



The Impact of The Human Development Index, Unemployment and Poverty on Economic Growth in East Java Province, Indonesia

Tony Seno Aji^{1,*}, Ladi Wajuba Perdini Fisabilillah², Dwi Maulidia Anggraeni³,
Salva Putri Maulida⁴

^{1,2,3,4} Universitas Negeri Surabaya

*Corresponding author. Email: tony seno@unesa.ac.id

ABSTRACT

The region exhibiting the most notable economic growth rate on Java Island is East Java. However, over the past three years, unemployment within East Java Province has displayed fluctuations, resulting in the province holding the highest incidence of poverty across Indonesia. Ideally, initiatives aimed at fostering economic growth should be accompanied by endeavors to elevate the Human Development Index (HDI), mitigate unemployment, and alleviate poverty. This study's objective was to examine whether the HDI, unemployment, and poverty rate collectively impact the economic growth of East Java Province during the implementation period spanning 2019 to 2021. The methodology employed herein is quantitative, utilizing a retrospective approach. Panel regression analysis through the Random Effects Model (REM) was applied to analyze the data. The findings of this investigation are as follows: 1) HDI exerts a favorable influence on the economic growth of East Java Province; 2) poverty demonstrates an adverse impact on the province's economic growth; 3) unemployment negatively affects the economic growth trajectory of the province; 4) collectively, HDI, unemployment, and poverty significantly influence the economic growth of East Java Province.

Keywords: Economic Growth, Human Development Index, Unemployment, Poverty

1. INTRODUCTION

Development is a process towards a better direction. Development must reflect a total change in society as a whole without ignoring the diversity of individual desires and the diversity of the basic needs of society towards a more decent life. In essence, the development involves a variety of changes across social, economic, and cultural dimensions. Economic development refers to the process of enhancing total income and income per capita, considering population growth, significant changes in the economic structure, and the distribution of wealth.

In essence, economic development and economic growth are intricately interconnected, because these two aspects have a very close relationship. This situation is emphasized by the fact that economic development stimulates economic growth, and the reverse is also true. Economic development is basically a process led by the government and the community in which they contribute to each other in terms of transforming the resources in their territory so that they can increase the income of the people and thereby promoting economic growth. Basically, economic development has some wrong goals, including: 1) to support the improvement of people's living standards; 2) increasing the availability and distribution of goods; 3) enlargement of both economic and societal options across all strata of the population.

Development in developing countries often faces problems related to: low productivity, economic inequality, high unemployment, poverty, limited capital and expertise, dependence on the primary sector, and dependence on developed countries. Productivity is closely related to economic growth, economic growth is an economic activity carried out by the community in an area that leads to a growth in the production of acquired goods and services, irrespective of the extent of the generated expansion [1]. Indonesia is currently classified as a developing country which in its development process cannot be separated from the problems it faces, particularly related to inequality, poverty and the quality of human resources. The center of economic growth in Indonesia is still concentrated in certain regions. This condition will certainly have implications for the rate of economic growth.

According to the data, East Java province exhibits notably strong economic growth within the Java region. East Java's economic growth was 5.25% in 2019, but it faced a decline of -2.39% in 2020. Primarily, the dip in East Java's economic growth can be attributed to the repercussions of the Covid-19 pandemic. This global health crisis had

myriad adverse effects on the economic landscape of East Java, as well as Indonesia at large. The pandemic prompted the government to implement a lock down policy which has a broad impact on economic activities in the production and distribution of goods and services. Many companies have laid off employees, resulting in an increase in unemployment, a decrease in people's income, and a decrease in the rate of economic growth. In 2021, economic growth in East Java showed an increase again, namely to 4.59%. The increase in economic growth originated from the initiation of improved economic activities in East Java Province. Moreover, it is anticipated that East Java's economic growth will undergo a resurgence in 2022, reaching a heightened rate of 5.34%.

To sustain the upward trajectory of economic growth, it is imperative for the East Java Provincial Government to focus on elements that can stimulate the generation of heightened economic expansion. According to Fadillah and [2], the most important factor that can affect economic growth is the Human Development Index (HDI). The higher the economic development rate, the faster the economic growth of the region. The human development index is a metric utilized to assess the quality of life within a region's population. IPM is structured around a basic three-pronged approach. These dimensions include a long and healthy life; knowledge; and a decent life.

According to the data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), the HDI level in East Java Province has increased every year. In 2019, it is known that the HDI in East Java is 71.50%. From 2020 to 2021, the HDI level in East Java has increased to 71.71% in 2020 and 72.41% in 2021. From these data, it can be seen that the Covid 19 pandemic has not reduced HDI in East Java. The educational indicator, which is reflected in the length of time the East Java community has been going to school, is increasing. The health component, which is reflected in the ease with which people can get treatment, is getting better, which has implications for lowering the death rate

Research from [3] found that economic growth and HDI have a correlational relationship. That is, economic growth can increase HDI and vice versa, HDI can result in economic growth. However, in 2020 the increase in HDI in East Java will not result in an increase in economic growth. In 2020 there will be a decline in economic growth in East Java Province.

In addition to paying attention to the factors driving economic growth, the government must also pay attention to factors that can inhibit economic growth. One of the factors that can hinder economic growth is the problem of unemployment. In essence, unemployment has a causal relationship with economic growth [4]. According to [5], Unemployment exerts an adverse impact on economic growth. As unemployment rises within a locality, it leads to a reduction in the pace of economic expansion within that area.

Unemployment refers to individuals of working age who are actively seeking employment but have not yet found work. According to the data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), the oscillation of the unemployment rate percentage in East Java Province during the last three years becomes apparent. In 2019, the unemployment rate was recorded at 3.82%. However, by 2020, the rate escalated to 5.84%, propelled by the repercussions of the Covid-19 pandemic that led to a surge in unemployment. Subsequently, in 2021, the unemployment rate in East Java Province is projected to decrease to 5.74%. This decline can be attributed to the ameliorating economic conditions within the province. This condition is evidenced by the increasing number of people belonging to the labor force starting to get jobs so that this condition has resulted in a decrease in the percentage of the unemployment rate in East Java in 2021.

In addition to the problem of unemployment, the Provincial Government of East Java must also pay attention to the problem of poverty. Poverty is a condition where an individual or even a group of people cannot or are unable to realize their basic rights in life. According to the data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), the consistent annual rise in the poverty rate within East Java. In 2019, the poverty rate in East Java was 10.37%. In 2020 the poverty rate in East Java will increase by 0.72% or 11.09%. In 2021 the poverty rate in East Java will again increase by 0.31% to 11.41%. The increase in the poverty rate in East Java Province over the past three years has made East Java Province the poorest province in Indonesia. Based on the description above, the writer is interested in analyzing the effect of the Human Development Index (HDI), unemployment and poverty on economic growth in East Java Province in 2019-2021.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

Type of research is quantitative research using ex post facto research methods. Ex post facto is a research design that is used to find hypothesis statements without giving treatment in them [6], this is because the independent variables have occurred when the researcher begins to observe the dependent variables in a study. Basically, ex post facto research can also be stated as a quantitative research method that aims to determine the effect of a causal phenomenon that has occurred [7].

The data required in this study is secondary data of the quantitative type. The data source used in this study comes from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS). In this study there are 4 variables, namely 3 independent variables and

one dependent variable. The independent variables used in this study are HDI, unemployment and poverty, while the dependent variable used in this study is economic growth in East Java Province in 2019-2021.

The methodology employed for data analysis in this research constitutes the panel data regression analysis approach. The reason for using panel data is that first, as panel data entails the amalgamation of cross-sectional and time-series data, the information obtained by the researcher will become more and more. Second, the value of the degree of freedom that is owned by the panel data will become more and more. Prior to elucidating the outcomes of panel data regression, the researcher is tasked with determining the optimal model selection among the Common Effect Model (CEM), Fixed Effect Model (FEM), and Random Effect Model (REM). through three tests including the first Chow test, is a test that aims to ascertain the optimal model selection between CEM and FEM. Second, the Hausman test is a test that aims to determine the best model between REM and FEM. Third, is a Lagrange Multiplier (LM) test that aims to establish the superior model choice between CEM and REM.

3. RESULTS

3.1. Chow test

Table 1. Chow test results

Redundant Fixed Effects Tests			
Equation: Untitled			
Test cross-section random effects			
Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section random	150.159182	(37,73)	0.0000
Cross-section Chi Square	495.353718	37	0.0000

Source: Eviews 10 processed

The outcomes of the Chow test reveal the derived Chi-square value is 0 or <0.05. The conclusion from this Chow test is that H1 is accepted and FEM is the best model.

3.2. Hausman Test

The findings from the Hausman test indicate that the obtained Chi-square value is either 0 or less than 0.05. The conclusion from the Hausman test is that H1 is accepted and FEM is the best model.

Table 2. Hausman Test Results

Correlated Random Effects - Hausman Test			
Equation: Untitled			
Test cross-section random effects			
Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section random	92500825	3	0.0000

Source: Eviews 10 processed

The estimation results of the panel data regression analysis of the FEM model are presented in table 3 below.

Table 3. Fixed Effect Model Test Results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
	8.219800	86.96440	-9.45 19 14	0.000
IPM	12.05214	1.287744	9.359107	0.000
TPT	-2.017596	0.276066	-7.308384	0.000
POV	-2.971528	0.906829	-3.276834	0.002
Effects Specification				
Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)				

Weighted Statistics			
R-squared	0.993471	Mean dependent var	3.450282
Adjusted R-squared	0.980030	S.D. dependent var	5.599502
S.E. of regression	3.687654	Sum squared resid	992.7118
F-statistic	3.940665	Durbin-Watson stat	3.307491
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		
Unweighted Statistics			
R-squared	0.395378	Mean dependent var	2.618772
Sum squared resid	1066.736	Durbin-Watson stat	3.236291

Source: Eviews 10 processed

The probability value of the F-statistic is 0.00 (see Table 3), less than $\alpha = 0.05$. In summary, it can be deduced that the combined influence of HDI, unemployment rate, and poverty rate impacts the economic growth of East Java province in the period of 2019-2021. The R-square value stands at 0.993471, signifying that approximately 99% of the variation in the economic growth of East Java province during the 2019-2021 time frame can be attributed to the effects of the HDI, unemployment, and poverty variables.

Based on table 3 above, the probability value of $HDI < \alpha$, which is $0.00 < 0.05$. Partially, HDI has a positive impact on the economic growth of East Java province. The probability value of the unemployment rate (TPT) is less than α , which is $0.00 < 0.05$. Unemployment has a negative effect on the economic growth of East Java. The poverty likelihood value of 0.0016 is less than α ($0.0016 < 0.05$). Poverty partially has a negative impact on economic growth in East Java. The results of the above panel data regression analysis can be written mathematically as:

$$Y_{it} = 8.21 + 12.05(X1) - 2.01(X2) - 2.97(X3) + \epsilon_{it}$$

The constant value is 8.21, meaning that if the independent variable is considered fixed then the value of economic growth is 8.21%. The coefficient value of HDI is 12.05, meaning that if all other variables are assumed to be constant (ceteris paribus), then every time there is an increase in HDI by 1% it will result in economic growth increasing by 12.05%. The unemployment coefficient is known to be -2.01, meaning that when all variables are considered fixed (ceteris paribus), every 1% increase in unemployment will reduce economic growth by 2.01%. The poverty coefficient value is known to be -2.97, meaning that when all variables are considered constant (ceteris paribus), then every time there is an increase in the poverty rate by 1%, it causes a decrease in economic growth by 2.97%.

3.3. Autocorrelation Test

Table 4. Autocorrelation Test Results

Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test:			
F-statistic	90.8369 9	Prob.F(2,108)	0.0000
Obs*R squared	71.4970 4	Prob. Chi-Square(2)	0.5200

Source: Eviews 10 processed

Referring to the presented Table 4, it becomes evident that the Chi-square Probability value stands at 0.52, surpassing the threshold of 0.05. Consequently, it can be inferred that the data is devoid of autocorrelation issues.

3.4. Normality test

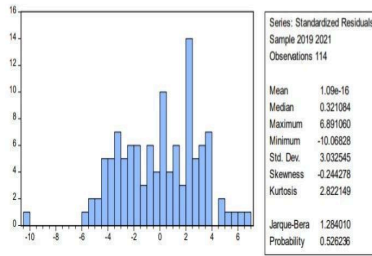


Figure 1 Normality Test Results

Based on the above normality test results, it can be seen that the probability value is $0.52 > 0.05$. This indicates the acceptance of H_0 , or in other words, one can deduce that the data gathered in this study conforms to a normal distribution.

3.5. Multicollinearity Test

Table 5. Multicollinearity Test Results

Variable	Coefficient Variance	Uncentered VIF	Centered VIF
C	107.1385	854.7424	NA
X1	0.018183	754.1550	3.659209
X2	0.017396	19.23041	2.802199
X3	0.051775	11.62435	1.574661

Source: Eviews 10 processed

The VIF values of the independent variables X1, X2 and X3 in table 5 above are less than 10. This condition indicates that the research model used does not have multicollinearity problems.

3.6. Heteroscedasticity Test

Table 6. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Heteroscedasticity Test: Breusch-Pagan			
F-statistic	5.528834	Prob.F(2,30)	0.0090
Obs*R-squared	8.887574	Prob. Chi-Square(2)	0.0118
Scaled Explained SS	10.29615	Prob. Chi-Square(2)	0.6580

Source: Eviews 10 processed

Based on the p-value (0.0118) which is greater than α (0.05) it means that we do not reject H_0 which states that there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity in the regression model tested. Thus, based on the results of the residual heteroscedasticity test, the assumption of the regression model that does not allow heteroscedasticity is fulfilled. This condition indicates that the data used by the researcher is free from the problem of the heteroscedasticity prerequisite test.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1. The Influence of HDI on Economic Growth

From the outcomes of the panel data regression analysis, it becomes apparent that the Human Development Index (HDI) yields a positive influence on the economic growth of East Java province within the span of 2019-2021. The Human Development Index functions as a metric to gauge the effectiveness of endeavors aimed at enhancing human life quality..HDI is formed from 3 (three) basic aspects 1) longevity and healthy life; 2) knowledge; 3) decent standard of living

According to the data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), the average length of community schooling in East Java Province continues to improve. In 2017 the average length of schooling for the East Java community was 7.34 years, then in 2018 it increased to 7.39 years, and in 2019 it increased to 7.59 years. In 2020 the length of time people attend school in East Java Province is 7.78 years, and in 2021 it is 7.88 years. The increase in the length of time people attend school in East Java Province is in line with the increasing participation of the East Java community who attend schools at the elementary, middle, high school and tertiary levels. To continue to increase school participation, the Provincial Government of East Java provides assistance in the form of scholarships for outstanding children. Scholarships are given in the form of tuition assistance for students who occupy the junior and senior high school levels. This phenomenon is proof that government spending on education has an important role in increasing HDI and efforts to increase economic growth in a region [8].

The literacy rate in East Java Province in 2019 was 99.8%, of which 0.20% was classified as an illiteracy rate. This condition can be assumed if in East Java Province there are 1000 youths then 2 of them are classified as illiterate. In the period 2020 to 2021 the Literacy Rate for East Java Province has increased to 99.82% in 2020 and 99.88% in 2021. This increase in literacy rate will certainly improve the ability and quality of human resources in East Java Province.

Life Expectancy for the last three years (2019-2021) the population in East Java Province has continuously shown an increase. According to the data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), it shows that the life expectancy rate in East Java province in 2019 is 71.18% with a population of 23,801,956 people. In 2020, the life expectancy in East Java Province has increased to 24,930,652 people. Furthermore, the life expectancy rate in East Java Province is 71.3% in 2021, or as many as 26,155,657 people.

The increase in population in East Java Province was partly due to the low morbidity and mortality rates of the population in East Java Province. This condition was proven in 2019, the community morbidity rate was 16.64%. This condition illustrates that in 2019 many people in East Java complained or even got sick. From 2020 to 2021 it shows that the community's morbidity rate shows a decline, namely by 15.05% in 2020 and 14.87% in 2021. This condition illustrates that people affected by the disease in the last two years have decreased. This condition is caused by several causes ranging from internal to external causes. This internal factor can be caused because people have started to switch to clean and healthy living behaviors, starting from setting time to exercise to maintaining food patterns. The decrease in the number of sick people was also caused by external factors, such as the convenience of the community in carrying out the treatment needed by the community at that time. This condition is evidenced by the increase in people who have health insurance cards.

The expenditure component, the measurement used as a reference, is the amount of output or public consumption expenditure based on community PPP in a particular area. In 2019 the purchasing power of the people of East Java Province is 1.1%. This condition is caused by the low average public spending and the low interest in purchasing power for a product, both products belonging to primary, secondary and tertiary needs. In 2021 the purchasing power of people in East Java Province will decrease to -0.09%. The decline in people's purchasing power was due to the pandemic conditions which resulted in all community activities being hampered due to the WFH (Work From Home) policy. This condition has implications for the low supply of goods, this is because some people have difficulty carrying out economic activities and many businesses will go out of business in 2020. The demand side in the 2020 period experienced a decline, this was due to the low public demand for an item resulting in an economic shock and ultimately resulting in the final household consumption in 2020 contracting to 0.09%. In 2021, the purchasing power of people in East Java Province will increase to 1.09%. This condition is due to the fact that in 2021, the social distancing policy has begun to be relaxed. This situation resulted in an increase in people's purchasing power, especially when approaching holiday celebrations (for example: Eid al-Fitr, Eid al-Adha, Christmas celebrations, New Year's celebrations).

This research is in line with Smith's theory of economic growth which assumes that human resources are a factor that drives economic growth in a region. Smith, views that labor is one of the inputs that functions as a central point in efforts to increase productivity. The increase in labor productivity in East Java Province seen from the education and

health components has increased over the last three years. This condition has a positive effect on the growth of the economy in the province of East Java. In the future, society will create job specialization. The specialization carried out by each of these economic actors is basically inseparable from the existence of driving factors such as improving the quality of the workforce. This specialization will emerge when all economic developments have led to a modern capitalist economic system. The complexity of business will later increase and this condition will have implications for changes in people's lives. People don't have to do everything independently, instead people in this era will focus more on the specific fields they want and according to their expertise.

According to Smith, in essence the process of economic growth is simultaneous and has an attachment to one another. This condition is evidenced by an increase in workers in a sector that will increase capital accumulation, science and technology development, increase specialization and expand market share. Ultimately it will have implications for the rate of economic growth. In 2021 the education and health components for the people of East Java will increase. The higher school enrollment led to a rise in community productivity and economic growth in East Java Province, improving from -2.59% in 2020 to 4.59% in 2021.

Basically, apart from Smith's growth theory, researchers also use Ricardo's economic growth theory. This theory assumes that the main component that drives an increase in the rate of economic growth is an increase in the population in a region. With an increase in population, it'll lead the market expansion, which will lead to high competition between the communities.

High population growth will result in more workers. An increase in the workforce can have both positive and negative impacts. Depending on the quality of the existing workforce and the potential of the area. This increase in the quality of the population in East Java Province has implications for an increase in economic growth to 4.59% in 2021, originally economic growth in East Java Province in 2020 was only -2.59%. Improving the quality of life of people based on the Human Development Index results in increased economic growth [9].

4.2. The Influence of Unemployment on Economic Growth

The panel data regression analysis outcomes reveal that unemployment has a detrimental effect on the economic growth of East Java province between 2019 and 2021. This determination arises from the T statistic's probability value being less than the significance level (0.05), accompanied by a resulting regression coefficient of -2.01. This condition can be explained that if the poverty rate in East Java province increases by 1%, it will lead to a decrease in economic growth rate in East Java province by 2.01%.

According to the data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), it shows that the unemployment rate in East Java province has fluctuated over the past three years. From 2019 to 2020, unemployment in East Java Province has increased by 2.02%, from 3.82% in 2019 to 5.84% in 2020. The surge in the quantity of jobless individuals can be attributed to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. In that year, many companies terminated employment. The increasing number of unemployed will carry repercussions leading to a reduction in the economic growth of East Java Province in 2020.

In 2021, the unemployment rate in East Java Province will decrease to 5.74%. The decline in the unemployment rate in East Java Province was due to the improving economy of East Java Province. People belonging to the labor force began to get jobs so that this condition led to a decrease in the unemployment rate. Some people are starting to be able to adapt and innovate by opening businesses to meet their daily needs. This condition results in an increase in income received by the community and has implications for increasing the rate of economic growth in East Java Province in 2021. Basically this research is in line with research put forward by Wilson, et al. [4] which states that unemployment has a causal relationship to economic growth. economy. On the other hand, Jibir [5] states that unemployment and economic growth have a negative influence. This condition is proven when an increase in unemployment in a region will result in a decrease in the rate of economic growth in that region.

4.3. The Influence of Poverty on Economic Growth

Derived from the outcomes of the panel data regression analysis, it is evident that poverty yields an adverse influence on the economic growth of East Java province within the timeframe of 2019 to 2021. This observation is underpinned by the T statistic's probability value being below the designated significance level, namely $0 < 0.05$ with a regression coefficient of -2.97. This condition can be interpreted as, if the poverty rate increases by 1%, the economic growth of East Java province will decrease by 2.97%.

According to the data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), it shows that the proportion of poor people in East Java province has continuously increased over the past three years. These conditions have made East Java province the province with the highest poverty rate in Indonesia.

There's a theory about the vicious cycle of poverty. This theory states that the problem of poverty is caused by the low level of income received by the community so that this results in complex problems. The assumptions of this theory are first, because the low income received causes the information and knowledge possessed by the community to be low. This condition results in a low level of knowledge, which then has an impact on a person's low level of productivity. Second, low income results in low savings. Third, low income also causes low public consumption, resulting in people not being able to meet their needs for food, clothing, housing and education. The emergence of this condition has an impact on low levels of productivity and leads to a decrease in the rate of economic growth.

In 2021, public consumption in East Java Province which is based on per capita spending in 1 week based on the processed food and beverage group will increase from IDR 1,605,338 to IDR 1,630,486. Increased public consumption has implications for increasing East Java's economic growth rate in 2021.

4.4. The Influence of HDI, Unemployment and Poverty on Economic Growth

The panel data regression analysis findings demonstrate that collectively, the HDI, unemployment rate, and poverty rate exert a favorable influence on the economic growth of East Java province during the period spanning 2019 to 2021. This condition is proved by the statistical probability value $F < \alpha$ or $0 < 0.05$.

According to the data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), states that in the last three years the HDI, unemployment and the percentage of poor people have continuously increased. Basically, HDI and poverty are indicators that have different effects on economic growth in an area in which there are components of knowledge (education), health and spending. That is, if the higher the HDI of a community in a region, this will have implications for increasing economic growth in that region [3].

Unemployment is described as the condition where an individual of working age is either not employed or not actively seeking employment. Unemployment has a causal relationship with economic growth [4]. Jibir [5] states that unemployment and economic growth have a negative effect. This condition is proven when there is an increase in unemployment in a region, it will result in a decrease in the rate of economic growth in that region. Apart from unemployment, there are several other indicators that can hinder economic growth. This indicator is the problem of poverty. Poverty is a state in which individuals or groups are unable to satisfy their basic needs, which adversely impacts the economic growth of a region [10].

5. CONCLUSION

The findings from this investigation reveal that, within the timeframe of 2019-2021, the Human Development Index (HDI) contributes positively to the economic growth of East Java province. Partial unemployment has a negative effect on economic growth in East Java. Partial poverty has a negative effect on economic growth in East Java.

At the same time, HDI, unemployment and poverty together can affect economic growth in East Java province from 2019 to 2021. Basically, HDI, unemployment and poverty have a huge impact on economic growth, expressed as an Adj R-squared value of 99%.

The East Java Provincial Government should establish a strategy with the aim of economic growth by increasing HDI and reducing unemployment and poverty rates. To increase the HDI in the educational component, the strategy provided could be to provide scholarships for students in need. The health component, the strategy provided can be in the form of convenience for the community in managing and using health insurance facilities. In addition to this, it can also be in the form of cash or non-cash social assistance.

REFERENCES

- [1] Fatmasari. (2015). "Ekonomi Pembangunan". Nurali press. Cirebon: Cv. Pangger, 144.
- [2] Fadillah, Nurul, and Lilies Setiartiti. (2021). "Analysis of Factors Affecting Human Development Index in the Special Region of Yogyakarta." 5(1).

- [3] Taqi, Muhammad et al. (2021). "An Analysis of Human Development Index and Economic Growth . A Case Study of Pakistan." 3(3): 261–71.
- [4] Wilson, et, al. (2019). "Munich Personal RePEc Archive The Impact of Unemployment on Economic Growth in China." (96100).
- [5] Jibir, Adamu. (2015). "Re-Examination of the Impact of Unemployment on Economic Growth of Nigeria : An Econometric Approach." 6(8): 116–24.
- [6] Sappaile, Baso Intang. (2010). "Konsep Penelitian Ex-Post Facto." 1: 105–13.
- [7] Ismail. (2018). "Buku Metodologi." Makassar: Gunadarma Ilmu, 180.
- [8] GulcemaI, Tuba. (2020). "Effect Of Human Development Index On GDP For Developing Countries : A Panel Data Analysis". 7: 338–45.
- [9] Attibrizi, Ali, and Khusnul Ashar. (2016). "The Influence Of Economic Growth To Poverty And Its Relation". 2(2): 161–67.
- [10] Istiqomah I. and Purnomo S.D.(2019). "Economic Growth and Poverty: The Mediating Effect of Employment." 12(1): 238–52.

Open Access This chapter is licensed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits any noncommercial use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license and indicate if changes were made.

The images or other third party material in this chapter are included in the chapter's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the chapter's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder.

