

# The Poverty Rate Shift of Regencies and Cities in Central Java

*by* Fafurida Fafurida

---

**Submission date:** 13-Apr-2020 11:19PM (UTC+0700)

**Submission ID:** 1296546200

**File name:** Poverty\_Rate\_Shift\_of\_Regencies\_and\_Cities\_in\_Central\_Java.docx (919.43K)

**Word count:** 4667

**Character count:** 23861

## The Poverty Rate Shift of Regencies and Cities in Central Java by Poverty Mapping Analysis

Fafurida

[fafurida@yahoo.com](mailto:fafurida@yahoo.com)

16

Faculty of Economics Semarang State University

Yozi Aulia Rahman

22

[yoziaulia@mail.unnes.ac.id](mailto:yoziaulia@mail.unnes.ac.id)

Faculty of Economics Semarang State University

### Abstract

The poverty rate in every region can indicate which regions have better or worse development. Central Java is one of the provinces with the large poor population. The purpose of this research is to identify the poverty rate shift of regencies and cities in Central Java from 2003 to 2012 by poverty mapping analysis. We divided the poverty rate in five categories; very high, high, medium, low and very low. The results showed that from 2003 to 2012 Brebes and Banyumas never moved as the regions having the very high poverty rate. In 2012 three regions having the high poverty rate are Cilacap, Kebumen, and Pemalang. Four Cities those are Pekalongan, Tegal, Salatiga, and Magelang in ten years have managed to maintain their consistency as the regions with the very low poverty rate. It can be concluded that poverty in the cities is lower than that in the regencies.

**Keywords :** *Poverty, Mapping , Central Java*

### INTRODUCTION

Poverty is the crucial issue faced by every country in the world. Poverty may reflect the prosperity of a country and the welfare of the country's population. With the high poverty rate, a country may be considered less able to prosper its people to make their living conditions decent and get improved. According to Wijayanti and Heri (2005), poverty is used as an indicator in assessing the results of development. Development aims to actualize prosperity of people through the development of economy by resolve the problem in economy and social such as unemployment and poverty (Puspita, 2015). Besides creating the highest growth, at the same time the main purpose of the economic development efforts must also remove or reduce the level of poverty, the income inequality, and the level of unemployment (Todaro, 2003: 30).

The poverty can be used to view the results of development programs in every country or at the regional level. The poverty rate in every region may indicate which regions are experiencing the better or worse development. In almost every country or region, the poverty is

always concentrated in certain places, whether in the rural areas or in the areas far from the Growth Pole. The poverty alleviation is also the first goal of the eight MDGs (Millennium Development Goals) to be achieved by the countries in the world in 2015. The existence of MDGs encourages the government to continue implementing many programs to alleviate the poverty.

The poverty is one of the problems of development in Indonesia, which is still difficult for the government to solve or reduce drastically. Central Java is one of the provinces with the large poor population from 2003 to 2012, as shown in Table 1 below.

**Table 1**  
**Number of Poor Population in Central Java in 2003-2012**

Year	Number of Poor Population
2003	6,979,800
2004	6,843,800
2005	6,533,500
2006	7,100,600
2007	6,557,200
2008	6,122,561
2009	5,655,502
2010	5,216,800
2011	5,256,000
2012	4,863,400

Source : Central Bureau of Statistics, various editions

In 2003 the poor population in Central Java reached 6.9 million people, then that number decreased until 2005 reaching 6.84 million people. But in 2006, the number of the poor population increased again to 7.1 million people. Starting from 2008 up to 2012, the number of the poor population tended to decrease until it reached 4.86 million in 2012. The number of the poor population in table 1 is the sum of poverty from 35 regencies and cities throughout Central Java. The condition also showed that the number of the poor population in the regencies and cities throughout Central Java is also relatively high. Some regions have the high number of the poor population; some others also have the low number of the poor population. Wijayanti and Heri (2005) explained several things that make the difference in the level of poverty in a region, such as the difference in the progress of construction of a region that will cause the income gap and it will make the difference in the level of poverty. In general, the economic development does not occur simultaneously in all sectors and regions. Some sectors grow quickly while some

others experience slower development. Such a condition is called unbalanced growth, which causes the differences in prosperity among the regions.

The aim expected to achieve from this research is to identify the shift of poverty rate of the regencies and cities in Central Java by the poverty mapping. The mapping of poverty rate aims to simplify viewing the shift of poverty rate of the regencies and cities in Central Java.

### Literature Review

There are two kinds of concepts of poverty (Arsyad, 1997: 218) as follows:

#### 1) Absolute Poverty

The concept of poverty in general is always associated with the income and needs, in which the needs are limited to the basic needs. If the income does not reach the minimum needs, someone may be called poor. In other words, poverty can be measured by comparing the income level required to fulfill the necessities of life. The minimum income level is a barrier between the poor and non-poor state or often referred to as the poverty line.

#### 2) Relative Poverty

The greater the inequality of the level of living between the rich and poor is, the greater the number of people who are always poor will be. Someone who already has the income level to fulfill his basic minimum needs is not always poor. This is because the poverty is more determined by the surrounding circumstances. Although his income has reached the level of the minimum basic needs but still much lower than his surrounding communities, then someone is still in a poor state. Based on this relative concept, the poverty line will change if the people's level of livings changes. By using the size of income, this state is known as the inequality of the income distribution. The concept of poverty is relatively dynamic, so that the poverty will always exist.

According to Widodo (2006: 296), the poverty is often divided into two kinds those are the natural and artificial poverty. The natural poverty is a poverty that arises as the result of the limited number of resources or because of the low level of the technological development, while the artificial poverty is the institutional that makes the people have no power in the economic means and facilities evenly.

Todaro and Smith (2004: 23) stated that the Absolute Poverty is intended to determine the minimum level of income that is sufficient to fulfill the physical needs of the food, clothing, and housing to ensure the life sustainability. The main problem in the concept of absolute poverty is to determine the level of composition and the minimum level of needs because it is not only influenced by the custom, climate, and various other economic factors.

According to Kartasasmita in Widodo (2006: 297), the condition of poverty is caused by at least four things as follows:

- 1) The low level of education. The low level of education can make the ability of self-development limited and lead to the narrowness of employment.
- 2) The low level of health. The low level of health and nutrition may cause the low physical endurance, intellectual, and initiative.
- 3) The lack of employment. The state of poverty arises because the educational condition is aggravated by the lack of employment. As long as there is an employment or a business activity, there will be a hope to break that cycle.
- 4) The isolated condition. Many of the poor people are economically powerless because of remoteness and isolation. They live isolated so it is difficult for them to be reached by the services of education, health, and motion progress enjoyed by the people in general.

The poverty also has its own pattern whether the inter-regional or the inter-individual / family. According to Sumodiningrat in Widodo (2006: 298), there are some patterns of poverty including the following:

- 1) Persistent Poverty is the poverty that has been chronic or hereditary. The region that experiences the poverty in general is the critical region of natural resources or the isolated one.
- 2) Cyclical Poverty is the poverty that follows the pattern of the overall economic cycle.
- 3) Seasonal Poverty is the seasonal poverty as often encountered in the cases of fishermen and crop farmers.
- 4) Accidental Poverty is the poverty due to the natural disasters and the impact of a particular policy that causes the decrease in the welfare of people.

The poverty has at least three Dimensions (Widodo, 2006: 296) as follows:

- 1) Political Poverty

The political poverty focuses on the degree of access to the power. The power may include the order of socio-political system that determines the allocation of resources for the benefit of a group of people or a social system order and determines the allocation of resources. The way to gain the access may be through the formal political system, the informal contacts with the power structures that have an influence on the economic power.

## 2) Social Poverty

The social poverty is the poverty due to the lack of social networks and supporting structures to get the chance to make one's productivity increase. In other words, the social poverty is the poverty due to the inhibiting factors that prevent and hinder someone to take advantage of the available opportunities.

## 3) Economic Poverty

The poverty can be a state of shortage of resources that is used to improve the welfare of a group of people. The poverty can be measured directly by determining the inventory of available resources in this group and comparing with the standard measures. The resources referred to in this sense include the comprehensive economic concepts not only in the financial sense; in this case the financial ability is to fulfill the needs of family by considering all kinds of wealth that can improve the welfare of the people

## Recent Research

Wijayanti and Wahono (2005) examined the concentration of poverty in Indonesia in the period of 1999-2003 covering the data of poor population from 26 provinces in Indonesia. This research used two methods of analysis those are the method of intensity classification based on the distribution and the entropy theil index. The result showed that the distribution of the poor population in 1999-2003 included in the classification occurred a lot in three provinces in Indonesia those are West Java, Central Java, and East Java. The economic growth and the income per capita of these three provinces are relatively high, compared to other provinces, but they have the largest poverty rate.

Atmanti and Hendarto (2011) examined the concentration of poverty in Central Java in 2002-2007 covering the data from 35 regencies / cities in Central Java. This research used three methods of analysis those are the method of intensity classification based on the distribution, the entropy theil index, and the Klassen typology. The result showed that in Central Java there are

some regions that are included in the very high classification and some others in the early years of the research are included in the medium classification but at the end are included in the high classification, so it can be concluded that Central Java has the distribution of the poor people that are included in the high classification.

Ramadansyah (2008) examined the patterns of spatial concentration of poverty and analyzed the inequality level of the concentration of poverty in East Kotawaringin Regency. Mapping the spatial concentration of poverty uses the Geographic Information System (GIS) and divides the regional poverty level into four categories: Low <15%, Medium 15-24%, High 25-34%, Very High  $\geq 35\%$ , to compare the intertemporal inequality using the Entropy Theil Index. The data used in this research is the data of the poor households in 2003-2004 and the data of the poor households in 2005. The results of research suggested the followings. First, the local government should make the poverty mapping involving various communities that have a high interest in the poverty reduction efforts. The poverty mapping contains the characteristic of the poor people and their presence in the governmental region of East Kotawaringin Regency. Second, there is a change in the viewpoint of poverty oriented in the local characteristics of the region so that it is not only based on the economic viewpoint alone but also based on other dimensions, considering the problem of poverty is a multidimensional problem.

## METHODS

This research uses the secondary data obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics containing, (1) the data of the number of the poor population in Central Java from 2003 to 2012, (2) the data of the number of the poor population of 35 Regencies and Cities in Central Java from 2003 to 2012. The research locations cover 35 Regencies and Cities in Central Java with the secondary data.

Before conducting the mapping poverty, the first step is to classify the poverty rate of 35 regencies and cities in Central Java from 2003 to 2012 using the intensity classification method based on the distribution. This distribution method is an average method that considers the data distribution that is adjusted by the skewness and sharpness of the distribution curve. This method is also used by Wijayanti and Wahono (2005), Atmanti and Hendarto (2011) in determining the classification of the poverty rate in the region. The determination of the classification of the poverty rate is shown in Table 2 below.

**Table 2**  
**Determination of Classification of Poverty Rate Based on Distribution**

Classification	Indicator
Very High	$P it > Md + SD$
High	$Md + \frac{1}{2} SD \leq P it < Md + SD$
Medium	$Md - \frac{1}{2} SD \leq P it < Md + \frac{1}{2} SD$
Low	$Md - SD \leq P it \leq Md - \frac{1}{2} SD$
Very Low	$P it < Md - SD$

Source : KPPOD (2002) modification.

Explanations:

$P it$  = Number of poor people

MD = Median

SD = Standard of Deviation

$t$  = year

$i$  = Regencies / Cities

Every Regency and City will be classified into five categories: very high, high, medium, low, and very low. The classification is carried out every year from 2003 to 2012. Every Regency and City may have the different category of the poverty rate annually. The next step is to conduct the Poverty Mapping which aim is to portrait the shift of the poverty rate in every regency and city annually.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Range of Determining Poverty Rate Classification of Regencies and Cities in Central Java in 2003-2012

Based on the calculations using the intensity classification method based on the distribution, the obtained range of determining the classification of poverty is very high, high, medium, low and very low, as shown in Table 4.1 below.



**Table 4.1**  
**Range of Determining Poverty Rate Classification of Regencies and Cities in Central Java in 2003-2012**

Poverty Rate	Classification
More than 264,672 people	Very High
213,917 – 264,672 people	High
112,406 – 213,916 people	Medium
61,651 – 112,406 people	Low
Less than 61,651 people	Very Low

Source : data processed (2014)

Based on the table 4.1, if the regency or city has the poverty rate of more than 264,672 people, it is classified as a region with the very high poverty. If the regency or city has the poverty rate from 213,917 to 264,672 people, it is classified as a region with the high poverty. If the regency or city has the poverty rate from 112,406 to 213,916 people, it is classified as a region with the medium poverty. If the regency or city has the poverty rate from 61,651 to 112,406 people, it is classified as a region with the low poverty. If the regency or city has the poverty rate of less than 61,651 people, it is classified as a region with the very low poverty.

#### **Poverty Rate of Regencies and Cities in Central Java in 2003**

In 2003, the very high poverty was in the following regions: Brebes, Tegal, Pemasang, Purbalingga, Banyumas, Cilacap, Kebumen, Klaten, and Purwodadi. The regions having the high poverty covered Banjarnegara, Wonosobo, Demak, Pati, Sragen, and Wonogiri. While the regions with the medium poverty were found in Pekalongan, Batang, Kendal, Semarang Regency, Magelang, Purworejo, Boyolali, Karanganyar, Blora, and Rembang. In some regions there were also the low and very low poverty. The Regencies / Cities with the low poverty covered Solo City, Semarang City, Temanggung, Jepara, and Kudus. While the Regencies / Cities with the very low poverty covered Salatiga City, Magelang City, Tegal City, and Pekalongan City.

### **Poverty Rate of Regencies and Cities in Central Java in 2004**

In 2004, the very high poverty was in the following regions: Brebes, Tegal, Pemalang, Purbalingga, Banyumas, Cilacap, Kebumen, and Purwodadi. The regions having the high poverty covered Banjarnegara, Klaten, Wonosobo, Demak, Pati, Sragen, and Wonogiri. Klaten shifted from the very high to be the high poverty rate. While the regions with the medium poverty were found in Pekalongan, Batang, Kendal, Semarang Regency, Magelang, Purworejo, Boyolali, Karanganyar, Blora, and Rembang. In some regions there were also the low and very low poverty. The regions with the low poverty covered Solo City, Semarang City, Temanggung, Jepara, and Kudus. While the regions with the very low poverty covered Salatiga City, Magelang City, Tegal City, and Pekalongan City.

### **Poverty Rate of Regencies and Cities in Central Java in 2005**

In 2005, the very high poverty was found in the following regions: Brebes, Tegal, Pemalang, Banyumas, Cilacap, Kebumen, and Grobogan. The regions having the high poverty covered Banjarnegara, Wonosobo, Demak, Pati, Sragen, Klaten, Purbalingga, and Wonogiri. Purbalingga shifted from the very high to be the high poverty rate. While the regions with the medium poverty were found in Pekalongan, Batang, Sragen, Kendal, Semarang Regency, Magelang, Purworejo, Boyolali, Karanganyar, Blora, and Rembang. Sragen decreased from the high to be the medium poverty rate classification. Sukoharjo experienced a shift from the medium to be the low poverty rate. While Semarang shifted from the low to be the very low poverty rate. While the Regencies / Cities with the very low poverty covered Salatiga City, Magelang City, Tegal City, and Pekalongan City.

### **Poverty Rate of Regencies and Cities in Central Java in 2006**

In 2006, the very high poverty was still largely dominated by the Western regions of Central Java such as Brebes, Tegal, and Pemalang. The regions having the high poverty rate covered Banjarnegara, Wonosobo, Demak, Pati, Sragen, Klaten, Purbalingga, and Wonogiri. There was no shift in the poverty rate from very high to be high or from high to be very high. The shift was only experienced by three Regencies / Cities: Jepara, Temanggung, and Semarang City. Jepara and Temanggung shifted from the low to be the medium poverty rate, while

Semarang City shifted from the very low to be the low poverty rate. The very low poverty rate was still dominated by <sup>1</sup> Salatiga City, Magelang City, Tegal City, and Pekalongan City.

#### <sup>12</sup> **Poverty Rate of Regencies and Cities in Central Java in 2007**

Based on the analysis in 2007, there were six regencies having the very high poverty rate in the following: Brebes, Cilacap, Kebumen, Banyumas, Grobogan, and Pemasang. Tegal Regency experienced a shift from the very high to be the high poverty rate. For the high poverty rate, there were six regencies in the following: Tegal, Klaten, Purbalingga, Wonosobo, Demak, Wonogiri, Banjarnegara, and Pati. Jepara and Semarang shifted from the medium to be the low poverty rate. There were no changes in the composition of the regions with the very low poverty rate those are Tegal City, Pekalongan City, Salatiga City, and Magelang City.

#### **Poverty Rate of Regencies and Cities in Central Java in 2008**

In 2008, there were five regencies having the very high poverty rate in the following: Brebes, Cilacap, Kebumen, Banyumas, and Pemasang. Grobogan experienced a shift from the very high to be the high poverty rate. There were four regencies experiencing a shift from the high to be the medium poverty rate those are Wonosobo, Pati, Wonogiri, and Banjarnegara. While the poverty rate in Jepara shifted from low to medium. Four cities still had the very low poverty rate those are Tegal, Pekalongan, Salatiga, and Magelang.

#### **Poverty Rate of Regencies and Cities in Central Java in 2009**

In 2009, there were only three regencies having the very high poverty rate those are Brebes, Cilacap and Banyumas. The condition was influenced by two regencies having shifted from the very high to be the high poverty rate those are Kebumen and Pemasang. The poverty rate in Purbalingga, Demak and Tegal had shifted from high to medium, while Batang had shifted from the moderate to be the low poverty rate. Cities of Tegal, Pekalongan, Salatiga, and Magelang still had the very low poverty rate.

#### **Poverty Rate of Regencies and Cities in Central Java in 2010**

In 2010, there were three regencies having the very high poverty rate those are Brebes, Cilacap, and Banyumas. Klaten was the only one region that experienced a shift in the poverty

rate, which shifted from the high to be the medium poverty rate. Seven regencies / cities having the low poverty rate were Jepara, Batang, Semarang Regency, Temanggung, Sukoharjo, Semarang City, and Kudus. While Tegal, Pekalongan, Salatiga, and Magelang were still the regions having the very low poverty rate.

### **Poverty Rate of Regencies and Cities in Central Java City in 2011**

In 2011, there were the increasing number of regions having the very high poverty rate, from three regions in 2010 to be four regions including Brebes, Banyumas, Cilacap, and Kebumen. The increase was caused by a shift in the poverty rate in Kebumen that increased from the high to be the very high poverty rate. Two regions having the high poverty rate were Pemalang and Grobogan. Jepara Regency had increased in the poverty rate from low to be medium. While Batang experienced a decrease in the poverty rate from medium to low.

12

### **Poverty Rate of Regencies and Cities in Central Java in 2012**

Based on the analysis in 2012, there were only two regions having the very high poverty rate those are Brebes and Banyumas because Cilacap and Kebumen had shifted from the very high to be the high poverty rate. While the poverty rate in Grobogan had shifted from high to be medium. The poverty rate in Jepara decreased from moderate to be low. Five regions having the very low poverty rate are in the following: Surakarta City, Pekalongan City, Tegal City, Salatiga City, and Magelang City

3

### **Shift of Poverty Rate in Central Java Province**

3

Some analysis conducted to identify the poverty rate in Central Java Province from 2003 to 2012 showed the mapping as follows.

**5**  
**Mapping of Poverty Rate  
 of Regencies and Cities in Central Java  
 in 2003**



**1**  
**Mapping of Poverty Rate  
 of Regencies and Cities in Central Java  
 in 2004**



**1**  
**Mapping of Poverty Rate  
 of Regencies and Cities in Central Java  
 in 2005**



**Mapping of Poverty Rate  
 of Regencies and Cities in Central Java  
 in 2006**



**5**  
**Mapping of Poverty Rate  
 of Regencies and Cities in Central Java  
 in 2007**



**1**  
**Mapping of Poverty Rate  
 of Regencies and Cities in Central Java  
 in 2008**



**5**  
**Mapping of Poverty Rate  
 of Regencies and Cities in Central Java  
 in 2009**



**1**  
**Mapping of Poverty Rate  
 of Regencies and Cities in Central Java  
 in 2010**





**3 Mapping of Poverty Rate of Regencies and Cities in Central Java in 2011**



**20 Mapping of Poverty Rate of Regencies and Cities in Central Java in 2012**



**Figure 1**

**5 Mapping of Poverty Rate of Regencies and Cities in Central Java in 2003-2012**

Source : Data processed

From the mapping of the poverty rate during the period of ten years from 2002 to 2013 above, it is known that Brebes Regency and Banyumas Regency never moved as having the very high poverty rate. In the development in 2012, there were only three regions having the high poverty rate those are Cilacap, Kebumen, and Pemalang. The rest become the regions with the medium poverty rate consisting of 18 regencies of Grobogan, Klaten, Purbalingga, Demak, Wonosobo, Magelang, Banjarnegara, Pati, Tegal, Sragen, Wonogiri, Rembang, Boyolali, Blora, Kendal, Pekalongan, Karanganyar, and Purworejo. Four Cities in Central Java those are Pekalongan, Tegal, Salatiga, and Magelang, during the period of ten years from 2003 to 2012, had managed to maintain their consistency as the regions with the very low poverty level. It shows that the poverty level in the Cities is less than that in the Regencies.

Some factors underlying that the poverty rate in the Regencies is more than that in the Cities are in the following: (1) the problem of education, the access of the rural communities to the education is lower than the urban communities, (2) the employment opportunities in the urban areas are more than in the rural areas, characterized by the factories, the central offices, the shopping centers, etc., (3) The minimum wage in the urban areas is higher in the rural areas.

Therefore, the physical and non-physical development should be improved, especially in the regencial regions so that they may catch up the development by increasing the investments that may increase the employment and prosperity of people. Puertas (2015) states a better financial access provided by bank branches is still the most important contact point with formal financial services. In addition to it's necessary to give more interest to rural areas for one hand, reduce inequalities between rural and urban areas and secondly, to accelerate the pace of economic growth (Guiga, 2012).

We have to realize that economic growth is regarded as preponderant and driving force of conquering unemployment and poverty in general (Vijaykumar, 2013). The pro-poor programs must also be improved such as the free education, the medical assistance (health card), the arrangement of slum areas, the sanitation development, to the supporting entrepreneurial capital revolving fund for the poor people.

## CONCLUSION

From the result of research that has been conducted, it can be concluded as follows. (1) During the period of ten years from 2003 to 2012, Brebes and Banyumas never moved as the regions with the very high poverty level, (2) During its development in 2012, three regions having the high poverty level are Cilacap, Kebumen, and Pemasang. The rest are the regions with the medium poverty consisting of 18 regencies of Grobogan, Klaten, Purbalingga, Demak, Wonosobo, Magelang, Banjarnegara, Pati, Tegal, Sragen, Wonogiri, Rembang, Boyolali, Blora, Kendal, Pekalongan, Karanganyar, and Purworejo, (3) Four Cities in Central Java those are Pekalongan, Tegal, Salatiga, and Magelang, during the period of ten years from 2003 to 2012, had managed to maintain their consistency as the regions with the very low poverty rate. It shows that the poverty rate in the municipalities/cities is less than that in the regencies.

## REFERENCES

- Arsyad, Lincoln, 1999. *Pengantar Perencanaan Pembangunan Ekonomi Daerah*, First Edition, BPFE, Yogyakarta.
- Atmanti, Hastarini Dwi and Wiratno R Mulyo Hendarto. 2011. *Analisis Konsentrasi Spasial Kemiskinan di Jawa Tengah*. Journal of Media of Economy and Management Vol. 23 No. 1 January 2011.
- Casadas Puertas, Vanesa. 2015. *Innovation For Financial Access dnd Its Impact In Financial Intermediation and Poverty Reduction*. Working Papers. University of Madrid, Spain.
- KPPOD. 2002. *Daya tarik Investasi Kabupaten/Kota di Indonesia : Persepsi Dunia Usaha*.
- Kuncoro, Mudrajad. 2004. *Otonomi dan Pembangunan Daerah : Reformasi , Perencanaan , Strategi dan Peluang*. Erlangga. Jakarta
- Guiga, Housseima and Rejeb, Jaleddine Ben. 2012. *Poverty, Growth and Inequality in Developing Countries*. International Journal of Economics and Financial Issues. Turkey.
- Ramadansyah. 2008. *Analisis konsentrasi kemiskinan di Kabupaten Kotawaringin Timur, 2003-2005*. Tesis. FEB UGM. Not published.
- Puspita, Dita Wahyu. 2015. *Analisis Determinan Kemiskinan di Provinsi Jawa Tengah*. *Jurnal Ekonomi dan Kebijakan*. Unnes Semarang.
- Todaro, Michael P dan Smith. 2003. *Pembangunan Ekonomi Dunia Ketiga. Edisi Kedelapan Jilid 1*. Erlangga Publisher.
- Vijaykumar, Sinnathurai. 2013. *An Empirical Study on The Nexus of Poverty, GDP Growth, Dependency Ratio and Employment in Developing Countries*. Journal of Competitiveness. Tomas Bata University in Zlin Republic of Czech.
- Wijayanti, Diana dan Heri Wahono. 2005. *Analisis Konsentrasi Kemiskinan di Indonesia Periode Tahun 1993-2003*. Journal of Economic Development Vol. 10 No 3 December 2005 , Page : 100-108.



# The Poverty Rate Shift of Regencies and Cities in Central Java

## ORIGINALITY REPORT

12%

SIMILARITY INDEX

2%

INTERNET SOURCES

5%

PUBLICATIONS

9%

STUDENT PAPERS

## PRIMARY SOURCES

- 1** A Karim, D S Sarra, R Wasono, T W Utami, Toheri. "Spatial modelling for rice production analysis in Central Java province Indonesia", *Journal of Physics: Conference Series*, 2019  
Publication 2%
- 2** Submitted to Padjadjaran University  
Student Paper 1%
- 3** Submitted to Universitas Jenderal Soedirman  
Student Paper 1%
- 4** Submitted to iGroup  
Student Paper 1%
- 5** Submitted to Australian National University  
Student Paper 1%
- 6** [www.econjournals.com](http://www.econjournals.com)  
Internet Source 1%
- 7** Submitted to Universitas Muhammadiyah Ponorogo  
Student Paper 1%

Submitted to Universitas Sumatera Utara

8	Student Paper	1%
9	Submitted to Universitas Negeri Semarang Student Paper	1%
10	<a href="http://www.catedrauamaccenture.com">www.catedrauamaccenture.com</a> Internet Source	<1%
11	Submitted to City University of Hong Kong Student Paper	<1%
12	Submitted to General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University Student Paper	<1%
13	<a href="http://www.cjournal.cz">www.cjournal.cz</a> Internet Source	<1%
14	L. Eugene Arnold, Michael G. Aman, Xiaobai Li, Eric Butter et al. "Research Units of Pediatric Psychopharmacology (RUPP) Autism Network Randomized Clinical Trial of Parent Training and Medication: One-Year Follow-Up", Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry, 2012 Publication	<1%
15	<a href="http://www.scribd.com">www.scribd.com</a> Internet Source	<1%
16	Amalia Fakhrun Nisa, Andryan Setyadharma. "Benefit Incidence Analysis of Uninhatitable	<1%

# Houses Rehabilitation Program in Indonesia", KnE Social Sciences, 2020

Publication

- 
- |    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |     |
|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 17 | <a href="http://lib.unnes.ac.id">lib.unnes.ac.id</a><br>Internet Source                                                                                                                                                                                            | <1% |
| 18 | <a href="http://repository.petra.ac.id">repository.petra.ac.id</a><br>Internet Source                                                                                                                                                                              | <1% |
| 19 | <a href="http://sfiles.biru.or.id">sfiles.biru.or.id</a><br>Internet Source                                                                                                                                                                                        | <1% |
| 20 | Submitted to Universitas Islam Indonesia<br>Student Paper                                                                                                                                                                                                          | <1% |
| 21 | M Maryono, S M Hastuti, N N Rahma, A D Roynaldi, Sudarno, Hadiyanto. "Regional Model of Smart Construction Waste Monitoring: Household Base Framework in Central Java-Indonesia", IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science, 2020<br>Publication      | <1% |
| 22 | Satsya Yoga Baswara, Ratieh Widhiastuti, Lita Citra Dewi. "Learning Model Based on Information Technology in an Accounting Education Courses Based on Technology at Faculty of Economics in Universitas Negeri Semarang", KnE Social Sciences, 2020<br>Publication | <1% |
| 23 | E W Riptanti, A Qonita, Suprapti. "Revitalization                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |     |
-

of food barns in supporting sustainable food security in Central Java", IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science, 2018

Publication

<1%

---

Exclude quotes On

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography On