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The Effect Of Labor Force Participation Level, Inflation And Human Development Index On Economic Growth In Bandar Lampung City

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Abstract

Economic growth is a crucial metric for determining the effectiveness of regional development. Bandar Lampung City, as the province's main economic center, is impacted by various macroeconomic issues. This study will examine the relationship between Bandar Lampung City's economic growth and the Human Development Index (IMB), inflation, and the labor force participation rate (PTK). Annual secondary data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) for 2012–2024 were collected using quantitative methods. Multiple linear regression was the analytical method used. The results show that IMB has a positive and substantial impact on economic growth, while PTK and inflation have no significant influence. However, Bandar Lampung City's economic growth is significantly influenced by PTK, inflation, and IMB. These results imply that shifting human development standards is crucial for driving economic expansion in a region.

Keywords: Economic growth, TPAK, Inflation, HDI.

INTRODUCTION

Economic growth is a key metric for assessing the success of development and the level of prosperity of a region. Conceptually, economic growth reflects an increase in production capacity, as measured by increases in national GDP and regional GDP

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(Margono & Nuryadin, 2024) . In the context of regional development, economic growth not only indicates production expansion but also illustrates the effectiveness of resource management in generating social welfare (Sari et al., 2024) . Following the COVID-19 pandemic, the Indonesian economy has shown a fairly consistent recovery, with growth of 5.05% in 2023 (BPS, 2024) , accompanied by dynamic growth at the regional level, especially Bandar Lampung City, the economic heart of Lampung Province.

Empirically, Bandar Lampung City's economic growth contracted by -1.88% in 2020 due to the pandemic, but gradually recovered to reach 4.96–4.97% in the 2023–2024 period (BPS, 2025) . Despite showing a recovery trend, regional economic growth still faces structural challenges related to labor market dynamics, price stability, and the quality of human development. Based on the Solow–Swan neoclassical growth model, labor is an important factor of production, and the LFPR reflects the proportion of the working-age population engaged in productive activities. Conceptually, increased participation will expand production capacity, potentially increasing aggregate output and the rate of economic growth. However, this contribution is highly dependent on the economy's ability to absorb labor productively (Todaro & Smith, 2020).

In addition to labor factors, macroeconomic stability, particularly inflation, plays a crucial role in determining growth dynamics. Moderate inflation can boost aggregate demand, while excessive inflation accompanied by price volatility can reduce household consumption and reduce investment appetite (Mankiw, 2020) . Data shows that inflation in Bandar Lampung City fluctuated significantly between 2020 and 2024, with a spike in 2022 and a stabilizing trend in 2023 and 2024 (BPS, 2025) . This condition indicates the importance of price controls in maintaining sustainable regional economic growth.

In addition, the endogenous growth theory Romer (1986) and human capital theory (Becker, 1993) emphasize the quality of human resources as a key factor in long-term economic growth. In line with this, the Human Development Index (HDI) in Bandar Lampung increased from 78.78 in 2020 to 80.46 in 2024. Theoretically, an increase in the HDI should strengthen productivity and encourage economic expansion. However, previous empirical findings have shown inconsistent results, with some studies finding a positive effect of the HDI on economic growth (Rafi & Anwar, 2022) , while others show a negative relationship due to a structural mismatch between labor quality and regional economic capacity (Margono & Nuryadin, 2024) .

Although numerous studies have examined the determinants of economic growth at the national and provincial levels, empirical studies evaluating the simultaneous impact of the TPAK, inflation, and HDI on economic growth dynamics at the urban level,

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particularly in Bandar Lampung City, are still rare. Therefore, this study aims to bridge this gap through a comprehensive analysis of the influence of these three variables on the economic development of Bandar Lampung City. This study is intended to add empirical value to the regional development literature and serve as a foundation for developing economic development strategies based on human resource quality and regional macroeconomic stability.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Economic growth

Concept and Definition of Economic Growth

Economic growth refers to an increase in an economy's capacity to produce goods and services over a given period. According to Todaro & Smith (2020) , economic growth is the process of increasing productive capacity, which ultimately increases real national income. In the same context, Mankiw (2020) emphasizes that economic growth is a steady increase in real per capita production driven by capital accumulation, labor force expansion, and technological progress. Economic growth in a regional context is measured by changes in regional gross domestic product (GDP) at constant prices. GDP is the total value added generated over a given period by all production facilities in a region. The expenditure approach is used to define GDP as follows:

$$PDRB = C + I + G + (X - M)$$

where $(X-M)$is net exports, G is government spending, I is investment, and C is household consumption.

Real output growth can be measured without inflation distortion using constant price GDP (Mankiw, 2020) . The economic growth rate is calculated operationally as follows:

$$Growth = \frac{PDRB_t - PDRB_{t-1}}{PDRB_{t-1}} \times 100\%$$

Therefore, the dynamics of increasing production capacity are reflected in economic growth, which has an impact on increasing people's welfare in a sustainable manner.

ECONOMIC GROWTH THEORY

Neoclassical Theory (Solow–Swan Model)

According to the neoclassical growth model created by Solow (1956) and Swan (1956) , technological innovation, labor force expansion, and capital accumulation are

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some of the external variables that drive economic growth. The aggregate production function is often expressed using the Cobb-Douglas form:

$$Y = K^{\alpha}(AL)^{1-\alpha}$$

According to this paradigm, short-term gains in labor and capital lead to increased output. However, in the long run, sustainable economic development can only be achieved through increased productivity and technological progress. Therefore, growth is strongly influenced by the size and quality of the labor force. This study uses the LFPR to describe available labor capacity, while the HDI reflects the quality and capabilities of human resources.

Endogenous Growth Theory

Endogenous growth theory positions technology and human capital as internal variables influencing the growth process. This framework was introduced by Romer (1986) and Lucas (1988) as an extension of the neoclassical model. Economic growth is now viewed as a result of spending on research, education, and innovation, rather than solely as a product of external forces. In this approach, the primary driver of long-term growth is human capital. Health and education increase individual production and accelerate the spread of technology. Thus, in studies of economic growth, the HDI, which measures aspects of education, health, and living standards, can be positioned as an empirical indicator of human capital.

Keynesian Theory

Keynes (1936) Keynesian theory differs from the supply-side approach by emphasizing the role of aggregate demand, particularly in the short run, in determining production and employment. When government spending, investment, and consumption all increase simultaneously, economic growth occurs. According to this view, price stability is a crucial prerequisite. On the other hand, excessive and unstable inflationary pressures can reduce real consumption, create uncertainty, and discourage investment. Moderate inflation can encourage economic expansion by increasing aggregate demand (Samuelson & Nordhaus, 2021). Inflation is an important macroeconomic variable in explaining growth patterns.

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Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR)

Concept and Measurement of TPAK

Conceptually, TPAK describes the ratio between the number of the workforce and the total working-age population (≥15 years) (BPS, 2024) . Mathematically, it is stated as follows:

$$\text{TPAK} = \frac{\text{Workforce}}{\text{Working Population}} \times 100\%$$

The labor supply side of the economy is reflected in the LFPR. According to Mankiw (2020) , higher aggregate output will result from greater labor force participation combined with adequate productivity.

TPAK and Economic Growth

According to the neoclassical framework, productive capacity is increased by employing more productive people. Empirical research shows that LFPR drives regional economic expansion (Firdani et al., 2023; Margono & Nuryadin, 2024) . This effect depends on the quality of the labor force and the economy's capacity to effectively employ the labor force.

INFLATION

Concept and Measurement of Inflation

Inflation refers to the widespread and sustained rise in prices of various goods and services (Mankiw, 2020) . Empirically, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) is used to measure inflation:

$$\text{Inflasi} = \frac{\text{IHK}_t - \text{IHK}_{t-1}}{\text{IHK}_{t-1}} \times 100\%$$

Demand-driven inflation, cost-driven inflation, and structural inflation are the three categories that macroeconomic theory uses to classify inflation.

Inflation and Economic Growth

Economic growth and inflation have a non-linear relationship. Excessive inflation reduces investment and purchasing power, while moderate inflation can increase demand and stimulate economic activity (Keynes, 1936; Samuelson & Nordhaus, 2021) . Empirical studies have shown that regional economic growth is often negatively impacted by unstable inflation (Susanto & Rachmawati, 2021) .

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Human Development Index (HDI)

Concept and Dimensions of HDI

A good standard of living (real expenditure per capita), education as measured by average and expected years of schooling, and health as represented by life expectancy are the three elements that make up the HDI, a composite indicator that assesses human development outcomes (BPS, 2023) . The HDI measures the quality of a region's human capital. Improved human capital enhances economic competitiveness and long-term productivity, according to endogenous growth theory.

HDI and Economic Growth

Theoretically, labor efficiency and innovation potential increase as the HDI rises. According to Winarti et al. (2022) , the HDI has been shown to have a positive relationship with regional economic growth. However, the effectiveness of its contribution is not uniform, as it is influenced by the labor market's capacity to absorb labor and the configuration of the local economic structure.

Theoretical Synthesis

Based on the integration of neoclassical, endogenous, and Keynesian theories, economic growth is the result of the interaction between production factors (labor capacity and competence), macroeconomic stability (inflation), and technological development. The HDI represents the quality of human capital, the LFPR represents the quantitative component of the labor force, and inflation represents macroeconomic stability. Therefore, to describe the dynamics of regional economic growth, these three variables are conceptually and theoretically relevant.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study adopts a quantitative method through an associative causal approach to analyze the causal relationship between inflation, the Human Development Index (HDI), and the Employment Allowance (TPAK) with the economic growth of Bandar Lampung City. This study uses annual secondary data for the period 2012–2024 sourced from the Central Statistics Agency of Bandar Lampung City, using a saturated sampling technique so that the entire data population is used as the research sample. The data collection process was carried out through a documentation study of official publications, reports, and statistical data relevant to the research needs.

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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Bandar Lampung City, the administrative center of Lampung Province, holds strategic significance as the main access point for the mobility of goods and people between Sumatra and Java. Administratively, Bandar Lampung City covers an area of 197.22 km², comprising 20 sub-districts and 126 villages (BPS, 2024). This geographical position makes Bandar Lampung a center of regional economic growth, particularly in the trade, services, and transportation sectors. In 2024, the population of Bandar Lampung was recorded at 1,178,394, with a population density of approximately 5,973 people per square kilometer. The demographic structure shows a dominance of the productive age group (15–64 years) at 70.15%, which theoretically represents a demographic dividend for economic growth. However, the dominance of the productive age group also requires the availability of adequate employment opportunities to prevent open unemployment.

Table 1. Development of Research Variables in Bandar Lampung City 2012–2024

Variables	2012	2020	2024	Trend Description
TPAK	0.58	0.63	0.66	Increase
Inflation	0.05	0.02	0.01	Fluctuating (controlled)
HDI	0.72	0.77	0.80	Increase
Economic growth	0.06	-0.01	0.04	Contraction in 2020, then recovery

Source: Lampung Central Statistics Agency 2025

1. Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR)

   During the 2012–2024 period, the TPAK in Bandar Lampung City showed an increasing trend, from 0.58 in 2012 to 0.66 in 2024. This increase indicates a larger proportion of the working-age population actively participating in economic activities. Structurally, the increase in TPAK is in line with the expansion of the trade and services sectors. However, increased labor force participation does not necessarily fully indicate improvements in job quality or labor productivity. Thus, an increase in the quantity of the workforce does not automatically imply an increase in economic output.
2. Inflation

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Inflation in Bandar Lampung City fluctuated within a controlled range during the study period, with a peak of 0.08 (2014) and a low of 0.01 (2024). Overall, inflation was moderate, thus not significantly impacting regional economic stability. Inflation stability reflects the effectiveness of price control policies and relatively well-maintained public purchasing power. In the context of economic growth, moderate inflation tends not to have a significant impact on either encouraging or hindering regional economic expansion.

3. Human Development Index (HDI)

Bandar Lampung City's Human Development Index (HDI) has consistently increased from 0.72 in 2012 to 0.80 in 2024. This increase reflects improvements in health, education, and the community's standard of living. The increase in the HDI demonstrates the success of structural human development. However, improving the quality of human resources requires the support of an economic structure capable of optimally absorbing an educated workforce to contribute to economic growth.

4. Economic growth

Bandar Lampung City's economic growth was relatively stable at around 0.06–0.07 before contracting by -0.01 in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Post-pandemic, economic growth showed a recovery trend, reaching 0.04 in 2024. In general, the dynamics of regional economic growth are influenced by the interaction of labor factors, price stability, and human resource quality.

Classical Assumption Test

Table 2. Results of the Classical Assumption Test

Test Type	Probability Value	Criteria	Information
Normality (Jarque-Bera)	0.323298	> 0.05	Normal
Multicollinearity (Centered VIF)	< 10	< 10	There is no multicollinearity
Heteroscedasticity (White)	0.2569	> 0.05	There is no heteroscedasticity
Autocorrelation (Breusch-Godfrey)	0.2332	> 0.05	No autocorrelation occurs

Source: Eviews Test Results, 2026.

The results of the classical assumption test indicate that the regression model is suitable for use. The Jarque–Bera normality test (p = 0.323298) indicates that the residuals are normally distributed, the Centered VIF <10 indicates no multicollinearity, the

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White heteroscedasticity test (p = 0.2569) confirms that the residual variance is homogeneous, and the Breusch–Godfrey autocorrelation test (p = 0.2332) indicates no autocorrelation. Thus, the model meets the classical assumptions and is ready for further analysis.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Table 3. Multiple Linear Regression Results

Variables	Coefficient	Direction	Information
Constant	0.016516	-	-
TPAK	-0.001836	Negative	Lower
Inflation	0.168824	Positive	Increase
HDI	-0.021884	Negative	Lower

Source: Eviews Test Results, 2026.

The regression equation obtained is:

$$PE = 0.016516 - 0.001836\ TPAK + 0.168824\ INF - 0.021884\ IPM$$

Based on Table 3, the regression equation shows that a constant of 0.016516 indicates the value of economic growth when all independent variables are held constant. The regression coefficient value of TPAK of –0.001836 indicates a negative relationship, where a one-unit increase in TPAK is followed by a decrease in economic growth of 0.001836 with other variables remaining constant. Conversely, the inflation coefficient of 0.168824 indicates an increase in economic growth. The HDI regression coefficient of –0.021884 reflects a negative effect, where a one-unit increase in HDI is correlated with a decrease in economic growth of 0.021884.

Simultaneous Test and Coefficient of Determination

Table 4. Simultaneous Test Results and Determination Coefficient

Test	Mark	Information
F-statistic (Prob.)	0.010805	Significant (<0.05)
Adjusted R^2	0.592462	59.25% of the variation is explained by the model

Source: Eviews Test Results, 2026.

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Table 4 shows that the TPAK, inflation, and HDI variables all significantly influence economic growth simultaneously because the F-test probability is recorded at 0.010805, which is smaller than 0.05. This indicates that fluctuations in economic growth in the research model can be explained by the three independent variables simultaneously. The Adjusted R^2 value of 0.592462 indicates that the model has an explanatory power of 59.25% of changes in economic growth, while the remaining 40.75% of the variation is explained by external variables not included in the research model.

Hypothesis Testing

Table 5. Partial Test Results

Hypothesis	Variables	Results	Information
H1	TPAK → PE	Rejected	Not significant
H2	Inflation → PE	Rejected	Not significant
H3	HDI → PE	Accepted	Significant (Negative)
H4	Simultan	Accepted	Significant

Source: Eviews Test Results, 2026.

Referring to Table 5, the partial test indicates that TPAK and inflation are not statistically significant, thus H1 and H2 are not supported. Meanwhile, the HDI has a significant effect with a negative coefficient, thus H3 is accepted. The results of the simultaneous test confirm that all independent variables jointly influence economic growth, thus H4 is accepted and indicates that the research model is suitable for explaining variations in economic growth.

DISCUSSION

The Influence of TPAK on Economic Growth

Economic development is not significantly impacted by the TPAK (Employment Allowance). This conclusion implies that productivity has not increased with increasing labor force participation, possibly due to skills mismatch and a lack of productive employment opportunities. This finding contrasts with the research of Firdani et al. (2023) and Syamsuddin et al. (2021) , which showed that TPAK has a positive effect on economic growth. However, this study supports the findings of Margono & Nuryadin

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(2024) , who found that the influence of the labor force can vary based on regional economic structure.

The Effect of Inflation on Economic Growth

Economic growth was not significantly affected by inflation, indicating that inflation was largely controlled during the study period. Empirical findings from Agustia et al. (2024) and Sari et al. (2024) confirm that changes in the inflation rate contribute significantly to economic growth, while Handayani et al. (2024) identified a significant negative impact. This difference suggests that the macroeconomic environment and characteristics of the study area significantly influence the impact of inflation.

The Influence of HDI on Economic Growth

The Human Development Index (HDI) has a significant negative impact on economic growth, indicating a mismatch between improvements in human resource quality and the local economy's ability to absorb educated labor. This finding aligns with Margono & Nuryadin (2024) but differs from studies by Kurniadi et al. (2025) , Winarti et al. (2022) , Susanto & Rachmawati (2021) , and Rafi & Anwar (2022) , which found a positive impact of the HDI on economic growth. This difference suggests that regional structural elements influence how well human development contributes to economic productivity.

The Simultaneous Effect of Variables on Economic Growth

The LFPR, inflation, and HDI all have a significant impact on economic growth simultaneously. This demonstrates how labor, price stability, and human development interact to generate economic progress. These results align with previous studies that found that a combination of macroeconomic factors and human development jointly influence economic growth, such as those conducted by Firdani et al. (2023) , Sari et al. (2024) , and Susanto & Rachmawati (2021) . This research model has moderate to strong ability to explain differences in regional economic growth, with an explanatory contribution of 59.25%.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

The results of the study indicate that partially, TPAK and inflation do not have a significant influence on the economic growth of Bandar Lampung City, while the HDI has

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a negative and significant influence, which indicates that the increase in the quality of human resources has not been fully balanced by the availability of productive employment; however, simultaneously TPAK, inflation, and HDI are proven to have a significant influence on economic growth, so that all three together play a role in determining the dynamics of regional economic growth.

Suggestion

Regional governments are advised to increase workforce productivity through vocational training and education, aligning improvements in the quality of human resources with the creation of productive employment, and maintaining inflation stability in order to maintain purchasing power and economic stability, while future researchers are expected to add other variables such as investment, government spending, unemployment, and poverty as well as expanding the period or scope of the research area so that the results obtained are more comprehensive.

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