DAFTAR PUSTAKA

Adhitya, B., Prabawa, A., & Kencana, H. (2022). Analisis Pengaruh Pendidikan, Kesehatan, Sanitasi dan Rata-Rata Jumlah Anggota Keluarga Per Rumah Tangga terhadap Kemiskinan di Indonesia. *Ekonomis: Journal of Economics and Business*, *6*(1), 288–295. https://doi.org/10.33087/ekonomis.v6i1.501

Aliem, M., & Jamil, M. H. (2023). Human Development Analysis on Poverty Alleviation in South Sulawesi During the Covid-19 Pandemic. *Journal of Public Administration and …*, *5*(April), 59–71. https://jurnal.fisip.untad.ac.id/index.php/JPAG/article/view/738%0Ahttps://jurnal.fisip.untad.ac.id/index.php/JPAG/article/download/738/283

Alwiraq, R., & Saharuddin. (2022). The Effect Of Population, Percapita Expenditure and Inflation on Poverty In Aceh Province. *International Conference Proceedings*, *00001*, 1–12.

Arsyad, L. (2016). *Pengantar perencanaan pembangunan ekonomi daerah* (Edisi 3). BPFE (Badan Penerbitan Fakultas Ekonomi).

Aswin, D. A., & Yasa, Im. (2021). Pengaruh Tingkat Pendidikan, Tingkat Kesehatan, Dan Pertumbuhan Penduduk Terhadap Tingkat Kemiskinan Kabupaten/Kota Di Provinsi Bali. *E-Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan Universitas Udayana*, *10*(11), 4535–4562.

Badan Pusat Statistik. (2023a). *Indeks Pembangunan Manusia*. Badan Pusat Statistik Jawa Barat. https://jabar.bps.go.id/subject/26/indeks-pembangunan-manusia.html#subjekViewTab1.html

Badan Pusat Statistik. (2023b). *Inflasi*. https://www.bps.go.id/subject/3/inflasi.html#subjekViewTab1

Badan Pusat Statistik. (2023c). *Kemiskinan dan Ketimpangan*. https://www.bps.go.id/subject/23/kemiskinan-dan-ketimpangan.html#subjekViewTab1

Badan Pusat Statistik. (2023d). *Neraca Ekonomi*. https://www.bps.go.id/id/statistics-table?subject=531

Boediono. (1992). *Ekonomi moneter : Seri sinopsis, pengantar ilmu ekonomi No. 5* (Ed.3, Cet.). BPFE (Badan Penerbitan Fakultas Ekonomi).

Chen, X., Zhou, T., & Wang, D. (2022). The Impact of Multidimensional Health Levels on Rural Poverty: Evidence from Rural China. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, *19*(7). https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph19074065

D'Hont, A., Gittenberger, A., Hendriks, J. A., & Leuven, R. S. E. W. (2019). What is Health Economics? *Aquatic Invasions*, *36*, 263–275. https://doi.org/10.1922/CDH

Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi Jawa Barat. (2022). Laporan Kinerja Instansi Pemerintah (LKIP) Dinas Kesehatan Pemerintahan Provinsi Jawa Barat 2022. *Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi Jawa Barat*, 1–59.

Emberson, M. A., Lalande, A., Wang, D., Mcdonough, D. J., Liu, W., & Gao, Z. (2021). Effectiveness of Smartphone-Based Physical Activity Interventions on Individuals' Health Outcomes: A Systematic Review. *BioMed Research International*, 1–13. https://doi.org/10.1155/2021/6296896

Gandasari, D., Febriana Tamrin, A., Syafrizal, Prijanto Hendra, J., Bahri, S., & Sugiarto, M. (2021). *Dasar-dasar Ilmu Sosial* (1st ed.).

Georgianna Kaliongga, F., & Moelyono dan Harnida Adda, M. W. (2017). Analisis Pola Kemiskinan Masyarakat Nelayan Di Kelurahan Bantaya. *Jurnal Katalogis* , *5*(9), 132–138.

Ghozali, I. (2018). *Aplikasi Analisis Multivariate dengan Program IBM SPSS 25* (9th ed.). Universitas Diponegoro.

Ghozali, I. (2021). *Aplikasi Analisis Multivariate Dengan Program IBM SPSS 26* (Sepuluh). Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro.

Gujarati, D. N., & Porter, D. C. (2013). Basic Econometrics. In N. Fox (Ed.), *Introductory Econometrics: A Practical Approach* (Fifth). Douglas Reiner.

Hasibuan, L. S. (2023). Analisis Pengaruh Ipm, Inflasi, Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Terhadap Pengangguran Dan Kemiskinan Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Sosial Humaniora*, *8*(1), 53–62. https://jurnal-lp2m.umnaw.ac.id/index.php/JP2SH/article/view/2075/1261

Hendayanti, N. P. N., & Nurhidayati, M. (2018). Analisis Hubungan Antara Inflasi, Nilai Tukar, dan Indeks Harga Saham Gabungan dengan Pendekatan VECM dan VECMX. *Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah*, *1*(2), 65–86.

Hidayat, R., & Abdillah. (2019). *Ilmu Pendidikan (Konsep, Teori, dan Aplikasinya)* (C. Wijaya & Amiruddin (eds.)). Lembaga Peduli Pengembangan Pendidikan Indonesia.

Ika, A. (2021, August 24). Jumlah Penduduk Miskin Jabar Urutan Ke-2 Nasional, Ini Upaya Wagub Uu Perangi Kemiskinan. *Kompas.Com*. https://regional.kompas.com/read/2021/08/24/192600178/jumlah-penduduk-miskin-jabar-urutan-ke-2-nasional-ini-upaya-wagub-uu?page=all

Iksan, M., & Arka, S. (2022). Pengaruh Upah, Pendidikan, dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Terhadap Kesempatan Kerja serta Kemiskinan Provinsi Jabar Bagian Selatan. *E-Jurnal EP Unud*, *11*(1), 147–175.

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

Juliana, S. F., Taaha, Y. R., & Guampe*, F. A. (2023). Pengaruh Laju Pertumbuhan Penduduk dan Inflasi Terhadap Kemiskinan Di Indonesia Tahun 2001-2021. *JIM: Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Pendidikan Sejarah*, *8*(2), 230–239. https://doi.org/10.24815/jimps.v8i2.24583

Kementrian Bappenas. (2017). *Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan*. Sekretariat Nasional SDGS. https://sdgs.bappenas.go.id/sekilas-sdgs/

Kementrian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia. (2022). *Apa itu Stunting*. https://yankes.kemkes.go.id/view_artikel/1516/apa-itu-stunting

Khorunisa, I., & Prasojo. (2020). The Effect of Education, Health, Unemployment and Distribution of Zakat To Poverty in Yogyakarta. *I-Economic: A Research Journal …*, *6*(2), 121–136. http://jurnal.radenfatah.ac.id/index.php/ieconomics/article/view/6229

Kuncoro. (2003). *Ekonomi Pembangunan, Teori, Masalah, Dan Kebijakan*

(Ketiga). Upp Amp Ykpn.

Kuncoro, M. (2018). *Metode Kuantitatif: Teori dan Aplikasinya untuk Bisnis dan Ekonomi* (Lima). UPP STIM YKPN.

Lamas, L. (2022). Pengaruh Kesempatan Kerja dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi terhadap Tingkat Kemiskinan di Kota Jambi. *Science of Management and Students Research Journal (SMS)*, *3*(4), 208–214. https://doi.org/10.33087/sms.v3i4.129

Linggawati, N. W., & Wenagama, I. W. (2022). Pengaruh Pendidikan, Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Dan Tingkat Upah Terhadap Jumlah Pengangguran Dan Kemiskinan Di Kabupaten Karangasem. *E-Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Bisnis Universitas Udayana*, *11*(04), 400–411. https://doi.org/10.24843/eeb.2022.v11.i04.p02

Liu, F., Li, L., Zhang, Y. Q., Ngo, Q. T., & Iqbal, W. (2021). Role of education in poverty reduction: macroeconomic and social determinants form developing economies. *Environmental Science and Pollution Research*, *28*(44), 63163–63177. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11356-021-15252-z

Liu, W., Li, J., & Zhao, R. (2021). The effects of rural education on poverty in China: a spatial econometric perspective. *Journal of the Asia Pacific Economy*, *28*(1), 176–198. https://doi.org/10.1080/13547860.2021.1877240

Mentari, P. M. (2022). Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Inflasi dan Pendidikan terhadap Kemiskinan di Provinsi Jambi Tahun 2002 – 2020. *Science of Management and Students Research Journal (SMS)*, *3*(2), 106–112. https://doi.org/10.33087/sms.v3i2.114

Meo, M. S., Khan, V. J., Ibrahim, T. O., Khan, S., Ali, S., & Noor, K. (2018). Asymmetric impact of inflation and unemployment on poverty in Pakistan: new evidence from asymmetric ARDL cointegration. *Asia Pacific Journal of Social Work and Development*, *28*(4), 295–310. https://doi.org/10.1080/02185385.2018.1523745

Mulyani, E. (2017). *Ekonomi Pembangunan* (S. Amalia (ed.); Pertama). UNY Press.

Ningsih, D., & Andiny, P. (2018). Pengaruh Inflasi Dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi

Terhadap Kemiskinan Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Samudra Ekonomika*, *2*(1), 53–61.

Ozuna Beltrán, A. G., Nuñez Ramírez, M. A., Vázquez Jiménez, I. L., & Velarde Flores, C. L. (2020). Economic Attitudes and Perceptions of Poverty in Indigenous College Students in Mexico From the Intercultural Approach. *Problems of Education in the 21st Century*, *78*(2), 263–281. https://doi.org/10.33225/pec/20.78.263

Prasetyo, P. E. (2012). *Fundamental Makro Ekonomi*. Betta Offest.

Purba, W., Nainggolan, P., & Panjaitan, P. D. (2022). Analisis Pengaruh Inflasi dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Terhadap Pengangguran di Provinsi Sumatera Utara. *Jurnal Ekuilnomi*, *4*(1), 62–74. https://doi.org/10.36985/ekuilnomi.v4i1.336

Purnomo, S. D., & Istiqomah, I. (2019). Economic Growth and Poverty: The Mediating Effect of Employment. *Jejak (Journal of Economics and Policy)*, *12*(1), 238–252. https://doi.org/10.15294/jejak.v12i1.18591

Putria, A. C., Prakoso, T. S., & Ohyver, M. (2023). Modeling the effect of poverty rate, GDRP, and minimum wage, on mean years of schooling in Gorontalo province with panel data regression. *Procedia Computer Science*, *216*(2022), 510–516. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procs.2022.12.163

Rahmat, A. (2013). Pengantar Pendidikan Teori, Konsep, dan aplikasi. In *Ideas Publishing*.

Rahmawati, E. P. (2022). *Pengaruh Tingkat Pendidikan, Tingkat Pengangguran Dan Angkatan Kerja Terhadap Kemiskinan Dengan Religiusitas Sebagai Variabel Intervening (Studi Kasus Kota Salatiga)*. 1–90.

Ramadhani, F. B., & Puspitasari, I. F. (2023). Impact of Education , Health , and Minimum Wage on Poverty in Central Java Proceeding Medan International Conference Economics and Business. *Economics and Business*, *1*(January), 2235–2246.

RETNANINGTYAS, A. N. (2019). Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Pendidikan, Pengangguran, Inflasi Dan Kesehatan Terhadap Kemiskinan Di Jawa Tengah …. *Core.Ac.Uk*. https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/227201027.pdf

Ridwan, M. (2022). DETERMINANTS OF INFLATION: Monetary and Macroeconomic Perspectives. *KINERJA: Jurnal Manajemen Organisasi Dan*

Industri, *1*(1), 1–10.

Rizki, M., & Keisha Dinya Solihati. (2022). the Impact of Corruption, Inflation and Unemployment Towards Poverty in Indonesia. *Journal of Business Administration Economic & Entrepreneurship*, *4*(1), 47–56. https://jurnal.stialan.ac.id/index.php/jbest/article/view/446

Ruff, C., Matheu, A., Ruiz, M., Juica, P., & Gómez Marcos, M. T. (2023). Cost-free education as a new variable of mixed financing policies in Chilean higher education and its impact on student trajectory and social mobility. *Heliyon*, *9*(7), 1–17. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2023.e17415

salsabilla Amadea, & Muljaningsih Sri. (2022). Pengaruh Jumlah Penduduk, Tingkat Inflasi, Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Dan Kesehatan Terhadap Kemiskinan Di Kabupaten Malang. *E-Qien*, *10*(1), 10–20.

Samuelson, P. A., & Nordhaus, W. D. (2010). *Economics* (19th ed.). McGraw-Hill.

Sari, M. A., & Rofiuddin, M. (2022). Analysis of inflation, population, and economic growth on poverty in Muslim majority provinces in Indonesia. *Indonesiaan Journal of Islamic Economic Research*, *4*(2), 76–86. https://doi.org/10.18326/ijier.v4i2.7947

Sopiah, A. (2023, January 17). BPS: Garis Kemiskinan 2022 Tertinggi dalam 9 Tahun Terakhir. *CNBC Indonesia*. https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/news/20230117155630-4-406179/bps-garis-kemiskinan-2022-tertinggi-dalam-9-tahun-terakhir

Sugiharjo, D., Suriani, S., & Seftarita, C. (2022). The Effect of Education and Health on Poverty Reduction in Aceh Province, Indonesia: Moderating Role of Special Autonomy Fund. *International Journal of Finance, Economics and Business*, *1*(4), 292–302. https://doi.org/10.56225/ijfeb.v1i4.78

Sukirno, S. (2016). *Makroekonomi Teori Pengantar* (Ketiga). Rajawali Pers.

Sulaeman, M. (2021). Contribution of Population Growth, Agricultural Land Use and Inflation To Poverty. *Perwira International Journal of Economics & Business*, *1*(1), 51–56. https://doi.org/10.54199/pijeb.v1i1.46

Suprianto, Rachman, R., & Lestari, W. P. (2019). Analisis Determinan Kemiskinan Dalam Rumah Tangga. *Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Bisnis*, *7*(1), 102–114.

Suryani, & Hendrayadi. (2015). *Metode Riset Kuantitatif : Teori dan Aplikasi Pada Penelitian Bidang Manajemen dan Ekonomi Islam* (Cet. 1). Prenadamedia Group.

Triwahyuni, T. (2021). Pengendalian Inflasi, Moneter, Dan Fiskal Dalam Perspektif Ekonomi Makro Islam. *Ekonomica Sharia: Jurnal Pemikiran Dan Pengembangan Perbankan Syariah*, *5*(1), 42–49. https://doi.org/10.36908/esha.v6i2.209

United Nations. (2018). Implementation of the Third United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018-2027). *International Organization*, *24*(3), 432–633. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0020818300012881

Yusuf, M. (2018). *Pengantar Ilmu Pendidikan* (D. Ilham (ed.); 1st ed.). Lembaga Penerbit Kampus IAIN Palopo.

Lampiran 1 Data Rata-rata lama sekolah, Laju indeks kesehatan, Inflasi dan Kemiskinan di 7 Kabupaten/Kota Provinsi Jawa Barat 2011-2022

Kabupaten	Tahun	Kemiskinan (Persen)	Rata-rata Lama Sekolah (Tahun)	Laju Indeks Kesehatan (Persen)	Inflasi (Persen)
Kota Bogor	2011	9,16	9,43	0,01	2,85
	2012	8,48	9,60	0,02	4,06
	2013	8,19	9,96	0,01	8,55
	2014	7,74	10,01	0,02	6,83
	2015	7,60	10,20	0,56	2,70
	2016	7,29	10,28	0,13	3,60
	2017	7,11	10,29	0,11	4,59
	2018	5,93	10,30	0,38	3,69
	2019	5,77	10,32	0,37	3,02
	2020	6,68	10,33	0,37	2,18
	2021	7,24	10,53	0,38	1,93
	2022	7,10	10,63	0,58	5,82
Kota Sukabumi	2011	8,95	8,16	0,07	4,26
	2012	8,42	8,52	0,05	3,98
	2013	8,05	8,52	0,06	8,03
	2014	7,65	8,70	0,02	8,38
	2015	8,79	9,08	0,20	2,20
	2016	8,59	9,28	0,07	2,57
	2017	8,48	9,52	0,08	4,10
	2018	7,12	9,53	0,31	2,95
	2019	6,67	9,58	0,28	2,33
	2020	7,70	9,59	0,31	1,84
	2021	8,25	9,81	0,29	1,71
	2022	8,02	10,14	0,51	5,45
Kota Bandung	2011	4,78	10,33	0,03	2,75
	2012	4,55	10,35	0,06	4,02
	2013	4,78	10,32	0,03	7,97
	2014	4,65	10,51	0,01	7,76
	2015	4,61	10,52	0,03	3,93
	2016	4,32	10,58	0,04	2,93
	2017	4,17	10,59	0,03	3,46
	2018	3,57	10,63	0,26	3,76

	2019	3,38	10,74	0,25	2,78
	2020	3,99	10,75	0,26	1,75
	2021	4,37	10,99	0,32	1,65
	2022	4,25	11,00	0,53	7,45
Kota Cirebon	2011	11,56	9,31	0,07	3,20
	2012	11,10	9,32	0,07	3,36
	2013	10,54	9,33	0,10	7,86
	2014	10,03	9,53	0,05	7,08
	2015	10,36	9,76	0,03	1,56
	2016	9,73	9,87	0,07	1,87
	2017	9,66	9,88	0,05	4,36
	2018	8,88	9,89	0,25	2,80
	2019	8,41	9,90	0,27	2,00
	2020	9,52	9,91	0,24	1,17
	2021	10,03	10,12	0,34	1,81
	2022	9,82	10,33	0,57	4,86
Kota Bekasi	2011	6,12	10,43	0,01	3,45
	2012	5,56	10,46	0,03	3,46
	2013	5,33	10,49	0,03	9,46
	2014	5,25	10,55	0,02	7,68
	2015	5,46	10,71	0,55	2,22
	2016	5,06	10,78	0,11	2,47
	2017	4,79	10,93	0,15	3,01
	2018	4,11	11,09	0,23	4,23
	2019	3,81	11,10	0,23	4,28
	2020	4,38	11,16	0,21	2,81
	2021	4,74	11,31	0,33	1,61
	2022	4,43	11,44	0,51	5,37
Kota Depok	2011	2,75	10,22	0,07	2,95
	2012	2,46	10,32	0,06	4,11
	2013	2,32	10,43	0,07	10,97
	2014	2,32	10,58	0,03	7,49
	2015	2,40	10,71	0,03	1,87
	2016	2,34	10,76	0,04	2,60
	2017	2,34	10,84	0,06	3,93
	2018	2,14	10,85	0,24	2,86
	2019	2,07	11,00	0,25	3,29
	2020	2,45	11,28	0,23	1,78
	2021	2,58	11,46	0,33	1,81
	2022	2,53	11,47	0,54	6,06

	2011	19,98	8,28	0,16	4,17
	2012	18,94	8,34	0,11	3,87
	2013	17,19	8,44	0,23	6,89
	2014	15,95	8,51	0,10	8,09
	2015	16,28	8,56	0,84	3,53
Kota Tasikmalaya	2016	15,60	8,63	0,37	2,75
	2017	14,80	9,03	0,34	3,88
	2018	12,71	9,04	0,50	2,30
	2019	11,6	9,13	0,51	1,72
	2020	12,97	9,33	0,52	1,61
	2021	13,13	9,52	0,40	1,17
	2022	12,72	9,53	0,56	6,55

Lampiran 2 Hasil Uji Analisis Deskriptif

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Median	Std. Dev
Kemiskinan	2.07	19.98	7.448214	7.115000	4.116065
Pendidikan	8.16	11.47	10.04143	10.28500	0.839419
Kesehatan	0.01	0.84	0.216071	0.180000	0.190668
Inflasi	1.17	10.97	4.000714	3.455000	2.227509

Lampiran 3 Uji Pemilihan Model Regresi Data Panel

Hasil Uji Chow

Redundant Fixed Effects Tests
Equation: Untitled
Test cross-section fixed effects

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	142.079492	(6,74)	0.0000
Cross-section Chi-square	212.295222	6	0.0000

Cross-section fixed effects test equation:
Dependent Variable: KEMISKINAN
Method: Panel Least Squares
Date: 01/11/24   Time: 22:06
Sample: 2011 2022
Periods included: 12
Cross-sections included: 7
Total panel (balanced) observations: 84

Hasil Uji Hausman

Correlated Random Effects - Hausman Test
Equation: Untitled
Test cross-section random effects

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section random	6.891225	3	0.0754

Cross-section random effects test equation:
Dependent Variable: KEMISKINAN
Method: Panel Least Squares
Date: 01/11/24   Time: 22:07
Sample: 2011 2022
Periods included: 12
Cross-sections included: 7
Total panel (balanced) observations: 84

Hasil Uji Lagrange Multiplier

Lagrange Multiplier Tests for Random Effects
Null hypotheses: No effects
Alternative hypotheses: Two-sided (Breusch-Pagan) and one-sided
    (all others) alternatives

	Test Hypothesis		
	Cross-section	Time	Both
Breusch-Pagan	247.6672 (0.0000)	0.330741 (0.5652)	247.9979 (0.0000)
Honda	15.73745 (0.0000)	-0.575101 --	10.72140 (0.0000)
King-Wu	15.73745 (0.0000)	-0.575101 --	12.31754 (0.0000)
Standardized Honda	18.53621 (0.0000)	-0.116707 --	9.511854 (0.0000)
Standardized King-Wu	18.53621 (0.0000)	-0.116707 --	11.55263 (0.0000)
Gourierioux, et al.*	--	--	247.6672 (< 0.01)
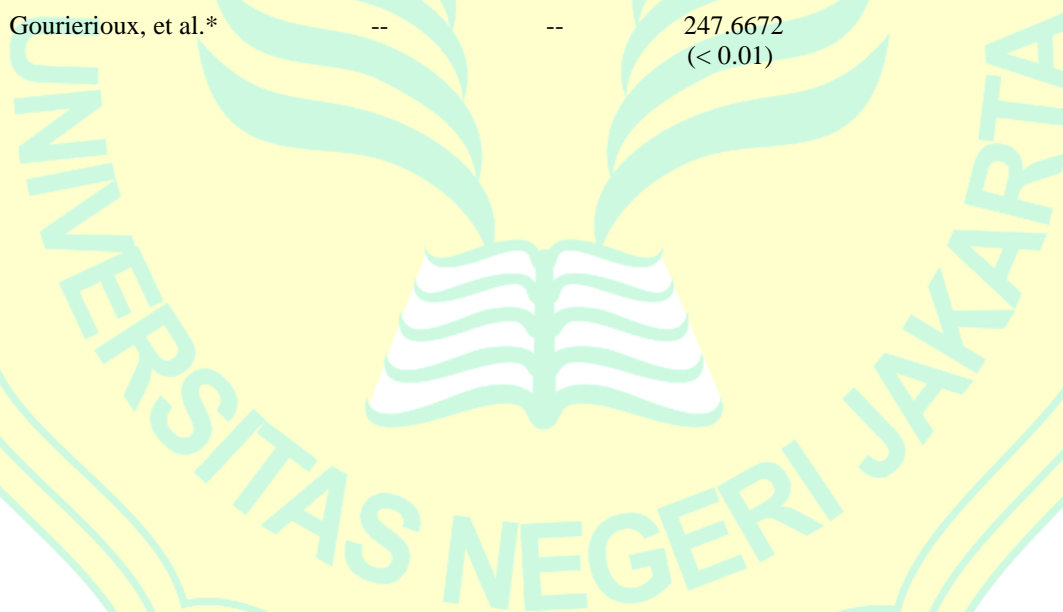
Lampiran 4 Hasil Analisis Regresi Linear Berganda

Output Common Effect Model

Dependent Variable: KEMISKINAN
Method: Panel Least Squares
Date: 01/29/24   Time: 12:57
Sample: 2011 2022
Periods included: 12
Cross-sections included: 7
Total panel (balanced) observations: 84

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	14.75824	0.986096	14.96633	0.0000
PENDIDIKAN	-5.495989	0.421836	-13.02872	0.0000
KESEHATAN	0.083354	0.032475	2.566688	0.0121
INFLASI	-0.059112	0.072744	-0.812600	0.4189

R-squared	0.686844	Mean dependent var	1.853580
Adjusted R-squared	0.675101	S.D. dependent var	0.575031
S.E. of regression	0.327767	Akaike info criterion	0.653420
Sum squared resid	8.594495	Schwarz criterion	0.769173
Log likelihood	-23.44365	Hannan-Quinn criter.	0.699952
F-statistic	58.48801	Durbin-Watson stat	0.187150
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Output Fixed Effect Model

Dependent Variable: KEMISKINAN
Method: Panel Least Squares
Date: 01/11/24   Time: 22:06
Sample: 2011 2022
Periods included: 12
Cross-sections included: 7
Total panel (balanced) observations: 84

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	4.381449	0.843145	5.196556	0.0000
PENDIDIKAN	-1.120659	0.356564	-3.142942	0.0024
KESEHATAN	-0.030137	0.012973	-2.323083	0.0229
INFLASI	-0.007541	0.021922	-0.344002	0.7318

Effects Specification

Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)

R-squared	0.974987	Mean dependent var	1.853580
Adjusted R-squared	0.971945	S.D. dependent var	0.575031
S.E. of regression	0.096315	Akaike info criterion	-1.731047
Sum squared resid	0.686464	Schwarz criterion	-1.441664
Log likelihood	82.70396	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-1.614717
F-statistic	320.5021	Durbin-Watson stat	0.796324
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Output Random Effect Model

Dependent Variable: KEMISKINAN
Method: Panel EGLS (Cross-section random effects)
Date: 01/11/24   Time: 22:10
Sample: 2011 2022
Periods included: 12
Cross-sections included: 7
Total panel (balanced) observations: 84
Swamy and Arora estimator of component variances

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	4.791994	0.842845	5.685500	0.0000
PENDIDIKAN	-1.293970	0.350318	-3.693705	0.0004
KESEHATAN	-0.025703	0.012860	-1.998602	0.0490
INFLASI	-0.009293	0.021911	-0.424137	0.6726

Effects Specification			
		S.D.	Rho
Cross-section random		0.412103	0.9482
Idiosyncratic random		0.096315	0.0518

Weighted Statistics			
R-squared	0.363775	Mean dependent var	0.124773
Adjusted R-squared	0.339917	S.D. dependent var	0.121397
S.E. of regression	0.098629	Sum squared resid	0.778220
F-statistic	15.24722	Durbin-Watson stat	0.693110
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Unweighted Statistics			
R-squared	0.254928	Mean dependent var	1.853580
Sum squared resid	20.44836	Durbin-Watson stat	0.026378

Lampiran 5 Uji Asumsi Klasik

Hasil Uji Normalitas

Series: Standardized Residuals	
Sample 2011 2022	
Observations 84	
Mean	-3.12e-16
Median	0.053906
Maximum	0.904154
Minimum	-0.986205
Std. Dev.	0.496352
Skewness	-0.363784
Kurtosis	2.450556
Jarque-Bera	2.909353
Probability	0.233476
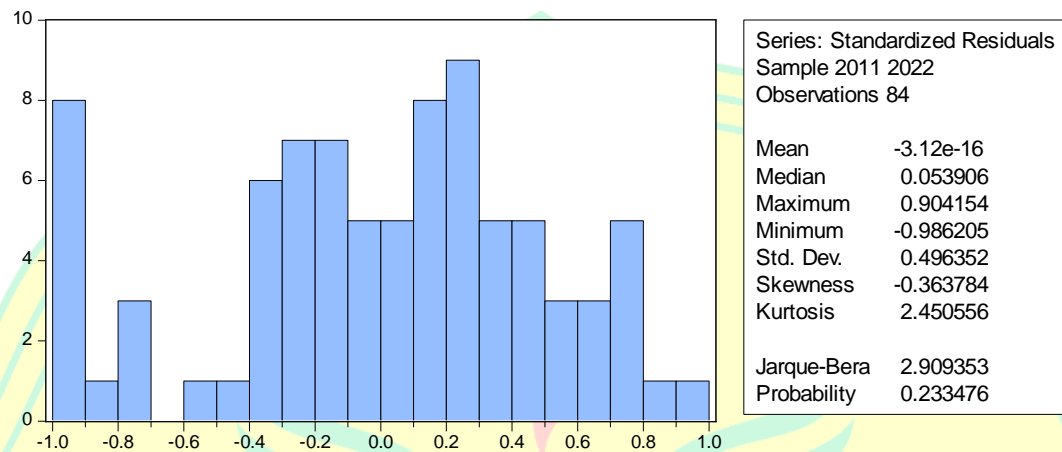
Hasil Uji Multikolinearitas

Variance Inflation Factors
Date: 01/11/24   Time: 22:32
Sample: 1 84
Included observations: 84

Variable	Coefficient Variance	Uncentered VIF	Centered VIF
C	7.686660	156.1347	NA
X1	0.071527	147.5067	1.011553
X2	1.460037	2.449906	1.065319
X3	0.010758	4.569020	1.071369

Hasil Uji Heteroskedastisitas

Dependent Variable: LOG(Y)
Method: Least Squares
Date: 01/11/24   Time: 22:47
Sample: 1 84
Included observations: 84

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	14.75824	0.986096	14.96633	0.0000
Pendidikan	-5.495989	0.421836	-13.02872	0.0000
Kesehatan	0.083354	0.032475	2.566688	0.0121
Inflasi	-0.059112	0.072744	-0.812600	0.4189

R-squared	0.686844	Mean dependent var	1.853580
Adjusted R-squared	0.675101	S.D. dependent var	0.575031
S.E. of regression	0.327767	Akaike info criterion	0.653420
Sum squared resid	8.594495	Schwarz criterion	0.769173
Log likelihood	-23.44365	Hannan-Quinn criter.	0.699952
F-statistic	58.48801	Durbin-Watson stat	0.440450
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Lampiran 6 Hasil Uji Hipotesis

Hasil Uji Signifikansi Parsial (Uji t)

Dependent Variable: KEMISKINAN
Method: Panel EGLS (Cross-section random effects)
Date: 01/11/24   Time: 22:10
Sample: 2011 2022
Periods included: 12
Cross-sections included: 7
Total panel (balanced) observations: 84
Swamy and Arora estimator of component variances

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	4.791994	0.842845	5.685500	0.0000
PENDIDIKAN	-1.293970	0.350318	-3.693705	0.0004
KESEHATAN	-0.025703	0.012860	-1.998602	0.0490
INFLASI	-0.009293	0.021911	-0.424137	0.6726

Hasil Uji Simultan (Uji F)

R-squared	0.363775	Mean dependent var	0.124773
Adjusted R-squared	0.339917	S.D. dependent var	0.121397
S.E. of regression	0.098629	Sum squared resid	0.778220
F-statistic	15.24722	Durbin-Watson stat	0.693110
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Uji Koefisien Determinasi (R^2)

R-squared	0.363775	Mean dependent var	0.124773
Adjusted R-squared	0.339917	S.D. dependent var	0.121397
S.E. of regression	0.098629	Sum squared resid	0.778220
F-statistic	15.24722	Durbin-Watson stat	0.693110
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Lampiran 7 Hasil Cek Plagiasi

Skripsi Mutiara Chairunnisha_119 PE

ORIGINALITY REPORT

16%	15%	8%	6%
SIMILARITY INDEX	INTERNET SOURCES	PUBLICATIONS	STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	dspace.uii.ac.id Internet Source	2%
2	repository.unj.ac.id Internet Source	1%
3	id.123dok.com Internet Source	1%
4	repository.ub.ac.id Internet Source	1%
5	docplayer.info Internet Source	1%
6	repository.radenintan.ac.id Internet Source	1%
7	docobook.com Internet Source	1%
8	www.scribd.com Internet Source	1%
9	repository.ar-raniry.ac.id Internet Source	1%

RIWAYAT HIDUP PENULIS

Mutiara Chairunnisha lahir di Tangerang pada hari Senin, tanggal 16 Oktober 2000. Merupakan anak ketiga dari tiga bersaudara dan bertempat tinggal di Dasana Indah, Bojong Nangka, Kabupaten Tangerang, Banten. Peneliti mengawali pendidikan di SD Negeri Kampung Bambu III pada tahun 2007-2013. Kemudian melanjutkan pendidikannya di SMP Swasta Islam Terpadu Alia Tangerang pada tahun 2013-2016. Peneliti melanjutkan pendidikan di SMA Swasta Islam Terpadu Alia Tangerang pada tahun 2016-2019. Kemudian peneliti melanjutkan ke perguruan tinggi di Universitas Negeri Jakarta pada tahun 2019 pada program studi S1 Pendidikan Ekonomi. Pada saat perkuliahan, peneliti memiliki pengalaman Praktik Kerja Lapangan (PKL) di Kementrian Koperasi dan UKM selama 6 bulan dan Praktik Keterampilan Mengajar (PKM) di SMA Negeri 59 Jakarta selama 6 bulan.