



**JOURNAL**

**The Effect of Tourism Sector, Investment, and Labor on Economic Growth in Lombok Island West Nusa Tenggara Province**

Fatika Widiyanti

[fatikawidiyanti01@gmail.com](mailto:fatikawidiyanti01@gmail.com)

Student, Faculty of Economics, State University of Jakarta

Karuniana Dianta Arfiando Sebayang

[dianta.sebayang@unj.ac.id](mailto:dianta.sebayang@unj.ac.id)

Lecturer, Faculty of Economics, State University of Jakarta

Siti Fatimah Zahra

[sitifatimah@unj.ac.id](mailto:sitifatimah@unj.ac.id)

Lecturer, Faculty of Economics, State University of Jakarta

**Abstract:**

*This research aims to determine the effect of the tourism sector, investment, and labor on economic growth in Lombok Island West Nusa Tenggara Province. The research method used in this research is panel data from 2011 to 2022 in 5 regencies/cities in Lombok Island which include data on tourists, investment realization, labor force, and Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) Based on Constant Prices. Data are presented annually obtained from BPS West Nusa Tenggara Province, BPS each Regencies/Cities in Lombok Island, Dinas Pariwisata each Regencies/Cities in Lombok Island, NTB Satu Data, and Dinas Penanaman Modal Terpadu Satu Pintu each Regencies/Cities in Lombok Island. This research used Fixed Effect Model (FEM) method. Based on the result of the partial analysis, the variable of the tourists has a positive and significant effect on economic growth in Lombok Island, investment has a negative and significant effect on economic growth in Lombok Island, and labor has a negative and insignificant effect on economic growth in Lombok Island. Simultaneously, all research variables have a significant effect on economic growth and have an influence shown by R<sup>2</sup> of 36.87%, indicating that all research variables can explain the dependent variable, and the remaining 63.13% is explained by other variables outside the research.*

**Keywords:** *Tourism Sector, Investment, Labor, Economic Growth*

**BACKGROUND**

The main priority of every country and region is economic growth. Todaro and Smith (2014) describe economic development as a process of improving the quality of life of people by optimal, efficient, and sustainable utilization of resources. Economic growth is an important component of economic development. Sukirno (2016) defines economic growth as an increase in people's welfare and economic activities that produce more goods and services.

As a developing country, Indonesia has enormous potential to achieve high and sustainable economic growth. The World Bank (2023) ranks Indonesia as one of the twenty countries with the largest Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the world by 2022. Indonesia is very rich in natural and human resources, and has a strategic position. However, Indonesia must overcome regional inequality,



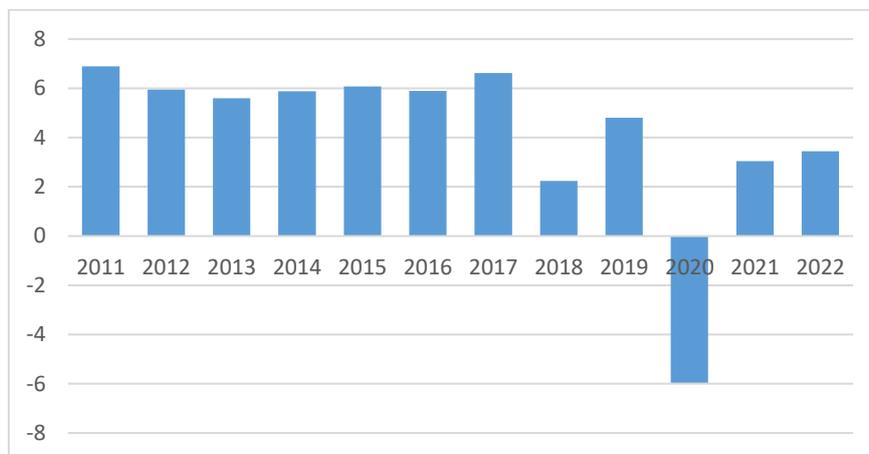
dependence on the primary sector, low human resource quality, and the impacts of climate change and natural disasters.

Interregional inequality is one of the most important problems in Indonesia. Interregional inequality refers to differences in development and welfare between regions within a country or region. Interregional inequality reflects the different levels of progress in each region, which are determined by their respective economic growth rates (Rinusara, 2020). This problem often occurs in many countries and is still a source of concern due to the widening gap between regions.

Therefore, efforts need to be made to encourage economic growth in all regions of Indonesia by utilizing the potential and advantages of each region. West Nusa Tenggara is one of the provinces in Indonesia that has high economic potential (Sayuti, 2022). West Nusa Tenggara Province excels in tourism as the main driver of regional economic growth, with Lombok Island as a popular tourist destination. Lombok Island offers natural beauty, culture, and exciting trips that appeal to local and international visitors.

However, economic development on Lombok Island is still hampered. This can be seen in the districts/cities on Lombok Island. Some districts/cities may have achieved good economic growth, while others still require further efforts to improve regional economic growth (Wahidin et al., 2022). Therefore, appropriate strategies and policies are needed to encourage sustainable and inclusive economic growth in all districts/cities on Lombok Island.

**Figure 1. GRDP Growth at Constant Prices in Lombok Island 2011-2022 (%)**



Source: BPS West Nusa Tenggara Province

Figure 1.1 shows the fluctuating Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of Lombok Island. The growth rate of Lombok Island's Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) was 6.896% in 2011 and -5.96% in 2020. Lombok Island's Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) fell sharply in 2018 and 2020 as a result of the earthquake that hit the island in 2018 and the Covid-19 outbreak in 2020. However, in 2021 and 2022, Lombok Island's Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) began to recover.

The tourism sector on Lombok Island has great potential to improve the regional economy. Tourist attractions such as beaches, mountains, local culture, and underwater natural beauty attract domestic and international tourists. The tourism sector has the potential to make a significant



contribution to regional income and job creation. Tourism growth can also stimulate other sectors such as trade, transport, financial services, and creative industries.

Investment is an important factor in tourism sector development and economic growth. Investment can expand markets, improve service quality, and attract more tourists. In addition, investment can also create new jobs and capital, which contributes to reducing unemployment and poverty. On Lombok Island, various large investment projects such as the Mandalika Special Economic Zones, the construction of the Mount Rinjani cable car, and other projects are expected to boost economic growth and community welfare (Saputra, 2022).

In addition to the tourism and investment sectors, the quality of human resources also affects economic growth on Lombok Island. A productive and qualified workforce can support economic growth by increased productivity and innovation. The number of workers in various districts/cities on Lombok Island also fluctuates, which can affect regional production and output.

In this context, this study aims to understand the influence of the tourism, investment, and labor sectors on economic growth in Lombok Island, West Nusa Tenggara Province. By looking at fluctuations in economic growth data, investment, labor, as well as the potential of the tourism sector, this research will help provide insights into the economic dynamics on Lombok Island and the factors that contribute to sustainable economic growth.

## **THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

### **Economic Growth Theories**

#### **1. Classical Theory**

In classical economic theory, Adam Smith emphasized increased production (GDP) and population growth as the main factors of economic growth, while Ricardo's perspective cautioned that excessive population growth could result in falling wages and economic slowdown. Ricardo also noted five important characteristics of the economy, including limited land availability, labor fluctuations, capital accumulation, technological progress, and the dominance of the agricultural sector.

#### **2. Neoclassical Theory**

Neoclassical theory, as in Hasan and Aziz (2018), emphasizes that economic growth depends on capital, labor and technology. Increases in capital, labor, and technological innovation are necessary to achieve economic growth, although there are limits due to the law of diminishing returns regarding capital and labor. Therefore, technological innovation is recommended to increase the productivity of production factors and support sustainable economic growth.

#### **3. Schumpeter's Theory**

Schumpeter's theory emphasizes the crucial role of entrepreneurs in economic growth through innovations such as creating new products, improving production efficiency, managing raw materials, reaching new markets, and making changes in firm efficiency. However, Schumpeter's theory cautions that high economic progress can limit innovation and slow economic growth, potentially creating economic stagnation.



#### **4. Harrod-Domar Theory**

The Harrod-Domar theory, according to Sadono Sukirno (2016), emphasizes investment as the key to long-term growth with requirements such as optimal capital goods, savings proportional to national income, and stability of the production capital ratio. Investment increases income and expands output. This theory advises the economy to invest more to stimulate economic growth.

#### **Regional Economic Development**

This section explores the factors influencing regional economic development, including natural resources, labor, capital goods, technology, and social factors. Regional economic growth strategies are influenced by both local governance and societal dynamics.

#### **Tourism-Led Growth (TLGH) Theory**

The TLGH theory posits that tourism can act as a catalyst for economic growth by increasing tourist spending, heightened investment, and improved environmental quality. The theory underscores the potential of the tourism sector as a driver of economic development.

#### **Conceptual Relationships**

The theoretical framework establishes the interconnectedness of various variables:

- The Effect of Tourism Sector on Economic Growth: The tourism sector has a significant impact on economic growth by generating revenue, creating jobs, and stimulating various related industries.
- The Effect of Investment on Economic Growth: Investment plays a crucial role in economic growth as it leads to increased capital accumulation, improved productivity, and overall economic expansion.
- The Effect of Labor on Economic Growth: Labor is a fundamental factor in economic growth, contributing to production, income generation, and overall economic development.

#### **METHOD**

In this study, the author used a quantitative descriptive data analysis technique: a technique that aims to describe or explain the phenomenon under study based on numerical data that has been collected (Sugiyono, 2017). Furthermore, this study uses secondary data, which is data that has been previously available and is not obtained by researchers directly (Sugiyono, 2017).

The research method used in this study is panel data from 2011 to 2022 in 5 Regencies/Cities in Lombok Island with the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) method. Data are presented annually obtained from BPS West Nusa Tenggara Province, BPS each Regencies/Cities in Lombok Island, Dinas Pariwisata each Regencies/Cities in Lombok Island, NTB Satu Data, and Dinas Penanaman Modal Terpadu Satu Pintu (DPMPTSP) each Regencies/Cities in Lombok Island.



**RESULT**

**Descriptive Statistics**

**Table 1. Descriptive Statistics Results**

	PE	WIS	INV	TK
Mean	4.208167	273917.0	6.95E+11	318383.9
Median	4.940000	204146.5	4.98E+11	303779.5
Maximum	12.16000	965344.0	4.67E+12	623662.0
Minimum	-7.460000	11256.00	1.88E+08	64394.00
Std. Dev.	3.729826	233026.5	8.35E+11	163711.9
Skewness	-1.569306	0.775752	2.283098	0.084536
Kurtosis	5.989314	2.801339	10.15116	1.758429
Jarque-Bera	46.96721	6.116584	179.9731	3.925207
Probability	0.000000	0.046968	0.000000	0.140492
Sum	252.4900	16435022	4.17E+13	19103031
Sum Sq. Dev.	820.7847	3.20E+12	4.11E+25	1.58E+12
Observations	60	60	60	60

Source: Output Eviews 12

**1. Economic Growth (PE)**

Based on the results of descriptive statistics, economic growth has a minimum value of -7.46% and a maximum value of 12.16%. The average economic growth from 2011 to 2022 is 4.21%, with a standard deviation of 3.73%.

**2. Tourism Sector (WIS)**

Based on the results of descriptive statistics, the tourism sector has a minimum value of 11,256 people and a maximum value of 965,344 people. The average tourism sector size from 2011 to 2022 is 273,917 people, with a standard deviation of 233,027 people.

**3. Investment (INV)**

Based on the results of descriptive statistics, investment has a minimum value of 1.88 trillion and a maximum value of 4.67 trillion. The average investment from 2011 to 2022 is 6.95 trillion, with a standard deviation of 8.35 trillion.

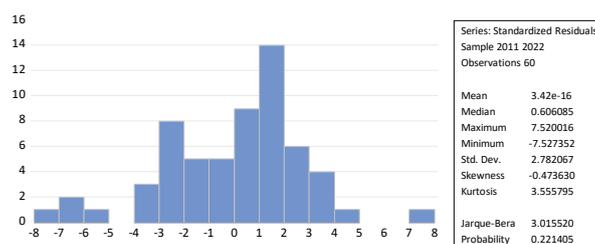
**4. Labor Force (TK)**

Based on the results of descriptive statistics, the labor force has a minimum value of 64,394 people and a maximum value of 623,662 people. The average labor force from 2011 to 2022 is 318,384 people, with a standard deviation of 163,712 people.

**Classic Assumption Test**

**Normality Test**

**Table 2. Normality Test Results**



Source: Output Eviews 12



Based on the results of the Normality test, the Jarque-Bera probability value was determined to be  $0.221405 \geq 0.05$ , indicating that the data is normally distributed.

### Multicollinearity Test

**Table 3. Multicollinearity Test Results**

	WIS	INV	TK	KETERANGAN
WIS	1.000000	0.339719	-0.641352	Tidak terjadi multikolinearitas
INV	0.339719	1.000000	0.112374	Tidak terjadi multikolinearitas
TK	-0.641352	0.112374	1.000000	Tidak terjadi multikolinearitas

Source: Output Eviews 12

Based on the Multicollinearity test, all correlation coefficients have a value less than 0.8. As a result, it is possible to infer that this study model does not have multicollinearity issues.

### Heteroscedasticity Test

**Table 4. Heteroscedasticity Test Results**

Panel Cross-section Heteroskedasticity LR Test  
Equation: UNTITLED  
Specification: PE C LOG\_WIS LOG\_INV LOG\_TK  
Null hypothesis: Residuals are homoskedastic

	Value	df	Probability
Likelihood ratio	4.157632	5	0.5270

LR test summary:

	Value	df
Restricted LogL	-155.6010	56
Unrestricted LogL	-153.5222	56

Source: Output Eviews 12

Panel Cross-Section Heteroskedasticity LR Test results show that all probabilities  $\geq 0.05$ , which means there is no heteroscedasticity in the regression model. This shows that the regression model has the same variance of residuals between one observation and another.

## DISCUSSION

### Panel Data Regression Analysis

The researcher used the panel data regression equation to estimate how the dependent variable changes when the independent variable increases or decreases. The results of the panel data regression using the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) method are presented below by the researcher.



**Table 5. Fixed Effect Model (FEM) Test Results**

Dependent Variable: PE  
 Method: Panel Least Squares  
 Date: 08/29/23 Time: 07:19  
 Sample: 2011 2022  
 Periods included: 12  
 Cross-sections included: 5  
 Total panel (balanced) observations: 60

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	37.28498	29.69606	1.255553	0.2149
LOG_WIS	7.664996	1.665118	4.603275	0.0000
LOG_INV	-2.032925	0.612935	-3.316708	0.0017
LOG_TK	-9.191454	5.602509	-1.640596	0.1069

Effects Specification

Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)			
R-squared	0.443637	Mean dependent var	4.208167
Adjusted R-squared	0.368742	S.D. dependent var	3.729826
S.E. of regression	2.963411	Akaike info criterion	5.134125
Sum squared resid	456.6540	Schwarz criterion	5.413371
Log likelihood	-146.0238	Hannan-Quinn criter.	5.243353
F-statistic	5.923460	Durbin-Watson stat	1.801642
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000043		

Source: Output Eviews 12

Based on the results of data processing, the following results are obtained:

$$PE = 37.28498 + 7.664996LOG\_WIS - 2.032925LOG\_INV - 9.191454LOG\_TK + e$$

**Coefficient Results Based on Fixed Effect Model (FEM)**

**Table 6. Coefficient Results Based on Fixed Effect Model (FEM)**

Kabupaten/Kota	Koefisien	C	Konstanta
Lombok Barat	-2.129006	37.28498	35.15597
Lombok Tengah	4.363657	37.28498	41.64864
Lombok Timur	8.882724	37.28498	46.16770
Lombok Utara	-8.324284	37.28498	28.96070
Kota Mataram	-2.793089	37.28498	34.49189

Source: Output Eviews 12

Based on table 6, the difference in coefficients between districts/cities in influencing the dependent variable is seen. The coefficient C is a uniform value that applies across Lombok Island, while the constant is the total of the District/City coefficient and C, describing the value of the dependent variable if the independent variable is zero.

East Lombok has the highest Regency/City coefficient (8.88), indicating the greatest positive influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable there. North Lombok has the lowest Regency/City coefficient (-8.32), indicating the largest negative influence of the independent variable



on the dependent variable there. The highest constant is in East Lombok (46.17), signifying the highest dependent variable value if all independent variables are zero. North Lombok has the lowest constant (28.96), indicating the lowest value of the dependent variable if all independent variables are zero.

### Coefficient of Determination

**Table 7. Coefficient of Determination Test Results**

R-squared	0.443637
Adjusted R-squared	0.368742

Source: Output Eviews 12

Based on the results, an adjusted R-squared value of 0.368742 was obtained. This means that the variable tourism sector, investment, and labor can explain 36.87% of the economic growth variable on Lombok Island. Meanwhile, 63.13% of the economic growth variable is explained by variables outside the model or other factors not included in this study.

### t-test

**Table 8. t-test Results**

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	37.28498	29.69606	1.255553	0.2149
LOG_WIS	7.664996	1.665118	4.603275	0.0000
LOG_INV	-2.032925	0.612935	-3.316708	0.0017
LOG_TK	-9.191454	5.602509	-1.640596	0.1069

Source: Output Eviews 12

From the t-test results, it can be seen that the independent variables affect the dependent variable as follows:

1. Tourism Sector on Economic Growth

The t test results show that the tourism sector variable has a coefficient value of 7.664996, with a significance value of  $0.0000 \leq 0.05$ . These results indicate that the tourism sector has a positive and significant effect on economic growth.

2. Investment on Economic Growth

The t test results show that the investment variable has a coefficient value of -2.032925, with a significance value of  $0.0017 \leq 0.05$ . These results indicate that investment has a negative and significant effect on economic growth.

3. Labor on Economic Growth



The t test results show that the labor variable has a coefficient value of -9.191454, with a significance value of  $0.1069 \geq 0.05$ . These results indicate that labor is negative and insignificant to economic growth.

## F Test

**Table 9. F Test Results**

F-statistic	5.923460
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000043

Source: Output Eviews 12

The statistical test results show the Prob F-statistic value of  $0.000043 \leq 0.05$  so that  $H_0$  is rejected. This result shows that the independent variables simultaneously affect the dependent variable significantly.

## Tourism Sector on Economic Growth

The results showed that the tourism sector has a significant positive effect on economic growth on Lombok Island. A significant positive effect indicates that economic growth will increase every time the tourism sector increases. Vice versa, economic growth will decrease every time the tourism sector decreases on Lombok Island with the assumption that variables other than the tourism sector are constant.

The tourism sector in this study is measured using the number of tourist visits to Lombok Island. The number of tourist visits on Lombok Island tends to increase even though there has been a decline in several years. In 2018, there was a decrease in the number of tourist visits due to the earthquake that hit Lombok Island. In 2020, there was a decline in the tourism sector due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

In 2021 and 2022, the number of tourist visits to Lombok Island increased after the Covid-19 pandemic. This increase was influenced by the organization of national and international events, tourism promotion, and cooperation between the government, private sector, and local communities. Some of the events held on Lombok Island are Bau Nyale, Taliwang Festival, Moyo Festival, Lombok Sumbawa Weaving Festival, L'Etape by Tour de France, World Superbike, and MotoGP. These events are expected to attract tourists to visit Lombok Island and improve the island's image as an international tourism destination.

The results of this study are in line with the Tourism Led Growth (TLGH) theory which considers the tourism sector as one of the drivers of economic growth. According to the Tourism Led Growth (TLGH) theory, the tourism sector will increase national income by increased foreign exchange, consumption, savings, and investment. The tourism sector will also increase the productivity of other production factors by improving the quality of human resources, infrastructure, and technology. The tourism sector will also improve people's welfare by increased employment and income.

The results of this study are supported by research conducted by Rafli Safiannur Fadhila (2019) which shows that the number of tourist visits has a positive and significant effect on economic growth in South Kalimantan. The study states that there is potential for the tourism sector in South Kalimantan which has attractive natural and cultural wealth, such as forests, rivers, lakes, mountains, flora and fauna, historical sites, and ethnic diversity. This can increase the attractiveness and competitiveness of tourist destinations in South Kalimantan.



Efforts that can be made to increase the number of tourists on Lombok Island include:

1. Improve the quality of services and facilities provided by the tourism industry, such as accommodation, transport, restaurants, and tourist attractions.
2. Increase cooperation between the government, private sector, and the community in developing and promoting the tourism sector, as well as preserving the environment and local culture.
3. Increase the diversification of tourism products and markets, by developing various types of tourism, such as nature, culture, religion, health, and others, and reaching various market segments, both domestic and international.
4. Improve the competitiveness and tourism image of Lombok Island at the national and international levels, by organizing various promotional and branding activities, such as exhibitions, festivals, social media, and others.

### **Investment on Economic Growth**

The results showed that investment has a significant negative effect on economic growth on Lombok Island. The significant negative effect indicates that economic growth will decrease every time investment increases. Vice versa, economic growth will increase every time investment decreases on Lombok Island with the assumption that other variables besides investment are constant. Fluctuations in investment on Lombok Island can be caused by several factors, including:

1. Natural conditions and disasters that often occur on Lombok Island, such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, and forest fires. These factors can disrupt production activities, damage infrastructure, and cause losses for investors. In 2018, Lombok Island experienced an earthquake which resulted in a 30.7% decrease in investment compared to the previous year (BPS NTB, 2023).
2. Global and national economic conditions that affect the demand and supply of investment in Lombok Island. This factor can be a financial crisis, exchange rate fluctuations, changes in monetary and fiscal policy, and the Covid-19 pandemic. This factor can affect purchasing power, preferences, and expectations of investors. In 2020, the Covid-19 pandemic caused an 18.5% decrease in investment compared to the previous year (BPS NTB, 2023).
3. Less conducive social and political conditions on Lombok Island, such as conflicts between indigenous people and investors, security disturbances, and complicated licensing. These factors can create uncertainty, risk, and additional costs for investors. In 2022, there was a burning of buildings owned by foreign investors in Tampa Hill by unscrupulous people (Andita, 2022).

The results of this study contradict the neoclassical theory. According to neoclassical theory, investment is one of the determinants of economic growth by capital accumulation and technological innovation. Investment will increase the productivity of other factors of production, such as labor and natural resources. Investment will also increase national income, consumption, savings, and further investment.

However, the results of this study are supported by research conducted by Fauzi and Muhammad Suhaidi (2022) which shows that investment has a negative and significant effect on Indonesia's economic growth. The study stated that investment had a negative effect on Indonesia's economic growth in 2010-2019 due to political conditions, economic stability, natural disasters in Indonesia that occurred during the study period which resulted in disruption of the provincial and national economy, and the distribution of investment that was not targeted and uneven byout the Indonesian provinces.

Efforts that can be made to increase investment in Lombok Island are to improve the quality of the business climate on Lombok Island by simplifying licensing, providing fiscal and non-fiscal incentives, increasing legal protection, increasing coordination between the central government, regions, and the private sector, and increasing security and order on Lombok Island. This can increase investor confidence, interest and expectations.



### **Labor on Economic Growth**

This study found that labor has a negative and insignificant effect on economic growth on Lombok Island. This negative and insignificant effect indicates that the more labor, the less contribution to economic growth on Lombok Island. Labor on Lombok Island tends to fluctuate. This is caused by several factors, including:

1. The quality of labor on Lombok Island is still low, making it impossible to increase productivity and efficiency in the production of products and services. According to BPS West Nusa Tenggara Province (2023), the average length of schooling of the population aged 15 years and over on Lombok Island in 2022 was only 8.8 years, lower than the national average of 9.3 years.
2. The agricultural sector, which contributes little to economic growth on Lombok Island, still dominates the labor structure. According to the BPS (2023), in 2022, the agricultural sector absorbed 43.5% of all workers on Lombok Island, the rest worked in other sectors. The production and service sectors have higher added value.

The results of this study contradict the neoclassical and classical theories. Labor, according to neoclassical theory, is one of the factors of production that contributes to economic growth by increased output. Wages will be determined by the marginal productivity of labor. According to the classical theory, labor is one of the factors of production that contributes to economic expansion by population growth. Labor will be paid according to its subsistence level or minimum needs.

However, the results of this study are supported by research conducted by Achmad Zaky Bachtiar (2019) which shows that informal labor has a negative and insignificant effect on Indonesia's economic growth. The study states that informal labor has a negative effect on Indonesia's economic growth due to the low productivity of informal labor due to their lack of education and skills. This causes them to not be able to contribute optimally to increasing output and national income. Efforts that can be made to increase the number of workers on Lombok Island include:

1. Improve the quality of human resources by education, training, and coaching in accordance with the demands of the labor market and regional potential.
2. Improving the quality of labor policies directed at the protection, empowerment, and welfare of workers.

### **CONCLUSION**

Based on the results of the research, it can be concluded several things, namely:

1. There is a positive and significant effect of the tourism sector on economic growth in Lombok Island
2. There is a negative and significant effect of the investment on economic growth in Lombok Island
3. There is a negative and insignificant effect of labor on economic growth in Lombok Island
4. Simultaneously, the tourism sector, investment, and labor variables significantly affect economic growth in Lombok Island.

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