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Research Article

## The Influence of the Percentage of Poor Population and the Human Development Index on Gross Regional Domestic Product at Constant Prices in Dairi Regency, 2014–2025

Epelima Sinaga<sup>1\*</sup>, Mizael Demak Sitohang<sup>2</sup>, Agnes Dea Lita Br Sitepu<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup> Universitas Negeri Medan, Indonesia

\*Correspondence: E-mail: [epelimasinaga@gmail.com](mailto:epelimasinaga@gmail.com)

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Percentage of Poor Population, Human Development Index, Gross Regional Domestic Product at Constant Prices.

### Abstract

This study aims to examine the influence of the percentage of poor population and the Human Development Index (HDI) in Dairi Regency during the period 2014–2025. The research employs a quantitative approach using multiple linear regression analysis to analyze the relationship between independent and dependent variables. The study utilizes secondary data obtained from the Badan Pusat Statistik. The results of the analysis indicate that the percentage of poor population has a significant negative effect on Gross Regional Domestic Product at Constant Prices (GRDP-CP). In contrast, the Human Development Index shows a significant positive effect on GRDP-CP. Simultaneously, both variables are proven to have a significant influence and are able to explain a substantial proportion of the variation in GRDP-CP. These findings emphasize that poverty reduction and equitable access to development outcomes, particularly in the areas of education, health, and income, play an important role in supporting a more productive society and stimulating economic growth in Dairi Regency.

### Introduction

Economic development is a process aimed at improving public welfare through increasing productive capacity, achieving a more equitable distribution of income, and expanding employment opportunities. According to Todaro & Smith (2012), economic development is not solely associated with an increase in per capita income, but also encompasses structural transformation within the economy, improvements in the quality of human resources, as well as the reduction of poverty and inequality. Thus, economic development can be understood as a multidimensional process that seeks to improve the overall quality of life of society.

The success of economic development in a region is generally measured through various macroeconomic indicators, one of which is Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP). Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) represents the total value of goods and services produced by all economic units within a particular region over a specific period (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2024). An increase in the value of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) indicates that production activities and economic activities within a region are experiencing growth. According to Sukirno (2016), economic growth reflected in the increase of Gross

Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) can encourage higher community income, expand employment opportunities, and improve overall social welfare.

In regional economic analysis, Gross Regional Domestic Product at constant prices is commonly used to measure real economic growth, as it eliminates the effects of price changes or inflation. By using Gross Regional Domestic Product at constant prices, the economic development of a region can be observed more accurately over time. However, high economic growth is not always accompanied by an equitable improvement in the welfare of the population. In reality, various socio-economic problems still exist that may hinder the development process, such as poverty, income inequality, and the low quality of human resources (Kuncoro, 2018).

Poverty remains one of the fundamental challenges in economic development, both at the national and regional levels. Poverty is not only associated with low levels of income but also reflects limited access to basic needs such as education, health services, employment opportunities, and access to economic resources (Todaro & Smith, 2012). Therefore, the poverty rate is often used as an important indicator in assessing the level of social welfare in a particular region.

The percentage of the poor population indicates the proportion of people who are unable to adequately meet their basic needs, such as food, clothing, housing, education, and health services (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2023). The higher the percentage of the poor population in a region, the greater the challenges faced by the government in improving social welfare and promoting equitable development. According to Kuncoro (2018), a high level of poverty can hinder the process of economic development because people living in poverty tend to have lower productivity levels and limited access to education, skills, and employment opportunities.

This condition leads to suboptimal participation of the community in economic activities, which may consequently hinder regional economic growth. This is consistent with the findings of Prameswari et al. (2021), which state that poverty has a negative and significant effect on economic growth in East Java Province. These findings indicate that an increase in the number of poor people can become one of the inhibiting factors in the process of regional economic development. Other studies also indicate that a high level of poverty can reduce the quality of human resources and slow down the process of regional economic development (Arsyad, 2010).

In addition to the level of poverty, the quality of human resources is also an important factor influencing the economic development of a region. High-quality human resources can enhance labor productivity and encourage innovation in economic activities. One of the indicators used to measure the quality of human development is the Human Development Index (HDI). The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite index that measures human development achievements through three main dimensions: health, education, and a decent standard of living (United Nations Development Programme, 2020).

A higher Human Development Index (HDI) value indicates that the population enjoys a better quality of life in terms of health, education, and economic welfare. According to Mankiw (2018), the quality of human resources is one of the key factors that can enhance labor productivity and promote long-term economic growth. Therefore, improvements in the Human Development Index (HDI) within a region are expected to contribute positively to the enhancement of regional economic performance.

Several previous studies have shown that the Human Development Index (HDI) has a significant relationship with economic growth. The study conducted by Anggraeni & Aji (2022), indicates that the Human Development Index (HDI) has a positive effect on economic growth in East Java Province. This indicates that improvements in the quality of education, health, and living standards of the population can encourage increased regional economic activity. However, other studies have produced different findings Ulyati et al. (2024), in their study conducted in Papua, found that the Human Development Index (HDI) does not have a significant effect on economic growth. These differing findings indicate that the effect of the Human Development Index (HDI) on economic growth may vary across regions, depending on their socio-economic conditions and the specific characteristics of regional development.

The differences in findings from previous studies indicate that the relationship between poverty, human development, and economic growth still requires more in-depth empirical investigation. In addition, most previous studies have been conducted at the national and provincial levels, while research at the regency level remains relatively limited. However, each region possesses distinct economic characteristics and development conditions, which may lead to different relationships among these variables.

Dairi Regency, as one of the regions in North Sumatra Province, also faces various challenges in the process of regional economic development. The development of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) in Dairi Regency from year to year indicates an increase in regional economic activity. However, issues related to poverty and human development remain important concerns in efforts to improve public welfare. This condition indicates that improvements in regional economic performance are not solely influenced by production factors, but are also affected by the socio-economic conditions of the population, such as the level of poverty and the quality of human development.

Based on the above explanation, the percentage of the poor population and the Human Development Index (HDI) are presumed to have an influence on regional economic development, as reflected in the value of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP). Therefore, this study was conducted to analyze the influence of the percentage of the poor population and the Human Development Index (HDI) on Gross Regional Domestic Product at constant prices (GRDP) in Dairi Regency during the period 2014–2025. This study is expected to provide an empirical overview of the relationship between poverty, human development, and regional economic performance, and to serve as a reference for local governments in formulating more effective development policies aimed at improving public welfare.

### **Hypotheses Development**

Based on theoretical studies and previous research findings, regional economic development is influenced by various socio-economic factors, including the level of poverty and the quality of human resources. The percentage of the poor population and the Human Development Index (HDI) are two important indicators believed to contribute significantly to regional economic performance, as reflected in Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) at constant prices.

#### **1. Hypothesis on the Effect of the Percentage of Poor Population on GRDP:**

A high level of poverty tends to reduce labor productivity and limit community participation in economic activities, thereby potentially hindering the economic growth of a region. Studies by Prameswari et al. (2021) and Arsyad (2010) indicate that a high percentage of poor population has a negative effect on economic growth. Therefore, the first hypothesis is:

H1: The percentage of the poor population has a negative effect on Gross Regional Domestic Product at constant prices (GRDP-CP) in Dairi Regency.

#### **2. Hypothesis on the Effect of the Human Development Index (HDI) on GRDP:**

The Human Development Index (HDI) reflects the quality of human resources through indicators of health, education, and a decent standard of living. Higher human resource quality is expected to enhance labor productivity and promote economic growth ((Mankiw, 2018); (Anggraeni & Aji, 2022)). However, findings from Ulyati et al. (2024) indicate that the effect of HDI on economic growth is not always significant, depending on the socio-economic conditions and development characteristics of each region. Based on these findings, the second hypothesis is:

H2: The Human Development Index (HDI) has a positive effect on Gross Regional Domestic Product at constant prices (GRDP-CP) in Dairi Regency.

#### **3. Hypothesis on the Combined Effect of the Percentage of Poor Population and HDI on GRDP:**

In addition to the partial effects of each variable, poverty and human development quality are likely interrelated in influencing regional economic performance. A low level of poverty combined with a high HDI is expected to create more favorable conditions for stimulating GRDP growth. Therefore, the third hypothesis is formulated to test the simultaneous effect of these two factors:

H3: The percentage of the poor population and the Human Development Index (HDI) simultaneously have a significant effect on Gross Regional Domestic Product at constant prices (GRDP-CP) in Dairi Regency.

This hypothesis will be tested empirically using time series data from 2014 to 2025 through multiple linear regression analysis. This approach allows the study to evaluate the partial effect of each independent variable on GRDP, while simultaneously assessing the combined influence of both variables in determining economic growth in Dairi Regency.

## Method

This study employs a quantitative approach aimed at systematically describing and explaining the relationships among the research variables based on available data. A quantitative approach is utilized because the study focuses on hypothesis testing and the analysis of relationships between variables using numerical data analyzed through statistical techniques. According to Wijaya (2013), quantitative research is a method designed to objectively describe phenomena, explain relationships among variables, and test hypotheses based on established theoretical frameworks.

The data used in this study consist of secondary data obtained from official publications of the Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS). According to Sugiyono (2017), secondary data are data that are not collected directly from the research objects but are obtained from pre-existing sources, such as official reports, government publications, and statistical documents. The data employed in this study are in the form of time series data, which are organized according to a specific chronological order.

This study utilizes data from the period 2014–2025, sourced from publications of the Badan Pusat Statistik of Dairi Regency and Badan Pusat Statistik of North Sumatra Province. The variables used in this study include the percentage of the poor population ( $X_1$ ) and the Human Development Index (HDI) ( $X_2$ ) as independent variables, and Gross Regional Domestic Product at constant prices (GRDP-CP) ( $Y$ ) as the dependent variable.

The percentage of the poor population variable represents the proportion of people living below the poverty line in Dairi Regency. The Human Development Index (HDI) variable is used to depict the level of human development quality, measured through the dimensions of health, education, and a decent standard of living. Meanwhile, the Gross Regional Domestic Product at constant prices (GRDP-CP) variable is employed to represent the value added of goods and services produced by all economic units in Dairi Regency, unaffected by price changes, thereby providing an accurate reflection of real economic development.

The analytical approach in this study includes descriptive analysis and multiple linear regression analysis. Descriptive analysis is used to provide an overview of the development of each research variable over the observation period. According to Sugiyono (2017), descriptive analysis aims to process and present data systematically, thereby offering a clear depiction of the characteristics of the data under study.

Furthermore, multiple linear regression analysis is employed to determine the influence of independent variables on the dependent variable. According to Ghazali (2016), multiple linear regression is a statistical analysis method used to examine the effect of two or more independent variables on a single dependent variable. Through this analysis, the direction and magnitude of the influence of the percentage of the poor population and the Human Development Index (HDI) on Gross Regional Domestic Product at constant prices (GRDP-CP) in Dairi Regency can be determined.

Before conducting the regression analysis, classical assumption tests are first performed, including the normality test, multicollinearity test, and heteroscedasticity test, to ensure that the regression model meets the required statistical assumptions. Once the model satisfies these classical assumptions, the next step is hypothesis testing to determine the significance of the influence of each independent variable on the dependent variable.

All data processing and analysis in this study were conducted using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 25. The results of the analysis were then interpreted to provide an overview of the influence of the percentage of the poor population and the Human Development Index (HDI) on Gross Regional Domestic Product at constant prices (GRDP-CP) in Dairi Regency during the study period.

## Results And Discussion

### Result

#### Classical Assumption Test

##### Normality Test

The Kolmogorov-Smirnov method is used as a test to assess whether the distribution of the residuals meets the normality assumption.

**Table 1**  
**Normality Test**

<b>One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test</b>		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		12
Normal Parameters <sup>a,b</sup>	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	159.19647327
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.146
	Positive	.118
	Negative	-.146
Test Statistic		.146
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200 <sup>c,d</sup>

The test results show a significance value of 0,200, which is greater than 0,05. This finding indicates that the residuals are normally distributed, meaning that the basic assumption for regression analysis has been satisfied.

### Multicollinearity Test

This test is conducted to ensure that the independent variables do not exhibit excessively high correlation with each other by examining the Tolerance and Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) values.

**Table 2**  
**Multicollinearity Test**

Collinearity Statistics	
Tolerance	VIF
0,296	3,378
0,296	3,378

Based on the table above, the VIF values for the percentage of the poor population and HDI are 3,378, which is less than 10, while the tolerance value is 0,269, which is greater than 0,1. Therefore, the data used are free from multicollinearity problems.

### Heteroscedasticity Test

One of the methods that can be used to identify heteroscedasticity is the Glejser test.

**Table 3**  
**Heteroscedasticity Test**

<b>Coefficients<sup>a</sup></b>						
	Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1761.436	1686.504		1.044	.324
	Poor Population	-45.410	69.481	-.374	-.654	.530
	HDI	-17.466	16.397	-.609	-1.065	.315

a. Dependent Variable: ABS\_RES

Based on the table, the significance values for variables  $X_1$  (0,530) and  $X_2$  (0,315) are both greater than 0,05. This finding indicates that the model is free from heteroscedasticity.

### Autocorrelation Test

**Table 4**  
**Autocorrelation Test**

Runs Test	
	Unstandardized Residual
Test Value <sup>a</sup>	23.91597
Cases < Test Value	6
Cases >= Test Value	6
Total Cases	12
Number of Runs	4
Z	-1.514
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.130
a. Median	

Based on the autocorrelation test using the Runs Test, the obtained significance value is 0,130, which is greater than 0,05. This indicates that there is no autocorrelation in the residuals. Therefore, the assumption of residual independence in the linear regression analysis is satisfied.

### Multiple Regression Test

This test is conducted to measure the strength of the influence of the independent variables ( $X_1$  and  $X_2$ ) on the dependent variable (Y).

**Table 5**  
**Multiple Regression Test**

Coefficients <sup>a</sup>						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-5702.686	3438.082		-1.659	.132
	Poor Population	-384.177	141.643	-.306	-2.712	.024
	HDI	211.364	33.427	.712	6.323	.000

a. Dependent Variable: GRDP-CP

From the test results, the regression model obtained is:

$$Y = -5702,686 + 384,177X_1 + 211,364X_2 + e$$

Data Interpretation:

- Based on the regression equation above, the constant ( $\alpha$ ) is 5702,686, which means that if the independent variables ( $X_1$  and  $X_2$ ) are equal to 0, the economic growth (Y) would amount to 5702,686.
- The regression coefficient for  $X_1$  is -384,177, indicating that each one-unit increase in this variable (percentage of the poor population) will decrease economic growth by 384.177.

- The regression coefficient for X<sub>2</sub> is 211,364, meaning that each one-unit increase in this variable (Human Development Index/HDI) will increase economic growth by 211,364.

### Hypothesis Testing

#### Partial Test (t-Test)

**Table 6**  
**t-Test**

Coefficients <sup>a</sup>			
	Model	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	-1.659	.132
	Poor Population	-2,712	0,024
	HDI	6,323	0,000

Based on the results of the partial (t) test, the t-values obtained are -2,712 for X<sub>1</sub> and 6,323 for X<sub>2</sub>, both of which are greater than the t-table value of 2,26216. The significance values for each variable are 0,024 and 0,000, both less than 0,05. This indicates that X<sub>1</sub> (percentage of the poor population) has a negative and significant effect on economic growth, while X<sub>2</sub> (Human Development Index/HDI) has a positive and significant effect on economic growth.

#### Simultaneous Test (F-Test)

**Table 7**  
**F-Test**

ANOVA <sup>a</sup>						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	7963432.744	2	3981716.372	128.544	.000 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	278778.688	9	30975.410		
	Total	8242211.432	11			

The results of the simultaneous (F) test show that the F-value is 128,544 with a significance level ( $\alpha$ ) of 5% (0,05) and a p-value of 0,000. Since the F-value exceeds the F-table value (128,544 > 4,26) and the significance is below 0,05, it can be concluded that the independent variables together have a significant positive effect on the dependent variable.

#### Coefficient of Determination Test (R<sup>2</sup> Test)

**Table 8**  
**R<sup>2</sup> Test**

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.983 <sup>a</sup>	.966	.959	175.99832

a. Predictors: (Constant), HDI, Poor Population

The analysis results show an R value of 0,983, indicating a very strong positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables. The coefficient of determination (R<sup>2</sup>) is 0,966, which means that

approximately 96,6% of the variation in the dependent variable can be explained by the independent variables in this model, while the remaining 3,4% is influenced by other factors outside the variables studied.

## **Discussion**

### **Effect of the Percentage of Poor Population on GRDP at Constant Prices (GRDP-CP)**

The study results indicate that the percentage of the poor population has a negative and significant effect on GRDP at constant prices (GRDP-CP) in Dairi Regency. This conclusion is based on a t-test with a calculated t-value of -2,712, which exceeds the t-table value of 2.26216, and a significance level below 0.05. The regression coefficient of -384,177 shows that every one-unit increase in the percentage of poor residents reduces GRDP-CP (economic growth) by 384,177. These findings indicate that an increase in the number of poor people can potentially hinder economic growth in a region.

Theoretically, poverty is a factor that can impede the process of economic development. People living in poverty generally face limited access to education, healthcare, and productive economic opportunities. This situation leads to a lower quality of human resources, which in turn reduces labor productivity. When labor productivity is low, the community's ability to generate economic output also declines, ultimately resulting in a lower GRDP value for the region. This aligns with Kuncoro (2018), who asserts that there is a negative relationship between economic growth and poverty levels, where an increase in poverty can suppress economic growth.

In addition, a high poverty rate can also affect household purchasing power. Residents with low income tend to have limited consumption capacity, even though household consumption is a crucial component in the formation of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP). When community consumption is low, the demand for goods and services decreases, causing production activities across various economic sectors to operate below optimal levels. This situation ultimately results in a slower pace of regional economic growth.

This finding is reinforced by studies conducted by Prabowo et al. (2023) and Prameswari et al. (2021), which state that poverty is one of the factors that can hinder economic growth. Generally, higher economic growth creates more employment opportunities, thereby absorbing labor and increasing community income. Conversely, when the number of poor residents rises, participation in productive economic activities declines, reducing their contribution to regional economic growth.

### **Effect of the Human Development Index (HDI) on GRDP at Constant Prices (GRDP-CP)**

Based on the analysis, the calculated t-value is 6,323, exceeding the t-table value of 2,26216, with a significance level below 0,05. This confirms that  $X_2$  (Human Development Index/HDI) has a positive and significant effect on Y (GRDP at constant prices). The magnitude of this effect is reflected in the regression coefficient of 211,364, indicating that each one-unit increase in HDI can raise GRDP-CP (economic growth) by 211,364.

Conceptually, the Human Development Index (HDI) is an indicator used to measure the quality of human development, encompassing three main dimensions: health, education, and a decent standard of living. These dimensions are closely linked to increased labor productivity. Communities with better education, adequate health, and higher welfare levels tend to have a greater capacity to produce economic output. Therefore, an improvement in HDI can stimulate economic growth by enhancing the quality of human resources.

This view aligns with the economic growth theory proposed by Mankiw (2018), which asserts that the quality of human resources is a crucial factor in enhancing labor productivity and promoting long-term economic growth. The Human Development Index (HDI) reflects the quality of human resources in a region during a given year, and human resources serve as a substantial foundation for Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP). Improved human resource quality helps increase productivity, making economic activities more efficient, which ultimately contributes to aggregate economic growth. These findings are reinforced by studies

conducted by Harimurti (2023) and Prasetyo & Dinarjito (2021), which indicate that HDI has a positive and significant effect on GRDP at constant prices. This demonstrates that enhancing human resource quality through education, health, and overall welfare can be a key factor in stimulating regional economic growth.

### **Effect of the Percentage of Poor Population and Human Development Index on GRDP at Constant Prices (GRDP-CP)**

The study results show that together, the percentage of poor population ( $X_1$ ) and the Human Development Index ( $X_2$ ) have a significant effect on GRDP at constant prices (GRDP-CP) in Dairi Regency. The analysis yielded an F-value of 72,097, which exceeds the F-table value of 4,26, with a significance level of 0,000 ( $<0,05$ ). This confirms that both independent variables simultaneously contribute to explaining the variation in GRDP-CP.

These findings indicate that regional economic growth is influenced not by a single factor alone but by the interaction of multiple aspects of development, including the socioeconomic conditions of the population and the quality of human resources. The percentage of poor residents and the Human Development Index (HDI) are closely linked in shaping the dynamics of economic development. High poverty levels can diminish human resource quality, while improvements in human resources through education and health can help reduce poverty, creating a mutually reinforcing cycle that supports regional growth.

The findings also indicate a positive correlation and a substantial contribution of the independent variables to the dependent variable, as evidenced by the results of the coefficient of determination test. This demonstrates that  $X_1$  (percentage of poor population) and  $X_2$  (Human Development Index) are crucial factors that dominantly determine economic growth outcomes. These results are consistent with studies by Anggraeni & Aji (2022), Prameswari et al. (2021) and Bastianingrum (2023), which state that GRDP at constant prices can be positively and significantly influenced by both poverty levels and HDI. This underscores that the success of regional economic development heavily depends on the government's ability to reduce poverty while simultaneously improving human development quality.

### **Conclusion**

Based on the study using data from 2014 to 2025 in Dairi Regency, it can be concluded that, partially, the percentage of poor population ( $X_1$ ) has a negative and significant effect on GRDP at constant prices (GRDP-CP). In contrast, the Human Development Index ( $X_2$ ) exerts a positive and significant effect on GRDP-CP. Simultaneously, both the percentage of poor residents and HDI have a very strong and significant positive influence on GRDP-CP. This is reflected in the coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ) of 0,966, indicating that approximately 96,6% of the variation in GRDP-CP in Dairi Regency is explained by the independent variables, while the remaining 3,4% is influenced by other factors outside the model.

Based on these research findings, the researcher recommends that the government of Dairi Regency take measures to further increase GRDP at constant prices in the coming years by minimizing poverty, ensuring equitable development across all sectors, and creating broad employment opportunities for the community. The researcher strongly hopes that these efforts will boost regional economic growth in Dairi Regency in the years ahead.

This study also has several limitations, particularly regarding the time span and the number of variables included in the analysis. Therefore, future researchers interested in exploring similar topics are encouraged to use a longer study period and incorporate additional relevant variables. By doing so, subsequent research is expected to provide a more comprehensive analysis and offer deeper insights into the factors influencing GRDP at constant prices in Dairi Regency.

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