

Determination Of Factors Affecting Poverty in Capital City of Jakarta

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ABSTRACT

Poverty is a problem that continues to be faced by all countries in the world. The problem of poverty in Indonesia is still not resolved, even though the government has made efforts to reduce the level of poverty in Indonesia. The capital city of Jakarta is one of the provinces that is still struggling with poverty in Indonesia. This research uses secondary data obtained from the DKI Jakarta Central Statistics Agency for the period 2010 to 2022 using quantitative analysis methods. The main objective of the research is to determine the effect of unemployment, average years of schooling, and High-class per capita consumption expenditure on poverty. The research results show that unemployment and average years of schooling have a positive and significant influence on poverty levels. On the other hand, high-class per capita consumption expenditure does not have a significant effect on poverty. The coefficient of determination test shows that 72.53% of the variation in poverty levels can be explained by these three variables, while the rest is explained by other variables outside the research model. These findings emphasize the importance of more effective policies in overcoming unemployment and improving education to reduce poverty in DKI Jakarta.

Keywords: *Poverty, Unemployment, Average years of schooling, High-class per capita consumption expenditure.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Poverty is one of the problems that countries around the world continue to face. As a developing country, poverty in Indonesia is one of the problems in the economy that has not yet been resolved. Research excerpt from (Tamba et al., 2023) regarding Kunarjo in Badrul Munir (2002) said that countries that are said to be poor are usually characterized by low levels of per capita income, have a high population growth rate (more than 2 percent per year), and most of the population is poor. These workers work in the agricultural sector and are shackled in a vicious circle of poverty. Poverty remains a critical issue in Indonesia, affecting millions of people across the archipelago. Despite steady economic growth, disparities in income distribution and access to basic services like education and healthcare continue to hinder poverty alleviation efforts. Addressing structural inequalities and implementing comprehensive social policies are essential to reduce poverty and promote inclusive development in the country.

Hasanah et al., (2021) stated that life expectancy and per capita expenditure have a significant effect on the poverty rate. Meanwhile, the average length of schooling has no significant effect. Simultaneously, life expectancy, average years of schooling and per capita expenditure together have a significant effect on poverty rates in districts / cities in Jambi Province. Other research conducted by (Jannah & Indah Fitriana Sari, 2023) states that simultaneously the average length of schooling, life expectancy together have a significant effect on poverty. The variable average length of schooling, life expectancy partially has a negative and significant effect on poverty, and per capita expenditure partially has a positive and significant effect on poverty. Nizar & Arif, (2023) in their article concluded that the average length of schooling, per capita expenditure, local revenue, investment, open unemployment rate can all contribute 77.83% to the variation in the poverty rate variable. Based on the effect validity test (t-test), average years of schooling, per capita expenditure, and open unemployment rate were found to have a considerable influence on the poverty rate during the period 2012-2021, but local revenue and investment did not have a significant impact on the poverty rate of West Nusa Tenggara at that time.

The government has always made efforts to reduce poverty from year to year. Although the data available at the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) shows a downward trend in the number of poor

people, but qualitatively it has not shown the impact of real change, even the condition is getting worse every year. The government's efforts to solve the problem of poverty have been carried out in various ways, such as by providing direct capital assistance or cash to the poor to transmigration.

Table 1. Number of Poor People in Indonesian Provinces in 2022 (thousand people)

Province	Number of poor people
West Java	4.071,0
Central Java	3.831,4
East Java	4.181,2
DKI Jakarta	494.93
DI Yogyakarta	454.76

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2022 in table 1.1, the comparison of the number of poor people in the provinces of West Java, Central Java, East Java, DKI Jakarta, and Yogyakarta Special Region shows significant variations. East Java has the highest number of poor people among the five provinces, followed by Central Java and West Java. DKI Jakarta, despite being the economic center of Indonesia, still has a significant poverty rate, but it is lower than the other three provinces in Java. The Special Region of Yogyakarta, although known as the city of education, also shows a fairly high poverty rate, but it is still lower than that of East Java and Central Java. This analysis illustrates the importance of regional factors and local policies in influencing poverty rates in each province.

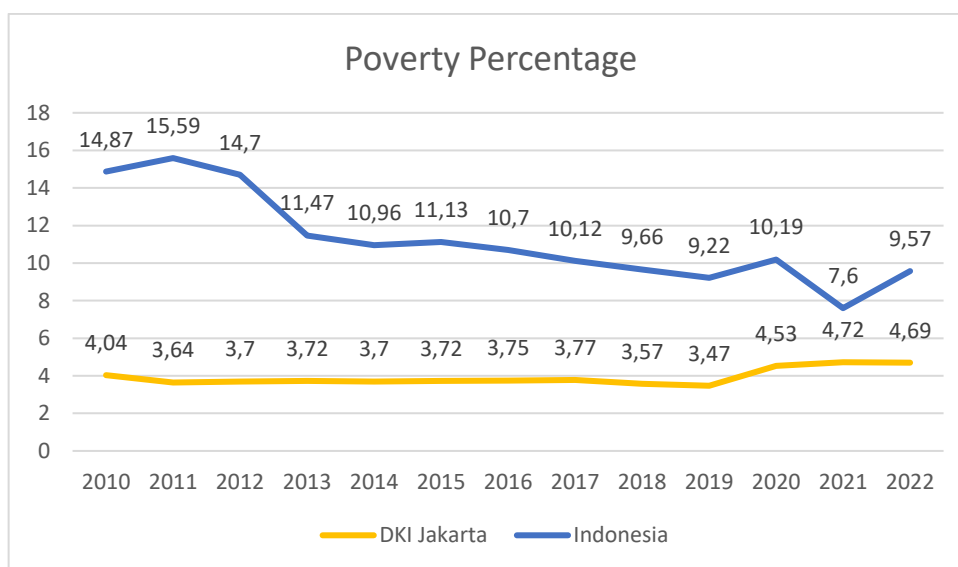


Figure 1. Percentage of Poor Population in DKI Jakarta Province and Indonesia in 2010-2020

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

Based on Figure 1.1, the percentage of poor people in DKI Jakarta Province from 2010 to 2020 had decreased from 2011 to 2019, then experienced an upward trend of 1.06% in 2020 and continued to increase until 2022. When compared to the percentage of poverty in Indonesia, during this period the percentage of poor people in DKI Jakarta tended to be lower than the average percentage of poor

people in Indonesia. Even so, DKI Jakarta still faces poverty challenges, especially in slum and densely populated areas. Overall, Indonesia shows a year-on-year decline in the percentage of poor people, but there are still fluctuations that are influenced by global and domestic economic conditions. This trend highlights the need for more targeted and effective policies to address poverty, both at the national level and in the capital city.

Often, poverty has a negative impact on the emergence of other social problems. In addition, poverty is one of the significant factors that can hinder the successful development of a region or country. Poverty arises due to various elements that are related to each other. In this study, the poverty rate in DKI Jakarta Province is influenced by several factors, such as Unemployment, Average Years of Schooling, and High-Class Per Capita Consumption Expenditure. Research by (Nizar & Arif, 2023) examines the factors that influence the level of poverty in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) during the 2012-2021 period. The main focus of (Nizar & Arif, 2023) research is to analyze the influence of average years of schooling, per capita expenditure, local revenue, investment, and open unemployment rates on poverty levels in the region. This research is motivated by the high rate of poverty in NTB which is still a big challenge even though there are various government programs and policies to overcome it. Some researchers focus on the effect of average years of schooling, per capita expenditure, local revenue, investment, and the open unemployment rate on the poverty rate, such as those conducted by (Nizar & Arif, 2023). Therefore, there is limited research on the effect of high-class per capita consumption on poverty, especially in urban areas such as DKI Jakarta. Therefore, this study intensely discusses the effect of high-class per capita consumption expenditure, average years of schooling, and unemployment on poverty in DKI Jakarta. This research is different from previous studies through geographical coverage that only focuses on the DKI Jakarta area, as well as using the variable of per capita consumption expenditure of the upper-class community which is rarely used to measure poverty levels. Based on the data and points of thought in the explanation above, the purpose of this study is to analyze the effect of unemployment, average years of schooling, and upper-class per capita consumption expenditure on Poverty in DKI Jakarta.

1.1 Big Push Theory

In developing countries, the Big Push theory is used to cut the chain of poverty which is done with large-scale investment patterns in the industrial sector. Over time this theory was then developed by Ragnar Nurkes, he stated that development must be carried out by developing all sectors simultaneously, balanced and equitable. The Big Push theory also states that significant economic development requires simultaneous massive investment in various sectors of the economy to overcome development constraints. According to this theory, large coordinated investments can create synergistic effects that promote sustainable economic growth. Without this big push, economic development can be trapped in a poverty trap as small-scale investments are unable to overcome structural constraints. The big push theory of poverty suggests that massive and coordinated investment can reduce poverty by creating new jobs and increasing economic productivity. With a significant economic boost, people's income will increase, thereby reducing the poverty rate.

Education is one sector that requires massive investment in accordance with the Big Push theory. Increasing the average years of schooling through investments in education infrastructure, teacher training, and curriculum will improve the skills and capabilities of the workforce, which in turn increases individual productivity and income. Better education also opens up wider and better job opportunities, helping to alleviate poverty. Unemployment in the big push theory emphasizes the importance of creating jobs through massive investment in various sectors. With such investment, new industries will develop and existing ones will expand, creating new jobs and reducing the unemployment rate. Reduced unemployment directly contributes to poverty reduction, as more people earn a steady income. According to the big push theory, an increase in high-class per capita consumption expenditure can provide a boost to the economy through a multiplier effect. When high-income groups increase their consumption, demand for goods and services will increase, driving industrial growth and job creation. However, it is important to ensure that these economic benefits are felt by all levels of society, not just the upper class. Therefore, income redistribution policies and investments in sectors that benefit the wider society are essential. Overall, the Big Push theory supports a holistic and coordinated approach to economic development, which includes massive investment in education, job creation, and consumption encouragement, to address the problems of poverty and unemployment and improve the overall quality of life of the people.

1.2 Poverty

Etymologically, "poverty" comes from the word "poor" which means having no possessions and being in need. The Central Bureau of Statistics defines poverty as the inability of individuals to meet the minimum basic needs for a decent life. Furthermore, it is stated that poverty is a condition that is below the standard value line of minimum needs, both for food and non-food, which is called the poverty line (poverty line) or also called the poverty threshold (poverty threshold). According to the absolute poverty theory, poverty is measured based on the minimum basic need's standard needed to live. A person is said to be poor if their income is below the specified poverty line. In contrast, relative poverty theory measures poverty based on the standard of living of a particular community. Relative poverty looks at income inequality and how individuals feel poor when compared to others in the same society (Townsend, 1979).

1.3 Unemployment

The Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) defines unemployment as someone who is not doing any activity or not doing any work, is looking for work, has worked less than two days during the week, or is in the stage of trying to get a proper job. In structural unemployment theory, unemployment occurs when there is a mismatch between the skills possessed by the workforce and the skills required by employers. Changes in the structure of the economy, such as technological advances or changes in consumption patterns, can cause some jobs to become obsolete while creating demand for new skills.

1.4 Average Years of Schooling

An indicator of the average years of schooling in a society can be seen from the level of education of that society. The high average years of schooling indicates the number of standard years in completing one's education. The average years of schooling is the average number of years completed by a person in formal education (Kevin, A. V., Bhinadi, A., & Syari'udin, A, 2022). Average years of schooling is an important indicator in measuring the quality of education in a region and describes the average number of years spent by the population aged 25 years and over in formal education. It reflects the level of educational attainment and human resource potential in a region.

1.5 High-class Percapita Consumption Expenditure

The consumption theory proposed by Keynes in Nizar and Arif (2023) argues that when a person receives additional income, their consumption will naturally increase, although the increase in consumption is not as large as the increase in income. This increase in income is based on the amount of Marginal Propensity to Consume (MPC), which ranges from 0 to 1. MPC is people's propensity to consume, expressed as a percentage of income used for consumption. Therefore, if there is an increase in income, it is likely that consumption will also increase (Mankiw, 2007). Per capita consumption expenditure is an important measure in understanding the economic welfare of individuals and households. Per capita consumption expenditure reflects the average amount spent on consumer goods and services by each individual in a population. Several economic theories provide a framework for understanding the factors that influence per capita consumption expenditure and its impact on the economy.

2. METHODS

The method of analysis in this research article uses the normative juridical method to convey conceptual ideas by studying various literature related to the title. Poverty that occurs in DKI Jakarta can be categorized as structural poverty, which refers to poverty caused by systemic and structural factors in society, such as unequal access to education, employment, health services, and adequate housing. This research was conducted because poverty continues to occur in the capital city of Jakarta, and people who choose to find work in the capital city of Jakarta with no skills only add to the problem of poverty. The specification of this research is a quantitative analysis taken from secondary data and sourced from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of the Jakarta Special Capital Region. The data processed is time series data starting from 2010-2022. The analysis model used is multiple linear regression analysis.

Table 2. Description of variables

Variable	Dependent/independent	Model	Measure
Poverty	Dependent	Multiple linier regression	%
Average years of school	Independent	Multiple linier regression	%
Unemployment	Independent	Multiple linier regression	%
High-class per capita consumption expenditure	Independent	Multiple linier regression	%

Source: Authors compilation

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Classical Assumption Test

3.1.1 Multicollinearity Test

Table 3. Multicollinearity Test

Variable	VIF	1/VIF
Average years of school	1.46	0.685115
Unemployment	1.45	0.687485
High-class percapita consumption expenditure	1.21	0.825980
Mean VIF	1.37	

Based on the research results that have been processed in Table 1.5, it can be concluded that the VIF value of the average length of schooling variable is $1.46 < 10$ and the $1/VIF$ value is $0.685115 > 0.10$, the VIF value of the unemployment variable is $1.45 < 10$ and the $1/VIF$ value is $0.687485 > 0.10$, and the VIF value of the high-class per capita consumption expenditure variable is $1.21 < 10$ and the $1/VIF$ value is $0.825980 > 0.10$, so it can be concluded that these variables do not have multicollinearity symptoms.

3.1.2 Heteroscedasticity Test

Table 4. Heteroscedasticity Test

$\chi^2(1) = 0.41$
Prob > $\chi^2 = 0.5232$

Based on Table 1.6, it can be seen that the probability value is $0.5232 > 0.05$, it can be concluded that the variables of unemployment, average years of schooling, and high-class per capita consumption expenditure do not occur heteroscedasticity problems or avoid symptoms of heteroscedasticity.

3.1.3 Autocorrelation Test

Table 5. Autocorrelation test

Durbin–Watson d-statistic (4,13) = 1.630106

Based on the results of Table 1.7, it can be concluded that the Durbin-Watson value of 1.630106 is between -2 to +2 ($-2 < 1.630106 < 2$), so the variables of unemployment, average length of schooling, and high-class per capita consumption expenditure do not occur autocorrelation problems or avoid autocorrelation symptoms.

3.2. Statistic Test

Table 6. Statistic Test

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	13
Model	1.63249181	3	.544163936	F(3, 9)	=	7.92
Residual	.61823117	9	.068692352	Prob > F	=	0.0068
Total	2.25072298	12	.187560248	R-squared	=	0.7253
				Adj R-squared	=	0.6338
				Root MSE	=	.26209

poverty	Coefficient	Std. err.	t	P> t	[95% conf. interval]
averageyear~1	1.259841	.2717406	4.64	0.001	.6451212 1.874561
unemployment	.1653598	.0496543	3.33	0.009	.0530339 .2776856
highclasspe~e	.0694371	.0617111	1.13	0.290	-.0701632 .2090374
_cons	-14.43675	4.712651	-3.06	0.013	-25.09751 -3.775994

3.2.1 Multiple Linier Regression Test and Partial Test (t-test)

Poverty = $-14.43675 + 0.1653598$ (Unemployment) + 1.259841 (Average Years Of School) + 0.0694371 (High-class Percapita Consumption Expenditure) + e

1. Unemployment, the probability value $p > |t|$ of 0.009 is smaller than the significance level of 0.05, indicating that the unemployment variable has a significant influence on the Poverty variable. The coefficient value of the unemployment variable of 0.1653598 in this study means that there is a positive effect between unemployment and the poverty level. If the unemployment variable is assumed to increase by 1, it will affect the poverty level by 0.1653598, provided there are no other variables.
2. Average Years of School, the probability value $p > |t|$ of 0.001 is smaller than the significance level of 0.05, indicating that the average years of schooling variable has a significant effect on the Poverty variable. The coefficient value of the average years of schooling variable of 1.259841 in this study means that there is a positive effect between the average years of schooling and the poverty rate. If the average years of schooling variable is assumed to increase by 1, it will affect the poverty rate by 1.259841, provided that there are no other variables.
3. High-class Percapita Consumption Expenditure, the probability value $p > |t|$ of 0.290 is greater than the significance level of 0.05, indicating that the high-class per capita consumption expenditure variable has no significant effect on the Poverty variable.

3.2.2 Simultaneous Effect Test (F Test)

Based on the results of Table 1.8, it can be seen that the value of F count is 7.92 and the value of the significant level of F statistic is $0.0068 < 0.05$ so that the variables of the Unemployment Index, Average Years of Schooling, and High-Class Per Capita Consumption Expenditure jointly or simultaneously affect the poverty variable.

3.2.3 Determination Coefficient Test (R²)

In Table 1.8, it can be seen that the R Square value is 0.7253, which means that the dependent variable, namely poverty, can be explained by the independent variables in this study, which is 72.53% while the remaining 27.47% is explained by other variables outside the research model.

3.3 Discussion

3.3.1 The Effect of Unemployment to Poverty in Capital City of Jakarta

Based on the test results in table 5, the probability value $p > |t|$ of 0.009 is smaller than the significance level of 0.05, indicating that the unemployment variable has a significant influence on the Poverty variable. The coefficient value of the unemployment variable of 0.1653598 in this study means that there is a positive effect between unemployment and the poverty level. If the unemployment variable is assumed to increase by 1, it will affect the poverty level by 0.1653598, provided there are no other variables. The results of this study are supported by (Nizar & Arif, 2023) which states that one of the factors affecting poverty is unemployment. This means that when the unemployment rate increases, the poverty rate automatically increases.

The high unemployment rate in DKI Jakarta contributes significantly to the increase in poverty rates in the region. Unemployment among the productive population causes an inability to meet basic needs, which ultimately pushes many families into poverty. The lack of adequate employment opportunities results in many people being trapped in a cycle of poverty because they do not have a steady income. To reduce poverty levels, integrated efforts are needed to create more job opportunities and increase access to education and skills training for the unemployed. The results of this research are supported by research (Anggraini et al., 2023) through (Lincoln Arsyad, 1997) which states that there is a very close relationship between high unemployment and poverty levels. For the majority of society, those who don't have it permanent or only part-time jobs are always among the very groups of society poor. Everyone who does not have a job is poor, while those who work completely rich.

3.3.2 The Effect of Average Years of School to Poverty in Capital City of Jakarta

Average Years of School, the probability value $p > |t|$ of 0.001 is smaller than the significance level of 0.05, indicating that the average years of schooling variable has a significant effect on the Poverty variable. The coefficient value of the average years of schooling variable of 1.259841 in this study means that there is a positive effect between the average years of schooling and the poverty rate. If the average years of schooling variable is assumed to increase by 1, it will affect the poverty rate by 1.259841, provided that there are no other variables. The results of this study are supported by (Surbakti et al., 2023) research. The study proves that based on partial testing; the Average Years of Schooling has a significant influence on the Number of Poor People but with a value that is directly proportional (positive). This is different from what is stated by Mankiw (2012), that every year a person uses to go to school (an increase in Years of Schooling) will increase the wages he receives.

The low average years of school in DKI Jakarta has a strong correlation with the high level of poverty in the area. Lack of adequate education limits individuals' opportunities to obtain decent, high-income jobs, resulting in many being trapped in poverty. Lower education also contributes to a lack of skills needed in the job market, reducing individuals' competitiveness in finding work. To overcome this problem, increasing access and quality of education must be a priority to break the chain of poverty in DKI Jakarta. The results of this research are in line with research (Sita and Otok, 2012) through (Fitriati and Ghazali, 2017) which states that one of the variables that has a significant effect on the depth of poverty index is the community education factor which is measured through the variable average years of education

3.3.3 The Effect of High-Class Percapita Consumption Expenditure to Poverty in Capital City of Jakarta

High-class Percapita Consumption Expenditure, the probability value $p > |t|$ of 0.290 is greater than the significance level of 0.05, indicating that the high-class per capita consumption expenditure variable has no significant effect on the Poverty variable. The results of this study are supported by (Hasanah et al., 2021) research. The study proves that based on partial testing, kinan decreased by 0.000137 percent. In this study, it shows that per capita expenditure has a significant and negative effect on the poverty rate in districts / cities in Jambi Province. Because the higher the per capita expenditure can be interpreted as the improvement of the community's economy in meeting its needs.

The absence of a relationship between high-class per capita consumption expenditure and poverty in DKI Jakarta shows that increasing expenditure among the high-class does not have a direct impact on reducing poverty. This is caused by unequal distribution of income, where the economic benefits of increased high-class consumption do not trickle down to the poorest layers of society. High-class spending tends to focus on luxury goods and services that do not create significant economic opportunities for the lower class. Therefore, efforts to reduce poverty must focus on redistributive policies and increasing access to basic services for the poor. The results of this research are supported by research (Nasution et al., 2023) which states that expenditure per capita basic needs have an influence negative and significant to poverty.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research that has been conducted, it can be concluded that the poverty rate in DKI Jakarta is influenced by several significant factors. First, unemployment has a positive influence on poverty, meaning that there is a positive effect between the average years of schooling and the poverty rate in DKI Jakarta. Second, the average years of schooling also shows a positive influence on poverty, meaning that there is a positive effect between the average years of schooling and the poverty rate. Third, high-class per capita consumption expenditure does not have a significant effect on poverty. Simultaneously, the variables of unemployment, average years of schooling, and high-class per capita consumption expenditure affect the poverty rate in DKI Jakarta.

The coefficient of determination test results shows that 72.53% of the variation in the poverty rate can be explained by these three variables, while the rest is explained by other variables outside the research model. The findings emphasize the importance of more effective policies in addressing unemployment and improving education to reduce poverty in DKI Jakarta. In addition, the results of this study provide insights for policymakers to focus more on factors that directly affect poverty. This research also opens up opportunities for further research on other variables that may affect poverty in the DKI Jakarta area.

The research provides several theoretical implications regarding the relationship between education, unemployment, and poverty in Jakarta. It underscores the significance of human capital theory, which posits that higher educational attainment leads to better employment opportunities and income levels. The study also aligns with structural unemployment theory, highlighting the mismatch between the skills possessed by the workforce and those required by employers. This mismatch is exacerbated by low educational attainment, which limits individuals' competitiveness in the job market. Additionally, the findings support the theory that economic growth and poverty reduction are interconnected, emphasizing the need for integrated policies that address both education and employment to break the cycle of poverty.

Despite its contributions, the research has several limitations. The study's reliance on secondary data from 2010-2022 might not capture the most current trends and dynamics affecting poverty in Jakarta. Additionally, the research focuses on a limited number of variables, potentially overlooking other significant factors that contribute to poverty, such as healthcare access and housing quality. The use of multiple linear regression analysis, while robust, may not fully account for complex, non-linear relationships between variables. Furthermore, the findings are specific to Jakarta, limiting their generalizability to other regions. Future research should consider incorporating more recent data and a broader range of variables to provide a more comprehensive understanding of poverty dynamics.

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