



Contribution of Consumption Variables, Consumption Sources, and Asset Ownership to the Poverty Line in Kabupaten Kebumen

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ABSTRACT

The poverty line is the limit of poor and non-poor people based on several variables that cause poverty. This study contributes consumption variables, sources of consumption and ownership of resident assets to the poverty line of Kebumen district while the data from this study uses the method of distributing questionnaires to respondents in several villages in Kebumen district and the software used in processing data using Eviews, while the results of this study state that consumption variables, sources of consumption and asset ownership affect the poverty line simultaneously. While partially the effect of consumption, consumption sources and asset ownership has a negative effect on the poverty line.

INTRODUCTION

Poverty is the most important issue in developing a country, poverty alleviation is one of the main and sustainable agendas used as a theme in developing a country including Indonesia, based on the Outcome Document Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, poverty alleviation is also the main goal agreed upon in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). As a developing country, Indonesia argues that the inability of individuals / communities to meet their basic needs can be called poor, in developing countries the measure of poverty can be seen from absolute poverty which compares household income or expenditure against the poverty line, the poverty line is based on the minimum income or expenditure to produce food to meet certain calories and non-food and beverage expenditure for a decent life.

The poverty measurement carried out can be used as a reference for the central or regional government to focus on paying attention to the poor, this is exacerbated by the post-covid 19 that hit Indonesia which caused an increase in poverty in the world, including in Indonesia (BPS.2020).) states that the Poverty Line is a representation of the rupiah required or the price paid so that the population can live a minimum decent life which includes the fulfillment of minimum food needs (equivalent to 2,100 kilocalories per capita per day) and non-food essentials. agree with the Nobel Prize winner in Economics, Sen (1981), stating that poverty is usually characterized by the failure of individuals to meet basic needs, which results in the absence of opportunities and choices to live with dignity. And in addition to the fulfillment of the basic needs of a decent life, people must also have access to good health. Andhykha, R et.al (2018) This is in accordance with the problems faced by the community in Kebumen Regency, where the low income of the community obtained so that they cannot meet the consumption of decent living needs where the impact of this can cause poverty. To encourage an increase in income and consumption in the community, there needs to be government intervention in achieving it.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A person or group of people with low income tends to have a low level of consumption and does not have assets, with a low income a person will find it difficult to meet the needs of a decent life, John, J.A; Et.al (2019) states that public consumption is all the expenditure of a person or group in consuming products or services during a certain period of time to meet their needs. life. Because the basic needs of human life are very important for the survival of society including the need for clothing, food and shelter.

The basic concept of human needs is divided into three, namely Primary needs, namely the basic needs of society that must be fulfilled such as clothing, food, shelter and education to be able to sustain human life, if these primary needs have been fulfilled properly, the human desire will arise to fulfill secondary needs, where these needs are complementary to primary needs related to increasing the happiness of life. Such as wanting to buy cosmetics, shoes, communication tools, transportation tools etc.

Sukirno (2010) states that household consumption spending is the value of expenditure consumed by households to meet the needs of life at a certain time, the income earned by households will be used to finance living needs such as buying food, transportation costs, children's education, house rent, and other needs to meet daily life. When people's secondary needs have been met and their financial life is established, they will fulfill tertiary needs. According to Arfida (2003), tertiary needs can be used as complementary human needs where the purpose of meeting these needs is to achieve prestige, such as buying cars, jewelry, traveling abroad etc. where the fulfillment of these 3 needs will have an impact on the level of human welfare, meaning that the more people can fulfill or achieve these 3 consumption needs, ideally the level of welfare of the community will be better.

Based on research by Neli & Hardius (2020), one of the drivers of poverty at the household level is caused by cigarette consumption, because consumption of cigarettes can eliminate the budget for food, shelter, education costs, and health costs. This agrees with Jamhul H, & Sarjiyanto. (2023) states that nonfood expenditures such as cigarette consumption can increase poverty. This is because the large cost of cigarette consumption can reduce household expenses such as food consumption, education costs so that the impact will reduce the level of community welfare.

According to the opinion of Mankiw (2000), consumption is an activity of utilizing products or services paid for by households, while the type of consumption goods consists of durable goods which are very long usage such as vehicles, TVs, electronic devices etc.. Non-durable goods are consumption goods that have a short time limit such as food, drinks and clothing. Finally, services are related to individual work that can be enjoyed such as haircuts, excursions etc.

Ownership of assets and easy access to social services for someone in the household is one of the supports to be able to avoid poverty in the long run, this agrees with the opinion of Agyepong, L, et.al (2024) in his research in Ghana, which states that a large family size, home ownership, agricultural land and other resource facilities can avoid poverty in the long run.

Assets and income are different things, where income is a source of income that a person receives as a result of working or income from one's capital owned from the results of the business and the income is mostly used for consumption needs. Meanwhile, assets are resources that are collected and stored by a person over time, assets can provide future income that can be used as profitable investment funds so that asset ownership can increase consumption and household welfare for a long period of time. Based on the literature review above, the following paradigm of thought emerges:

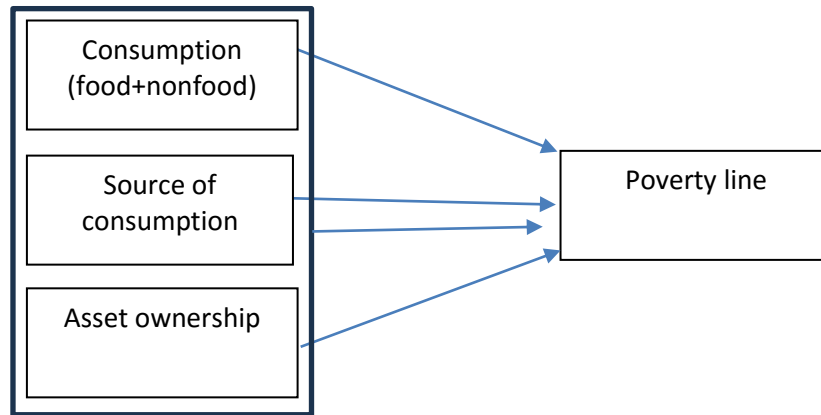


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

Table 1. Variable Description

Symbol	Variabel	Description
Y	Poverty line	The minimum amount of rupiah needed to meet basic food and non-food needs per capita per day
X1	Consumption	The level of food and non-food consumption to meet the daily per capita living needs
X2	Source of consumption	The value of rupiah used to obtain materials consumed per capita per day
X3	Asset ownership	The value of assets owned as the value of wealth

Table 2. Research Hypothesis

Symbol	Hypothesis
H1	The effect of consumption, consumption sources and asset ownership simultaneously on the poverty line
H2	Partial effect of consumption on poverty line
H3	The effect of consumption sources partially on the poverty line
H4	The effect of asset ownership partially on the poverty line

METHODOLOGY

This research uses quantitative methods with primary data with multiple linear regression analysis. The variables in this study consist of variables of community consumption (X1), consumption sources (X2) asset ownership (X3) as independent variables (independent) while the poverty line (Y) The data of this study were taken from distributing questionnaires to 10 respondents in each village in 11 villages of Seboro, Gentan, Totogan, Setrojenar, Lembupurwo,

Sitibentar, Kaibon, Karangbolong, Jladri, Banyumudal, and Buayan in Kebumen district, the data analysis tool used in this study using Eviews.

RESEARCH RESULT

Based on the data processing from these 110 respondents, the researcher provided an overview of the research from several descriptive statistical tests, stationary tests and regression tests

Table. 1. Descriptive Statistical Test

	Y	X1	X2	X3
Mean	13.64109	14.26382	13.67300	16.51155
Median	13.59000	14.18500	13.65000	16.37500
Maximum	16.20000	16.54000	16.80000	19.92000
Minimum	12.24000	13.15000	11.07000	12.83000
Std. Dev.	0.678622	0.554308	1.161098	1.158573
Skewness	0.841547	1.003912	0.261766	0.372942
Kurtosis	4.473573	5.083063	2.780959	4.195346
Jarque-Bera	22.93604	38.36482	1.476126	9.098815
Probability	0.000010	0.000000	0.478039	0.010573
Sum	1500.520	1569.020	1504.030	1816.270
Sum Sq. Dev.	50.19747	33.49100	146.9483	146.3098
Observations	110	110	110	110

From the data in the table above, descriptive statistical tests can be described as follows:

1. Poverty Line (Y)

The Poverty Line variable has a minimum value of 12.24000 and a maximum value of 16.20000 with a mean value of 13.64109 and a standard deviation (the level of data distribution) of 0.678622. The mean value of the Poverty Line is greater than the Standard Deviation. This shows low data variability for the Poverty Line variable in the sample or it can be said that it has a small deviation and shows good data distribution.

2. Consumption (X1)

The Consumption variable has a minimum value of 13.15000 and a maximum value of 16.54000, with an average value of 14.26382 and a standard deviation (the level of data distribution) of 0.554308. The mean value of Consumption is greater than the Standard Deviation. This shows low data variability for the Consumption variable in the sample or it can be said to have a small deviation and shows good data distribution.

3. Source of consumption (X2)

The consumption source variable has a minimum value of 11.07000 and a maximum value of 16.80000, with a mean value of 13.67300 and a standard

deviation (the level of data distribution) of 1.161098. The mean value of Source of Consumption is greater than the Standard Deviation. This shows low data variability for the Source of Consumption variable in the sample or it can be said to have a small deviation and shows good data distribution.

4. Asset ownership (X3)

The asset ownership variable has a minimum value of 12.83000 and a maximum value of 19.92000 with an average value of 16.51155 and a standard deviation (the level of data distribution) of 1.158573. The average value (mean) of asset ownership is greater than the Standard Deviation. This shows low data variability for the asset ownership variable in the sample or it can be said that it has a small deviation and shows good data distribution.

Table. 2. Stationary Test

No.	Variabel	Level Test	
		ADF	Phillips-Perron
1	Poverty line (Y)	0.0002	0.0000
2	Consumption (X1)	0.0000	0.0000
3	Source of consumption (X2)	0.0000	0.0000
4	Asset ownership (X3)	0.0000	0.0000

From the results of the analysis above, the results of the ADF statistical test at the test level show that the null hypothesis is accepted, with a probability value less than 0.05, meaning that all of these variables do not contain the root problem of the unit and have stationary data conditions at the test level level.

Table 3. Regression test

Pemilihan model regresi

a. Chow test

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

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	2.318092	(10,95)	0.0173
Cross-section Chi-square	24.017378	10	0.0076

b. Hausman test

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	18.470873	4	0.0010

** WARNING: estimated cross-section random effects variance is zero.

By paying attention to the results obtained using the chow and hausman test, it is known that the best regression model is to use the Fixed Effect Model (FEM), considering that the probability generated by the chow and hausmat test shows a significance value of $0.0000 < 0.05$.

c. Regresi panel fixed effect

Dependent Variable: Y
 Method: Panel Least Squares
 Date: 11/05/24 Time: 08:01
 Sample: 2001 2010
 Periods included: 10
 Cross-sections included: 11
 Total panel (balanced) observations: 110

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	5.526517	1.550564	3.564199	0.0006
X1	-0.261632	0.110834	-2.360574	0.0203
X2	-0.436632	0.083531	-5.227159	0.0000
X3	-0.337542	0.047932	-7.042094	0.0000

Effects Specification			
Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)			
R-squared	0.761541	Mean dependent var	13.64109
Adjusted R-squared	0.711663	S.D. dependent var	0.678622
S.E. of regression	0.422895	Akaike info criterion	1.242737
Sum squared resid	16.98979	Schwarz criterion	1.610984
Log likelihood	-53.35052	Hannan-Quinn criter.	1.392100
F-statistic	13.26313	Durbin-Watson stat	1.890336
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

From the output results above, the following is an interpretation of panel data regression with a fixed effect model used to estimate the contribution of consumption, consumption sources and asset ownership to the poverty line in Kebumen district, namely the following equation:

$$Y = \beta_0 - \beta_1 X1_{it} - \beta_2 \ln X2_{it} - \beta_3 \ln X3_{it} + \epsilon_{it} \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

From the output of evIEWS, the form of the multiple regression equation of panel data is obtained as follows:

$$\ln Y = 5.526517 - 0.261632 \ln X1 - 0.436632 \ln X2 - 0.337542 \ln X3 + \epsilon_{it} \dots\dots(2)$$

From the panel regression equation model above, it can be interpreted as follows:

1. A constant value of 5.526517 means that if all consumption variables, consumption sources and asset ownership are constant, then the poverty line will be worth 5.526517 units.
2. The regression coefficient β_1 is -0.261632, which means that the elasticity of consumption to the poverty line is $E = 0.11083$. Since $E < 1$, an increase in consumption is inelastic to an increase in the poverty line.

3. The regression coefficient β_2 is -0.436632, which means that the elasticity of consumption sources to the poverty line is $E = 0.083531$. Since $E < 1$, an increase in consumption sources is inelastic to an increase in the poverty line.
4. The regression coefficient β_3 is -0.337542, which means that the elasticity of asset ownership to the poverty line is $E = 0.047932$. Since $E < 1$, an increase in ownership is inelastic to an increase in the poverty line.

Tabel. 4. Cross Section Fixed Effect

d. Cross Section Fixed Effect

Desa	Effect
Seboro	-0.168598
Gentan	0.034697
Totogan	-0.095568
Setrojenar	0.325660
Lembupurwo	-0.034584
Sitibentar	0.340654
Kaibon	-0.257382
Krbolong	-0.305568
Jladri	-0.029574
Banyumudal	-0.022548
Buayan	0.212812

From the results of the data processing above, it can be interpreted as follows:

- a. Seboro has an intercept/constant value of 5.357919 ($5.526517 - 0.168598$), so the fixed effect equation form for Seboro village is $\ln Y = 5.357919 - 0.261632 \ln X_1 - 0.436632 \ln X_2 - 0.337542 \ln X_3 + \epsilon_{it}$
- b. Gentan has an intercept/constant value of 5.561214 ($5.526517 + 0.034697$), so the fixed effect equation form for Gentan village is $\ln Y = 5.561214 - 0.261632 \ln X_1 - 0.436632 \ln X_2 - 0.337542 \ln X_3 + \epsilon_{it}$
- c. Totogan has an intercept/constant value of 5.430949 ($5.526517 - 0.095568$), so the fixed effect equation form for Totogan village is $\ln Y = 5.430949 - 0.261632 \ln X_1 - 0.436632 \ln X_2 - 0.337542 \ln X_3 + \epsilon_{it}$
- d. Setrojenar has an intercept/constant value of 5.852177 ($5.526517 + 0.325660$), so the fixed effect equation form for Setrojenar village is $\ln Y = 5.852177 - 0.261632 \ln X_1 - 0.436632 \ln X_2 - 0.337542 \ln X_3 + \epsilon_{it}$
- e. Lembupurwo has an intercept/constant value of 5.491932 ($5.526517 - 0.034584$), so the fixed effect equation form for Lembupurwo village is $\ln Y = 5.491932 - 0.261632 \ln X_1 - 0.436632 \ln X_2 - 0.337542 \ln X_3 + \epsilon_{it}$

- f. Sitibentar has an intercept/constant value of 5.867171 (5.526517 + 0.340654), so the fixed effect equation form for Sitibentar village is $\ln Y = 5.867171 - 0.261632 \ln X_1 - 0.436632 \ln X_2 - 0.337542 \ln X_3 + \epsilon_{it}$
- g. Kaibon has an intercept/constant value of 5.269135 (5.526517 - 0.257382), so the fixed effect equation form for Kaibon village is $\ln Y = 5.269135 - 0.261632 \ln X_1 - 0.436632 \ln X_2 - 0.337542 \ln X_3 + \epsilon_{it}$
- h. Karangbolong has an intercept/constant value of 5.220949 (5.526517 - 0.305568), so the fixed effect equation form for Karangbolong village is $\ln Y = 5.220949 - 0.261632 \ln X_1 - 0.436632 \ln X_2 - 0.337542 \ln X_3 + \epsilon_{it}$
- i. Jladri has an intercept/constant value of 5.496943 (5.526517 - 0.029574), so the form of the fixed effect equation for Jladri village is
- j. $\ln Y = 5.496943 - 0.261632 \ln X_1 - 0.436632 \ln X_2 - 0.337542 \ln X_3 + \epsilon_{it}$
- k. Banyumudal has an intercept/constant value of 5.503969 (5.526517 - 0.022548), so the fixed effect equation form for Banyumudal village is $\ln Y = 5.503969 - 0.261632 \ln X_1 - 0.436632 \ln X_2 - 0.337542 \ln X_3 + \epsilon_{it}$
- l. Buayan has an intercept/constant value of 5.739329 (5.526517 + 0.212812), so the form of the fixed effect equation for Buayan village is $\ln Y = 5.739329 - 0.261632 \ln X_1 - 0.436632 \ln X_2 - 0.337542 \ln X_3 + \epsilon_{it}$

Hypothesis testing

In this hypothesis test, two tests of influence are carried out, namely simultaneous influence (variables together) and partial influence.

a. Simultaneous Influence

Tabel. 5 Simultaneous Influence

Influence	R-Squared	Adjusted R-Squared	F count	p-value	Decision
Simultaneous	0.761541	0.711663	13.26313	0.000000	Significant influence (Ha1 accepted)

Based on the table above, the p-value is less than the significance value of 0.05. Thus, it can be concluded that H01 was rejected and Ha1 was accepted, which states that consumption, sources of consumption and asset ownership have a significant effect simultaneously or together on the poverty line in Kebumen district.

From the above model, an R-squared value of 0.761541 and an Adjusted R-squared value of 0.711663 were obtained, where from this result it was found that consumption, consumption sources and asset ownership simultaneously or together contributed to the poverty line in Kebumen district by 76.15% while the remaining 23.85% were contributions from other variables other than the independent variables studied.

b. Partial influence

Table. 6 Simultaneous Influence

Partial Effect	β	t-statistik/ t hitung	p-value	Decision
Consumption (X1)	-0.26163	-2.360574	0.0203	Significantly influenced (Ha2 accepted)
Source of consumption (X2)	-0.43663	-5.227159	0.0000	Significantly influenced (Ha3 accepted)
Asset ownership (X3)	-0.33754	-7.042094	0.0000	Significantly influenced (Ha4 accepted)

Based on the data above, the following is an interpretation of the effect of consumption, consumption sources and asset ownership partially on the poverty line in Kabupaten Kebumen, namely:

1. The effect of consumption on the poverty line is as follows:

Based on the table above, the t-statistic value of consumption is -2.360574 with a probability value of 0.0203. The t-statistic value of consumption is -2.360574 and is negative, indicating a negative effect of consumption on the poverty line. The probability value (Prob.) of consumption of 0.0203 is smaller than the significance value of 0.05, so Ha2 is accepted, so it can be concluded that consumption significantly negatively affects the poverty line.

2. The effect of consumption sources on the poverty line is as follows:

Based on the table above, the t-statistic value of consumption sources is -5.227159 with a probability value of 0.0000. The t-statistic value of consumption sources is -5.227159 and has a negative value, indicating a negative effect of consumption sources on the poverty line. The probability value (Prob.) of consumption sources of 0.0000 is smaller than the significance value of 0.05, so Ha2 is accepted, so it can be concluded that consumption sources significantly negatively affect the poverty line.

3. The effect of asset ownership on the poverty line is as follows:

Based on the table above, the t statistic value of asset ownership is -5.227159 with a probability value of 0.0000. The t-statistic value of asset ownership is -5.227159 and is negative, indicating a negative effect of asset ownership on the poverty line. The probability value (Prob.) of asset ownership of 0.0000 is smaller than the significance value of 0.05, so Ha2 is accepted, so it can be concluded that asset ownership significantly has a negative effect on the poverty line.

Model feasibility test

In testing the feasibility of this research model using several model feasibility tests, namely Theoretical Plausibility, Accuracy of the estimates of the parameters, Explanatory ability, Forecasting ability. The following is the description

a. Theoretical Plausibility

Tabel. 7. Theoretical Plausibility

Relationship between Variables	Pre-Estimation	Post Estimation	Conformance
Consumption (X1)	X1 : negative	X1 : negative	Suitable
Source of consumption (X2)	X2 : negative	X2 : negative	Appropriate
Asset ownership (X3)	X3 : negative	X3 : negative	Appropriate

In the table above, it can be explained that the theoretical plausibility test shows that the model before estimation and after estimation is in accordance with expectations.

b. Accuracy of the estimates of the parameter

Tabel. 8. Accuracy of the estimates of the parameter

Independent Variable	$\rho - Value$	Description
Consumption (X1)	0.0203 < 0.05	Accurate
Source of consumption (X2)	0.0000 < 0.05	Accurate
Asset ownership (X3)	0.0000 < 0.05	Accurate

In the table above, it can be explained that the Accuracy of the Estimates of the Parameters test shows that the model shows an accurate feasibility test for future estimation purposes because each variable has a p-value < $\alpha = 0.05$.

c. Explanatory ability

Tabel. 9 Explanatory ability

Partial Effect	Koefisien Regresif	Standard Error (SE)	1/2 Beta	Hasil Uji
Consumption (X1)	-0.261632	0.110834	0.130816	SE < 1/2 Coef Regresi
Source of consumption (X2)	-0.436632	0.083531	0.218316	SE < 1/2 Coef Regresi
Asset ownership (X3)	-0.337542	0.047932	0.168771	SE < 1/2 Coef Regresi

The calculation recapitulation above explains that the explanatory ability test shows that the entire model shows a standard error smaller than $\frac{1}{2} \beta$. This means that each variable has a high capacity to explain the relationship between the variables studied.

d. Forecasting ability

Tabel. 10 Forecasting ability

Variables	Coefficient of Determination Adjusted RSquared / R-Squared	Description
Contribution of consumption, consumption sources and asset ownership to the poverty line	76.15% > 50 %	As per

In the table above, it can be explained that the forecasting ability test on all models shows the adjusted R Squared / R-squared value above 50% so that it has a high predictive ability for the behavior of the dependent variable. Thus, from all model feasibility tests, all models from this study have met the research feasibility standards.

DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the above research using descriptive statistical tests, it states that the data on poverty lines, community consumption, sources of consumption, and asset ownership from respondents obtained have low data variability, small and good data deviation, meaning that the data represents some of the respondents in the villages in Kebumen district.

The results of panel data regression processing with a fixed effect model used to estimate the contribution of consumption, consumption sources and asset ownership to the poverty line in Kebumen district state that simultaneously if all consumption variables, consumption sources and asset ownership are constant, the poverty line will be 5.526517 units, and partially states that the elasticity of consumption on the poverty line is $E = 0.11083$. Because $E < 1$, the increase in consumption is inelastic to the increase in the poverty line, meaning that the greater and more increase in people's consumption of consumer goods, the less poor they will be. This agrees with Thesia I. Garner (2022). Which states that public consumption of daily needs is a basic thing that must be fulfilled properly, if these basic needs are well met, it will be able to reduce poverty.

The elasticity value of consumption sources to the poverty line is $E = 0.083531$. Because $E < 1$, the increase in consumption sources is inelastic to the increase in the poverty line, which means that the more diverse the sources of consumption obtained by the community, the less poor, this is in accordance with the World bank group journal (2019) in Kosovo which states that the

poverty line can be described from the source of community consumption from the cost of purchasing food and non-food, where if the price of food source needs increases, it will have an impact on increasing the poverty level, and vice versa.

The elasticity of asset ownership with respect to the poverty line is $E = 0.047932$. Because $E < 1$, the increase in ownership is inelastic to the increase in the poverty line, meaning that the greater a person's asset ownership, the less poor. This agrees with the research of Suriani et al. (2022) which states that asset ownership can affect the level of community welfare, with the more assets a person has, his life will be further away from poverty,

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of the discussion above illustrate that the variables of public consumption, sources of consumption obtained, and asset ownership can affect the poverty rate simultaneously and partially this is because the more people consume and have assets, the more prosperous they will be.

To achieve this, there must be intervention from the government in providing opportunities for each community by providing supporting facilities such as good education, access to supporting infrastructure such as roads, irrigation, markets etc. and providing employment opportunities to the community so that people can get a decent income and can encourage better consumption.

ADVANCED RESEARCH

This study has limitations on variables that are not perfect so it is hoped that future researchers will perfect this research by adding other variables that can measure a more real poverty line and can try these variables in other regions or places so that there are more interesting new findings in poverty alleviation.

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