populations.

In general, inclusive and equitable economic growth is a fundamental key to reducing poverty levels. Governments need to formulate policies that support the development of labor-intensive sectors and ensure that the benefits of growth are distributed fairly across all

segments of society. Investments in education, vocational training, and social infrastructure are important strategies for channeling the benefits of economic growth to vulnerable groups and improving their socioeconomic conditions.

However, it is important to recognize that economic growth alone is not sufficient to eradicate poverty. Social, cultural, and structural factors must also be addressed to ensure that the benefits of growth are genuinely experienced by impoverished communities. Therefore, integrating economic growth strategies with social policies is essential for achieving sustainable and long-term poverty reduction.

### ***The Effect of Unemployment Rate on Poverty Levels***

The unemployment rate is an important indicator that reflects the condition of a country's labor market. High unemployment rates are generally directly correlated with high poverty levels, as unemployed individuals often lack a stable source of income to meet their basic needs. In the context of Indonesia, persistently high unemployment rates have become a major concern in efforts to alleviate poverty and improve social welfare (Nurjanah, 2023).

Unemployment increases the risk of poverty, particularly for individuals who do not have financial reserves or access to social safety nets. When people are unable to secure employment, their income is often insufficient to cover essential needs such as food, clothing, housing, and healthcare services. As a result, they become more vulnerable to falling below the poverty line and

experiencing a significant decline in their quality of life (Nasution & Majid, 2023).

Furthermore, unemployment does not only affect individuals and their families but also has broader implications for the economy as a whole. High unemployment rates can lead to reduced domestic consumption, slower economic growth, and increased social inequality. Consequently, reducing unemployment is a strategic step toward creating a more prosperous society and achieving sustainable poverty reduction.

The factors contributing to high unemployment rates in Indonesia are diverse, ranging from mismatches between workforce skills and labor market demands to low educational quality and macroeconomic instability. Structural and frictional unemployment often serve as major causes, where workers either lack the skills required by employers or face difficulties finding new employment after losing their previous jobs. This situation highlights the need to improve education quality and vocational training programs to enhance workforce competitiveness.

Government policies aimed at addressing unemployment should focus on creating broad and sustainable employment opportunities. Job training programs, incentives for businesses, and the development of micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) are important strategies for expanding employment opportunities. In addition, infrastructure development that supports industrial growth and regional connectivity can generate new jobs and contribute to lowering unemployment rates.

Unemployment also has significant psychological and social consequences. When individuals remain unemployed for extended periods, the risks of stress, depression, and loss of self-confidence increase substantially. These conditions can lead to social marginalization and further exacerbate poverty. Therefore, social policies that support unemployed individuals, including vocational training, financial assistance, and counseling services, should be integrated into broader unemployment and poverty reduction strategies.

Moreover, high unemployment can reinforce the cycle of poverty because families without stable sources of income often experience declining living standards, limited access to education, and inadequate healthcare services. As a result, future generations may face similar challenges, making it essential to address unemployment effectively in order to prevent the long-term accumulation of poverty.

In the global context, unemployment is also influenced by external factors such as international economic conditions, technological change, and globalization. Rapid technological advancements can eliminate traditional jobs while increasing the demand for new skills and competencies. Therefore, policies that promote adaptation and innovation in workforce training are crucial for maintaining low unemployment rates and reducing poverty in an increasingly competitive global economy.

## ***The Effect of the Human Development Index (HDI) on Poverty Levels***

The Human Development Index (HDI) is an indicator used to measure a country's success in improving the quality of life of its population. HDI encompasses three main dimensions: health (life expectancy), education (educational attainment), and standard of living (per capita income). The relationship between HDI and poverty is very close because improvements in HDI generally reflect better social and economic conditions, which ultimately contribute to poverty reduction (Nabila et al., 2025).

One of the most important dimensions of HDI is health, which is measured through life expectancy at birth. A population with a high life expectancy typically indicates good access to healthcare services, adequate nutrition, and a healthy environment. These conditions enable individuals to be more productive and improve their living standards. Conversely, poor health conditions are often associated with higher poverty levels because healthcare expenses can impose a substantial financial burden on low-income families (Kuncoro, 2021).

The education dimension of HDI reflects the level of access to and quality of education available to the population. Quality education enhances skills, knowledge, and employment opportunities, thereby providing a pathway out of poverty. In contrast, low educational attainment limits skills development and access to adequate employment opportunities, further exacerbating poverty. Therefore, improving educational indicators is a crucial strategy for reducing

poverty.

The standard of living dimension, measured through per capita income, represents the economic well-being of society. Higher income levels are generally accompanied by improved access to basic services such as housing, electricity, clean water, and social protection programs. As income increases, individuals and households become better able to meet their basic needs and cope with the risks associated with poverty. Consequently, higher HDI levels are often negatively correlated with poverty rates.

The relationship between HDI and poverty is not merely statistical but also causal in nature. Improvements in health and education contribute to inclusive and sustainable economic growth. Conversely, persistent poverty can hinder progress in HDI indicators due to limited access to basic services and educational opportunities. Therefore, these two aspects are closely interconnected and must be addressed simultaneously.

Development policies aimed at improving HDI should adopt a multidimensional approach rather than focusing solely on economic indicators. Health programs, educational initiatives, and social protection measures need to be effectively integrated to create a more prosperous society free from poverty. In addition, infrastructure development that enhances access to essential services is an important component of these efforts.

Empirical data and previous studies indicate that regions with higher Human Development Index scores tend to have lower poverty rates, and vice versa. This evidence strengthens the argument that improving HDI is an effective strategy for poverty

alleviation. Therefore, governments should formulate policies that simultaneously and sustainably enhance all three dimensions of HDI—health, education, and standard of living—to achieve long-term poverty reduction and inclusive development.

### ***The Role of Income Distribution in Poverty Reduction***

Income distribution plays a crucial role in determining the level of poverty within a country. Even when a nation achieves rapid economic growth, the benefits of that growth may not reach those who need them most if income distribution remains unequal. Such inequality widens the poverty gap and hinders the achievement of socially equitable development. Therefore, the success of poverty alleviation efforts depends not only on the rate of economic growth but also on the extent to which income is distributed fairly and equitably throughout society (Kasnelly & Wardiah, 2021).

Indicators such as the Gini ratio and poverty coefficients are commonly used to measure income inequality. An increase in the Gini ratio indicates a more unequal distribution of income and a higher degree of social disparity. As a consequence, a larger proportion of the population may remain below the poverty line because wealth and income become concentrated within a small segment of society. This imbalance limits the ability of many individuals to meet their basic needs adequately, causing poverty to persist or even worsen (Nurjanah, 2023).

Unequal income distribution also affects access to essential services such as education, healthcare, and infrastructure. Individuals and communities that receive only a small share of national income often face significant barriers in obtaining high-quality services, resulting in lower living standards and fewer opportunities for social mobility. Conversely, income redistribution through progressive taxation, subsidies, and social welfare programs is essential for ensuring that economic benefits are shared more broadly across society. In this way, equitable income distribution can contribute significantly to poverty reduction and overall societal well-being.

Beyond its direct impact on living standards, income inequality can also generate social and economic instability. When wealth is concentrated among a small group of individuals, feelings of injustice and social dissatisfaction tend to increase. Such conditions may lead to social conflict, political instability, and even violence, all of which can disrupt economic development. Consequently, economic growth may slow due to the insecurity and uncertainty associated with high levels of inequality.

In Indonesia, disparities in income distribution represent a major challenge due to significant differences between regions and social groups. Urban centers such as Jakarta and Surabaya generally experience greater economic development compared to more remote areas in Papua and Nusa Tenggara. These regional disparities contribute to substantial differences in poverty levels, resulting in uneven development across the country. Therefore, fair and effective

redistribution policies are needed to ensure that the benefits of development are enjoyed by all citizens without exception.

Efforts to reduce inequality should be pursued through various strategies, including expanding access to quality education, vocational training, and healthcare services. In addition, strengthening social protection programs such as direct cash assistance and conditional cash transfer programs can help low-income households meet their basic needs. By improving redistribution mechanisms and enhancing access to essential services, income inequality can be significantly reduced, thereby contributing to poverty alleviation.

Alongside fiscal and social policies, strengthening economic sectors such as Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) is also important for improving income distribution. MSMEs have a strong capacity to create employment opportunities and distribute economic benefits more widely across communities. Governments should provide incentives and facilitate access to financing for MSME operators so that they can expand their businesses and generate greater economic benefits for local populations. By continuously supporting this sector, income distribution can become more balanced and inclusive.

### ***Economic Development Policies and Poverty Alleviation in Indonesia***

Economic development policies play a crucial role in poverty alleviation efforts in

Indonesia. These policies encompass various strategic measures, including job creation, productivity enhancement, infrastructure development, and community empowerment. Given Indonesia's significant challenges in reducing poverty, appropriate and sustainable policies are essential to ensure that the benefits of development are enjoyed by all segments of society, particularly vulnerable groups (Yacoub, 2021).

One of the primary policy approaches is promoting the growth of labor-intensive sectors such as agriculture, small-scale industries, and services. The development of these sectors is expected to generate more employment opportunities and improve job quality, enabling low-income communities to increase their earnings. Furthermore, productivity improvements within these sectors can strengthen national economic competitiveness and accelerate the overall process of poverty reduction (Suliswanto, 2020).

Strengthening the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise (MSME) sector is also an effective strategy for poverty alleviation. MSMEs serve as the backbone of the Indonesian economy because they absorb a large portion of the workforce and distribute economic benefits across various regions. The government should provide incentives, training programs, and easier access to financing so that MSME operators can expand their businesses and contribute more significantly to sustainable poverty reduction.

In addition to economic sector development, investment in basic infrastructure such as roads, electricity, clean water systems, and healthcare facilities is essential for supporting inclusive

economic growth. Adequate infrastructure facilitates the distribution of goods and services, expands access to markets, and improves the overall quality of life. As a result, poverty reduction efforts can be implemented more effectively and equitably throughout Indonesia.

Beyond economic measures, social policies must also be strengthened to protect vulnerable populations from the risk of extreme poverty. Social protection programs such as direct cash transfers, conditional cash transfer schemes, and free education initiatives should be implemented consistently and systematically. These policies help reduce the economic burden on low-income households while increasing their opportunities to escape poverty in the long term.

Regular monitoring and evaluation of economic development policies are necessary to ensure that strategies remain responsive to changing economic and social conditions. A participatory approach involving communities, the private sector, and government institutions is vital for achieving policy effectiveness. Through such collaboration and synergy, inclusive economic development can contribute significantly to sustainable poverty reduction.

The strengthening of stable fiscal and monetary policies is also highly important for maintaining a favorable economic environment. Macroeconomic stability encourages investment, supports economic growth, and ultimately contributes to reducing poverty levels. Therefore, economic policies should be managed carefully with a long-term perspective to ensure the successful achievement of poverty alleviation

objectives and sustainable national development.

### ***The Relationship Between Economic Growth, Unemployment Rate, and Human Development Index (HDI) on Poverty Levels from a Development Economics Perspective***

From the perspective of development economics, the relationship between economic growth, unemployment rates, and the Human Development Index (HDI) and their impact on poverty levels is highly complex and interrelated. These three indicators serve as key benchmarks for assessing development performance and the effectiveness of poverty reduction policies in Indonesia. A comprehensive understanding of these relationships is essential for formulating more inclusive and sustainable development strategies (Sihombing et al., 2024).

In theory, high economic growth can reduce poverty by creating employment opportunities and increasing household incomes. However, in practice, economic growth does not automatically lead to poverty reduction if it is not accompanied by equitable income distribution and the creation of quality jobs. Therefore, the quality and inclusiveness of economic growth play a crucial role in determining the extent of its impact on poverty reduction in Indonesia (Putra & Sari, 2022).

The unemployment rate is another important indicator that directly influences poverty levels. When unemployment is high, many individuals lack stable sources of income, making them vulnerable to declining living standards and poverty. Conversely, reducing unemployment through the

creation of productive and sustainable employment opportunities can significantly lower poverty rates and improve overall social welfare (Pratama, 2021).

The Human Development Index (HDI) reflects the quality of life of a population through dimensions such as health, education, and standards of living. Improvements in HDI are generally associated with lower poverty levels because healthier and better-educated individuals have greater opportunities to obtain decent employment and adequate income. Therefore, human development policies that focus on enhancing these three dimensions are considered fundamental strategies for poverty reduction in Indonesia.

From a development economics standpoint, these three variables interact with one another and should be managed simultaneously. Economic growth must be supported by fair redistribution policies, unemployment reduction through education and skills training, and improvements in human capital through investments in healthcare and education. The synergy among these three elements can accelerate poverty reduction more effectively and sustainably.

Empirical evidence indicates that regions characterized by high economic growth, low unemployment rates, and strong HDI performance tend to experience lower poverty levels. In contrast, areas with high unemployment and low HDI scores generally face higher rates of poverty. This suggests that development strategies should aim to improve all three indicators concurrently in order to maximize their

impact on poverty alleviation.

In the Indonesian context, the success of national and regional development largely depends on the interaction and synergy among these factors. Efforts to promote inclusive economic growth, reduce unemployment, and enhance human development should be pursued consistently and sustainably. Through such integrated approaches, Indonesia can make significant progress toward achieving its poverty reduction goals.

In conclusion, the development economics perspective emphasizes that successful poverty reduction in Indonesia cannot rely on a single indicator alone. Rather, it depends on the interaction and synergy among economic growth, unemployment rates, and the quality of human development. A holistic and long-term approach is therefore essential for creating a more prosperous, equitable, and sustainable society.

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the findings of the literature analysis regarding the effects of economic growth, unemployment rates, and the Human Development Index (HDI) on poverty levels in Indonesia, it can be concluded that these three variables have a complex and interconnected relationship. High economic growth does not necessarily lead directly to poverty reduction if the benefits of growth are not distributed equitably and if the informal sector continues to dominate the economy. In contrast, improvements in HDI and reductions in unemployment have been shown to contribute significantly to poverty

alleviation, as both factors enhance people's access to education, healthcare, and decent employment opportunities.

Furthermore, the results of this study highlight the importance of adopting a holistic approach to poverty reduction strategies in Indonesia. Policies that focus solely on economic growth without considering income distribution and the overall quality of life tend to be less effective in addressing poverty. Therefore, the integration of inclusive economic growth, unemployment reduction, and continuous improvements in the Human Development Index should become a central priority in the formulation of national development policies. Through such an integrated approach, sustainable and equitable development can be more effectively achieved, enabling a significant and long-lasting reduction in poverty levels across Indonesia.

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