



## North Sumatra Economic Growth Analysis

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### ABSTRACT

This research was conducted with the aim of knowing the effect of exports, imports and unemployment on North Sumatra's GRDP. This type of research is a quantitative study with a quantitative descriptive approach. This research was conducted by utilizing data obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics. The sample of this research is 33 districts and cities in North Sumatra for the period 2017 and 2018. In this study, the analysis technique used is to regress panel data so as to produce multiple linear regression analysis. From the results of hypothesis testing, it is found that exports do not have a significant effect on GRDP of North Sumatra. Hypothesis test results also show that imports do not have a significant effect on the GRDP of North Sumatra. Furthermore, unemployment also does not have a significant effect on North Sumatra's GRDP. The contribution to GRDP through exports, imports and unemployment was 8.12%, while the rest was generated by other variables not examined in this study.

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## 1. Introduction

Economic Growth is the change in the value of economic activity from one year to another by taking the average at the same time, so to say the rate of economic growth must be compared with the level of national income from year to year in this case the Sumatra region. North. International trade (export-import) is also a very important factor to increase economic growth.

Export and import activities provide many benefits for a country involved in it. Exports are one of the sources of foreign exchange that are very much needed by countries or regions with an open economy, because exports to various countries allow an increase in the amount of production which encourages economic growth so that it is expected to contribute greatly to the growth and stability of their economy. Meanwhile, through imports, the country or region can meet domestic needs that cannot be produced domestically so that the costs incurred for a product of goods and services will be cheaper. Good economic growth must be supported by the foreign trade sector, namely exports and imports. Trading activities occur because of the increase in the economic level of the community. Exports and imports play an important role in a country's economic activity. Exports will generate foreign exchange which will be used to finance imports of raw materials and capital goods required in the production process which will create added value.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at the national level as well as Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) at the regional (provincial) level enhances the ability of a region to create added value at any given time. To compile GDP and GRDP, two approaches are used, namely the field of business and expenditure. Both present the composition of value added data in details according to the source of economic activity (business field) and according to the components of its use.

The North Sumatra economy as measured by the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) throughout 2017 experienced a growth of 5.12%, slightly slowing down compared to 2016 which experienced growth of 5.18%. Based on the expenditure approach, the components that experienced relatively high growth in 2017, especially imports, grew by 6.65%, exports grew by 6.34%. This increase in exports was dominated by the industrial sector which contributed 92.9% of North Sumatra's total exports, while the agricultural sector contributed 7.1% to North Sumatra's total exports. Based on export destinations in 2017, this growth occurred including exports to the Middle East which experienced the highest increase reaching 105.11%, the European Union 48.57%, North America 29.73%, other Asia 18.32% and Africa 4.97% [2].

Overall, North Sumatra's economic growth throughout 2018 experienced a growth of 5.18% higher than the 2017 achievement of 5.12%. Although in the first quarter of 2018 it decreased to 4.73 compared to the fourth quarter of 2017 of 5.56%. This condition was caused by the moderate performance of foreign exports



in line with limited demand for exports from trading partner countries and slower growth in global commodity prices. Domestic demand also tended to slow down due to the low seasonal pattern of investment realization at the beginning of the year in line with the ongoing customer process. By sector, the performance of the main sectors at the beginning of the year was not optimal, especially in the agriculture, construction and trade sectors. However, the manufacturing industry has experienced an increase, mainly driven by increased activity in the food and beverage industry. North Sumatra's economy in the third quarter of 2018 has the potential to continue to grow in the range of 5% to 5.4%. Growth is predicted to come from domestic demand in line with strong investment and government spending. The economy of North Sumatra in the fourth quarter of 2018 compared to the previous quarter experienced a slowdown of 0.30%. From the production side, this was triggered by a decline in agricultural, forestry and fishery business fields by 1.68%. From the expenditure side, it was caused by a decrease in the export component of goods and services by 0.21%. The contribution of export value per sector to the total export value from January to October 2018, industrial sector exports had a contribution of 92.21%, the agricultural sector was 7.79% and the mining and quarrying sector, the oil and gas sector, and other sectors by 0.00%. Throughout October 2018, China, the United States and Malaysia constituted the largest share of North Sumatra's exports, amounting to US \$ 90.13 million, US \$ 89.96 million and US \$ 70.32 million respectively, with the three contributions reaching 30.63%. About 33.01% of exported goods from North Sumatra are marketed to the Asian region outside ASEAN. Apart from China, India, Japan and Bangladesh are export shares for the Asian region outside ASEAN, namely US \$ 55.72 million, US \$ 33.24 million and US \$ 29.19 million [3]. respectively amounting to US \$ 90.13 million, US \$ 89.96 million and US \$ 70.32 million with the contribution of the three of them reaching 30.63%. About 33.01% of exported goods from North Sumatra are marketed to the Asian region outside ASEAN. Apart from China, India, Japan and Bangladesh are export shares for the Asian region outside ASEAN, namely US \$ 55.72 million, US \$ 33.24 million and US \$ 29.19 million [3]. respectively amounting to US \$ 90.13 million, US \$ 89.96 million and US \$ 70.32 million with the contribution of the three of them reaching 30.63%. About 33.01% of exported goods from North Sumatra are marketed to the Asian region outside ASEAN. Apart from China, India, Japan and Bangladesh are export shares for the Asian region outside ASEAN, namely US \$ 55.72 million, US \$ 33.24 million and US \$ 29.19 million [3].

One aspect of looking at economic performance is how effectively the existing resources are used so that employment is a concern of policy makers. The labor force is the total number of workers and unemployed, while unemployment is the percentage of the workforce who are unemployed. Economic growth and unemployment have a close relationship because the working population contributes to producing goods and services, while unemployment does not. Studies conducted by economist Arthur Okun indicate a negative relationship between economic growth and unemployment, so that the higher the unemployment rate, the lower the economic growth.

The number of unemployed workers in North Sumatra experienced an increase in August 2018, due to less labor absorption compared to the addition of job numbers. The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of North Sumatra (North Sumatra) noted that the unemployment rate in the province increased by 19,000 people or 5.04% compared to the same period in 2017, which was 377,000 to 396,000 people. Judging from the level of education, the highest open unemployment rate is for Vocational High School (SMK) graduates of 9.65%, followed by High School (SMA) levels of 7.19%. SMK graduates have the highest unemployment rate that has not been accommodated in work because of the lag between the curriculum studied and the needs of the world of work [4].

Based on the level of education, the workforce in North Sumatra is still dominated by workers with low education (SMP and below) with a share of 52.8%. The low education of the working age population also causes labor absorption to be concentrated in unskilled employment such as the agricultural sector and the informal sector. On the other hand, the number of workers with diploma and university education also slightly decreased, from 12.3% in February 2017 to 11.8% in February 2018. However, in absolute terms it was still recorded to have increased from 771,000 to 804,000 people. It is hoped that the increase in the number of highly educated workers will be a driving factor for future economic improvement in North Sumatra.

## 2. Theoretical review

### 2.1 Economic growth

Regional economic growth is an increase in the overall income of the community that occurs in that region, namely an increase in all value added that occurs. Regional income digests remuneration for the production factors operating in the area (land, capital, labor and technology) which means that it can roughly increase the prosperity of the area. The prosperity of a region is determined not only by the amount of added

value created in the region, but also by how much transfer payments take place, namely the share of income that flows out of the region or gets the flow of funds from outside the region. Universally, the economic growth models for the region include:

a. **Export Base Model**

The economic growth of a region is essentially determined by the amount of competitive advantage the region has. If a certain region can encourage the growth of sectors that have competitive advantages as a basis for export activities, the economic growth of the region concerned will increase rapidly. This can occur because the increase in exports will have a multiplier effect which is quite large for the economy of the region concerned.

A region is said to have a competitive advantage in producing certain goods, has a lower opportunity cost compared to other trading areas. Regions have various resources, such as land, natural resources, capital, labor, and technological expertise. Production costs differ between regions, due to unequal resources. Efficiency requires that regions with lower opportunity costs export goods to regions that have a higher opportunity cost.

b. **Economic Base Model**

In this case, the economy of a region represented by the value of GRDP can be divided into two main and very potential sector groups, namely the basic sector (B) and the non-base sector (S). The base sector is the sector that forms the backbone of the economy of the region concerned because it has a fairly high competitive advantage. Meanwhile, the non-base sector is other sectors that function as supporting industries with less potential but function as supporting industries such as service industries.

Inequality between regions is a common aspect of economic activity in a region. This imbalance occurs due to differences in the content of natural resources and differences in demographic conditions in each region. The existence of these differences causes the ability of a region to promote the development process to be different. Therefore, in each region there is usually a developed region (developed religion) and an underdeveloped region [5].

## 2.2 Export

Export is an effort to sell our commodities to other nations or foreign countries on the condition of the government by expecting payment in foreign currency, as well as communicating in foreign languages. So the results obtained from exporting activities are in the form of a sum of money in foreign currency or commonly referred to as foreign exchange which is also a source of state income. What is meant by export is a trading activity that provides a stimulus to coincide with domestic demand which causes the emergence of large factory industries, together with a stable political structure and an efficient social institution [6]. Export is one of the economic sectors that plays an important role through market expansion between several countries where it can expand the market in the industrial sector, thereby encouraging other industrial sectors, further encouraging other sectors and the economy. Theoretically, the export of a good is influenced by a supply and demand. In the theory of international trade, it is stated that the factors that influence exports can be seen from the demand and supply side [7]. From the demand side, exports are influenced by export prices, real exchange rates, world income and devaluation policies. Meanwhile, from the supply side, exports are influenced by export prices, domestic prices, real exchange rates, production capacity that can be produced through investment, imports of raw materials and deregulation policies. export of a good is influenced by a supply and demand. In the theory of international trade, it is stated that the factors that influence exports can be seen from the demand and supply side [7]. From the demand side, exports are influenced by export prices, real exchange rates, world income and devaluation policies. Meanwhile, from the supply side, exports are influenced by export prices, domestic prices, real exchange rates, production capacity that can be produced through investment, imports of raw materials and deregulation policies. export of a good is influenced by a supply and demand. In the theory of international trade, it is stated that the factors that influence exports can be seen from the demand and supply side [7]. From the demand side, exports are influenced by export prices, real exchange rates, world income and devaluation policies. Meanwhile, from the supply side, exports are influenced by export prices, domestic prices, real exchange rates, production capacity that can be produced through investment, imports of raw materials and deregulation policies.

Based on the definitions of exports above, it can be concluded that the role of exports includes, among others:

- a. Expanding markets across the ocean for certain goods
- b. Creating new demand for effectiveness
- c. Expansion of export activities facilitates development

Thus, in addition to increasing the production of goods to be sent abroad, exports also increase domestic demand, so that indirectly foreign demand affects domestic industries to use their production factors. An important function of the export component of foreign trade is for the state to gain profits and increase



national income, which in turn increases the amount of output and the rate of economic growth. With a higher level of output, the circle of poverty can be broken and economic development can be increased [8]. The progress of a country's development is also largely determined by international trade activities, where in general international trade theory can be classified into two groups, namely classical theory and modern theory.

### 2.3 Exports and Economic Growth

Classical economists emphasize more on the supply of labor, capital stock and technological changes in the process of economic growth. This approach is based on the assumption that the market can allocate resources efficiently, while Keynesian flows emphasize the aggregate demand factor. This Keynesian approach places a central issue on exports as a driver of economic growth. Exports play an important role in a country's economic activity. Exports will generate foreign exchange which will be used to finance imports of raw materials and capital goods required in the production process which creates added value. The aggregation of added value generated by all production units in the economy is the value of the Gross Domestic Product. Ideas regarding the role of trade, particularly exports as a motor of growth was first proposed by W. Arthur Lewis. Lewis sees that over the past hundred years the rate of economic growth in emerging market countries has depended on the rate of economic growth in developed countries. If growth in developed countries is relatively high, then growth in emerging market countries is also relatively high, and the opposite occurs when economic growth declines. According to Lewis, growth in emerging market countries which is influenced by economic growth in developed countries is through trade intermediaries. The high rate of growth in developed countries will stimulate an increase in imports and in turn will increase exports from emerging market countries. So,

### 2.4 Import

Import is the entry of goods from abroad which is basically carried out to meet domestic needs for goods that have not been produced or have not been sufficiently produced domestically. From year to year, the composition of imports has shifted so that in the end it has a large weight on raw materials, auxiliary materials and capital materials. However, there are many goods that are not needed or endanger the public interest, therefore it is necessary to implement a mechanism to regulate imported goods according to national needs and interests. In general, the direction taken in determining the mechanism for imported goods is to maintain balance, maintain the smooth flow of goods traffic,

Import activity is an activity in the form of purchasing foreign goods or services from a region or other country to be sent to the buying region / country with interference from the customs of the sending region or the customs of the recipient or buyer's region. This import activity is an important part of international trade which is also the opposite of export activities. The activity of importing these goods or services at first is because the region or country cannot process the resources they have, so they sell out and if they become manufactured goods, they will buy the product. Of course, this actually makes the region or country have no profit because they sell in raw form which is not as expensive or the value is not as high as in the form of a product. so that the region or country suffers a loss. Therefore, human empowerment in an area is very important, especially in improving the economy of a region.

Import activities do not only occur because of that, but there is a reciprocal relationship that is interdependent between regions or countries. Where the two regions or more work together in improving the economy of their region, so that this reciprocal relationship occurs which causes the two regions and between these countries to mutually import and export. However, exporting these goods or services is not only to the cooperating country, but also exports outside other regions, so that they will experience large profits.

The factors that influence a country's import demand, namely [9]:

- a. Import prices relative to domestic prices  
Importers will import a product when the relative import price is cheaper than the domestic basic price. The price difference between relative and domestic imports is closely related to the advantages of internal factors such as low inflation in importing countries and internal factors such as low inflation in importing countries and external factors such as increased income of importing countries.
- b. GDP of the importing country  
In the basic theory of international trade, it is stated that imports are a function of income. The income here can also be GDP, the greater the income, which causes imports to increase.

### 2.5 Unemployment

Unemployment is a condition in which someone belonging to the labor force wants to get a job but has not yet obtained it. A person who does not work but is not actively looking for work is not classified as unemployed. Unemployment can occur due to imbalances in the labor market [10]. This shows that the number of workers offered exceeds the number of workers requested. According to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in the employment indicator, unemployed are people who do not work but are looking for

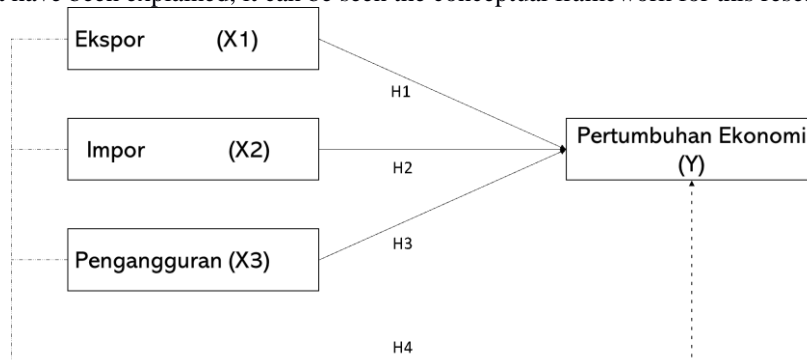
work or are preparing for a new business or residents who are not looking for work because they have been accepted for work but have not started working [11].

In responding to the problem of unemployment, Keynes's Theory says that contrary to Classical Theory, according to Keynes's theory, the unemployment problem actually occurs due to low aggregate demand. So that the inhibition of economic growth is not caused by low production but low consumption. According to Keynes, this cannot be transferred to free market mechanisms. When labor increases, wages will decrease, this will be detrimental not profitable, because a decrease in wages means lowering the purchasing power of people for goods. Finally, the producers will experience losses and cannot absorb labor.

In talking about unemployment, what is always considered is not the number of unemployed, but about the unemployment rate which is expressed as a presentation of the labor force. The definition of the open unemployment rate is the percentage of the population looking for work, preparing a business, who are not looking for work, because they feel it is impossible to get a job, who already have a job but have not started working from a number of the existing workforce.[11]. The open unemployment rate provides an indication of the working age population who are included in the unemployed group. The unemployment rate is measured as the percentage of unemployed people to the total labor force. To measure the open unemployment rate in a region, it can be obtained from the percentage dividing the number of unemployed by the number of labor force and expressed in percent.

**2.6 Research Hypothesis**

The hypothesis is a temporary answer to a study of the existing problem formulations. Based on the descriptions that have been explained, it can be seen the conceptual framework for this research:



**Fig 1.** Research Concept Framework

Source: 2020 research

Based on Figure 1 above, it can be seen that the research hypothesis is as follows:

H1: Exports in the Regency / City have an effect on the economic growth of North Sumatra

H2: Imports in the Regency / City affect the economic growth of North Sumatra

H3: Unemployment in the Regency / City affects the economic growth of North Sumatra

**3. Research methods**

This type of research is descriptive quantitative. Quantitative descriptive is a type of research that aims to describe systematically, factually and accurately about the facts and characteristics of a particular population, or to try to identify phenomena in detail. Quantitative descriptive research is also a conscious and systematic effort to provide answers to a problem or to get more in-depth broad information on a phenomenon by using research stages with a quantitative approach [12]. The data collection technique used in this study was to collect data from the Central Bureau of Statistics by downloading it from the website of the Central Bureau of Statistics, namely sumut.bps.go.id.

This research was conducted based on the Regency / City of North Sumatra with a population of 33 regencies / cities of North Sumatra. In this study, the samples were all districts / cities of North Sumatra for the period 2017 and 2018. In this study, the analysis technique used was panel data regression. Panel data regression is a combination of Time Series and Cross Section data that allows capturing characteristics between individuals and time. In this study, researchers used the Eviews 8 application.

**4. Research Results and Discussion**

From the research results, it can be seen and discussed the hypothesis testing as follows:

**Table 1.**



## Hypothesis Test Results

Dependent Variable: PDRB  
 Method: Panel EGLS (Cross-section random effects)  
 Date: 02/20/21 Time: 21:09  
 Sample: 2017 2018  
 Periods included: 2  
 Cross-sections included: 33  
 Total panel (balanced) observations: 66  
 Swamy and Arora estimator of component variances

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	4.933464	0.138006	35.74816	0.0000
EKSPOR	-2.66E-08	3.20E-08	-0.832024	0.4086
IMPOR	3.61E-08	3.73E-08	0.966620	0.3375
PENGANGGURAN	0.044857	0.024927	1.799548	0.0768

Effects Specification		S.D.	Rho
Cross-section random		0.454139	0.8881
Idiosyncratic random		0.161205	0.1119

Weighted Statistics			
R-squared	0.081246	Mean dependent var	1.259735
Adjusted R-squared	0.036790	S.D. dependent var	0.161530
S.E. of regression	0.158531	Sum squared resid	1.558183
F-statistic	1.827563	Durbin-Watson stat	2.008647
Prob(F-statistic)	0.151397		

Based on table 1, it can be seen that the results of the panel data regression equation that are formed are:

$$GRDP = 4.933464 + (-2.66E-08) \text{ Exports} + 3.61E-08 \text{ Imports} + 0.044857 \text{ Unemployment}$$

From the regression equation, it can be concluded that:

- A constant value of 4.933464 means that if exports, imports and unemployment are constant or zero, the GRDP value is 4.933464 units.
- The export variable has a coefficient value of -2.66E-08, which means that every 1 unit increase in exports, the PBRB will decrease by 2.66E-08 units, assuming variables other than exports are considered constant or zero (0).
- The import variable has a coefficient value of 3.61E-08, which means that every 1 unit increase in imports, the PBRB will increase by 3.61E-08 units, assuming variables other than imports are considered constant or zero (0).
- The unemployment variable has a coefficient value of 0.044857, which means that every 1 unit increase in unemployment, then PBRB will increase by 0.044857 units, assuming variables other than unemployment are considered constant or zero (0).

#### 4.1 Simultaneous Test (Test F)

The F test basically shows whether the independent variables included in the model have a joint or simultaneous influence on the dependent variable. The results of the F test in this study are shown in table 4.6 above, with a prob (F-statistic) of 0.151397 > 0.05. Because the probability is much greater than 0.05, it can be concluded that the simultaneous regression coefficient of the export, import and unemployment variables has no effect on GRDP.

#### 4.2 Partial Test (t test)

- The Influence of Exports on the GRDP of North Sumatra  
 Hypothesis testing using a comparison of significance with alpha value, it is found that the probability value of 0.4086 is greater than the alpha value of 0.05, it can be concluded that partially the export variable has no effect on the GRDP of North Sumatra. The results of this study support previous research which states that exports have no effect on GRDP [13].  
 From the research results obtained, it can be seen that exports do not have an effect on North Sumatra's GRDP. This is because the amount of this increase in exports is also followed by imports. As is well known, the majority of exports still depend on the raw materials used in imports. So that when the import value is greater than the expenditure, it will cause the trade balance value to be smaller.
- The Effect of Imports on the GRDP of North Sumatra  
 Hypothesis testing using a comparison of significance with alpha value, it is found that the probability value of 0.3375 is greater than the alpha value of 0.05, it can be concluded that partially the import variable has no effect on the GRDP of North Sumatra. This result supports previous research which states that imports have no effect on GRDP [14].  
 Import value through North Sumatra in October 2018 based on CIF (cost, insurance & freight) was US \$ 522.15 million, or an increase of 13.26 percent compared to September 2018 which reached US \$

461.02 million. When compared with the same month in the previous year, the import value has increased by 15.87 percent. Import value in October 2018 compared to September 2018, capital goods increased by 9.19 percent, raw / auxiliary materials increased by 19.26 percent, and consumer goods decreased by 22.72 percent. In October 2018, the category of goods that experienced the largest increase in import value was electrical machinery / equipment (HS 85) amounting to US \$ 34.13 million (145.44%), while the category of goods experiencing the largest decline in import value was the machinery / aircraft group. mechanics (HS 84) amounting to US \$ 16.44 million (-22.33%).

c. The effect of unemployment on GRDP of North Sumatra

Hypothesis testing using a comparison of significance with alpha value, it is found that the probability value of 0.0768 is greater than the alpha value of 0.05, it can be concluded that partially the unemployment variable has no effect on the GRDP of North Sumatra. The results of this study support previous research which states that unemployment has no effect on GRDP [15].

In this case the number of labor force in August 2018 increased by 381,000 people compared to 2017. In the last year unemployment increased by 19,000 thousand people, in line with TPT which fell to 5.56 percent in August 2018. Judging from the level of education, the open unemployment rate for Vocational High Schools (SMK) still dominates, namely 9.65 percent. Employment that experienced an increase in the percentage of the working population was mainly in the Manufacturing Industry (0.69 points), the provision of accommodation (0.63 points), and educational services (0.37 points). Meanwhile, those that experienced a decline were mainly in agriculture (1.99 points), corporate services (0.40 points) and construction (0.12 points).

#### 4.3 Determination Coefficient (R<sup>2</sup>)

Based on the results of the analysis presented in table 1, it is known that the coefficient of determination for the regression model for exports, imports and unemployment to GRDP is 0.081246 or 8.1246%. From these results, information is obtained that exports, imports and unemployment can explain the GDP of 8.1246% while the remaining 91.8754% is explained by other variables outside of the research.

## 5. Conclusions

From the results of this study, several conclusions can be drawn, including:

- Exports do not affect North Sumatra's GRDP
- Imports have no effect on North Sumatra's GRDP
- Unemployment has no effect on North Sumatra's GRDP
- The contribution resulting from Exports, Imports and Unemployment to North Sumatra's GRDP was 8.12%.

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