
DETERMINANTS OF POVERTY IN THE JAVA-BALI REGION, 2017–2024

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Abstract

While the Java-Bali region serves as the epicenter of national economic growth, interprovincial poverty and inequality remain unresolved challenges. This study aims to analyze the impact of economic growth, the Gini index, HDI, and the ICT development index on poverty across seven provinces in the Java-Bali region, and to identify the variable with the most dominant influence. A quantitative approach with a causal analysis design was employed in this study. The research sample consists of 7 provinces in the Java-Bali region observed over the period of 2018–2024, generating a panel dataset. The secondary data were collected through documentation techniques from the official publications of Statistics Indonesia (BPS). The data analysis technique utilized panel data regression analysis with the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) framework. The results indicate that, collectively, all independent variables have a significant impact on poverty. Individually, economic growth has a significant negative effect and the Gini index has a significant positive effect, while HDI and the ICT development index do not exhibit a significant impact, with the Gini index emerging as the most dominant variable. Consequently, it can be concluded that efforts to alleviate poverty in the Java-Bali region would be more effective if focused on income redistribution policies to narrow the economic inequality gap.

Keyword :

Poverty, Economic Growth, Gini Index, HDI, ICT Development Index

INTRODUCTION

The issue of poverty poses a challenge for every nation in the implementation of development (Lestari et al., 2023). Susanto & Pangesti (2020) state that through the basic needs approach concept, poverty is defined as a condition in which an individual or a group of individuals is unable to meet primary needs, both food and non-food items. Unresolved poverty can cause difficulties for society in accessing essential needs such as education, healthcare, and decent employment. Ultimately, this condition restricts productivity and widens the social inequality gap in society (Wijayanti, 2025).

The vicious cycle of poverty theory formulated by Nurkse explains that poverty is a interrelated and recurring cycle rooted in constraints of capital accumulation (Arsyad, 2020). Low income and limited capital make it difficult for the community to access essential needs.

Consequently, poor communities face limitations in improving their skills, productivity, and income. These factors ultimately hinder capital accumulation and investment within the region once again.

Poverty is one of the main priorities in the national development agenda due to its multidimensional nature and the complex handling it requires (Ferezegia, 2018; Faradita et al., 2026; Azizah et al., 2025). The global issue of poverty prompted the formulation of the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) program. The SDGs represent a global effort to eradicate poverty, minimize inequality, and protect the environment through 17 development targets projected to be achieved by 2030 (Futri & Siagian, 2022). Poverty eradication serves as the primary priority in the SDGs agenda. Muthia (2019) states that poverty alleviation has become the main development priority focus in the RPJPN (National Long-Term Development Plan) by the government to support the SDGs program. This program is implemented progressively through the RPJMN (National Medium-Term Development Plan).

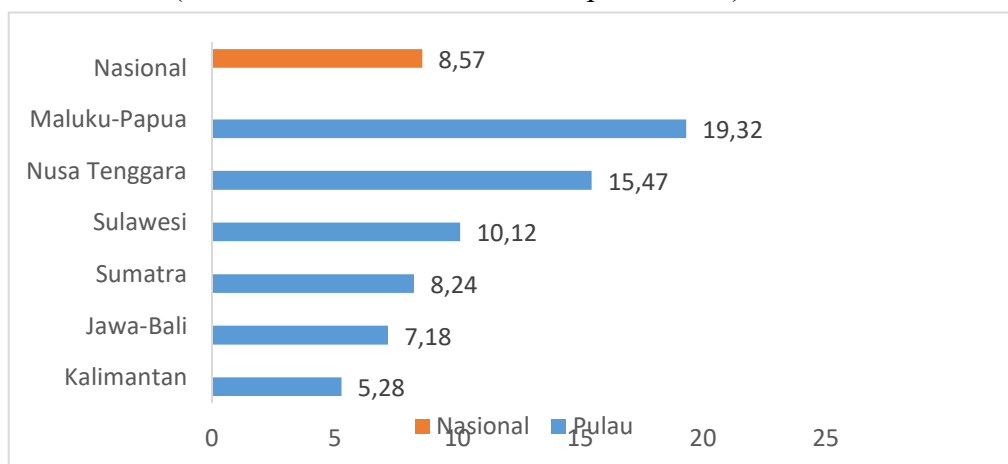


Figure 1. Percentage of Poverty in Indonesia 2024

Figure 1 illustrates the unequal distribution of poverty percentages across regions in Indonesia in 2024. The eastern region of Indonesia recorded poverty percentages above the national average. The Maluku-Papua islands emerged as the region with the highest poverty percentage in Indonesia, with the poverty rate reaching 19.32 percent in 2024. Conversely, the Java-Bali islands managed to suppress their poverty level to 7.18 percent, placing it below the national poverty average. Nevertheless, this relative success conceals a paradox when poverty is viewed from its absolute dimension. In absolute terms, the Java-Bali islands bear the largest demographic burden of poverty nationwide, reaching 12.79 million poor individuals, which is equivalent to 52.45 percent of the total national poor population (Badan Pusat Statistik Indonesia, 2026). This contradiction indicates the existence of pockets of poverty amidst centers of economic growth.

The Java-Bali islands are a region with more advanced development compared to other regions in Indonesia. This progress is evident from its economic contribution to the national GDP, infrastructure readiness, and the quality level of human resources as measured through the region's Human Development Index (HDI). As the economic epicenter, the Java-Bali islands contribute more than half of the national GDP, amounting to 58.38 percent. However, welfare disparities across provinces still persist, as several provinces continue to exhibit poverty rates above the national average.

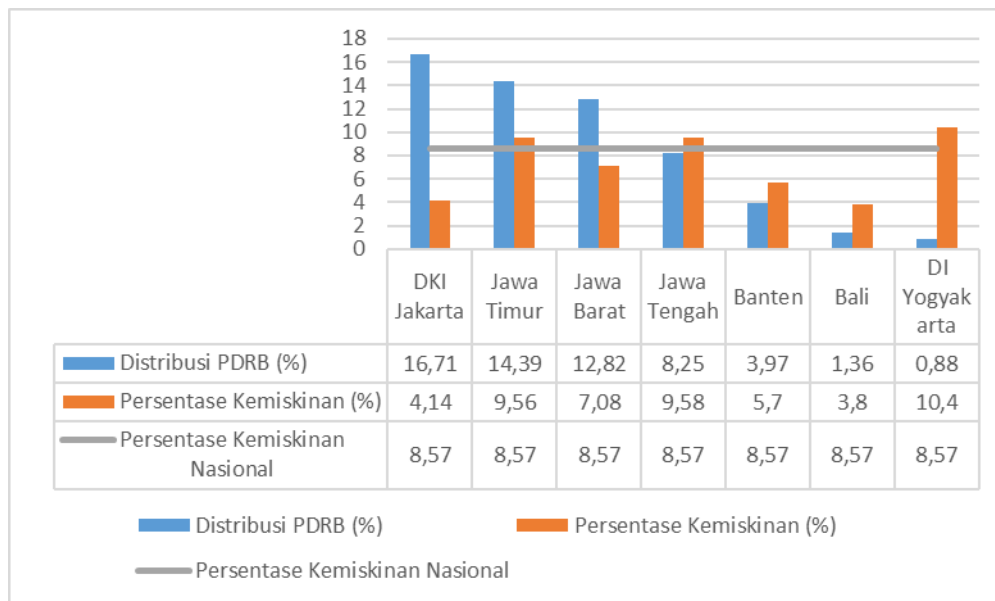


Figure 2. GRDP Distribution and Poverty Percentage of the Java-Bali Islands in 2024

Figure 2 displays data showing that the poverty percentage in the Java-Bali islands remains high. There are three regions with poverty rates exceeding the national average (8.57 percent), namely DI Yogyakarta Province (10.4 percent), Central Java (9.58 percent), and East Java (9.56 percent). Uncontrolled poverty causes a decline in public purchasing power due to insufficient income, a slowdown in economic growth, and an increased state fiscal burden (Wijayanti, 2025). Therefore, the government requires comprehensive poverty alleviation strategies to create a healthy economic climate and equitable welfare distribution across the Java and Bali islands.

Poverty in the Java-Bali islands is influenced by various macroeconomic, social, and technological factors. From a macroeconomic perspective, economic growth can affect the poverty rate within a region. Susanto & Pangesti (2020) state that high economic growth is capable of generating employment opportunities, thereby absorbing unemployment and increasing household income. This mechanism aligns with the assumptions of Romer's endogenous growth theory. Through an endogenous perspective, quality economic growth will stimulate long-term productivity, which effectively breaks the cycle of poverty. A high economic growth rate serves as one of the indicators to measure government success in the development process. Good economic development is that which is capable of creating a trickle-down effect in society. Economic growth driven by the wealthy class will generate labor absorption, which increases household income and public purchasing power. Through this economic cycle, the issue of poverty can be reduced (Arsyad, 2020).

The next factor influencing poverty is income inequality. Leow & Tan (2019) state that high economic growth without income equality can instead exacerbate poverty. This occurs because economic improvement only benefits wealthy community groups compared to the poor. This phenomenon relates to Kuznets' inverted U-hypothesis theory. This theory indicates that at the beginning of the development process, inequality will widen before eventually declining as the development level of a region matures (Ariesta et al., 2022). In the initial phase, only a small portion of society enjoys an increase in income, causing the inequality gap to widen and limiting the ability of poor communities to escape poverty.

The quality level of human resources (HR) holds a crucial role as a determinant of a country's development success, particularly in improving public welfare as a stepping stone to

escape the trap of poverty. The evaluation indicator of government success in developing human resource quality is demonstrated through the achievement of the region's HDI value. The human capital theory by Becker in 1962 states that investment in human resources through education, health, and skills can increase an individual's productivity and income (Nisfulaili et al., 2025). High-quality human resources will provide job opportunities with more stable income. Human resource improvement through adequate education can enhance the capacity and work productivity of the community to obtain better income and escape the circle of poverty (Purnomo et al., 2020).

The Information and Communication Technology Development Index (ICT-DI) can measure digitalization progress as a basis for a country's development policy-making (Prayoga et al., 2024). Ishak & Kartiasih (2024) state that the ICT-DI is capable of reducing poverty rates in Indonesia through optimal technology adoption and utilization. The utilization of this technology aligns with endogenous growth theory. In this context, ICT utilization can absorb the workforce and increase public income through various job opportunities in the digital world. Consequently, household income increases, and the poverty rate can be reduced.

Although numerous studies on the factors influencing poverty have been conducted, a significant inconsistency in results (an empirical gap) exists among previous research. Regarding economic growth, Susanto & Pangesti (2020) as well as Dávila (2023) found a positive effect, whereas Wulansari et al. (2023) and Fayzullokh et al. (2023) demonstrated the opposite result. Inconsistency also occurs in the Gini Index variable, where the majority of researchers, such as Nina & Rustariyuni (2020), found a significant positive effect, which is contested by Sianturi et al. (2021) who stated a negative effect. Similarly, regarding the human capital indicator (HDI), a disagreement exists between the findings of a negative effect by Ishak & Kartiasih (2024) and the findings of no effect by Faadihilah & Primadha (2023).

On the other hand, there is a contextual gap that has not been widely explored simultaneously with the ICT-DI variable, particularly in the Java-Bali region during the recent period (2017–2024). As the epicenter of the national economy, the phenomenon of high poverty in the Java-Bali region indicates a paradox of economic growth that is not yet inclusive. Therefore, this study is present to fill this gap by integrating macroeconomic variables (economic growth and Gini Index) as well as socio-technological aspects (HDI and ICT-DI) using panel data analysis to provide a resolution over the inconsistencies of previous findings while offering targeted policy recommendations for the Java-Bali region.

METHODOLOGY

This study employs a quantitative approach with a causal analysis design focusing on hypothesis testing and macro-data measurement. The research objects comprise four independent variables, namely Economic Growth, the Gini Index, the Human Development Index (HDI), and the Information and Communication Technology Development Index (ICT-DI), along with one dependent variable, Poverty. Meanwhile, the subjects of this study are seven provinces in the Java-Bali islands, which include DKI Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, DI Yogyakarta, East Java, Banten, and Bali. Sample selection was conducted using a purposive sampling technique, with the criteria being provinces within the Java-Bali region that periodically publish public data on economic and social indicators throughout the 2017 to 2024 period. Through the combination of these 7 provinces (cross-section) and 8 years of observation (time-series), a total sample of 56 panel data observation units was obtained.

The data utilized in this study are entirely secondary data obtained through documentation study techniques. Documentation collection was carried out by gathering, recording, and analyzing numerical information sourced from the official periodic publication reports of BPS-

Statistics Indonesia (Badan Pusat Statistik), supported by reference literature from books, scientific journals, and relevant official publications of related institutions (Ardiansyah et al., 2023). Furthermore, the data analysis technique utilizes panel data regression analysis to examine the effects of the independent variables on the dependent variable, both simultaneously and partially, with the estimation model formulated through the following equation:

$$\ln Y_{it} = \alpha + \beta_1 \ln PE_{1it} + \beta_2 IG_{2it} + \beta_3 IPM_{3it} + \beta_4 TIK_{4it} + \varepsilon_{it}$$

Where:

Y	= Number of Poor Population
PE	= Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) at Constant Prices (Percentage)
IG	= Gini Index (Index Points)
IPM	= Human Development Index (HDI) (Index Points)
TIK	= Information and Communication Technology Development Index (ICT-DI) (Index Points)
α	= Constant
$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$	= Regression coefficients of the independent variables
i	= Cross-section (provinces in the Java–Bali Islands)
t	= Time-series (2017–2024)
ε	= Error term

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

a. Selection of the Best Model

1. Chow Test

Table 1. Chow Test

<i>Effects Test</i>	Probability
<i>Cross-section Chi-square</i>	0,0000

Table 1 presents the results of the Chow test. The Chow test shows that the probability value of the *Cross-section Chi-square* is 0.0000, which is lower than the alpha value of 0.05. This indicates that the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) is the most appropriate model for this test.

2. Hausman Test

Table 2. Hausman Test

<i>Test Summary</i>	Probability
<i>Cross-section random</i>	0,0331

Table 2 presents the results of the Hausman test. The Hausman test shows that the probability value of *Cross-section random* is 0.0331, which is lower than the alpha value of 0.05. This indicates that the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) is the most appropriate model selected for this study.

b. Classical Assumption Tests

1. Multicollinearity Test

Tabel 3. Multicollinearity Test

Variable	<i>Centered VIF</i>
PE	1,4748

IG	1,0237
IPM	8,5724
IPTIK	9,7302

Table 3 presents the results of the multicollinearity test. All independent variables exhibit a VIF value below 10, indicating that the regression model is free from multicollinearity problems.

2. Heteroscedasticity Test

Tabel 4. Heteroscedasticity Test

Variable	Probability
PE	0,6618
IG	0,1666
IPM	0,3589
IPTIK	0,1926

Table 4 presents the results of the heteroscedasticity test. Since the probability values of all independent variables exceed the alpha level of 0.05, the regression model exhibits no evidence of heteroscedasticity problems.

c. Panel Data Regression Analysis

Table 5. FEM Estimation Results

Variable	Coefficient	Probability t-Statistic
C	8,0774	0,0000
PE	-0,0105	0,0085
IG	1,7954	0,0493
IPM	-0,0365	0,2023
IPTIK	0,1592	0,1024
<i>Adjusted R-square</i>		0,9960
<i>F-statistic</i>		1403,22
<i>Prob. (F-statistic)</i>		0,0000

Based on the FEM estimation output table above, the regression equation is formulated as follows:

$$\ln POV_{it} = 8,0774 - 0,0105PE_{it} + 1,7954IG_{it} - 0,0365IPM_{it} + 0,1592IPTIK_{it}$$

The interpretation of the regression equation above is as follows:

- 1) Economic Growth (PE) The regression coefficient for the economic growth variable is -0.0105, indicating that for every 1 percent increase in economic growth, poverty will decrease by 0.01 percent.
- 2) Gini Index (IG) The regression coefficient for the Gini index variable is 1.7954, indicating that for every 0.1 percent increase in the Gini index, poverty will increase by 1.79 percent.
- 3) Human Development Index (IPM / HDI) The IPM variable has no significant effect on poverty.
- 4) ICT Development Index (IP-TIK / ICT-DI) The IP-TIK variable has no significant effect on poverty.

d. Statistical Tests

1. Coefficient of Determination Test

Based on the regression results in Table 5, the adjusted R^2 value is **0.9960**. This indicates that 99.6 percent of the variation in the dependent variable (poverty) can be explained by the variation in the independent variables, which include economic growth, the Gini index, HDI, and ICT-DI. Meanwhile, the remaining 0.4 percent is explained by other variables outside the research model.

2. F-Test

Based on the regression results presented in Table 5, the economic growth, Gini Index, HDI, and ICT-DI variables have an F-statistic value of 1,403.220, with an F-table value of 2.553. Since the F-statistic value is greater than the F-table value, the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected and the alternative hypothesis (H_1) is accepted. Furthermore, the probability value of the F-statistic is lower than the alpha value of 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that economic growth, the Gini Index, HDI, and ICT-DI jointly have a significant effect on poverty.

3. T-Test

Table 6. T-Test

Variable	<i>t-Statistic</i>	Probability <i>t-Statistic</i>
PE	-2,7538	0,0085
IG	2,0206	0,0493
IPM	-1,2937	0,2023
IPTIK	1,6671	0,1024

Based on the t-test results above, several conclusions can be drawn as follows:

a) Economic Growth (PE)

The economic growth variable has a *t-statistic* value of 2.753, which is greater than the *t-table* value of 1.675, and a probability value of 0.0085, which is lower than the alpha value of 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that economic growth has a significant effect on poverty in the Java–Bali Islands.

b) Gini Index (IG)

The Gini Index variable has a *t-statistic* value of 2.020, which is greater than the *t-table* value of 1.675, and a probability value of 0.0493, which is lower than the alpha value of 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that the Gini Index has a significant effect on poverty in the Java–Bali Islands.

c) Human Development Index (HDI)

The HDI variable has a *t-statistic* value of 1.293, which is lower than the *t-table* value of 1.675, and a probability value of 0.2023, which is greater than the alpha value of 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that HDI does not have a significant effect on poverty in the Java–Bali Islands.

d) Information and Communication Technology Development Index (ICT-DI)

The ICT-DI variable has a *t-statistic* value of 1.667, which is lower than the *t-table* value of 1.675, and a probability value of 0.1024, which is greater than the alpha value of 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that ICT-DI does not have a significant effect on poverty in the Java–Bali Islands.

e. Elasticity Test

The elasticity test in this study excludes the HDI and ICT-DI variables because these variables do not have a significant effect on the poverty variable. The following presents the elasticity test calculations for the economic growth and Gini Index variables:

a. Economic Growth

$$\varepsilon_1 = 0,010583 \times \left(\frac{3,971071}{6,989185} \right) = 0,006012 \quad (5)$$

b. Gini Index

$$\varepsilon_2 = 1,795486 \times \left(\frac{0,389571}{6,989185} \right) = 0,100078 \quad (6)$$

Based on the elasticity test results above, the Gini Index is identified as the variable with the dominant effect on poverty in the Java–Bali Islands, with an elasticity value of 0.1. This elasticity value is classified as inelastic, meaning that changes in the Gini Index do not result in proportional changes in the poverty rate. Nevertheless, an uncontrolled increase in the Gini Index may exacerbate the level of poverty.

Discussion

The Effect of Economic Growth on Poverty

The economic growth variable exerts a negative and significant effect on poverty in the Java-Bali islands during the 2017–2024 period. This implies that an increase in economic growth effectively reduces poverty levels through job creation, wage increases, and enhanced public purchasing power. While this finding contrasts with the studies by Susanto & Pangesti (2020) and Dávila (2023), which identified a positive effect, it strongly supports the argument that inclusive growth can generate a trickle-down effect for the lower-income strata of society. Theoretically, this finding aligns with Paul Romer's endogenous growth theory, which posits that quality growth driven by human resource capacity and innovation stimulates long-term productivity (Arsyad, 2020). The capital accumulation resulting from this inclusive growth successfully breaks Ragnar Nurkse's vicious circle of poverty, wherein economic impetus transforms low-income conditions into productivity, ultimately leading to poverty alleviation (Todaro & Smith, 2016).

The Effect of the Gini Index on Poverty

The Gini Index variable is proven to have a positive and significant effect on poverty in the Java-Bali islands during the 2017–2024 period, while also emerging as the most dominant variable. This positive relationship indicates that a wider income inequality gap leads to higher poverty rates because the lower-income population faces difficulties in accessing the fruits of development. This finding is consistent with research by Nina & Rustariyuni (2020), Leow & Tan (2019), and Ibrahim et al. (2020), which state that unequal income distribution exacerbates poverty conditions. Theoretically, this result supports Simon Kuznets' Inverted U-Hypothesis, which suggests that in the early stages of development, growth tends to be accompanied by widening inequality as capital accumulation and economic opportunities are predominantly controlled by the modern sector (Ariesta et al., 2022). This high inequality further reinforces Ragnar Nurkse's vicious circle of poverty due to the poor community's restricted access to capital needed to enhance their welfare. Consequently, it can be concluded that economic development in the Java-Bali islands has not been equitably distributed, and widening income inequality inadvertently breeds new pockets of poverty.

The Effect of HDI on Poverty

The HDI variable has a negative but non-significant effect on poverty in the Java-Bali islands during the 2017–2024 period. This indicates that although the upward trend in human resource quality tends to reduce poverty, its actual impact on the ground has not yet operated optimally. This finding contrasts with the studies by Sianturi et al. (2021) and Fayzullokh et al. (2023), but is in line with Faadihilah & Primadha (2023), Utami et al. (2022), and Syaifullah & Malik (2017), which assert that socio-educational development has not inclusively reached all levels of society directly. Theoretically, the negative direction supports Gary Becker's human capital theory regarding the vital role of investment in education and health to boost productivity and break the vicious circle of poverty (Nisfulaili et al., 2025; Saifuloh et al., 2019). However, its non-significance is driven by a time-lag effect in utilizing human resource investments within the labor market, combined with urban-centric development disparities. This phenomenon is highly evident in DI Yogyakarta, where high regional HDI achievements have been unable to significantly reduce poverty rates because rural communities and informal sector workers still face restricted access to economic opportunities and adequate income.

The Effect of ICT-DI on Poverty

The ICT-DI variable has a positive but non-significant effect on poverty in the Java-Bali islands during the 2017–2024 period. This indicates that the accelerated development of information and communication technology (ICT) has not yet transformed into an effective poverty alleviation instrument; thus, poverty fluctuations remain insensitive to changes in ICT-DI values in the short term. This finding contrasts with the studies by Ishak & Kartiasih (2024) and Gunawan (2025), and theoretically diverges from Paul Romer's endogenous economic growth theory, which establishes technological advancement and human capital as the primary drivers of inclusive growth (Arsyad, 2020). The non-significant impact of technology is triggered by high access costs and the digital divide, specifically low digital literacy skills among the public (Gunawan, 2025). This gap is evident from BPS data (2025), which notes that most provinces in Java-Bali possess an ICT skill sub-index below the national average. Furthermore, the case in DI Yogyakarta demonstrates that the penetration of ICT infrastructure has not yielded optimal results in reducing poverty, as digital activities remain heavily dominated by non-productive entertainment consumption (approximately 80%) and are not yet oriented toward productive economic utilization.

CONCLUSION

Based on the data analysis conducted, this study concludes that economic growth, the Gini index, HDI, and ICT-DI simultaneously exert a significant effect on poverty levels in the Java-Bali islands during the 2017–2024 period. Partially, however, only two variables demonstrate a significant impact: economic growth exhibits a negative and significant effect, while the Gini index shows a positive and significant effect on poverty. Conversely, the HDI and ICT-DI variables are found to have no significant effect on poverty levels in the region. Through elasticity testing, this study also successfully identifies that the Gini index is the most dominant variable determining poverty fluctuations in the Java-Bali islands.

These findings carry strategic implications for regional policymakers. To reduce poverty levels effectively, local governments in the Java-Bali islands need to formulate policies that prioritize investment in labor-intensive sectors to expand the absorption of local workforces. Furthermore, given that the Gini index serves as the most dominant determinant, the focus of regulatory intervention policies must be directed toward restructuring the Provincial Minimum Wage (UMP), optimizing income redistribution programs, and providing

a more inclusive and equitable social safety net to minimize economic inequality among the lowest strata of society.

This study has limitations as the observation period spans the COVID-19 pandemic, which constitutes a *force majeure* phenomenon beyond the author's control. This economic shock potentially altered the stability of the relationships among variables, whereas the analysis in this study is limited to testing linear effects across the entire research timeframe without isolating the pandemic's impact. Therefore, future research is recommended to conduct a deeper analysis using comparative approaches that specifically compare the structural conditions of poverty before, during, and after the COVID-19 pandemic to obtain a more comprehensive overview.

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