

An Analysis of the Effects of Unemployment Rate, Human Development Index, and Economic Growth on Poverty Levels in Klaten Regency

Febriola Sukma Melati^{1*}, Syamsul Huda²

Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jawa Timur

Corresponding Author: Febriola Sukma Melati

21011010126@student.upnjatim.ac.id

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords: Poverty, Open Unemployment Rate, Human Development Index, Economic Growth, Klaten Regency

Received : 15, June

Revised : 17, July

Accepted: 28, July

©2025 Melati, Huda : This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Atribusi 4.0 Internasional](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).



ABSTRACT

Poverty remains a persistent issue in Klaten Regency despite positive economic growth, indicating that growth has not effectively reduced poverty. This study analyzes the influence of the Open Unemployment Rate (OUR), Human Development Index (HDI), and Economic Growth on poverty levels in Klaten Regency. Using a quantitative approach with multiple linear regression, the study utilizes secondary data from BPS Klaten covering 2007–2024. The analysis includes classical assumption tests and hypothesis testing. The results show that OUR, HDI, and Economic Growth jointly have a significant effect on poverty. Partially, OUR has a positive and significant effect, HDI has a negative and significant effect, while Economic Growth has no significant effect. These findings highlight that reducing unemployment and enhancing human development are more impactful in addressing poverty than economic growth alone. Therefore, inclusive and human-centered development strategies are essential to ensure that the benefits of growth reach vulnerable groups.

INTRODUCTION

Poverty remains a multidimensional socio-economic issue and a significant global challenge. According to the World Bank (2022), over 9 percent of the global population lives below the extreme poverty line, earning less than US\$2.15 per day. This indicates that a substantial portion of the world's population still struggles to fulfill basic needs such as food, clean water, housing, education, and adequate healthcare. The problem is further exacerbated by limited employment opportunities, restricted access to essential services, unequal wealth distribution, and the impact of global crises such as the covid-19 pandemic and climate change.

In Indonesia, although the national poverty rate has declined over the past two decades, more than 9 percent of the population was still living below the national poverty line as of 2023 (Anonim, 2023a). The government has implemented various programs, including the Family Hope Program (PKH) and Direct Cash Assistance (BLT), to alleviate poverty. However, structural and geographical challenges—such as regional development disparities and limited access in underdeveloped areas—remain significant obstacles (Sumirat, 2019). The current national development strategy emphasizes inclusive and sustainable economic growth, focusing not only on increasing Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) but also on equitable development outcomes and significant poverty reduction.

Klaten Regency, located in Central Java Province, represents a case of development paradox. According to Statistics Indonesia (BPS) Klaten, although the regional economy showed signs of recovery after the pandemic—growing from -1.18% in 2020 to 3.82% in 2021 and 5.90% in 2022—the poverty rate simultaneously increased from 12.89% to 13.89% over the same period. This suggests that economic growth has not effectively translated into poverty reduction. Contributing factors include the dominance of low-productivity agriculture, inadequate infrastructure, and limited formal employment opportunities in rural areas.

The Open Unemployment Rate (OUR) in Klaten also experienced significant fluctuations, increasing from 3.14% in 2018 to 5.48% in 2021, before declining to 4.31% in 2022. Despite signs of economic recovery, approximately 28,000 people were still unemployed in 2022 (BPS Kabupaten Klaten, 2022). Moreover, the Human Development Index (HDI) in Klaten rose from 74.79 in 2018 to 76.95 in 2022. However, this improvement has not resulted in a significant reduction in poverty, as development outcomes remain uneven across subdistricts—particularly in peripheral areas such as Kemalang District, which continues to face limited access to education and healthcare services. In this context, non-inclusive economic growth, high unemployment rates, and suboptimal human capital development are likely key factors influencing the high poverty level in Klaten Regency.

Previous studies have shown mixed results. Wati (2018) found that economic growth had a negative and significant effect on poverty in Central Java Province. In contrast, Valiant Kevin et al. (2022) identified a negative but statistically insignificant effect of GRDP on poverty during the 2013–2021 period.

Additionally, Utomo (2022) argued that income disparity had a more substantial influence on poverty in Klaten than unemployment. These findings indicate a research gap regarding the simultaneous influence of OUR, HDI, and economic growth on poverty at the local level within a longitudinal context.

Moreover, most previous studies tend to use a cross-sectional approach and have rarely examined the simultaneous influence of the three variables – OUR, HDI, and economic growth – within the context of Klaten Regency. This is despite the fact that the region presents a unique phenomenon: positive economic growth that is not accompanied by a reduction in poverty. Therefore, it is important to comprehensively evaluate how these three indicators affect poverty in the long term within this area.

Referring to classical economic growth theory (Kuznets) and human capital theory (Becker, 1962), it can be posited that enhancing the quality of human capital and expanding labor market access serve as more decisive factors in reducing poverty than solely relying on economic growth metrics. In this context, the present study aims to empirically examine the influence of the open unemployment rate, Human Development Index (HDI), and economic growth on the poverty rate in Klaten Regency. The empirical findings are expected to offer policy-relevant insights for local governments in designing more inclusive and effective strategies to alleviate poverty, particularly through targeted human development and employment creation initiatives.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

Poverty

Poverty is a condition in which individuals or households are unable to fulfill their basic needs, such as food, shelter, healthcare, and education. According to Soekanto, as cited in Rohima & Budiyanto (2024), poverty does not merely reflect material deprivation but also indicates limitations in individuals' ability to optimize their potential and participate in social life. This aligns with the concept of *capability deprivation* introduced by Amartya Sen in his 1981 book "*Poverty and Famine: An Essay on Entitlement and Deprivation*" in T. Kurniawati & Lestari, (2020), which asserts that poverty is not solely a lack of income, but also a lack of capability to lead a life that individuals themselves value.

Badan Pusat Statistik (2023b) measures poverty using a basic needs approach, which includes the Food Poverty Line (Garis Kemiskinan Makanan/GKM) and the Non-Food Poverty Line (Garis Kemiskinan Non-Makanan/GKNM). In addition, other indicators such as the Poverty Depth Index and the Poverty Severity Index are employed to capture broader dimensions of poverty. Sumitro Djojohadikusumo (1995) classified poverty into several types: chronic poverty (persistent poverty), seasonal poverty, cyclical poverty (caused by economic cycles), and incidental poverty (arising from unexpected events).

Open Unemployment Rate

The Open Unemployment Rate (OUR) represents the percentage of the labor force within working age who are currently without employment but are

actively engaged in job-seeking activities. Sukirno (2016) states that unemployment is one of the major obstacles to economic development, as it reduces both the purchasing power and productivity of the population. According to Keynesian theory Keynes (1936), unemployment results from insufficient aggregate demand, which leads to a decline in production capacity and a contraction in employment opportunities. This theory is particularly relevant for explaining spikes in unemployment during periods of crisis, such as the COVID-19 pandemic. In local contexts, unemployment is often driven by a mismatch between workers' skills and industry needs, inadequate educational alignment with labor market demands, and limited availability of jobs in the formal sector (Hariyanto, 2021).

H1: It is hypothesized that the Open Unemployment Rate has a significant effect on the Poverty Level in Klaten Regency.

Human Development Index

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a multidimensional metric designed to assess a region's level of human development, incorporating three principal components: health (measured by life expectancy at birth), education (captured through average and expected years of schooling), and standard of living (indicated by adjusted per capita income). According to Kuncoro (1997), the HDI serves as a tool to evaluate the quality of development in a region and provides a comprehensive overview of population welfare. Based on Human Capital Theory developed by (Becker, 1962), investments in education and health enhance labor productivity and stimulate economic growth, which in turn contributes indirectly to poverty reduction.

H2: It is hypothesized that the Human Development Index (HDI) has a significant effect on the Poverty Level in Klaten Regency.

Economic Growth

Economic growth is one of the primary indicators used to assess the success of development. At the regional level, this growth is measured through changes in Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) at constant prices. According to Simon Kuznets (as cited in Budiono, 1999), economic growth refers to the sustained increase in a region's capacity to produce goods and services over the long term. However, an increase in economic growth does not necessarily guarantee a reduction in poverty, especially if the growth is unevenly distributed. As explained by Marfuah et al. (2019), high economic growth does not automatically benefit all segments of society unless it is accompanied by equitable income distribution and improved access to productive economic opportunities.

H3: It is hypothesized that Economic Growth has a significant effect on the Poverty Level in Klaten Regency.

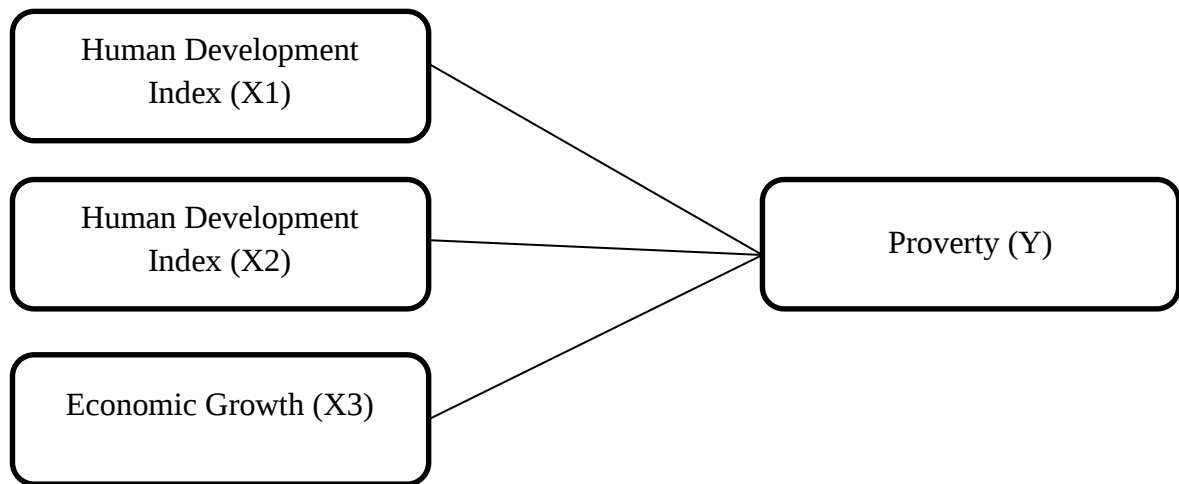


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

METHODOLOGY

This research adopts a quantitative methodology, utilizing multiple linear regression analysis to investigate the influence of the Open Unemployment Rate (OUR), Human Development Index (HDI), and Economic Growth on poverty levels in Klaten Regency. The quantitative approach is deemed appropriate as it facilitates a systematic, measurable, and statistical examination of causal linkages among variables. (Sugiyono, 2013). The aim of this study is to explain the relationship between independent and dependent variables, both simultaneously and partially.

This study utilizes secondary data sourced from the official publications of Statistics Indonesia (BPS), specifically drawn from BPS Klaten Regency and BPS Central Java Province. The analysis spans the period from 2007 to 2024, incorporating variables such as the Poverty Rate, Open Unemployment Rate, Human Development Index, and Economic Growth Rate, all presented in percentage terms. To examine both the joint and individual effects of the independent variables on poverty, the study applies multiple linear regression analysis. The statistical computations were conducted using SPSS Statistics software for Windows.

Table 1. Variable Indicator

Tahun	Tingkat Kemiskinan (Y) (%)	TPT (X1) (%)	IPM (X2) (%)	Pertumbuhan Ekonomi (X3) (%)
2007	22,27	8,19	72,48	3,31
2008	21,72	7,62	72,93	3,93
2009	19,68	6,36	68,38	4,24
2010	17,47	4,50	70,76	1,73

2011	17,95	7,63	71,16	6,29
2012	16,71	3,70	71,71	5,71
2013	15,60	5,34	72,42	5,96
2014	14,56	4,75	73,19	5,84
2015	14,89	2,51	73,81	5,30
2016	14,46	2,51	73,97	5,17
2017	14,15	4,35	74,25	5,34
2018	12,96	3,14	74,79	5,47
2019	12,28	3,54	75,29	5,48
2020	12,89	5,46	75,56	-1,17
2021	13,49	5,48	76,12	3,82
2022	12,33	4,31	76,95	5,90
2023	12,28	4,20	77,59	5,70
2024	12,04	3,97	78,16	5,11

Prior to regression analysis, classical assumption tests were performed, including tests for normality, multicollinearity, autocorrelation, and heteroscedasticity, to ensure that the regression model satisfies the conditions of the Best Linear Unbiased Estimator (BLUE), in accordance with Gujarati (2009). Hypothesis testing was performed through the use of the t-test to evaluate the individual significance of each independent variable, the F-test to assess their joint significance, and the coefficient of determination (R^2) to measure the proportion of variance in the poverty rate explained by the model.

RESULTS

Multiple Linear Regression Test

Table 2. Multiple Linear Regression Test

Coefficients ^a					
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta	
1	(Constant)	62.618	13.029		.000
	TPT	.983	.260	.514	.002
	IPM	-.705	.167	-.555	.001
	PE	.021	.218	.012	.925

a. Dependent Variable: T KEMISKINAN

Based on the results of the multiple linear regression analysis, the following regression equation is obtained:

$$\text{POVERTY RATE (Y)} = 62.618 + 0.983X_1 - 0.705X_2 + 0.021X_3 + e$$

From the regression equation above, the following interpretations can be made:

$\beta_0 = 62.618$, This is the constant value, meaning that if all independent variables (OUR, HDI, and Economic Growth) are equal to zero, the predicted poverty rate is 62.618 percent.

$\beta_1 = 0.983$, This coefficient indicates that for every 1 percent increase in the Open Unemployment Rate (X_1), the poverty rate is expected to increase by 0.983 percent, assuming other variables remain constant. The significance value (Sig.) = 0.002 < 0.05 suggests that the Open Unemployment Rate has a statistically significant effect on poverty. Thus, an increase in unemployment will likely lead to an increase in the poverty rate, and vice versa.

$\beta_2 = -0.705$, This coefficient means that for every 1 percent increase in the Human Development Index (X_2), the poverty rate is expected to decrease by 0.705 percent, assuming other variables are held constant. The significance value (Sig.) = 0.001 < 0.05 indicates that HDI has a statistically significant negative effect on poverty. Therefore, the higher the HDI, the lower the poverty rate, and vice versa.

$\beta_3 = 0.021$, This coefficient implies that a 1 percent increase in Economic Growth (X_3) is predicted to increase the poverty rate by 0.021 percent, assuming other variables remain constant. However, the significance value (Sig.) = 0.925 > 0.05 indicates that Economic Growth does not have a statistically significant effect on poverty in this model.

Classical Assumption Tests**a. Normality Test**

Table 3. One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		18
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	1.45620135
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.111
	Positive	.111
	Negative	-.075
Test Statistic		.111
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200 ^{c,d}

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

The normality of the residuals was assessed using the One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, which produced an Asymptotic Significance (2-tailed) value of 0.200. Since this value exceeds the conventional significance threshold of 0.05, the null hypothesis (H_0), which posits that the residuals are normally distributed, cannot be rejected. Accordingly, it can be concluded that the residuals conform to the assumption of normality, thereby satisfying one of the key classical assumptions of the linear regression model.

b. Autocorrelation Test

The Durbin-Watson test yielded a value of 1.488, which falls between the lower bound (dL) and the upper bound (dU), indicating that the presence of autocorrelation cannot be determined conclusively. Therefore, the Runs Test was employed as an alternative method to ensure that the regression model is free from autocorrelation, thereby confirming the validity and reliability of the analytical results.

Table 4. Runs Test

Runs Test	
	Unstandardized Residual
Test Value ^a	-.27161
Cases < Test Value	9
Cases ≥ Test Value	9
Total Cases	18
Number of Runs	11
Z	.243
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.808

a. Median

Based on the results of the autocorrelation test using the Runs Test, the significance value obtained was 0.808 (> 0.05). This indicates that there is no autocorrelation in the residuals, meaning that the residuals are randomly distributed and satisfy one of the classical assumptions of the linear regression model.

c. Multicollinearity Test

Table 5. Multicollinearity Test

Coefficients ^a							
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1 (Constant)	62.618	13.029		4.806	.000		
TPT	.983	.260	.514	3.785	.002	.785	1.273
IPM	-.705	.167	-.555	-4.214	.001	.838	1.194
PE	.021	.218	.012	.096	.925	.932	1.073

a. Dependent Variable: T KEMISKINAN

Based on the results of the multicollinearity test, all independent variables have Tolerance values above 0.1 and Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) values below 10.00, specifically: OUR (Tolerance = 0.785; VIF = 1.273), HDI (Tolerance = 0.838; VIF = 1.194), and Economic Growth (Tolerance = 0.932; VIF = 1.073). Therefore, it can be concluded that there is no indication of multicollinearity in this regression model. As a result, the regression analysis is considered reliable, and the interpretation of the coefficients is not significantly affected by multicollinearity.

d. Heteroscedasticity Test

Table 6. Heteroscedasticity Test

Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	11.031	14.096		.783	.447
TPT	.443	.281	.395	1.578	.137
IPM	-.179	.181	-.240	-.989	.339
PE	-.070	.236	-.068	-.297	.771

a. Dependent Variable: LN_RES

Based on the results of the heteroscedasticity test, the significance (Sig.) values for all independent variables—OUR (0.137), HDI (0.339), and Economic Growth (0.771)—are greater than 0.05. This indicates that there is no evidence of heteroscedasticity in the regression model.

Hypothesis Test

a. Coefficient of Determination Test

Table 7. R – test

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.893 ^a	.797	.753	1.60466	1.488

a. Predictors: (Constant), PE, IPM, TPT

b. Dependent Variable: T KEMISKINAN

The results presented in the table reveal that the regression model demonstrates a very strong positive correlation ($R = 0.893$) between the set of independent variables—Open Unemployment Rate (X_1), Human Development Index (X_2), and Economic Growth (X_3)—and the dependent variable (Y). The coefficient of determination (R^2) is 0.797, indicating that approximately 79.7% of the variance in the dependent variable can be accounted for by the explanatory variables included in the model. The remaining 20.3% of the variation is attributable to other factors outside the scope of this regression analysis.

b. F-test

Table 9. F – test

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	141.434	3	47.145	18.309	.000 ^b
	Residual	36.049	14	2.575		
	Total	177.482	17			

a. Dependent Variable: T KEMISKINAN

b. Predictors: (Constant), PE, IPM, TPT

The results of the F-test indicate that the regression model using OUR (X_1), HDI (X_2), and Economic Growth (X_3) as predictors significantly explains the variation in the poverty rate (Y), with an F-statistic value of 18.309 and a significance level (p-value) of 0.000. This p-value, which is well below the 0.05 threshold, indicates that the three independent variables jointly have a statistically significant effect on the dependent variable. Therefore, the regression model is considered appropriate and valid for further analysis.

c. t – Test

Table 10. t – test

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	62.618	13.029		4.806	.000
	TPT	.983	.260	.514	3.785	.002
	IPM	-.705	.167	-.555	-4.214	.001
	PE	.021	.218	.012	.096	.925

a. Dependent Variable: T KEMISKINAN

Based on the results of the t-test, the constant in the regression model is statistically significant, with an estimated intercept value of 62.618 when all independent variables are set to zero. This suggests that there is a baseline level of poverty (Y) even in the absence of effects from the Open Unemployment Rate (OUR), Human Development Index (HDI), and Economic Growth.

1. Open Unemployment Rate (X_1) has a statistically significant positive effect on poverty, as shown by a t-value of 3.785 and a p-value of 0.002 (< 0.05). This means that a 1% increase in the unemployment rate is associated with a 0.983% rise in the poverty rate, assuming other variables remain constant. These results indicate that higher unemployment levels contribute significantly to increasing poverty.

2. Human Development Index (X_2) is also statistically significant, with a t-value of -4.214 and a p-value of 0.001. The negative coefficient shows that a 1% increase in HDI is predicted to reduce the poverty rate by 0.705%, ceteris paribus. This confirms that better human development – through improved education, health, and living standards – plays an important role in lowering poverty levels.
3. Economic Growth (X_3), however, is not statistically significant, as indicated by a t-value of 0.096 and a p-value of 0.925 (> 0.05). Although the coefficient is positive, the result suggests that changes in economic growth do not have a meaningful impact on poverty in this model. This may imply that the growth observed has not been inclusive or has not reached poorer segments of the population

DISCUSSION

The impact of Open Unemployment Rate on Poverty in Klaten Regency

The analysis reveals that the Open Unemployment Rate (OUR) exerts a positive and statistically significant influence on poverty levels in Klaten Regency. With a regression coefficient of 0.983 and a significance value of 0.002, the results indicate that a 1% rise in the unemployment rate leads to an estimated 0.983% increase in the poverty rate. This finding supports the hypothesis that unemployment is a critical determinant of poverty, primarily due to its negative effect on household income, purchasing power, and access to essential goods and services..

The OUR reflects the portion of the labor force that remains unabsorbed in the formal employment sector. The rise in unemployment in Klaten is attributed to skill mismatches, limited job opportunities, and the socioeconomic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic. These findings are in line with Keynesian theory (as cited in Ishak, 2018), which posits that declining aggregate demand leads to increased unemployment and reduced income, thereby exacerbating poverty. Therefore, reducing unemployment through the creation of productive jobs and improving workforce quality is a crucial strategy for poverty alleviation.

The Impact of Human Development Index on Poverty in Klaten Regency

The Human Development Index (HDI) has a negative and statistically significant effect on poverty. The regression results show a coefficient of -0.705 with a significance value of 0.001, indicating that a 1% increase in HDI is associated with a 0.705% reduction in the poverty rate. This demonstrates that improving quality of life through better education, health, and living standards directly contributes to poverty reduction.

This finding is consistent with Human Capital Theory (Becker, 1962a), which emphasizes that investments in education and health enhance labor productivity and overall well-being. Rusdi (2023) also confirms that simultaneous improvements in HDI and reductions in unemployment are effective in combating poverty. Hence, human development strategies form a vital foundation for poverty reduction efforts in Klaten Regency.

The Impact of Economic Growth on Poverty in Klaten Regency

Economic growth does not have a statistically significant effect on poverty in Klaten Regency. The t-test yielded a value of 0.096 with a significance level of 0.925, indicating no strong relationship between economic growth and poverty reduction. This suggests that the existing economic growth has not been inclusive, as it does not directly benefit the poor.

The increase in economic growth, largely driven by capital-intensive sectors such as large-scale industries, has not translated into expanded employment opportunities for low-income groups. This finding aligns with the neoclassical growth theory of Robert Solow and the study by Valiant Kevin et al. (2022), which argue that economic growth without equitable distribution only widens inequality and is ineffective in reducing poverty. Therefore, redistributive policies are needed to ensure that the benefits of growth are shared more equitably across all segments of society.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the analysis and empirical evidence obtained, several conclusions can be drawn:

1. Open Unemployment Rate (OUR) has a positive and statistically significant impact on poverty levels. This suggests that an increase in unemployment contributes to a rise in poverty, indicating that joblessness remains a major factor driving economic vulnerability in Klaten Regency.
2. Human Development Index (HDI) shows a negative and significant relationship with poverty. This confirms that improvements in human development – such as better education, healthcare, and living conditions – are effective in reducing poverty, as higher HDI scores are associated with lower levels of deprivation.
3. Economic Growth (EG) does not exhibit a statistically significant effect on poverty. This implies that, within the current context, economic growth has not translated into meaningful poverty reduction. The benefits of growth appear to be unevenly distributed, with limited direct impact on low-income or marginalized populations.

In light of the conclusions above, the following recommendations are proposed:

1. The Klaten Regency Government is encouraged to focus on reducing unemployment through skill-based job training aligned with market needs, and to promote inclusive economic growth by strengthening labor-intensive sectors and MSMEs. Equal access to education and healthcare must also be enhanced to ensure equitable improvement in HDI.
2. Future studies are encouraged to incorporate additional variables such as income inequality, labor force participation, or access to social assistance programs, which may provide a more comprehensive understanding of poverty dynamics. It is also recommended to employ qualitative or mixed-method approaches to capture the cultural, institutional, and behavioral aspects influencing poverty reduction at the local level.

3. The community is expected to play an active role in improving human capital through education and training, and to utilize economic empowerment programs in order to become more self-reliant and sustainably escape poverty.

FURTHER STUDY

This study was limited to analyzing the impact of the unemployment rate, Human Development Index (HDI), and economic growth on poverty levels in Klaten Regency using secondary data. Future research could expand the scope by including other potential determinants such as education quality, social assistance programs, access to healthcare, and labor market dynamics. Additionally, comparative studies involving multiple regencies or time-series data over longer periods could provide a broader understanding of regional poverty trends. Incorporating qualitative approaches, such as interviews or field observations, may also uncover contextual factors that are not captured in quantitative data. Furthermore, future studies are encouraged to analyze the effectiveness of local government interventions and their role in poverty alleviation at the community level.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors would like to express their deepest gratitude to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and the Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda) of Klaten Regency for providing access to valuable data used in this study. Appreciation is also extended to the academic mentors and colleagues at [Your University/Institution Name] for their continuous guidance and support. Lastly, the authors thank all individuals who contributed directly or indirectly to the completion of this research. Their input and encouragement were instrumental to the success of this work.

REFERENCES

- Anonim. (2023a). *Berita Resmi Statistik No. 47/07/Th. XXVI tentang Profil Kemiskinan di Indonesia Per Maret 2023*. 50, 1–16. <https://www.bps.go.id/pressrelease/2023/07/17/2016/profil-kemiskinan-di-indonesia-maret-2023.html#:~:text=Jumlah penduduk miskin pada Maret,yang sebesar 7%2C53 persen>.
- _____. (2023b). *Profil Kemiskinan Provinsi DKI Jakarta Tahun 2022*.
- Becker, G. S. (1962a). Investment in Humal Capital : a theoretical analysis. The Journal of Political Economi. *Journal of Political Economy*, 70(5), 9–49.
- _____. (1962b). *Investment in Humal Capital: a theoretical analysis. The Journal of Political Economi*.
- Budiono. (1999). *Ekonomi Makro*. Yogyakarta: BPFE.
- Djojohadikusumo, S. (1995). *Perkembangan Pemikiran Ekonomi Dasar Teori Pertumbuhan dan Ekonomi Pembangunan*. Jakarta: LP3ES.

- Hariyanto, E. (2021). Pengangguran dan Krisis Ekonomi. *Kementrian Keuangan*, 1–8.
https://klc2.kemenkeu.go.id/document/2020/10/6/1601946778481gdi/pengangguran_dan_krisis_ekonomi_-_edit_anes.pdf
- Ishak, K. (2018). FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI PENGANGGURAN DAN INFLIKASINYA TERHADAP INDEK PEMBANGUNAN DI INDONESIA. *Iqtishaduna: Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Kita*, 7(1), 22–38.
- Keynes, J. M. (1936). *The General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money*.
- Kuncoro, M. (1997). *Ekonomi pembangunan: teori, masalah, dan kebijakan*. Unit Penerbit dan Percetakan, Akademi Manajemen Perusahaan YKPN.
- Kurniawati, T., & Lestari, E. Y. (2020). Analisis Pengaruh Pendidikan, Pertumbuhan Ekonomi dan Pendapatan Perkapita. *Jurnal Inovasi Pendidikan Ekonomi*, 8(2), 127–135. *Jurnal Inovasi Pendidikan Ekonomi Available at h*
- Marfuah, H., Heno, S., & Siagian, W. (2019). *Dampak Pertumbuhan Penduduk Dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Terhadap Distribusi Pendapatan Di Provinsi Kalimantan Tengah*. 5.
- Rohima, S., & Budiyo, M. N. (2024). FENOMENA KEMISKINAN PERKOTAAN; MISKIN ABU-ABU. In *UPT. Penerbit dan Percetakan Universitas Sriwijaya 2024*.
- Rusdi, M. (2023). Pengaruh Index Pembangunan Manusia Terhadap Kemiskinan di Sulawesi Selatan. *Economics and Digital Business Review*, 4(1), 971–981.
- Sugiyono. (2013). *Metode penelitian pendidikan pendekatan kuantitatif, kualitatif dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Sukirno, S. (2016). *Makro Ekonomi Teori Pengantar*. Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Sumirat, F. (2019). Analisis Inovasi Kebijakan Daerah dalam Rangka Pengurangan Kesenjangan Wilayah. In *Bappenas Working Papers* (Vol. 2, Issue 2). <https://doi.org/10.47266/bwp.v2i2.45>
- Utomo, H. P. (2022). *Pengaruh Dependency Ratio, Disparitas Pendapatan, dan Pengangguran Terhadap Kemiskinan di Kabupaten Klaten*. 1–21.
- Valiant Kevin, A., Bhinadi, A., & Syari'udin, A. (2022). Pengaruh Pdrb, Angka Harapan Hidup, Dan Rata Rata Lama Sekolah Terhadap Kemiskinan Di Kabupaten/Kota Provinsi Jawa Tengah Tahun 2013-2021. *SIBATIK*

JOURNAL: Jurnal Ilmiah Bidang Sosial, Ekonomi, Budaya, Teknologi, Dan Pendidikan, 1(12), 2959–2968. <https://doi.org/10.54443/sibatik.v1i12.482>

Wati, E. (2018). Pengaruh Indeks Pembangunan Manusia (IPM), dan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto (PDRB) terhadap Kemiskinan di 35 Kabupaten/Kota Provinsi Jawa Tengah Tahun 2012-2016. *Program Studi Pendidikan Ekonomi FKIP-UKSW*. <http://repository.uksw.edu/handle/123456789/18132>