International Economics and Business Conference (IECON)
Vol. 1, No. 1, 73-82

Determinants of Poverty in Surakarta

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the factors that affect poverty in the city of Surakarta. This type of research is quantitative using multiple linear regression analysis methods with Ordinary Least Square (OLS) approach. Thisstudy uses time series data from 2002-2021. The variables used in this study are population, Gross Regional Domestic Product, inflation, unemployment, and Human Development Index in Surakarta city from 2002-2021. The test results showed that population and unemployment significantly affect the level of poverty. HDI and GDPnegatively affect poverty levels. Inflation has no effect on poverty. The implication of the test results is the unresolved problem of poverty in the city of Surakarta from 2002-2021. Policies that need to be done are to createa family planning program to stabilize the population, maximize productivity and resources to increase GDP and HDI, and expand employment to reduce unemployment in the city of Surakarta.

Keywords: Poverty, Population, GRDP, Unemployment, OLS

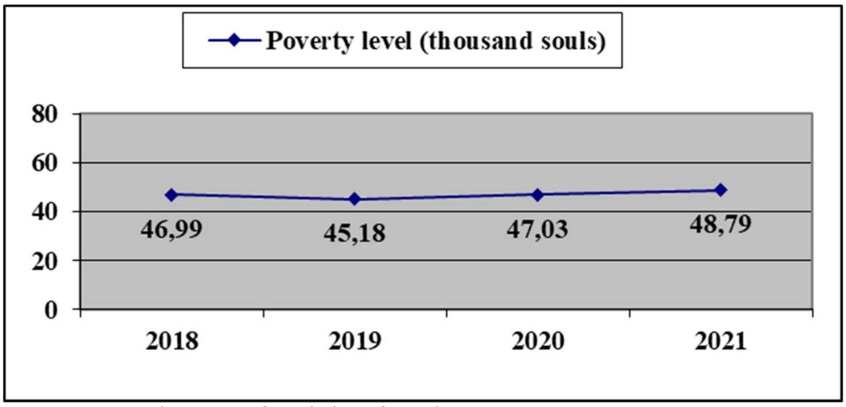
1 Introduction

Poverty is a complex problem faced by every country. For example, in developing countries such as Indonesia, the problem of poverty is a very important and difficult problem to solve. The problem of poverty is a multidimensional problem, so it requires effort and time gradually and long to overcome the problem [1]. Poverty isa condition where a person is unable to meet the needs of his life, such as daily food, clothing, food, and a decent place to live. Poverty is also defined as a condition where there are insufficient resources to survive, such as money and property. Poverty has several forms, including natural poverty, cultural poverty, and structural poverty. Natural poverty is a condition of poverty that has been poor from the beginning. This condition occurs because it does not have human resources, natural resources, and development resources are not good. Cultural poverty is poverty that occurs due to the lifestyle of a person or group of people. A lifestyle that is not balanced with this opinion is what makes this poverty happen. Structural poverty is poverty that occurs as a result of man-made such as unfair economicpolicies [2].

Efforts to tackle poverty continue. The programs carried out by the government have been widely carried out and indeed make the amount of poverty corrected and decreased [3]. However, to make people free from poverty is a challenge and a task that is a priority for all parties, especially the government, both central and local governments. Programs undertaken to address the problem of poverty should be based on factors that affect the conditions of poverty. There are several factors that can affect poverty levels, including population, Gross Regional Domestic Product, inflation, unemployment, and Human Development Index [4]. One of the factors of poverty is the number of people.The increase in population will lead to a large number of labor force. If the increase in the labor force is not balancedwith the number of jobs, it will cause the number of workers who become unemployed which ultimately leads to poverty. So that more and more people will result in higher poverty rates.High GDP is able to reduce poverty, on thecontrary, low GDP can lead to increased poverty [5]. While the rising inflation rate will encourage an increase in thepoor if it is not followed by an increase in purchasing power or an increase in people's income, especially low-income groups [6].

In addition to economic growth and inflation, unemployment also has a link with the problem of poverty [7]. In theory, if people are not unemployed means having a job and income, with income from work is expected to meet theneeds of life. If the needs of life are met, then there will be no poverty. So it is said that with low unemployment, thepoverty rate is also low. The next factor that can affect poverty is the Human Development Index (HDI). When an area has a high HDI value, the quality of life of the community is also high or it can be said that if the HDI value is high, then the number of poor people should be reduced [2]. So that the improvement of human resources is necessaryif a country or region wants to overcome poverty and create prosperity for its people [8].

Surakarta city was chosen as the study area in this study with several considerations. First, the city of Surakarta has quite a lot of Industry [9]. In 2021 the city of Surakarta had 3,821 small industries, while medium and large industries had 58 industries. Secondly, the number of workers in the city of Surakarta over the past few years has continued to increase [10]. In 2017 in the city of Surakarta as many as 259,394 workers then in 2021 increased to 260,025 workers. Despite having jobs and a considerable workforce, the poverty rate in the city of Surakarta has not shown a significant decrease. Based on this background, this study aims to determine the factors that affect poverty in the city of Surakarta. Thus, the results of this study are expected to provide appropriate policy implications to address the problem of poverty in the city of Surakarta.



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics of Surakarta

Graph 1. Poverty rate in Surakarta 2018-2021

Graph 1 describes the problem of poverty in the city of Surakarta. In 2018 the poverty level in the city of Surakarta reached 66.99 thousand people. Furthermore, the Surakarta city government was able to reduce the poverty level to

65.18 thousand people in 2019. But in 2020 the poverty level increased by 1.85 thousand people. So that the povertyrate to 47.03 thousand people. This increase still occurred in the following year as many as 49.79 thousand people. In 2018 to 2019 the poverty level in the city of Surakarta was able to be lowered. However, starting from 2020 to 2021,the poverty rate has increased. This condition can occur due to the Covid-19 pandemic. This pandemic caused variouskinds of impacts, such as the number of businesses that stopped so that many workers lost their jobs. While the conditions were very difficult to find a job. In the end, many people lose their income and become poor. This increasein poverty rates could continue in the coming years. Although the poverty rate can be lowered, but in the end increasedagain. Because the policy undertaken by the government is still not right. So there needs to be research that discusses the problem of poverty.

Previous studies examining the effect of population, Gross Regional Domestic Product, inflation, unemployment, and Human Development Indices on Poverty found that population has a significant effect on poverty levels [11]. The results of the study also found that the number of people has a significant effect on the level of poverty. Research conducted in Central Sulawesi found that GRDP has a significant negative effect on poverty [12]. In contrast to otherstudies that say if GDP positive effect is not significant to poverty, inflation does not affect the level of poverty [13][14]. While research conducted in Indonesia found that inflation has an effect on poverty levels, unemployment has a positive effect on poverty levels and HDI has a significant effect on poverty levels [15][16][17].

Research entitled Analysis of the Effect of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), Human Development Index (HDI), and Open Unemployment rate on poverty Rate in Lampung Province using regression analysis of panel data shows that Gross Regional Domestic Product has a positive and insignificant effect on poverty levels and Human Development Index has a negative and significant effect on poverty levels and open unemployment rate has a significant positive effect on poverty levels [13].

Based on the background of the problem and research that has been done before. There have been many studies examining poverty both at the regional and national levels, but research on poverty conducted in Surakarta from 2002to 2021 has not been done much. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the influence of population, GRDP, inflation, unemployment, and HDI on the poverty level in Surakarta city in 2002-2021.

2 Theoretical Foundation

2.1 The Relationship Of Population To Poverty

Residents are all people who are in a region or area for approximately 1 year and or those who are less than 1 yearbut intend to settle [4]. The increasing number of people will lead to a large number of labor force. The large numberof labor force but not balanced with the number of jobs resulting in a lot of unemployed labor force, causing unemployment that leads to poverty. Therefore, the greater the number of people, the higher the poverty rate, especially for developing countries [5].

2.2 Relationship Of Gross Regional Domestic Product To Poverty

Gross Regional Domestic Product is the net value of goods and services produced by various economic activitiesin a region in a given period or the sum of the net economic output produced by all economic activities in a given period [13]. The higher the GDP of an area, the development of the area will be better which can indirectly reduce poverty [5]. This can happen because with the high GDP of a region, the region can improve the facilities and infrastructure of the region, so as to support its economy.

2.3 The Relationship Of Inflation To Poverty

Inflation for low-income groups will decrease the purchasing power of money owned to buy daily necessities [15]. The money owned will experience a decrease in purchasing power so that in real terms the person's income willdecrease as inflation increases. Inflation will increase the cost of production, which leads to an increase in the price of goods and services. This increase resulted in a decrease in people's purchasing power which led to an increase in the number of poverty. Inflation that is too high will reduce the level of public welfare. Conversely, inflation that is too low describes an economy that is not running optimally which has an impact on increasing community poverty [18].

2.4 Relationship Of Unemployment With Poverty

An unemployed person has no income from work. While the many and varied needs of society make them striveto meet their needs, the thing that is done is to work to earn an income. If they do not work or are unemployed, the consequence is that they cannot properly meet their needs. When the needs are not met, they fall into the category ofpoor people and lead to an increase in the number of poor people [17]. People who have jobs then the needs of their lives can still be met. If the needs of life are met, then there will be no poverty. Thus, it is said that the high and low unemployment rate affects the poverty rate [7].

2.5 The Relationship Of The Human Development Index To Poverty

The Human Development Index is a comparative measurement of life expectancy, literacy, education and livingstandards for all countries around the world. HDI is considered as a picture of the results of development programs that have been run by the government in the previous year. If the HDI value is high, the quality of the community is also high in terms of education, health and informality. The higher the level of education of a person, the knowledge and skills will promote increased productivity of the person. With increasing productivity, the income received is also higher. It is expected that with decent income can reduce the poverty rate [19].In the informal sector such as agriculture, increased skills will be able to increase agricultural productivity, because with a skilled workforce it will be able to work efficiently. A person who has high productivity skills will increase their well-being. This can be proven from the increase in income and consumption. The low productivity of the poor can be caused by their low access to education, health and so on [20].

3 Method

This study uses a quantitative type, where the data in this study are then processed and analyzed to obtain conclusions and determine the relationship between each variable used in this study. The type of data in this study using secondary data obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics of Surakarta. Variables used in this study are independent variables and dependent variables. By breakdown, the independent variables include population, Gross Regional Domestic Product, inflation, unemployment, and the Human Development Index. As for the dependent variable using the poverty level. This study used time series data for 20 years and used multiple linear regression analysis tools. Multiple linear regression models are models that use or involve more than one independent variable. Regression analysis was conducted to determine the effect of independent variables on dependent variables. Data analysis will be done with the approach of Ordinary Least Square (0LS) using Eviews program. Due to the differencesin the unit of account of each independent variable, the regression analysis in this study using a regression equation model that has been transformed into a logarithmic form, so that the equation is as follows:

$$LogPV_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 LogNI_t + \beta_2 GRDP_t + \beta_3 LogINF_t + \beta_4 LogUP_t + \beta_5 LogHDI_t + \mu_t \quad (1)$$

Description:
PV = Poverty (thousand souls)
NI = Number of inhabitants (thousand souls)
GRDP = Gross Regional Domestic Product (million rupiah)INF = Inflation (%)
UP = Unemployment (%)
HDI = Human Development Index (%)
β_0 = Intercept or Constanta
$\beta_1 \dots \beta_5$ = Coefisien Regresi variabel independent
μ = Variable Interrupters
t = year (2002-2021)

This research Model is a modification of the research model that has been used in 2015 with the title of researchanalysis of factors that affect the level of poverty in the city of Surakarta in 1995-2013 [4]. As well as other researchtitled Analysis of the effect of Human Development Index, GDP Per capita, and the number of unemployed on the number of poor people in Central Java province [21]. To support the analysis of this model conducted classical assumption test in the form of normality test, autocorrelation test, heteroscedasticity test, multicollinearity test.

4 Result and Discussion

4.1 Results of research analysis

The regression Model used is multiple linear regression analysis (Ordinary Least Square) using time series data to determine the influence of population variables, Gross Regional Domestic Product, inflation, unemployment, and Human Development Index on poverty levels in Surakarta city in 2002-2021. So it takes some testing, as follows:

Multicoloniality Test here is to determine whether or not there is a high correlation value between independent variables in multiple linear regression models. If the result is a high correlation value between the independent variables, then the relationship of the independent variable with the dependent variable is disrupted. Multicollinearity test is seen from the value of VIF (Variance Inflation Facto) and the amount of correlation between independent variables. A regression model can be said to be free from multicollinearity if it has a VIF value of no more than 10. Here are the results of the multicoloniality test:

Table 1. Test results Variance Inflation Facto

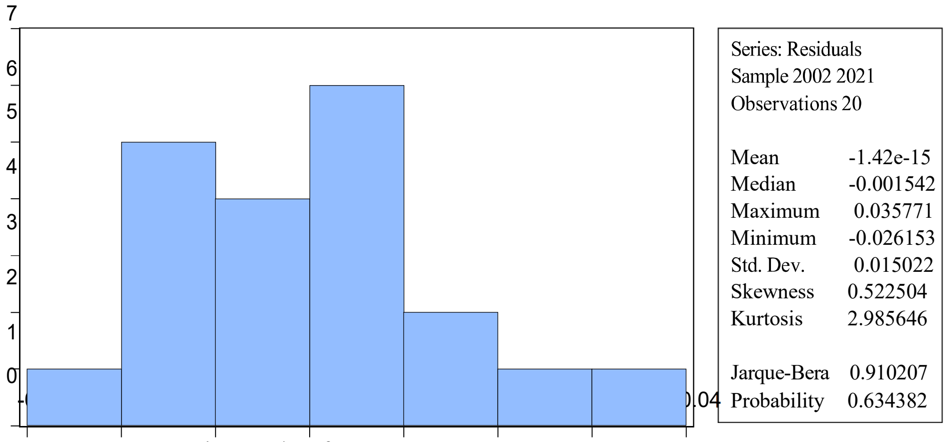
Variable	**Coefficient Variance**	**Uncentered VIF**	**Centered VIF**
C	**249.3531**	**16283752**	**NA**
LogPV	**4.866692**	**16391877**	**1.196347**
LogGRDP	**5.65E-08**	**10603.68**	**3.638493**

LogINF	**3.34E-06**	**4.989149**	**1.281128**
LogUP	**9.91E-06**	**42.26535**	**2.907771**
LogHDI	**3.80E-12**	**13.85565**	**1.371128**

Source: Data processing results of *eviews*

Based on Table 1 shows that there is no VIF value that is greater than 10. Where the VIF value for the population variable is 1.196, the Gross Regional Domestic Product variable is 3.638, the inflation variable is 1.281, the unemployment variable is 2.907, and the Human Development Index variable is 1.371. Thus this regression model proved to have no multicollinearity problem.

Normality test is used to test whether the regression model has a normal distribution or not. To see this test can be by looking at the probability value . If the p value is greater than 0.5 then the residuals are normally distributed. Conversely probabiliy smaller than 0.5 then Ho rejected and Hα accepted means that the residual is not normally distributed. Here are the results of the normality test:



Source: Data processing results of *eviews*

Graph 2. Test results Normalitas

Based on the results of graph 2 probability value of 0.634 is greater than the value of alpa 0.5. Then Ho is acceptedand Hα is rejected. It is concluded that the statement of the normally distributed residual assumption is fulfilled.

Autocorrelation test is performed to determine whether in linear regression there is a correlation between interference error in period t with period t-1. If there is a correlation then there is an autocorrelation problem. The calculation if Ho is accepted then there is no autocorrelation problem. Conversely if Hα is received then there is an autocorrelation problem. Here are the results of the autocorrelation test:

Table 2. Test results reusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test

Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test:			
F-statistic	**1.176769**	**Prob. F(3,11)**	**0.3629**
Obs*R-squared	**4.859232**	**Prob. Chi-Square**	**0.1824**

Source: Data processing results of *eviews*

Table 2 shows the probability value of Obs * R-squared = 0.1824 is greater than the value of α (0.05), then Ho is accepted and Hα is rejected. This means that in this test there is no autocorrelation problem.

Heteroscedasticity test is used to see if there is a variant inequality from residual to other observations.

Table 3. Test results Heteroskedasticity Test: Glejser

Heteroskedasticity Test: Glejser			
F-statistic	**0.389408**	**Prob. F(5,14)**	**0.8479**
Obs*R-squared	**2.441882**	**Prob. Chi-Square(5)**	**0.7852**
Scaled explained SS	**1.776978**	**Prob. Chi-Square(5)**	**0.8791**

Source: Data processing results of *eviews*

From the glacier test results in Table 3 obtained the value of prob.chi square is 0.7852. Greater than 0.5 then Hois accepted and Hα is rejected. This means that there is no heteroscedasticity problem.

Tabel 4. Regression Result

Variable	**Coefficient**	**Std. Error**	**t-Statistic**	Prob.
C	**12003.94**	**1362/988**	**8.807.076**	0.0000
LogNI	**1.244133**	**0.519202**	**-2.396.242**	0.0311
LogGRDP	**-5.661786**	**0.937887**	**-6.036.743**	0.0000
LogINF	**0.705156**	**6.093518**	**1.264.484**	0.2267
LogUP	**0.403268**	**10.93697**	**2.197.379**	0.0453
LogHDI	**0.261694**	**0.100038**	**2.615.961**	0.0203
R-squared	**0.927643**	**Mean dependent var**		4122.500
Adjusted R-squared	**0.901802**	**S.D. dependent var**		184.3345
S.E. of regression	**577.6420**	**Akaike info criterion**		11.19394
Sum squared resid	**46713.85**	**Schwarz criterion**		11.49266
Log likelihood	**-105.9394**	**Hannan-Quinn criter.**		11.25225
F-statistic	**35.89718**	**Durbin-Watson stat**		2.265554
Prob(F-statistic)	**0.000000**			

Source: Data processing results of *eviews*

F test is a statistical test that aims to determine the effect of all independent variables together against the dependent variable. Based on Table 4 F-statistical probability value of 0.000 is less than (0.05). It can be concluded that the variables of population, Gross Regional Domestic Product, inflation, unemployment, and Human Development Index together affect the poverty level in Surakarta city in 2002-2021.

The coefficient of determination (R2) is used to see how likely the independent variable can explain the variation of the dependent variable statistically. In Table 4, the coefficient of determination obtained from the estimated resultsof 0.927 means that 92.7% variation in poverty levels can be explained by the variable population, GDP, inflation, unemployment, and HDI. The remaining 11.2% of other variables were not included in the study.

Regression coefficient testing individually (t test) is done to test the effect of independent variables on dependentvariables individually.Based on Table 4, it can be concluded that the variables of population, GDP, unemployment, and HDI have a significant effect on poverty levels. Because each variable has a p value smaller than the value of α (0.05). While the inflation variable with a probability value of 0.226 is greater than the value of α (0.05), the inflationvariable has no significant effect on poverty levels.

With The Ordinary Least Square (OLS) method using the poverty level as a dependent variable that is influenced by independent variables, namely the number of population, Gross Regional Domestic Product, inflation, unemployment, and Human Development Index using time series data from 2002-2021.then obtained the value of theregression coefficient which can be summarized by the functional equation as follows:

$$LogPV_t = 12003{,}94 + 1{,}244133 LogNI_t - 5{,}661786 LogGDRP_t + 0{,}705156 LogINF_t + 0{,}403268 LogUP_t - 0{,}261694 LogHDI_t + \mu_t \quad (2)$$

Interpretation of the regression results are as follows: regression results show the value of the coefficient of population of 1.2441 which means that every 1% increase in the number of the population will increase the poverty rate of 1.2441 %. In this equation, the number of population has a positive and significant relationship to the povertylevel. The value of the coefficient of Gross Regional Domestic Product is 5.661786, meaning that every 1% increasein GDP will reduce the poverty rate by 5.6617 %.In the equation GRDP negative and significant relationship to the level of poverty. The results of the analysis of inflation variables have a positive effect but not significant. Low inflation does not affect poverty.The value of the unemployment coefficient of 0.4032 which means that a 1 percent increase in the number of unemployed will increase the number of poor people by 0.4032%. Then the Human Development Index which has a coefficient value of 0.2616. So every 1% increase in HDI will reduce the poverty rateby 0.2616 %. In the equation HDI negative and significant relationship to the poverty level.

4.2 Discussion

The results of this study show that the number of people affects the poverty level in the city of Surakarta significantly. From the results of regression found the value of the population of 1.2441 which is positive. If the population is increasing, the needs are also increasing, while income is not necessarily increasing. These conditions will affect the lifestyle, if it cannot adapt, it will experience shortages that have an impact on poverty. So that an increase in the number of people can lead to increased poverty levels that ultimately have an impact on the economy. The high number of residents is actually not a problem if the economic carrying capacity in the region is sufficient to meet various needs, including the provision of jobs. The larger the population will make the number of labor force or unemployment is also greater. If the increasing number of people can be maximized by the governmentto become a skilled and productive workforce, it can improve the economy in the region. So that for the economy thehigh number of people can have a positive or negative impact depending on how the government addresses and manages these conditions.

Previous research has shown that increasing population can reduce poverty [4]. Then another study said that if the more the number of people in a country, especially as a developing country, then the poverty rate will increase [5]. The results of this study are the same as previous studies that say if the number of people increases, the poverty rate will increase as well. In contrast to the results of research in East Java which said that the number of population has no effect on poverty [22]. Surakarta city government has been able to stabilize the number of residents in the city of Surakarta. Recorded the number of residents in the city of Surakarta for the last 20 years experienced increases anddecreases. In the last 10 years the number of residents in the city of Surakarta continues to increase but the increase isstill in a stable stage. Therefore, the Government of Surakarta must be able to maintain the stability of the population.

The results of this study indicate that the Gross Regional Domestic Product has a significant negative influence on poverty levels. GRDP in the city of Surakarta in 2002 to 2009 is still relatively low this is due to economic productivity in the city of Surakarta is still less than the maximum. Then in the following years the Surakarta city government began to develop and increase productivity so that GRDP in the city of Surakarta began to increase. Theincrease in GRDP can also improve the economy in the region from various fields, such as agriculture, mining, industry, trade, and so on. If the value of GDP is low, it will cause economic constraints. So that the value of GDP shows the level of economic development progress in the region.The purpose of calculating GRDP is to help the government determine and establish policies or regional planning. The results of this study are supported by previousresearch that says if GDP has increased it will be able to reduce poverty [23]. In contrast to research conducted in Lampung province which explains If GRDP has a positive effect but not significant to the level of poverty [13].

This study also examined the effect of inflation on poverty levels and the results of this study showed the coefficient value of 7.705156 and the probability value of 0.22670 greater than the value of the (0.05). So it is said that inflation has no effect on the poverty level in the city of Surakarta in 2002 - 2021. Supported by previous researchthat says that high or low inflation does not affect the level of poverty [4]. This can happen because most people preferto keep their wealth assets either in the form of gold or other property that does not decrease in value in the future. Inflation in the city of surakarta itself must change every year. The highest inflation in the city of Surakarta in 2013 and 2014 reached 8.32 and 8.53. The biggest cause of this condition is due to rising fuel prices. This increase in fuel prices led to various other commodity prices jumped. The results of this study are also different from some previous studies that say if inflation increases it will increase the level of poverty [14] [15].

The results of this study indicate that unemployment has a positive and significant effect on poverty levels in thecity of Surakarta in 2002 – 2021. If unemployment increases, the poverty rate will also increase. The more unemployment, the more people who do not have income, so they cannot afford to meet basic daily needs. The resultsof this study are supported by previous research that says that unemployment is directly proportional to poverty, so the unemployment rate must be considered because it can affect the poverty rate [16][17]. Unemployment in the cityof Surakarta in 2020 has increased quite high, this is due to covid. Causing many businesses to close so that many people lose their jobs and eventually become unemployed. It is expected that the Surakarta city government can overcome this problem so that unemployment in the city of Surakarta has decreased. If the unemployment rate can belowered then the labor rate will increase, with the increase in labor productivity will also increase, so as to improve the economy. An improving economy will be able to meet the needs of the community for a long time, one of which can create more jobs so that it can cope with the increasing number of the labor force so as not to become and increasethe number of unemployed.

The results of this study indicate that the Human Development Index has a negative effect on poverty levels in the city of Surakarta in 2002 – 2021. If the HDI is high then productivity is also high but if the HDI is low then it results in low productivity of the population in the region. So with low productivity leads to a high number of poor people. So it can be said that if the HDI value is high, the poverty rate will decrease. The decrease in poverty due to increased HDI indicates that HDI can increase human labor productivity. In addition, the increase in HDI also illustrates the improved education and public health. With health and education, a high income can be obtained. High income will improve welfare and the economy. The results of this study are supported by previous research that said HDI variables individually affect poverty. The higher the quality will be able to reduce poverty in an area [2] [23]. Incontrast to previous studies that said if the high and low HDI has no effect on poverty [24]. HDI in Surakarta city itselfin 2002 to 2021 continues to increase, according to this study these conditions must be maintained so that the welfare of Surakarta city residents continues to increase and make poverty decrease.

5 Implication

Poverty in the city of Surakarta is influenced by several factors. The increase in the number of inhabitants leads to an increase in the level of poverty. Because of the increase in the number of people who do not have income and cannot meet the needs of daily life, thus affecting the state of the economy. Income that goes into GDP is also an indicator of poverty level. GRDP in the city of Surakarta itself began to increase with improved management of resources, production, and economic empowerment. Inflation in the city of Surakarta is still increasing and decreasingis not too big so it can still be overcome. This does not affect the level of poverty, as there are other indicators that affect it more. Like unemployment. Surakarta city government is still trying to overcome the problem of unemployment by expanding employment and improving the quality of human and Natural Resources. The value of HDI in Surakarta for 20 years has been quite good by continuing to increase. This means that although the HDI describes the welfare of the community but there is still a problem of poverty. Thus other factors that can affect povertyin the city of Surakarta must be considered and optimized by the community and especially the Government of Surakarta.

6 Conclusion

From all the tests carried out in this study, it can be concluded that the number of population and unemploymenthave a positive effect, GRDP and HDI have a negative effect on the poverty level in the city of Surakarta in 2002 – 2021. Inflation has no effect on poverty. The poverty rate in the city of Surakarta during 2002 – 2021 showed a prettygood figure because overall it decreased. This reduction in poverty is the result of the policies of the Surakarta city government in improving its economy and always pay attention to the factors. As from the results of this study there are many factors that affect the level of poverty. For the government to solve the problem of poverty is very heavy. It takes a long time and cooperation between the government and the community.

7 Acknowledgement

This research process received a lot of help and support from various parties received by the author. Therefore, the author would like to thank the lecturers of the University of Muhammadiyah Surakarta for all the knowledge andinput that has been given, thank you to the International Economics and Business Conference (IECON) 2023 and theUniversity of Muhammadiyah Makassar who have provided a forum so that the author can publish his scientific article from this research, and all those who have provided moral and material support so that this research can be completed.

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