

## DETERMINANTS OF POVERTY IN THE FORMER KEDU RESIDENCY IN 2010-2022

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### Abstract

Poverty is a critical issue faced by the Indonesian government, including the Provincial Government of Central Java. The former Kedu Residency has been prioritized by Ganjar Pranowo, the Governor of Central Java, in the poverty alleviation program within the province. This prioritization stems from the Kedu region's significant contribution to the severity of poverty in Central Java. The objective of this study is to analyze the impact of economic growth, population size, education, and unemployment on poverty in the former Kedu Residency from 2010 to 2022. This study employs secondary data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Central Java Province, utilizing panel data regression as the analytical tool. The panel data processing in this study was conducted using Eviews 9 software. The findings of this study indicate that economic growth and population size have a positive and significant effect on poverty in the former Kedu Residency during the period of 2010-2022. Education has a negative and significant effect on poverty in the former Kedu Residency from 2010-2022, whereas unemployment does not have a significant effect on poverty in the former Kedu Residency during the same period. The implications of these findings suggest that the government should aim to enhance economic growth through policies that promote production and investment, manage population growth rates by optimizing family planning programs, ensure equitable access to education, particularly in remote areas, and reduce unemployment through skills training, the development of labor-intensive industries, and the promotion of entrepreneurial interest among residents in the former Kedu Residency.

**Keywords:** Poverty, Economic Growth, Population Size, Education, Unemployment

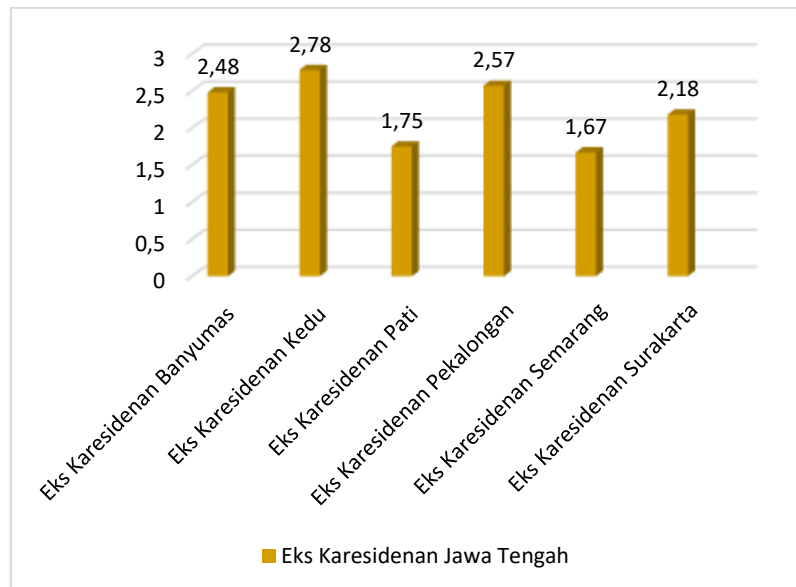
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### INTRODUCTION

Community prosperity reflects a state where material, spiritual, and social needs are sufficiently met, enabling individuals to live decently, develop their potential, and contribute to social and economic functions (CSA Indonesia, 2016). In Indonesia, societal welfare is often measured through poverty indicators. Poverty is a condition in which the ability to meet basic living standards is constrained, whether in terms of income, skills, physical health, ownership of economic assets, or access to information (Isdijoso et al., 2016).

Poverty is not solely defined by the total number and proportion of impoverished individuals. The Poverty Severity Index (P2) is a dimension or indicator of equal importance in determining the level of poverty. A higher index value indicates a greater degree of expenditure inequality among the poor. This index is used to measure the variation in expenditure amounts among the impoverished population within a region (Situmorang & Susanti, 2020).

The Kedu Ex-Residency has been designated as a priority area by Ganjar Pranowo, Governor of Central Java, for the implementation of Central Java's poverty management programs (Central Java Provincial Government, 2017).



Source: CSA of Central Java, 2024

Figure 1. Poverty Severity Index of Former Residencies in Central Java, 2022

From Figure 1, it can be observed that the highest ranking is held by the former Kedu Residency with an index of 2.78. The elevated poverty severity index in this region is attributed to the significant contribution of several regencies within the Kedu Residency to the region's overall poverty severity rate.

Table 1. Poverty Severity Index of the Former Kedu Residency, 2010–2022

| Year | Poverty Severity Index (P2) |                   |                  |                  |                    |               |
|------|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------|
|      | Kebumen Regency             | Purworejo Regency | Wonosobo Regency | Magelang Regency | Temanggung Regency | Magelang City |
| 2010 | 0.92                        | 0.65              | 1.09             | 0.46             | 0.34               | 0.39          |
| 2011 | 0.96                        | 0.74              | 1.25             | 0.44             | 0.45               | 0.36          |
| 2012 | 0.75                        | 0.65              | 1.04             | 0.48             | 0.41               | 0.33          |
| 2013 | 0.91                        | 0.43              | 1.25             | 0.34             | 0.26               | 0.37          |
| 2014 | 0.61                        | 0.42              | 1.09             | 0.47             | 0.3                | 0.2           |
| 2015 | 1.19                        | 0.63              | 1.6              | 0.32             | 0.47               | 0.31          |
| 2016 | 1.11                        | 0.76              | 1.11             | 0.44             | 0.39               | 0.23          |
| 2017 | 0.99                        | 0.54              | 1.1              | 0.31             | 0.43               | 0.32          |
| 2018 | 0.55                        | 0.36              | 0.78             | 0.34             | 0.29               | 0.21          |
| 2019 | 0.65                        | 0.1               | 0.46             | 0.17             | 0.05               | 0.19          |
| 2020 | 0.55                        | 0.12              | 0.47             | 0.2              | 0.11               | 0.23          |
| 2021 | 0.88                        | 0.28              | 0.65             | 0.35             | 0.39               | 0.15          |
| 2022 | 1.02                        | 0.24              | 0.86             | 0.41             | 0.19               | 0.06          |

Source: CSA of Central Java, 2024

Table 1 above indicates that the highest poverty severity index in the former Kedu Residency for the period of 2010 and 2022 was in Wonosobo Regency, reaching a value of 1.6, and in Kebumen Regency, with a value of 1.19 in 2015. Referring to the National Medium-Term Development Plan (2014), the high poverty rates in Wonosobo and Kebumen Regencies are attributed to the limited availability of employment opportunities and business prospects compared to the number of available workforce. The lowest poverty severity index was found in Magelang City, associated with Magelang City's role as the administrative center of the Kedu Residency (Wontiana & Sunarto, 2018).

Economic growth has a strong correlation with development efforts in a country. Studies by Hambarsari & Inggit (2016) and Salsabil & Riani (2023) demonstrate that economic growth has a

significant effect on poverty. However, a study by Zuhdiyaty & Kaluge (2017) found that economic growth has no effect on poverty reduction.

Population size is a key issue in the economic development of a region. Studies by Safitri & Effendi (2019), Salsabil & Riani (2023), and Aminah (2019) indicate that population size has a significant effect on poverty levels. In contrast, studies by Hambarsari & Inggit (2016) and Hilmi et al. (2022) suggest that population size has no effect on poverty.

One efficient approach to developing the skills and expertise of a population is through education. Studies by Salsabil & Riani (2023) and Nurvitasari et al. (2020) indicate that education has a negative and significant effect on poverty. Conversely, studies conducted by Safitri & Effendi (2019) and Sinaga et al. (2023) found that education has no significant effect on poverty.

Based on previous studies, another factor contributing to poverty is unemployment. Studies by Andhykha et al. (2018), Bintang & Woyanti (2018), and Sinaga et al. (2023) demonstrate a significant positive relationship between unemployment and poverty. Conversely, Zuhdiyaty & Kaluge (2017) and Ariani et al. (2023) present contrasting findings, stating that unemployment has no significant effect on poverty.

Referring to the data presented in Figure 1 and Table 1, the former Kedu Residency ranks first in Central Java with the highest poverty severity index. This is attributed to limited employment and business opportunities, as well as low human resource quality. Therefore, this issue requires further examination.

Previous studies have yielded varying results regarding the relationships between variables. Most prior studies used the number of poor people or the poverty rate to measure poverty, whereas this study differs by specifically employing the poverty severity index as a proxy for poverty.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESIS FORMULATION**

### **The Vicious Cycle of Poverty Theory**

The Vicious Cycle of Poverty theory, proposed by development economist Nurkse (1953), posits that poverty is a self-perpetuating condition with no definitive end, where various contributing factors are interconnected. This theory explains that poverty is driven by three key economic factors. First, poverty arises due to disparities in natural resources, leading to inequality. Second, poverty stems from low human resource potential, resulting in poor productivity and minimal income. Third, poverty emerges from unequal access to capital ownership.

### **Poverty**

According to Indonesia's Central Statistics Agency (BPS, 2021), poverty is defined as the inability of individuals or communities to meet basic minimum needs, including both food and non-food necessities.

### **Economic Growth**

Sustained and high economic growth is a critical factor for long-term economic development and improved welfare, which in turn reduces poverty rates. Fundamentally, economic growth reflects progress in economic activities, leading to increased production of goods and services, thereby enhancing societal welfare (Sukirno, 2010).

### **Population Size**

According to Bambang (2009), the population of a region or country can essentially be considered either an asset or a burden for development. A large population can benefit a country if accompanied by adequate quality in health, education, and adaptability to technological advancements, thereby supporting national development.

### **Education**

Education plays a crucial role in preparing the workforce as a key component of the production factors, aiming to enhance productivity through improved quality. Through education, individual skills and expertise can be elevated, ultimately leading to increased work productivity. Education directly contributes to driving national and individual income growth. By improving the quality of

education, it is expected that economic backwardness can be addressed, thereby enhancing societal welfare (Subri, 2017).

### **Unemployment**

Unemployment means individuals within the labor force actively seeking employment at a specific wage level, but have not yet secured their desired position (Sukirno, 2006). A high unemployment rate can negatively impact public income, ultimately leading to a decline in societal prosperity (Susana, 2021).

Based on the literature review, the proposed hypotheses are as follows:

***H1: Economic Growth, Population Size, Education, and Unemployment have an effect on the Severity of Poverty in the former Kedu Residency from 2010 to 2022.***

This is supported by Salsabil & Riani (2023), Andhyka et al. (2018), and Damanik & Sidauruk (2020). The studies found significant relationships between economic growth, population size, education, unemployment, and the severity of poverty.

***H2: Economic Growth has a negative effect on the Severity of Poverty in the former Kedu Residency from 2010 to 2022.***

This is supported by Hambarsari & Inggit (2016), Oktaviana et al. (2022), and Salsabil & Riani (2023). The studies found a significant relationship between economic growth and the severity of poverty.

***H3: Population Size has a positive effect on the Severity of Poverty in the former Kedu Residency from 2010 to 2022.***

This is supported by Salsabil & Riani (2023), Aminah (2019), and Damanik & Sidauruk (2020). The studies found a significant relationship between population size and the severity of poverty.

***H4: Education has a negative effect on the Severity of Poverty in the former Kedu Residency from 2010 to 2022.***

This is supported by Safiri & Effendi (2019), Salsabil & Riani (2023), Sinaga et al. (2023), Chairunnisa & Qintharah (2022), and Nurvitasari et al. (2020). The studies found a significant relationship between education and the severity of poverty.

***H5: Unemployment has a positive effect on the Severity of Poverty in the former Kedu Residency from 2010 to 2022.***

This is supported by Andhyka et al. (2018), Pramu & Hutajulu (2023), Sinaga et al. (2023), and Ali & Ali (2018). The studies found a significant relationship between unemployment and the severity of poverty.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

This study employed a quantitative approach, utilizing panel data regression as the data analysis technique. According to Ghazali (2018), panel data regression is a method that combines time-series and cross-sectional data. This study primarily uses secondary data obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Central Java Province. The study was conducted in the regencies/cities within the former Kedu Residency, focusing on poverty, economic growth, population, education, and unemployment, over the period of 2010-2022.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Descriptive Statistics**

Descriptive Statistical Analysis is an analytical approach aimed at explaining and presenting the research object by utilizing data from a sample or the entire population during the research period (2010–2022). The descriptive techniques in this study employ the minimum, maximum, mean, and median values. The results of the descriptive statistics are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics Table

| Variable                            | N  | Minimum   | Maximum   | Median   | Mean     |
|-------------------------------------|----|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| Poverty Severity Index (Index)      | 78 | 0.060000  | 1.600000  | 0.440000 | 0.543462 |
| Economic Growth (Percentage)        | 78 | -2.450000 | 6.680000  | 5.140000 | 4.540385 |
| Population (Persons)                | 78 | 118227.0  | 1376825.0 | 773434.0 | 812787.0 |
| Average Years of Schooling (Years)  | 78 | 5.810000  | 10.94000  | 7.315000 | 7.559231 |
| Open Unemployment Rate (Percentage) | 78 | 1.500000  | 13.28000  | 4.460000 | 4.863333 |

Source: Processed Secondary Data, 2024

Based on appendix 1, it can be seen that the average regional poverty severity index reaches 0.5 percent with the highest poverty severity index at 1.6 percent and the lowest poverty severity index at 0.06 percent. The independent variable of economic growth has an average of 4.5 percent with the highest economic growth at 6.68 percent and the lowest economic growth at -2.45 percent. The total population obtained an average of 812,787 people with the highest population reaching 1,376,825 people and the lowest population reaching 118,227 people. The average years of schooling showed an average of 7.5 years with the highest average years of schooling reaching 10.94 years and the lowest average years of schooling reaching 5.8 years. On the other hand, the average open unemployment rate reached 4.8 percent with the highest open unemployment rate reaching 13.2 percent and the lowest open unemployment rate reaching 1.5 percent.

#### Chow Test

The Chow test is used to determine the most suitable approach between the Common Effect Model and the Fixed Effect Model.

Table 3. Chow Test Results

| Effects Test             | Statistic  | d.f.   | Prob.  |
|--------------------------|------------|--------|--------|
| Cross-section F          | 81.244593  | (5,68) | 0.0000 |
| Cross-section Chi-square | 151.489252 | 5      | 0.0000 |

Source: Processed Secondary Data, 2024

The Chow test results indicate that the Cross-section F Probability value is less than 0.05; therefore,  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_1$  is accepted. It can be concluded that the most appropriate model for panel data regression is the Fixed Effect Model.

#### Hausman Test

The Hausman Test is used to determine the most appropriate approach between the Random Effect Model and the Fixed Effect Model.

Table 4. Hausman Test Results

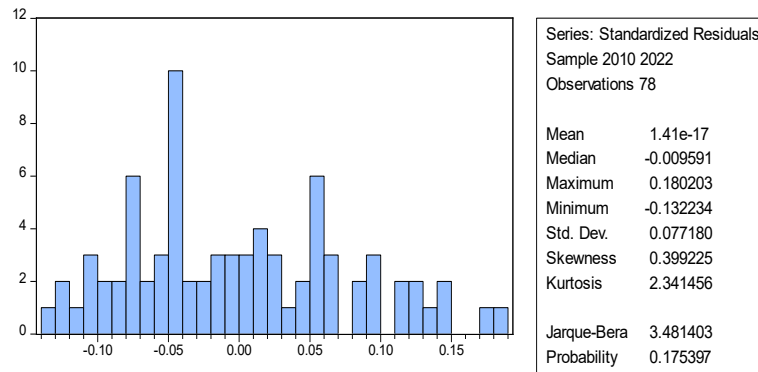
| Test Summary         | Chi-Sq. Statistic | Chi-Sq. d.f. | Prob.  |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------|
| Cross-section random | 9.994185          | 4            | 0.0405 |

Source: Processed Secondary Data, 2024

The Hausman Test results indicate that the probability value of the cross-section random is less than 0.05, therefore  $H_0$  is rejected, and  $H_1$  is accepted. It can be concluded that the most suitable model for panel data regression is the Fixed Effect Model.

#### Normality Test

A normality test is conducted to determine whether the independent and dependent variables have a normal distribution.



Source: Processed Secondary Data, 2024

Figure 2. Normality Test Results

Based on the results obtained, the Jarque-Bera probability value is  $> 0.05$ . Therefore, it can be concluded that the residuals of the panel data regression equation estimated using the fixed effect model are normally distributed.

#### Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test is used to determine whether there is a significant correlation among the independent variables in a model.

Table 5. Multicollinearity Test Results

| Variable | Coefficient<br>Variance | Uncentered<br>VIF | Centered<br>VIF |
|----------|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| C        | 0.093852                | 103.3516          | NA              |
| PE       | 0.000238                | 6.401855          | 1.008636        |
| JP       | 1.17E-14                | 10.36541          | 1.857740        |
| RLS      | 0.001060                | 68.95485          | 2.241061        |
| TPT      | 0.000332                | 10.10545          | 1.459525        |

Source: Processed Secondary Data, 2024

Based on the results obtained, the centered VIF value for each independent variable is less than 10, indicating that there are no multicollinearity issues among the independent variables used in this study.

#### Heteroskedasticity Test

The heteroskedasticity test aims to determine whether there is a discrepancy in the residual variance between one observation and another in the regression model.

Table 6. Heteroskedasticity Test Results

##### Heteroskedasticity Test: White

|                     |          |                      |        |
|---------------------|----------|----------------------|--------|
| F-statistic         | 1.633407 | Prob. F(14,63)       | 0.0946 |
| Obs*R-squared       | 20.77242 | Prob. Chi-Square(14) | 0.1076 |
| Scaled explained SS | 20.15148 | Prob. Chi-Square(14) | 0.1254 |

Source: Processed Secondary Data, 2024

Based on the results obtained, the probability value is  $> 0.05$ , which means there is no heteroskedasticity issue in this study.

### Panel Data Regression Analysis

Based on the data processing conducted, the selected model for this study is the Fixed Effect Model.

Table 7. Panel Data Regression Output Results

| Variable                              | Coefficient | Std. Error            | t-Statistic | Prob.  |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|--------|
| C                                     | 1.542408    | 0.208911              | 7.383074    | 0.0000 |
| PE                                    | 0.023930    | 0.005192              | 4.609247    | 0.0000 |
| JP                                    | 1.03E-06    | 3.64E-07              | 2.827566    | 0.0062 |
| RLS                                   | -0.262476   | 0.037801              | -6.943585   | 0.0000 |
| TPT                                   | 0.008317    | 0.007007              | 1.187004    | 0.2394 |
| Effects Specification                 |             |                       |             |        |
| Cross-section fixed (dummy variables) |             |                       |             |        |
| R-squared                             | 0.938938    | Mean dependent var    | 0.543462    |        |
| Adjusted R-squared                    | 0.930857    | S.D. dependent var    | 0.312334    |        |
| S.E. of regression                    | 0.082129    | Akaike info criterion | -2.041847   |        |
| Sum squared resid                     | 0.458669    | Schwarz criterion     | -1.739705   |        |
| Log likelihood                        | 89.63204    | Hannan-Quinn criter.  | -1.920894   |        |
| F-statistic                           | 116.1807    | Durbin-Watson stat    | 1.499408    |        |
| Prob(F-statistic)                     | 0.000000    |                       |             |        |

Source: Processed Secondary Data, 2024

Based on Table 7, the panel data regression equation in this study is:

$$IKK_{it} = 1,5424 + 0,0239 PE_{it} + 0,00000103 JP_{it} - 0,2624 RLS_{it} + 0,0083 TPT_{it}$$

### Hypothesis Testing

#### Coefficient of Determination

Based on Table 7, the adjusted R-squared value for the equation is 0.930857, indicating that the variables of economic growth, population, education, and unemployment account for 93.08% of the variation in the poverty severity variable. The remaining 6.92% is explained by other independent variables not included in this research model.

#### F-test

Based on Table 7, the F-statistic value is 116.18, while the F-table value is 2.490. Given that the F-statistic (116.18) exceeds the F-table value (2.490), and the P-value is 0.000, which is less than 0.05, it can be concluded that, simultaneously, the variables of economic growth, population, education, and unemployment have a significant positive effect on the severity of poverty in the former Kedu Residency.

#### T-test

Based on Table 7, the results of the hypothesis testing can be summarized in the following table:

Table 2. Partial Test Results

| Hypothesis                                                                                                        | Effect                     | Result   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|
| H2 Economic growth has a positive and significant effect on the severity of poverty in the former Kedu Residency. | Positive and significant   | Rejected |
| H3 Population size has a positive and significant effect on the severity of poverty in the former Kedu Residency. | Positive and significant   | Accepted |
| H4 Education has a negative and significant effect on the severity of poverty in the former Kedu Residency.       | Negative and significant   | Accepted |
| H5 Unemployment has no significant positive effect on the severity of poverty in the former Kedu Residency.       | Positive and insignificant | Rejected |

Source: Processed Secondary Data, 2024

### **The Effect of Economic Growth on Poverty Severity in the Former Kedu Residency in the Period of 2010–2022**

Based on the findings of this study, economic growth partially has a positive and significant effect on poverty severity in the former Kedu Residency. This is due to the economic growth in the former Kedu Residency not being accompanied by an expansion of employment opportunities, leading to income distribution inequality and subsequently resulting in a situation where economic growth is accompanied by an increase in poverty severity. This finding contradicts the Trickle-down Effect theory, which posits that economic growth has a negative effect on poverty. The results of this study are consistent with studies conducted by Nurhafizah & Mafruhah (2021), Evita & Primandhana (2022), and Muslim et al. (2024), indicating that economic growth has a positive and significant effect on poverty.

### **The Effect of Population Size on Poverty Severity in the Former Kedu Residency in the Period of 2010–2022**

Based on the findings of this study, population size partially has a positive and significant effect on poverty severity in the former Kedu Residency. This finding aligns with Malthus's theory, which posits that uncontrolled population growth exacerbates poverty. This is attributed to the fact that a significant portion of the population in the Kedu Residency works in the informal sector, particularly in agriculture, with many only employed as seasonal farm laborers during planting and harvest periods. Consequently, their income remains low, negatively affecting community welfare (Putri et al., 2019). These findings are supported by studies conducted by Aminah (2019), Salsabil & Riani (2023), and Damanik & Sidauruk (2020), which also found a positive and significant relationship between population size and poverty.

### **The Effect of Education on Poverty Severity in the Former Kedu Residency in the Period of 2010–2022**

Based on the findings of this study, education partially has a negative and significant effect on the severity of poverty in the former Kedu Residency. This is attributed to the consistent increase in the average years of schooling in the former Kedu Residency from 2010 to 2022. Human capital theory explains that education enhances an individual's skills and expertise, thereby improving labor productivity. These findings are consistent with the studies conducted by Nurvitasari et al. (2020), Chairunnisa & Qintharah (2022), and Salsabil & Riani (2023), which also found a negative and significant relationship between education and poverty.

### **The Effect of Unemployment on Poverty Severity in the Former Kedu Residency in the Period of 2010–2022**

Based on the findings of this study, unemployment partially has no significant effect on the severity of poverty in the former Kedu Residency. This finding is consistent with studies conducted by Zuhdiyaty & Kaluge (2017) and Ariani et al. (2023), demonstrating that unemployment has a positive but insignificant effect on poverty. The severity of poverty in the former Kedu Residency is not affected by the unemployment rate, as most unemployed individuals are recent graduates seeking employment that match their skills and desired income levels (Saputri et al., 2021).

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the analysis, the conclusions of this study are as follows: Simultaneously, the variables of economic growth, population, education, and unemployment have a significant effect on poverty in the former Kedu Residency from 2010 to 2022. Partially, the variables of economic growth and population size have a positive and significant effect on poverty in the former Kedu Residency from 2010 to 2022. Meanwhile, the education variable has a negative and significant effect on poverty in the former Kedu Residency from 2010 to 2022, whereas the unemployment variable has no significant effect on poverty in the former Kedu Residency from 2010 to 2022.



The implications of this study suggest that the government should strive to enhance economic growth through policies that promote production and investment, manage population growth rates by optimizing family planning programs, ensure equitable access to education, particularly in remote areas, and reduce unemployment through skills training, social protection programs, labor-intensive business development, and fostering entrepreneurial interest among the residents of the former Kedu Residency.

This study is limited to an analysis covering only the former Kedu Residency, comprising six regencies/cities: Kebumen Regency, Purworejo Regency, Wonosobo Regency, Magelang Regency, Temanggung Regency, and Magelang City. Additionally, the study period is restricted to 13 years, from 2010 to 2022. It is recommended that future studies include data spanning a longer period and broaden the scope of the study to achieve more comprehensive results and refine previous findings.

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