

Review Article

# The Role of Tourism, Non-Oil and Gas Export, and Economic Growth on Human Development Index

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**Abstract** - The role of tourism and non-oil and gas exports is very potential for Bali as a source of income, because Bali does not have enough natural resources to finance development. The development of tourism and the increase in the value of exports will have an impact on economic growth so that economic growth will affect other sectors of the economy can move and ultimately be able to prosper the community as reflected by the increasing value of HDI. By using time series data from 2004 - 2019. Data analysis using SEM-PLS with WarpPLS 7.0. The results showed that tourism had a positive and significant effect on Bali's economic growth, Bali's export value had a positive and non-significant effect on Bali's economic growth, and Bali's economic growth, had a significant effect on the Bali Human Development Index.

**Keywords** - Economic growth, export, HDI, tourism.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays the world is getting narrower, which is reflected by the rapid development of technology, infinite flow of information, resulting in more people traveling. Traveling from one place to another for recreation and vacation destinations is often referred to as tourism. The tourism sector is a potential sector to be developed as a source of regional income. Almost every region now develops the tourism sector as one of its sources of income, so the development and utilization of resources and regional tourism potential programs are expected to contribute to economic development. Tourism is seen as a multidimensional activity in a series of development processes. The development of the tourism sector concerns social, economic, and political aspects [1].

The impact of tourism has on economic growth through a number of pathways [2]. First, the tourism sector is a foreign exchange earner to obtain capital goods used in the production process [3]. Second, tourism development stimulates investment in infrastructure [3]. Third, the development of the tourism sector encourages the development of other economic sectors through direct, indirect, and induced effects [3]. Fourth, tourism

contributes to increasing employment opportunities and increasing income [3]. Fifth, tourism causes positive economies of scale [3]. Tourism is also an important factor in the dissemination of technical knowledge, encouraging research and development, and the accumulation of human capital [3].

The role of the national tourism sector is increasingly important in line with the development and contribution made by the tourism sector through foreign exchange earnings, regional income, regional development, as well as in the absorption of investment and labor and business development that is spread in various parts of Indonesia. The contribution of the tourism sector to the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2014 has reached 9% or as much as IDR 946.09 trillion. While foreign exchange from the tourism sector in 2014 reached IDR 120 trillion and contributed to employment opportunities of 11 million people [4]. The mechanism of encouragement to other economic sectors related to the tourism sector, such as hotels and restaurants, transportation, handicraft industries, and others. Through its multiplier effect, tourism can and is able to accelerate economic growth and job creation so that economic growth can be accelerated by promoting tourism development.

Bali Province is a region that has natural beauty and diversity of art and culture that is still very thick. The beauty of nature and cultural diversity in Bali is a tourist attraction. The development of tourism in Bali makes this industry a mainstay industry in the regional economy and regional development. Economic experts estimate the tourism sector will be one of the important activities in the 21st century in a country's economy [5].

Economic growth in the Province of Bali from 2010 to 2018 is still quite stable, although there has been a slowdown in certain years, such as in 2017, but economic growth in Bali is still above the average national economic growth. Some experts consider that the economic stability in Bali is strongly supported by Natural and Cultural Resources, which are driven by the tourism sector and



handicraft exports. The tourism sector has now developed into one of the largest industries for economic growth in Indonesia. This can be seen from the increasing development of the number of tourist arrivals, both domestic and foreign tourists [6].

The tourism sector still dominates the economy of Bali. The length of stay of tourists is one indicator that determines the size or size of income or foreign exchange received by a country that relies on foreign exchange from the tourism industry [7]. Tourist expenditure is basically a process of consumption of goods and services carried out by tourists while traveling. The role of the tourism industry in the economy can be seen from the expenditure of tourists on goods and services in tourist destinations [8]. Tourist consumption usually causes an increase in output, prices, and wages in the sector that sells goods and services to tourists [9].

The arrival of foreign tourists to the Province of Bali in June 2019 was recorded to reach 549,751 visits, with foreign tourists coming through the airport as many as 549,718 visits, and those through the seaport as many as 33 visits. The number of foreign tourists to Bali Province in June 2019 increased by 13.17% compared to the May 2019 record (m to m). When compared to June 2018 (yon y), the number of tourists to Bali recorded an increase of as high as 0.96%. Room occupancy rate of starred hotels in June 2019 was recorded at 60.37%, up 8.81 points compared to the previous month's TPK (m to m), which reached 51.56%.

To increase GRDP, the export sector plays an important role, because almost all countries/regions rely on exports as a source of income. Bali's exports, seen from their respective developments, were dominated by the manufacturing sector, reaching 89.92% in the year, followed by agriculture with a share of 10.06%. Meanwhile, the mining sector only contributed 0.02%. In 2018 the value of exports from Bali in almost all sectors experienced an increase compared to 2017. The aggregate added value generated by all production units in the economy is the value of Gross Domestic Product [10]. So it can be said that export is one of the opportunities for added value for an area in increasing economic growth.

Development within the scope of the state is not always equitable [11]. There are areas with fast growth and areas with slow growth. Economic growth is one indicator to reflect community welfare. Theoretically, the higher economic growth in a region, the better the welfare of its people.

Development success is measured by several parameters, and the most popular today is the Human Development Index (HDI) or Human Development Index (HDI). This measuring instrument was launched by Mahbub ul Haq [12], and has been agreed upon by the world through the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). Human Development Index is a measure of the

welfare of an area or country that is seen based on three dimensions, namely, life expectancy at birth, literacy rate and mean years of schooling (mean years of schooling), and purchasing power parity. The magnitude of the index number, simultaneously needs to be examined several factors that are thought to have an influence on the rise in IPM decline [13].

The Human Development Index (HDI) is used to classify whether a country is a developed country, a developing country, or an underdeveloped country and also to measure the influence of economic policies on quality of life, besides that the human development index (HDI) is one indicator to determine economic development that measures the physical and non-physical quality level of the population, namely health, education level, and economic indicators. By increasing the contribution of the tourism sector, coupled with an increase in non-oil exports, which are the main commodities in the Province of Bali, the economic/market movement will occur so that it will have an impact on positive economic growth. Human development in Bali continues to progress. In 2018, Bali's Human Development Index (HDI) reached 74.77. This figure increased by 0.47 points or grew by 0.63% compared to 2017.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

### A. Growth Theory

Economic growth is an increase in the long-term capacity of the country concerned to provide various economic goods to its population, an increase in production capacity due to dynamic technological developments, so that it will have an impact on other sectors [14]. Thus economic growth is dynamic, looking at how an economy develops or changes over time [15].

Economic growth, which has the same meaning as economic development, economic progress, economic prosperity [16], is a process of increasing output per capita in the long run. Economic growth is a quantitative measure that describes the development of a particular one-year economy compared to the previous year and always in percent [17]. The most important indicators of economic growth are an increase in the gross domestic product (GDP) and gross national product (GNP). Economic Growth is a macroeconomic measure in measuring the level of community welfare or as an indicator of the success of development in an economy in an area.

### B. Tourism

Tourism is a temporary and short-term transformation of people to destinations outside of the place where they usually live and work, and their activities while living at their destination [18]. Tourism is a trip from one place to another, temporary, carried out individually or in groups, as an effort to find a balance or harmony and happiness with the environment in the social, cultural, natural, and scientific dimensions [19]. What is meant by tourism is human activities that travel to and live in destinations outside of their daily environment [20]. Tourism is defined as a form. A process of temporary departure from a person,

more towards other places outside his residence [21]. The impetus for his departure was due to various interests, both because of economic, social, cultural, political, religious, health, and other interests. According to the Republic of Indonesia Law number 10 of 2009 concerning tourism it is explained that tourism is a travel activity carried out by a person or group of people by visiting certain places for recreational purposes, personal development, or learning the uniqueness of the tourist attractions visited in a temporary time.

In general, tourism is a trip taken by a person or group of people from their place of origin to another place for a while with a plan or not the intention to make a living in the place they visit, but solely to seek inner satisfaction and to enjoy an excursion or recreation activity to fulfill diverse desires.

### **C. International Trade**

According to the theory from Hecksher-Ohlin, international trade is mainly driven by differences in resources held between countries. A country tends to export goods that use more abundant relative production factors in the country. This theory emphasizes the interrelationship between differences in the proportion of factors of production, between countries and differences in the proportion of their use in producing goods. This theory is also called the theory of proportion factors [22]. The nature of international trade involving countries in the whole world arises because no country can produce all the needs of society for goods and services [23]. By conducting trade in a country will get the benefits that can be obtained by each country [24].

International trade is trade between or across countries that include export and import activities [25]. International trade is a form of economic cooperation between two or more countries that provides benefits directly or indirectly, namely the fulfillment of the needs of each country, which cannot be fulfilled only by relying on domestic production itself. So that international trade activities aim to improve the country's living standards. The benefits of international trade in terms of exports are in the form of increased income, increased foreign exchange, and expanding employment opportunities [26].

In international relations, aspects of international trade (export-import) are one of the most important aspects. Many international relations relations are established on the basis of economic or trade interests. International trade is important to understand the interaction of international relations. In the era of globalization and industry 4.0, there is no country that stands alone. A country is said to be developed and developing if the country is open to trade by one of them in addition to conducting cooperation in other fields.

### **D. Previous Studies**

As a result of the globalization of the world, today has an impact on population mobility as reflected by the large number of people traveling across national borders with

various destinations, one of which is a recreation which is often referred to as tourism. Many studies have been conducted by researchers about the impact of tourism on economic growth [27], stating that in the long run of tourism is very instrumental in increasing economic growth in the Tourism led Growth hypothesis. Research from The number of foreign tourists had a positive impact on regional economic growth in Sabang City [6], in line with [28].

From an economic point of view, the activities of the tourism sector can contribute to local government sourced from taxes, parking retribution, and sources of foreign exchange income from tourist visits. The existence of the tourism sector will also create economic businesses that are mutually integrated, so that people's income increases. The annual report of the World Travel and Tourism Council [29], states tourism is able to contribute 9.8% in 2016, which means that tourism has a direct impact on the economy, both for job creation, income redistribution, and strengthening the balance of payments. Tourist spending contributes in the form of foreign exchange income (balance of payments), as well as other income from tourism sector expansion. Foreign exchange earnings from the tourism sector will cause economic growth in a country or region.

Many studies conducted by experts on the relationship between export performance and economic growth [30][31][32][33]. Exports have a positive relationship with economic growth [30]. In Sub-Saharan Africa, there was a positive and significant effect of exports on economic growth [34].

To encourage Indonesia's economic growth, it is necessary to improve Indonesia's export performance [35]. Improving Indonesia's export performance can be done in various ways, one of which is by improving the export administration system, increasing research and development of Indonesian products, improving infrastructure facilities and infrastructure, exchange rate stability, and expanding non-traditional markets, including improving the structure of commodity exports

Exports are one of the engines of economic growth [24]. Export is one of the main factors for developing countries to be able to increase economic growth [24]. Economic growth is one indicator of development success.

Economic growth has a positive relationship with HDI. This means that higher economic growth will increase HDI [36]. With the increase in income, the ability of people to meet their needs is better. This condition shows that welfare in the form of community income is starting to increase. UNDP also states that until the late 1990s, human development in Indonesia was determined by economic growth or Gross Domestic Product (GDP). GDP growth will encourage people to get a better education and health facilities [37]. Thus the higher economic growth, the higher the welfare of the community.

### III. METHODOLOGY

This study uses secondary data types or time-series data. Data was obtained from BPS and related agencies from 2014 - 2019. All data obtained is annual data. The data analysis method used in this study is path analysis. Path analysis is used to determine the magnitude of the influence of a variable on other variables indirectly. The step in analyzing data using path analysis is in accordance with the modification of Harun Al Rashid [38]. To analyze the data will be assisted with SEM\_PLS 3.0 program with the mathematical equation as follows:

$$Y1 = b1X1 + b2X2 + \xi1$$

$$Y2 = b3Y1 + \xi1$$

Where

X1= number of tourists coming to Bali from 2004 - 2019.

X2= Bali Non Oil and Gas Export Value for 2004 – 2019

Y1= Economic Growth in the Proxy with GRDP based on Applicable Price in 2004 – 2019

Y2= Bali Human Development Index 2004 – 2019

### IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### A. Evaluate Structural Model

In this study does not use indicators, to measure variables or dimensions, so the indicators are the same as variables or dimensions. Therefore the outer model test is not needed, and furthermore, the evaluation of structural models is also evaluated by the Goodness of Fit model (GoF), which can be seen based on 9 model fit sizes, namely Average Path Coefficient (APC), Average R-squared (ARS), Average Adjusted R-squared (AARS), Average VIF (AVIF), Average Full Collinearity VIF (AFVIF), Tenenhaus Goodness of Fit (GoF), Sympton's Paradox Ratio (SPR), R-squared Contribution Ratio (RSCR), Statistical Suppression Ratio (SSR), and Nonlinear Bivariate Causality Direction Ratio (NLBCDR). In general, this evaluation is used to measure the quality of the model.

Table 1. Results of Data Analysis

GoF	Criteria	Result	Result
APC	$p < 0,05$	0.669, $p < 0.001$	Fulfilled
ARS	$p < 0,05$	0.989, $p < 0.001$	Fulfilled
AARS	$p < 0,05$	0.987, $p < 0.001$	Fulfilled
AVIF	acceptable if $\leq 5$ , ideally $\leq 3.3$	3.325	Fulfilled
GoF	Small $\geq 0.1$ medium $\geq 0.25$ and large $\geq 0.36$	0.994	Fulfilled
SPR	acceptable if $\geq 0.7$ , ideally = 1	1	Fulfilled
RSCR	acceptable if $\geq 0.9$ , ideally = 1	1	Fulfilled
SSR	$\geq 0.7$	1	Fulfilled
NLBCDR	$\geq 0.7$	1	Fulfilled

Source: Research Data (2019)

From the estimation results based on 9 GoF size indices that have been presented, it can be concluded that the overall research model has a good fit and is considered feasible, where the p-value for APC, ARS, and AARS  $< 0.05$  with APC value = 0.669, ARS = 0.989, and AARS = 0.987. Likewise with the resulting AVIF value, which is 3,325, is acceptable because it is still smaller than 5 (acceptable if  $\leq 5$ ), which means that there is no multicollinearity problem between exogenous variables. The RSCR, SSR, and NLBCDR SPR indices also show a fit size, which means there is no causality problem in the research model.

#### B. Model Equation (Structural Equation Model)

Structural model equations explain the relationship between exogenous latent variables and endogenous latent variables, while the measurement model equations describe the relationship between exogenous and endogenous latent variables, as in Fig. 1

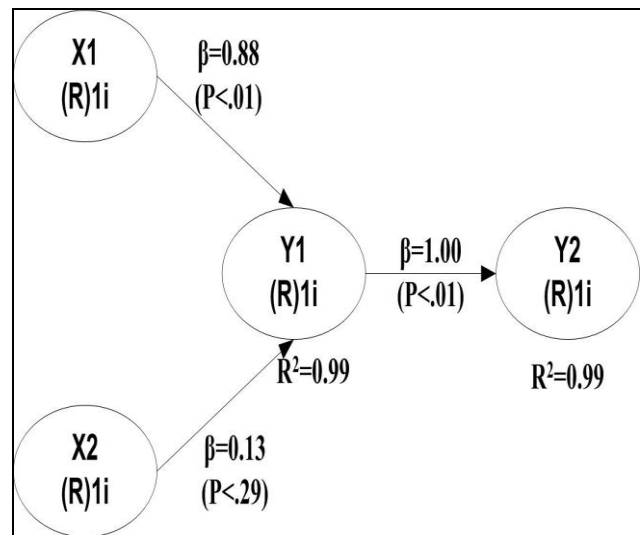


Fig. 1 Relationship Between Exogenous and Endogenous Latent Variables

Based on the model in Figure 1, the mathematical equation is as follows:

$$Y1 = 0.881X1 + 0.132X2$$

$$(p < 0.01) \quad (p = 0.29)$$

$$Y2 = 0.995 Y1$$

$$(p < 0.01)$$

#### C. Discussion

##### a) The Role of The Tourism Sector In Bali's Economic Growth

The results of the analysis show that there is a positive and significant effect between tourism visits to the increase in economic growth, as indicated by the p-value  $< 0.05$  and a positive path coefficient of 0.881. These findings interpret that more and more tourist visits to Bali will be able to tie the economic growth (GRDP), because Bali does not have enough natural resources to drive the economy of Bali, tourism is one of the most important

components in controlling the Balinese economy in Over the past 10 years the tourism sector has dominated Bali's economy, making an average contribution of around 22% (accommodation and food, beverages), not only that the most important is the positive impact of tourism being felt by the Balinese community, including the development of MSMEs, employment opportunities are increasing in other sectors, although there are also many negative impacts, one of which is reduced agricultural land and a lot of interest of the younger generation who do not want to work in the agricultural sector so that the contribution of the agricultural sector continues to decline from year to year.

#### **b) The role of exports to Bali's economic growth**

The role of the non-oil export sector in Bali's economic growth has not been able to significantly increase Bali's economic growth as indicated by  $p\text{-value} > 0.05$  with a path coefficient of 0.132. and very fluorescent. The Balinese expatriate was largely dominated by five main commodities, including fish and shrimp products 21.02%, non-knit apparel products 14.23%, jewelry products 14.20%, wood products from wood 9.50 %, and home furnishings products 8.95% (exports in May 2019), even though the volume and value of the rupiah have fluctuated from year to year, so that it has not been able to contribute to income for Bali. What needs to be considered by a country is an increase in productivity for both the tradable and non-tradable sectors, because this increase in productivity is the key to increasing exports and ultimately can boost a country's economic growth [39].

#### **c) The Role of Economic Growth in the Bali Human Development Index**

Based on the analysis of the path coefficient of economic growth to the HDI of 0.995 and the significant level indicated by  $p\text{-value} > 0.05$ , this means that Bali's economic growth is able to encourage HDI to increase positively. It is important to note that economic growth shows the extent to which economic activity will generate additional community income within a certain period [40]. The economy is considered to grow positively if all goods and services as a result of economic activities in a particular year are greater than the previous year, and the indicator used to measure economic growth is the growth rate of gross domestic product (GRDP) based on current prices. With increasing economic growth, per capita income of the community will also increase, so that HDI will also increase, because one indicator of HDI is economic factors, in addition to education and health. The higher GDP will have an impact on opening up new production capacities as well, so that new jobs will grow. It is hoped that there will be new employment. If there are new job opportunities, then per capita income will also increase positively. With so increasing economic growth, the income per capita of the community will also rise, thereby encouraging the increase in HDI.

## **V. CONCLUSION**

Based on the results of the analysis that the role of tourism in economic growth is very important. This is indicated by the value of the path coefficient is quite high and significant, and economic growth also has a positive impact on improving the human development index in Bali, so tourism can indirectly increase the human development index, while the Balinese export sector has not been able to optimally contribute to the growth of the Bali economy it is shown that the path coefficient value is relatively small and non-significant, so exports have not been able to indirectly increase the development index of Balinese people.

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