

THE EFFECT OF ECONOMIC GROWTH, EDUCATION LEVEL, AND PER CAPITA INCOME ON EXTREME POVERTY IN KUNINGAN REGENCY, INDONESIA (2013–2022)

Risthi Dwi Octaviani¹, Ayus Akhmad Yusuf², Syaeful Bakhri³

¹Islamic Economics, Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business, UIN Siber Syekh Nurjati Cirebon

(*Email Correspondence: risthidwioktaviani@gmail.com)

KEYWORDS

Economic Growth,
Education Level, Per
Capita Income,
Extreme Poverty rate

ABSTRACT

The level of extreme poverty is influenced by several factors, namely education, health, per capita income, economic growth. From these factors, researchers conducted research on 3 (three) factors, namely economic growth, education level and per capita income that influence the level of extreme poverty. This study uses a quantitative research approach using secondary data from the BPS of Kuningan Regency for the period 2013-2022. The data analysis technique uses multiple linear regression tests. The results of this study indicate that economic growth has a positive and significant effect on the poverty rate in Kuningan Regency. Education level has a positive and significant effect on the extreme poverty rate in Kuningan Regency. Per capita income has a positive and significant effect on the extreme poverty rate in Kuningan Regency. As well as economic growth, education level and per capita income have a positive and significant effect on the extreme poverty rate in Kuningan Regency with a calculated F value of $158.938 > F$ table 4.760 with a significant value of $0.000 < 0.05$. The coefficient of determination (adjusted R Square) showed a percentage of 41.4% , indicating that economic growth, education level, and per capita income significantly influence the level of extreme poverty. The remaining 58.6% is influenced by other factors not mentioned in this study.

INTRODUCTION

Poverty is when a person cannot fulfill his life's needs because he has material limitations. The poverty rate in Indonesia itself is still a problem that is difficult to overcome because of the number of poor people considering the large number of poor people.(Damai et al., 2017).

Government subsidies are a factor that can influence poverty because they have a very helpful role in helping people living in poverty to improve their welfare. This is very important to encourage the rate of economic growth which is closely related to poverty. This is an indirect contribution of the government to the economy.(Edna Safitri et al., 2022).

The economic inability to meet the average standard of living of people in an area is called poverty. This condition is characterized by low income to meet basic needs such as food and clothing. Low income will also cause a lack of ability to meet public health and education standards. A person's income ability to meet living standards is a way to determine how poor a society is. A person's standard of living usually includes meeting the needs of food, health, education and shelter or settlement to meet the standard of living and welfare of the community. People are considered poor if their income is less than the average(Vania Grace Sianturi et al., 2021).

In addition to government subsidies, poverty reduction also depends on economic progress. Economic progress can be measured through the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) parameter, which is a measure of the level of prosperity in a country's economy and is a factor that indicates the level of poverty. An increase in GRDP is a requirement for reducing poverty because an increasing GRDP level means that poverty will decrease. (Edna Safitri et al., 2022).

In the strategy of poverty alleviation through community empowerment, the government is not the only party responsible for implementing community empowerment programs or projects.(Harjanto Setiawan, 2020).

According to the National Team for Poverty Alleviation (TNP2K), extreme poverty occurs when the welfare of society is below the extreme poverty line. The extreme poverty line can be measured using absolute poverty.(when household income is below a certain level)which is consistent with the direction of the President of the Republic of Indonesia, extreme poverty alleviation is achieved through a number of special interventions consisting of two approaches, namely reducing the burden of expenditure on poor and vulnerable groups through various social protection programs and subsidies and carrying out empowerment to increase the productivity of poor and vulnerable groups which can increase economic capacity.(F. Sofyandi, 2017).

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Extreme Poverty Level

Extreme poverty is achieved through a number of specific interventions consisting of two approaches, namely reducing the burden of expenditure on poor and vulnerable groups through various social protection programs and subsidies and carrying out empowerment to increase the productivity of poor and vulnerable groups which can increase economic capacity.(F. Sofyandi, 2017)

2. Economic growth

Economic growth is a long-term economic issue, and it is a significant phenomenon experienced by the world in recent years. This process is known as Modern Economic Growth. Essentially, economic growth is defined as a long-term increase in per capita output. This means that in the long term, prosperity is

reflected in increased per capita output, which simultaneously provides numerous alternatives for consuming goods and services, accompanied by increasing purchasing power.(Sasmito & Nawangsari, 2019).

3. Level of education

Education provides knowledge not only directly related to carrying out tasks, but also the basis for developing oneself and the ability to utilize all the facilities around us for the smooth implementation of tasks. The higher the level of education, the higher the opportunity to get a more decent job, thereby increasing income(Susanti, 2020).

4. Income per capita

Per capita income, also known as GDP per capita, is the total value of goods and services produced by a country in a given time period divided by the population. GDP per capita is used to measure expenditure per person in a country (Akhadi, 2022).

Conceptual Framework

1. The Impact of Economic Growth on Extreme Poverty Levels in Kuningan Regency

According to(Octaviana & Primadhana, 2022).The method used in this study is quantitative descriptive analysis. The results of this study are that this study obtained the results that economic growth has a positive and significant effect on poverty in Indonesia. And there is a similarity in the discussion that discusses Economic Growth on Poverty Levels. This study has a difference in using the dependent variable, namely the level of extreme poverty.

This is in line with research(Susanto & Pangesti, 2021)The method used in this study is quantitative descriptive analysis. This study shows a significant influence between economic growth on poverty levels and has similarities in the discussion that discusses economic growth on poverty levels and has differences. This study uses variables

2. The Influence of Education Level on Extreme Poverty Levels in Kuningan Regency

According to(Adam et al., 2022). The method used in this study is quantitative descriptive analysis, This study shows a significant influence between education on the Poverty Level and has similarities in the discussion that discusses the level of education on the Poverty Level and also has differences. This study uses the dependent variable, namely the level of extreme poverty.

This is in line with research(Berliani, 2021) The method used in this study is quantitative descriptive analysis. This study has a significant influence between education and the level of poverty and this study has similarities in the discussion that discusses the level of education on the level of poverty. This study uses a dependent variable, namely the level of extreme poverty and also has differences. This study uses a dependent variable, namely the level of extreme poverty.

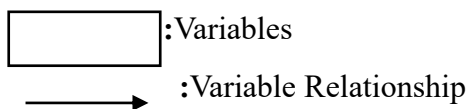
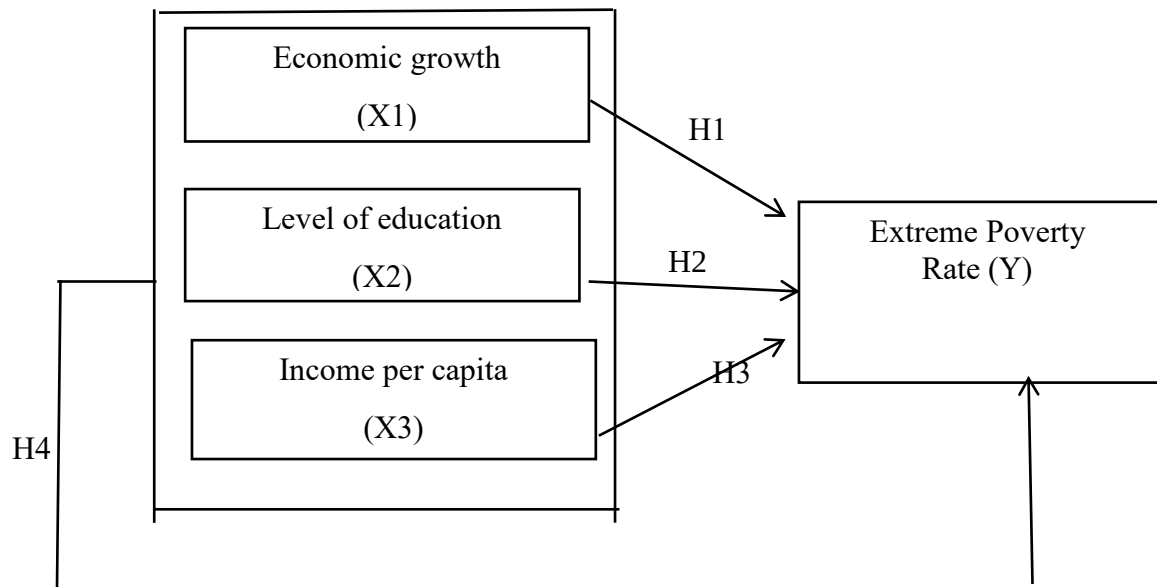
3. The Influence of Per Capita Income on the Level of Extreme Poverty in Kuningan Regency

According to(Widiastuti & Kosasih, 2021).The method used in this study is quantitative descriptive analysis. This study has a positive influence between per capita income and the poverty level. This study has similarities in the discussion that discusses per capita income and the poverty level and also has differences. This study uses the dependent variable, namely the extreme poverty level.

This is in line with(Septiadi & Nursan, 2023) The method used in this study is

quantitative descriptive analysis. This study has a positive influence between per capita income and the poverty level. This study has similarities in the discussion that discusses per capita income and the poverty level and also has differences. This study uses the dependent variable, namely the extreme poverty level.

Based on the description above, the framework of thought can be described as follows:



H1 H2 H3 H4 : Hypothesis

RESEARCH METHODS

This study employed a quantitative method. The data used in this study is secondary data obtained from relevant agencies such as the Kuningan Regency Central Statistics Agency, covering the last 10 years. The sampling technique used was time series data, resulting in a sample spanning the last 10 years, from 2013 to 2022, with the entire population of Kuningan Regency. The analysis used the SPSS 23 application.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

RESULT

1. Classical Assumption Test Results

a. Normality Test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

Unstandardized Residual

N	10
Normal Parameters ^{a,b} Mean	.0000000

	Standard Deviation	67.83451985
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.209
	Positive	.135
	Negative	.209
Test Statistics		.209
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200c,d

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

The residual can be seen from the Asymp,sig,(2-tailade) value of 0.200 > 0.05 so the data on the variables of economic growth, education level and extreme poverty level are stated to be normal.

b. Multicollinearity Test

Coefficients^a

Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	Economic growth	.168	5,959
	Level of education	.733	1,364
	Income per capita	.192	5,210

a. Dependent Variable: Extreme Poverty Level

It can be seen that the VIF value for the variables of extreme poverty level, economic growth rate, education level, and per capita income is <10 and the tolerance value is >0.1 so that this regression model is stated to have no symptoms of multicollinearity.

c. Autocorrelation Test with Runt-test

Runs Test

	Unstandardized Residual
Test Value ^a	,19011
Cases < Test Value	5
Cases >= Test Value	5
Total Cases	10
Number of Runs	6
Z	,000
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	1,000

a. Median

Based on the autocorrelation test with Runs Test, it shows that the Asymp.sig. (2-tailed) value is $1,000 > 0.05$, so it can be concluded that the regression model is free from autocorrelation problems or does not occur autocorrelation. Thus, the autocorrelation problem can be resolved by using the Runs Test.

d. Heteroscedasticity Test

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1968.273	885,801		2,222	.068
	Economic growth	.263	.330	.744	.798	.455
	Level of education	.772	1.104	.312	.700	.510
	Income per capita	.123	.169	.634	.727	.494

a. Dependent Variable: Extreme Poverty Level

The data can be said to not have heteroscedasticity if the significance value is > 0.05 . The output results above from the variables of economic growth rate, education level and per capita income are > 0.05 , so it can be said that all variables have a significant relationship with the extreme poverty level variable, so it can be said that there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity.

2. Multiple Linear Analysis Results

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	155,708	51,174		3,043	.023
	Economic growth	1,611	.118	1,202	13,636	.000
	Level of education	.583	.047	.594	12,441	.000
	Income per capita	.680	.061	.984	11,126	.000

a. Dependent variable: Extreme Poverty Level

Based on the results of the multiple linear regression analysis above, it shows that the regression equation obtained is as follows:

$$Y = 155,708 - 1,611 X_1 - 0.583 X_2 - 0.680 X_3 - e$$

1. The constant value a of 155.708 means that the Extreme Poverty Level variable has not been influenced by other variables such as Economic Growth (X_1), Education Level (X_2), and Per Capita Income (X_3) or the constant value a of 155.708 means that if at the time the variables economic growth (X_1) Education Level (X_2) and Per Capita Income (X_3) have a value of zero then the Extreme Poverty Level will have a value of 155.708.
2. The coefficient value of the Economic Growth variable (X_1) has a value of 1.611. If the value of the Economic Growth variable increases by 1%, the Extreme Poverty Level (Y) decreases by 1.611, meaning that this coefficient has a positive value between the Economic Growth variable and the Extreme Poverty Level.
3. The coefficient value of the Education Level variable (X_2) has a value of 0.583. If the value of the Education Level variable increases by 1%, the Extreme Poverty Level (Y) decreases by 0.583, meaning that the coefficient

has a negative value between the Education Level variable and the Extreme Poverty Level.

4. The coefficient value of the Per Capita Income variable (X3) has a value of 0.680. If the value of the Per Capita Income variable increases by 1%, the Extreme Poverty Level (Y) decreases by 0.680, meaning that the coefficient has a positive value and has a positive relationship between the Per Capita Income variable and the Extreme Poverty Level.

3. Hypothesis Test Results

a. Simultaneous Test (F)

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	670603.412	3	223534.471	158,938	.000b
	Residual	8438.563	6	1406,427		
	Total	679041.974	9			

a. Dependent Variable: Extreme Poverty Level

b. Predictors: (Constant), Per Capita Income, Education Level, Economic Growth

Based on the table above, it shows that the independent variables simultaneously have a significant influence on the dependent variable. This is evidenced by the calculated F-value > F-table, which is $158,938 > 4.760$ with a significant value of $0.000 < 0.05$. It can be concluded that simultaneously the factors of Economic Growth, Education Level and Per Capita Income have an effect on the Level of Extreme Poverty.

b. Partial Test (T)

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	155,708	51,174		3,043	.023
	Economic growth	1,611	.118	1,202	13,636	.000

Level of education	.583	.047	.594	12,441	.000
Income per capita	.680	.061	.984	11,126	.000

a. Dependent variable: Extreme Poverty Level

1. The results of the t-test on the Economic Growth factor (X1) were $13.636 > 1.943$ so that H_0 was rejected and H_1 was accepted, and had a significance value of $0.000 > 0.05$, thus there was a partial significant influence on the Extreme Poverty Level (Y).
2. The results of the t-test on the Education Level factor (X2) were $12,441 > 1.943$ so that H_0 was rejected and H_1 was accepted, and had a significance value of $0.000 > 0.05$, thus there was a partial significant influence on the Extreme Poverty Level (Y).
3. The results of the t-test on the Per Capita Income variable (X3) are $11,126 > 1.943$ so that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted, and has a significance value of $0.000 > 0.05$, thus there is a partial significant influence on the Extreme Poverty Level (Y).

c. Coefficient of Determination Test (R^2)

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Standard Error of the Estimate
1	.240a	.058	.414	.86179

a. Predictors: (Constant), per capita income, education level, economic growth

Based on the table value above, the coefficient of determination value is shown by the Adjusted R Square value, the Adjusted R Square value of the regression model is used to determine how much the independent variable is able to explain the dependent variable. From the table above, it is known that the Adjusted R Square value is 0.414, this means that the Extreme Poverty Level has an influence of 41.4% and while the independent variables, namely Economic Growth, Education Level and Per Capita Income, are 58.6%, explained by other variables not included in this research model.

DISCUSSION

1. The Effect of Economic Growth Rate on Extreme Poverty Levels

The results of the H_1 hypothesis test show that the variable of Economic Growth has a positive and significant effect on the Level of Extreme Poverty. This is evidenced by the value count $13.636 < t$ table 1.943 and the significance value is $0.000 > 0.05$. The results of this test show that Economic Growth has a significant influence on the Extreme Poverty Level and the coefficient with positive results proves that Economic Growth has

an influence on the Extreme Poverty Level in Kuningan Regency.

The results of this study are in accordance with the results of research conducted by (Edna Safitri et al., 2022) that in addition to government subsidies, reducing poverty levels also depends on economic progress. Economic progress can be measured through the parameters of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), which is a measure of the level of prosperity in a country's economy and is a factor that indicates the level of poverty. An increase in GRDP is a requirement for reducing poverty because an increasing GRDP level means that poverty will decrease.

The results of the regression coefficient test are considered significant or in other words Economic Growth really has a significant effect on the Extreme Poverty Level. From the results of this study, it can certainly be concluded that the influence of Economic Growth has an effect on the Extreme Poverty Level in Kuningan Regency. It can be seen that the increasing number of Economic Growth means the lower the number of Extreme Poverty Levels in an area, with this of course being a good management of the Economic Growth.

2. The Influence of Education Level on Extreme Poverty Levels

The results of the H2 hypothesis test show that the Education Level variable has a positive and significant effect on the Extreme Poverty Level. This is evidenced by the valuetcount $12.441 < t_{table} 1.943$ and the significance value is $0.000 > 0.05$ The results of the statistical test of the influence of the Education Level variable on the Extreme Poverty Level. With positive results proving that the Education Level has an influence on the Extreme Poverty Level in Kuningan Regency.

Education level is an important factor influencing income distribution and poverty., has emphasized the role of education in reducing inequality and poverty. This is in line with research (Sopian et al., 2020) which states that education reduces inequality and poverty directly, namely: by increasing productivity for the poor, improving their opportunities to obtain better-paid jobs, and opening up vertical relationship paths for their children. Indirectly, education provides greater ability for the poor to obtain their share of total income.

In research (Princess & Daughter, 2021) It is clear that by increasing knowledge and skills, investment in education will improve the quality of human resources. The higher a person's education level, the greater their knowledge and expertise, which will drive increased performance efficiency. To increase productivity, education can be a solution to reducing underdevelopment in a region. The serious problem of education and poverty cannot be separated. There are many diverse and interconnected triggers of poverty, and we cannot directly reduce poverty. In general, poverty makes us think of educational failure, meaning that children born into poverty cannot escape the cycle of poverty itself.

3. The Influence of Per Capita Income on Extreme Poverty Levels

The results of testing the H3 hypothesis show that the per capita income variable has a positive and significant effect on the level of extreme poverty. This is evidenced by the valuet count $11.126 < t_{table} 1.943$ and the significance value is $0.000 > 0.05$ with positive results proving that per capita income has an influence on the level of extreme poverty in Kuningan Regency.

This aligns with research conducted by Elda Wahyu Azizah (2018), which showed that per capita income has a negative and significant effect on poverty levels in East Java Province. Per capita income in a region can be used as a measure of

community well-being. When per capita income increases, people can more easily meet their basic needs, thereby reducing poverty.

This is also in line with previous research by Hastina Febriaty, I Made Tony Wirawan, Iqbal Banyu Sunarya, I Made Anom Iswara, in research conducted by (Putra, 2020) which states that per capita income has a negative and significant influence on poverty levels.

4. The Influence of Economic Growth, Education Level and Per Capita Income on Extreme Poverty Levels

Based on the research results, it shows that Economic Growth, Education Level, and Per Capita Income have an influence on the Level of Extreme Poverty in Kuningan Regency. Based on the ANOVA table data, the simultaneous f-test obtained a value $f_{count} > 158.938$ with a significance level of 0.000. Based on these results, the value of $f_{count} (158.938) > f_{table} (4.760)$, this is reinforced by the next statement, namely $Sig_{count} (0.000) < (0.05)$. Thus, it can be stated that Economic Growth, Education Level and Per Capita Income have a significant influence on the Level of Extreme Poverty in Kuningan Regency.

This is in line with research (Rohmah, 2022) Economic growth must be distributed equitably to increase the productive capacity of the community. When economic growth increases, per capita income increases. Increased per capita income means that people's needs are met and prosperity is achieved, thus reducing poverty. Education, both formal and informal, must also be distributed equitably, playing a crucial role in poverty reduction.

In the long term, both directly and indirectly, education can increase a society's productivity and efficiency. For the poor, training is essential to boosting productivity. The higher the level of education attained, the greater the knowledge and skills possessed by the community, which in turn will lead to increased income and a decrease in poverty rates.

CONCLUSION

In this study, the aim of this study is to prove the influence of Economic Growth, Education Level and Per Capita Income on the Level of Extreme Poverty in Kuningan Regency in 2013-2022 using multiple linear regression analysis with SPSS 23. Based on the research output that has been described in the previous chapter, it can finally be concluded, among others:

1. The Economic Growth variable (X1) has a significant influence on the Extreme Poverty Level variable. This is proven by the T-test which states that $T_{hitung} > T_{tabel}$ that is $13.636 > 1.943$ and the significance value $<$ that is $0.00 < 0.05$ while the previously set significance level is 0.05 then $sig\ 0.00 < 0.05$ means that economic progress can be measured through the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) parameter, which is a measure of the level of prosperity in a country's economy and is a factor that indicates the level of poverty. increasing GRDP is a requirement for reducing poverty because an increasing GRDP level means that poverty will decrease. So that it will result in increased and influential Economic Growth and can influence the reduction of Extreme Poverty Levels.
2. The Education Level variable (X2) has a significant influence on the Extreme Poverty Level (Y) in Kuningan Regency. This is proven by the T-test stating that $T_{hitung} > T_{tabel}$ that is $12.441 > 1.943$ and the significance value $<$ that is $0.00 < 0.05$ while the

previously set significance level is 0.05 then $\text{sig } 0.00 < 0.05$ means that the Education Level has a positive and significant effect on the Extreme Poverty Level. Because the decreasing education level will have an impact on the Extreme Poverty Level, so that if the Education Level figure will increase and the Extreme Poverty level in Kuningan Regency will also decrease.

3. Per capita income (X3) has a significant influence on the level of extreme poverty in Kuningan Regency. This is proven by the T test which states that $T_{hitung} > T_{tabel} >$ namely $11.126 > 1.943$ and the significance value $<$ namely $0.00 < 0.05$ while the previously set significance level is 0.00 then $\text{sig } 0.00 < 0.05$ means that Per Capita Income has a positive and significant effect on the Extreme Poverty Level in Kuningan Regency. Because Per capita income is a key indicator in poverty alleviation because rising incomes lead to higher consumption levels. Consumption is needed to meet basic necessities, and when these are met, extreme poverty levels will decline.
4. The variables of Economic Growth, Education Level, and Per Capita Income have a significant influence on the Level of Extreme Poverty. This is evidenced by the ANOVA table data from the f-test, which states that simultaneously obtained values $F_{count} > 158.938$ $F_{table} > 4.760 >$ Thus it is assumed that the value of $t_{count} > t_{table} >$ or with a significant value of $0.000 < 0.05$ with a previously determined level of 0.05. So it can be concluded that simultaneously or simultaneously the variables of Economic Growth, Education Level and Per Capita Income have a significant effect on the Extreme Poverty Level in Kuningan Regency. Because simultaneously the independent variables have a strong relationship to the dependent variable, so that every increase in the variables of economic growth, education level and per capita income will be followed by a decrease in the number of extreme poverty levels.

REFERENCES

- Adam, D., Olilingo, FZ, & Santoso, IR (2022). Analysis of the Effect of Education and Unemployment on Poverty in the North-North Cooperation Area. *Journal of Development Economics*, STIE Muhammadiyah Palopo, 8(1), 97–111. <https://doi.org/10.35906/jep.v8i1.1039>
- Akhadi, I. (2022). The Effect of Tax Revenue on Per Capita Income and Poverty Rates as Indicators of Public Prosperity. *Indonesian Tax Review*, 6(1), 60–71. <https://doi.org/10.31092/jpi.v6i1.1548>
- Berliani, K. (2021). The Effect of Unemployment Rate, Education Level, and Population Growth Rate on the Poverty Rate of the Population of West Java Province in 2015-2020. *Syntax Literate; Indonesian Scientific Journal*, 6(2), 872. <https://doi.org/10.36418/syntax-literate.v6i2.2244>
- Damai, S., Turdjai, & Kurniah, N. (2017). Application of Sensorimotor Play Method to Improve Children's Cognitive and Fine Motor Skills (Study on Group A1 Children of PAUD Negeri Pembina 1, Bengkulu City). *Scientific Journal of Educational Technology*, 7(2), 71.
- Edna Safitri, S., Triwahyuningtyas, N., & Sugianto, S. (2022). Analysis of Factors Influencing Poverty Levels in Banten Province. *SIBATIK JOURNAL: Scientific Journal of Social, Economic, Cultural, Technology, and Education*, 1(4), 259–274. <https://doi.org/10.54443/sibatik.v1i4.30>
- F. Sofyandi. (2017). Poverty, Inequality and Economic Growth in Indonesia. *Journal of Development Economics*, 18(2), 157–171.

- Harjanto Setiawan, H. (2020). Integrated Efforts of the Pasaman Regency Government to Address Poverty. *Sosio Konsepsia*, 9(2), 147–161. <https://doi.org/10.33007/ska.v9i2.1826>
- Hartini, SA (2016). Analysis of the Influence of Economic Growth, Share of the Agricultural Sector, on the Reduction of Poverty Rates in Regencies/Cities of West Nusa Tenggara Province in 2009-2014. *Valid Journal*, 13(2), 132–141. <http://stieamm.ac.id/jurnal/index.php/valid/article/view/20%0Ahttp://stieamm.ac.id/jurnal/index.php/valid/article/download/20/12>
- Octaviana, LN, & Primadhana, WP (2022). On the Human Development Index in Klungkung Regency. 5, 430–436. <https://doi.org/10.37600/ekbi.v5i2.711>
- Putri, EM, & Putri, DZ (2021). The Effect of Minimum Wages, Open Unemployment Rate, Education, and Government Spending on Poverty in Indonesia. *Ecosains: Scientific Journal of Economics and Development*, 10(2), 106. <https://doi.org/10.24036/ecosains.11564057.00>
- Sasmito, C., & Nawangsari, ER (2019). Implementation of the Family Hope Program in an Effort to Alleviate Poverty in Batu City. *JPSI (Journal of Public Sector Innovations)*, 3(2), 68. <https://doi.org/10.26740/jpsi.v3n2.p68-74>
- Septiadi, D., & Nursan, M. (2023). Simulation of Agricultural Policy on Poverty Alleviation in Indonesia. *Agrimansion Journal*, 24(1), 75–85. <http://agrimansion.unram.ac.id/index.php/Agri/article/view/1341%0Ahttp://agrimansion.unram.ac.id/index.php/Agri/article/download/1341/288>
- Sopian, E., Navalino, DA, & Sahabuddin, ZA (2020). The Effect of the Human Development Index, Education Level, and Unemployment Rate on Poverty in Indonesia 2015-2018. *Journal of Defense Economics*, 6(2), 176–204. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/sdgs->
- Susanti, T. (2020). Analysis of the Influence of Health, Education, and Asset Ownership on Household Poverty from an Islamic Economic Perspective. 1–75. <http://repository.radenintan.ac.id/9728/1/skripsi%20bab%201%20262.pdf>
- Susanto, R., & Pangesti, I. (2021). The Effect of Inflation and Economic Growth on Poverty Levels in Indonesia. *JABE (Journal of Applied Business and Economic)*, 7(2), 271. <https://doi.org/10.30998/jabe.v7i2.7653>
- Vania Grace Sianturi, M. Syafii, & Ahmad Albar Tanjung. (2021). Analysis of Poverty Determination in Indonesia: Case Study (2016-2019). *Jurnal Samudra Ekonomika*, 5(2), 125–133. <https://doi.org/10.33059/jse.v5i2.4270>
- Widiastuti, AS, & Kosasih. (2021). The Effect of ZIS, Economic Growth, Unemployment, and Inflation on Poverty Levels in Indonesia. *Journal of Islamic Economics and Business*, 4(1), 80–90.
- Rohmah, AN (2022). The Impact of Economic Growth, Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK), and Education on Poverty in Java Island 2009-2019 (Case Study of 6 Provinces in Java Island) (Vol. 2019).