West Science Business and Management
Vol. 3, No. 01, March 2025, pp. 25~33

The Influence of Village Funds, The Number of Bumdes, GDP And Unemployment on Community Welfare in West Nusa Tenggara Province

Baiq Herda Purnama[1], Baiq Saripta Wijimulawiani[2], Ahmad Zaenal Wafik[3]
[1-3]Universitas Mataram

Article Info

Article history:

Received March, 2025
Revised March, 2025
Accepted March, 2025

Keywords:

Village Funds,
Number of BUMDes,
GRDP,
Unemployment,
Community Welfare.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the partial and simultaneous effects of village funds, the number of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes), Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), and unemployment on the welfare of the community in the Province of West Nusa Tenggara. The research employs a quantitative method, with data analysis using a panel data regression model. This study utilizes secondary data, which combines a seven-year time series and cross-sectional data from eight regencies in West Nusa Tenggara Province. The results indicate that village funds, the number of BUMDes, and unemployment have a significant effect on community welfare. However, GRDP does not have an effect on community welfare. Furthermore, village funds, the number of BUMDes, GRDP, and unemployment collectively influence community welfare in West Nusa Tenggara Province.

Corresponding Author:

Name: Baiq Herda Purnama
Institution: Universitas Mataram
e-mail: baiqherdap@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

Welfare is a metric used to assess how affluent a society has been. People's health, financial situation, level of happiness, and standard of living can all be used to gauge welfare. The Human Development Index (HDI) functions as a measure for evaluating a country's well-being. The Human Development Index (HDI), a metric of a region's or nation's welfare, comprises three fundamental components: life expectancy at birth, literacy rate, and average years of schooling, along with purchasing power. People's welfare indicators consist of indicators of education, employment, demography, health and other social indicators [1].

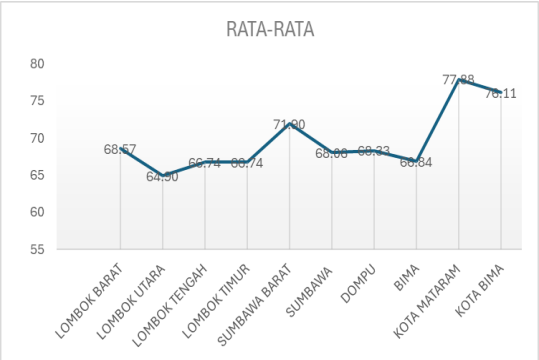

FIGURE 1. HDI IN WEST NUSA TENGGARA PROVINCE
Source: BPS NTB Province

The natural circumstances of West Nusa Tenggara Province can favourably influence the annual rise in Human Development Index (HDI) by enhancing residents' access to resources. The average

Human Development Index (HDI) score in West Nusa Tenggara Province demonstrates a steady annual improvement. The UN classifies the districts and cities in West Nusa Tenggara Province as medium, with an HDI score between 60 and 77.

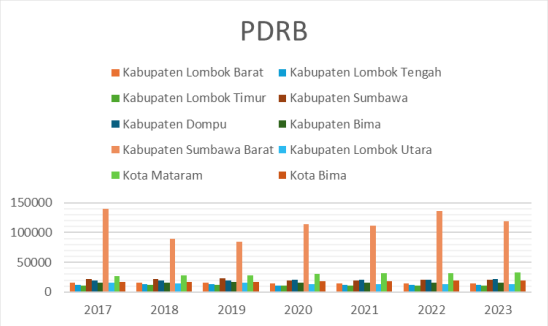

FIGURE 2. GDRB IN WEST NUSA TENGGARA PROVINCE
Source: DGT Finance 2023

Another metric that can be used to characterize the degree of community welfare in a place is its GDP. Economic variables play a part in West Nusa Tenggara Province's districts and cities, where the GDP indicates the degree of community welfare. West Sumbawa Regency has the highest GDP while North Lombok Regency has the lowest GDP indigo. High economic growth is needed to overcome social inequality and improve people's welfare [2].

In addition to GDP, the unemployment rate also affects people's welfare. Mataram City has the highest open unemployment rate in West Nusa Tenggara while North Lombok Regency has the lowest rate. High unemployment can exacerbate economic inequality and hinder development. The main factor that causes unemployment is the lack of aggregate expenditure and wanting to find a better job, companies that prefer to use modern production equipment compared to human labor so that it will reduce labor unemployment and the mismatch between the skills of job seekers and the skills required in the industry [3].

The government is intensively building infrastructure and the economy in all regions, including in rural areas, in order to accelerate community welfare. One of the efforts is the village fund program, which is an important instrument in village development with an annual budget in the state budget as a source of village income. The average village funds received by each village ranged from Rp. 960 million to Rp. 1.2 billion per year [4]. West Sumbawa Regency has the lowest village fund budget (Rp 47,986,353,000), while East Lombok Regency has the largest (Rp 277,848,369,000) in the district of West Nusa Tenggara Province.

Village funds also have a role in the development of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDES). BUMDes has the goal of improving the local economy. East Lombok Regency has the highest number of BUMDes in West Nusa Tenggara at 23% while North Lombok Regency has the lowest number of BUMDes at 4%. However, BUMDes still faces various obstacles such as limited human resources and access to marketing [5].

Tarmiji Hamid Siregar conducted the prior research, "Analysis of the Influence of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP), Regional Minimum Wage (UMR), and Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) on Welfare in the Perspective of Islamic Economics in North Sumatra Province," in 2023. This study utilises secondary data and applies multiple linear regression as its analytical method. The study's findings indicate that wellbeing is positively and strongly influenced by GDP and TPT. This study ignores the number of BUMDes and the function of village funds in favor of concentrating solely on GDP, UMR, and TPT as indicators of community wellbeing in North Sumatra Province. Since both can promote infrastructure development and boost the local economy, village finances and the number of BUMDes actually play a significant role in enhancing community welfare.

In the introduction, state the background of your research, the purpose of your research, and/or anything else that you think is important to write as part of the introduction [20]. Follow the rules of writing good and correct Indonesian [21]. Such as minimization of typos and the use of the number of sentences in the appropriate paragraph [22].

The Introduction section should provide: i) a clear background, ii) a clear statement of

the problem, iii) the relevant literature on the subject, iv) the proposed approach or solution, and v) the new value of research which it is innovation (within 3-6 paragraphs). It should be understandable to colleagues from a broad range of scientific disciplines. Organization and citation of the bibliography are made in Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) style in sign [1], [2] and so on. The terms in foreign languages are written italic (italic). The text should be divided into sections, each with a separate heading and numbered consecutively [3].

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Village Fund

Village monies are allocated via the district or city's Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) subsequent to their designation in the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN). They are utilized to fund community development, empowerment, and governmental initiatives. The 2014 Law on Villages, which required the distribution of village funds, went into effect in 2015. Village funding started to be distributed using the methodology outlined in official government rules [6].

According to the Ministry of Finance, the village fund's five goals are to bridge development gaps between villages, enhance public services in villages, lessen poverty, boost the village economy, and strengthen village communities as development subjects. The average number of villages in each province is multiplied by the number of villages in each district or city to determine how each village money is distributed. The number of villages in the province in question, the population of the district or city, its area, and its degree of geographical difficulty are all taken into consideration when allocating the average village fund.

2.2 BUMdes

BUMDes are village enterprises established by the village government, characterized by collective management and capital ownership shared between the community and the village government, as delineated in Article 1 Paragraph 6 of the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 39 of 2010 regarding Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes).

BUMDes are fundamental to economic activity, functioning as both commercial and social entities, asserts [7]. BUMDes, as a social institution, advances community interests by facilitating the delivery of social services. BUMDes business entities are endeavouring to produce money by providing the market with local resources (goods and services). BUMDes, a commercial entity created in response to the village's needs and potential, receives assistance from the community and village council to enhance the local economy.

Article 3 of Permendesa PDTT No. 4 of 2015 states that BUMDes was established with the following objectives: boosting village efforts to manage the village's economic potential, improving community welfare through improved public services, maximizing village resources for the benefit of the village and its residents, boosting village efforts to manage the village economy, and encouraging the growth and equitable distribution of the village economy.

2.3 GDP

The gross regional product is the total value of products and services generated in a certain region during a given period, often one year. The region's economy is progressing, as evidenced by the high GDP value and high degree of economic growth [8]. GDP can also affect the number of working labor force assuming that if the value of GDP increases, the amount of added value output or sales in all economic units in a region will increase.

The two main categories of GDP are GDP based on existing prices and GDP based on constant prices. The quantity of production value, revenue, or expenditure that is evaluated in accordance with the applicable price in the relevant year is known as GDP based on applicable pricing. The total value of output, revenue, or expenses determined using the base year's set market price is the GDP based on constant prices.

2.4 Unemployment

Because there aren't enough work possibilities for those who require money to satisfy their daily necessities, unemployment is one of the causes of poverty in society. Unemployment is mostly caused by an unequal distribution of work possibilities. Indonesia is one of the nations with the highest rates of unemployment and the least advanced technologically, which makes it difficult to create work. The number of people who are drawn to work for a firm in order to fulfill their basic requirements or secure open positions is known as the employment opportunities [9].

According to [10], there are a number of reasons why people are unemployed, including a lack of jobs that can accommodate job seekers, a lack of skills that job seekers possess, a lack of information that would allow job seekers to learn about companies that are experiencing a shortage of workers, unequal employment, and a failure to maximize government efforts to provide training to improve soft skills.

2.5 Community Welfare

The welfare of the community can be measured by several indicators. Welfare indicators are a measure of the achievement of the community to be catalyzed prosperous or not. One of the indicators of community well-being is the Human Development Index (HDI). The Human Development Index (HDI) serves as a comparative metric for life expectancy, literacy, education, and standard of living, asserts [11]. The Human Development Index (HDI) elucidates how citizens might attain development outcomes related to income, health, education, and other domains.

Three dimensions—health, education, and acceptable living standards—are included in Indonesia's HDI calculation. Indonesia adopted the HDI calculation technique after the UNDP made modifications and enhancements, taking into account the UNDP's improvements. calculations made from 2015 to the present using the UNDP's 2014 updated methodology.

3. METHODS

The research for this paper is quantitative in nature. 56 data points were obtained from the study's sample, which includes 8 districts in the West Nusa Tenggara Province, throughout a 7-year observation period (2017–2023).

Quantitative data from secondary sources was the data type employed in this investigation. This study utilises data on GDP, TPT, HDI, the number of bumdes, village finances, and TPT from districts in West Nusa Tenggara Province. DGT Finance, BPS West Nusa Tenggara Province, and DPMP Dukcapil West Nusa Tenggara Province are the sources of the data used in this study.

To produce processed data, panel data regression analysis, model selection tests (Chow, Hausman, and lagrange multiplier tests), traditional assumption tests (multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, normality, and autocorrelation tests), and hypothesis testing (t-test, f-test, and determination coefficient test), the data of this study was analyzed using statistical software with the aid of E-views 12.

The form of the econometric model can be written as follows:

$$Y_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x1_{it} + \beta_2 x2_{it} + \beta_3 x3_{it} + \beta_4 x4_{it} + \varepsilon_{it}$$

Where:

Y	= Human Development Index of Regency/City of NTB Province
B0	= Constant
b1b2 B3B4	= Coefficient of independent variables
X1	= Village Fund of NTB Province
X2	= Number of BUMDes Regency/City of NTB Province
X3	= GDP of Regency/City of NTB Province

X4 = Open Unemployment Rate of Regency/City of NTB Province
E = Koefisien error

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The author's data processing results indicate variables influencing community wellbeing in West Nusa Tenggara Province. Here are some tests conducted by the author, as follows:

4.1 Test Model

4.1.1 Chow Test

The Chow test was conducted to ascertain the selection between the Common Effect Model (CEM) and the Fixed Effect Model (FEM).

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

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	4.714343	(7,44)	0.0005
Cross-section Chi-square	31.338777	7	0.0001

FIGURE 1 CHOW TEST RESULTS
Source: Secondary Data Processed E-views 12

The subsequent table presents the Chow test results, indicating a probability value of cross-section F < 0.05 or 0.0005 < 0.05, so confirming the use of a fixed effect model for this analysis.

4.1.2 Hausman Test

The hausman test is used to determine the panel model that is compatible between Fixed Effect and Random Effect.

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

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section random	30.798270	4	0.0000

FIGURE 2 HAUSMAN TEST RESULTS
Source: Secondary Data Processed E-views 12

The Hausman test findings yield a probability value of < 0.05 or 0.0000 < 0.05, indicating that the selected model is a fixed effects model.

4.1.3 Lagrange Multiplier Test (LM)

This test is used to determine whether the random effect is better than the common effect.

Lagrange Multiplier Tests for Random Effects
Null hypotheses: No effects
Alternative hypotheses: Two-sided (Breusch-Pagan) and one-sided (all others) alternatives

	Test Hypothesis		
	Cross-section	Time	Both
Breusch-Pagan	4.772244 (0.0289)	64.56139 (0.0000)	69.33364 (0.0000)

FIGURE 3 LM TEST RESULTS
Source: Secondary Data Processed E-views 12

It is evident from the above table that the chosen model in this LM test is a random effect model since the Breusch-Pagan value is less than 0.05 or 0.0289 is less than 0.05.

4.2 Classical Assumption Test

4.2.1 Normality Test

The likelihood of Jarque-Bera may be considered as the outcome of the normality test, which is used to determine whether or not the data distribution is normal.

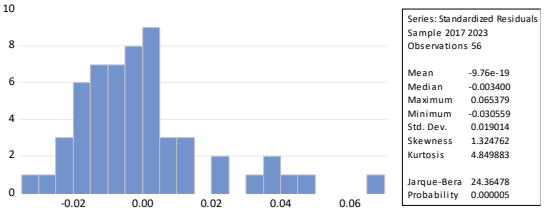

FIGURE 4 NORMALITY TEST RESULTS
Source: Secondary Data Processed E-views 12

Based on the graphic image above, the results of the normality test can be seen. To see whether the distributed data is normal or not, you can see the JB value with an alpha level of 5%. If the probability value of JB > 0.05 then it can be seen that the residual distribution is normal. From the graph image above, it is known that the JB probability value is 0.000005 < 0.05, which means that the data is not distributed normally.

In order to ascertain whether the error term is near the normal distribution, the normality test is only applied when there are fewer than thirty observations, as stated in [12]. A normality test is not necessary if there are more than thirty observations because the distribution of the sampling error term is nearly normal. Because the researcher employed 56 samples for this investigation, it was discovered that the data normalcy test

findings created data that was not normally distributed. As a result, the researcher was able to disregard this test.

4.2.2 Multicolinaerity Test

A perfect linear connection between independent variables in regression is known as the multicollinearity test. Multicollinearity is present if the coefficient of correlation between independent variables is more than 0.80.

TABLE 1 RESULTS OF MULTICOLLINEARITY TEST

	VILLAGE FUND	BUMDES	GDP	TPT
VILLAGE FUND	1.000000	-0.283226	0.249053	-0.047801
BUMDES	-0.283226	1.000000	-0.403468	-0.026674
PDRB	0.249053	-0.403468	1.000000	0.568089
TPT	-0.047801	-0.026674	0.568089	1.000000

Source: Secondary Data Processed E-views 12

Since every variable in the preceding table has a correlation coefficient value of less than 0.80, it is evident that multicollinearity issues are absent from this approach.

4.2.3 Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test is conducted when the variance of errors fluctuates. The Glejser test was used to detect it, with a probability of > 0.05 indicating the absence of heteroscedasticity.

TABLE 2 RESULTS OF HETEROSCEDASTICITY TEST

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.026268	0.016906	1.553716	0.1274
VILLAGE FUND	-9.79E-12	9.98E-12	-0.980406	0.3322
BUMDES	-5.24E-05	9.59E-05	-0.546944	0.5872
PDRB	2.43E-07	3.15E-07	0.772660	0.4439
TPT	-0.001289	0.003071	-0.419581	0.6768

Source: Secondary Data Processed E-views 12

The village fund variable has a probability value of 0.3322, surpassing 0.05, indicating that this model is devoid of heteroscedasticity issues, as seen by the previously mentioned heteroscedasticity test table. The probability value of 0.5872, surpassing 0.05 for the variable denoting the number of BUMDes, signifies that this model is devoid of heteroscedasticity issues. The GDP variable has a probability value of 0.4439, exceeding 0.05, so confirming the absence of heteroscedasticity issues in this model. The TPT variable's probability value of 0.6768, surpassing 0.05, signifies the lack of heteroscedasticity in this model, implying that none of the dependent variables in the study demonstrate this problem.

4.2.4 Autocorrelation Test

Autocorrelation test is a method to detect the presence or absence of a relationship between residuals in a regression model at various times.

Effects Specification

Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)

R-squared	0.741402	Mean dependent var	4.215853
Adjusted R-squared	0.676753	S.D. dependent var	0.037391
S.E. of regression	0.021259	Akaike info criterion	-4.676701
Sum squared resid	0.019885	Schwarz criterion	-4.242697
Log likelihood	142.9476	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-4.508439
F-statistic	11.46803	Durbin-Watson stat	1.102457
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

FIGURE 5 AUTOCORRELATION TEST RESULTS

Source: Secondary Data Processed E-views 12

Based on the figure above, the results of the Watson durbin autocorrelation test are 1,102. This value is below the number 2, which indicates a positive autocorrelation potential in the regression model used.

According to [13] Autocorrelation tests are not required to be used because autocorrelation tests only occur on data time series. Meanwhile, in this study, panel data was used. Thus, the autocorrelation test in this study was not carried out.

4.3 Hypothesis Test

Dependent Variable: LOG(IPM)
Method: Panel Least Squares
Date: 11/29/24 Time: 08:33
Sample: 2017 2023
Periods included: 7
Cross-sections included: 8
Total panel (balanced) observations: 56

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	3.542843	0.412715	8.584226	0.0000
LOG(DANADESA)	0.018669	0.007518	2.483263	0.0169
LOG(BUMDES)	0.048928	0.014370	3.404821	0.0014
LOG(PDRB)	0.012068	0.037785	0.319396	0.7509
TPT	-0.010850	0.004000	-2.712616	0.0095

Effects Specification

Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)

R-squared	0.741402	Mean dependent var	4.215853
Adjusted R-squared	0.676753	S.D. dependent var	0.037391
S.E. of regression	0.021259	Akaike info criterion	-4.676701
Sum squared resid	0.019885	Schwarz criterion	-4.242697
Log likelihood	142.9476	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-4.508439
F-statistic	11.46803	Durbin-Watson stat	1.102457
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

FIGURE 6 HYPOTHESIS TEST RESULTS
Source: Secondary Data Processed E-views 12

4.3.1 T Test

Based on the figure above, the results for the t-test are shown on the processed data, as follows:

1) Testing for village fund variables

The t-statistic for the village fund variable is 2.483263. In the meanwhile, the likelihood value is 0.0169 < 0.05, demonstrating that this village fund variable has a major influence on the community's wellbeing in West Nusa Tenggara Province.

2) Testing for the variable number of bumdes

The t-statistic for the variable representing the number of BUMDes is 3.404821. A probability value of 0.0014, which is less than 0.05, signifies that the quantity of BUMDes significantly affects the wellness of the populace in West Nusa Tenggara Province.

3) Testing for GDP variables

For the GDP variable test, the t-statistic is 0.319396. However, the probability value is 0.7509 > 0.05, indicating that there is no appreciable impact of this GDP variable on the standard of living of residents in West Nusa Tenggara Province.

4) Testing for the unemployment variable

The t-statistic for the TPT variable test is -2.712616. The TPT variable significantly affects the community's well-being in West Nusa Tenggara Province, as evidenced by a probability value of 0.0095, which is less than 0.05.

4.3.2 F Test

The significance of the independent variable and whether it influences the dependent variable are both assessed using the F-statistical test. In West Nusa Tenggara Province, all dependent variables simultaneously affect community wellbeing, as indicated by the F-statistical value of 0.000000 < 0.05.

4.3.3 Coefficient of Determination Test

The R-squared coefficient is used to determine the extent to which the dependent variables of Village Funds, Number of BUMDes, GDP, and TPT impact the transition of independent variables of community welfare in West Nusa Tenggara Province. The determination coefficient, or R2, is 0.741402, or 74%, based on the regression results using the fixed effect model. This indicates that the variables of Village Funds, Number of BUMDes, GDP, and TPT can impact or explain 74% of the variables of community wellbeing, with other variables accounting for the remaining 26%.

DISCUSSION

The Influence of Village Funds on Community Welfare in West Nusa Tenggara Province

The regression analysis indicated a coefficient of 0.018669 and a p-value of 0.0169, which is below 0.05. A 1 billion rupiah increase in village financing would result in a 1.86% improvement in community welfare, highlighting the substantial and beneficial impact of village funding on the well-being of the population in West Nusa Tenggara Province. Alternatively, the results might be interpreted as a rejection of H0 and an acceptance of H1.

The research findings align with a study by Sefnat Aristarkus Tang et al. (2022) conducted in Bana Village, Pantar District, Alor Regency, which determined that village finances had a large and positive impact on community well-being. This study's findings are consistent with the objectives of government-provided village finances, as stipulated by the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration.

The Effect of the Number of BUMDes on Community Welfare in West Nusa Tenggara Province

The regression analysis indicates a coefficient of 0.048928 and a p-value of 0.0014, which is below the 0.05 threshold. This signifies that each unit increase in the number of BUMDes correlates with a 4.89% improvement in community welfare, highlighting the substantial and advantageous effect of BUMDes on the well-being of residents in West Nusa Tenggara Province. An alternative interpretation of the results is that H0 was rejected and H2 was approved.

The results of this study align with the studies conducted by Fairuzia Alinda and colleagues (2023). The study's findings indicate that the number of BUMDes positively and significantly influences the well-being of people in Bireuen Regency Village. The study's findings correspond with the objectives of the BUMDes, as articulated in Article 3 of the 2015 Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration No. 4.

The Influence of GDP on Community Welfare in West Nusa Tenggara Province

The GDP regression results indicated a coefficient value of 0.012068 and a probability value of 0.7509, which exceeds 0.05. This implies that for every million rupiah increase in GDP, people's well-being will rise by 1.20 percent. Consequently, the well-being of the inhabitants of West Nusa Tenggara Province is not positively and significantly impacted by the GDP. The results also support the theory that was put out. To put it another way, H0 was accepted whereas H3 was turned down.

The findings of this investigation align with research by Siti Handayani and associates (2021). The study's results indicated that GDP exerted no significant influence on HDI.

The Effect of Unemployment on Community Welfare in West Nusa Tenggara Province

The unemployment regression analysis indicates that a 1% increase in unemployment correlates with a 1.08% decrease in community welfare, evidenced by a coefficient of -0.010850 and a p-value of 0.0095, which is less than 0.05. Consequently, the community welfare in West Nusa Tenggara Province is not significantly and adversely affected by marriage. In other terms, H0 was dismissed whereas H4 was accepted.

The findings of this investigation are consistent with Lintang Sania et al.'s research from 2021. The study's findings demonstrated that unemployment significantly and negatively impacted HDI. The Keynesian hypothesis of unemployment is also supported by the study's findings. According to Keynes, unemployment arises when the economy's total demand is insufficient to employ all of the work force.

The Influence of Village Funds, Number of BUMDes, GDP and Unemployment on Community Welfare in West Nusa Tenggara Province

The number of BUMDes, GDP, and TPT by simultaneous test yielded a probability value (F-statistic) of 0.000000 based on the findings of the regression of village funds. If the F-test's provisions are 0.000000 < 0.05, it indicates that the variables of village funds, the number of BUMDes, GDP, and TPT collectively or separately affect community wellbeing in West Nusa Tenggara Province. Another way to interpret the outcome is that H0 is rejected and H5 is approved.

This study is consistent with Tarmiji Hamid Siregar et al.'s research from 2023. The study's findings indicate that, from 2017 to 2021, GDP, UMR, and TPT collectively have a major impact on community wellbeing in North Sumatra Province. Then, Dini Rosyada et al. (2020) conducted the research in line with this research. The study's findings demonstrated that BUMDes and village funds, either separately or in combination, significantly impact the community's well-being among students enrolled in the Pendolo village accounting study program.

5. CONCLUSION

The following conclusion is drawn from the findings of the analysis conducted for this study, specifically on the impact of village funds, the number of BUMDes, GDP, and unemployment on community welfare in West Nusa Tenggara Province:

1) 1A probability value of 0.0169 < 0.05 for the village fund variable indicates a substantial and favorable influence. This implies that the welfare of communities in West Nusa Tenggara Province is impacted by village finances.
2) The probability value of 0.0014, which is less than 0.05, signifies that the number of BUMDes positively and significantly influences community wellbeing in West Nusa Tenggara Province.
3) The GDP variable, with a probability value of 0.7509, above the threshold of 0.05, indicating it has no significant positive impact on the wellbeing of citizens in West Nusa Tenggara Province.
4) The unemployment variable exhibits a significant negative impact on community welfare in the province of West Nusa Tenggara, as evidenced by a probability value of 0.0095, which is less than 0.05.
5) The factors of village finances, the number of BUMDes, GDP, and unemployment collectively influenced community wellbeing in West Nusa Tenggara Province, either alone or in conjunction, with a probability value (F-statistic) of 0.000000 < 0.05.

REFERENCES

[1] N. Bustamam, S. Yulyanti, and K. Septiana Dewi, "Analisis Faktor – Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Indikator Kesejahteraan Masyarakat di Kota Pekanbaru," *J. Ekon. KIAT*, vol. 32, no. 1, pp. 85–92, 2021, doi: 10.25299/kiat.2021.vol32(1).7677.

[2] Y. Rinawati, F. Aulia, N. Miftitah, F. A. Aldianto, and M. Hafidz, "Pengaruh PDRB , Kemiskinan , dan Jumlah Penduduk Terhadap IPM di Provinsi Jawa Timur Tahun 2017-2021," *J. Ecogen*, vol. 5, no. 4, pp. 517–527, 2022.

[3] N. Farida, "Pengaruh Pendidikan Dan Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka Terhadap Indeks Pembangunan Manusia (IPM) Di Indonesia," Universitas Islam Negeri Ar--Raniry Banda Aceh, 2022.

[4] K. Keuangan, "Dana Desa," *DJPb Kementerian Keuangan*, 2021.

[5] H. Rakha, "Strategi Alternatif Pengembangan BUMDES Di Nusa Tenggara Barat," *BaKTINews*, 2020.

[6] B. R. Annisa, "Pengaruh Dana Desa Dan Jumlah Badan Usaha Milik Desa (Bumdes) Terhadap Kemiskinan Di Kabupaten Lombok Timur," *J. Ilmu Ekon. Terap.*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 88–104, 2024.

[7] Mujiyono, "Peran Badan Usaha Milik Desa (BUMDES) Dalam Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa Sanggrahan Kecamatan Kranggan Kabupaten Temanggung," Universitas Negeri Semarang, 2017.

[8] H. Y. Dama, A. L. C. Lapian, and J. I. Sumual, "Pengaruh Produk Domestik Regional Bruto (Pdrb) Terhadap Tingkat Kemiskinan Di Kota Manado (Tahun 2005-2014)," *J. Berk. Ilm. Efisiensi*, vol. 16, no. 3, pp. 549–561, 2016.

[9] R. Imanto, M. Panorama, and R. Sumantri, "Pengaruh Pengangguran Dan Kemiskinan Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Provinsi Sumatra Selatan," *AL-INFAQ J. Ekon. Islam*, vol. 11, no. 2, pp. 118–139, 2020.

[10] R. Franita, A. Fuady, P. Ekonomi, U. Muhammadiyah, and T. Selatan, "Analisa Pengangguran Di Indonesia," *J. Ilmu Pengetah. Sos.*, vol. 1, no. 12, pp. 88–93, 2016.

[11] B. Efendi, D. P. Nasution, Rusiadi, and D. Pratiwi, *Teori Indeks Pembangunan Manusia Dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi*. Medan, 2024.

[12] F. C. Roseline, "ANALISIS PENGARUH PDRD PERKAPITA, TPT, DAN IPM TERHADAP TINGKAT KEMISKINAN DI PROVINSI LAMPUNG," Universitas Lampung, 2023.

[13] M. Awaludin, S. Maryam, and M. Firmansyah, "Analisis Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Penyerapan Tenaga Kerja Pada Sektor Industri Kecil Dan Menengah Di Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat," *J. Konstanta*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 156–174, 2023, doi: 10.29303/konstanta.v2i1.461.