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## **THE EFFECTS OF ECONOMIC GROWTH, THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX, AND THE OPEN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE ON POVERTY IN REGENCIES AND CITIES OF LAMPUNG PROVINCE**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Lampung Province has a higher poverty rate than the national average. This study aims to analyze the effects of Economic Growth (EG), the Human Development Index (HDI), and the Open Unemployment Rate (UNEMP) on poverty rates in 15 regencies/cities in Lampung Province for the period 2018–2024, using panel data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Lampung Province, analyzed via panel data regression using the Common Effects Model (CEM), Fixed Effects Model (FEM), and Random Effects Model (REM). Based on the Chow and Hausman tests, the REM was selected as the best model. The results show that, simultaneously, all three variables have a significant effect on poverty; whereas, when analyzed partially, PE and HDI have a negative and significant effect with HDI being the most dominant variable while UNEMP has a positive and significant effect on poverty. Therefore, it is concluded that poverty alleviation in Lampung Province requires comprehensive policies through improvements in human capital, inclusive economic growth, and the expansion of employment opportunities.

**Keywords:** Economic Growth; Human Development Index; Open Unemployment; Poverty.

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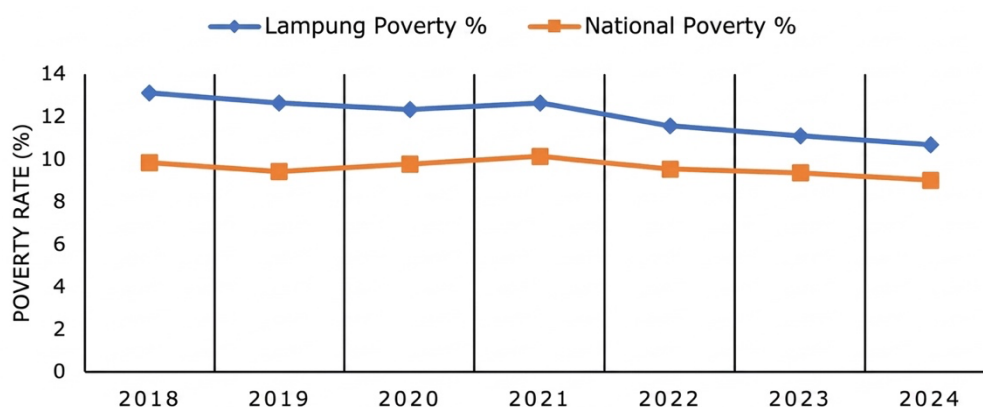
### **INTRODUCTION**

Poverty remains an unresolved development issue, both at the national and regional levels. Recent evidence suggests that poverty reduction requires not only sustained economic growth but also improvements in human development and labor market performance. The interaction among these factors determines whether economic growth can be translated into inclusive welfare gains across regions (Pardita et al., 2024). Poverty is multidimensional because it affects various aspects of life, such as access to education, health services, employment conditions, and limited access to productive resources (Alkire & Foster, 2008). In developing countries such as Indonesia, this situation is further complicated by significant interregional development disparities, meaning that one-size-fits-all poverty alleviation programs are often ineffective at the local level.

Lampung Province clearly reflects this issue. The poverty rate in Lampung Province in 2024 reached 10.62 percent, higher than the national average of 9.03 percent (BPS, 2024). This gap is also clear at the regency level, where differences



in poverty rates and the regional development index were found in Mesuji Regency, one of the regencies in Lampung Province (Moniyana & Pratama, 2021).



**Figure 1. Trends in poverty rates in Lampung Province and Nationally, 2018–2024 (%)**

Source: Statistics Indonesia (BPS), compiled by the author (2026)

As illustrated in Figure 1, although the poverty rate in Lampung Province generally declined during the 2018–2024 period, the COVID-19 pandemic temporarily interrupted this downward trend in 2020 before poverty gradually decreased during the recovery period. These fluctuations indicate that poverty is influenced not only by temporary economic shocks but also by structural socioeconomic factors. Theoretically, economic growth is expected to create a trickle-down effect by opening up more job opportunities and boosting household income, which in turn can help lower poverty rates. The inclusiveness of economic growth depends on the economic structure and the distribution of regional development (Dollar, David., & Kraay, A 2002; Susanto, R., & Pangesti, I. 2020). Second, investment in education and health has been shown to increase individual productivity, thereby reducing poverty in the long term. Regions that neglect investment in human capital tend to face more persistent poverty due to the low productive capacity of their populations (Becker, 1964; Ranis, G., Stewart, F 2000).

Third, the open unemployment rate (UNEMP) disrupts household income streams, thereby pushing individuals into poverty (Pertiwi & Purnomo, 2022; Suhadi & Setyowati, 2022). This situation is exacerbated by the lack of social safety nets in regions dominated by the informal sector, such as in most districts in Lampung Province.

Several empirical studies support the relationship between economic growth, human capital, labor market conditions, and poverty. The open unemployment rate (UNEMP) has been found to have a positive and significant effect on poverty in Lampung Province (Pertiwi & Purnomo, 2022). Recent panel-data studies consistently indicate that poverty is jointly influenced by economic growth, human development, and labor market conditions. Empirical evidence from Indonesia shows that improvements in the Human Development Index

significantly reduce poverty, whereas higher unemployment tends to increase poverty. However, the magnitude and significance of these relationships vary across regions depending on differences in economic structure, labor market characteristics, and regional development disparities. Likewise, inclusive economic growth is more effective in reducing poverty when accompanied by improvements in human capital and employment opportunities (Resmarani & Sishadiyati, 2023).

Human capital, represented by the Human Development Index, has consistently shown a negative and significant relationship with poverty across Indonesian provinces (Rahayu et al., 2021; Samiani et al., 2024). In addition, labor market indicators such as labor force participation also significantly influence poverty levels (Hakim et al., 2025). Recent empirical evidence also demonstrates that poverty is determined by the combined effects of economic growth, human development, and unemployment. Using panel data for Indonesia, several studies found that improvements in the Human Development Index significantly reduce poverty, whereas unemployment tends to increase poverty, highlighting the importance of integrated development policies rather than relying solely on economic growth (Prehatin & Choiri, 2025; Resmarani & Sishadiyati, 2023).

There are many related studies examining the determinants of poverty in Indonesia, both at the provincial and regency/city levels, including studies conducted by (Hakim et al., 2025; Pertiwi & Purnomo, 2022; Rahayu et al., 2021; Samiani et al., 2024; Williyani & Hasmarini, 2024). Specifically in Lampung Province, previous research has examined the relationship between per capita GRDP, the Human Development Index (HDI), unemployment, and poverty. However, those studies were still limited to shorter or earlier time periods, so they haven't yet covered the phases before the pandemic, during the pandemic, and post-pandemic together (Kholis & Gunarto, 2025; Rosaline et al., 2024). However, previous studies exhibit several limitations. Most focused either on provincial-level analysis or examined only one or two determinants of poverty.

In addition, relatively few studies investigate Economic Growth, the Human Development Index, and the Open Unemployment Rate simultaneously using regency/city-level panel data that encompass the periods before, during, and after the COVID-19 pandemic. Consequently, the regional dynamics of poverty in Lampung Province remain insufficiently explored. This period is particularly important because it encompasses the pre-pandemic, pandemic, and post-pandemic recovery phases, which may have altered regional poverty dynamics. In addition, recent studies have produced inconsistent findings regarding the effects of economic growth and unemployment on poverty across Indonesian regions, suggesting that regional characteristics may influence the relationship between socioeconomic development and poverty (Prehatin & Choiri, 2025; Williyani & Hasmarini, 2024). Therefore, this study addresses these research gaps by employing panel data from 15 regencies and cities in Lampung Province over the 2018–2024 period. Unlike previous studies, this research simultaneously examines the effects of Economic Growth, the Human Development Index (HDI), and the Open Unemployment Rate (UNEMP) while covering the pre-pandemic, pandemic,

and post-pandemic recovery periods. This approach provides more comprehensive and updated empirical evidence on the determinants of regional poverty and offers policy implications for more targeted poverty alleviation strategies in Lampung Province.

Based on these considerations, this study aims to examine the effects of Economic Growth, the Human Development Index (HDI), and the Open Unemployment Rate (UNEMP) on poverty across the 15 regencies and cities of Lampung Province during the 2018–2024 period using panel data regression. By providing updated empirical evidence at the regency/city level, this study contributes to the regional development literature and offers policy recommendations for more targeted and sustainable poverty alleviation strategies.

## **MATERIAL AND METHOD**

This study uses a quantitative method to examine the factors contributing to poverty in Lampung Province. The poverty rate is used as the dependent variable, while the independent variables include economic growth, the Human Development Index (HDI), and the open unemployment rate (UNEMP).

Economic growth is measured based on the growth rate of Regional Gross Domestic Product (RGDP) at constant 2010 prices. The Human Development Index (HDI) is measured based on a combination of the dimensions of education, health, and a decent standard of living, as published by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS); and the Open Unemployment Rate (UNEMP) is measured as the percentage of the labor force that is unemployed relative to the total labor force. Poverty is measured as the percentage of the population living below the poverty line.

The study uses panel data combining time-series and cross-sectional observations. The time-series component covers the period from 2018 to 2024, consisting of a total of 105 observations, while the cross-sectional component covers 15 regencies/cities in Lampung Province. All data was obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Lampung Province.

Panel data regression was conducted using three alternative models: the Common Effects Model (CEM), the Fixed Effects Model (FEM), and the Random Effects Model (REM). The most appropriate model was selected using the Chow test and the Hausman test. The economic models used in this study are as follows:

$$POV_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 PE_{it} + \beta_2 IPM_{it} + \beta_3 UNEMP_{it} + \varepsilon_{it}$$

Where:

|                             |                                                           |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| $POV$                       | : Percentage of the Poor Population (percent)             |
| $\beta_0$                   | : Constant                                                |
| $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ | : Coefficients of Independent Variables                   |
| $PE$                        | : Economic Growth (percent)                               |
| $IPM$                       | : Human Development Index (points)                        |
| $UNEMP$                     | : Open Unemployment Rate (percent)                        |
| $i$                         | : Cross-section (15 regencies/cities in Lampung Province) |

$t$  : Time series (2018-2024)  
 $\varepsilon$  : Error Term

Before conducting panel data regression analysis, classical assumption tests were performed, including tests for multicollinearity and heteroscedasticity. The multicollinearity test was conducted by examining the correlation coefficients among the independent variables; a correlation coefficient exceeding 0.80 was considered indicative of serious multicollinearity. The heteroscedasticity test was conducted using the Panel Cross-Section Heteroscedasticity Likelihood Ratio Test, in which a probability value below the 5% significance level indicates the presence of heteroscedasticity in the model.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Classical Assumption Test

The results of the multicollinearity test show that the correlation coefficients between PE and IPM, PE and UNEMP, and IPM and UNEMP are -0.011367, -0.043521, and 0.532611, respectively. The highest correlation coefficient was 0.532611, which is below the threshold of 0.80. Therefore, the model does not indicate any serious multicollinearity issues among the independent variables.

The heteroscedasticity test was conducted using the Panel Cross-Section Heteroscedasticity Likelihood Ratio Test. The test results showed a p-value of 0.0000, which is lower than the 5% significance level. Therefore, the null hypothesis regarding homoscedastic residuals was rejected, indicating the presence of heteroscedasticity in the cross-section dimension of the model. To correct for the heteroscedasticity detected in the model, the Random Effects Model was re-estimated using White's cross-sectional standard errors, which produced standard errors and t-statistics that are robust to heteroscedasticity.

### Breusch-Pagan Lagrange Multiplier

The Breusch-Pagan Lagrange Multiplier (LM) test was conducted to determine whether the Common Effects Model (CEM) or the Random Effects Model (REM) is more appropriate to use. The results of the cross-sectional LM test yielded a p-value of 0.0000, which is lower than the 5% significance level. Therefore, the null hypothesis stating that there are no random effects is rejected, indicating that, based on the LM test, the Random Effects Model (REM) is preferred over the Common Effects Model (CEM). The results of the panel data model estimates are presented in the table.

**Table 1. Regression results of the CEM, FEM, and REM models**

| Variables    | Regression Coefficient |           |           |
|--------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|              | CEM                    | FEM       | REM       |
| <i>C</i>     | 34.97577               | 38.94527  | 38.68645  |
| <i>PE</i>    | -0.202108              | -0.108367 | -0.107503 |
| <i>IPM</i>   | -0.349344              | -0.398764 | -0.396016 |
| <i>UNEMP</i> | 0.448079               | 0.252713  | 0.267731  |

| Variables                                                            | Regression Coefficient |          |          |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|----------|----------|
|                                                                      | CEM                    | FEM      | REM      |
| $R^2$                                                                | 0.157679               | 0.969613 | 0.576626 |
| <i>F-statistic prob</i>                                              | 0.000581               | 0.000000 | 0.000000 |
| Chow Test                                                            |                        |          |          |
| Cross-section $F$ (14.87) = 166.046817; Prob. $F$ = 0.0000           |                        |          |          |
| Hausmant Test                                                        |                        |          |          |
| Random cross-section $\chi^2(3) = 5.280345$ ; Prob $\chi^2 = 0.1524$ |                        |          |          |

Source: Processed secondary data (2026)

The F-statistic probability in the Chow test is  $0.0000 < \alpha$  (0.05), as shown in Table 1. Therefore, since  $H_0$  is rejected, the FEM model is the best model compared to the CEM model for predicting panel data. Furthermore, based on the results of the Hausman test, the  $\chi^2$  probability of  $0.1524 > \alpha$  (0.05), indicating that  $H_0$  cannot be rejected; therefore, REM is selected based on the Hausman test for estimating the panel data model in this study, as it provides a basis for choosing REM over FEM under the model assumptions. Consequently, the model selected in this study is the Random Effects Model (REM).

The F-test is used to assess the overall effectiveness of the model, assuming that all  $\beta$  coefficients are equal to zero. Based on the data in Table 1, the probability value of the F-statistic is 0.000 with  $\alpha$  set at 0.05; thus, it can be concluded that the poverty rate in the 15 regencies/cities in Lampung Province from 2018 to 2024 is collectively influenced by Economic Growth (EG), the Human Development Index (HDI), and the Open Unemployment Rate (UNEMP). Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected, indicating that Economic Growth (EG), the Human Development Index (HDI), and the Open Unemployment Rate (UNEMP) jointly have a significant effect on poverty.

It should be noted that the  $R^2$  values differ quite significantly among the three estimation models, with FEM yielding a much higher  $R^2$  (0.9696) compared to CEM (0.1577) and REM (0.5766). This pattern is to be expected and does not indicate a model specification error. The high  $R^2$  value for FEM is due to the presence of individual (cross-sectional) fixed effects that account for most of the unobserved heterogeneity across districts/cities, thereby artificially increasing the model's explanatory power. In contrast, REM estimates coefficients using Generalized Least Squares (GLS) transformation, which partially accounts for unobserved individual effects without fully absorbing them into a separate intercept, resulting in a more moderate but economically more interpretable  $R^2$ . Since the results of the Hausman test indicate that REM is more appropriate than FEM, the REM  $R^2$  (0.5766) is used as the benchmark for model fit in this study.

The coefficient of determination ( $R^2 = 0.5766$ ) indicates that Economic Growth, HDI, and UNEMP explain approximately 57.66% of the variation in poverty across the 15 regencies and cities of Lampung Province, while the remaining 42.34% is explained by factors outside the model.

The impact of each independent variable on the dependent variable was then evaluated separately using a t-test. According to the null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ),

the  $i$ -th independent variable has no effect on poverty. On the other hand, the alternative hypothesis ( $H_A$ ) states that the  $i$ -th independent variable does have an effect on poverty. If the likelihood associated with the  $t$ -statistic is less than  $\alpha$ , then  $H_0$  is rejected.

**Table 2. REM Regression results**

|                                                                                                                                                                                  |  |  |  |  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| $POV_{it} = 38.686445 - 0.107503 PE_{it}^{**} - 0.396016 IPM_{it}^{*} + 0.267731 UNEMP_{it}^{***}$ $R^2 = 0.5767; F\text{-stat} = 45.8532; \text{Prob. } F\text{-stat} = 0.0000$ |  |  |  |  |
| Note: *signifikan coefficient at a 0.01; **significant coefficient at a 0.05;<br>***significant coefficient at a 0.1                                                             |  |  |  |  |
| Source: Processed secondary data (2026)                                                                                                                                          |  |  |  |  |

Table 2 presents the estimated Random Effects Model (REM), which was selected as the most appropriate model based on the Chow and Hausman tests. The estimated regression equation indicates that Economic Growth (EG) and the Human Development Index (HDI) have negative coefficients, suggesting that increases in these variables are associated with lower poverty rates. In contrast, the Open Unemployment Rate (UNEMP) has a positive coefficient, indicating that higher unemployment is associated with higher poverty. The statistical significance of each coefficient is discussed in detail based on the  $t$ -test results presented in Table 3.

**Table 3. Results of the  $t$ -test**

| Variable | Coefficient | Std.Error | Prob.t | Decision                          |
|----------|-------------|-----------|--------|-----------------------------------|
| PE       | -0.107503   | 0.037112  | 0.0275 | $\beta_1$ Significant at the 0.05 |
| IPM      | -0.396016   | 0.039609  | 0.0001 | $\beta_2$ Significant at the 0.01 |
| UNEMP    | 0.267731    | 0.115255  | 0.0592 | $\beta_3$ Significant at the 0.10 |

Source: Processed secondary data (2026)

Based on Table 3, all explanatory variables are statistically significant in explaining poverty in Lampung Province during the 2018–2024 period. Economic Growth and the Human Development Index have negative and significant effects on poverty, whereas the Open Unemployment Rate has a positive and significant effect. Among the explanatory variables, the Human Development Index has the largest coefficient in absolute value, indicating that improvements in human development contribute more strongly to poverty reduction than the other variables included in the model. These findings are discussed in greater detail in the following sections.

Overall, the estimation results indicate that all explanatory variables are statistically significant in explaining poverty across the 15 regencies and cities of Lampung Province during the 2018–2024 period. Economic Growth and the Human Development Index are negatively associated with poverty, whereas the Open Unemployment Rate is positively associated with poverty. These findings are consistent with the theoretical framework underlying this study, suggesting that sustainable poverty reduction depends not only on economic growth but also on

improvements in human development and labor market performance. Therefore, the effect of each explanatory variable is discussed separately in the following sections.

### **The Relationship between Economic Growth and Poverty**

According to the trickle-down growth hypothesis, economic growth is expected to create employment opportunities and increase household income, thereby contributing to poverty reduction. However, the effectiveness of economic growth in reducing poverty depends on its inclusiveness, the economic structure, and the distribution of development benefits across regions (Dollar, David; Kraay, 2002; Susanto, Rudy; Pangesti, 2020). Consistent with this framework, the results of this study show that economic growth has a negative and significant effect on poverty levels in the 15 regencies and cities of Lampung Province during the 2018–2024 period, as reported in Table 3.

This finding suggests that economic growth in Lampung Province during the study period was relatively inclusive, enabling the benefits of economic expansion to be translated into household income gains and, consequently, a reduction in the poverty rate, holding other variables constant. The findings are consistent with recent panel-data studies in Indonesia reporting that economic growth contributes to poverty reduction when growth is inclusive and accompanied by equitable income distribution. However, several studies also indicate that economic growth alone is insufficient unless supported by improvements in human development and employment creation. These findings imply that regional development policies should prioritize both economic expansion and equitable distribution of development benefits (Sumarsono et al., 2022).

These findings suggest that the poverty-reducing effect of economic growth depends on whether economic expansion is sufficiently inclusive to generate employment opportunities and increase household income across regions. Therefore, policies promoting productive investment, job creation, and equitable regional development are essential to maximize the contribution of economic growth to poverty reduction in Lampung Province (Suhadi, F.R., & Setyowati, 2022).

### **The Relationship between HDI and Poverty**

The Human Development Index (HDI) reflects the quality of human capital in a region, as measured by three main dimensions: education, health, and a decent standard of living. Investment in education and health enhances individual productivity, thereby reducing poverty in the long term. Regions that neglect investment in human capital tend to face more persistent poverty due to the low productive capacity of their populations (Becker, 1964; Gustav Ranis, Frances Stewart, 2000).

Consistent with this framework, the results of this study show that the HDI has a negative and significant effect on poverty levels in 15 regencies/cities in Lampung Province during the 2018–2024 period, as reported in Table 3. This

finding suggests that improvements in human development are associated with lower poverty rates, holding other variables constant, consistent with previous empirical studies showing that the Human Development Index has a negative and significant effect on poverty across Indonesian provinces (Rahayu et al., 2021; Samiani et al., 2024).

Among the explanatory variables, HDI exhibits the largest coefficient in absolute value, indicating that improvements in human development have the strongest contribution to poverty reduction in Lampung Province. The dominant role of the Human Development Index in this study reinforces previous findings that investments in education and health improve labor productivity, increase income-generating capacity, and reduce poverty in the long run. Human capital development therefore remains one of the most effective instruments for sustainable poverty alleviation (Pratamasyari et al., 2025). The findings imply that improving education, health, and living standards simultaneously can help break the vicious cycle of poverty. This conclusion is supported by evidence showing that improvements in the HDI, together with increases in regional income, significantly contribute to poverty reduction at the district/city level (Williyan & Hasmarini, 2024). Therefore, strengthening investment in education, healthcare, and human capital development should remain a strategic priority for poverty alleviation policies in Lampung Province.

### **The Relationship between UNEMP and Poverty**

Consistent with this framework, the results of this study show that the Open Unemployment Rate (UNEMP) has a positive effect on poverty in the 15 regencies and cities of Lampung Province during the 2018–2024 period, which is statistically significant at the 10% level after correcting for heteroscedasticity, as reported in Table 3. This finding is consistent with previous empirical studies showing that the Open Unemployment Rate has a positive and significant effect on poverty in Lampung Province and several provinces in Indonesia (Hakim et al., 2025; Pertiwi & Purnomo, 2022). A similar pattern is also found in North Sumatra Province, where the open unemployment rate is positively related to poverty, along with economic growth, the Human Development Index, and the labor force participation rate. These findings suggest that the link between unemployment and poverty can also be found in other nearby areas on the island of Sumatra (Susanti, 2016).

The positive coefficient indicates that higher unemployment directly reduces household earning capacity, thereby increasing the likelihood of households falling below the poverty line. High unemployment reflects weak labor absorption in productive sectors, preventing many individuals from earning sufficient income to meet their basic needs. In addition, spatial disparities in regional development contribute to unequal poverty conditions across Lampung Province, indicating that unemployment and poverty are closely associated with uneven regional development (Moniyana & Pratama, 2021). Therefore, poverty alleviation policies should prioritize job creation, improved labor market access, and more balanced regional development to reduce both unemployment and poverty simultaneously.

## **CONCLUSION**

This study examines the effects of Economic Growth (EG), the Human Development Index (HDI), and the Open Unemployment Rate (UNEMP) on poverty in 15 regencies and cities in Lampung Province during the 2018–2024 period using a Random Effects Model (REM) panel data regression. The findings indicate that these three variables collectively have a significant impact on poverty. Individually, economic growth and the HDI have a significant negative impact, while the Open Unemployment Rate has a significant positive impact on poverty. These findings directly address the study's objectives, confirming that economic growth and the Human Development Index have a negative impact on poverty, whereas the Open Unemployment Rate has a positive impact on poverty. Among the explanatory variables, the Human Development Index emerged as the most influential factor, highlighting that improvements in education, health, and living standards are essential long-term strategies for reducing poverty in Lampung Province.

Based on these findings, the local government should promote inclusive economic growth, strengthen investment in education and health, and expand employment opportunities through labor-intensive industries and vocational training. In addition, policies tailored to the region's conditions are expected to improve effectiveness and sustainability of poverty alleviation efforts in Lampung Province.

This study has several limitations. First, it includes only three explanatory variables, so other potentially relevant factors such as government social spending and income inequality were not included in the model. Second, the analysis is limited to district/city-level data in Lampung Province, which may limit the generalizability of these findings to other regions with different socioeconomic characteristics. Future research is recommended to include additional explanatory variables and a broader geographic scope in order to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the determinants of poverty.

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