

The influence of the Human Development Index (HDI), GDP Per Capita and Open Unemployment Rate to Poverty in Regencies/Cities of Aceh Province in 2017 - 2022

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the effect of Human Development Index (HDI), Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) per capita, and Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) on poverty in Regencies/Cities in Aceh Province in the period 2017-2022. The data used are panel data from 23 regencies/cities in Aceh obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). The analysis method used is panel data regression with the Fixed Effect Model (FEM). The results of the study show that HDI has a negative and significant effect on poverty, while GRDP per capita has a significant positive effect. TPT also does not show a significant effect on poverty. Overall, these variables explain 98% of the variation in poverty in Aceh, HDI is the main factor influencing poverty reduction with a coefficient value of -0.99182. This study suggests that local governments focus on improving the quality of human resources to reduce poverty in Aceh.

INTRODUCTION

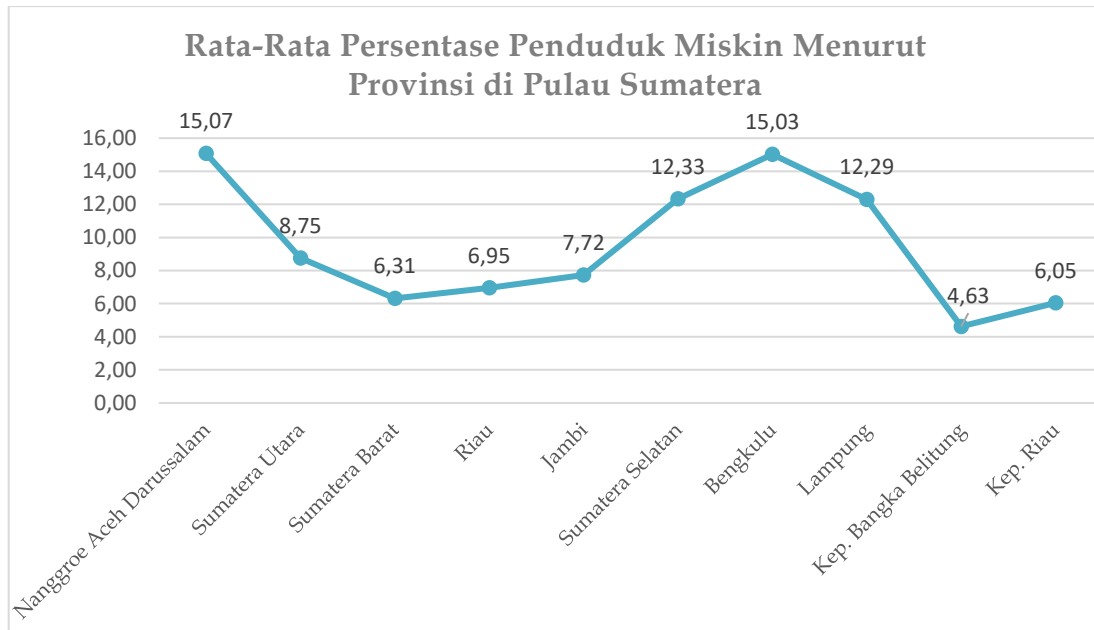
Living a decent life is a universally recognized human right. As a nation governed by law, Indonesia explicitly acknowledges this, emphasizing that one of the state's primary responsibilities is to promote public welfare, educate its people, and achieve social justice for all Indonesians. This signifies that freedom from poverty and the right to a decent life belong to every individual, and it is the government's duty to ensure their fulfillment.

Poverty remains a major challenge in development, and the poverty rate serves as a key indicator of development progress.(Setiandanu et al., 2023). Poverty is a big problem for developing countries, including Indonesia. The term "poverty" refers to a situation where an individual or a group is unable to attain the minimum level of economic well-being necessary to meet a certain standard of living. (Azizah et al., 2018).

Poverty has long been a major issue that continues to be discussed in various discussions. This problem has existed for a long time and has not been fully solved until now. In fact, the growth of poverty tends to get worse over time. And this is one of the reasons to continue researching about poverty (Ramadan Fund, Fazalqo'ni, 2022). Poverty is a complex, multidimensional issue. Therefore, efforts to alleviate poverty must be comprehensive, addressing various aspects of people's lives and implemented in a coordinated and integrated manner (Nurhaeni, 2022). There are many factors that affect poverty such as people's income, unemployment, education, health, geographical location, gender. Poverty limits an individual's ability to develop optimally (Lekat Permata, 2023). Poverty has numerous negative impacts; besides leading to social issues, it can also hinder a country's economic development. (Safuridar & Putri, 2019).

Poverty alleviation efforts are carried out so that all people can feel a decent life. Poverty is not only felt by the district community, but also by the urban community (Nur Azizah & Nur Asiyah, 2022). According to Indonesia's Central Statistics Agency (BPS), as of September 2019, the number of people living in poverty in Indonesia reached 24.79 million, or approximately 9.22% of the population, spread across various provinces. The three provinces with the highest poverty rates are in Sumatra: South Sumatra, Bengkulu, and Aceh. In fact, the poverty rates in Aceh and Bengkulu exceed 15%.

As is known, Aceh has abundant natural resources, especially oil and gas. With a special autonomy status, Aceh is given broader authority in managing its natural resources. One example is the establishment of the Aceh Oil and Gas Management Agency (BPMA), which has the responsibility to manage and supervise oil and gas exploration and exploitation activities in the Aceh region (Balqis et al., 2025). Aceh is one of the provinces in Indonesia that continues to struggle with a relatively high poverty rate. Meanwhile, Aceh has abundant natural resources and also receives budget allocations from the Special Autonomy Fund (OTSUS). Although the poverty rate decline occurs in various regions, the pace varies, and in Aceh, progress in reducing poverty tends to be slow (Rahman et al., 2024).



Source : BPS (processed data, 2024)

Figure 1. Graph of Percentage of Poor People on the Island of Sumatra

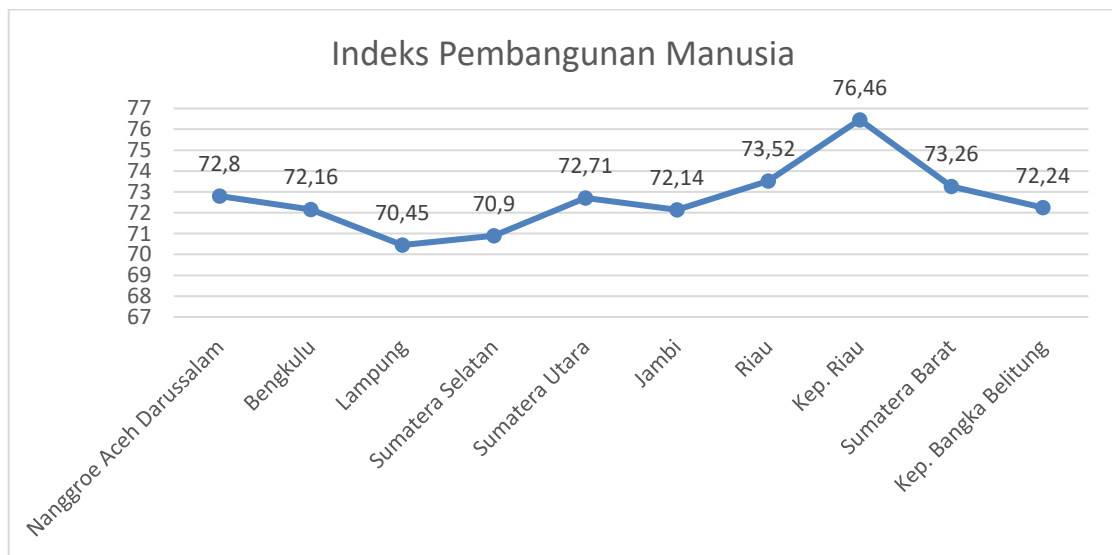
Based on graph 1, it can be seen that the average percentage of poor people by province on the island of Sumatra during the period 2019 to 2022. In general, there is a significant variation in poverty rates between provinces. The province with the highest poverty rate is Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam with an average of 15.07%. Aceh is the region with the highest poverty rate in Sumatra during 2019 - 2022. In addition, Bengkulu also recorded almost the same poverty rate, which is 15.03%, indicating a considerable poverty problem in this province. On the other hand, the province with the lowest poverty rate is the Bangka Belitung Islands with a figure of 4.63%. The Riau Islands also recorded a low figure, which was 6.05%. These two provinces show that coastal and archipelago areas in Sumatra tend to have lower poverty rates compared to other provinces. In the middle, North Sumatra has a poverty rate of 8.75%, while West Sumatra is slightly lower at 6.31%. Riau is at 6.95%, and Jambi shows 7.72%. South Sumatra recorded a slightly higher figure of 9.16%, indicating that these provinces have a moderate poverty challenge. Lampung Province recorded a fairly high figure, namely 12.29%, close to the poverty rate seen in Bengkulu. This shows that the southern region of Sumatra also faces a serious poverty challenge. Overall, this graph illustrates the inequality in poverty rates among the provinces in Sumatra. Some regions such as Aceh and Bengkulu face great challenges, while other provinces, especially in the archipelago, have managed to keep poverty rates lower.

The poverty level is closely linked to the quality of human resources. Skilled and capable human resources can contribute to economic growth and help reduce poverty (Sri Maya Ningsih et al., 2023). The Human Development Index (HDI) level is one of the units used to measure the level of quality of human resources. The low Human Development Index (HDI) will result in low work productivity of the population. Low productivity will cause low income so that it can trigger an increase in the number of poor people. According to the theory

of economic development, it is said that high HDI will contribute to poverty reduction. This theory is in accordance with research conducted by (Amirudin, 2019) The Human Development Index (HDI) has a significant negative impact on poverty. This means that as HDI increases, poverty decreases.

In addition to the Human Development Index, there are various factors that can affect the rise and fall of poverty rates such as GDP per capita and the open unemployment rate. A high GDP of a region indicates that the economy has a good economy, and conversely, if the GDP of a region is low, it indicates that the economy is in a bad state. According to economic growth theory, an increase in GDP per capita can help reduce poverty rates. This is also supported by research findings from (Sari & Novianti, 2024) which states that GDP has a negative effect on poverty.

Meanwhile, another factor that can affect poverty is the open unemployment rate. One of the negative impacts of unemployment is to lower the income of the population, thereby reducing the achievement of a person's welfare. Because they do not receive benefits, the welfare of the population caused by unemployment will only increase the likelihood that they will experience poverty (Sukirno, 2010). According to neoclassical theory, it states that high open unemployment rates can lead to an increase in poverty rates.

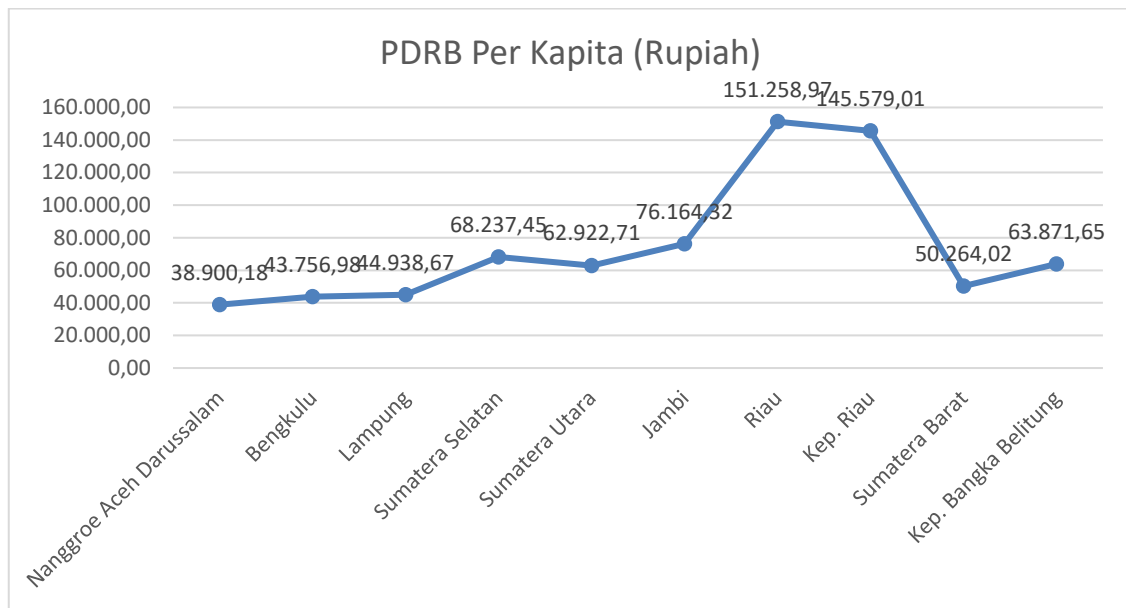


Source : BPS (processed data, 2024)

Figure 2. Human Development Index on the Island of Sumatra in 2022

Based on Graph 2, it can be seen that Aceh Province is in fourth place with the highest HDI level on the island of Sumatra in 2022. If it is linked to the theory of economic development that states that a high level of HDI will reduce the poverty rate, Aceh Province should not be the province with the highest poverty rate on the island of Sumatra. This situation is a problem that will be studied in this study. This is also supported by the situation in Aceh Province where poverty is a problem that has been widely known and has lasted for a very long time. Aceh meHave a persentase poor and reNTAN which is very high selong lefrom 32 years old (Ichsan & Muhammad, 2020).

From the data displayed, it can be seen that the Riau Islands have the highest HDI of (76.46), indicating a better quality of life compared to other provinces. In contrast, Lampung and South Sumatra have the lowest HDI, (70.45) and (70.9), respectively, showing challenges in the education, health, and economic sectors. In general, provinces with higher HDI, such as Riau (73.52) and West Sumatra (73.26), showed progress in socio-economic indicators compared to provinces with lower HDI. This graph also reflects the inequality of development between provinces in Sumatra, where some regions have a more advanced index while others still need to improve access to basic services and community welfare.

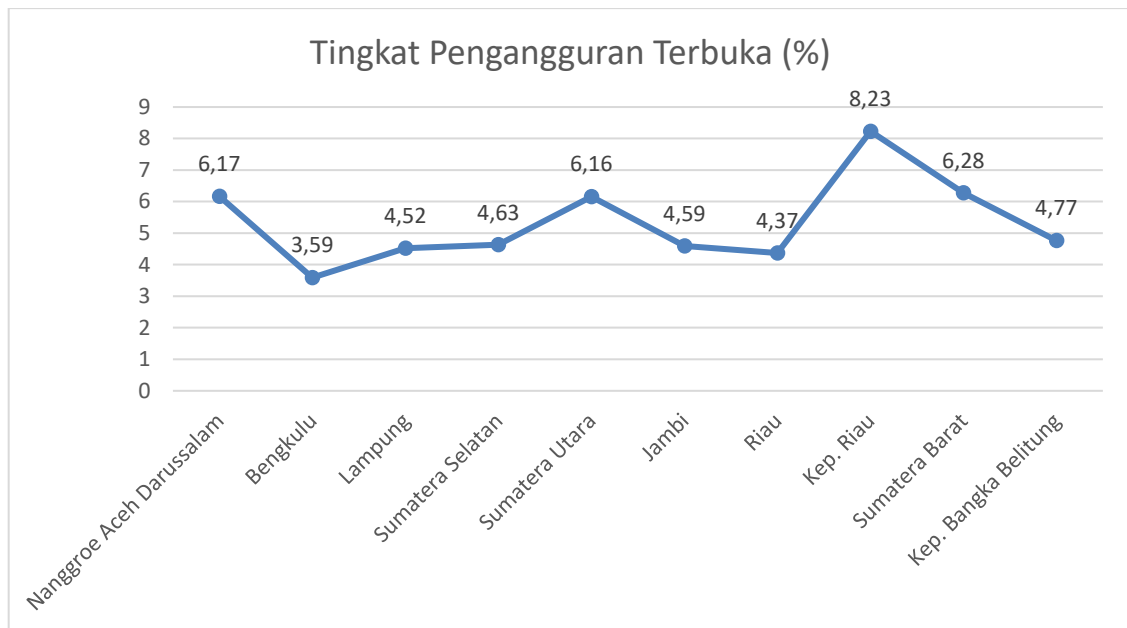


Source : BPS (processed data, 2024)

Figure 3. GDP Per Capita on the Island of Sumatra in 2022

Based on graph 3, there is a significant variation between provinces. Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam has a GDP per capita of around 38,900.18, while Bengkulu and Lampung are slightly higher, at 43,756.98 and 44,938.67, respectively. The provinces of South Sumatra and North Sumatra showed an increase with GDP per capita of 68,237.45 and 62,922.71. Jambi experienced a further increase with a score of 76,164.32. The peak occurred in Riau and the Riau Islands, which have the highest GDP per capita, at 151,258.97 and 145,579.01, respectively, showing a large economic contribution, likely from the industrial and oil and gas sectors.

However, after the Riau Islands, there was a significant decline in West Sumatra, with a GDP per capita of 50,264.02. Meanwhile, the Bangka Belitung Islands showed a slightly higher figure, namely 63,871.65. Overall, this graph illustrates economic inequality on the island of Sumatra, with Riau and the Riau Islands as the main economic centers, while several other provinces have lower GDP per capita figures.



Source : BPS (processed data, 2024)

Figure 4. Open Unemployment Rate on the Island of Sumatra in 2022

Based on Graph 4, showing the open unemployment rate (%) in various provinces on the island of Sumatra, Riau Province has the highest unemployment rate of 8.23%, while Bengkulu has the lowest unemployment rate of 3.59%. Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam has a fairly high unemployment rate of 6.17%, followed by the Riau Islands (6.28%) and North Sumatra (6.16%). Meanwhile, other provinces such as Jambi (4.37%), Lampung (4.52%), South Sumatra (4.63%), and Bangka Belitung Islands (4.77%) have relatively lower unemployment rates. Overall, this graph illustrates the variation in unemployment rates in different provinces in Sumatra, with some regions experiencing higher unemployment rates compared to others.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Human Development Index

The Human Development Index (HDI) is an indicator used to assess economic development by measuring both the physical and non-physical quality of the population, including health, education levels, and economic factors (Utami, 2020). The quality of human life is measured and described through three key dimensions: knowledge, longevity and health, and a decent standard of living (Setiandanu et al., 2023).

HDI is an important indicator to measure success in the development of human quality, namely: 1) The Human Development Index (HDI) illustrates how individuals have the opportunity to access the benefits of the development process as part of their rights, including income, healthcare, education, and overall well-being, 2) HDI is used as one of the measures of regional performance, especially in terms of evaluation of the development of the quality of life of the community/population, Although the Human Development Index (HDI) is an important indicator for measuring success in improving human

quality of life, it does not fully reflect real conditions. However, for now, it remains the only available indicator for assessing human development progress.

According to Todaro & Smith, the key to overcoming poverty is to improve the quality of human resources. By increasing access to education and health services. The Human Development Index (HDI) is a benchmark for the success of this effort. The higher the HDI, the greater the chances of a person getting a decent job and getting out of the cycle of poverty, as the HDI reflects the overall quality of human life, including the ability to meet basic needs and participate in a better economic life.

Gross Regional Domestic Product per Capita

Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) per capita can serve as one of the indicators for evaluating the success of a region's economic development. GDP represents the net value of final goods and services generated by various economic activities within a region over a specific period. Meanwhile, GDP per capita is calculated by dividing the constant price GDP by the total population of the region. This metric illustrates a region's capability to manage and utilize its natural resources effectively. The GDP of a region reflects its ability to optimize and leverage regional resources efficiently (Damanik & Sidauruk, 2020). GDP is utilized to evaluate a region's economic condition and compare economic trends across different regions (Nur Azizah & Nur Asiyah, 2022).

Based on the Classical Economic Growth Theory (Adam Smith, David Ricardo), this theory states that economic growth, reflected in the increase in GDP per capita, will contribute to improving welfare and reducing poverty in society. The reasoning is that when GDP per capita increases, the income available to the population also rises, leading to an improved standard of living and ultimately reducing the poverty rate.

Open Unemployment Rate (TPT)

The unemployed are residents who belong to the labor force and are actively looking for work to meet their living needs but have not succeeded in getting a job (Franita et al., 2016). This unemployment can be divided into three types, namely: 1) hidden unemployment, 2) semi-unemployed unemployment, and 3) open unemployment. According to (Kuncoro, 2010), Open unemployment is a macroeconomic issue that directly impacts people and is one of the most serious problems.

According to Labor Market Theory, open unemployment arises due to an imbalance between labor supply and demand in the market.

At a time when the demand for jobs cannot meet the number of available workers, the unemployment rate will increase. This happens when economic sectors are unable to absorb the number of existing labor force.

When the unemployment rate is high, more people are experiencing financial difficulties, and this can push them into poverty. In the long term, unemployed individuals with no chance of getting a job tend to be trapped in structural poverty, which is poverty that occurs due to the inability to obtain a

decent job or enough to meet the needs of life. This explanation shows that there is a positive correlation between unemployment and poverty.

Poverty

Poverty is a condition of economic inability to meet the average standard of living of people in an area. This phenomenon typically occurs due to low community income, which makes it difficult to meet basic needs such as housing, clothing, and food, as well as the limited quality of human resources. Insufficient income also affects the ability to achieve average living standards, including health and education. Poverty is a common issue in developing countries with large populations, leading to unequal community welfare and potentially causing social inequality.

The root cause of poverty aligns with the vicious circle of poverty theory, introduced by Ragnar Nurkse, who stated, "a poor country is poor because it is poor." Underdevelopment, market inefficiencies, and a lack of capital contribute to low productivity. Low productivity leads to low income, which in turn results in limited savings and investment. Insufficient investment further reinforces underdevelopment, perpetuating the cycle.

Poverty is a global social problem faced by every nation, there is no country in the world that is free from poverty. Poverty is a humanitarian issue that obstructs welfare and societal progress. It fundamentally reflects a state of hardship and helplessness experienced by individuals, either due to their inability to meet basic needs or the failure of the state or society to provide adequate social protection for its citizens. (Purnomo et al., 2021).

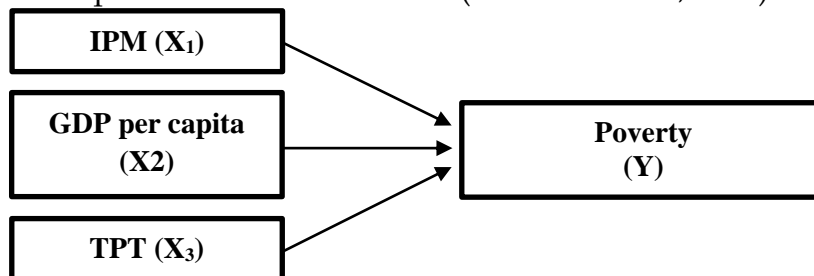


Figure 4. Research Outline

METHODOLOGY

This study employs a quantitative research approach. Quantitative research is data that is measured on a numerical scale such as graphs, tables and numbers taken from reports that affect the problem to be studied (Azwar, 2015). In this study, focusing on explaining the influence of poverty as an outcome variable, the type of research data used is secondary data in the form of panel data. The data used in this study are HDI data, GDP per capita, open unemployment rate and poverty data in Aceh Province. This study uses a period from 2017 to 2022, namely for 6 years with a total of 23 districts/cities in Aceh. The data was collected from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and previous research journals.

The analytical tools utilized in this study are:

$$Y_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1it} + \beta_2 X_{2it} + \beta_3 X_{3it} + e$$

Information :

- Y : Poverty
- X₁ : Human Development Index
- X₂ : GDP per capita
- X₃ : Open Unemployment Rate
- β₀ : Constant
- β₁, β₂, β₃ : Regression Coefficient
- i : 23 districts/cities in Aceh Province
- t : Period 2017 – 2022
- e : error term

RESEARCH RESULT

Chow Test Results

Table 2. Uji Chow

Redundant Fixed Effects Tests
 Equation: Untitled
 Test cross-section fixed effects

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	283.514390	(22,112)	0.0000
Cross-section Chi-square	557.189295	22	0.0000

Source: Data processed, 2024

The results of the Chow Test above can be found that the value of the Cross-Section F Prob is 0.0000 < 0.05 so that the selected model is *the Fixed Effect Model (FEM)*.

Hausman Test Results

Table 3. Hausman Test Results

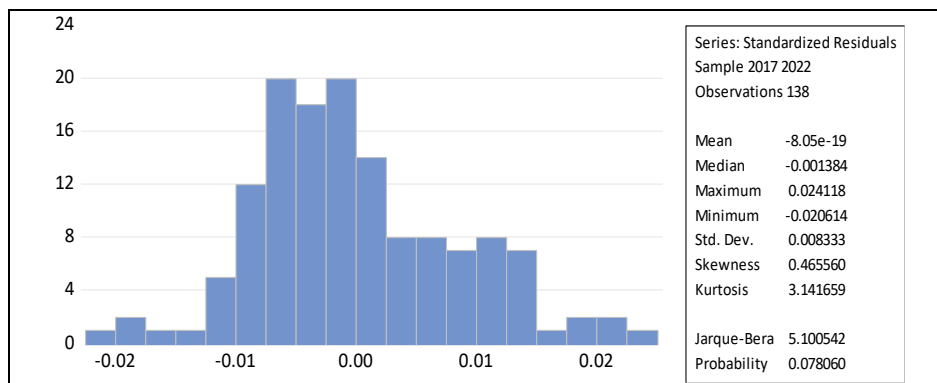
Table 3. Hausman Test
 Correlated Random Effects - Hausman Test
 Equation: Untitled
 Test cross-section random effects

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section random	13.246483	3	0.0041

Source: Data processed, 2024

The results of the Hausman Test above can be seen that the Prob Cross-Section Random value is 0.0041 < 0.05 so that the selected model is *the Fixed Effect Model (FEM)*. Because the Chow Test and the Hausman Test support the choice of FEM models. Therefore, the right model for this study is *the Fixed Effect Model (FEM)*.

Classic Assumption Testing
Normality Test



Source: Data processed, 2024

Figure 5. Normality Test

From the results of the normality test, it is stated that the probability (0.078060) > 0.05 then the data is distributed normally.

Multicollinearity Test

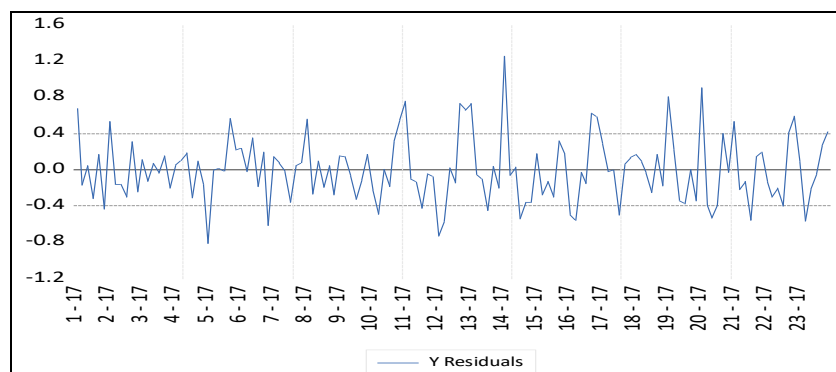
Table 4. Multicollinearity Test

Table 4. Multicollinearity Test	X1	X2	X3
X1	1.000000	0.731574	0.259504
X2	0.731574	1.000000	0.242443
X3	0.259504	0.242443	1.000000

Source: Data processed, 2024

Based on the results of the multicollinearity test, there was no correlation between variables that exceeded 0.8, meaning that the regression model was free from the multicollinearity problem.

Heteroscedasticity Test



Source: Data processed, 2024

Figure 3. Heteroscedasticity Test

From the residual graph (blue color) it can be seen that it does not cross the boundary (500 and -500), meaning that the residual variant is the same.

Therefore, there is no heteroscedasticity craze or passing the heteroskedasticity test.

Hypothesis Testing

Tabel 5. Uji t

Variable	Constanta	Koefisien	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	85.19803		4.048900	21.04227	0.0000
X1		-0.991825	0.061144	-16.22126	0.0000
X2		0.030997	0.012530	2.473873	0.0149
X3		0.019571	0.042817	0.457072	0.6485
R-squared	0.989815				
F-statistik	432.3674				
Prob. (F-statistik)	0.000000				
Aceh Barat	2.840783				
Aceh Barat Daya	-3.649170				
Aceh Besar	0.461397				
Aceh Jaya	-3.804687				
Aceh Singkil	2.797211				
Aceh Selatan	-6.614023				
Aceh Tengah	1.583415				
Aceh Tenggara	-3.690425				
Aceh Tamiang	-4.038148				
Aceh Timur	-4.784968				
Aceh Utara	-0.179674				
Banda Aceh	4.091068				
Bener Meriah	5.614040				
Bireuen	-0.928066				
Gayo Lues	0.208969				
Langsa	0.851828				
Lhokseumawe	1.082095				
Nagan Raya	-0.151687				
Pidie	3.562840				
Pidie Jaya	6.157590				
Sabang	4.200102				
Subulussalam	-3.918531				
Simeulue	-1.691960				

Source: Data processed, 2024

X1: The t-statistical value is -16.22126 with Prob (0.0000 <0.05), so X1 has a significant negative effect on Poverty.

X2: The t-statistical value is 2.473873 with Prob (0.0000 <0.05), so X2 has a significant effect on Poverty.

X3: The t-statistical value is 0.457072 with Prob (0.6485 >0.05), so X3 has no effect on Poverty.

Test Result F

The F-statistical value is 432.3674 with a prob value of 0.000000 < 0.05, so statistically it shows that the Human Development Index (HDI), GDP Per Capita and Open Unemployment Rate together have a significant effect on Poverty in Regencies/Cities of Aceh Province in 2017 - 2022.

Determination Coefficient Test (R²)

Based on the regression results, the R-Squared is 0.989815 or 98%. Therefore, it is concluded that the contribution of the influence of the Independent Variable on the Dependent Variable simultaneously (simultaneously) is 98%. While the remaining 2% is influenced by other variables outside this study.

Panel Data Regression Equation

$$Y = 85.19803 - 0.99182X_1 + 0.03099X_2 + 0.01957X_3$$

The regression coefficient value is analyzed with a variable magnitude of 85.19803, assuming that the variables X₁, X₂, X₃ are considered non-existent or equal to 0. If viewed from each region, the coefficient is added to the intercept inlays in the table above. For example, West Aceh has a coefficient of 2.840783, then 2.840783 (West Aceh Coefficient) will be added to 85.19803 (β_0 value) and the result is West Aceh Poverty if X₁, X₂, X₃ are considered fixed or unchanged. And the meaning of -0.99182 is that if the variable X₁ increases by 1 percent then Poverty will decrease by 0.99182%, assuming the other variables are considered fixed or constant. 0.03099 means that if variable X₂ increases by 1 percent, then Poverty will also increase by 0.03099%, assuming that the other variables are considered fixed or unchanged. 0.01957 means that if the X₃ variable increases by 1 percent, then Poverty will also increase by 0.01957%, assuming the other variables are considered fixed or unchanged.

DISCUSSION

The Effect of the Human Development Index on Poverty

Based on the results of Uji T calculations, it shows that the HDI variable has a negative and significant effect on poverty in districts/cities in Aceh Province. Then the variable coefficient of HDI based on the results of the Uji T calculation shows that HDI can increase human work productivity, which can increase income to meet a decent life. The results of this study are in accordance with the theory of absolute poverty put forward by Todaro and Smith (2006), in the theory that a number of people who are unable to get enough resources (HDI) to meet basic needs, then the population lives below the minimum real income or can be said to live below international poverty.

The findings of this study align with those of Daniswari, (2022), (Sukron & Yasin, 2021) which indicate that the Human Development Index (HDI) has a negative and significant impact on poverty. When HDI increases, it will affect the reduction of poverty levels. The human development index includes three indicators to meet the standard of living needs, namely health, education and income. The higher the education achieved, it will affect productivity in obtaining a job so that it has an impact on the income obtained. With the increase in income, people are able to meet their living needs to obtain their own welfare so that it will have an impact on reducing poverty levels. However, the results of this study are different from previous studies conducted by (Sayifullah &

Gandasari, 2016), (Suryani et al., 2023) which indicates that the Human Development Index (HDI) has a positive and significant impact on poverty.

The Effect of GDP Per Capita on Poverty

The results of the T Test show that the GDP per capita variable has a positive and significant effect on Poverty in Regencies/Cities of Aceh Province. This shows that as GDP per capita increases, poverty will increase. Based on the *Trickle-down effect* theory in economics, it is stated that economic growth should provide benefits for all levels of society. However, in some cases, economic growth does not necessarily reduce poverty due to uneven distribution of income. If GDP increases but is not accompanied by income equity, then only a handful of groups enjoy the benefits of economic growth, while the bottom layer remains in poverty.

This study is in line with (Sipahutar & Nasution, 2023) and (Lestari et al., 2016) which stated that the GDP per capita variable has a positive effect on poverty. If the GDP Per Capita increases, it will automatically improve people's welfare, so that the high or low GDP per capita value of a region will affect the amount of poverty that occurs. However, the findings of this study differ from the research conducted by (Mandey et al., 2023) and (Sari & Novianti, 2024) which stated that the GDP per capita variable negatively impacts poverty.

If the GDP Per Capita is high but the poverty rate is still high, this is because it does not reflect the actual income equity. This can happen due to uneven distribution of income, where most income is only enjoyed by certain groups, while many people still live in poverty. However, judging from the Gini Ratio of Aceh Province of 0.29, it can be said to be quite even. So, the high poverty in Aceh Province is a matter of special concern..

The Effect of Open Unemployment on Poverty

The results of the T test show that the variable of the Open Unemployment Rate has no effect on the poverty rate in the Regency/City of Aceh Province. Based on classical economic theory, it assumes a positive relationship between unemployment and poverty, where an increase in unemployment is usually associated with an increase in poverty. However, this theory is not always appropriate, especially in the context of certain family or community structures where working family members can still support other unemployed members, thus not automatically increasing the level of poverty in the household.

This research is in line with (Damayanti & Fisabilillah, 2022) and (Yusuf & Dai, 2020) which show that the Open Unemployment Rate does not have a significant effect on poverty rates. The relationship between poverty and unemployment is not always related according to the assumptions of existing economic theory. A phenomenon that occurs, for example, in a household there is a person who is said to be unemployed but there are other family members with better working conditions and income able to help meet the needs of the unemployed. The unemployed in the family do not automatically become poor because there are several other family members who have better income conditions by volunteering to help their families to keep their lives above the poverty line. This study is inversely proportional to research conducted by

(Yacoub, 2012) and (Derek et al., 2023) which stated that the Open Unemployment Rate has a significant effect on poverty.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study shows that the Human Development Index (HDI) and Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) per capita have a significant effect, while the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) is not significant to poverty in Aceh Province during the 2017-2022 period. The results of the analysis revealed that the increase in HDI and GDP per capita contributed to the reduction of poverty rates, which means that economic improvements do not always have a direct impact on people's welfare. TPT does not show a significant influence on poverty in Aceh. In conclusion, the HDI factor is the most dominant in reducing poverty, so efforts to improve the quality of human resources must be the main focus of the government to reduce poverty in Aceh Regencies/Cities.

ADVANCED RESEARCH

The limitations of this study include the scope that only covers Aceh Province in the 2017-2022 period, so the results may not be fully applicable to other regions or periods. Additionally, this study exclusively employs three independent variables, namely HDI, GDP per capita, and TPT, so there may be other variables that affect poverty, such as income distribution, quality of government policies, or infrastructure, that have not been analyzed. The approach used is also limited to quantitative methods without exploring qualitative aspects, which can provide deeper insights into socio-cultural factors that affect poverty. Therefore, further research is recommended to expand the study area to include other provinces in Indonesia, include additional variables such as income and investment distribution, combine quantitative and qualitative approaches, and use an analysis model that can capture intertemporal dynamics in more detail.

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