CATRA RESEARCH INSTITUTE
• P-ISSN 2720 - 9644 (Print)
• E-ISSN 2721 - 0871 (Online)
JTEP Journal of Tourism Economics and Policy
JOURNAL OF TOURISM ECONOMICS AND POLICY
Indexed By : GARUDA Google doi Crossref ROAD DRJI OneSearch ISJD sinta INDEX COPERNICUS Clarivate Analytics WEB OF SCIENCE BASE

THE EFFECT OF INCOME INEQUALITY, AVERAGE SCHOOLING DURATION, AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE ON POVERTY IN GERBANGKERTOSUSILA

Volume: 6
Number: 1
Page: 143 - 153

Article History:
Received: 2025-12-14
Revised: 2026-01-04
Accepted: 2026-01-26

Riki Adi Prabowo[1], Ruth Eviana Hutabarat[2]
[1,2]Economics, Surabaya State University, Surabaya, Indonesia
Corresponding author: Riki Adi Prabowo
E-mail: riki.22162@mhs.unesa.ac.id

Abstract:
This study aims to analyze the effect of income inequality, average length of schooling, and social assistance on poverty levels in the Gerbangkertosusila region during the period 2020–2024. This study uses a quantitative approach with secondary data obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). The analysis method used is panel data regression with a Fixed Effect Model (FEM) selected through the Chow Test and Hausman Test. The results show that the average length of schooling has a significant and negative effect on poverty, indicating that increased access to and achievement in education can reduce the economic vulnerability of communities. In addition, social assistance has been shown to have a significant impact on reducing poverty, underscoring the importance of social protection programs as a means of improving the welfare of poor households. Conversely, income inequality does not have a significant effect on poverty, meaning that income inequality is not yet a dominant factor in changes to poverty levels in the region. These findings emphasize that strengthening the quality of education and optimizing the distribution of social assistance are key strategies for accelerating poverty reduction efforts in the Gerbangkertosusila region.

Keywords: Income Inequality, Average Length of Schooling, Social Assistance, Poverty

INTRODUCTION

The facts show that poverty is not merely the inability to meet basic needs, but is also related to many aspects of human life, including access to health care, education, and future sustainability (Siti & Ris, 2023).

Developing countries around the world, including Indonesia, face the problem of poverty. (Sukiyono et al., 2019). A country is classified as a developing country if its people still have limited knowledge and technology, high unemployment rates, and low per capita income. Developing countries, including Indonesia, need to make greater efforts to reduce the high poverty rates.

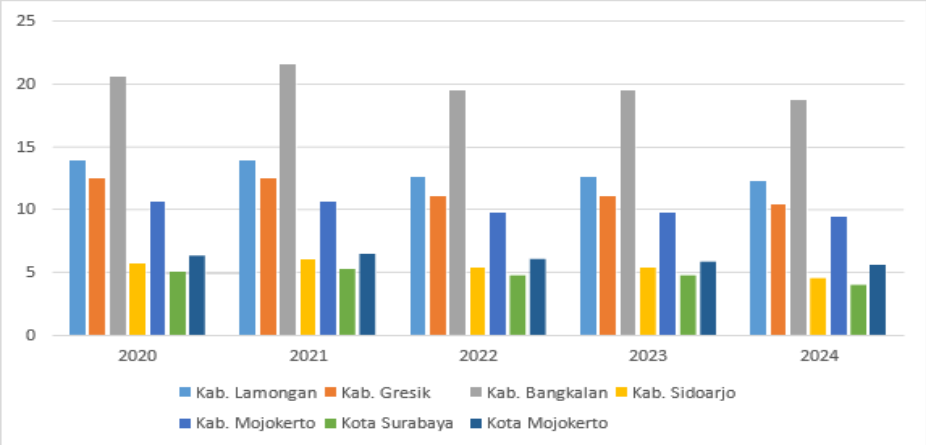
The Central Statistics Agency shows data for the last 5 years, indicating that the number of poor people in September 2020 was 27.55 million, or 10.19%. This number decreased in September 2021 to 26.50 million, or 9.71%.

The central government is working hard to tackle poverty and is involving the community in identifying the root causes and utilizing various existing resources to overcome this problem. In addition to the central government, this responsibility is also the obligation of local and provincial governments as part of efforts to promote economic development, including reducing poverty rates (Siti & Ris, 2023). Efforts to reduce poverty are one of the government's top priorities in order to improve public welfare, so that the government's role in meeting public needs and welfare can be carried out optimally (Lantik et al., 2018). To reduce poverty rates in a region or country, it is necessary to understand the various factors that are related to and have a significant impact on the

CATRA RESEARCH INSTITUTE
• P-ISSN 2720 - 9644 (Print)
• E-ISSN 2721 - 0871 (Online)
JTEP Journal of Tourism Economics and Policy
JOURNAL OF TOURISM ECONOMICS AND POLICY
Indexed By : GARUDA Google Scholar doi Crossref ROAD DRJI ONESearch ISJD sinta INDEX COPERNICUS Clarivate Analytics WEB OF SCIENCE BASE

rise and fall of poverty levels. It will enable the effective implementation of social and economic policies with the hope of reducing poverty levels.

The Gerbangkertosusila region is a strategic area and economic growth center in East Java Province, characterized by heterogeneous development across districts/cities. Although dominated by areas with high economic activity and industrialization, this region still faces poverty issues with varying levels and patterns, reflecting development disparities and differences in human resource quality. These conditions make Gerbangkertosusila relevant to study in order to understand the dynamics of poverty more comprehensively, particularly in relation to income inequality, average length of schooling, and the role of social assistance as public policy research.



Source. Central Statistics Agency

Figure 1. Poverty

The graph shows the average number of poor people from 2020 to 2024 in the Gerbangkertosusila region, which consists of Gresik, Mojokerto, Lamongan, Bangkalan, Sidoarjo, Surabaya City, and Mojokerto, Bangkalan Regency recorded the highest number of poor residents, namely 19,934. Lamongan Regency was in second place with an average of 12,986. Gresik Regency was in third place with an average of 11,452. Mojokerto Regency had an average of 9,996. Sidoarjo Regency had an average of 5,354. Mojokerto City has an average of 5,99 and the lowest is Surabaya City with an average of 4,73.

The discussion of poverty cannot be separated from the issue of income inequality, which is closely related. Inequality is defined as the gap or difference in conditions between one individual and another. Inequality in income distribution can lead to disparities, which ultimately become one of the triggers for poverty. Each country faces this problem to varying degrees, depending on the extent of inequality and poverty, as well as obstacles to addressing these issues, which are influenced by the size of the territory and population (Faisal et al., 2023). In addition to these factors, the average length of schooling plays a major role in shaping the community's capacity to escape poverty.

Siti & Ris (2023) state that education is a key pillar in national development because it is through this process that competent and high-quality human resources can be developed. Low-quality human resources affect an individual's level of knowledge and skills, thereby reducing their productivity. This condition also affects employment opportunities, as individuals with minimal education tend to be in low-level jobs or even remain unemployed, according to Putri & Dewi (2025).

CATRA RESEARCH INSTITUTE
• P-ISSN 2720 - 9644 (Print)
• E-ISSN 2721 - 0871 (Online)
JTEP Journal of Tourism Economics and Policy
JOURNAL OF TOURISM ECONOMICS AND POLICY
Indexed By : GARUDA Google Scholar doi Crossref ROAD DRJI ONESearch ISJD sinta INDEX COPERNICUS Clarivate Analytics WEB OF SCIENCE BASE

This situation ultimately placed them as the most economically vulnerable group, making social assistance crucial in supporting their basic needs and alleviating the pressure of poverty. Social assistance is a program implemented by the government to alleviate poverty and help people living below the poverty line to survive. Through the implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH), the government hopes that low-income families will receive support that can bring about positive changes in their lives, particularly in terms of improving their health, education, and social welfare (Almisar, 2024).

A number of studies have examined the factors that influence poverty, but the results vary. Aking & Padmono (2025) state that income inequality has a positive and significant effect on poverty. Putra et al (2021) state that income inequality has a positive but insignificant effect on poverty. Maulidyah (2025) shows that the average length of schooling has a positive and significant effect on poverty. Retno (2020) states that the average length of schooling has a positive but insignificant effect. Another study conducted by Dian et al (2024) states that Social Assistance has a positive and significant effect on poverty. Alfath et al (2025) state that Social Assistance has a positive but insignificant effect on poverty.

The differences in these findings indicate that the effects of income inequality, average length of schooling, and social assistance on poverty are still inconsistent across studies. Therefore, this study was conducted to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the relationship between these variables while filling the literature gap related to poverty dynamics in the Gerbang Kertosusila region, which has diverse economic characteristics.

Poverty. Poverty is a situation in which an individual or household has difficulty meeting basic needs, while their supporting environment provides few opportunities to improve their welfare in a sustainable manner or to escape from vulnerability (Dama et al., 2016).

In general, poverty is defined as a condition in which a person or group of people does not fulfill their basic rights to maintain and develop a dignified life. Basic rights include food, health, education, employment, and shelter. This phenomenon is influenced not only by low income or consumption, but also by limited access to education and health services, as well as individuals' limited ability to play an active role in development. The factors causing poverty are low income, lack of employment opportunities, declining economic growth, low income, and reduced health care and education facilities (Sitti, 2023).

According to the vicious circle theory, three factors cause poverty (vicious circle of poverty) by nurkse in (Kadji, 2018). First, poverty occurs as a result of inequality in resource ownership, which leads to unequal income distribution. Poor groups generally only control limited resources of relatively low quality. Second, poverty is also influenced by differences in the quality of human resources. Low-quality human resources result in low productivity, which in turn leads to low wages. This condition is influenced by limited education, luck, discrimination, and family background. Third, poverty arises from unequal access to capital,

which limits the ability of poor individuals or households to increase their economic capacity. Underdevelopment, market imperfections, and capital constraints reduce productivity and income, which in turn weaken savings and investment, creating a cycle and trap of poverty. Poverty alleviation efforts need to be directed at breaking this cycle.

Income Inequality. The definition of income inequality itself is often interpreted as a phenomenon where there is a difference or gap between the upper economic class and the lower economic class, which is biased towards one side (Nangarumba, 2015). Income inequality is an indicator used to see how income is distributed among people in a region or area over a certain

CATRA RESEARCH INSTITUTE
• P-ISSN 2720 - 9644 (Print)
• E-ISSN 2721 - 0871 (Online)
JTEP Journal of Tourism Economics and Policy
JOURNAL OF TOURISM ECONOMICS AND POLICY
Indexed By : GARUDA Google Scholar doi Crossref ROAD DRJI OneSearch ISJD sinta INDEX COPERNICUS Clarivate Analytics WEB OF SCIENCE BASE

period of time. There are two measures of income inequality: the Gini coefficient (Gini ratio) and the Lorenz curve. The Gini ratio is a tool for measuring the degree of inequality in population distribution, which is based on the Lorenz curve. The Lorenz curve is a cumulative expenditure curve that compares the distribution of a particular variable, such as income, with a uniform distribution representing the cumulative percentage of the population.

The increase in income inequality indicates that income distribution among social groups is becoming increasingly uneven (Khoirudin & Dahlan, 2020). The issue of income inequality can also be minimized by improving the quality of human resources through better education, improved health, and adequate nutrition. These efforts are expected to encourage the creation of more job opportunities (Farah et al., 2021).

The relationship between income inequality and poverty can be explained through Kuznets' theory, which states that income inequality tends to increase in the early stages of development because the benefits of economic growth are enjoyed more by high-income groups, resulting in an uneven distribution of income and potentially exacerbating poverty. However, as development levels increase, income inequality tends to decline due to expanded economic opportunities and redistribution policies, which ultimately contribute to a reduction in poverty levels. (Kuznet, 2008)

Average Length of Schooling. A higher average length of schooling reflects better educational attainment in a region. In general, the higher a person's level of education, the better the quality of the individual, both in terms of mindset and behavior (Arifin et al., 2023). The average length of schooling is influenced by the dropout rate, one of the main causes of which is limited economic capacity to finance education. The average length of schooling is influenced by the high number of students who drop out of school due to financial constraintsIn addition to economic factors, there are also a number of other causes that discourage children from continuing their education, such as environmental conditions, low awareness of the importance of education, cultural factors, and limited educational facilities and infrastructure (bpskaranganyar, 2023).

According to the standards UNDP (United Nations Development Programme), the average length of schooling ranges from 0 to 15 years, with a maximum value of 15 years representing an educational target equivalent to the Senior High School (SMA) level. Education is the main driver of growth and the foundation of a country's development. High-quality education is essential in order to make a significant contribution to economic progress (Merna, 2011).

Social Assistance. Social assistance is the provision of non-sustainable and selective support, in the form of money, goods, or services, aimed at individuals, families, groups, or communities that are poor, unable, or vulnerable to social risks, with the aim of improving their welfare (Ariansyah et al., 2025).

Social assistance programs aim to provide social protection and improve the welfare of communities affected by social and economic problems. Assistance, whether in cash or in kind, is intended to reduce the burden of living and support the capacity building of beneficiaries (Setya et al., 2022).

METHODS

This study uses a quantitative approach with secondary data based on panel data regression. The area used for the study is seven districts/cities in East Java province, consisting of Surabaya City, Mojokerto, Gresik Regency, Lamongan, Bangkalan, Sidoarjo, and Mojokerto, covering the period 2020- 2024. The data used in this study includes income inequality, average length of schooling, and social assistance as independent variables, and poverty as a dependent variable. The

CATRA RESEARCH INSTITUTE
• P-ISSN 2720 - 9644 (Print)
• E-ISSN 2721 - 0871 (Online)
JTEP Journal of Tourism Economics and Policy
JOURNAL OF TOURISM ECONOMICS AND POLICY
Indexed By : GARUDA Google Scholar doi Crossref ROAD DRJI OneSearch ISJD sinta INDEX COPERNICUS Clarivate Analytics WEB OF SCIENCE BASE

data used is sourced from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). In addition, this study is also supported by relevant literature, including books, scientific journals, articles, and other publications related to the research topic.

The analysis method used was panel data regression analysis using Stata 17. The best model was selected through model selection tests, classical assumption tests, and hypothesis tests. The econometric model applied in this study was formulated as follows:

$$KMSit = \alpha + \beta 1KPit + \beta 2RLSit + \beta 2BSit + eit$$

Description:

KMS = Poverty
KP = Income Inequality
RLS = Average Length of Schooling BS = Social Assistance
i = Region (Gerbang Kertosusila)
t = Year of observation (2020–2024)
α = Constant
β_1, β_2, β_3 = Regression coefficient for each independent variable
ε = Error term

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This study was used to analyze the effect of income inequality, average length of schooling, and social assistance on poverty in the Gerbang Kertasusila region. Furthermore, the best model (FEM, CEM, and REM) was selected based on the estimation results, which yielded the following output:

Model Selection Test.

Table 1. Chow test

F-Statistic	41.12
Prob > F	0.0000

Source: Data processed by researchers

Based on the Chow Test results listed in Table 1, a Prob > F value of 0.0000 was obtained, which is < 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that the Pooled OLS model is rejected. Thus, the more appropriate models to use are the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) and the Random Effect Model (REM). To determine which model is most appropriate, further testing was conducted using the Hausman Test.

Table 2. Hausman test

Prob > chi2	0.0054

Source: Data processed by researchers

Based on the Hausman Test results in Table 2, a Chi-Square probability value of 0.0054 < 0.05 was obtained, so it can be concluded that the appropriate model for this study is the fixed effect

CATRA RESEARCH INSTITUTE
• P-ISSN 2720 - 9644 (Print)
• E-ISSN 2721 - 0871 (Online)
JTEP Journal of Tourism Economics and Policy
JOURNAL OF TOURISM ECONOMICS AND POLICY
Indexed By : GARUDA Google Scholar Crossref ROAD DRJI OneSearch ISJD sinta INDEX COPERNICUS Clarivate Analytics WEB OF SCIENCE BASE

model (FEM). Since the best model based on the Hausman Test is FEM, there is no need to conduct a Lagrange Multiplier Test (LM Test).

Based on the results of the model selection test, the fixed effect model was chosen as the best model for estimating all variables in this study. Therefore, the next step was to conduct a classical assumption test. The classical assumption tests used included multicollinearity and heteroscedasticity tests:

Classical Assumption Test.

Table 3. Multicollinearity Test

Variable	VIF	1/VIF
X1	1.96	0.509376
X2	1.90	0.526238
X3	1.05	0.949789
Mean VIF	1.64	

Source: Data processed by researchers

Based on the results of the multicollinearity test, the VIF value (<10) indicates that there is no multicollinearity between the dependent variables. Thus, the relationship between the independent variables does not strongly influence each other.

Table 4. Heteroscedasticity Test

Probability	0.6299

Source: Data processed by researchers

Based on the results of the heteroscedasticity test, a probability value of 0.6299 was obtained, which is greater than the significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$. It indicates that there is no significant heteroscedasticity in the panel data regression model used.

Table 5. Autocorrelation Test

P-value	0.4158

Source: Data processed by researchers

Based on the autocorrelation test results, namely a P-value of 0.4158, which is greater than the significance level of 0.05, this indicates that there is no autocorrelation in the panel data regression model used.

Table 6. Panel Data Regression

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	t statistic	Probability
Y	21.21621	3.701237	5.73	0.000
X1	6.131391	5.122175	1.20	0.243
X2	-1.372096	0.386574	-3.55	0.002
X3	-.0018088	0.0005391	-3.36	0.003
R-squared	0.6101			
Prob (F-statistic)	0.0000			

Source: Data processed by researchers

CATRA RESEARCH INSTITUTE
• P-ISSN 2720 - 9644 (Print)
• E-ISSN 2721 - 0871 (Online)
JTEP Journal of Tourism Economics and Policy
JOURNAL OF TOURISM ECONOMICS AND POLICY
Indexed By : GARUDA Google doi Crossref ROAD DRJI OneSearch ISJD sinta INDEX COPERNICUS Clarivate Analytics WEB OF SCIENCE BASE

Table 6 shows the panel data regression equation as follows:

$$Y= 21.21621 + 6.131391X1 - 1.372096X2 – 0018088X3$$

The constant value of 21.21621 indicates that if all independent variables are zero, then the value of Y is 21.21621. The coefficient of X1 is positive (6.131391), which means that every 1% increase in X1 will increase Y by 6.131391%, assuming other variables remain constant. However, the effect of X1 is not significant (p = 0.243).

The coefficient X2 of -1.372096 indicates that a 1% increase in X2 will decrease Y by 1.372096%, and the effect is significant (p = 0.002). The coefficient of X3 is -0.0018088, meaning that a 1% increase in X3 will decrease Y by 0.0018088%, but the effect is significant (p = 0.003).

A higher R^2 value indicates a greater ability of the independent variables to explain the dependent variable. An R^2 value of 0.6101 indicates that X1, X2, and X3 explain 61.01% of the variation in Y, while other variables outside the model explain the remaining 39.99%.

Hypothesis.

Table 7. T-Test (Partial)

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	t statistic	Probability
Y	21.21621	3.701237	5.73	0.000
X1	6.131391	5.122175	1.20	0.243
X2	-1.372096	0.386574	-3.55	0.002
X3	-.0018088	0.0005391	-3.36	0.003

Source: Data processed by researchers

Based on the t-test results in the table above, variable X1 income inequality (KP) has a probability value of 0.243 (> 0.05), so its effect is not significant on poverty (KMS). Variable X2, average length of schooling (RLS), has a probability of 0.002 (<0.05), so it has a significant effect. Variable X3, social assistance (BS), has a significant effect with a probability of 0.003 (< 0.05). Variable Y is not significant, indicating that when all independent variables are zero, the poverty value is not significantly different from zero. Thus, partially, only (KP) has no significant effect on poverty, while (RLS) and (BS) show a significant effect.

Table 8. F-Test (Simultaneous)

Model Statistic	Value
R-Squared	0.6101
F-statistic	13.04
Prob > F	0.0000

Source: Data processed by researchers

Based on the F-test results in the table above, an F-statistic value of 13.04 was obtained with a probability of 0.0000 (< 0.05). It indicates that simultaneously, the independent variables (KP, RLS, and BS) have a significant effect on the dependent variable of poverty (KMS).

The Effect of Income Inequality on Poverty. The results show that income inequality does not significantly affect poverty in the Gerbang Kertasusila region. It indicates that income

CATRA RESEARCH INSTITUTE
• P-ISSN 2720 - 9644 (Print)
• E-ISSN 2721 - 0871 (Online)
JTEP Journal of Tourism Economics and Policy
JOURNAL OF TOURISM ECONOMICS AND POLICY
Indexed By : GARUDA Google doi Crossref ROAD DRJI OneSearch ISJD sinta INDEX COPERNICUS Clarivate Analytics WEB OF SCIENCE BASE

distribution is not yet optimal and that there is still income inequality in areas that have not yet been reached by development.

The insignificant effect of income inequality on poverty indicates that the Gerbangkertosusila region is likely to be in the development phase described in Kuznets' theory, where inequality is no longer a dominant factor in determining poverty levels. Mila et al (2024) stated in East Java Province that income distribution has not been maximized, and there is still regional income inequality – areas that have not yet been reached by development. Safrinja et al (2025) show that income inequality has no significant effect on poverty. It confirms that income inequality is not yet a major factor in determining poverty, as its impact can be influenced by other factors such as the quality of human resources and economic redistribution policies.

The Effect of Average Length of Schooling on Poverty. The results show that the average length of schooling has a significant effect on poverty in the Gerbangkertasusila region. It indicates that the higher the average length of schooling, the lower the poverty rate tends to be. Increased education expands employment opportunities, increases productivity, and increases individual income potential.

These results are in line with Nurkse's vicious circle of poverty theory, which states that the main cause of low productivity is a lack of capital, including human capital. Low average length of schooling means low quality of human capital, resulting in low productivity. Low productivity leads to low income, low savings, and low fixed capital formation. Jannah & Sari (2023) show that education is an aspect that influences poverty in a region, determined by the average length of schooling. Ady (2018) states that an increase in the average length of schooling can reduce poverty. It occurs because higher education improves the quality of human resources, skills, and employment opportunities, thereby increasing people's income.

The Effect of Social Assistance on Poverty. The results of the study show that social assistance has a significant effect on poverty. It indicates that increasing the amount or effectiveness of social assistance distribution can reduce poverty levels. Social assistance helps poor communities meet basic needs such as food, education, and health, thereby reducing the economic burden on households.

This result is in line with the theory of the vicious cycle of poverty, which states that poor countries cannot escape the cycle of poverty due to a lack of capital to increase productivity. Social assistance can serve as an external intervention to break the cycle of poverty. Aliyah & Bahtiar (2025) state that the greater the amount of social assistance funds allocated, the more poor people will receive benefits and gain opportunities to improve their economic conditions. Anisa et al (2025) state that these findings indicate that social assistance has proven to have a significant impact on poverty alleviation efforts. Therefore, this program needs to be improved, both in terms of recipients and data accuracy.

CONCLUSION

This study shows that income inequality, average length of schooling, and social assistance have different effects on poverty levels in the Gerbang Kertasusila region. The results of panel data analysis using the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) indicate that income inequality does not have a significant impact on poverty, meaning that income inequality is not a major factor in changes in poverty levels in the region. Conversely, the average length of schooling has been proven to have a significant and negative effect on poverty, which means that improving educational attainment can reduce the economic vulnerability of the community. In addition, social assistance was also found

CATRA RESEARCH INSTITUTE
• P-ISSN 2720 - 9644 (Print)
• E-ISSN 2721 - 0871 (Online)
JTEP Journal of Tourism Economics and Policy
JOURNAL OF TOURISM ECONOMICS AND POLICY
Indexed By : GARUDA Google Scholar doi Crossref ROAD DRJI Directory of Research Journals Indexing OneSearch ISJD sinta INDEX COPERNICUS Clarivate Analytics WEB OF SCIENCE BASE

to have a significant effect in reducing poverty levels, confirming the important role of social protection programs in meeting basic needs and supporting the welfare of poor households. Overall, the results of this study confirm that improving the quality of education and optimizing the distribution of social assistance are strategic steps that can accelerate poverty alleviation efforts in the Gerbang Kertasusila region.

Recommendation. Local governments need to expand access to and improve the quality of education, especially in areas with low average school attendance rates, so that communities have a better chance of escaping poverty. Optimizing the distribution of social assistance is also important through improving targeting, continuous data updates, and regular evaluations to ensure that the impact on community welfare is more effective. In addition, economic empowerment programs need to be strengthened through skills training and microenterprise support as efforts to promote the independence of poor households. Although income inequality is not significant in this study, income distribution policies remain relevant through job creation and improving the quality of human resources. Further research is recommended to add other variables, such as economic growth, minimum wages, urbanization, or human development indicators, to make the analysis of poverty determinants more comprehensive.

REFERENCES

Ady, M. &. (2018). Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Ekonomi dan Rata-Rata Lama Sekolah Terhadap Kemiskinan Di Provinsi Jawa Tengah Miftaqh Nur Faritz Ady Soejoto. 2009.

Aking, O., & Padmono, D. (2025). Pengaruh Gini Ratio dan Indeks Pembangunan Manusia terhadap Kemiskinan Salah satu tujuan dari Pembangunan berkelanjutan atau Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) yaitu berkurangnya kesenjangan intra dan antar negara (Bappenas, 2024). Adapun. September.

Alfath, N. D., Andiny, P., Rizal, Y., Studi, P., Pembangunan, E., & Samudra, U. (2025). Pengaruh Belanja Bantuan Sosial dan Belanja Subsidi terhadap Kemiskinan di Provinsi Sumatera Utara.

Aliyah, T., & Bahtiar, M. Y. (2025). Pengaruh Bantuan Sosial, Tingkat Pendidikan dan Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka (TPT) Terhadap Kemiskinan Di Indonesia Tahun 2018-2022 Dalam Perspektif Ekonomi Islam. 05(Tumangkeng 2019), 491–508.

Almisar, A. &. (2024). Pelaksanaan Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) Dalam Meningkatkan Kesejahteraan Keluarga di Kelurahan Kenanga Kota Tangerang Anggun Nurul Chasanah. 2(2).

Anisa, R. N., Yusuf, A., & Siswanto, Y. (2025). Pengaruh Bantuan Sosial Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) terhadap Tingkat Penurunan Kemiskinan Masyarakat Penerima Manfaat di Desa Pendem. The Influence of Social Assistance from the Family Hope Program (PKH) on the Level of Poverty Reduction in Beneficiaries. 5, 375–394.

Ariansyah, D., Sagita, M., & Julia, R. A. (2025). Analisis Faktor Penyebab Ketidakmerataan Penyaluran Bansos kepada Masyarakat Miskin. 2(May).

Arifin, A. S., Ilmu, F., Ata, U. A., Ilmu, F., & Ata, U. A. (2023). Human Capital Investment: Meningkatkan Daya Saing Global Melalui Investasi Pendidikan. 11(2), 174–179. https://doi.org/10.37081/ed.v11i2.4672

bpskaranganyar. (2023). Rata-rata Lama Sekolah tahun 2023. Bps. https://karanganyarkab.bps.go.id/id/news/2024/03/15/144/rata-rata-lama-sekolah-tahun-2023.html

CATRA RESEARCH INSTITUTE
• P-ISSN 2720 - 9644 (Print)
• E-ISSN 2721 - 0871 (Online)
JTEP Journal of Tourism Economics and Policy
JOURNAL OF TOURISM ECONOMICS AND POLICY
Indexed By : GARUDA Google doi Crossref ROAD DRJI OneSearch ISJD sinta INDEX COPERNICUS Clarivate Analytics WEB OF SCIENCE BASE

Dama, H. Y., Lapian, A. L. C., & Sumual, J. I. (2016). Pengaruh Produk Domestik Regional Bruto (Pdrb) Terhadap Tingkat Kemiskinan Di Kota Manado (Tahun 2005-2014). *Jurnal Berkala Ilmiah Efisiensi, 16*(3), 549–561.

Dian, C., Zalukhu, V., Izwar, F., Aprilian, N., & Dwi, R. (2024). Pengaruh Program Bansos Terhadap Tingkat Kemiskinan Kota Padang. 3(1), 87–92.

Faisal et al. (2023). Analisis Pengaruh Ketimpangan Pendapatan Dan Upah Minimum Regional Terhadap Kemiskinan di Sumatera Utara. 1(2), 198–207.

Farah et al. (2021). Analisis Faktor-Faktor Penyebab Ketimpangan Pendapatan di. 39–50.

Heykal, M., Prasetya, S., & Harsanti, P. S. (2024). Pengaruh Kualitas Pelayanan terhadap Kepuasan Pelanggan pada Jasa Wisata (Open Trip) CV Tidung Island. *Jurnal Ekonomi Manajemen Akuntansi, 30*(1), 250-265. https://doi.org/10.59725/ema.v30i1.226

Jannah, M., & Indah Fitriana Sari. (2023). Analisis Pengaruh Rata- Rata Lama Sekolah, Angka Harapan Hidup dan Pengeluaran Perkapita Terhadap Kemiskinan Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat. *EKOMA: Jurnal Ekonomi, Manajemen, Akuntansi, 3*(1), 164–172. https://doi.org/10.56799/ekoma.v3i1.2108

Kadji, Y. (2018). Kemiskinan dan Konsep Teoritisnya. *Metallurgical and Materials Transactions A, 30*(8), 2221.

Khoirudin, R., & Dahlan, U. A. (2020). Analisis Determinan Ketimpangan Pendapatan di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. 15(1), 17–30.

Kuznet, S. (2008). Economic Growth and Income Inequality: Simon Kuznets. 45(1), 1–28.

Lantik et al. (2018). Effectiveness of the role of regional development planning agencies in poverty reduction in Central and East Java provinces. 11(1), 92–98.

Maulidyah, S. &. (2025). No Title. 8, 2619–2628.

Merna. (2011). Fakultas Ekonomika Ekonomi Dan Bisnis Universitas Diponegoro Semarang Fakultas Ekonomika Dan Bisnis Universitas Diponegoro Semarang.

Mila et al. (2024). Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Tingkat Pendidikan, Dan Ketimpangan Pendapatan Terhadap Kemiskinan Di Provinsi Jawa Timur. 7, 1–4.

Nangarumba, M. (2015). Analisis Pengaruh Struktur Ekonomi, Upah Minimum Provinsi, Belanja Modal, dan Investasi Terhadap Ketimpangan Pendapatan di Seluruh Provinsi di Indonesia Tahun 2005-2014. 7(2), 9–26.

Putra, H. P., Diaudin, M., Fahrudin, R., & Suwanan, A. F. (2021). Pengaruh Laju Pertumbuhan Penduduk, Gini Ratio Dan Pertumbuhan Pdrb Perkapita Terhadap Angka Kemiskinan di Kota Blitar Tahun 2011-2020. 18(2), 152–161.

Putri, R. A., & Dewi, D. D. (2025). The effect of mean years of schooling, open unemployment rate and poverty on the human development index in Java Island 2015-2024. 875–889.

Retno, S. &. (2020). Pengaruh Rata-Rata Lama Sekolah Dan Pengangguran Terbuka Terhadap Kemiskinan Stepanie Ayu Pradipta Retno Mustika Dewi Abstrak. 08, 109–115.

Safrinja, E., Andiny, P., Mardhani, M., & Safuridar, S. (2025). Analisis Ketimpangan Pendapatan, Indeks Pembangunan Manusia, dan Upah Minimum Terhadap Kemiskinan di Provinsi Aceh.

Setya, F., Sri, I., Zahra, M., Kristian, M., Jasmina, Z., Studi, P., & Pembangunan, A. (2022). *SeTIA Mengabdi – Jurnal Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat Vol. 3*, No.3., Desember 2022. 3(3), 55–62.

Siti & Ris, V. N. (2023). BuletinEkonomika Pembangunan BuletinEkonomika Pembangunan. 4(1)

CATRA RESEARCH INSTITUTE
• P-ISSN 2720 - 9644 (Print)
• E-ISSN 2721 - 0871 (Online)
JTEP Journal of Tourism Economics and Policy
JOURNAL OF TOURISM ECONOMICS AND POLICY
Indexed By : GARUDA Google doi Crossref ROAD DRJI OneSearch ISJD sinta INDEX COPERNICUS Clarivate Analytics WEB OF SCIENCE BASE

Sitti, I. (2023). Analisis Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Kemiskinan Tahun 2016-2021: Studi Kasus di Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogayakarta. 3, 1–10.

Sukiyono, K., Windirah, N., Juwita, J., & Melia, S. (2019). Income Inequality and Poverty Among Rice Farmers: A Case of Owner Farmers and Sharecroppers in Lahat Regency of South Sumatra Province. 5(2007), 51–56.