JURNAL ILMIAH AL-TSARWAH
https://jurnal.iain-bone.ac.id/index.php/altsarwah

p-ISSN : 2620-7818
e-ISSN : 2685-4686
Vol. 8, No. 1, JUNI 2025. pp. 26-37

DETERMINANTS OF ECONOMIC GROWTH IN BOSOWASI DISTRICTS

Dedi Mardianto[1]
Abdul Wahab[2]
Siradjuddin[3]
[a]Universitas Sipatokkong Mambo, Indonesia
[b,c]Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar, Indonesia
Email: dedhymardianto@gmail.com[1], abdulwahab@uin-alauddin.ac.id[2], siradjuddin@uin-alauddin.ac.id[3]

Keywords:
Unemployment, Poverty, Per Capita Income, Economic Growth

Correspondence:
Dedi Mardianto
dedhymardianto@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Economic growth refers to efforts to increase the capacity for producing goods and services in order to achieve higher output, which is measured using the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) or the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) within a specific region. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to analyze the effect of unemployment, poverty, and per capita expenditure on economic growth in BOSOWASI, using cross-section and time series data from 2014 to 2023 obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics (Badan Pusat Statistik/BPS). The method used in this study is quantitative, employing a panel data regression analysis approach. The results show that, partially (t-test), the variables unemployment and poverty have a negative but insignificant effect, while per capita expenditure has a positive and significant effect on economic growth in BOSOWASI. However, simultaneously (F-test), the variables unemployment, poverty, and per capita income have a significant effect on economic growth. These findings indicate that the government must continue to enhance productive activities to sustain and improve existing economic growth, thereby addressing and overcoming the challenges and issues in regional economic development.

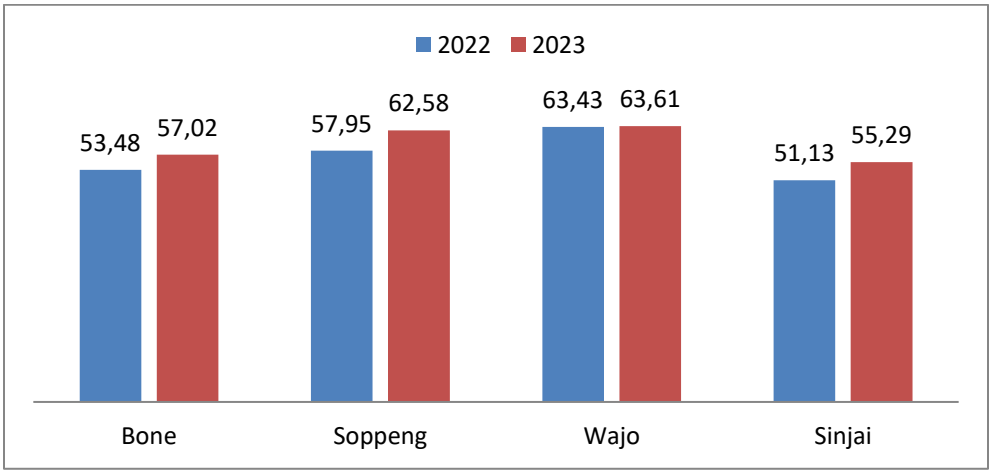
1. INTRODUCTION

Development in various countries shares the same ultimate goal — to achieve a prosperous and well-being society through diverse efforts and strategies across all sectors, both in the short and long term, to attain optimal economic growth. When a country demonstrates rapid economic development, it can be categorized as having a high level of economic growth. A nation with high economic growth is often seen as successful in achieving its development objectives (Padang & Murtala, 2020).

Regional economic development is a process in which local governments collaborate with communities to manage existing resources while involving the private sector to create employment opportunities and stimulate regional economic growth. The success of development can be measured through economic growth, economic structure, and the reduction of income inequality among individuals, regions, and sectors. However, in reality, economic growth is not always accompanied by equitable distribution. To achieve successful economic development, it is essential to attain a high rate of growth in the Gross National Product (GNP). Therefore, increasing the growth rate is a crucial policy choice. Yet, the issue lies not only in how to increase growth but also in determining who is responsible for and entitled to enjoy its benefits (Swastika & Arifin, 2023).

One of the regions in Indonesia experiencing an increase in economic growth is South Sulawesi Province. According to the Central Bureau of Statistics (Badan Pusat Statistik/BPS) report in 2023, the province's economy grew by 4.75% compared to the previous year. However, this growth cannot be separated from the contribution of regional incomes from districts within South Sulawesi, such as Bone, Soppeng, Wajo, and Sinjai, among others. The economic growth condition in Bone, Soppeng, Wajo, and Sinjai — collectively referred to as BOSOWASI — can be observed in the chart below.

Figure 1. Economic Growth of Bosowasi 2022–2023



Source: BPS, 2022-2023

Based on the economic growth figure above, it shows that the economic growth in BOSOWASI in 2023 experienced an increase compared to the previous year. However, maintaining good economic growth in a country will inevitably face various development challenges, including unemployment and poverty.

Unemployment refers to the category of people who are of working age but do not have and are not engaged in any job. An increase in the unemployment rate leads to a waste of human resources, becomes a burden on families and society, and hampers economic growth (Tapparan,

2017). Meanwhile, poverty is a condition where individuals lack sufficient income to meet their basic needs. One of the regions in Indonesia that still faces poverty issues is South Sulawesi. A high number of poor people in a region becomes a problem in economic development, thereby increasing the role and responsibility of the government. The relatively high number of poor people in South Sulawesi indicates that the poverty alleviation efforts implemented have not been fully effective (Wulandari et al., 2022).

On the other hand, poverty and unemployment are among the key factors posing challenges to economic growth. However, economic growth can also be driven by several other factors, including per capita expenditure. Per capita expenditure is used to measure an individual's standard of living. It is also influenced by knowledge and the available opportunities to engage in various productive activities that generate goods and services as income (Muda et al., 2019).

The discussion on economic growth in BOSOWASI during 2014–2023 using a panel data approach is being conducted for the first time. Previous studies focused only on South Sulawesi, such as Hakib (2019) with the title The Effect of Household Consumption and Government Expenditure on Economic Growth in South Sulawesi (2012–2016), Mahrany (2012) with The Effect of Composite Indicators of the Human Development Index on Economic Growth in South Sulawesi, Didiharyono et al. (2023) with Analysis of South Sulawesi's Economic Growth Using Spline Regression, Samsir (2017) with Determinants of Economic Growth in South Sulawesi Province, and Nujum et al. (2022) with Analysis of Macroeconomic Variables on Economic Growth in South Sulawesi.

Based on the above studies, the novelty and distinction of this research lie in the fact that this is the first study focusing on BOSOWASI, analyzing economic growth using a panel data approach for the years 2014–2023. Therefore, the objective of this research is to analyze the influence of unemployment, poverty, and per capita expenditure on the economic growth of BOSOWASI during 2014–2023.

Considering that economic growth reflects the level of welfare and the income distribution of a region's population, the discussion of economic growth is crucial and needs to be further examined, as it serves as a key indicator of a region's overall progress and prosperity.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses secondary data in the form of panel data covering four regencies in South Sulawesi from 2014 to 2023. Therefore, this research consists of 40 data observations obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS). The variables used in this study consist of dependent and independent variables. The dependent variable is Economic Growth (Y), while the independent variables are Unemployment (X1), Poverty (X2), and Income per Capita (X3).

This research employs panel data analysis, which is a regression analysis method that combines cross-sectional data (individual data) and time-series data (time-based data). The

analysis is conducted using three approaches: the Common Effect, Fixed Effect, and Random Effect models. The appropriate model is then determined through the Chow Test, Hausman Test, and Breusch-Pagan Lagrange Multiplier (LM) Test. The Chow Test is used to compare the Common and Fixed Effect models, while the Hausman Test is used to determine the more suitable model between Random and Fixed Effects. The Breusch-Pagan Lagrange Multiplier (LM) Test, on the other hand, is used to compare the Common and Random Effect models. Subsequently, a partial regression analysis is carried out using the t-test, while the overall significance is examined using the F-test. The data in this study were processed using Microsoft Excel and Stata.

The panel data regression model used in this research is formulated as follows:

$$PEit = \alpha + \beta 1TPit + \beta 2TKit + \beta 3PPKit + eit$$

3. RESULT

3.1 Descriptive Statistical Test

Descriptive statistical testing was conducted to briefly explain the characteristics of each data variable. The aspects used to measure each variable include the mean value, standard deviation, as well as the minimum and maximum values. The results of the test can be seen in the following table.

Table 1. Descriptive Statistical Test

Variabel	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev	Min	Max
PDRB	40	1.637909	0.1029091	1.429752	1.803525
TP	40	3.254865	1.108208	0.9	5.39
TK	40	8.5855	1.440203	4.57	10.88
PPK	40	3.987549	0.0609975	3.894593	4.120311

Source: Processed Data (Stata)

Based on the descriptive statistical test above, each variable used in the research model shows a mean value greater than its standard deviation. This indicates that the data for each variable have low variability, as they are clustered around the mean value. Therefore, the data in this study are considered to have a normal distribution.

3.2 Model Test

3.2.1 Chow Test

The test is used to compare the Common Effect Model (CEM) and the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) to determine which model is more appropriate for the regression analysis. If the probability value of the cross-section F is greater than 0.05, then the Common Effect Model (CEM) is the suitable model to be used in the study. However, if the probability value of the cross-section F is less than 0.05, then the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) is the appropriate model to be applied in the regression analysis (Ghozali, 2016). The results can be seen in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Chow Test

L_PDRB	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
TP	-.0017019	.0080776	-0.21	0.835	-.0181986	.0147947
TK	-.0307058	.0158335	-1.94	0.062	-.0630422	.0016306
L_PPK	2.958666	.3277521	9.03	0.000	2.289307	3.628025
KODE						
2	-.1221338	.0440735	-2.77	0.009	-.2121439	-.0321237
3	-.4460213	.0527471	-8.46	0.000	-.5537452	-.3382974
4	-.106366	.0295284	-3.60	0.001	-.166671	-.046061
_cons	-9.720897	1.394413	-6.97	0.000	-12.56867	-6.873125

```
.
. testparm i. KODE

 ( 1)  2.KODE = 0
 ( 2)  3.KODE = 0
 ( 3)  4.KODE = 0

       F(  3,    30) =   30.73
            Prob > F =    0.0000
```

Source: Processed Data (Stata)

Based on the Chow test results above, the probability value of the cross-section F is less than 0.05, indicating that the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) is the most appropriate model to be used in determining the regression in this study. Therefore, the next step is to conduct the Hausman test.

3.2.2 Hausman Test

This test is conducted to compare the Random Effect Model (REM) and the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) in order to determine the most appropriate model to be used in the study. The test follows the cross-section random distribution (prob > chi²). If the probability value (prob > chi²) is greater than 0.05, then the Random Effect Model (REM) is the appropriate model to be used in the study. However, if the probability value (prob > chi²) is less than 0.05, then the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) is the suitable model to be applied (Ghozali, 2016). The results of the Hausman test can be seen in the table below.

Table 3. Hausman Test

	Coefficients (b) fe	(B) RE	(b-B) Difference	sqrt(diag(V_b-V_B)) S.E.
TP	-.0017019	-.0150633	.0133614	.
TK	-.0307058	.00641	-.0371158	.0059948
L_PPK	2.958666	1.175253	1.783413	.

```
                b = consistent under Ho and Ha; obtained from xtreg
     B = inconsistent under Ha, efficient under Ho; obtained from xtreg

Test:  Ho:  difference in coefficients not systematic

           chi2(3) = (b-B)'[(V_b-V_B)^(-1)](b-B)
                   =       19.40
         Prob>chi2 =      0.0002
         (V_b-V_B is not positive definite)
```

Source: Processed Data (Stata)

Based on the Hausman test results above, the cross-section random distribution value (prob>chi²) of 0.0000 is smaller than 0.05, indicating that the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) is the most appropriate model to use in this study. Since both the Chow test and the Hausman test identified the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) as the correct model, it can be concluded that FEM is the best-fitting model for this research, and therefore, the LM test is not required.

From the results of the tests described above, the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) is determined as the best model; thus, the classical assumption tests must be conducted. The classical assumption tests used in this study include the multicollinearity test and the heteroskedasticity test (Agus Tri Basuki, 2014).

3.3 Classical Assumption Test

3.3.1 Multicollinearity Test

This test is used to obtain an overview of the correlation relationships among the independent variables. In a good regression model, there should be no correlation among the independent variables. To detect the presence of such a symptom, a high correlation value (generally above **0.90**) indicates the existence of multicollinearity. The results of the multicollinearity test can be seen in the table below (Ghozali, 2016).

Table 4. Multicollinearity Test

	TP	TK	L_PPK
TP	1.0000		
TK	-0.0921	1.0000	
L_PPK	0.1812	-0.7573	1.0000

Source: Processed Data (Stata)

Based on the multicollinearity test results above, the correlation values between the independent variables are all lower than 0.90. As previously stated, a high correlation—generally above 0.90—indicates the presence of multicollinearity. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is no indication of multicollinearity among the independent variables.

3.3.2 Heteroskedasticity Test

This test is conducted to determine whether there is any inequality in the variance and residuals from one observation to another. If the residuals in the model have non-constant variance, it indicates the presence of heteroskedasticity (Ghozali, 2016).

The test is evaluated using the *prob > chi²* value — if the *prob > chi²* value is less than 0.05, it indicates that heteroskedasticity exists in the model. However, if the *prob > chi²* value is greater than 0.05, it means that there is no heteroskedasticity in the model.

Table 5. Heteroskedasticity Test

```
Breusch-Pagan / Cook-Weisberg test for heteroskedasticity
         Ho: Constant variance
         Variables: fitted values of L_PDRB

         chi2(1)      =     1.38
         Prob > chi2  =   0.2399
```

Source: Processed Data (Stata)

The results of the test above show that the prob > chi2 value is 0.2399, which is greater than 0.05. This is consistent with the previous statement that if the prob > chi2 value is greater than 0.05, there is no heteroskedasticity in the model. Therefore, it can be concluded that no symptoms of heteroskedasticity are detected in the research model.

3.4 Panel Data Regression Test

The panel data regression test used in this discussion employs the Fixed Effect Model (FEM), which is considered to be more appropriate than the other models. The results of the panel data regression using the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) can be seen in the table below.

Table 6. Panel Data Regression Test

```
Fixed-effects (within) regression               Number of obs      =        37
Group variable: KODE                            Number of groups   =         4

R-sq:  within  = 0.8393                         Obs per group: min =         9
       between = 0.8635                                        avg =       9.3
       overall = 0.3490                                        max =        10

                                                F(3,30)            =     52.23
corr(u_i, Xb)  = -0.9065                        Prob > F           =    0.0000

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
      L_PDRB |      Coef.   Std. Err.      t    P>|t|     [95% Conf. Interval]
-------------+----------------------------------------------------------------
          TP |  -.0017019   .0080776    -0.21   0.835    -.0181986    .0147947
          TK |  -.0307058   .0158335    -1.94   0.062    -.0630422    .0016306
       L_PPK |   2.958666   .3277521     9.03   0.000     2.289307    3.628025
       _cons |  -9.897024   1.389542    -7.12   0.000    -12.73485     -7.0592
-------------+----------------------------------------------------------------
     sigma_u |  .19271801
     sigma_e |  .04377746
         rho |  .95093119   (fraction of variance due to u_i)
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
F test that all u_i=0:     F(3, 30) =    30.73                 Prob > F = 0.0000
```

Source: Processed Data (Stata)

Based on the panel data regression test results above, the regression equation can be formulated as follows:

Economic Growth (Y) = -9.897024 (Cons) – 0.0017019 (Unemployment) – 0.0307058 (Poverty) + 2.958666 (Per Capita Income)

The interpretation of the regression equation is as follows:

1. The constant value of -9.897024 indicates that without the influence of the variables Unemployment, Poverty, and Per Capita Income, the Economic Growth variable would be -9.897024.
2. The coefficient value of the Unemployment variable is -0.0017019, meaning that if Unemployment increases by 1% while other variables remain constant, Economic Growth will decrease by 0.0017019, and vice versa.
3. The coefficient value of the Poverty variable is -0.0307058, meaning that if Poverty increases by 1% while other variables remain constant, Economic Growth will decrease by 0.0307058, and vice versa.
4. The coefficient value of the Per Capita Income variable is 2.958666, meaning that if Per Capita Income increases by 1% while other variables remain constant, Economic Growth will increase by 2.958666, and vice versa.

3.5 Hypothesis Testing

3.5.1 Coefficient of Determination (R-Square) Test

The Coefficient of Determination (R Square) test was conducted to determine how much the independent variables in the research model—namely Unemployment, Poverty, and Per Capita Income—can explain the dependent variable, Economic Growth. The result obtained shows an R-Squared value of 0.8292, or approximately 82.92%. This means that the independent variables in the study—Unemployment, Poverty, and Per Capita Income—can explain 82.92% of the variation in Economic Growth, while the remaining 17.08% is influenced by other variables not included in the research model.

3.5.2 t-Test (Partial Test)

The t-test results indicate the partial effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable. Based on the panel data regression in the table above, the results are as follows:

a. For the Unemployment (X1) variable, the significance value is 0.835 > 0.05, indicating that Unemployment has a negative but insignificant effect on Economic Growth.
b. For the Poverty Rate (X2) variable, the significance value is 0.062 > 0.05, indicating that Poverty has a negative but insignificant effect on Economic Growth.
c. For the Per Capita Expenditure (X3) variable, the significance value is 0.000 < 0.05, indicating that Per Capita Income has a positive and significant effect on Economic Growth.

3.5.3 F-Test (Simultaneous Test)

The F-test results indicate the joint effect of the independent variables on the dependent variable. Based on the panel data regression in the table above, the probability value (prob > F)

is 0.000 < 0.05, which means that collectively, the variables Unemployment, Poverty, and Per Capita Expenditure have a significant effect on Economic Growth.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1 Unemployment and Economic Growth in BOSOWASI

The results of the study indicate that Unemployment has a negative but not significant effect on Economic Growth. This is evidenced by a probability value of 0.835, which is greater than 0.05. This means that unemployment does not have a substantial impact on economic growth. This phenomenon may occur because high economic growth can sometimes be supported by technological advancements that do not require a large workforce. Consequently, the level of unemployment does not significantly affect economic growth. Moreover, the relationship between unemployment and economic growth is influenced by other complex factors such as the Human Development Index (HDI), exports, government expenditures, investments, per capita income, and others.

These findings are consistent with the study by Widayati et al. (2019), which reported that high unemployment did not have a significant impact on economic growth in Magelang Regency during 1996–2017. However, this result differs from the findings of Septiatin et al. (2016), which identified a significant effect of unemployment on economic growth in Indonesia. Overall, this study suggests that high economic growth in BOSOWASI is not driven by the size of the labor force, so the presence of unemployment does not result in a reduction in economic growth.

4.2 Poverty and Economic Growth in BOSOWASI

The results of the study indicate that Poverty has a negative but not significant effect on Economic Growth. This is evidenced by a probability value of 0.062, which is greater than 0.05. This means that the level of poverty, whether high or low, does not have a significant impact on economic growth in BOSOWASI. This may occur because high economic growth provides and creates factors of production that generate added value. Consequently, the level of poverty does not significantly affect economic growth, as even individuals classified as poor have opportunities to obtain such added value. Additionally, economic growth may also be driven by other macroeconomic factors.

These findings do not align with Kuznets' theory, as cited by Lidyawati Padang & Murtala (2020), which posits a close relationship between economic growth and poverty. In the early stages of development, poverty tends to increase, and in the later stages, the number of poor individuals gradually decreases. In other words, high poverty in a region can slow down economic development. However, the current study illustrates that high economic growth can create added value through production factors, so a high level of poverty does not significantly reduce economic growth.

4.3 Per Capita Income and Economic Growth in BOSOWASI

The results of the study indicate that Per Capita Income has a positive and significant effect on Economic Growth. This is evidenced by a probability value of 0.000, which is less than 0.05. This means that per capita spending strongly influences the level of economic growth in a region. When per capita expenditure is high, economic growth also tends to be high, as high per capita spending indicates strong household consumption, which affects the fluctuations of economic activities over time. Moreover, individual consumption is directly proportional to income, which contributes to national revenue.

These findings align with Keynesian theory, which states that an economy driven by market mechanisms naturally tends toward equilibrium. At equilibrium, production activities automatically generate purchasing power to buy the goods produced. The level of household income serves as a measure of community welfare, seen through the purchasing power of society (Swastika & Arifin, 2023). However, this result differs from the study by Huda & Indahsari (2021), which found that per capita spending did not significantly affect economic growth in East Java Province during 2014–2018.

In conclusion, high per capita income drives economic growth in BOSOWASI between 2014 and 2023, as strong household consumption and purchasing power reflect the welfare of the community, providing a clear picture of the region's economic growth.

5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the results of this study, several conclusions can be drawn:

a. The t-test results show that unemployment has a negative but not significant effect on economic growth in BOSOWASI from 2014 to 2023. This is because stronger economic sectors, such as agriculture, trade, and fisheries, mitigate the direct impact of unemployment on economic growth in the region.
b. The t-test results indicate that the poverty rate has a negative but not significant effect on economic growth in BOSOWASI during 2014–2023. This occurs due to the high contribution of the informal economic sector, which allows poor communities to remain involved in economic activities even if they are not formally recorded.
c. The t-test results show that per capita expenditure has a positive and significant effect on economic growth in BOSOWASI from 2014 to 2023. Increased household purchasing power directly contributes to economic activity in the region. When per capita expenditure rises, household consumption also increases, driving the demand for local goods and services.

5.2 Recommendations

This study has certain limitations, so the following recommendations are suggested for future research:

a. Future studies can conduct a broader analysis by increasing the Cross-Section data.

b. Future research may use alternative panel regression models, depending on the availability of data, such as the Dynamic Panel Model.
c. Future studies can include additional macroeconomic variables, such as inflation, government expenditure, investment, and other macroeconomic indicators. The results of this study indicate that the government should continue to promote productive activities to maintain and enhance economic growth, ensuring that problems and challenges in economic development can be effectively addressed.

REFERENCES

Agus Tri Basuki, I. Y. (2014). Elektronik Data Prosesing (SPSS 15 dan EVIEWS 7). Danisa Media.

Didiharyono, D., Syukri, M., & Purnama, E. (2023). Analisis Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Sulawesi Selatan Menggunakan Regresi Spline. JEMMA (Journal of Economic, Management and Accounting), 6(1), 76–85.

Ghozali, I. (2016). Aplikasi analisis Multivariete dengan program IBM SPSS 23 (edisi 8). Cetakan Ke VIII. Semarang: Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro, 96.

Hakib, A. (2019). Pengaruh Konsumsi Rumah Tangga Dan Pengeluaran Pemerintah Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Sulawesi Selatan Periode 2012-2016. Jurnal Ekonomi Balance Fakultas Ekonomi Dan Bisnis, 15(1), 56–71.

Huda, N., & Indahsari, K. (2021). Pengaruh Rata-Rata Lama Sekolah, Angka Harapan Hidup dan Pengeluaran Perkapita Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Provinsi Jawa Timur Tahun 2014-2018. Buletin Ekonomika Pembangunan, 2(1).

Mahrany, Y. (2012). Pengaruh indikator komposit indeks pembangunan manusia terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi di Sulawesi Selatan. Skripsi: Sarjana Fakultas Ekonomi Dan Bisnis Universitas Hassanudin, Makassar.

Muda, R., Koleangan, R., & Kalangi, J. B. (2019). Pengaruh angka harapan hidup, tingkat pendidikan dan pengeluaran perkapita terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi di sulawesi utara pada tahun 2003-2017. Jurnal Berkala Ilmiah Efisiensi, 19(01), 44–55.

Nujum, S., Rahman, Z., & Pratiwi, F. R. (2022). Analisis Variabel Ekonomi Makro Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Sulawesi Selatan. Paradoks: Jurnal Ilmu Ekonomi, 5(4), 323–337.

Padang, L., & Murtala, M. (2020). Pengaruh Jumlah Penduduk Miskin Dan Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Indonesia. Jurnal Ekonomika Indonesia, 9(1), 9–16.

Samsir, A. (2017). Determinan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Propinsi Sulawesi Selatan. Jurnal Office, 3(1), 51–55.

Septiatin, A. A., MAWARDI, M. M., & RIZKI, M. A. D. E. K. (2016). Pengaruh Inflasi Dan Tingkat Pengangguran Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Indonesia. I-Economics: A Research Journal On Islamic Economics, 2(1), 50–65.

Swastika, S. U., & Arifin, Z. (2023). Pengaruh Rata-Rata Lama Sekolah, Umur Harapan Hidup, Dan Pengeluaran Perkapita Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Dki Jakarta. Jurnal Ilmu Ekonomi (JIE), 7(03), 449–464.

Tapparan, S. R. (2017). Pengaruh Upah Minimum dan Investasi terhadap Kesempatan Kerja di Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan. Jurnal Ad'ministrare, 4(1), 7. https://doi.org/10.26858/ja.v4i1.3441

Widayati, H. W., Laut, L. T., & Destiningsih, R. (2019). Pengaruh Jumlah Tenaga Kerja, Tingkat Pendidikan Dan Jumlah Pengangguran Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Kabupaten Magelang Tahun 1996-2017. DINAMIC: Directory Journal of Economic, 1(2), 182–194.

Wulandari, N., Agussalim, & Fitriani, R. (2022). PENGARUH INVESTASI DAN TENAGA KERJA TERHADAP KEMISKINAN DI SULAWESI SELATAN Influence of Investment and Labour on Poverty in South Sulawesi. Development Policy and Management Review, 2(1), 1–23.