

Socio-Economic Influence on Inclusive Economic Development in Eastern Indonesia

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Abstract

This study aims to study the socio-economic impact on inclusive economic growth in the eastern region of Indonesia. The quantitative method used is based on data collected from the Central Statistics Agency, which covers thirteen provinces in the eastern region of Indonesia from 2017 to 2021. The influence of the dependent variable on the independent variable is determined through a panel data regression method using a fixed effects model. This research shows that the inclusive economic development index variable consists of the open unemployment rate with a negative and significant value; the number of poor people with a positive and significant value; gross regional domestic product with a positive and significant value; and domestic investment with a positive and significant value. These two variables have a significant impact on the inclusiveness of economic growth.

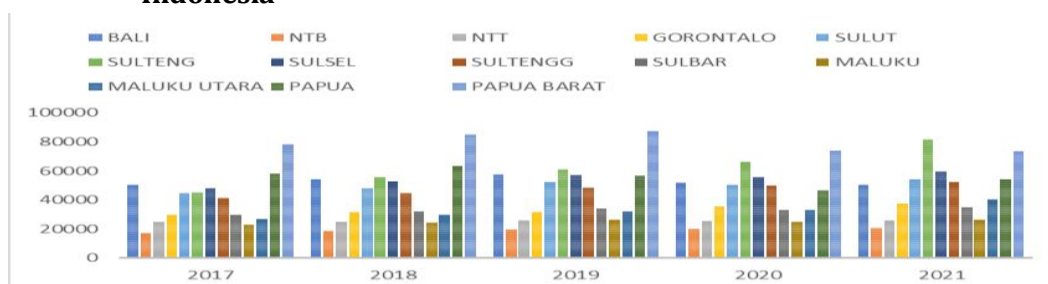
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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is divided into several parts, some of which are West Indonesia. And Eastern Indonesia. With these parts, of course, Indonesia has several different economic conditions between one part and another. In this study, we have the opportunity to examine the eastern region of Indonesia which is famous for its abundant wealth. From this wealth, it can be managed as a support for the economic welfare of the people in the Eastern Region of Indonesia to achieve inclusive and equitable economic development.

The eastern region of Indonesia has a fairly difficult economic condition even though the eastern region of Indonesia has a lot of wealth that can be a benchmark for the economy of Eastern Indonesia to be equal or not lagging behind other regions of Indonesia. In this phenomenon, it is logical that if wealth is abundant, the economic condition will be high according to the condition of the natural wealth they have, but in fact, many regions from the eastern region of Indonesia are not comparable to regions in other regions of Indonesia. This can be seen from the current condition of Eastern Indonesia where there is a lot of backwardness in the region, for example, people who cannot meet their decent living standards, so the government needs to be involved in the problem of economic growth. (Sri Hartati, 2021) .

Figure 1. Graph of Inclusive Economic Development Index in the Region East Indonesia



Source: Bappenas, 2017-2021

From the data, it can be seen that the IPEI in Eastern Indonesia from 2011 to 2021 is relatively low. It can be seen through the image, showing a comparison of the inclusive economic development index between the eastern and western regions of Indonesia, in both images, it was made based on the inclusive economic development index data between the two regions, which can be concluded that inclusive economic development in the eastern and western regions of Indonesia has different values in its distribution, in other words the inclusive economic development index in the eastern Indonesia region is still not very even. Especially in the Papua region which has the lowest inclusive development index among other regions in the eastern Indonesia region with a value obtained in 2017 reaching 3.44 then in 2018 a value of 3.66 in 2019, it had a value of 3.22 in 2020 it had a value of 3.58 and 2021 it had an inclusive economic development index value reaching 4.14.

A comparison of the inclusive economic development index between the eastern and western regions of Indonesia, in both images, is made based on inclusive economic development index data between the two regions, which can be concluded that inclusive economic development in the eastern and western regions of Indonesia has different values in its distribution, in other words, the inclusive economic development index in the eastern Indonesia region is still not very even. Especially in the Papua region which has the lowest inclusive development index among other regions in the eastern Indonesia region with a value obtained in 2017 reaching 3.44 then in 2018 a value of 3.66 in 2019, it had a value of 3.22 in 2020 it had a value of 3.58 and 2021 it had an inclusive economic development index value reaching 4.14. Meanwhile, if we look at the western Indonesian region in terms of inclusive economic development, it can be seen that the inclusive economic development index is more evenly distributed in each region, the lowest value in the western Indonesian region is occupied by West Kalimantan with an inclusive economic development index value in 2017 of 5.18 then in 2018 it had a value of 5.31 then when entering 2019 it was worth 5.55 then in 2020 it was worth 5.27 then in 2021 it had a value of 5.79 with this West Kalimantan has the lowest value on the inclusive economic development index in the regions in the western Indonesian region.

If we draw a comparison between the three highest pillars between the eastern Indonesia region and the western Indonesia region, namely the eastern Indonesia region with 3 regions that have the highest inclusive economic development index, namely Central Sulawesi with a value in 2021 of 6.41, then the second largest region

for the inclusive economic development index in the eastern Indonesia region is Bali with an inclusive economic development index of 6.23, then the third region that has the largest inclusive economic development index in the eastern Indonesia region is North Sulawesi with a value in 2021 of 6.15.

Then the western Indonesia region which has the largest inclusive economic development index value in 2021 is the special capital region of Jakarta with an inclusive economic development index value of 7.93, then the second position with the largest inclusive economic development index in the western Indonesia region is the Riau Islands region with a value of 6.66 in 2021, then the third region as the highest regional pillar in the western Indonesia region in third position is the Special Region of Yogyakarta with a value of 6.63 in 2021.

In this case, several economic developments can be included as forms and efforts to improve economic welfare in the Eastern Region of Indonesia where economic development that can be used by the government is inclusive economic development. An inclusive economy is a state of economic growth in which everyone has equal access and equal opportunities, which increases welfare and reduces regional disparities. In this inclusive economic development, it can be a good opportunity for all levels of society to get the welfare that should be obtained by the people of Eastern Indonesia. Inclusive economic development itself is felt to be able to reach every community that does not have special attention or does not have the opportunity in activities to increase personal economy. With this inclusive economic development, there is a great opportunity for every community in Eastern Indonesia to get fair opportunities, increase welfare, and reduce the gap experienced by the people in Eastern Indonesia. This strategy will have the potential to be able to realize equality between Eastern Indonesia and other regions of Indonesia, so in this sense, this inclusive economic development can be a good strategy to reduce the number of poor areas in Eastern Indonesia.

By considering economic growth, inequality, poverty, and access and opportunity, the Inclusive Economic Development Index determines how inclusive development is in Indonesia. This index consists of 21 indicators that form the inclusive economic development index. As a first step towards a deeper understanding of the subject matter to be reviewed, this study provides a conceptual framework that includes key concepts, relevant theories, and frameworks that support further analysis of the effects of convergence on Inclusive Economic Development in Eastern Indonesia. This conceptual foundation is the basis for readers to understand the analytical framework used in this study and to recognize what will be further investigated through further theoretical research.

A study (Prasetyia, 2021) Shows that Inclusive growth emphasizes the distribution of benefits across all segments of society, including the rich, middle, and poor. This is due to the risk that growth that only benefits the poor has the potential to hinder overall economic growth. Research conducted by (Sri Hartati, 2021) The results of the study show that economic growth in Indonesia during the 2010-2019 period has not experienced a consistent increase at the national level. In addition, poverty and inequality have not yet shown a decline. This condition is contrary to the goal of achieving inclusive economic growth. Research (Damayanti et al., nd) Shows

that education and government spending allocation have no impact on inclusive growth in the context of reducing poverty rates. The results reveal that in the 2013-2020 period, the Inclusive Development Index of West Nusa Tenggara Province reached the "satisfactory" category with an average value of 5.36. The Inclusive Growth Index (Subpillar 1) is also in the same category. Meanwhile, the Human Development Index (HDI) during 2013-2020 reached an average of 66.17, placed in the "Medium" category ($60 \leq \text{HDI} < 70$). The life expectancy of the population during that period reached an average of 65.58 years. The Expected Years of Schooling (HLS) reached an average of 13.20 years, with an average length of schooling of 6.90 years. The average per capita expenditure of the population reached IDR 9,738,000, - Research conducted by (Romhadhoni et al., 2019) Revealed that from the results of the convergence analysis, it was found that between 1992-2012, there was no absolute or conditional convergence. Economic growth in areas included in the relatively poor category continued to show a slower growth rate when compared to richer areas. However, through the sigma convergence analysis, it can be observed that there is sigma convergence in the Indonesian economy, which is marked by a decrease in the coefficient of variation value. Research conducted by (Nala Puspita et al., 2022) The research findings show that the variables Health and Gross Fixed Capital Formation have a significant positive impact on the convergence of economic growth. Meanwhile, the variables of poor population and domestic investment do not show a significant effect on the convergence of economic growth. Overall, the variables Unemployment rate and Gross Regional Domestic Product together affect economic growth.

The novelty of this study is the combination of variables that are not the same as other studies which have significant results and replace the variables used. Among these influences are the unemployment rate, the number of poor people, gross regional domestic product, and domestic investment used in the study.

With this background in mind, it is hoped that the government and various parties will be involved in designing and implementing regional equity policies to achieve more inclusive and sustainable development goals. This study focuses on inclusive economic development in the eastern region of Indonesia by considering various factors that can be used as aspects of consideration to test this inclusive economic development. Some of these factors include the unemployment rate in the eastern region of Indonesia, the next factor is number of poor people in the eastern region of Indonesia, then the next factor is the gross regional domestic product in the eastern region of Indonesia, and the last factor as a consideration is domestic investment issued and owned by the eastern region of Indonesia. The purpose of this study is to see the socio-economic influences that affect economic growth in the eastern region of Indonesia. This study intends to explain the original data used by policymakers for future research. Therefore, the socio-economic influence on inclusive economic growth in the eastern region of Indonesia is important to provide an understanding of economic growth. So it is hoped that with this research, the government can increase economic growth, especially in the eastern region of Indonesia.

RESEARCH METHODS

This data is not limited by time or space. Official data published by Bappenas and the Central Statistics Agency can be obtained by The population in this study is the eastern region of Indonesia registered with Bappenas for the 2017-2021 period. In this study, the sampling method used a purposive sampling technique, based on the following criteria:

1. Inclusive economic development index for the period 2017-2021
2. The inclusive economic development index in the eastern region of Indonesia

The author uses various techniques for data collection at the research location, including documentation and literature study. Documentation is the process of searching for data about something and variables in the form of notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, and magazines. It could be data stored on a website or files stored in this way. At the same time, a literature study is carried out by conducting literature research and data mining from books, notes, and previous research findings. The eastern region of Indonesia is the object of research and analysis of this study in a period of 5 years, namely from 2017-2021. Where the eastern region of Indonesia has 13 provinces including Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, Gorontalo, North Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, West Sulawesi, Maluku, North Maluku, Papua, and West Papua. The reason researchers chose the eastern region of Indonesia is because the phenomenon of inclusive economic development in this region is interesting to study. Equality in all aspects should be overcome, to avoid discrimination between regions in one country. When compared to other regions in Indonesia, the value of inclusive economic development in this region is still below the national average. Researchers have identified several variables that may influence inclusive economic development.

The data analysis technique of this research uses a secondary data research methodology that is quantitative. Quantitative research can be interpreted as a research method based on positive philosophy, used to research a specific population, data collection using research instruments, and quantitative/statistical data analysis, to describe and test the established hypothesis. The definition of secondary data is data that comes from previous sources that have conducted research. Researchers use quantitative data to find the truth. The data presented is in the form of numbers. Secondary data can be searched from various sources. Ways to obtain secondary data include through websites, publications, books, written works, other official written works and so on. Secondary data obtained by researchers comes from the Central Statistics Agency and Bappenas. The method used in this study is quantitative with a descriptive approach. This method consists of evaluating certain theories by looking at how variables relate to each other. Quantitative research is a research method that uses statistics and numerical data analysis to produce safe and objective information that shows causality and relationships between the variables studied. Quantitative research can show that there is a significant spread between the variables studied. The data used for the analysis of this study is panel data regression analysis. This model is used to identify and analyze inclusive economic development in the Eastern Region of Indonesia consisting of 13 provinces over the past 5 years from 2017 to

2021. Panel data regression analysis combines *time series* and *cross-section data*. This study uses multiple regression analysis to determine whether the independent variables affect the dependent variable. The statistical data that has been obtained is processed using the E-Views 12 program for processing and analysis. The regression line can be used to estimate the value of the dependent variable and the known independent variables. Testing is carried out using a hypothesis test with the assumption that there is a relationship between the variables being tested. The alpha value used is 5%. The regression line can be used to estimate the value of the dependent variable and the known independent variables. Testing is carried out using a hypothesis test with the assumption that there is a relationship between the variables being tested. The alpha value used is 5%. Secondary data in this study includes data obtained from research subjects in the form of writing or documents or from other sources through institutions or agencies, where there is an open unemployment rate, the number of poor people, GRDP, domestic investment, and inclusive economic growth obtained from BPS. Panel data, which is a combination of time series and cross-section data, is used in this study. In panel data regression, there are three models used: common effect, fixed effect, and random effect models. The equation model used in the study is as follows:

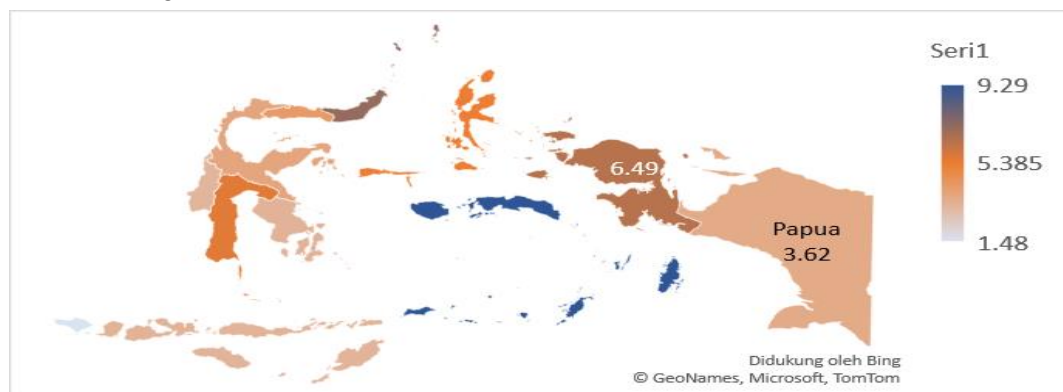
$$Y_{it} = \beta_0 - \beta_1 X_1 - \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + e \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

Where Y = Inclusive Economic Development Index (IPEI), X1 = Open Unemployment Rate, X2 = Number of Poor People, X3 = Gross Regional Domestic Product, X4 = Domestic Investment. To find out the results of the determination coefficient test, f test, and t test, using data analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The inclusive economic growth rate in the eastern region of Indonesia for the 2017-2021 period experienced variations. Undoubtedly, there are problems in the region that have resulted in a decline in the inclusive economic growth rate. You should certainly know what causes the inclusive economic growth rate in the eastern region of Indonesia to fluctuate. The highest inclusive economic growth rate was in Maluku in 2017. At the same time, the lowest inclusive economic growth rate was in Bali in 2017.

Figure 2. Map of Open Unemployment Rates in the Eastern Region Indonesia 2017



Source: Kompasiana.com, 2022

Three data analysis methods that can be used for panel model data regression are the *common effect model*, the *fixed effect model*, and the *random effect model*. Each model has advantages and disadvantages. The choice of model depends on whether the model meets the researcher's assumptions and statistical data processing requirements. So, the first step is to choose one of the three available models. The panel data collected is used to determine the estimate.

To determine the best model for estimating panel data regression, it is necessary to conduct three tests including the Chow Test, the Hausman Test, and the Lagrange Multiplier Test. To determine the best model for estimating panel data regression, it is necessary to conduct three tests including the Chow Test, the Hausman Test, and the Lagrange Multiplier Test.

The Chow test is conducted to determine whether the model used uses a *common effect* or a *fixed effect*. This test is conducted using the following hypothesis:

H0 = Common Effect (CE)

H1 = Fixed Effect (FE)

With the provision that if the probability $F < \alpha$ 0.05 then H0 is rejected, H1 is accepted.

Chow Test

The Chow test is used to determine whether the model used uses *common effects* or *fixed effects*. This test is carried out using the following hypothesis:

Table 1. Chow Test Results for Model Selection

Effects Test	Statistics	df	Prob.
Cross-section F	25.234819	(12.48)	0.0000
Cross section	129.289295	12	0.0000
Chi-square			

Based on the Chow test, the probability of $F = 0.0000$, which shows that this value is smaller than α (0.05), then it is decided to accept H1 and reject Ho. Therefore, the *fixed effect model* is still more appropriate.

Hausman test

The Hausman test is used to select a *fixed effect* or *random effect model*. While the *Lagrange Multiplier Test* is used to select a *random effect model*. This test is carried out using the following hypothesis:

H0 = Random Effect (RE) Model

H 1= Fixed Effect (FE) Model

With the provision that if the chi-square probability $< \alpha$ 0.05 then H0 is rejected, H1 is accepted.

Table 2. Hausman Test Results for Model Selection

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. df	Prob
Random cross-section	30.875960	4	0.0000

Prob F = 0.0000, according to the Hausman test. The decision is made to reject H0 and accept H1 because the value is less than α (0.05). In between, the *fixed effect model* would be a better choice.

LM Test

The Lagrange Multiplier Test is used to select a *random effect model*. This test is carried out using the following hypothesis:

H0= Common Effect (CE) Model

H1= Random Effect Model (RE)

Table 3. Breusch-Pagan LM Test Results for Model Selection

	Cross section	Test Hypothesis Time	Both
Breusch Pagan	29.92199 (0.0000)	0.107281 (0.7433)	30.02927 (0.0000)

H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted based on the Lagrange Multiplier Breusch-Pagan test, where the probability F = 0.0000, which is smaller than α (0.05). In between, the *fixed effect model* would be a better choice.

After testing using three methods including the *Common Effect* (CE) model, *Fixed Effect* (FE), and *Random Effect* (RE) model, the best model was obtained, namely the *Fixed Effect* (FE) model.

Final Selected Model

Table 4. Fixed Effect Model (Final Model)

Variables	Coefficient	t-stat	Probability
C	-13.56633	-2.035439	0.0473
TPT (X1)	-0.150974	-2.980756	0.0045
JPM (X2)	0.287753	0.330883	0.7422
GRDP (X3)	1.671790	0.996881	0.3238
R-Square	0.916400		
Adjusted R-Square	0.888533		
F-statistic	32.88497		
Prob (F-statistic)	0.000000		

It can be seen that the differences that occur between the independent variables, namely the Open Unemployment Rate (X1), the Number of Poor People (X2), Domestic Investment (X3), and Gross Regional Domestic Product (X4) against the dependent variable, namely Inclusive Economic Growth (Y) are the results of the regression coefficients in table 4 so that an R-Square is obtained with a value of 0.888533 or 88.85% while the remaining 11.15% is influenced by additional variables that have not been studied.

Analysis Results

To find out whether or not there is a relationship between the dependent and independent variables, either together or partially, a hypothesis test is carried out, which is explained in the following results table:

Table 5. Panel Regression Analysis Results

Variables	Coefficient	t-Statistic	Probability	Information
TPT (X1)	-0.150974	-2.980756	0.0045	Significant
JPM (X2)	0.287753	0.330883	0.7422	Not Significant
GRDP (X3)	1.671790	5.095655	0.0000	Significant
Domestic Direct Investment (X4)	0.035537	0.996881	0.3238	Not Significant

With α 5% (0.05)

With a coefficient of -0.150974 and a probability value of $0.0045 < 0.05$, the open unemployment rate variable influences the open unemployment rate variable (X1) on inclusive economic growth (Y), so it can be concluded that the open unemployment rate variable shows that it has a negative and significant influence on inclusive economic growth.

The coefficient value of the variable number of poor people is 0.287753 and the probability value obtained is $0.7422 > 0.05$, in other words, the variable number of poor people (X2) has no impact on inclusive economic growth (Y), so it can be concluded that the variable Number of Poor People shows that it has a positive and insignificant influence on inclusive economic growth.

With a coefficient of 1.671790 and a probability value of $0.0000 < 0.05$, the Gross Regional Domestic Product (X3) variable has a negative and significant effect on inclusive economic growth. Thus, it can be concluded that this variable has a negative and significant effect on inclusive economic growth.

The coefficient value of the Domestic Investment variable is 0.035537 and the probability value obtained is $0.3238 < 0.05$, which means that there is no influence of the Domestic Investment variable (X4) on inclusive economic growth (Y), so it can be concluded that the Domestic Investment factor shows a positive and relatively small impact on inclusive economic growth.

DISCUSSION

The Influence of Open Unemployment Rate on Inclusive Economic Development in Eastern Indonesia

Based on the research results obtained, show that the open unemployment rate has proven to have a significant and negative effect on inclusive economic development in the Eastern Region of Indonesia with a significance value of $0.0045 < (\alpha 5\%)$. The regression coefficient result is -0.150974, which means that every 1% increase in the open unemployment rate will reduce the inclusiveness of economic growth by 0.45% assuming ceteris paribus.

The research results according to (APRILIA PUTRI, 2016) Show that the open unemployment rate in East Java is not influenced by economic growth.

The Influence of the Number of Poor People on Inclusive Economic Development in Eastern Indonesia

Based on the research results obtained, show that the number of poor people is proven to be insignificant and positive towards Inclusive Economic Development in Eastern Indonesia with a significance value of $0.7422 > (\alpha 5\%)$. The regression coefficient result is 0.287753, which means that every 1% increase in the open unemployment rate will reduce the inclusiveness of economic growth by 0.74% assuming *ceteris paribus*.

According to research (Sari & Natha, 2016) Said Inflation increases the number of poor people, which means that if inflation is related to poverty, an increase in the poverty line will be followed by an increase in the rate of inflation. Therefore, if inflation is not followed by an increase in income or purchasing power of the community, especially for low-income groups, the number of poor people will increase.

The Influence of Gross Regional Domestic Product on Inclusive Economic Development in Eastern Indonesia

Based on the research results obtained, show that the gross regional domestic product is proven to be significant and positive towards inclusive economic development in the Eastern Region of Indonesia with a significance value of $0.0000 < (\alpha 5\%)$. The regression coefficient result is 1.671790, which means that every 1% increase in the gross regional domestic product will reduce the inclusiveness of economic growth by 0.00% assuming *ceteris paribus*.

GRDP is the sum of the added value produced by all business units in a region, or the sum of the value of final goods and services produced by all economic units in the region. When a region's economy grows faster, its economic activity is better. The growth rate of GRDP at constant prices indicates economic growth in the region.

The Influence of Domestic Investment on Inclusive Economic Development in Eastern Indonesia

Based on the research results obtained, show that domestic investment is proven to be insignificant and positive towards inclusive economic development in the Eastern Region of Indonesia with a significance value of $0.3238 > (\alpha 5\%)$. The regression coefficient result is 0.035537, which means that every 1% increase in domestic investment will reduce the inclusiveness of economic growth by 0.32% assuming *ceteris paribus*.

According to research (Candra, 2012) The estimation results show that the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of East Java Province is increased by Domestic Investment (PMDN). The regression coefficient of the variable of Domestic Investment (PMDN) is 0.046759, which means that Assuming *ceteris paribus*, every increase in Domestic Investment (PMDN) of 1 billion Rupiah will result in economic growth in East Java Province of 0.046759 billion Rupiah. This shows that more Domestic Investment (PMDN) will have an impact on economic growth. Table 4 shows the estimation results According to the statistical probability value *t*, PMDN has no significant impact on the economic growth of the province.

CONCLUSION

This study aims to determine the effect of unemployment, poor population, gross regional domestic product, and domestic investment on inclusive economic development in eastern Indonesia in 2017-2021. Based on the results of data analysis, there are 2 significant data, namely X1 and X3, while 2 data, namely X2 and X4, are not significant, where the variable Open unemployment rate has a significant negative effect, the number of poor people has a positive value that is not significant, gross regional domestic product has a positive and significant effect, and domestic investment has a positive and not significant effect on inclusive economic development in eastern Indonesia. However, it should be noted that unemployment is still a problem that needs to be addressed to strengthen economic growth in the region.

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