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Review Article

Exploring the Drivers of Poverty: A Comprehensive Review of Influential Factors

Ni Nengah Yuni Widya Pratiwi [1*], Bala Ram Acharya [2], Abdulbasit Kolapo Imam [3], Tamara Franchuk [4], Ngwang Ngoongeh Norbert [5], Ranj Tahir Abdullah [6], Ali Jalal Husain [6], Mugaahed Saleh [7]

[1] Program Studi Ilmu Ekonomi Studi Pembangunan, Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis, Universitas Mataram, **Indonesia**, [2] Ratnarajya Laxmi Campus, Tribhuvan University, **Nepal**, [3] Department of Politics and Governance, Faculty of Humanities, Management and Social Sciences, Kwara State University, Malete, **Nigeria**, [4] Department of Software Engineering and Cybersecurity of State University of Trade and Economics, Kyiv, **Ukraine**, [5] Department of Agribusiness Technology, College of Technology, University of Bamenda, Bamenda, **Cameroon**, [6] International Commerce Department, College of Commerce, University of Sulaimani, **Iraq**, [7] Department of Management Studies and Research, Kuvempu University, Shimoga, Karnataka, **India**

*Correspondence Author: Ni Nengah Yuni Widya Pratiwi
Jl. Majapahit No.62, Gomong, Kec. Selaparang, Kota Mataram, Nusa Tenggara Barat, Indonesia 83115.
yuniwidya524@gmail.com

This article contributes to:

Abstract. Poverty remains a complex and profound issue impacting both individual well-being and national economic development. In Indonesia, despite numerous initiatives by the government, academia, and non-governmental organizations, poverty persists at significant levels. This literature review aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the factors influencing poverty rates in Indonesia. Key factors identified include population growth, education, and minimum wages. Population growth can exacerbate poverty if not matched by economic and social support. Education plays a crucial role in enhancing skills and employment opportunities, thereby alleviating poverty. Minimum wages are also pivotal in ensuring that workers can meet their basic needs. This review synthesizes findings from various studies to offer insights into how these factors interact and influence poverty levels. A thorough understanding of these dynamics is essential for developing more effective and sustainable poverty alleviation strategies. The methodology employed is a literature review, which systematically evaluates existing research to identify patterns, gaps, and potential solutions for addressing poverty in Indonesia.

Keywords: Poverty, Population Growth, Education, Literature Review.

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1. Introduction

Poverty is a complex and profound social problem that has a significant impact on individual well-being and the economic progress of a country [1]. In Indonesia, poverty has become an issue that has received serious attention from various parties, including the government, academics, and non-governmental organizations. Although many efforts have been made to overcome poverty, the poverty rate in Indonesia still shows a significant number [2]. Therefore, it is important to understand the factors that influence the poverty rate so that poverty alleviation strategies can be more effective and sustainable.

Based on data from the Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) in March 2023, the poverty rate in Indonesia reached 9.48%, which is equivalent to around 26.36 million people living below the poverty line. This figure shows that there is still significant inequality in income

distribution and access to basic resources [3]. In addition, data noted that Indonesia experiences quite high-income inequality with a Gini index of 0.38, which indicates an uneven distribution of income that contributes to poverty [4]. In addition to income inequality, limited access to quality education also exacerbates poverty. A report from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) shows that around 30% of Indonesia's population does not have adequate access to secondary education, which impacts their skills and job opportunities [5]. In addition, inadequate infrastructure conditions, such as access to clean water and sanitation, also affect people's welfare.

Data from the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR) shows that there are still 15% of households in Indonesia that do not have adequate access to proper sanitation facilities. Health also plays an important role in determining economic welfare [6]. According to data from the Handayani et al. [7], around 20% of Indonesia's population experiences health problems that impact their work productivity. Added to these factors, uneven social and economic policies also exacerbate this situation. Data from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) shows that the distribution of benefits from social and economic policies is often uneven, especially in remote and less developed areas.

Previous studies have identified a number of factors that contribute to poverty in Indonesia [8], [9], [10]. For example, previous studies have shown that income inequality and limited access to quality education are major factors that exacerbate poverty rates. Other studies have also revealed the important role of factors such as health and infrastructure conditions in determining people's economic well-being. In addition, Astutik et al. [11] found that uneven social and economic policies also contribute to the perpetuation of poverty in various regions in Indonesia. Although there have been many studies discussing the factors causing poverty in Indonesia, there are still a number of gaps in the literature that need to be considered. Most previous studies tend to focus on economic factors such as income and inequality, as well as the impact of social policies on poverty. However, there is still a lack of research that comprehensively integrates various social, political, and cultural factors into one analytical framework.

In addition, many previous studies only cover certain areas or limited community segments, so the results cannot always be generalized throughout Indonesia. This study offers novelty by examining the factors that influence poverty more holistically and systematically, and covering various regions in Indonesia. By summarizing and analyzing the findings of various previous studies in one comprehensive review, this study is expected to provide new insights into the relationship between various factors and poverty levels. In addition, this study will explore aspects that have been less considered in previous studies, such as the impact of regional-specific policies and the role of cultural factors in the context of poverty, which can make significant contributions to the development of more effective poverty alleviation strategies. In an effort to understand poverty in Indonesia, this study will focus on a literature review related to various factors that influence poverty levels.

These factors include economic, social, political, and cultural aspects that can contribute to the phenomenon of poverty. This study aims to identify and analyze various factors that have been revealed in the literature as the main determinants of poverty levels in Indonesia.

2. Basic Concept of Poverty

2.1. Definition of Poverty

Etymologically, "poverty" comes from the syllable "miskin" which has the prefix ke- and the suffix -an, which means difficult or a state of "lack of everything" in terms of

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material [4]. Poverty is a condition of economic inability to meet the average standard of living of people in an area. This condition of inability is characterized by low-income capacity to meet basic needs such as clothing, food, and shelter. Low-income capacity will have an impact on reducing the ability to meet the average standard of living such as public health standards and education standards [12].

According to the Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS), poverty is the inability to meet the minimum standard of basic needs which include food and non-food needs. Meanwhile, according to Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional (BAPPENAS), poverty is a condition where a person or group of men and women are unable to fulfill basic rights to maintain and develop a dignified life [13]. These rights include the fulfillment of food, health, education, employment, housing, clean water, land, natural resources, the environment, a sense of security from treatment or threats of violence, and the right to participate in organizing social and political life.

From the definitions of poverty, it emphasizes the level of fulfillment of basic or basic needs that are minimal in order to live decently and humanely [13]. According to BAPPENAS, poverty can be understood in various ways, the main understanding includes [14]: (a) description of material deficiencies, usually including daily food needs, clothing, housing, and health services. Poverty in this sense is understood as a situation of scarcity of basic goods and services. (b) description of social needs, including social exclusion, dependency, and the inability to participate in society, in this case including education and information. Social exclusion is usually distinguished from poverty, because it includes problems and morals, and is limited to the economic field. (c) description of the lack of adequate income and wealth. The meaning of "adequate" here varies greatly across all political and economic sectors around the world.

2.2. Poverty Theory

There are several theories related to poverty according to Sugiharti et al. [9], namely:

2.2.1 Neo-liberal Paradigm Theory

Neo-liberal supporters argue that poverty is an individual problem caused by the weaknesses and choices of the individual concerned [15]. Poverty will disappear if market forces are expanded as much as possible and economic growth is driven as high as possible. Therefore, poverty alleviation strategies must be temporary 'residual' and only involve families, self-help groups or religious institutions. Meanwhile, the state only plays the role of a night watchman and can only intervene if these institutions are unable to carry out their duties. This Neo-liberal theory believes that thanks to the superiority of market mechanisms and natural economic growth, poverty and social injustice will be overcome.

2.2.2 Social Democratic Paradigm Theory

The Social Democratic Theory argues that poverty is not an individual problem, but rather a structural problem [16]. Poverty is caused by injustice and inequality in society due to the blockage of access of certain groups to various community resources. Social-Democratic supporters argue that equality is an important prerequisite in gaining independence of freedom [17]. The realization of freedom can only be achieved if everyone has or is able to reach resources, such as good education and health and sufficient income [7], [8]. The state has an important role in ensuring that everyone can participate in activities in society that allow them to determine their choices in meeting their needs.

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2.2.3 Lewis's Marginal, Development, and Structural Theory

This theory assumes that urban poverty occurs due to the existence of a culture of poverty that is socialized among certain communities. Lewis's famous concept says "Culture of Poverty" [18]. According to Sheppard et al. [4], people in the world become poor because of the culture of poverty with character, apathy, lack of effort, just giving up on fate, an unstable financial system, lack of education, lack of ambition to build the future, welfare and violence often occur. Development theory arises from theories of development economics, especially neo-liberalism, which explains that poverty occurs because of economic problems that are considered unfair. Next is structural theory. This theory is based on the idea that comes from the dependency theory introduced by Andre Gunder Frank. This theory states that poverty occurs not because of cultural issues and economic development, but because of world economic politics.

2.2.4 The Theory of the Vicious Circle of Poverty

According to Sambodo and Novandra [19], poverty comes from the theory of the vicious circle of poverty. In the theory of the vicious circle of poverty, it is stated that low productivity is caused by market imperfections, backwardness, and underdevelopment, as well as lack of capital. In principle, low productivity has implications for low-income. Then, the low-income results in a low level of savings. Then, low savings have an effect on low investment. Because investment is an important component in capital, low investment causes a lack of capital which has implications for market imperfections, underdevelopment, and underdevelopment.

2.3. Causes of Poverty

According to Cammeraat [2], there are 4 factors that cause poverty, including: (a) Low level of education, causing limited self-development. (b) Low health levels, low health levels and low nutritional levels cause physical endurance, thinking power and initiative to be low, thus the productivity produced is reduced, both in quantity and quality, as a result their bargaining position in almost all economic activities becomes weak. (c) Limited employment opportunities, as long as employment opportunities or business activities still exist, the hope of breaking the cycle of poverty can still be done. Isolated conditions, in remote or isolated conditions the population will be less able to run their economy. According to Adelowokan et al. [1], the high or low level of poverty in a country depends on two main factors, namely: 1) Average national income level, and 2) The width and narrowness of the income distribution gap. It is clear that no matter how high the level of national income per capita achieved by a country, as long as the distribution of income is uneven, the level of poverty in that country will certainly remain severe. Conversely, no matter how even the distribution of income in a country is, if the average national income level is low, poverty will also become more widespread.

2.4. Poverty Measures

According to Hosan et al. [20] poverty measures are simple and commonly used, there are three, namely: (a) Absolute Poverty, (b) Relative Poverty, (c) Cultural Poverty. A person is considered to be absolutely poor if their income is below the poverty line and is not enough to meet their basic needs. This concept is intended to determine the minimum income level that is sufficient to meet physical needs for food, clothing, and housing to ensure survival. A person is considered to be relatively poor if they have been able to meet their basic needs, but are still much lower than the conditions of the surrounding community. Based on this concept, the poverty line will change if the standard of living of the community changes so that this concept of poverty is dynamic or will always exist. A person is considered to be culturally poor if the attitude of the

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person or group of people is unwilling to try to improve their standard of living even though there are efforts from other parties to help them or in other words, the person is poor because of their own attitude, namely being lazy and unwilling to improve their condition.

3. Population

3.1 Definition of Population

According to the Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS), the population is all people who are domiciled in the geographical area of Indonesia for 6 months or more and those who are domiciled for less than 6 months but intend to settle [21]. Rapid population growth poses serious problems for welfare and development, therefore the large population if not balanced by high economic support will cause various problems such as poverty and instability of the national condition as a whole.

3.2 Population Growth Theory

Mareeva [22] argued in observing, that humans develop much faster than the production of agricultural products to meet human needs. Humans develop according to a geometric progression. Meanwhile, the growth of food production only increases according to an arithmetic progression. Because the growth of the human population is much faster than the growth of agricultural production, it will cause the population to have difficulty meeting their living needs, which will have an impact on increasing poverty. Gupta and Pathania argued that population growth that is too large up to 2 times can cause an abundance of labor [23]. An abundance of labor causes the wages received to decrease, where the wages can only be used to finance the minimum standard of living (subsistence level). At this level, the economy experiences stagnation (stagnation) which is called the Stationary State. With conditions like this, economic growth in a region will weaken, which will lead to increased poverty.

3.3 Factors Affecting Population Growth

Several factors affecting population growth according to Mareeva [22] are as follows: (a) fertility (birth) is the ability of a woman or group of women to actually give birth or the real reproductive results of a woman and a reproductive act that results in a live birth. Fertility or birth is one of the factors that increases the population in addition to in-migration. The birth of a baby has consequences for fulfilling the baby's growth and development needs, including nutritional fulfillment, calorie adequacy and health care. In turn, this baby will grow into a school-age child who demands education. (b) Mortality (death), is one of the three demographic components that can affect population change. The measure of death shows a number that is used as a basis for determining the height of a population in a country. (c) Migration, namely the movement of people from villages to cities. Migration from villages to cities will have positive and negative impacts. The positive impact is that it will have an impact on modernization and improve the lives of migrants. Migration can change people's views and behavior, increase skills and make someone more innovative while the negative impact is if the growth of the proportion of urban population is higher than the rate of industrialization growth and economic growth will increase employment opportunities

3.4 Relationship between Population and Poverty

A high population will cause poverty, a high birth rate will increase population growth. Population growth is related to the level of poverty and community welfare, with a high birth rate will cause the burden of costs in a family to also increase, causing a burden of economic dependency. Naraswari et al. [24] the number of residents in the

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economic development of a region is a fundamental problem. Because uncontrolled population growth can result in the failure to achieve the goals of economic development, namely people's welfare and reducing poverty rates. There are two different views on the influence of population on development [25]. First, is the pessimistic view which argues that population (rapid population growth) can lead to and encourage resource depletion, lack of savings, environmental damage, ecological destruction, which can then give rise to social problems, such as poverty, backwardness and hunger. The second is an optimistic view that argues that the population is an asset that allows for driving economic development and promoting technological and institutional innovation, so that it can encourage improvements in social conditions.

4. Education

4.1 Definition of Education

Education is a pioneer in the long-term development of a country. If education in a country is bad, then the collapse of the country is just a matter of time [26]. Because, education is not only about general knowledge, but character building as well as maintaining human identity in a country. So, for every nation that wants to progress, the development of the world of education must always be a top priority. Education according to Law No. 20 of 2003 concerning the education system is a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their potential in terms of spirituality, religion, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble morals, and skills needed for themselves, society, nation, and state. Where the purpose of education itself is to develop the potential of students to become human beings who believe and fear God Almighty, have noble morals, are healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, and become democratic and responsible citizens.

4.2 Educational Theory

Theories of Education Adnyana et al. [26], namely behaviorism, cognitivism, constructivism. The philosophical assumption of Behaviorism is the nature of human beings, namely that humans grow naturally. According to this school of thought, knowledge is basically obtained from experience [27]. The Behaviorism school is based on observable changes in behavior. Therefore, this school of thought tries to explain in learning how the environment influences changes in behavior. In this school of thought, learning behavior will increase if there is stimulation and response. Stimulus can be in the form of behavior given to students, while response is in the form of behavioral changes that occur in students. So according to Behaviorism theory, education is influenced by the environment.

This cognitive educational theory is based on rationality. Knowledge is obtained from rational thinking. According to this school of thought, we learn because of our ability to interpret events or incidents that occur in the environment [28]. Therefore, cognitive theory emphasizes the learning process more than the learning outcomes themselves. Figures from this school of thought include: Piaget, Bruner, and Ausebel. According to this theory, the basis is that students gain knowledge because of the students' own activeness [29]. According to constructivism theory, the concept of learning is a learning process that conditions students to carry out an active process of building new concepts and new knowledge based on data.

4.3 Types of Education

According to Arikunto [30], education can be categorized into three types: formal, non-formal, and informal. Formal education refers to a structured and tiered educational

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pathway that includes basic, secondary, and higher education levels. Basic education encompasses elementary schools (SD), Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (MI), or equivalent institutions, as well as junior high schools (SMP) and Madrasah Tsanawiyah (MTS). Secondary education is a continuation of basic education and includes senior high schools (SMA), vocational high schools (SMK), Madrasah Aliyah (MA), and other equivalent forms. Higher education follows secondary education and covers diploma, bachelor's, and other programs offered by higher education institutions. Non-formal education is an alternative educational pathway outside the formal system, which can also be structured and tiered. It serves as a substitute, addition, or complement to formal education, catering to the needs of the community. Lastly, informal education takes place within the family and community, involving independent learning activities.

4.4 Relationship between Education and Poverty

The Relationship between Education and Poverty is as important as investing in physical capital to achieve long-term economic success for a country. Education is an investment that can support economic success in a region. The higher the level of education, the more it will support the level of community prosperity and can reduce poverty rates. According to Aminah [31] education is a way to free oneself from poverty. And education is an element of development that initially plays an important role in creating a country and can train the ability to absorb modern technology so that sustainable growth and development are realized. Education (both formal and non-formal) plays a major role in reducing long-term poverty, either unintentionally, namely by improving productivity, efficiency based on specialization, or directly, namely by conducting training for the poor and providing skills that are used to improve or are used to improve a person's quality so that in turn they can be able to increase a person's income [14].

5. Minimum Wage

5.1 Definition of Minimum Wage and Wage Theory

According to Kekuluthotuwage and Fernando [32] in economic theory, wages can be interpreted as payments obtained from various forms of services, both physical services and mental services provided and given by workers to employers who provide jobs. The minimum wage consists of a minimum wage based on the provincial area (UMP) or district/city and a minimum wage based on the provincial or district / city sector. According to Kotagodahetti et al. [33], there are several theories about wages. The Natural Law Wage Theory posits that wages should be determined based on the costs required to maintain or restore the workforce utilized in performing a job, ensuring that workers can continue to participate in the production process. This theory implies that the wages paid by companies must be sufficient to meet the basic needs of workers and their families, allowing them to survive and sustain themselves. The Iron Law Wage Theory suggests that liberal economists use this concept to limit workers' wages, keeping them at a minimal level. This approach restricts the living standards of workers, often leaving their basic needs unmet while the employers enjoy excessive profits. This theory is seen as detrimental to employees, as it results in very low wages that fail to cover essential expenses, while the benefits are primarily enjoyed by company officials, owners, and shareholders.

The Wage Supply Theory, as described by Stuart Mill, states that in any society, there is a predetermined amount allocated for wage payments [33]. This theory explains that wage levels are regulated by government policies, such as district minimum wages and regional minimum wages, ensuring a standardized approach to wage determination.

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Lastly, the Ethical Wage Theory emphasizes the importance of considering the welfare of workers from an ethical standpoint. It argues that wages should ensure a decent living standard for workers and their families. This theory is considered favorable for both parties-companies and workers, because it encourages companies to provide fair wages that contribute to the improvement of workers' well-being and allow them to live without financial difficulties.

5.2 Relationship between Minimum Wage and Poverty

The amount of the minimum wage certainly affects the level of welfare of workers and their families, determined by the amount of wages received [33]. From the company's perspective, they are very careful in increasing the amount of wages to workers even though the wage process has been regulated by law. This shows that the level of wages affects the level of poverty because this variable concerns the welfare of society in general. (Ningsih et al., 2023). According to (Jundi, 2014) the increasing minimum wage will increase people's income, so that it will increase people's welfare, with increasing people's welfare it will reduce the poverty rate.

6. Unemployment

6.1 Definition of Unemployment

According to the Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) in employment indicators, unemployment is the population who are not working but are looking for work or are preparing a new business or the population who are not looking for work because they have been accepted to work but have not started working [3]. Unemployment or can also be called unemployed is a term for people who do not work at all, or are looking for work. Unemployment is generally caused because the number of workers or job seekers is not comparable to the number of jobs available. Unemployment is a problem in the economy, because with unemployment, productivity and community income are reduced, causing poverty and other social problems [34].

6.2 Unemployment Theory

Classical Theory explains the view that unemployment can be prevented through the supply side and price mechanisms in the free market in order to ensure the creation of demand that will absorb all supply [1]. According to the classical view, unemployment occurs due to temporary misallocation of resources because it can then be overcome by the price mechanism. So in the Classical theory if there is an excess supply of labor, wages will fall and this will cause the company's production to fall [35]. Keynesian Theory says the opposite of the Classical Theory, according to Keynesian Theory, the problem of unemployment actually occurs due to low aggregate demand. So that the hampered economic growth is not caused by low production but low consumption. According to Keynes, this cannot be attributed to the free market mechanism. When labor increases, wages will fall, this will be detrimental rather than beneficial, because a decrease in wages means reducing people's purchasing power for goods. Finally, producers will experience losses and cannot absorb labor.

6.3 Types of Unemployment

According to Adelowokan et al. [1], unemployment can be categorized based on its causes and characteristics. Types of unemployment based on their causes include Normal or Frictional Unemployment, which occurs when individuals are temporarily unemployed as they search for better job opportunities. Cyclical Unemployment arises due to a decline in economic activity or when aggregate demand in the economy is insufficient compared to aggregate supply [36]. Structural Unemployment is caused by changes in the structure

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of economic activity, such as shifts in industries or markets that render certain skills obsolete. Technological Unemployment results from the replacement of human labor with technology or machinery in the production process.

Additionally, unemployment can be classified based on its characteristics. Open Unemployment occurs when the number of job vacancies is lower than the increase in the workforce, leading to a visible surplus of unemployed individuals [37]. Hidden Unemployment refers to situations where the number of workers in an economic activity exceeds the actual need, often resulting in underutilized labor. Seasonal Unemployment is linked to specific seasons, typically found in sectors like agriculture and fisheries, where employment fluctuates with seasonal demand. Lastly, Underemployment involves workers who are not fully utilized, with their working hours significantly lower than the normal full-time hours, indicating a mismatch between the workforce's potential and actual employment opportunities.

6.4 Relationship between Unemployment and Poverty

Amar and Pratama [13], states that there is a very close relationship between high levels of unemployment and poverty. For most people, those who do not have permanent jobs or only part-time are always among the very poor. People who work with fixed wages in the government and private sectors are usually included in the upper middle class. Everyone who does not have a job is poor, while those who work full time are rich. Because sometimes there are also workers in urban areas who do not work voluntarily because they are looking for better jobs and those that are more in line with their level of education. They reject jobs that they feel are lower and they do so because they have other sources that can help their financial problems. People like this can be called unemployed but not necessarily poor. Likewise, there are many individuals who may work full time per day, but still earn little income. Many independent workers in the informal sector work full time but they often remain poor.

According to Arifin et al. [39], high unemployment will cause high levels of poverty in a region. The negative effects of unemployment are that it can reduce people's income which will reduce the level of prosperity achieved by a person. If people's welfare decreases due to unemployment, this will increase their chances of being trapped in poverty because they have no income.

7. Previous Research

Previous research was conducted to find out the results of research from other researchers that are relevant to this research, which are used to compare and strengthen the results of the analysis carried out. Some previous studies that are used as reference materials for this research are as follows in **Table 1**. The reviewed studies offer valuable insights into various factors affecting poverty across different regions in Indonesia. However, several research gaps emerge from these studies that highlight the need for further investigation. Firstly, while many studies address the impact of economic factors like minimum wage and economic growth on poverty, there is a notable lack of comprehensive analysis integrating social, political, and cultural factors into a unified framework. For instance, the studies by Kusuma et al. and Arifin et al. [38-39] emphasize economic variables but do not fully explore the interplay between these factors and other critical dimensions such as regional policies or cultural influences. Additionally, studies like those by Yusri and Sari et al. [40-41] focus primarily on specific variables like education or unemployment, potentially overlooking how these factors interact with broader socio-economic and cultural contexts.

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Table 1 Previous Research

Ref	Study	Objective	Methodology	Key Findings
[42]	Kusumaningsih et al. (2022)	Analyze the impact of population size, education, and economic growth on poverty in Lebak District (2014-2020).	Multiple linear regression OLS	Population size, education, and economic growth all have a significant negative impact on poverty. The R-Square value is 0.947, indicating that 94.7% of the variation in poverty can be explained by these variables. The remaining 5.3% is explained by other factors.
[39]	Arifin et al., (2023)	Examine the effects of population size, education level, and health on poverty in Gowa District.	Quantitative analysis, multiple linear regression	Population size and health have a significant negative effect on poverty. Education level has a positive but not significant effect. The R-Square value is 0.815, showing that 81.5% of the variation in poverty is explained by these factors.
[40]	Yusri, (2022)	Determine the impact of population size and education on poverty in Banda Aceh.	Multiple linear regression	Population size and education both have a significant positive impact on poverty. The t-values and significance levels indicate strong effects.
[43]	Pradana and Fitriyanti, (2022)	Analyze the influence of education, population growth, and investment on poverty in South Kalimantan.	Panel data regression analysis	Population growth has a significant negative effect on poverty, while education and investment have non-significant effects.
[41]	Sari et al., (2023)	Assess the impact of education and minimum wage on poverty in Lampung from an Islamic perspective.	Multiple linear regression, panel data	Education and minimum wage both have a significant positive impact on poverty. The results show that both factors significantly affect poverty when considered together.
[44]	Darodjatun et al., (2021)	Evaluate the impact of minimum wage, Human Development Index (HDI), and unemployment on poverty in DKI Jakarta.	Panel data regression analysis	Minimum wage has a non-significant negative effect on poverty, while HDI and unemployment both have significant positive effects.
[45]	Misbach, (2023)	Analyze factors affecting poverty in Bantaeng District, focusing on unemployment, income, and education.	Multiple linear regression	Unemployment, income, and education all have a significant positive effect on poverty. The regression analysis confirms the significant impact of these variables.
[46]	Mubarak and Nugroho, (2020)	Investigate the effects of population size and unemployment on poverty in Tolitoli District.	Multiple linear regression	Population size and unemployment have non-significant effects on poverty. Both variables do not significantly impact poverty when considered together.

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Ref	Study	Objective	Methodology	Key Findings
[47]	Wahyuningrum and Soesilowati, (2021)	Examine the impact of provincial minimum wage, Human Development Index (HDI), economic growth, and unemployment on poverty in East Java.	Multiple linear regression OLS	Minimum wage has a significant negative effect on poverty, while HDI, economic growth, and unemployment have varying effects, with unemployment showing a significant positive impact.
[48]	Choirur et al., (2021)	Analyze the influence of population size, unemployment rate, and economic growth on poverty in Malang District.	Multiple linear regression OLS	Population size and unemployment rate have significant effects on poverty, whereas economic growth has a non-significant effect.
[49]	Kalang et al., (2022)	Assess the impact of economic growth, minimum wage, and education on poverty in Tomohon City.	Multiple linear regression	Economic growth has a non-significant negative effect on poverty, while minimum wage and education have significant positive impacts.

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Moreover, there is a geographical limitation in many of these studies. Research by Darodjatun et al., Choirur et al., and Kalang et al. [44], [48-49] focuses on specific districts, which may not be generalizable to other regions with different socio-economic conditions. This suggests a need for more extensive studies covering a broader range of areas to provide a more holistic understanding of poverty dynamics across Indonesia. Another significant gap is the limited exploration of the impact of regional policies and cultural factors on poverty. While studies such as those by Pradana et al. [43], [47] address some of these elements, there remains a need for deeper analysis of how specific regional policies and cultural practices influence poverty levels and interact with other variables.

Future research should aim to address these gaps by adopting a more integrative approach that combines economic, social, political, and cultural factors into a comprehensive analytical framework. Additionally, expanding the geographical scope of studies to include diverse regions across Indonesia will enhance the generalizability of findings. Exploring the impact of regional policies and cultural factors in greater detail will also provide a more nuanced understanding of poverty and contribute to the development of more effective and tailored poverty alleviation strategies.

8. Conclusion

Based on this study, poverty is influenced by a number of key factors including population growth, education, and minimum wages. Poverty is the result of the inability to meet basic needs and is associated with limited access to education and health services. Rapid population growth can worsen poverty if not balanced with economic support. Good education can improve skills and job opportunities, helping to reduce poverty. Adequate minimum wages also play an important role in ensuring that workers can meet their basic needs. A comprehensive approach that includes improvements in education, population growth management, and setting appropriate minimum wages can help address poverty more effectively.

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10. Declaration

Author contributions and responsibilities - The authors made major contributions to the conception and design of the study. The authors took responsibility for data analysis, interpretation and discussion of results. The authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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