

The Influence of The Human Development Index, Unemployment Rate, and Illiteracy Population on Poverty Level in Indonesia for the Period 2015-2020

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Received: March 27, 2022 | Revised: May 12, 2022 | Approved: June 30, 2022

Abstract: Unemployment and poverty are issues that require serious and systematic solutions. So far, the human development index, unemployment rate, and illiteracy rate have dominated. This study looks into how the Human Development Index affects poverty in Indonesia. Second, examine the impact of Unemployment on poverty in Indonesia. Third, examine the impact of Illiteracy on poverty in Indonesia. The Stepwise technique was chosen in this study because it provides information on the independent variables that influence the dependent variable. The Human Development Index, Education Level, and Illiteracy Population were studied sequentially. This study employed secondary data. The statistics were gathered from third sources and are available at the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). The research shows that the three variables are directly associated with poverty in Indonesia. Less effective programs tend to be partial. So, as a policymaker, the government must start an integrated program focusing on the three points mentioned.

Keywords: human development index, illiteracy rate, unemployment rate, poverty.

Introduction

Unemployment and poverty are realities in a country. It means that poverty and Unemployment will always appear in a country. Until now, Unemployment and poverty have been problems and require a systematic and severe solution to overcome them. For Indonesia, Unemployment and poverty are socio-economic phenomena. They have become an analytical variable in the planning and advancement of national development. First, it relates to the relationship with external changes in macroeconomic management. This proved to be significant and has become a parameter to measure the strength of the ability of the national economic structure to anticipate the pressures of global changes. Second, it relates to Unemployment and poverty. For Indonesia, it is a fact that a volatile economy still creates critical conditions. It cannot erase the problem of Unemployment and poverty.

Central Bureau of Statistics in July 2016 stated that the number of poor people in Indonesia as of March 2016 reached 28.01 million people. This figure is about 10.81 per cent of the national population. Solving the poverty problem cannot be done separately from the unemployment problem, education, health, and other problems that are explicitly

related. In other words, the approach must be carried out across sectors, across actors integrally, coordinated, and integrated (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2022).

Picture 1. *Picture of poverty graphic in Indonesia*



(Central Bureau of Statistics, 2022)

Based on Table 1.1, we can find out that the number of poor people fluctuates, as in 2015 the number of poor people was 5.46 per cent of the total 146.94 population in Indonesia. The high number of poor people is due to the economic crisis. The prices of goods and services soared, affecting people with fixed incomes. With low income, it is difficult for them to meet their basic daily needs, and in the end they are classified as poor.

Human development is one indicator of the creation of development that can encourage economic growth. To measure the quality of human capital, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) introduced the concept of human capital quality called The Human Development Index (HDI). The high level of human development determines the population's ability to absorb and manage sources of economic growth, both technology and institutions as an essential tool to achieve economic growth (Dewi & Jati, 2014).

Unemployment is the inability of a person to get a job. The need for the cost of living is getting higher every year because the inflation rate cannot be fulfilled because there is no income. The unemployment rate in Indonesia in February 2020 reached 5.75 per cent. In contrast, Indonesia's unemployment rate in 2020 tends to increase from 3.61 in 2019. This means that for every 100 people, 5-6 people are unemployed.

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded that labour absorption in Indonesia is still dominated by workers with low educational backgrounds, namely Elementary School (SD) and Junior High School. There were 54.6 million workers with an elementary education background or 45.19 per cent of the total. Meanwhile, workers with Junior High School education were recorded at 21.5 million or 17.77 per cent. Considering the other side, the

number of illiteracies in Indonesia reached 3.56 per cent or 5.7 million people (Kemendikbud, 2015). The low level of labour education in Indonesia makes it difficult to get a better job with higher wages. According to Tambunan (2011), there is a positive relationship between the number of unemployed and poverty. The more massive the Unemployment, the greater the poverty, but if the number of unemployed decreases, the amount of poverty will also decrease.

The previous researchers have researched a lot of the relationship between several components of socio-economic variables to the poverty levels. Those previous researchers are researched by (Mahsunah, 2013; Ramadhan, 2022; Rizky Febrian Saragih, Purnama Ramadani Silalahi, 2022; Sukmaraga & HAYATI, 2011). Among those research, there are still inconsistencies in several variables such as the Human Development Index, Population, Education Level, Unemployment Rate, Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), and Illiteracy.

Based on the above background, the researcher is interested in deeper researching poverty in Indonesia through a study entitled "The Influence of The Human Development Index, Unemployment Rate, and Illiteracy Population on Poverty Level in Indonesia for The Period 2015-2020". The purpose of this research is to analyze the influence of the Human Development Index on the level of poverty in Indonesia. Second, to analyze the unemployment rate's effect on Indonesia's poverty level. Third, to analyze the influence of the Illiteracy on the level of Poverty in Indonesia.

Research Method

This research is used quantitative research methods by analyzing secondary data. This method is a scientific/scientific method since it has fulfilled the scientific rules, which are concrete/empirical, objective, measurable, rational, and systematic. (Sugiyono, 2015). The researcher used documentary data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) and its official website (www.bps.go.id) that were the subject of this research. The data source used in this research is secondary data obtained from other parties and formed in documentation or report data available at the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS). Those data were from each researched independent variable and dependent variable. To obtain data and information to create this research, using a research method based on the secondary data sources (documentation techniques) and literature studies.

The purposive sampling technique is the technique that is used in this research where the technique to determine the sample with considerations. Therefore, the considerations implied in this research sample are (1) Provinces in Indonesia with data reports about the researched variables at the Central Bureau of Statistics at the most complete and published in 2015-2020. (2) Provinces in Indonesia that consistently have data related to the researched variables are included in published data by the Central Bureau of Statistics from 2015 to 2020. Based on the used criteria, the researcher used 35 provinces in Indonesia as the sample.

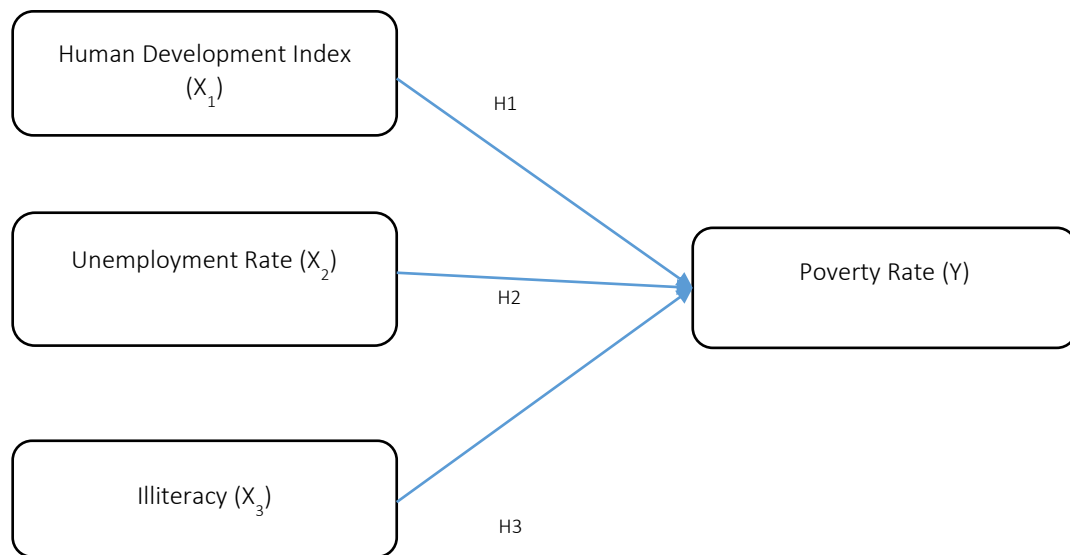
In this research, the used dependent variable is the Poverty Level. According to the Central Bureau of Statistics data, the poverty level is the percentage of the population below the poverty line in each province in Indonesia. The poverty line that is fundamental for calculating the poverty population is determined by two criteria: consumption expenditure per capita per month, which is equivalent to 2,100 calories per capita per day, and the minimum value of non-food commodity needs. In this research, the user data is poverty, comparing the number of poor people and the total population of provinces in Indonesia from 2015-2020.

The independent variable in this research is the variable that affected the Human Development Index, the Total Population, Unemployment Rate and Illiteracy. The Human Development Index based on data from the Central Bureau of Statistics, is the single composite indicator that is used to measure the achievement of human development that has been done in an area. The used data is the human development index from 2015 to 2020 (in percentage).

In relation to the variable of the unemployment rate according to the Central Bureau of Statistics, Unemployment is people who are included in the labor force (15 years old and over) who are looking for a job, preparing for business, who don't find a job because they feel that it is impossible to get a job (previously, categorized as work). At the same time they didn't work. The data used to view the unemployment rate is the comparison between Unemployment and Indonesia's total population from 2015 to 2020 (in person).

Next, is the variable of Illiteracy. Illiteracy is an inability to read and write. The used data were the total of Illiteracy above 15 years old in each province in 2015-2020 (in percentage). Data analysis with multiple regression analysis with SPSS 20 program and with Multicollinearity Test, Autocorrelation Test, Normality Test and Heteroscedasticity Test. To ease this research activity and to explain the basic idea in this research, please find the following picture of the schematic framework:

Picture 2. Basic Idea



By using the reference of problem formulation, the purpose of this research that based on the studies, both are the previous research and the theory; therefore the hypotheses as follows:

- H1: Human Development Index positively affected the Poverty Rate.
- H2: The unemployment Rate positively affected the Poverty Rate.
- H3: Illiteracy positively affected the Poverty Rate.

Research by Prima (2011) with the title of analysis The Influence of the Human Development Index per capita, and the total Unemployment on the number of poor populations in Central Java. The results of this research indicate that the variable of Human Development Index (HDI) is negatively affected and significantly affected by the number of poor populations in Central Java, GRDP per capita is negatively and significantly affected by the total of poor populations in Central Java. Unemployment positively and significantly affected the total poor population in Central Java.

Durrotul (2013) analyzes the effect of the total population, education, and Unemployment on poverty in East Java. The regression results show that the population and education variables do not affect poverty, whereas the unemployment variable affects poverty. For the F test, we can see that the three independent variables jointly affected the dependent variable (poverty).

Research by Adhi (2011) with the title of analysis The Influence of Population, GDP, HDI, Unemployment to the poverty level in Central Java Regency/City. The results showed that the population variable is positively and significantly affected by the poverty level in Central Java, GRDP is negatively and significantly affected by the poverty level in Central Java, and The Human Development Index is negatively and significantly affected by the poverty level in Central Java, and Unemployment is negatively and insignificantly affected to the poverty rate in Central Java.

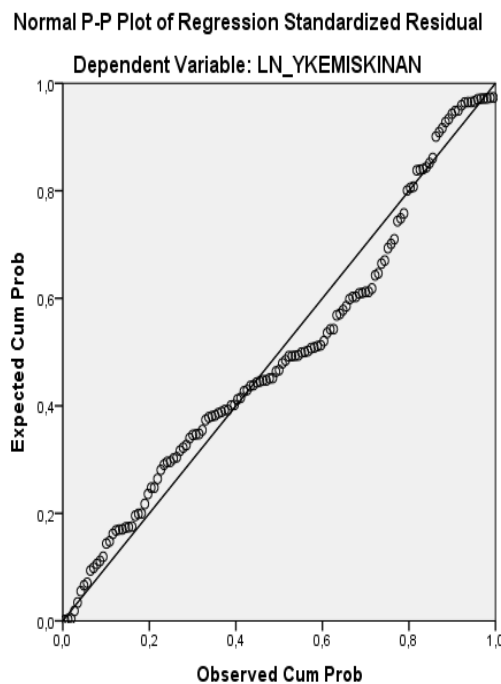
Research by Nurul Fadillah et al. (2016) with the title Analysis of the Per Capita Income, Unemployment Rate, HDI and Population Growth on Poverty in Central Java in 2009-2013. The research shows that the Human Development Index Variable is negatively and significantly affected by the number of poor population, and the variable of population growth is positively but insignificantly affected by the poverty in Central Java.

Result and Discussion

Classic Assumption Test

After processing the data with the SPSS program in the 20 version, it shows the normality test is customarily distributed and evidenced by the following figure:

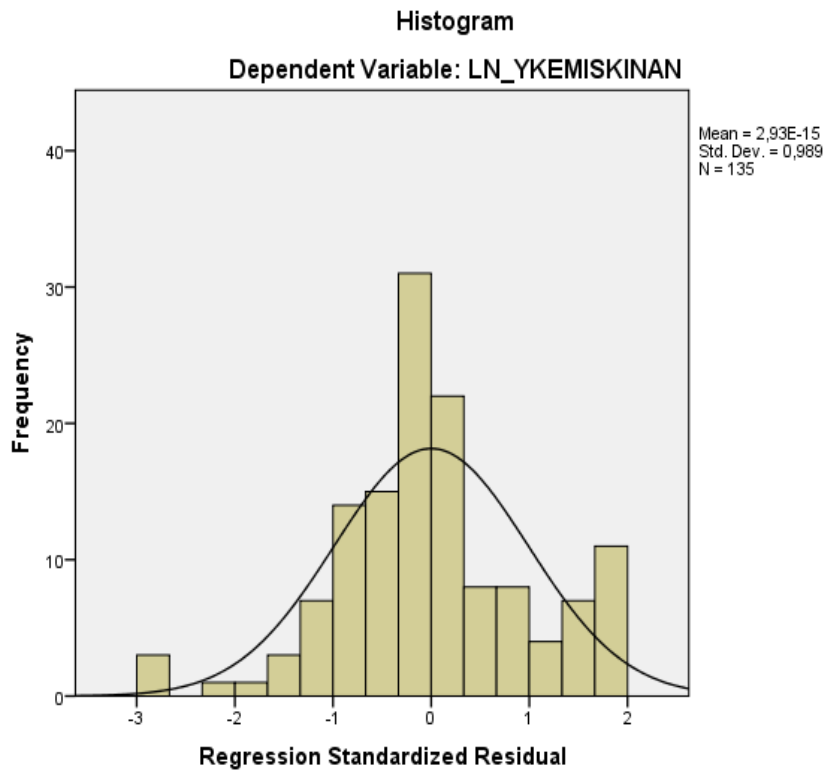
Picture 3. Normal Plot P-P



The plot that shows the data is usually distributed with the spread points following the diagonal line. The histogram image display shows that the histogram graph provides a

regular distribution pattern. Supported by the probability value of $0.927 > 0.05$, it can be concluded that the data is usually distributed.

Picture 4. Dependent Histogram Variable



The autocorrelation test in table 1 of the summary model showed that the Durbin Watson (DW) number is 1,581. This means that this multiple linear regression model has no autocorrelation problem due to the calculated DW of 1,958 between dU of 1.8041 and 4-dL of 2.1959. The run test results in the significant value of $1,000 > 0.05$, meaning no autocorrelation exists.

Table 1. Autocorrelation Result Test

Summary Model										
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	DW
1	,467 ^a	,218	,200	,98275	,218	12,173	3	131	,000	1,581

a. Predictors: (Constant), LN_X3BUTAHURUF, LN_X2PENGANGGURAN, LN_X1IPM
b. Dependent Variable: LN_YKEMISKINAN

Table 2. Variable Inflation Factor Test Result (VIF) dan Tolerance

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	-5,290	7,047		-,75	,454		
	LN_X1IPM	3,212	1,638	,178	1,961	,052	,728	1,374
	LN_X2PENGANGGURAN	1,080	,247	,388	4,371	,000	,759	1,317
	LN_X3BUTAHURUF	,645	,114	,579	5,000	,000	,574	1,741

From the output of table 4.4, each of independent variable have:

Human Development Index (X1)

Tolerance : 0,728 > 0,1
 VIF : 1,374 < 10

Unemployment (X2)

Tolerance : 0,759 > 0,1
 VIF : 1,317 < 10

Illiteracy (X3)

Tolerance : 0,574 > 0,1
 VIF : 1,741 < 10

From table 4.4, known that tolerance values from the three independent variables are more than 0,1 and VIF less than 10, thus can be concluded that all variables stated no multicollinearity symptoms so the data can be used for the further research.

The multicollinearity test has seen from the coefficient table that the value of the variance inflation factor (VIF) of each independent variable has a VIF of not more than 10 and a Tolerance value of not less than 0.1. Hence, it can be concluded that all independent variables (Human Development Index, Education Level and Illiterate Population) have no multicollinearity problems and can be used as the research data.

Correlation Coefficient Analysis

The result of the correlation test showed as presented by the below table 3:

Table 3. Correlation

		Correlations			
		LN_YKEMISKINA	LN_X1IP	LN_X2PENGANGGUR	LN_X3BUTAHUR
		N	M	AN	UF
Pearson Correlatio n	LN_YKEMISKINAN	1,000	-,058	,138	,302
	LN_X1IPM	-,058	1,000	,159	-,512
	LN_X2PENGANGGUR	,138	,159	1,000	-,480
	AN				
	LN_X3BUTAHURUF	,302	-,512	-,480	1,000
Sig. (1- tailed)	LN_YKEMISKINAN	.	,254	,055	,000
	LN_X1IPM	,254	.	,033	,000
	LN_X2PENGANGGUR	,055	,033	.	,000
	AN				
	LN_X3BUTAHURUF	,000	,000	,000	.
N	LN_YKEMISKINAN	135	135	135	135
	LN_X1IPM	135	135	135	135
	LN_X2PENGANGGUR	135	135	135	135
	AN				
	LN_X3BUTAHURUF	135	135	135	135

Based on the above table, showed that the correlation of each independent variable to the dependent variable was obtained as follows:

- The relationship between Human Development Index with the Poverty Level is - 0,058; the correlation is very weak with the negative relationship. The significant value is $0,254 < 0,05$ which means the variable of Human Development Index and Poverty Level has an insignificant relationship.
- The relationship between Employment Level and the Poverty Level is 0,138, the correlation is very weak with the positive relationship. The significant value is $0,160 > 0,05$ which means the variable of Employment Level to the Poverty Level has significant relationship.
- The relationship between the Illiterate Population with the Poverty Level is 0,302, this correlation is strong enough with a positive relationship. The significant value is $0,482 < 0,05$ which means the variable of Illiterate Population to the Poverty Level has a significant relationship.

Coefficient Determination Analysis

Based on the table of coefficient determination summary to find out how much contribution X to the rise and fall of Y adjusted R Square is 0,200 or 20%, the Human Development Index, Employment can explain the Poverty Level. Illiterate population and the remaining is 80% (100% - 20%), described by other things outside the research model.

Table 4. Determination Coefficient Summary Model

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. An error in the Estimate
1	,467 ^a	,218	,200	,98275

Multiple Linear Regression Equation

Based on table 5 coefficients, known the regression equation is:

Table 5. Analysis Test Multiple Linear Regression

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Coefficients Beta		
1	(Constant)	-5,290	7,047		-,751	,454
	LN_X1IPM	3,212	1,638	,178	1,961	,052
	LN_X2PENGANGGURAN	1,080	,247	,388	4,371	,000
	LN_X3BUTAHURUF	,645	,114	,579	5,679	,000

The equation of those regressions is interpreted as follows:

- a. Based on table 5, the constant is -5,290: which means that Human Development Index (LN_X1_IPM), Unemployment (LN_X2_Pengangguran), and Illiterate Population (LN_X3_Penduduk Buta Huruf), the value is 0; therefore the Poverty Level (LN_Y_Tingkat Kemiskinan) value is -5.290.
- b. The variable of regression coefficient if the Human Development Index (LN_X1_IPM) is 3.212, means that if other independent variables have a fixed value and if the Human Development Index (LN_X1_IPM) has increased by 1 unit, then the Poverty Level (LN_Y_LEVELING OF EMPIRE) will decrease by 3,212. The coefficient is positive, which means that there is a positive effect between the independent and dependent variables, the higher the Human Development Index (LN_X1_IPM). Therefore Poverty Level (LN_Y_Tingkat Kemiskinan) will be decreased. The Human Development Index (HDI) will result in a high will be impacted on the higher work productivity of the Indonesian citizens. The higher productivity will be impacted by the higher income, whereas that higher income will impact the decrement of the

number of poor people in Indonesia and vice versa. Human development in Indonesia is synonymous with investments in education and health will be more meaningful for the poor than for the non-poor because, for the poor people, the main asset is their labour force. The cheap education and health facilities will significantly help to increase productivity and income.

- c. The variable of regression coefficient if the unemployment level (LN_X2_Tingkat Pengangguran) is 1,080: which means if the other independent variable will be fixed value and if the Unemployment Level (LN_X2_Tingkat Pengangguran) increase 1 unit, therefore the Poverty Level (LN_Y_Tingkat Kemiskinan) will decrease 0,195. The value coefficient is negative, which means that there will be a negative impact between an independent variable and the dependent variable; the higher Unemployment Level reflects a poor country. Education is one of the benchmarks in getting a job. With the high level of Unemployment, the population in a country will difficult find to get a job which reduces the level of people's income and cause an increment in the number of poor people in Indonesia and vice versa.
- d. The variable regression coefficient if the Illiterate Population (LN_X3_Penduduk Buta Huruf) is 0.645: which means that if the other independent variables have a fixed value and if the Illiterate Population (LN_X3_ Penduduk Buta Huruf) has increased by 1 unit, then the Poverty Level (LN_Y_Tingkat Kemiskinan) will decrease by 0.645. The positive coefficient means that there is a positive influence between the independent variable and the dependent variable, the higher the Illiterate Population (LN_X3_ Penduduk Buta Huruf) the lower the Poverty Level (LN_Y_Tingkat Kemiskinan) and vice versa. Illiteracy reflects the world of education in a country. The illiterate population, especially those 15 years old and over, if it increases in the current era of globalization, will have an impact on the difficulty of getting a job. Education serves to prepare one of the inputs in the production process. This in turn will encourage an increase in output which is expected to lead to the population's welfare. If the illiteracy population increases and there are more and more people, it will be far from welfare, this will push people closer to the poverty line because competition is quite tight to fulfill their needs.

Hypothesis Test Result: Partially Test (T Test)

Based on the partial test (T Test), the data is as follows:

Table 6. Result Test t

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Coefficients		
1	(Constant)	-5,290	7,047		-,751	,454
	LN_X1IPM	3,212	1,638	,178	1,961	,052
	LN_X2PENGANGGURAN	1,080	,247	,388	4,371	,000
	LN_X3BUTAHURUF	,645	,114	,579	5,679	,000

Sig Value. The Human Development Index variable is $0.052 > 0.05$, meaning that the Human Development Index variable is insignificantly affected by the Poverty Level. Sig Value. The unemployment variable is $0.000 < 0.05$, which means that the Poverty Level is significantly affected by the Unemployment Rate variable. Sig Value. The Illiterate Population variable is $0.00 < 0.05$, which means that the Illiterate Population variable is significantly affected by the Poverty Level.

Hypothesis Test Result: Simultaneously Test (F Test)

Based on table 7 anova, the result of Sig value is $0.000 < 0.05$ which means that there is a significant influence among the Human Development Index, Population, Education Level, Unemployment Rate, and Illiteracy Population simultaneously on the Poverty Level.

Table 7. Anova Test

Model		ANOVA ^a				Sig.
		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	
1	Regression	35,271	3	11,757	12,173	,000 ^b
	Residual	126,520	131	,966		
	Total	161,791	134			

a. Dependent Variable: LN_YKEMISKINAN
 b. Predictors: (Constant), LN_X3BUTAHURUF, LN_X2PENGANGGURAN, LN_X1IPM

Based on the results of the research and hypothesis that has been done by using multiple linear analysis testing tools, which using SPSS version 20 software for windows, the conclusions of the research are as follows:

- a. There is no significant effect between the Human Development Index Variables to the Poverty Level in Indonesia partially.
- b. There is a significant effect between the Unemployment Rate Variables to the Poverty Level in Indonesia partially.
- c. There is a significant influence between the Illiterate Population Variables and the Poverty Level in Indonesia.

Discussions

In theory, when there is an increment in the Human Development Index (HDI), it is assumed that population productivity will increase (Satria et al., 2016). The increment of productivity will also have an impact on income increment. The income increment of the population will automatically reduce the poverty level.

In this research, it was concluded that the Human Development Index partially did not affect the poverty level. Based on the t test results, the value of Sig was obtained. The Human Development Index variable is $0.052 > 0.05$, which means that the Human Development Index variable has no significant effect on the Poverty Level. Research (Mahroji & Nurkhasanah, 2019) states that if the human development index increases, the unemployment rate will decrease. The contradiction of this finding implies that the significant level of the PMI with decreasing Unemployment has not been able to eradicate poverty comprehensively.

This research is in line with the facts (Rizky et al., 2022; Rohayati, 2022; Farathika Putri Utami, 2020); he also concludes that HDI is not significant in increasing the economic growth. Another research that links HDI with the unemployment rate, concluded that there is a significance between the HDI and the unemployment rate.

The Unemployment Rate variable on the Poverty Level in Indonesia, partially has a significant influence. The results of this research contradict the facts, (Busra, 2011; F. P. Utami, 2022) which concluded that in the East Aceh region the high and low unemployment rates did not directly impact poverty there. However, the results of this research are also supported by (Paxia Agwicahya & Nurhayati, 2022) who state that one of the variables of poverty in Java can be explained by the unemployment variable. The results of this research are also supported by (Hermawan & Bahjatulloh, 2022); according to him, Unemployment does not have a positive but insignificant relationship. The research conducted by the first

author concluded that there is a positive relationship between Unemployment and poverty; even in this research the author also concludes that there is a relationship between both.

Due to the illiteracy population variable with the poverty level. The researcher concludes that the higher the illiterate population, the lower the poverty rate and vice versa. Illiteracy reflects the world of education in a country. The illiterate population, especially those aged 15 years and over, will have an impact on the difficulty of getting a job if it increases in the current era of globalisation. The results of this research are consistent with (Ramadhan, 2022) who identified that the illiteracy rate in East Java is still quite alarming. According to him, 11.98 people over 15 years experienced the same thing. Furthermore, in his analysis, he concluded that this condition affected the poverty level.

Last one, this research also tested all variables simultaneously. In conclusion, although one of the variables was not significant, based on the results of the simultaneous test, the value Sig is obtained of $0.000 < 0.05$ which means that there is a significant influence on the Human Development Index, Population, Education Level, Unemployment Rate and Illiteracy Population simultaneously on the Poverty Level. As the further step of this research, the fact (Fadillah, 2021) can be applied to solve the poverty problem which is simultaneously influenced by several of the above factors.

Conclusion

Based on the above result, this article concludes that the Human Development Index is unaffected directly by the poverty level in the population. However, it has indirect effect, unemployed was a determining factor for the poverty level. However, the degree of certainty, in some cases, Unemployment is not always related to poverty. Likewise, Illiteracy this condition has a high significance on the poverty level, although it is not directly related. The three of the above variables are directly related to Indonesia's poverty level. This means that programs that are partial in less effective. Hence, the government as a policy maker needs to launch an integrated program that focuses on the three aspects above.

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