http://journal.uir.ac.id/index.php/JIAP
E-ISSN : 2622-934X
P-ISSN : 2502-9757

PUBLIKA :
Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi Publik
Vol. 12, No. 1 / 2026

Determination of economic growth in Bali Province 2004-2023

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Received : January 8, 2026; Accepted : April 15, 2026
DOI 10.25299/jiap.2026.26853

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine how household consumption, literacy rates, poverty rates, and per capita income affect economic growth in Bali Province. This study uses a macro analysis unit covering 9 regencies/cities in Bali Province during the period 2004-2023, the data used is secondary panel data sourced from official reports of the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). The Panel Data Model was chosen to overcome the potential endogeneity between variables and capture the effect of welfare persistence from year to year across all regencies/cities in Bali. The results of the analysis show that the poverty variable does not have a significant impact on economic growth, meaning that changes in poverty levels do not have a direct impact on Bali's economic growth rate. Economic growth is negatively and significantly influenced by the per capita income variable, as shown in the uneven distribution of income across various regions, economic growth does not always follow the increase in per capita income. Increases consumption Public participation can stimulate regional economic activity, as evidenced by the significant positive impact of household consumption on economic growth. Furthermore, economic growth is positively and significantly influenced by the literacy rate, indicating that increasing literacy rates among the Balinese population is crucial for increasing labor productivity. This confirms that improving the quality of human resources and strengthening people's purchasing power are key factors in driving sustainable economic growth in Bali Province.

Keywords : economic growth, poverty, per capita income, household consumption, literacy rate

Introduction

Economic growth is an important indicator in assessing the economic performance of a country or region. Indonesia, as a developing country, consistently implements planned and gradual development to achieve national economic equality and stability. National development aims to achieve a high level of economic growth to improve the standard of living and welfare of the community (Amdan & Sanjani, 2023) . One of the government's efforts to encourage economic growth is by increasing export activities, which are the main driver of increasing national income (Tentang et al., 2020) . Economic growth essentially describes the development of economic activities that generate additional income for the community in a certain period, which ultimately affects the quality of life of the community. Economic growth connects and calculates the level of national income from one period to the next. Economic growth is generally in the form of a percentage and a positive value, but it can also be negative (Wahyuningsih & Satriani, 2019). Growth that only pursues GRDP figures is not conducive if it damages the ecology . The economy of Bali Province has shown significant growth over the past two decades. Data shows sharp fluctuations in economic growth, particularly in 2020, when economic growth reached its lowest point of -2.07%, although it later recovered to 3.69% in 2021. Welfare inequality and poverty remain serious problems in the region (Fajri & Iriani, 2022) .

Previous research provides a strong theoretical foundation for this study. (Mahendra, 2016) found that economic growth has a strong negative relationship with poverty levels. (Fajri & Iriani, 2022) explained that fluctuations in economic growth in Bali significantly affect poverty levels in the region. (Sibite, 2022) stated that per capita income is an important indicator in measuring community welfare. (Ermawati & Faridatussalam, 2023) emphasized importance level awake letters in increasing productivity . Not many people connect literacy environment (as part of literacy general) with pattern sustainable household consumption in Bali . This gap analyzes whether growth Bali 's current economy is *Green Growth* that improves welfare without damage Power support nature , or simply consumption pseudo passive . This study builds the concept that economic growth cannot be separated from the socio-economic conditions of society, economic growth is also related to the process of increasing the production of goods and services as part of the economic activities of society (Amdan & Sanjani, 2023) , economic growth is an increase in the quality and quantity of products or services produced by a country from one period to the next. This can be estimated by the increase in national income in the country , the number higher than the poverty level (Fajri & Iriani, 2022) , the poverty standard used by BPS does not reflect reality, the poverty line currently used by BPS is around 8,000 rupiah per person per day, or 240,000 rupiah per person per month, which means that someone whose daily expenses exceed 8,000-9,000 rupiah will not be considered poor (Retno, 2011) , Bali's rapidly growing tourism industry will have a positive impact, including reducing poverty, this is because it increases local income and creates jobs (Fajri & Iriani, 2022) .

High economic growth does not fully reflect an equitable distribution of public welfare. This phenomenon indicates a gap between economic growth and social indicators such as poverty, per capita income, household consumption, and literacy rates (Novi et al., n.d.) . Poverty in Bali has shown a downward trend in line with increasing tourism activity and regional economic diversification, although the pandemic has exacerbated this situation. The increasing literacy rate, which has reached over 98%, is a supporting factor for labor

productivity and economic growth, as people are increasingly able to access information and business opportunities (Zhang et al., 2024) . On the other hand, household consumption in Bali tends to be stable and is the largest component in the formation of GDP. Regional Gross Domestic Product , which reflects The consumption sector plays a significant role in economic growth (Bank Indonesia, 2023) . Balinese per capita income also continues to increase in line with the recovery of the tourism sector and increased investment in the creative economy (Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, 2023). The positive relationship between increased literacy, income, and household consumption indicates that human development contributes significantly to poverty alleviation in Bali Province (*World Bank* , 2022) .

Various previous studies have demonstrated the relationship between economic growth and poverty. Findings from these studies indicate that poverty rates decline with increasing economic growth. This suggests that increasing community income, and thus economic growth, is crucial for poverty reduction (Mahendra, 2016) . Per capita income is closely related to community well-being. In other words, the level of social and economic well-being of a region is directly correlated with its per capita income. One important metric for evaluating regional economic development is per capita income (Sibite, 2022) . Furthermore, there is a strong correlation between literacy rates and economic development. Researchers emphasize that highly literate cultures are typically more productive, better able to adapt to changing economic conditions, and foster faster economic growth (Ermawati & Faridatussalam, 2023) . However, most of these studies were conducted in a piecemeal manner, focusing on only one or two variables, thus not providing a comprehensive picture of the simultaneous relationship between multiple socioeconomic indicators and regional economic growth. Furthermore, research specifically linking literacy rates, household consumption, poverty, and per capita income to economic growth in Bali is still very limited. Therefore, this study offers a novel approach in providing a more comprehensive and contextual analysis of Bali's economic characteristics.

Based on this background, the purpose of this study is to analyze the influence of poverty, per capita income, household consumption, and literacy rates on economic growth in Bali. Specifically, this study seeks to identify the extent to which these factors influence economic growth. social These economic factors contribute to the increase or decrease in regional economic growth. The main motivation of this research is to provide empirical insights that can serve as a basis for formulating more inclusive and sustainable regional development policies, particularly in the context of post-pandemic economic recovery. This research focuses on Bali Province, as this region is characterized by a tourism-based economy with highly fluctuating economic growth rates, particularly during global economic shocks and the pandemic. The uniqueness of this research lies in the integration of several socioeconomic indicators, including poverty, per capita income, household consumption, and literacy rates, into a single analytical model. This research is crucial for making a scientific contribution to the regional development economics literature and providing considerations for local governments in formulating poverty alleviation strategies and equitable welfare distribution. The research findings are expected to have practical implications for improving the quality of economic development towards more equitable and sustainable development.

Method

This research is quantitative and uses panel data. According to (Corolina & Panjawa, 2020) , panel data is a combination of time series (T) and cross-section (N) data, so that generate total observations NxT . The panel data used includes cross-section data covering nine districts in Bali Province from 2004 to 2023. The data source for this study is a publication from the Central Statistics Agency of Bali Province.

The analytical tool used in this research is panel data regression. To determine the influence of poverty, per capita income, household consumption and literacy levels on economic growth in Bali Province from 2004 to 2023, Panel Data Regression analysis was used with a general econometric model with the following equation:

Pe $it = \beta$ 0 + β 1 Km $it + \beta$ 2 Pp $it + \beta$ 3 Kr $it + \beta$ 4 log Oh $it + \varepsilon t$ (1)

Where, Pe is economic growth in percent, Km is poverty in percent, Pp is per capita income in billion, Kr is household consumption in billions , and Amh is level awake letters in percent , β 1 − β 4 are parameters (constants and coefficients/slopes), ε is the error term and i is the subset of development areas (Bali province) and t is the time subset (2004-2023).

In panel data regression analysis, the best model to use must be determined, including:

CEM yit = β 0 + β 1x 1,it + β kxk,it + ε it (2), FEM yit – y 1,it – ε i (3), and REM (yit = β 0 + β 1x 1,it + ... + β 0 + β 1x 1,it + ui + ε it (4).

The estimation method is then determined using the Chow and Hausman tests. If the results are still inaccurate, the Lagrange Multiplier test is continued. After determining the best model, one model is selected, which will then be used for classical assumption tests, hypothesis tests, and coefficient of determination (R2) tests (Industri et al., 2023) .

The stages of panel data regression analysis after selecting the appropriate model to use are: Correction of the selected panel data regression model or supporting tests. The supporting tests used in this study include detecting multicollinearity problems with the Klein test, detecting residual normality with the Jarque Bera test, detecting problem heteroscedasticity with the Glajser test , goodness of fit test , and validity of influence test.

Results and Discussion

Panel data regression analysis is used to determine the impact of poverty, per capita income, household consumption, and literacy rate on economic growth in Bali province (Bangli, Karangasem, and Denpasar) between 2004 and 2023. Table 1 displays the results of panel data regression estimation using Random Effect Model (REM), Fixed Effect Model (FEM), and Pooled Ordinary Least Squares (CEM) techniques.

Table 1. Cross-Section/Time Series Panel Data Regression Results

Variables	Regression Coefficient		
	CEM	FEM	BRAKE
C	7.195364	6,042,621	5.817996
KM	-0.015525	0.001884	-0.04211
PP	- 0.042408	-0.031174	-0.018441
KS	-0.006666	0.013079	0.013325
AMH	0.006588	0.005740	0.005282
R^2	0.924336	0.596811	0.589726
R^2 Adjectives	0.894071	0.294419	0.425616
F statistic	3.054085	1,973,636	3,593,488
statistical probability	0.000014	0.183638	0.045900

Choosing the Best Model

In this study, the selection of the estimation model was carried out through three stages of testing: the Chow test, the Hausman test, and the Multiple (LM) test.

Table 2. Chow and Hausman Test Results

Chow Test	Common Effects VS Fixed Effects	Hausman test	Fixed Effects vs. Random Effects
Cross-section F	0.9327	Chi-square statistic	0.000000
Chi-square cross section	0.8775	Possibility.	1,0000
Then the model is selected	Random Effects Model	Then the model is selected	Random Effects Model

The REM model was selected based on the model selection experiment mentioned previously; Table 2 displays the complete estimation results. The Chow and Hausman tests were used to select the panel data approach for this study. These two tests yielded the following findings :

1. The Chow Test, General Effects Model, or Fixed Effects Model was determined as the best model for this study using the Chow Test. The cross-section chi-square value of 0.9327 and the cross-section F probability of 0.8775 > 0.05 were obtained from the test results. These findings indicate that the Random Effects Model is the most appropriate model for this study.

2. Hausman Test, the choice between the Random Effects Model and the Fixed Effects Model in this study was made using the Hausman Test. The chi-square statistic of 0.000000 and a probability value of 1.0000 > 0.05 were obtained from the test results. Thus, it can be said that the Random Effects Model is the most appropriate model for this study. Simultaneous F-test and model fit test were selected .

So, research This in a way consistent use *Random Effect Model* (REM). Selection This based on the statistical fact that No found influence significant fixed *effect* inter-individual parameter estimation through approach *random effect* becomes instrument the most powerful analysis in a way methodological .

If all independent variables simultaneously influence the dependent variable (i.e., the regression coefficients are not simultaneously equal to 0), then the model exists. The F test is a test of the existence of the model. The hypothesis formulation for the model existence test in this study is H0: β1 = β2 = β3 = β4 = 0 , the regression coefficients are simultaneously equal to zero, or the model does not exist; HA: β1 ≠0 ׀ β2 ≠0 ׀ β3 ≠0 ׀ β3 ≠0 , the model exists or the regression coefficients are not simultaneously equal to zero. If the p-value, probability, or empirical significance of the F statistic is greater than α, H0 will be accepted; if it is less than α, H0 will be rejected. According to Table 1, the F statistic in the model estimation has an empirical significance of 0.045900, or less than 0.05. Consequently, H0 is rejected, and it is concluded that this research model is real. This show that growth economy Bali province (Jembrana , Tabanan, Badung, Gianyar, Klungkung, Bangli, Karangasem, Bulelang , and Denpasar) is strongly influenced by factors of poverty, per capita income, household consumption, and literacy rate.

Analysis of the Coefficient of Determination

The coefficient of determination (R2) indicates the predictive power of the estimated model. Table 1 shows an Adjusted R-Squared value of 0.425616, meaning that 42.57% of the variation in the economic growth variable can be explained by poverty rate, per capita income, household consumption, and literacy rate. The remaining 57.43% is influenced by other factors not included in the model.

Validity Test of the Influence of Selected Model Variables

Table 3. t-test (Partial)

variables	t-statistics	Significant Possibility	criteria	Mention
That KM	-1,639,314	0.1251	> 0.05	Not significant
That PP	-2,283,716	0.0398	< 0.05	significant (α = 0.05)
That KS	2,291,050	0.0393	< 0.05	significant (α = 0.05)
That AMH	2,767,795	0.0160	< 0.05	significant (α = 0.05)

The partial impact of the independent variable on the dependent variable is demonstrated by the influence validity test, often known as the t-test. The significance of the influence of each independent variable is examined by the influence validity test. The t-test is a test of influence validity. The null hypothesis (H0) of the t-test is α = 0, which indicates that variables independent i-th No own significant effect , and the alternative hypothesis (HA) is α ≠ 0, which indicates that variables independent i-th own substantial influence . If the p-value, likelihood, or empirical significance of the t-statistic is greater than α, H0 will be accepted; if it is less than α, H0 will be rejected .

Based on the previous table, the poverty variable has a negative and negligible impact on economic growth, with a value of 0.1251 > 0.05. With a per capita income variable of 0.0398

< 0.05, economic growth economy impact negative and significant . With a household consumption variable of 0.0393 < 0.05, economic growth has a positive and significant impact. Economic growth is also positively and significantly influenced by the literacy rate variable, namely 0.0160 < 0.05 .

Table 4. Multicollinearity Test

	X1	X2	X3	X4
X1	1,000,000	0.599949	-0.132498	-0.245008
X2	0.599949	1,000,000	-0.165665	-0.336768
X3	-0.132498	-0.165665	1,000,000	0.456691
X4	-0.245008	-0.336768	0.456691	1,000,000

Based on the results in Table 4 above, it can be concluded that there are no symptoms of multicollinearity among the variables of poverty, per capita income, household consumption, and literacy rate, because the coefficient values for all independent variables are less than <0.8, which indicates that there is no problem of multicollinearity, thus this regression model has been fulfilled.

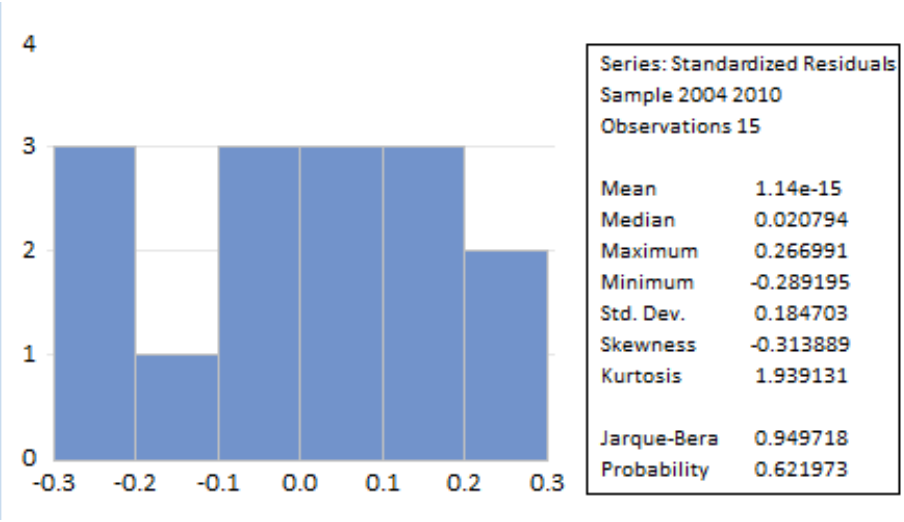

Figure 1. Normality Test

Based on the test results in Figure 1 above, the p-value = 0.621973 is greater than 0.05. Therefore, H0 is accepted, indicating that the residuals are normally distributed. Based on panel data regression testing, it can be seen that the appropriate model to use is the Random Effects Model, with regression results that adequately explain the independent variables that can influence labor absorption as the dependent variable. Based on the test results, the following analysis can be performed:

The Influence of Poverty Levels on Economic Growth

The poverty variable does not have a significant impact on the economic growth variable, as indicated by the significance value of 0.1251, which is greater than 0.05. The direction of the influence negative , because The t- statistic is negative (-1.63914), indicating that changes in poverty levels do not directly affect economic growth variables in Bali Province. theoretical , decline poverty should expand participation public in activity

productive . However , in Bali, the reduction poverty it seems only touch groups that have own access economy , meanwhile group prone to other Still face obstacle proportional structure .

Condition This reflect structure Bali's economy has not yet fully inclusive , where the machine growth Still dominated in a way exclusive by sector tourism is concentrated in South Bali, such as Denpasar City and Badung Regency . As a result , the area with pocket poverty more tall like Karangasem and Bangli yet accept comparable trickle *-down effect* , so create gap results growth interregional .

This finding is different with global and national studies (Marrero, GA, & Rodríguez, 2022) , (Zhu, Y., Xiong, W., Yang, J., & Fu, 2022), and (Breunig, R., & Majeed, 2020) consistently find that poverty and inequality have a significant positive impact on growth through the mechanisms of hindering human investment and reinforcing inequality. Similarly, (Ngubane, MZ, 2023) and (Maulana, 2022) emphasizes that poverty reduction is an absolute prerequisite for sustainable regional growth. To align poverty reduction with accelerating inclusive economic growth in Bali, integrated growth center diversification policy measures are needed. The Bali Provincial Government needs to shift its development orientation from *a South-centric* approach (Badung-Denpasar) to strengthening economic corridors in North and East Bali. This will be achieved by building logistics infrastructure that connects the rural agricultural sector directly to the tourism industry supply chain to ensure economic benefits reach areas with high poverty rates.

The Effect of Per Capita Income on Economic Growth

Research result show bring income per capita own dancer partial significant negative impact on growth economy in Bali province (*t- statistic = -2.28; sig = 0.039*) . theoretically , although income per capita often become gauge measuring prosperity , improvement aggregate in Bali no in a way automatic accelerate real output . This indicates existence inequality distribution sharp spatial ; growth income Still concentrated in the South Bali region such as Denpasar City and Badung Regency , while the buffer zone like Karangasem and Bangli yet experience strengthening structure equal economic conditions . This aggravated by symptoms maturity economy (*mature economy*) in the centers growth Bali's main activity . When the activity economy has approach potential maximum , additional income tend No Again followed by a significant surge in real output consequence its validity law diminishing returns .

These findings are consistent with findings (Utari & Kurniati, 2012) which noted a similar negative correlation in developed economies, and is in line with the argument (Sari & Setyowati, 2022) and (Maharani & Boedirochminarni, 2024) that the effectiveness of income on growth is highly dependent on the dynamics of the accompanying production variables . In addition, the results of this study are also in line with the findings (Aprianti, Y., Muliati, M., & Sulindrina, 2023) which show that regional economic growth is strongly influenced by the distribution of fiscal variables and the ability of the productive sector to create added value, as well as (Rahmawati, A., Kholifah, N., Faizatul Jariyah, A., 2024) who found that per capita income has a strong relationship with growth economy term long-standing problems in Indonesia. To mitigate the negative impacts of income inequality and economic saturation, the Bali Provincial Government needs to implement a spatial redistribution policy strategy through incentives for agrotourism and the creative industry in the northeast. The government must break down the economic concentration in South Bali by providing special fiscal

incentives for investors developing processing industries or community-based tourism in Karangasem and Bangli. This aims to ensure that revenue increases are not limited to the mass tourism service sector in Badung but also reach productive sectors in the buffer zone.

The Influence of Household Consumption on Economic Growth

Household consumption has a significant partial effect on economic growth, as indicated by a significance value of 0.0393, which is less than 0.05. The direction of the effect is positive, as indicated by the positive t-statistic. This finding confirms consumption's position as the main driver of regional economic activity. Given Bali's economic structure, which is dominated by the tourism and service sectors, public spending is a crucial determinant of the sustainability of cash flow in downstream sectors.

Theoretically, increased purchasing power triggers aggregate demand, which drives investment and production expansion. This phenomenon aligns with the argument (Mankiw, 2016). regarding *the multiplier effect* that can create new jobs. The validity of this finding is supported by global and national literature, such as studies (Afzal, M., Shah, K., & Khan, 2022) in South Asia as well as (Rahman, R., & Yusuf, 2023) which highlights consumption as a pillar of Indonesia's post-pandemic economic recovery. This two-way relationship, as explained by (Kónya, L., & Ohashi, 2020) shows that consumption stability not only triggers growth, but solid growth will also strengthen the resilience of public consumption in the future. To optimize the role of household consumption as a sustainable economic driver, the Bali Provincial Government needs to implement the Local Supply Chain Strengthening strategy (Proud of Balinese Products Movement). To minimize capital leakage, the government must strengthen the integration between the consumption sector (tourism) and the local production sector (agriculture and the creative industry). The mandatory policy of absorbing local products by the hotel and restaurant industry will ensure that every rupiah spent by the community and tourists circulates within the Balinese economic ecosystem, not flowing outside the region.

The Influence of Literacy Rate on Economic Growth

Variables level awake The letter has a significant partial effect on economic growth, with a significance value of 0.0160, which is less than 0.05. The positive t-statistic indicates a positive direction of influence, although the impact varies by region . This confirm in a way empirical that human capital quality through literacy base is prerequisite absolute for productivity sectors Bali's flagship , such as tourism , trade , and services .

Although in a way general influential positive , impact literacy This show pattern varying spatial inter-regional in Bali, High Growth Areas : Denpasar City, Badung Regency , and Gianyar Regency recorded growth economy highest driven by access superior education and level awake established letters , so that capable absorb power Work skilled For sector modern services . Medium Growth Area : Regency Buleleng , Tabanan, Klungkung, and Jembrana show progress stable education , but acceleration the economy Still left behind compared to the Bali region South . Underdeveloped Regions: Karangasem and Bangli Regencies are still face challenges at low level literacy and limitations infrastructure education , which has implications straight to the slow growth economy consequence low capacity adaptation force Work to technology and job market Contemporary . Theoretically, literacy increases labor efficiency. This is in line with the views of (Todaro, MP, & Smith, 2015) and the findings of (Jojo et al., 2019) regarding the vital role of literacy in developing countries. This

finding is also supported by (Frederich, A., Gunawan, H., & Lestari, 2023) and (Sukirno, 2020) which emphasizes that global competitiveness requires a balance between basic numeracy skills and mastery of productive *soft skills* . However, the current challenge is that the Indonesian education curriculum often focuses too much on theoretical delivery rather than practical skills training required by the future workforce. Based on the above findings , it is necessary step strategic that is not only focus on numbers awake letters , but in quality literacy productive , Transformation Digital Literacy for MSMEs in North and East Bali: Considering that Karangasem and Bangli have slow growth , government area need initiate literacy programs letter functional based technology . Literacy No Again only just reading , but ability manage digital platforms so that actors economy local in remote areas can connected direct with ecosystem global tourism in South Bali.

Conclusion

The analysis shows that economic growth in Bali Province is significantly influenced by household consumption and literacy rates, while poverty does not show a significant direct effect. Public consumption and human resource quality (literacy) are proven to be key drivers of productivity in pillar sectors such as tourism and trade.

However, an anomaly was found in the form of a significant negative effect of per capita income on economic growth. This reflects the extreme inequality in income distribution, with economic activity concentrated in South Bali (Badung and Denpasar), while regions like Karangasem and Bangli lag behind.

For push growth Bali's economy is more inclusive and sustainable , then government area need take step strategic as following :

1. Redistribution Spatial and Regional Equity , Government must break concentration economy in South Bali with create center growth new in the East and North Bali regions. Policy This can done through giving incentive investment special For non- accommodation sector in underdeveloped areas to overcome inequality distribution income interregional .
2. Transformation Literacy Productive , Literacy public must directed from just ability base reading and writing become productive digital and managerial literacy . This crucial For increase efficiency power Work local to be able to adapt with change industry tourist post-pandemic and strengthening creative MSME sector .
3. Stimulation Consumption Sustainable , Remembering the vital role of consumption House stairs , policies fiscal area must focus on strengthening Power buy public below . Network program safety integrated social will ensure consumption still stable , but must accompanied by with promotion product local (policy request sustainable) so that capital flows remain spinning inside economy domestic Bali.

Confession

The authors would like to express their sincere gratitude to **Mr. Agung Slamet Sukardi** on guidance invaluable technical assistance and insights during the data analysis phase, and finally, we appreciate the contributions of all participants who have taken the time to time and sharing experience they For study This.

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