JDEP
(Jurnal Dinamika Ekonomi Pembangun

ISSN (Online): 2614-2546
Volume 6 Nomor 1, Bulan Januari 2023
DOI: https://doi.org/10.33005/jdep.v5i2.406

Effect Of Economic Growth, Labor Force, And Human Development Index On Unemployment In Banten Province

Kholilur Rachman Kurnianto & Wiwin Priana Primandhana
Faculty of Economics and Business, University of National Development "Veteran" East Java

Diterima: 11 Maret 2022 | Revisi: 3 April 2022 | Diterbitkan: 29 Januari 2023

ABSTRACT

To solve the macroeconomic problem of unemployment it is necessary to find a solution. Rapid changes in the labor force that are not offset by the availability of different job options will contribute to the problem of unemployment. In addition, too low a labor absorption rate will also contribute to the problem of unemployment. This research was conducted with the aim of gaining an understanding of ithe influence between economic growth (X1), labor force (X2), and HDI (X3) on unemployment (Y) in Banten Province in 2009-2020. The Central Statistics Agency (BPS), Banten Province, and the Manpower and Transmigration Service (Disnakertrans) of Banten Province all contributed secondary data used in this study. Multiple linear regression analysis with the classical assumption test, namely the Best Linear Unbiased Estimate (BLUE) was carried out with the SPSS version 25 program. This approach was chosen because it is simple and straightforward. The results showed that simultaneously all free variables affect unemployment, and partially economic growth has a negative and significant effect on unemployment. partially the labor force has a positive and significant effect on unemployment, and partially the HDI has a negative and significant effect on unemployment in Banten Province.

Keywords: Unemployment; Economic Growth; Labor Force; Human Development Index

How to Cite:
Kurnianto, K. R. ., & Primandhana, W. P. . (2024). Effect of Economic Growth, Labor Force and Human Development Index on Unemployment in Banten Province. JDEP, 6(1), 1-14. https://doi.org/10.33005/jdep.v5i2.406

***Corresponding Author:**
Email : kholilurkurnianto@gmail.com1
Alamat : *Faculty of Economics and Business, University of National Development "Veteran" East Java*

INTRODUCTION

The practice of increasing the amount of money that each individual in a country brings every year is known as economic development. Economic development aims to encourage growth and increase the quality of human resources (HR). The growth rate of income or average income per person is not the only factor that should be considered when there is an evaluation of economic development, in this factor it must also be considered together with whom in society benefits from economic development (Sukirno, 2016). One of the many economic indicators that can be used to assess the level of progress of a country's economy is the unemployment rate.

To overcome the problem of macroeconomic unemployment, it is necessary to find a solution. The rapid pace of labor force change that is not offset by the availability of different jobs and low employment rates, both contribute to the problem of unemployment (Suhendra & Wicaksono, 2020). Unemployment is the result of these two factors. As a result, unemployment developed into a problem that affected the economy and society. In economic terms, unemployment implies a waste of valuable resources, but when it comes to social issues, unemployment creates tremendous difficulties for unemployed workers because they have to struggle with lower salaries.

Thus, Indonesia is one of the countries that is facing the challenge of unemployment. According to Suhendri (2021) the disparity between labor supply and job demand in the Indonesian labor market is the main cause of the high unemployment rate in the country. This condition shows that the large number of workers available in Indonesia is not comparable to the number of jobs advertised today (BPS Indonesia, 2021). In addition, one of the provinces that contributes to the highest unemployment rate in Indonesia is Banten Province. According to data BPS Indonesia (2021), this shows that out of 34 provinces in Indonesia, Banten Province has the second highest average unemployment rate, ranking second only to Riau Islands Province.

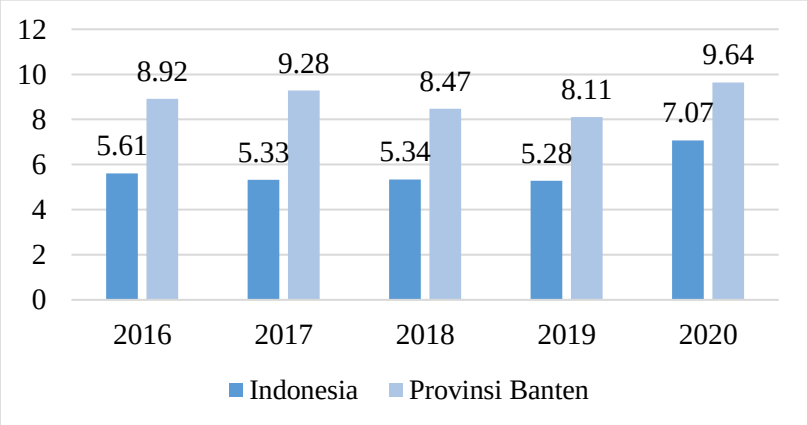

Figure 1. Unemployment Rate in Indonesia and Banten Province in 2016-2020

Source : BPS Indonesia and BPS Banten, 2021

In figure 1. explained that the unemployment rate in Banten Province still exceeds the unemployment rate in Indonesia. It can be known that the unemployment rate in Indonesia is only above 5 percent, while the unemployment rate in Banten Province has soared above 7 percent (BPS Indonesia, 2021). This is supported by data that shows that

every year the unemployment rate in Banten Province from year to year is volatile. In 2016 the unemployment rate was 8.92 percent and in the 2017 period it was 9.28 percent. The decline in the unemployment rate occurred in 2018-2019 by 8.47 percent and 8.11 percent, then experienced an increase of 9.64 percent in 2020. This is certainly a problem considering that Banten Province is one of the provinces on the island of Java which has an important role in the absorption of labor in Indonesia. This is considering that a number of industrial estates in Banten Province are used as pilots in the development of industrial estates outside Java Island.

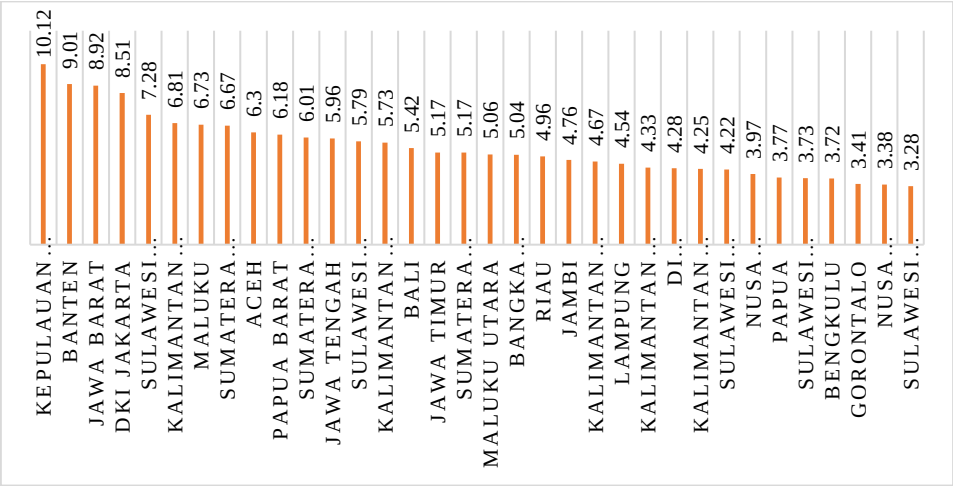

Figure 2. Average Unemployment Rate of 34 Provinces in Indonesia in 2016-2020
Source : BPS Indonesia, 2021

Figure 2. shows the fact that the average unemployment rate in Banten Province for the 2016-2020 period averaged 9.01 percent, which is a relatively high percentage when compared to 34 other provinces in Indonesia. This shows the inequality of the distribution of the results of economic progress in all social circles in society, with only a select few individuals feeling economic equality (BPS Banten, 2021). This further shows that the achievements of Banten Province in overcoming the problem of unemployment have not been fully achieved.

Banten Province has a population of 11.91 million people in 2020. BPS Banten (2021) explained that Banten Province has a population aged 15-54 years around 57.04 percent, meaning that more than half of the population is in the productive age. Of course, this is an important capital as well as a challenge for the Banten Provincial government to maximize the abundant population so that it is accommodated in employment. However, the huge potential of human resources is not balanced by the ability to absorb adequate labor. The high unemployment in Banten Province is caused by the lack of absorption of labor from various industrial sectors, the availability of employment that does not match the number of the labor force, uneven economic growth results, a large population, and a lack of quality human resources or labor (BPS Banten, 2021).

The disparity in the outcomes of economic expansion is an inevitable challenge for some of the regions that make up Indonesia. According to Sukirno (2016) increasing economic growth will encourage the development of new industries which in turn will

show the extent to which economic activity can generate additional income and contribute to the welfare of society in general. This will enable the potential absorption of new labor by these industries. Based on statistics from BPS Banten (2021), it can be concluded that the expansion of the economy in Banten Province is only directed at the expansion of industrial estates and is not balanced with job creation. On the other hand, most of the population of Banten Province still lives in rural areas, so the impact of the average economic growth rate of the province is more pronounced in the metropolitan area (Irawan, 2021).

In addition, Banten Province is a province with a high population growth rate. The high population growth rate has resulted in an increase in the number of the labor force and has an impact on the main problem in unemployment (BPS Banten, 2021). According to Murni (2016) basically the increase in the number of the labor force has two different sides, namely a large labor force is capital in achieving national development goals, but on the other hand, if the policies and regulations made are not on target, it results in the emergence of very crucial population problems, especially in the field of labor, namely unemployment. The high labor force if it is not accompanied by quality human resources, the community will not be able to occupy the available jobs.

Another factor that also affects unemployment is the quality of human resources. The quality of human resources of a region is also a fundamental problem of unemployment. The quality of human resources can be seen from the human development index. HDI explains how residents can access development outcomes in earning income, health, and education. The low human development index will result in low work productivity of the population. According to Mahroji & Nurkhasanah (2019) the human development index contains three important dimensions in development, namely related to aspects of meeting the needs of living a long life and healthy living, to gain knowledge, and to be able to meet a decent standard of living. The better the level of health of the workforce, high knowledge and obtaining a decent life, the better and higher quality the work results will be, on the contrary, the worse the labor situation, the worse the work results will be or not of good quality. This shows that three important dimensions in human development are indicators to assess the quality of human resources who are ready to work so as to reduce the high unemployment rate in an area.

Seeing this reality, the Banten Provincial Government continues to strive to reduce the unemployment rate by increasing the number of jobs available in various fields to compensate for the increasing number of new workers entering the world of work every year. According to BPS Banten (2021) that the Banten Provincial Government continues to want to create 1 million jobs every year. This statement gives confidence in the opinion of the Disnakertrans Banten (2021) that training and assistance are still being carried out, many job fairs are opened around the region, and training is given to SMK graduates through the Job Training Center (BLK). On the other hand, the hard work of the Banten Provincial Government has not yielded maximum results so that the unemployment rate in Banten Province is still very high.

From the various descriptions above, it can be seen that the phenomenon of a high unemployment rate in Banten Province is stated to be in 2nd place out of 34 provinces in Indonesia. This is due to the lack of employment, the availability of inappropriate employment, uneven economic growth results, a large number of labor forces, and a lack of quality human resources or labor. According to BPS Banten (2021) recorded that there were still 8.4 million people who were unemployed in 2020, when compared to 2019, which was 8.1 million people. Although during the year there was an increase in the number of industries in Banten Province, the increase was not able to reduce the unemployment rate and reduce the title of Banten Province as the province with the highest unemployment in Indonesia. Conversely, the high unemployment rate illustrates the focus of the government's efforts to tackle unemployment as not on target. So from the statement above, researchers are interested in studying more deeply the effect of economic growth, labor force, and human development index on unemployment in Banten Province.

LITERATURE REVIEW

a. Economic Growth

Economic growth is one of the most important indicators for analyzing the economic development of a country or region. According to Wahed (2019) economic growth is the development of economic activity that prevails over time and causes real national income to grow. The economic growth rate shows the percentage increase in real national income in a given year when compared to real national income in the previous year (Indayani & Hartono, 2020).

Well-growing economic growth is described as a parameter of an increasingly prosperous society. This is also a parameter of business development, because people's purchasing power also affects the demand for goods and services, the number of stocks of goods to be purchased are widely traded, and the level of technology is increasingly sophisticated.

In the relationship of economic growth with unemployment, it can be explained by Boediono (2016) that rapid and high economic growth can reduce the unemployment that exists in a region (Suparta, 2018) On the contrary, if the economic growth of a country or region cannot develop properly the worst thing that will arise one of them is unemployment (Wahed, 2022).

b. Labor Force

Residents who have reached working age are considered part of the labor force, regardless of whether they are working, have never had a job, or are looking for work (Disnakertrans Banten, 2021). According to Dahliah & Andi (2021) residents who have entered the age of the labor force are residents aged at least 15 years to 65 years, where the residents already have jobs but are temporarily unemployed or who are actively looking for work. People who have entered the labor force are more likely to be hired than people who are not in the labor force. It was also explained by BPS Indonesia (2021) that the labor force consists of working-age residents (15 years and over) who are

working, have jobs but are unemployed or have no jobs at all. However, not all residents who reach that age are considered the labor force. This is due to the fact that individuals who do not participate in any economic activity, such as housewives, students or pensioners, are not included in the definition of labor force groups (Riska et all., 2020).

In the relationship between the labor force and unemployment, it can be explained by Simanjutak (2011) that unemployment can occur as a result of a high rate of change in the labor force that is not balanced by the existence of a fairly wide range of employment and tends to be a small level of employment in a country.

c. Human Development Index (HDI)

The human development index (HDI) is an indicator used in looking at development efforts and performance evenly in an area. In this case, the human development index is an illustration of a result of a development program that has been carried out in several years. Progress in a development program can be seen by the amount of HDI shown at the beginning and end of the period (Edi, 2022). The Human Development Index (HDI) is a single composite indicator that can measure three main dimensions of human development and is considered capable of describing basic human.

These basic abilities include longevity and health, skills and knowledge, as well as access to resources to improve a decent standard of living (Prameswari & Sri, 2021). In the relationship between the human development index and unemployment, it can be explained by (Anzas, 2018) that the improvement of a person's education has an impact on high productivity, besides that health has an important role in improving the health of the population that will increase labor force participation, so that this will increase one's potential and reduce unemployment.

d. Unemployment

According to BPS Indonesia (2021) in the employment indicators, unemployment is the population who are actively looking for work, the population who is preparing for a new business or job, the population who is not looking for a job because they feel it is impossible to get a job, and the population group who is not actively looking for work on the grounds that they already have a job but have not yet started working. Further more, unemployment can be interpreted as an individual who has been classified as a labor force who is actively in the process of finding work at a certain level of wage but is unable to obtain the job he wants (Adi & Tanase, 2021).

RESEACH METHODS

In this study, the technique used is a form of quantitative research. The purpose of quantitative methodology is to arrive at the findings that can be explained by testing hypotheses using measurable data. The free variables used in this study consisted of economic growth in percent, labor force in million people, and human development index (HDI) in percent. While the bound variable is unemployment in percent.

This study aims to determine the effect of economic growth, labor force, and human development index on unemployment in Banten Province. This study used

periodic data for 12 years (time series), starting in 2009 and continuing until 2020. The source of this research data was obtained from the Central Statistics Agency of Banten Province, and the Banten Provincial Manpower and Transmigration Service. The analytical approach in this study is multiple linear regression analysis using BLUE (Best Linear Unbiased Estimator) assumption which is famous for the use of computer applications for SPSS (Statistics Program For Social Science) data processing version 25.0. Among the many tests used are the classical assumption test, coefficient of determination test, F test, and t test, The form of multiple regression equation adapted from Ghozali (2018) in this study is as follows :

$$PNG = \beta_0 + \beta_1 . EKO + \beta_2 . AKJ + \beta_3 . IPM + \mu$$

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Classical Assumptions Test

a. Normality Test

Ghozali (2018) states that the normality test is used to find out whether the variable is dependent, independent, or both are normally distributed. The normality test in this study can be done with the One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. The results obtained from normality testing can be seen in the following table.

Table 1. Normality Test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		12
Normal Parametersa,b	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	.96337318
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.266
	Positive	.125
	Negative	-.266
Test Statistic		.266
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200c,d

a. Test distribution is Normal.
b. Calculated from data.
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.
d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

Source : SPSS Output

From the test results above, the results were obtained through the One-Sample Kolgomorov-Smirnov test, which has a significance value of 0.200 which is seen through the table Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed). The significance value of 0.200 > 0.05, then it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed.

b. Autocorrelation Test

The autocorrelation test aims to see if in a linear regression model there is a correlation between the intruder error in the t period and the error in the t-1 period (Ghozali, 2018). The method used in the autocorrelation test in this study used the Runs

test. Runs test is used to see if residual data occurs randomly or systematically. The output of the Runs test results is as follows.

Table 2. Autocorrelation Test

Runs Test

	Unstandardized Residual
Test Valuea	.49059
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

Source : SPSS Output

Based on the results of the autocorrelation test with Runs Test in table 2 shows that the value Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) by 0.130 > of 0.05. Then it can be concluded that the regression model is free from autocorrelation problems or that autocorrelation does not occur.

c. Multicollinearity Test

In regression models, multicollinearity refers to situations in which some or all explanatory variables have a perfect or imperfect linear relationship with each other (Gujarati, 2012). To find out whether the regression model has multicollinearity or not by looking at the tolerance parameter value and the variance inflation factor (VIF) value. According to Ghozali (2018) if the tolerance value is more than 0.100 and the VIF value is less than 10.00, then there is no indication of multicollinearity.

Table 3. Uji Multicollinearity Test

Coefficients[a]

Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)		
	X1 = Economic Growth	0.555	1.802
	X2 = Labor Force	0.531	1.881
	X3 = HDI	0.341	2.93

a. Dependent Variable: Y = Unemployment

Source : SPSS Output

So the results obtained after multicollinearity statistics testing were found that from the three independent variables (economic growth, labor force, and HDI) in testing the unemployment value in Banten Province, where it was found that the tolerance value was greater than 0.10 and the VIF value was smaller than 10 so that in this regression model there was no multicollinearity.

d. Heteroscedasticity Test

A good regression model is the homoscedasticity (Ghozali, 2018). In this study using the Glejser test. It can be explained that the statistically free variable (> 0.05) means that the variable does not contain symptoms of heteroscedasticity. The output of the Glejser test results is as follows.

Table 4. Heteroscedasticity Test

Variable (Y)	Sig X1	Sig X2	Sig X3	Terms	Information
Unemployment	0,327	0,206	0,103	≥ 0,05	No Heteroscedasticity Occurs

Source : SPSS Output

The significant value of each variable is shown in table 4, and it can be observed that economic growth has a value of 0.327, the labor force has a value of 0.206, and the HDI has a value of 0.103. Thus showing that all Sig. values more than 0.05, which indicates that there were no signs of heteroskedasticity in the study.

B. Coefficient of Determination Test

According to Ghozali (2018) the coefficient of determination test aims to measure how strong the model's ability to take into account variations in bound variables is. The coefficient of determination test is used to measure how far the model's ability to explain variations in bound variables is (Kuncoro, 2013). The following is a table of the results of the coefficient of determination test below.

Table 5. Coefficient of Determination Test

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.902[a]	0.813	0.743	1.12966

a. Predictors: (Constant), X3 = HDI, X1 = Economic Growth, X2 = Labor Force

b. Dependent Variable: Y = Unemployment

Source : SPSS Output

Based on the results from table 5 it is known that the value of the coefficient of determination obtained from the value of R Square is 0.813. This explains that the free variables of economic growth (X1), labor force (X2), and HDI (X3) in explaining unemployment (Y) in Banten Province have a relationship of 81.3 percent while the remaining 18.7 percent is explained by other variables that are not in the regression model or are not used in the study.

C. Test F Test (ANOVA)

Used to find out whether or not there is a joint influence of free variables on bound variables together (Ghozali, 2018). In the F test, decision making is explained that if F calculates > F table, or the significance value of F < 0.05 (α=5%), it can be stated that there is a simultaneous influence between independent variables and dependent variables. The results of this test can be seen in the following table.

Table 6. F Test (ANOVA)

ANOVAa

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	44.306	3	14.769	11.573	.003b
	Residual	10.209	8	1.276		
	Total	54.515	11			

a. Dependent Variable: Y = Unemployment

b. Predictors: (Constant), X3 = HDI, X1 = Economic Growth, X2 = Labor Force

Source : SPSS Output

Based on the results of table 6 in the F test (ANOVA) above, the result of the calculated F value of 11.573 and the significance level of 0.003b with a significance level of 5% or (α = 0.05) then the Sig. value of 0.003 < 0.05. While the F value of the table with the degree of freedom (df1) is 3 (number of free variables) and df2 is 8 (n-k-1) then the result of the table F value is obtained of 4.077. From these results it is known that the value (F count) is 11.573 > 4.077 (F table) so it is concluded that H0 is rejected and Hi accepted. From the description above, it can be explained that the variables of economic growth, labor force, and HDI simultaneously or together affect unemployment in Banten Province.

D. Test F Test (ANOVA)

According to Ghozali (2018) the t-test basically shows how far the influence of one independent variable individually is in explaining the variation of the dependent variable. The t test is an individual statistical test to determine the influence of each free variable on the bound variable (Sugiyono, 2018). The results of the t-test in this study are described as follows.

Table 7. t Test

Coefficientsa

Model		t	Sig.
11	(Constant)	4.226	0.003
	X1 = Economic Growth	-2.782	0.024
	X2 = Labor Force	2.674	0.031
	X3 = HDI	-2.961	0.018

a. Dependent Variable: Y = Unemployment

Source : SPSS Output

Based on partial calculations in table 7 obtained a table t value of 2.306 so as to explain that economic growth (X1) has a negative and significant effect on unemployment, the labor force (X2) has a positive and significant effect on unemployment, and HDI (X3) has a negative and significant effect on unemployment.

a. The Effect of Economic Growth on Unemployment

Economic growth partially negatively and significantly affected unemployment in Banten Province in 2009-2020. This shows that the higher the economic growth rate achieved will result in a lower number of unemployed people in Banten Province. Conversely, if poor economic growth results in high unemployment as is the case in some provinces in Indonesia. This statement is supported by data published by BPS Banten (2021) and the Disnakertrans Banten (2021) showing that economic growth in Banten Province is increasing in line with the growth of the number of industries which leads to an increase in labor demand and job opportunities. So that it has an impact on low unemployment because it is balanced by high employment. To assess the development progress of a region, economic growth and unemployment are important indicators to look at. If an area has an even and high economic growth, the area can indirectly meet the needs of employment and maximize the absorption of available labor so that it can help minimize the unemployment rate (Prasetyoningrum & Sukmawati, 2018). The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Sirait et al. (2018) and Garnella et al. (2020) which stated that economic growth has a negative and significant effect on unemployment. This explains that economic growth is a factor that can significantly reduce unemployment.

b. The Effect of Labor Force on Unemployment

The labor force partially had a positive and significant effect on unemployment in Banten Province in 2009-2020. This shows that the greater the number of the labor force, the greater the number of unemployed in Banten Province or an increase in unemployment. Conversely, if the number of the labor force is low, then unemployment will also be low. BPS Banten (2021) explained that Banten Province has a population aged 15-54 years around 57.04 percent, meaning that more than half of the population is in the productive age. Of course, this is an important capital as well as a challenge for the Banten Provincial government to maximize the abundant population so that it is accommodated in employment. However, the huge potential of human resources is not balanced by the ability to absorb adequate labor. It is undeniable that the entire population of Banten Province, which is included in the labor force, is in dire need of work, but the low absorption of labor results in high unemployment (Disnakertrans Banten, 2021). This statement is supported by data published by BPS Banten (2021) showing that the labor force in Banten Province is always increasing. So that equitable employment is needed to meet the increasing demand for work and to reduce the number of unemployed. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Kasanah et al. (2018) and Anshori & Suparta (2018) which stated that the labor force has a positive and significant effect on unemployment. The high labor force in an area results in the region having to always provide employment in meeting the large number of job requests.

c. The Effect of HDI on Unemployment

The Human Development Index partially negatively and significantly affected unemployment in Banten Province in 2009-2020. This shows that the higher the HDI, the lower the unemployment in Banten Province or the greater the decline in unemployment. Conversely, if the HDI is low, the number of unemployed will be high. Unemployment is strongly influenced by the human development index considering that the HDI itself describes the quality of life of the people and the quality of human resources. HDI explains how residents can access development outcomes in earning income, health, and education. The low human development index will result in low work productivity of the population. BPS Banten (2021) explained that the human development index in Banten Province from year to year always increases, which leads to the development of human capital (human capital) and an increase in the quality of human resources which will lead to an increase in knowledge and skills. So that with this, it will increase one's potential and reduce the unemployment rate. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Mahihody et al. (2018) and Mahroji & Nurkhasanah (2019) which stated that HDI has a negative and significant effect on unemployment. It is explained that the high HDI has an impact on increasing the potential of oneself and the quality of human resources, so that unemployment falls and there is a compatibility between job supply and demand.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the study, it was concluded that economic growth (X1) partially had a negative and significant effect on unemployment in Banten Province in 2009-2020, due to economic growth in Banten Province increasing along with the growth of the number of industries which led to an increase in labor demand and job opportunities. Then the labor force (X2) partially had a positive and significant effect on unemployment in Banten Province in 2009-2020, caused by the abundance of the labor force that could not be maximized properly so that it was accommodated in employment, so that the huge potential of human resources was not balanced with the ability to absorb adequate labor. And HDI (X3) partially negatively and significantly affects unemployment in Banten Province in 2009-2020, caused because the human development index in Banten Province from year to year always increases, which leads to the development of human capital and an increase in the quality of human resources which will lead to an increase in knowledge, and skills. As well as simultaneously economic growth, labor force, and human development index affecting unemployment in Banten Province in 2009-2020. The advice that can be given is that the Banten Provincial government is expected to be able to pay greater attention to increasing employment, the quality of human resources for workforce development. So it is hoped that there will be a clear strategy to ensure the success of the program in alleviating the very high unemployment rate.

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

Anshori, Z., & Suparta, I. M. (2018). Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Jumlah Angkatan Kerja, dan Inflasi Terhadap Tingkat Pengangguran di Provinsi Jawa Timur (2007-2016). Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Bisnis, 3(2). https://doi.org/10.1234/jeb17.v3i02.2129

Boediono. (2016). Pengantar Ilmu Ekonomi Makro. Yogyakarta:BPFE.

BPS Banten. (2021). Berita Resmi Statistik. https://banten.bps.go.id/

BPS Indonesia. (2021). Berita Resmi Statistik. https://www.bps.go.id/

Disnakertrans Banten. (2021). Buku Informasi dan Profil Ketenagakerjaan dan Ketransmigrasian Provinsi Banten. https://disnakertrans.bantenprov.go.id/

Garnella, R., A. Wahid, N., & Yulindawati, Y. (2020). Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Indeks Pembangunan Manusia (IPM), dan Kemiskinan terhadap Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka Di Provinsi Aceh. Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Ekonomi Dan Bisnis Islam, 1(1), 21–35. https://doi.org/10.22373/jimebis.v1i1.104

Ghozali, I. (2018). Aplikasi Analisis Multivariate dengan Program IBM SPSS 25. Semarang:Universitas Diponegoro.

Gujarati, D. (2012). Basic Econometrica. Fifth Edition (3rd, Volume ed.). Jakarta Erlangga.

Indayani, S., & Hartono, B. (2020). Analisis Pengangguran dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Sebagai Akibat Pandemi Covid-19. Jurnal Ekonomi & Manajemen Universitas Bina Sarana Infoematika, 18(2), 201–208. http://dx.doi.org/10.35448/jequ.v9i1.5436

Irawan, F. C. (2021). Pengaruh Inflasi, Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Upah Minimum, dan Penyerapan Tenaga Kerja Terhadap Pengangguran Terbuka Di Provinsi Banten Tahun 2000-2020. 6(1), 49–58. https://doi.org/10.22219/jie.v6i1.19798

Kasanah, Y. T., Hanim, A., & Suswandi, P. E. (2018). Faktor - Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Pengangguran Terbuka di Provinsi Jawa Tengah Tahun 2009-2014. E-Journal Ekonomi Bisnis Dan Akuntansi, 5(1), 21. https://doi.org/10.19184/ejeba.v5i1.7727

Kuncoro, M. (2013). "Metode Riset untuk Bisnis dan Ekonomi" Edisi 4. Jakarta:Erlangga.

Mahihody, A. Y., Engka, D. S. M., & Luntungan, A. Y. (2018). Pengaruh Upah Dan Indeks Pembangunan Manusia (Ipm) Terhadap Pengangguran Di Kota Manado. Jurnal Berkala Ilmiah Efisiensi, 18(3), 24–34.

Mahroji, D., & Nurkhasanah, I. (2019). Pengaruh Indeks Pembangunan Manusia Terhadap Tingkat Pengangguran Di Provinsi Banten. Jurnal Ekonomi-Qu, 9(1). https://doi.org/10.35448/jequ.v9i1.5436

Murni, A. (2016). Ekonomika Makro. Bandung:PT Refika Aditama.

Prasetyoningrum, A. K., & Sukmawati, S. (2018). Analisis Pengaruh Indeks Pembangunan Manusia (IPM), Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, dan Pengangguran Terhadap Kemiskinan Di Indonesia. Equilibrium: Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah, 6(2), 217. https://doi.org/10.21043/equilibrium.v6i2.3663

Safuridar, & Putri, N. I. (2019). Pengaruh Indeks Pembangunan Manusia, Pengangguran, dan Jumlah Penduduk Terhadap Tingkat Kemiskinan Di Aceh Bagian Timur. Jurnal Samudra Ekonomika, 3(1), 34–46. https://doi.org/10.1234/jse.v3i1.1295

Setiawan, M. B., & Abdul, H. (2013). Indeks Pembangunan Manusia Indonesia. Jurnal Economia, Volume 9, 18–26. https://doi.org/10.21831/economia.v9i1

Simanjutak, P. J. (2011). Pengantar Ekonomi Sumber Daya Manusia. Jakarta:Lembaga Penerbit FE UI.

Sirait, F. A., Yulmardi, & Bhakti, A. (2018). Faktor-faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Pengangguran Terbuka di Provinsi Jambi. Jurnal Perspektif Ekonomi Dan Pembangunan Daerah, 7(3), 137–146. https://doi.org/10.22437/pdpd.v7i3.5512

Sugiyono. (2018). Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D. Alfabeta.

Suhendra, I., & Wicaksono, B. H. (2020). Tingkat Pendidikan, Upah, Inflasi, Dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Terhadap Pengangguran Di Indonesia. Jurnal Ekonomi-Qu, 6(1), 1–17. https://doi.org/10.35448/jequ.v6i1.4143

Suhendri, A. (2021). Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Dan Jumlah Penduduk Terhadap Pengangguran Terbuka di Kota Mataram. Nusantara Hasana Journal, 1(6), 51–55.

Sukirno, S. (2016). Makro Ekonomi Teori Pengantar. Jakarta:PT Raja Grafindo Persada.

Warits, T. A. (2019). Analisis Pengaruh Tingkat Partisipasi Angkatan Kerja dan Investasi Asing Terhadap Pembangunan Manusia di Negara-Negara Asean. Universitas Islam Negerti Syarif Hidayatullah.