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**Analysis of Farmer Exchange Rates, Open Unemployment, Education and Poverty in Indonesia 2018 - 2022**

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**Abstract:**

*Poverty in Indonesia is a complex and important social challenge. Poverty has always been a problem for a long time. The problem of poverty has become a serious problem and is a bad consequence of the country's development efforts. As the exchange rate increases for farmers, their access to basic resources such as food, education and health care will be easier. The farmer's exchange rate is an indicator that can measure the welfare of farmers by comparing the price index received by farmers. There is a positive and significant relationship between the Open Unemployment Rate variable and poverty. The results of the partial test (t test) between the variable average length of schooling and the open unemployment rate show a t value of 5.358039 and a probability value of 0.0000 which is smaller than 0.05.*

**Keywords:** *Poverty, farmer exchange rate, unemployment.*

**Background**

Poverty in Indonesia is a complex and important social challenge. Poverty has always been a problem for a long time. The problem of poverty has become a serious problem and is a bad consequence of the country's development efforts. The impact of poverty extends to various social, economic, cultural and political aspects. This is caused by the inability to fulfill basic rights that are mandated by statutory regulations. These basic rights include the need for access to adequate health services, the opportunity to obtain adequate education, the ability to obtain adequate housing, adequate nutrition, a healthy environment, and a feeling of security from threats that threaten their safety. The basis for calculating the poverty level used by BPS is residents with an income of IDR 550,458 per month per household. The average number of family members in poor households is reported to be 4.71 people. This means that the income limit for a poor family is IDR 2,592,657 per poor household per month.

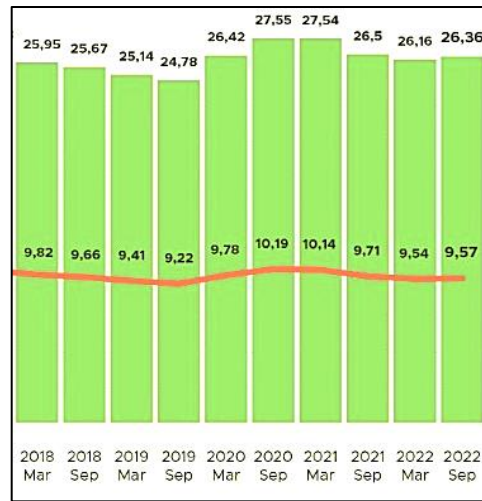


Figure 1 Graphic Number Of Poor Population And Presentage In 2018-2022

Source : BPS 2022

Figure 1.1 shows a graph of the number of poor people and the percentage of poor people. We can know that from 2018 to 2019 was the period before the pandemic where the number of poor people was decreasing by 0.44% in 2019 from 2018. Then entering 2020 Indonesia experienced the Covid 19 pandemic which made it difficult for economic mobility to continue. the percentage of poor people increased by 0.56%. After the recovery period from the Covid-19 pandemic until 2022, the percentage of poor people will continue to decline.



Figure 2 Percentage of Poor Population by Province in Indonesia in 2022

Source: BPS 2023

Figure 1.2 shows that the provinces with the highest percentage of poverty are in the eastern provinces of Indonesia, namely Papua province at 26.80% and West Papua province at 21.43%. Meanwhile, the lowest was in the province of Bali, namely 4.53% (BPS, 2023b). Judging from the graph above, it proves that development in Indonesia has not been evenly distributed, so it is necessary to reassess whether the programs in the policy are still worth maintaining or renewing. The measure of a country's welfare can be seen from the economic aspect through the Farmer Exchange Rate of the



population, the employment aspect through the open unemployment rate, and the educational aspect, namely the average number of years of schooling.

First, referring to research by Samaniah which shows the results of the research explaining that the farmer's exchange rate has a negative effect on the poverty of rural farmers in Aceh Province so it can be concluded that if the farmer's exchange rate increases, the poverty of rural farmers in Aceh Province will decrease and vice versa if the farmer's exchange rate decreases. then the poverty of rural farmers in Aceh Province will increase. The higher NTP, the farmer's ability to spend on education, health and other household needs can be met, and vice versa. The following is data on Farmer Exchange Rates in Indonesia in 2022.

Second, referring to research by Erliza Millenia Putra and Dewi Zaini Putra which shows that the results of the research explain that the level of open unemployment has an insignificant positive effect on poverty in Indonesia (Erliza Millenia Putra, Dewi Zaini Putra, 2021). In contrast to research conducted by (Suripto & Subayil, 2020) unemployment has no effect on poverty, because the open unemployed are unemployed but are still able to meet their needs, because not all the unemployed are always poor, because some of the open unemployed are in the informal sector, and some In the community itself there are also jobs with less than 35 hours that have a central role in overcoming the correlation between unemployment and poverty. decent income. Government policy also has a central role in overcoming the correlation between unemployment and poverty.

Third, referring to research by Muhammad Hafiz Fadhilah, Masruri Muchtar, and Pardomuan Robinson Sihombing which shows research results. Education variables have a significant negative effect on the number of poor people. This means that increasing the level of education will reduce the number of poor people (Fadhilah and Muchtar, 2023). Education plays an important role in enabling social mobility, opening up opportunities for individuals to rise to higher social and economic levels and thereby, helping to reduce overall poverty levels. Therefore, to overcome the problem of poverty effectively, it is important for the government and society to focus on increasing access and quality of education, so that it can create a positive impact in reducing poverty levels in the long term. A high average length of schooling allows individuals to acquire better skills, knowledge and awareness of economic, health and nutritional aspects.

## **THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

### **POVERTY**

Defined by the World Bank (2009) that poverty is "pronounced deprivation in well being" or poverty can be interpreted as a loss of social welfare. A person in a condition of poverty has limitations in making choices, namely to live according to standards of worthiness, health, freedom, self-respect and respect.

#### **Vicious Circle Theory**

According to Ragnar Nurkse in Nasution & Sari (2021), the vicious circle theory of poverty is a series of forces that influence each other, giving rise to a situation where a country, especially a developing country, experiences many problems in achieving higher development. The vicious circle theory according to Nurkse (1971) shows that underdevelopment is something that must be broken from the vicious circle chain to overcome the problem of poverty that occurs. Underdevelopment can be overcome with quality education provided by the state for every resident in order to obtain knowledge that can reduce backwardness. This shows that educational institutions, investment in



education, quality of education, and equal access to education play an important role in alleviating poverty.

### **FARMERS' EXCHANGE RATE**

According to Bappenas (2013) Farmer Exchange Rate is an indicator used to measure the level of farmer welfare. NTP is a comparison index between the price received by farmers ( $I_t$ ) and the index that farmers must pay ( $I_b$ ). One of the elements used to measure farmer welfare is the ability in the form of farmer's purchasing power to meet their living needs. According to Sunarti, et al (2006) stated that one of the factors that supports the realization of farmer welfare is increasing income.

According to BPS (2015), an increase in farmers' purchasing power relative to their expenditure in meeting their living needs shows the level of farmers' welfare. The higher the purchasing power of farmers for goods consumed will increase the exchange rate of farmers and conversely, if the purchasing power of farmers is lower for the goods consumed, it will reduce the exchange rate of farmers. In the NTP concept, it is also related to agricultural products sold by farmers as well as goods and services purchased by farmers. NTP is an indicator that measures the welfare of farmers in rural areas, this is because the exchange rate produced by farmers is a reflection of the selling price of the agricultural production produced and the price of goods or services consumed by farmers in rural areas.

### **OPEN UNEMPLOYMENT**

Unemployment is a workforce that does not or has not found work (Rahardja & Manurung, 2008). This means someone who has been classified in the labor force, who is actively looking for work at a certain wage level, but cannot get the job they want. According to Sukirno (2000) Unemployment is someone who has been classified in the workforce who is actively looking for work at a certain wage level, but cannot get the job they want.

Open Unemployment, according to (BPS, 2023d) open unemployment is residents who have entered the workforce but do not have a job and are looking for work, preparing a business, and already have a job but have not yet started working. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing the number of unemployed people by the labor force (the number of employed people plus the number of unemployed) and then multiplying by 100 to convert to a percentage.

### **EDUCATION**

The aim of education is to realize and improve human abilities completely, simultaneously and sustainably to fulfill their duties and responsibilities in life in order to achieve happiness in the present and in the future (Ahmadi, 2014). The basic assumption of human capital theory is that a person can increase his income by increasing his level of education. Based on this theory, it can be explained that each additional school year means an increase in productivity and income levels, while income from school is delayed by one year, and income increases due to an increase in a person's education (Mankiw, 2006). Supporters of the Human Capital theory (Adam Smith) quote Randy R.W and Rianti Nugroho who say that people with a high level of education as measured by years of schooling will have jobs and their salaries will also be higher than those with a low level of education.

Average years of schooling is an indicator used to measure the level of education of people in a region or country. This indicator shows the average years or level of education that has been achieved by the population in a certain age group, usually over the age of 15. The average length of schooling is calculated based on the number of years of education each individual has completed.



## METHOD

This research uses quantitative methods. The quantitative method is a research method that can be interpreted as a research method based on the philosophy of positivism to study several populations or samples, analyze quantitative data for the purpose of testing established hypotheses (Sugiyono, 2016). The data used in this research is secondary data with panel data type which is a combination of time series intensity data and cross sectional data. The time series data used is from 2018-2022 (for 5 years). The cross section data used are 34 Province In Indonesia.

## RESULT

### Classic Assumption Test

#### Multicollinearity Test

**Table 1 Multicollinearity Test Result**

Variance Inflation Factors  
Date: 12/21/23 Time: 09:22  
Sample: 1 170  
Included observations: 170

Variable	Coefficient Variance	Uncentered VIF	Centered VIF
C	25.80595	199.0061	NA
X1	0.001406	118.4934	1.008507
X2	0.054755	12.78010	1.355937
X3	0.201705	117.0365	1.351863

Based on the table above it can be seen that for each independent variable it has a Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) value of  $\leq 10$ , so multicollinearity does not occur

#### Heteroscedasticity Test

**Table 2 Heteroscedasticity Test Result**

Dependent Variable: ABS(RESID)  
Method: Panel Least Squares  
Date: 12/20/23 Time: 15:03  
Sample: 2018 2022  
Periods included: 5  
Cross-sections included: 34  
Total panel (balanced) observations: 170

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.585497	0.666357	0.878653	0.3812
X1	0.002392	0.001843	1.297722	0.1966
X2	-0.014099	0.018324	-0.769443	0.4430
X3	-0.056853	0.085792	-0.662687	0.5087



Based on the test results, the probability value of the independent variable  $\geq 0.05$  means that there is no heteroscedasticity symptom.

### Hypothesis Testing

#### Panel Data Regression Analysis

The panel data regression equation used by the researcher aims to estimate the dependent variable if the independent variable is increased or decreased. The following are the results of the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) panel data regression conducted by researchers

**Table 3. FEM Test Result**

Dependent Variable: Y  
Method: Panel Least Squares  
Date: 12/20/23 Time: 15:02  
Sample: 2018 2022  
Periods included: 5  
Cross-sections included: 34  
Total panel (balanced) observations: 170

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	13.33838	1.565737	8.518912	0.0000
X1	-0.006632	0.004331	-1.531427	0.1280
X2	0.230696	0.043056	5.358039	0.0000
X3	-0.391075	0.201584	-2.940009	0.0054

Effects Specification

Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)			
R-squared	0.996009	Mean dependent var	10.47529
Adjusted R-squared	0.994929	S.D. dependent var	5.407516
S.E. of regression	0.385073	Akaike info criterion	1.119077
Sum squared resid	19.72141	Schwarz criterion	1.801575
Log likelihood	-58.12158	Hannan-Quinn criter.	1.396027
F-statistic	922.0553	Durbin-Watson stat	1.674831
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

The panel data regression equation formed based on the research results is as follows:  $Y = 13.33838 - 0.006632X1 + 0.230696X2 - 0.391075X3 + e$ . The regression equation shows the direction of the influence of the independent variables, average Farmer Exchange Rate, Open Unemployment Rate and Education on the dependent variable, poverty level. This equation can be explained if the constant is 13.33838, meaning that if variables X1 to X3 are zero, the dependent variable Y is 13.33838. With the regression coefficient of the independent variable having a negative sign, it shows that it has the opposite influence on the poverty level which can be explained as follows:

The regression coefficient for variable X1 is -0.006632, meaning that an increase in variable X1 will result in a decrease in variable Y. The coefficient is negative, which means that the direction of the relationship between variable X1 and variable Y is not in the same direction, meaning that if variable X1 increases, variable Y decreases. The regression coefficient for variable X2 is 0.230696, meaning that an increase in variable X2 will result in an increase in variable Y. The coefficient is positive, which means that the direction of the relationship between variable X2 and variable Y is in the same direction, where if variable X2 increases then variable Y increases and vice versa. The regression coefficient for variable X3 is -0.391075, meaning that an increase in variable X3 will result in a decrease in variable Y. The coefficient is negative, which means that the direction of the relationship between variable X3 and variable Y is not in the same direction, meaning that if variable X3 increases, variable Y decreases.



## T Test

**Table 4. T Test Result**

Dependent Variable: Y  
Method: Panel Least Squares  
Date: 12/20/23 Time: 15:02  
Sample: 2018 2022  
Periods included: 5  
Cross-sections included: 34  
Total panel (balanced) observations: 170

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	13.33838	1.565737	8.518912	0.0000
X1	-0.006632	0.004331	-1.531427	0.1280
X2	0.230696	0.043056	5.358039	0.0000
X3	-0.391075	0.201584	-2.940009	0.0054

The probability values for open unemployment, education and poverty  $< 0.05$  and Tcount  $>$  Ttable indicate that the test is significant. The farmer's exchange rate is  $> 0.05$ , indicating that the NTP variable is not significant.

## F Test

**Table 5. F Test Result**

R-squared	0.996009	Mean dependent var	10.47529
Adjusted R-squared	0.994929	S.D. dependent var	5.407516
S.E. of regression	0.385073	Akaike info criterion	1.119077
Sum squared resid	19.72141	Schwarz criterion	1.801575
Log likelihood	-58.12158	Hannan-Quinn criter.	1.396027
F-statistic	922.0553	Durbin-Watson stat	1.674831
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Based on the table above, it is known that the F-calculated probability value is  $0.000000 \leq 0.05$  and the calculated F value is greater than the F table value ( $922.0553 > 2.66$ ). Thus, it shows that the test model is suitable for use in this research.

## Coefficient of Determination

Based on the results of data processing, it is known that the R-Squared value is 0.996009, which indicates that the dependent variable, poverty level, can be described by the independent variables (Farmer Exchange Rate, Open Unemployment Rate and Education) of 73.79%, then the



remaining 99.60%. Poverty can be explained by other variables outside the research. This figure shows the large influence of variables X1 to X3 on Variable Y combined, while the remaining 0.4% is influenced by other variable factors outside this research

## **DISCUSSION**

### **The Effect of Farmers' Exchange Rates on Poverty**

Based on the test results, it shows that there is a negative and insignificant relationship between the Farmer Exchange Rate variable and poverty. The results of the partial test (t test) between the variable average length of schooling and the open unemployment rate show a t value of -1.531427 and a probability value of 0.1280 which is greater than 0.05. The negative and insignificant relationship between the Farmer Exchange Rate variable and poverty is illustrated by an increase in the average Farmer Exchange Rate by 1 year which will result in a reduction in poverty of 1.531427 percent.

The results of this research are strengthened by research conducted by Samaniah (2021) with the research title "Analysis of the Effect of Inflation and Farmer Exchange Rates on the Poverty of Rural Farmers in Aceh Province". The results of this research show that the Farmer Exchange Rate has a negative and insignificant effect on poverty with a t value of -0.3772. This research is strengthened by research conducted by Yakoub and Mutiaradina (2020) entitled "Analysis of Farmer Welfare and Rural Poverty in Indonesia". The results of research conducted by Yakoub and Mutiaradina obtained a coefficient value of 1.905216 and a significance value of  $0.057 > 0.05$  which can be explained that the Farmer Exchange Rate has a negative and significant effect on poverty levels.

The results of this research are in contrast to research conducted by Suarti (2023) with the research title "The Influence of Farmers' Exchange Rates (NTP) and the Human Development Index (HDI) on Poverty in Lampung Province in 2017-2022 from an Islamic Economic Perspective". In the results of research conducted by Suarti, a significance value of  $0.002 < 0.05$  was obtained, which can be explained that the Farmer's Exchange Rate has a positive and significant effect on poverty levels.

### **The Effect of Open Unemployment Rates on Poverty**

Based on the test results, it shows that there is a positive and significant relationship between the Open Unemployment Rate variable and poverty. The results of the partial test (t test) between the variable average length of schooling and the open unemployment rate show a t value of 5.358039 and a probability value of 0.0000 which is smaller than 0.05. The positive and significant relationship between the Open Unemployment Rate variable and poverty is illustrated by an increase in the average Open Unemployment Rate by 1 year which will result in a reduction in poverty of 15.358039 percent.

The unemployment indicator was chosen based on the fact that it is related to income level. An unemployed person certainly has no income from work. The community's needs are quite high and varied, making them work hard to meet their needs. What can be done is to work to earn an income, if they don't work they won't be able to meet their needs properly. When their needs are not met properly, the impact will be that they become poor and result in an increase in the number of poor people.

The results of this research are strengthened by research conducted by Damayanti and Fisabilillah (2020) entitled "The Influence of Open Unemployment Levels and Population Growth on Poverty Levels in Malang City". In the results of research conducted by Damayanti and Fisabilillah, a significance value of  $0.004 < 0.05$  was obtained with an Fcount of 13.984, which can be explained that the Open Unemployment Rate has a positive and significant effect on poverty levels. This research is strengthened by research conducted by Karolinska et al (2023) entitled "The Influence of the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) and the Human Development Index (HDI) on Poverty in North Sumatra





Province". The results of research conducted by Damayanti and Fisabilillah obtained a significance value of  $0.0001 < 0.05$  with a t statistic of 5.937235 which can be explained that the Open Unemployment Rate has a positive and significant effect on poverty levels.

The results of this research are in contrast to research conducted by Hasballah (2021) entitled "The Influence of Open Unemployment Levels on Poverty in Aceh Province in Districts/Cities". The results of research conducted by Hasballah obtained a significance value of 0.001 and a t statistic of -3.326 which can be explained that the Open Unemployment Rate has a negative and significant effect on poverty levels.

### **The Effect of Education on Poverty**

Based on the test results, it shows that there is a negative and significant relationship between the Education variable based on Average Years of Schooling (RLS) and poverty. The results of the partial test (t test) between the variable average length of schooling and the open unemployment rate show a t value of -2.940009 and a probability value of 0.0054 which is smaller than 0.05. The negative and significant relationship between the Education variable based on Average Years of Schooling (RLS) and poverty is illustrated by an increase in the average Education Based on Average Years of Schooling (RLS) by 1 year which will result in a reduction in poverty of 2.940009 percent.

The results of this research are strengthened by research conducted by Rafiqi (2020) entitled "Average Years of Schooling, Real Expenditures Per Capita], Economic Growth and Unemployment on Poverty Levels in D.I Yogyakarta Province. The results of research conducted by Rafiqi and Fisabilillah obtained a t statistic of -8.0989351 which can be explained that education based on average length of schooling has a negative and significant effect on poverty levels.

The results of this research are in contrast to research conducted by Hasanah et al (2021) entitled "The Influence of Life Expectancy, Average Years of Schooling and Per Capita Expenditure on Poverty Levels in Districts/Cities in Jambi Province". The results of research conducted by Damayanti and Fisabilillah obtained a significance value of  $0.000 < 0.05$  with an F count of 388.15 which can be explained that education has a positive and significant effect on poverty levels.

### **CONCLUSION**

Based on the results of the analysis in this research, it can be concluded that: 1. There is a negative and insignificant relationship between the Farmer Exchange Rate variable and poverty. The results of the partial test (t test) between Farmer Exchange Rate and Poverty show a t value of -1.531427 and a probability value of 0.1280 which is greater than 0.05. 2. There is a positive and significant relationship between the Open Unemployment variable and poverty. The results of the partial test (t test) between the variable average length of schooling and the open unemployment rate show a t value of 5.358039 and a probability value of 0.0000 which is smaller than 0.05. 3. There is a positive and significant relationship between the Education variable based on Average Years of Schooling (RLS) and poverty in Indonesia. The results of the partial test (t test) between the variable average length of schooling and the open unemployment rate show a t value of -2.940009 and a probability value of 0.0054 which is smaller than 0.05.

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