

## Determinants of Minimum Wage, Household Consumption Expenditure, and Open Unemployment Rate on Economic Growth in Bekasi City

Muhammad Falah Musyaffa<sup>1\*</sup>, Sishadiyati<sup>2</sup>

Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jawa Timur, Indonesia

**Corresponding Author:** Muhammad Falah Musyaffa

[21011010149@student.upnjatim.ac.id](mailto:21011010149@student.upnjatim.ac.id)

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### ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the impact of minimum wage, household consumption expenditure, and the open unemployment rate on economic growth in Bekasi City from 2010 to 2023 using multiple linear regression and time series data from BPS. The results show that all variables jointly affect economic growth significantly. However, partially, only household consumption and minimum wage have a significant positive impact, while the unemployment rate has an insignificant negative effect. The model demonstrates a strong fit, with an R-squared value of 99.70%. These findings highlight the importance of promoting household consumption and implementing balanced wage policies. The study recommends focusing on job creation and enhancing purchasing power to support long-term and sustainable regional economic development.

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## INTRODUCTION

Economic growth serves as a fundamental indicator of a region's development and resilience, reflecting the overall performance and productivity of its economy (Roosmanita & Marbun, 2022). In urban centers like Bekasi City a key part of the Jakarta Metropolitan Area and a hub for industry, trade, and services understanding the driving forces behind economic growth is essential for designing effective policies. One of the crucial elements in this context is the interaction between labor market dynamics, household consumption, and employment conditions (Aleffin & Imaningsih, 2024).

The progress of economic development can be measured through several key indicators, such as economic growth rate, job creation, and price stability. Economic growth reflects an increase in a country's production capacity and is a measure of economic development over time. Meanwhile, job creation shows the extent to which growth is able to absorb labor and reduce unemployment. Price stability also plays an important role in maintaining people's purchasing power and creating a conducive investment climate (Assidikiyah et al., 2021). Sustainable economic growth is not only reflected in the increase in output in various sectors such as industry, trade, agriculture, and services, but also in the increase in people's income, employment opportunities, and consumption capabilities, which overall reflect an increase in aggregate output in the form of goods and services (Haniko et al., 2022). The measuring tool in looking at economic growth in the region is usually by looking at and using data from GRDP.



Figure 1. GDRP Bekasi City  
Source: Badan Pusat Statistik Kota Bekasi

As seen in the figure above, in recent years Bekasi City has undergone a significant economic transformation. According to (BPS Indonesia, 2024), the city's Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) at constant prices reached IDR 772.14 billion in 2023, marking a strong post-pandemic recovery after contracting by -2.58% in 2020. This recovery is supported by key sectors such as

manufacturing, trade, and construction, while household consumption continues to be the dominant contributor to the GRDP Household consumption can have an influence on the dynamics of economic fluctuations within the specified time period. Sustainably, the trend of consumption, investment, and savings made by the community will affect economic growth (Supriaman, 2024).

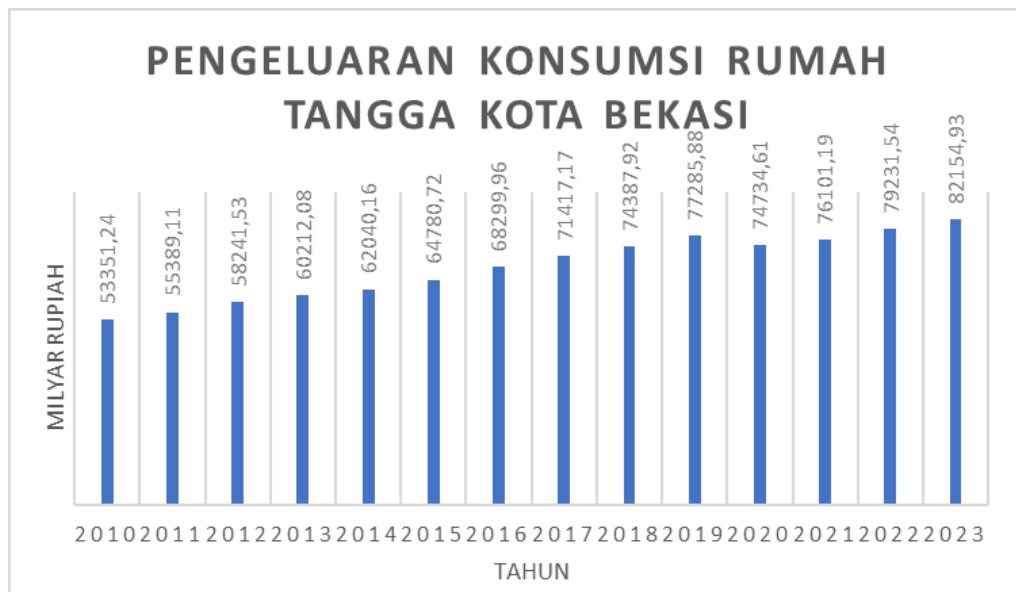


Figure 2. Household Consumption Expenditure Bekasi City  
*Source: Badan Pusat Statistik Kota Bekasi*

Based on the figure above, household consumption in Bekasi City experienced a relatively stable upward trend, with a peak around 2019 reaching 77285.88 billion rupiah. However, in 2020 there was a decrease in household consumption of 74734.61 billion rupiah due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, where many workers were laid off so that income decreased and people held back spending only on basic needs. After that, consumption began to recover and grew again to 76101.19 billion rupiah in 2021, reflecting economic recovery along with the return of work activities and people's income. Although in 2023 consumption saw a slight increase, growth remained positive. This condition reflects the important role of household consumption in driving economic growth in Bekasi City, which is influenced by factors such as income levels, purchasing power, and minimum wage policies.

Minimum wage is a provision set by the government as the lowest limit of wages that must be paid by employers to workers, aiming to protect the workforce and ensure they earn a decent income to meet basic needs such as food, education, and health. This policy not only ensures social justice and increases work motivation, but also symbolizes a joint commitment between the government, employers, and workers in creating a healthy and sustainable work environment (Marliana, 2022). As an economic policy instrument, the minimum wage plays a role in improving welfare, reducing poverty, and encouraging people's purchasing power (Lavenia et al., 2023). However, this policy also affects the company's operational cost structure, especially in labor-intensive sectors, thus requiring adjustments to business strategies to maintain competitiveness. In

Bekasi City, minimum wage has become a strategic issue that involves various parties and has relevance to regional economic growth, especially its contribution to GRDP.

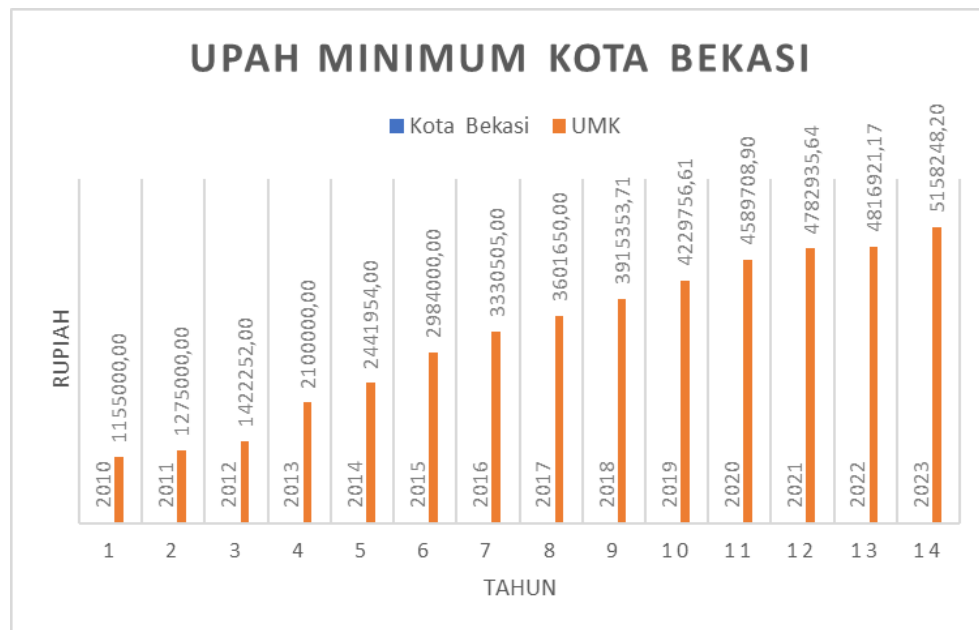


Figure 3. Minimum Wage Bekasi City  
 Source : Badan Pusat Statistik Kota Bekasi

Based on the figure above, the minimum wage growth in Bekasi City shows an increasing trend every year, with the highest spike occurring in the 2010-2014 period due to aggressive policies influenced by labor union pressure and adjustments to inflation. Furthermore, until 2018, wage increases were more stable and measured. In 2019-2021, growth slowed down due to global economic challenges triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic. However, increases resumed in 2023, reflecting the post-pandemic economic recovery and adjustment to inflation. Overall, these dynamics reflect the Bekasi City Government's policy response to evolving economic and social conditions.

Bekasi City as a buffer zone of Jakarta has a strategic role in the regional and national economy due to its proximity to the capital city and is supported by adequate infrastructure such as toll roads, industrial estates, and transportation. This position makes Bekasi a growth center for manufacturing, logistics, and service industries that attract migrants from various regions. The high minimum wage compared to the surrounding areas also encourages urbanization, creating economic opportunities as well as new challenges, such as an increase in the workforce that is not always matched by the availability of jobs. As a result, problems such as rising unemployment, intense job competition, dominance of the informal sector, and pressure on public facilities arise. Therefore, this phenomenon requires a strategic policy response from local governments to maintain a balance between economic growth and community welfare.

In this context, Robert Lucas' endogenous economic growth theory emphasizes the importance of investment in human capital and knowledge accumulation as the foundation of long-term economic growth. Qualified human

resources are the driving force of productivity, innovation, and competitiveness, especially in the era of globalization and digitalization. Education, training and health are key to improving the capacity of the workforce to be able to face the dynamics of the global market. Developed countries have proven that investment in human capital accelerates economic growth, while developing countries like Indonesia still face challenges in terms of skills, education, and access to basic services. In Bekasi City itself, unemployment is still a major issue as stated in the PERWAL P-RKPD 2024, emphasizing that improving the quality and absorption of labor is a priority to drive economic growth and reduce social inequality.



Figure 4. Open Unemployment Rate Bekasi City  
Source : Badan Pusat Statistik Kota Bekasi

Based on the figure above, the unemployment rate in Bekasi City was stable in the 2012-2018 period, experiencing a sharp spike due to COVID-19 in the period 2020 to 2021. The increase in the unemployment rate in Bekasi City during the COVID-19 pandemic was triggered by a combination of decreased economic activity, limited labor mobility, decreased household consumption, and heavy reliance on the directly affected industrial and service sectors. In addition, the misalignment of labor force numbers and available job opportunities exacerbated this condition. Subsequently, the number of unemployed people has increased until 2023.

This indicates that the Bekasi City government continues to reduce the unemployment rate through various policies that support job creation and human resource development. Although the open unemployment rate decreased in 2023, the high flow of labor migration from various regions is still a major challenge. Bekasi City, as a strategic area close to Jakarta and an industrial center, is a magnet for job seekers. However, the surge in the number of workers is not always matched by the availability of adequate or competent jobs, triggering inequality in the labor market.

The unemployment problem is further exacerbated by the low quality of human resources, the lack of training that suits industry needs, and the lack of digital skills needed in the industrial era 4.0. Many local workers have not been able to compete with immigrants and more skilled workers. Therefore, a comprehensive and sustainable solution is needed, such as increasing access to education and training based on industrial skills, developing productive economic sectors, and strengthening local entrepreneurs as the motor of job creation.

The interaction between minimum wage, household consumption, and unemployment creates economic dynamics that affect the GRDP output of Bekasi City. An increased minimum wage can boost purchasing power and consumption, but if it is not accompanied by labor productivity and business readiness, it can actually increase unemployment. This policy imbalance has the potential to create economic inequality and reduce household consumption growth. Therefore, research on the influence of these three variables on economic growth in Bekasi City is very relevant, not only to provide empirical understanding but also as important input for the formulation of inclusive and sustainable economic policies in urban Indonesia.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### ***Endogenous Growth Theory***

Robert Lucas' endogenous growth theory emphasizes that economic growth is determined by internal factors such as human capital, innovation, and knowledge accumulation. Lucas argues that investment in education and research can increase productivity and promote sustainable growth, with an educated workforce as the main driver of innovation and economic expansion. He also highlights the importance of economies of scale and market efficiency in driving further investment (Putri et al., 2024). In addition, this theory emphasizes the role of social interactions and networks in accelerating knowledge and technology transfer. Collaboration between individuals and firms is considered important in promoting growth, and the government needs to take an active role in providing education, research, and supporting infrastructure. Overall, this theory provides a comprehensive framework for understanding long-term growth that focuses on education, innovation, and social dynamics

### ***Keynesian Theory***

The Keynesian theory proposed by John Maynard Keynes emphasizes that aggregate demand is the main factor determining output and employment in the economy. When aggregate demand is low, the economy is vulnerable to recession, so government intervention through fiscal and monetary policy is important to maintain stability (Dzikrulloh & Rosul, 2024). According to (Aruan et al., 2023), One of the key concepts in this theory is the multiplier effect, where government spending can have a multiplier effect on economic growth. Keynes also highlighted the need to maintain a balance between savings and investment, as the tendency to over-save during a crisis can weaken aggregate demand. Therefore, this theory provides the basis for the government's active role in stimulating consumption and investment to address economic imbalances.

### ***Minimum Wage***

Wages are a form of compensation given to workers in return for their services in producing goods and services, which includes not only basic wages but also allowances, bonuses, and other forms of reward (Anggraini & Warsitasari, 2023). According to Zaeni in (Adinda & Asmara, 2024), wages consist of four types: nominal wages, real wages, fair wages, and minimum wages, with the minimum wage set by the government as the lowest income limit that must be provided to workers to ensure a decent living. The determination of the minimum wage is regulated through regulations such as the Decree of the Minister of Manpower Number 18 of 2022 and considers economic aspects and decent living needs, where the district/city minimum wage (UMK) is determined by the regional head and must be higher than the provincial minimum wage (Cahyani & Sishadiyati, 2022). Theoretically, according to efficiency wage theory, an increase in the minimum wage can boost worker productivity through improved welfare, while dualist labor market theory highlights its impact on the structure and segmentation of the labor market. On the other hand, providing decent wages not only improves motivation and performance, but also strengthens loyalty, reduces turnover rates, and creates sustainable operational stability for the company (Hutasoit, 2022).

H1 : Minimum wage has a positive effect on economic growth

### ***Household Consumption Expenditure***

Consumption is spending to acquire goods and services to fulfill needs, both basic such as food and shelter and additional such as education and recreation (Haniko et al., 2022). According to Keynes, consumption increases as income rises, in line with Engel's Law which states that an increase in income encourages greater allocation to consumption, including to improve quality of life (Roosmanita & Marbun, 2022). Household consumption is the main component of aggregate expenditure and plays an important role in economic growth, as measured by GRDP (Islamiah et al., 2021). Increased consumption drives demand for goods and services, grows production, creates jobs, and increases local income and taxes. These impacts create a multiplier effect that strengthens the local economy in a sustainable manner (Supriaman, 2024).

H2 : Household consumption expenditure has a positive effect on economic growth

### ***Open Unemployment Rate***

The open unemployment rate (TPT) is a condition in which individuals of productive age are actively seeking work but have not yet obtained a job, as explained by Sukirno in (Lavenia et al., 2023). Open unemployment can be caused by skill mismatches, barriers to accessing job information, or unstable economic conditions. Classical theory states that labor market rigidities, such as setting wages above market prices or regulations that limit firm flexibility, can also cause unemployment (Aleffin & Imaningsih, 2024). The impact of unemployment is not only felt by individuals, but also affects people's consumption, increases poverty, and creates social instability. In the long term, unemployment can lead to a loss of skills and work motivation. Based on

Prasetyo and Rakhmadian's categorization in (Juventia & Rahmawati, 2022), unemployment is divided into three types: hidden, underemployed, and open, with this research focusing on the open unemployment rate as the main indicator of employment problems.

H3 : Open unemployment rate has no effect on economic growth

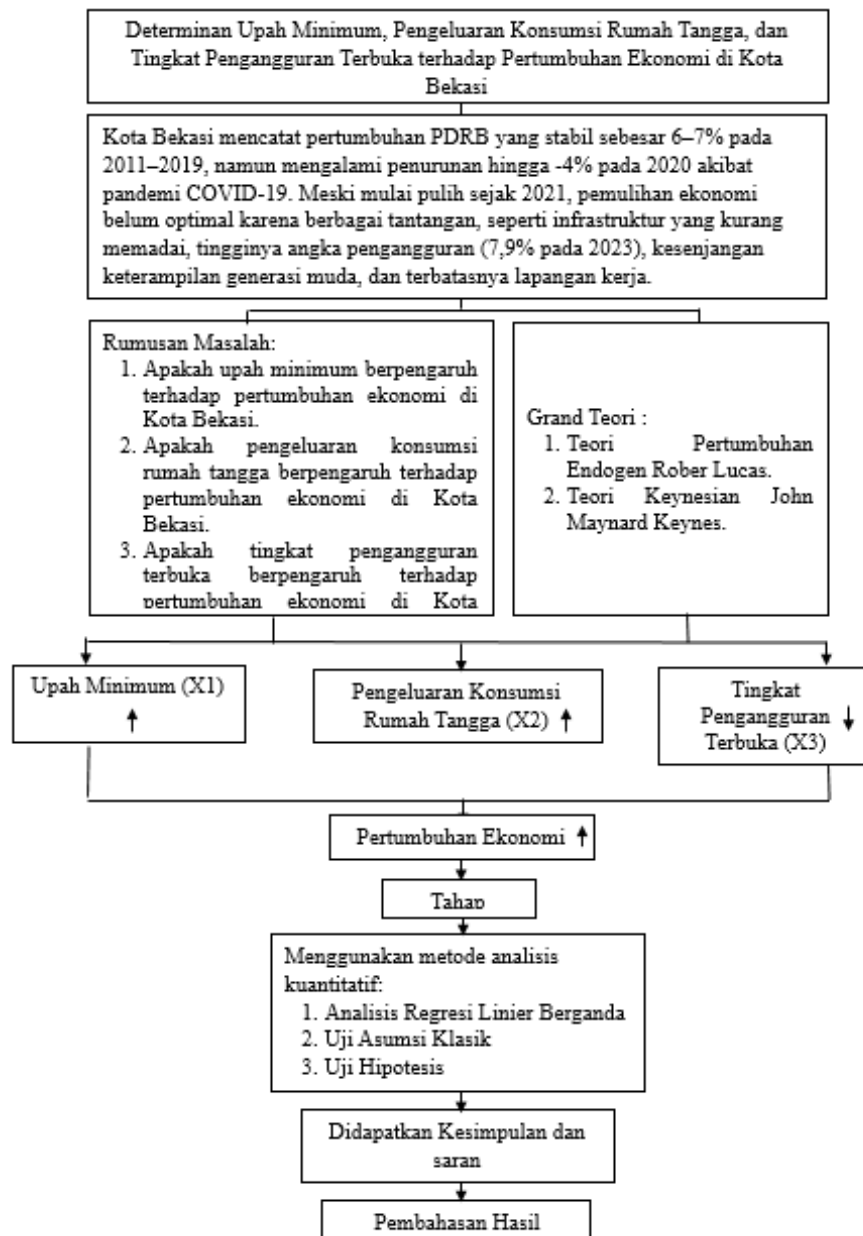


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

## METHODOLOGY

This study applies a quantitative approach using multiple linear regression models to analyze the effect of minimum wage, household consumption expenditure, and open unemployment rate on economic growth in Bekasi City during the period 2011-2023. The data used is secondary and obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), including GRDP at constant prices, city minimum wage (UMK), household consumption expenditure (PKRT), and open

unemployment rate (TPT). The selection of these variables is based on theoretical relevance and empirical evidence showing their role in influencing regional economic performance.

In this study, economic growth as the dependent variable is proxied through constant GRDP, while the independent variables include the annual minimum wage set by the government, total household consumption as a share of aggregate expenditure, and the percentage of the labor force that is unemployed but actively seeking employment. The relationship between variables is analyzed using the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) method in multiple linear regression, with data processing done through EViews 12 software.

## RESEARCH RESULT

The data that has been collected in this study is then processed using EViews 12 software. This study uses a quantitative approach, which is a method that focuses on collecting and analyzing numerical data to answer research questions related to the relationship between variables. The normality test was conducted using the Jarque-Bera method, which resulted in a probability value of 0.802756-greater than 0.05-so it can be concluded that the data used is normally distributed and fulfills the assumption of normality.

Furthermore, the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) computation was performed to evaluate for possible multicollinearity among the independent variables, which included the open unemployment rate, household consumption expenditure, and minimum wage. Given that the unemployment rate has a VIF of 2.684466 and two of the three variables – the minimum wage and consumption expenditure – have VIF values over 10, at 70.47152 and 79.80033, respectively, preliminary findings suggest the presence of multicollinearity symptoms. All of the VIF values, namely 2.592779 for the minimum wage, 3.188118 for household consumption spending, and 5.213988 for the open unemployment rate, dropped below 10 after the data was transformed using the first difference approach. The multicollinearity issue has been fixed as a result of the modification, and the model satisfies the eligibility conditions.

The results of the heteroscedasticity test using White's method produce a probability value of 0.2185 which is greater than 0.05. Thus, it can be concluded that this model does not contain symptoms of heteroscedasticity and fulfills the assumption of homoscedasticity. Meanwhile, The autocorrelation test using the Breusch-Godfrey method initially shows a problem (p-value <0.05) with an Obs\*R-squared value at Prob. Chi-Square of 0.0050 or <0.05. However, after data transformation (first difference), the probability value increases to 0.5079 (> 0.05), which means there is no autocorrelation and the residual independence assumption is met.

Overall, the results of classical assumption testing show that the regression model has met the necessary econometric criteria. This strengthens the validity of the estimation results and supports the analysis of the effect of minimum wage and household consumption on economic growth in Bekasi City during the period 2011-2023.

The results of the test on the multiple linear regression of the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) method obtained the equation  $Y = -4891.567 + 0.002331 X_1 + 0.863467 X_2 + -231.8427 X_3 + e$ . The hypothesis test is divided into the F test, the t test, and the determination coefficient test ( $R^2$ ).

Table 1. Test F

F-statistic	1489.540
Prob(F-Statistic)	0.000000

Source: Output EViews 12

Based on the results of the F-test (simultaneous test) in the table above, the Prob(F-statistic) value is 0.000000. This indicates that the variables minimum wage ( $X_1$ ), household consumption ( $X_2$ ), and the open unemployment rate ( $X_3$ ) have a significant simultaneous effect on economic growth ( $Y$ ).

Table 2. Test t

Model	t-statistic	Sig.
C	-0.500167	0.6278
Minimum Wage	2.263468	0.0471
Household Consumption	5.296307	0.0003
Unemployment	-0.923731	0.3774

Source: Output EViews 12

Based on the t-test results (partial significance test) in table 2, the t-test results show that the minimum wage ( $p=0.0471$ ) and household consumption expenditure ( $p=0.0003$ ) have a significant positive effect on economic growth in Bekasi City, because the p-value is below the 0.05 threshold. This indicates that the minimum wage and household consumption make a meaningful contribution to regional output. In contrast, the open unemployment rate ( $p = 0.3774$ ) shows a statistically insignificant effect, which means that the open unemployment rate has no independent effect on GRDP during the observation period.

Table 3. Determination Coefficient ( $R^2$ ) test

R-squared	0.997767
Adjusted R-squared	0.997097

Source: Output EViews 12

Based on the results of the coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ) shown in Table 3, the regression model produces an  $R^2$  value of 0.997097. This figure indicates that approximately 99.70% of the variation in economic growth (GRDP) in Bekasi City over the 2010-2023 period can be explained by the independent variables, namely minimum wage, household consumption expenditure, and open unemployment rate. The adjusted  $R^2$  value of 0.937103 corroborates that the model remains robust even after adjusting for the number of predictor variables.

This high  $R^2$  value indicates that the three variables together have a very strong explanatory power on regional economic performance in this study.

## **DISCUSSION**

### ***The Effect of Minimum Wage on Economic Growth in Bekasi City***

The Minimum Wage variable partially has a significant effect on Economic Growth in Bekasi City during the 2010-2023 period, with a coefficient value of 0.002331 and a probability value of 0.0471 or less than the 0.05 significance limit. This explains that the minimum wage has a positive and significant relationship between the minimum wage and economic growth, but an increase in the minimum wage has not been able to have a significant impact on economic growth in Bekasi City.

The results of this study are in line with the hypothesis stating that the minimum wage affects economic growth in Bekasi City and also in line with the Keynesian theory, an increase in wages should encourage public consumption through increased purchasing power, which then increases aggregate demand and encourages economic growth. However, the constant value of -4891.567 reflects a decrease in GRDP growth, one of which is caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Although nominal wages have increased, many business sectors have experienced a decrease in capacity or layoffs, so that people's real income has actually decreased. Wage increases that were not accompanied by productivity increases suppressed business expansion and had a limited impact on the formal sector, while the dominant informal sector did not experience a significant increase in consumption. With aggregate demand weak and the real sector not yet fully recovered, wage increases are not enough to drive growth.

The results of this study are in line with the results of research conducted by (Anggraini & Warsitasari, 2023) which explains that an increasing minimum wage will have an impact on increasing GRDP growth. this can be caused because higher wages increase labor motivation and productivity, while encouraging people to enter the formal labor market. Thus, the minimum wage policy functions as a social protection tool as well as a stimulant for GRDP growth.

### ***The Effect of Household Consumption Expenditure on Economic Growth in Bekasi City***

The Household Consumption Expenditure variable partially has a significant effect on Economic Growth in Bekasi City for the 2010-2023 period with a t-Statistic value of 5.296307 with a Prob. value of 0.0003 or <0.05. This shows that there is a positive relationship between the household consumption expenditure variable and economic growth where any increase in the household consumption expenditure variable will affect economic growth in Bekasi City.

This is in line with the second hypothesis targeted in this study, namely Household Consumption Expenditure affects Economic Growth in Bekasi City. The effect of household consumption expenditure in Bekasi City is in accordance with Keynesian theory which emphasizes aggregate demand on economic growth. However, the constant value of -4891.567 reflects a decrease in GRDP growth. One of them is caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, where many

productive sectors such as industry and services have slowed down and even contracted, so that the contribution of consumption is not strong enough to withstand the rate of decline in GRDP. In addition, increased consumption may be unproductive, for example for basic needs or short-term spending, so that it does not significantly encourage real sector expansion. This is also in line with the statement given by BPS Bekasi City in the publication in figures 2024 where the main sectors that drive GRDP growth in Bekasi City have decreased, namely the manufacturing industry sector and the wholesale and retail trade industry.

The results of this study are also in line with the results of research conducted by (Haniko et al., 2022) which explains that an increase in household consumption expenditure will trigger producers to increase the amount of production, provide employment, and increase community wages so as to create a positive cycle that encourages sustainable economic growth.

### *The Effect of Open Unemployment Rate on Economic Growth in Bekasi City*

During the 2010–2023 era, Bekasi City's economic growth is not significantly impacted by the Open Unemployment Rate variable, as indicated by its t-Statistic value of -0.923731 and probability value of 0.3774, both of which are greater than 0.05. Although not powerful enough to have a major impact on economic growth, this suggests a detrimental influence. Though its effect on economic growth has not been quantitatively demonstrated in the context of this region, a decline in the open unemployment rate may in fact motivate people to work and boost consumption.

This does not support the research hypothesis that economic growth in Bekasi City is influenced by the open unemployment rate. This finding is also not in line with the endogenous growth theory that emphasizes the role of human capital, innovation, and productivity as the main internal factors in driving GRDP growth. The constant value of -4891.567 reflects a decrease in GRDP growth, which can be caused by labor that is absorbed in unskilled jobs (underemployment) and the dominance of capital-intensive sectors such as large industries that do not absorb much labor. In addition, external factors such as declining investment, the economic crisis due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and the low productivity of the industrial sector have also influenced the slowdown in GRDP. Although TPT has no significant effect, optimizing the quality of the workforce is still important so that the contribution of human capital to growth can be achieved, in accordance with the endogenous growth theory approach by Robert Lucas.

This finding is consistent with (Purwanti & Rahmawati, 2021) research, which concluded that the open unemployment rate has no significant impact on economic growth. High economic growth is more due to the mismatch of labor skills with labor market needs. In this condition, although the regional economy has increased, its growth is more influenced by other factors, such as household consumption expenditure.

## **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Using multiple linear regression models, this study examines the impact of the minimum wage, household consumption expenditure, and open

unemployment rate on Bekasi City's economic growth from 2011 to 2023. The empirical findings indicate that while the open unemployment rate has a negative but statistically insignificant impact on economic growth, the minimum wage and household consumption spending have a considerable beneficial impact.

The analysis shows that household consumption plays the biggest role in driving regional economic output, in line with the Keynesian view which emphasizes that aggregate demand - especially domestic consumption - is the main determinant of economic growth. In addition, the positive effect of minimum wage suggests that a well-calibrated labor policy can increase people's purchasing power and stimulate economic activity. However, the insignificant effect of the unemployment rate may reflect structural problems in the local labor market, including informal sector employment or productivity limitations.

The findings emphasize the importance of policy strategies that encourage household consumption and ensure a fair wage structure, as well as the need for more targeted interventions to lower the unemployment rate and improve labor market efficiency. Future research is recommended to include a wider range of employment variables and sectoral dynamics to better understand the relationship between employment and economic growth in urban areas.

#### **ADVANCED RESEARCH**

Although this study provides important insights into the relationship between minimum wage, household consumption, and unemployment on regional economic growth in Bekasi City, there is a great opportunity for further research development. Future studies are suggested to extend the model by including other macroeconomic and institutional variables such as labor productivity, education level, industrial structure, investment flows, and government spending, which may interact with wage and consumption dynamics in influencing regional economic growth.

In addition, sectoral or spatial disaggregation of economic growth can yield more detailed findings. For example, analyzing how minimum wage policies affect specific sectors (such as manufacturing, trade, or service industries) can provide more targeted policy recommendations. The use of panel data analysis across cities or provinces in Indonesia can also provide comparative insights and strengthen the generalizability of the results.

Future research could also consider using non-linear models, vector autoregression (VAR), or structural equation modeling (SEM) to capture more complex causal relationships and feedback effects between variables. In addition, the incorporation of qualitative methods such as policy interviews or case studies can complement quantitative approaches by uncovering underlying institutional mechanisms and influences. Finally, given the global context of labor market transformation and digitalization, future studies could explore how the interaction between minimum wage and employment relates to technology adoption, informal employment, and post-pandemic economic resilience, particularly in developing urban areas such as Bekasi City.

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