

DEFINITION AND SCOPE OF POVERTY ECONOMICS AND DEMOGRAPHICS

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Abstract

This study aims to identify various factors influencing the socio-economic conditions in Indonesia, with a focus on poverty, urbanization, and their impact on economic development. A variety of relevant literature is used to understand this phenomenon, including studies on urbanization, social inequality and its effects on population growth. Poverty is one of the main focal points, with analysis from several sources as well as the crucial role of education and health in improving human resource quality. This study also examines population control policies and their impact on economic development, as discussed by various authors. The findings from this analysis are expected to provide a better understanding of the challenges faced by Indonesia in reducing socio-economic inequality, as well as offering more effective policy recommendations for achieving sustainable development.

Keywords: Urbanization, poverty, social inequality, population growth, economic development, social policy.

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INTRODUCTION

Poverty and population are two important aspects in economic studies that are interconnected and have a significant impact on a country's development. Poverty is often used as a primary indicator in measuring the level of societal welfare, while population reflects the number and distribution of people, which are driving and hindering factors in the process of economic and social development (wang et al., 2024).

Poverty is not only influenced by low income but also by inequality in access to basic services such as education, health, and decent employment. According to the World Bank (2020), more than 700 million people worldwide live in extreme poverty, with a daily income of less than 1.90 USD. This phenomenon can be found in many developing countries, including Indonesia, where poverty remains a significant challenge in achieving sustainable development goals (SDGs). In Indonesia, the poverty rate remains relatively high, despite various efforts by the government to reduce the number of poor people through social programs and poverty alleviation initiatives (World Bank, 2020).

Furthermore, rapid population growth exacerbates poverty conditions in many countries. Uncontrolled population growth can increase pressure on natural resources, public services, and create socio-economic inequalities. Meanwhile, income disparities and low education levels cause a large portion of the population to remain trapped in the poverty cycle that is difficult to escape (Todaro & Smith, 2011).

According to Todaro and Smith (2011), urbanization resulting from population growth can worsen poverty in urban areas. Urban areas with high population densities often face challenges such as unemployment, congestion, and limited access to public facilities. On the other hand, rural areas with limited resources also face poverty issues, despite relatively low population densities. This shows an increasing disparity between urban and rural areas in terms of quality of life and employment opportunities (Suryanto, 2019).

This condition highlights the importance of a deeper understanding of the relationship between poverty, economics, and population. Given their interconnection, effective policy management in both areas is crucial for creating equitable welfare for society. Research on the definition, scope, and interaction between poverty and population can provide clearer insights into the factors influencing both, as well as their impact on economic and social development. For example, the unequal distribution of population between urban and rural areas affects the quality of life and poverty levels in different regions (Suryanto, 2019).

In this context, it is important to explore how policies related to poverty and population can support each other and contribute to societal welfare. Additionally, understanding the relationship between poverty and population also opens up opportunities to design more targeted interventions to improve the quality of life, reduce social inequalities, and promote inclusive and sustainable development (World Bank, 2020).

2. Problem Formulation

- a. What is the definition of poverty and population in the context of economics?
- b. How does the scope of poverty economics and population affect the development of a country?
- c. What are the factors that influence the relationship between poverty and population?
- d. How can economic and population policies reduce poverty levels and improve the quality of life of society?

3. Research Objectives

The objectives of this study are to:

- a. Analyze the definition and scope of poverty economics and population.
- b. Identify the factors that influence the relationship between poverty and population.
- c. Provide policy recommendations that can reduce poverty and improve the quality of life of society through better population management.

4. Research Benefits

This research is expected to provide the following benefits:

- a. Provide a better understanding of the relationship between poverty economics and population.
- b. Serve as a reference for policymakers in designing more effective poverty alleviation programs.
- c. Contribute to the development of economic science, particularly in the fields of poverty and population.
- d. Provide policy recommendations that can be applied to improve the quality of life of society through sustainable population management.

5. Research Methodology

This study uses a qualitative research method with a literature study approach and secondary data analysis. The data will be collected from various sources, including journals, official reports, and publications related to poverty and population. The analysis will involve identifying trends and patterns related to poverty and population in various countries and linking them to the policies that have been implemented. The data obtained will be

analyzed descriptively to provide a clear overview of the relationship between these two variables.

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Definition of Poverty

Poverty is a condition in which individuals or groups in society do not have adequate access to resources necessary to meet basic life needs, such as food, housing, education, and healthcare. Poverty is often measured through economic indicators such as low income, the inability to purchase goods and services needed, and limited opportunities to participate in social and economic activities (Sen, 1999).

According to Sen (1999), poverty is not just a lack of income but also the inability to achieve the "capabilities" necessary to live a decent life. In his view, poverty should be understood in the context of an individual's or group's inability to acquire the resources that would allow them to choose the lifestyle they desire and value.

Based on this definition, poverty is not only limited to the economic aspect but also includes social and psychological dimensions. Individuals living in poverty often face significant challenges in meeting their basic needs and actively participating in society. Therefore, poverty should be viewed as a multidimensional phenomenon that includes economic, social, and cultural aspects (Chambers, 1995).

2. Concept and Theory of Poverty Economics

The structural poverty theory states that poverty is not an individual phenomenon but the result of existing social and economic structures within a society. According to this theory, poverty occurs due to inequality in the distribution of resources and opportunities that are structured within the economic and social system (Germidis, 1977). In other words, the existing economic system prevents most of the population from accessing the same economic opportunities, causing them to become trapped in poverty.

The existing economic structure often supports the interests of certain groups who have political and economic power, while other groups, especially those in rural areas or the informal sector, are unable to access available opportunities (Lewis, 1954). Therefore, poverty is seen as part of the structural injustice that exists within the dominant social and economic systems of a country or region.

An example of this theory is the colonial economic system that placed most indigenous people in marginalized positions and provided them with limited access to resources and education, leading to structural poverty that persists even after independence (Amin, 1974). In this context, the structural poverty theory suggests that to address poverty, changes in the existing economic and social structures are needed, including a more equitable distribution of resources and improved access to equal opportunities for all members of society.

3. Definition of Population

Population refers to the study of the number, distribution, composition, and characteristics of the human population in a given area over a specific period. In this context, population does not only encompass the total number of people, but also takes into account various social, economic, and demographic factors that influence the population structure, such as age, gender, education, and employment status (Todaro & Smith, 2011).

According to Notestein (1945), population is the study of changes in the number and distribution of people over time and the factors that affect it, such as birth, death, migration, and government policies. Therefore, population studies involve the analysis of demographic dynamics, which are closely related to the economic and social aspects of a country or region. In a broader sense, population studies also cover the interactions between individuals and groups within society and their impact on social and economic development.

With the development of science and technology, population studies have become an essential element in development planning. This is because a large and rapidly growing population can have both positive and negative impacts, depending on how a country or region manages and distributes resources to meet the needs of its population (Schultz, 1988).

4. Relationship Between Poverty Economics and Population

High population density and rapid population growth are often directly linked to higher poverty levels in a region. Rapid population growth without corresponding improvements in welfare and job creation can result in a country or region's inability to meet the basic needs of its population (Todaro & Smith, 2011). In this case, uncontrolled population growth increases the number of poor people, as limited resources must be shared among more individuals.

According to the Malthusian theory, rapid population growth will lead to increased demand for natural resources and other basic needs such as food, education, and healthcare. If this increased demand cannot be met by existing production or policies, the quality of life for a significant portion of the population will decline, leading to an increase in poverty levels (Malthus, 1798). Additionally, increasing population density can result in fewer available job opportunities and a rise in social inequality between groups that have access to resources and those that do not.

Poverty can also affect the demographic dynamics of a region. One of the main impacts of poverty on population is the high birth rate among poor families. In low-income settings, families tend to have more children due to limited access to education, healthcare, and family planning programs. This is often linked to low educational levels, especially among women, which impacts their knowledge of reproductive health and family planning (Bongaarts, 2001).

Furthermore, poverty can lead to a decline in the quality of life, contributing to higher mortality rates among children and pregnant women. Limited access to healthcare, poor nutrition, and inadequate living conditions can lead to high mortality rates, which affect the age structure of the population. This results in a shift toward a younger population with a high dependency ratio, where many individuals of working age must support their elderly or children (Malthus, 1798).

SCOPE OF POVERTY ECONOMICS

1. Poverty Indicators

Poverty is often measured using various indicators that encompass both economic and social dimensions. These indicators are important for describing the extent of poverty experienced by a population or region. Poverty indicators not only refer to income and expenditure, but also include access to basic services such as education and healthcare. These two dimensions are interconnected and provide a comprehensive picture of quality of life and social inequality within society.

a. Economic Indicators (Income, Expenditure)

One of the main indicators of poverty is household income or expenditure. Low income is often a major factor contributing to poverty, as households with low incomes tend to struggle to meet their basic needs such as food,

housing, and education (Ravallion, 1992). Therefore, income levels serve as a direct measure of poverty levels.

In addition to income, household expenditure is also commonly used as a poverty indicator. Expenditure reflects the extent to which a family can meet its basic needs. When household expenditures exceed their income, the family experiences a deficit that may lead to increased debt or a reduction in quality of life (Deaton, 1997). Poverty measured by expenditure is known as the poverty line, which represents the minimum expenditure required to meet basic living needs.

Another important economic indicator is income inequality, which can be measured using the Gini coefficient. The Gini coefficient measures income distribution in a society, with a value of 0 indicating perfect equality and a value of 1 indicating high income inequality. High inequality can exacerbate poverty levels by creating a large gap between the rich and poor (Shorrocks, 2013).

b. Social Indicators (Access to Education, Healthcare)

Besides economic factors, social indicators are also crucial for assessing poverty levels. Access to education and healthcare are two key social factors that influence quality of life and an individual's opportunities to escape poverty. Low education levels are often correlated with higher poverty rates, as lower education reduces opportunities for individuals to obtain better-paying jobs (Becker, 1993).

Access to good education can open doors to more productive employment and higher income. Conversely, the inability to access adequate education increases the risk of poverty in the future. This indicator can be measured by school enrollment rates, literacy rates, and the average number of years spent in education (World Bank, 2013).

Furthermore, access to adequate healthcare is also an essential social indicator for measuring poverty. Individuals who cannot access proper healthcare services are at risk of a decline in quality of life, health issues, or even premature death, which can reduce their ability to work and produce. Poverty is often linked to poor health, which in turn exacerbates poverty conditions (Sen, 1999). Health indicators used to measure poverty include infant mortality rates, life expectancy, and access to quality healthcare facilities.

2. Causes of Poverty

Poverty is the result of the interaction of various factors, both economic and social. The causes of poverty are not only related to low income but also to access to employment, education, and other basic services. These factors are interconnected and often exacerbate poverty conditions, making it important to understand the causes of poverty comprehensively.

a. Economic Factors (Income, Employment)

One of the primary causes of poverty is low-income levels. Low income prevents individuals or families from meeting basic needs such as food, housing, and access to education or healthcare services (Ravallion, 1992). Families with low income are often trapped in intergenerational poverty because they lack sufficient resources to improve their living standards and access opportunities that could improve their economic situation.

Low income is often associated with limited access to decent employment. The absence of employment or jobs with low wages is a major cause of poverty. In many developing countries, the lack of quality job opportunities leads to high unemployment, especially among youth and marginalized groups. Jobs that are not decent or with low wages are insufficient to meet the basic needs of families, thus contributing to high poverty rates (Harris & Todaro, 1970).

Additionally, income inequality is a significant factor in causing poverty. High inequality, where most of the wealth is concentrated among a few people, worsens the condition of the poor and reduces their chances of escaping poverty (Shorrocks, 2013). This happens because better economic opportunities are more accessible to the wealthy, while the poor struggle to access the same opportunities.

b. Social Factors (Education, Access to Basic Services)

Social factors play a very important role in the causes of poverty, particularly through access to education and other basic services. Low education is a major factor that exacerbates poverty. Individuals who do not receive adequate education tend to have lower skills, making it difficult to obtain well-paying jobs. This creates a cycle of poverty that is hard to break, as children from poor families also tend to have limited access to quality education (Becker, 1993).

Limited education also affects an individual's productivity in the labor market. People who are uneducated or have low education levels usually work in sectors with low wages and poor working conditions, worsening social inequality and increasing poverty rates (World Bank, 2013).

Besides education, access to basic services such as healthcare, housing, and sanitation is also a significant social factor in causing poverty. Limited access to adequate healthcare services can lead to illness that hampers work productivity, as well as increase household expenditure on medical costs, worsening their economic situation (Sen, 1999). Poor health conditions can also reduce an individual's ability to work and earn income, extending their entrapment in poverty.

Access to decent housing and adequate sanitation is also crucial in reducing poverty. Many poor families live in slums or areas that lack sufficient access to clean water and sanitation facilities, which increases the risk of diseases and worsens their quality of life. This contributes to the persistence of poverty conditions (UN-Habitat, 2003).

3. Impact of Poverty on the Economy

Poverty has a profound impact on a country's economy. This impact is not only seen in the widening economic inequality but also in the increased social burden that affects the country's ability to develop sustainably. Poverty hinders economic growth, increases inequality, and adds strain on the social system and government in providing basic services.

One of the main impacts of poverty on the economy is the worsening economic inequality. This inequality is reflected in the growing gap between the rich and the poor in society. When most income and wealth are concentrated in a small group of people, while the majority of the population lives in poverty, it creates inequality that undermines social and economic stability (Piketty, 2014).

Poverty also leads to an increased social burden for both the government and society. As the number of poor people rises, the government must allocate more funds and resources to meet their basic needs, such as education, healthcare, and social protection. This burden not only increases government spending but also reduces the country's ability to invest in other more productive sectors, such as infrastructure or research and development (Sen, 1999).

Additionally, the rise in poverty can exacerbate other social problems, such as violence, crime, and political instability. Communities trapped in poverty tend to have higher levels of dissatisfaction, which can lead to social conflicts. For example, high economic inequality is often linked to increased crime rates, as individuals struggling to meet basic needs may resort to alternative means of survival (Fajnzylber, Lederman, & Loayza, 2002).

4. Poverty Alleviation Policies

Poverty alleviation is one of the greatest challenges faced by countries around the world. Governments, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations play key roles in designing and implementing policies that can significantly reduce poverty levels. Effective poverty alleviation policies must adopt a holistic approach, considering the various causes of poverty and providing greater access to basic services.

The Indonesian government has implemented various programs to alleviate poverty, aiming to improve the welfare of poor communities. One of the key programs is the Family Hope Program (Program Keluarga Harapan, PKH), which provides conditional cash transfers to poor families meeting certain criteria, such as having children in school or pregnant mothers (TNP2K, 2020). This program is designed to reduce the economic burden on poor families and encourage them to meet better education and healthcare obligations, which is expected to break the intergenerational poverty cycle.

In addition, the Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (Program Bantuan Pangan Non-Tunai, BPNT) is another poverty alleviation policy in Indonesia. This program aims to provide food assistance to poor families, ensuring their nutritional needs are met and supporting their overall welfare (Bappenas, 2018). In its implementation, this program uses a digital system that allows recipients to choose the food items they need, thus offering flexibility and reducing dependence on cash-based assistance.

SCOPE OF POPULATION STUDY

Studies on population are crucial for planning appropriate policies related to human resources, economic development, and the provision of basic services. A good understanding of demographics and population dynamics can provide useful information for the development of more effective social, economic, and development policies.

1. Demographics and Population

Population size is one of the key factors in population analysis. This figure indicates the size of the population that must be considered in terms of providing social services, education, healthcare, and more. According to data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), Indonesia's population has continued to grow every year. In 2020, Indonesia's population was recorded

at approximately 270 million, making it the fourth most populous country in the world (BPS, 2020).

Population density is a measure that shows the number of people per unit area, which can indicate how dense or spread out the population is in a given area. High population density is often associated with pressure on natural resources and public facilities, while areas with low density may face challenges in terms of utilization and distribution of basic services.

2. Population Issues

In the context of population development, there are several key issues that need attention, including the phenomena of urbanization and migration, as well as population problems that arise in urban and rural areas. These issues can significantly impact resource distribution, quality of life, and future development planning.

Urbanization refers to the process of people moving from rural to urban areas, often driven by factors such as the search for jobs, better access to healthcare and education, and expectations of a better life. According to BPS (2021), urbanization in Indonesia has rapidly increased, with the majority of the population now living in large cities such as Jakarta, Surabaya, and Bandung. The increase in population in urban areas has led to a decrease in rural populations.

One of the main causes of urbanization is the search for employment. Large cities often offer more job opportunities and better facilities compared to rural areas. On the other hand, urbanization can also bring about various challenges, such as traffic congestion, pollution, and increased demand for housing and public facilities (Sedyawati, 2016).

3. Impact of Population on the Economy

Population growth and distribution have a significant impact on the economy of a country or region. One such impact is on the quality of human resources (HR) and the need for adequate infrastructure and public services. Increasing population can contribute positively to the economy but may also pose various challenges if not managed properly.

The quality of HR is heavily influenced by the population structure in a country. In this case, a high number of working-age individuals can offer great potential for the economy, as long as the HR is well-educated and skilled. However, without adequate education and skills that align with

labor market needs, a large population may instead become an economic burden (Suryana, 2017).

According to Sudjana (2020), population growth without being accompanied by quality education will create an imbalance between the available workforce and the skills required in the job market. This can lead to high unemployment and low labor productivity, potentially worsening economic conditions. Therefore, it is important for the government to invest more in education and training sectors to improve HR quality.

Furthermore, the quality of HR is also linked to the health of the population. A healthy population with a high level of education tends to be more productive, which in turn drives economic growth. Conversely, if the population's health and education levels are low, productivity will also be limited, thus slowing down economic growth (Hadi, 2019).

4. Population Policy

Population development is an integral part of national development policies aimed at improving the well-being of the community. Policies related to population, particularly in controlling population growth and family planning programs, have a significant impact on the stability of the economy, society, and quality of life. Therefore, these policies must be effectively implemented to achieve sustainable development goals.

Controlling population growth is crucial for preparing a better future. High population growth often leads to pressure on natural resources, infrastructure, and existing public services, as well as increasing poverty and social inequality (Hadi, 2017). Therefore, population growth control policies are one of the main focuses of the government's efforts to reduce the social and economic burden arising from rapid population growth.

According to Sumarni (2020), population growth control policies are implemented through various methods, including regulating population distribution through planned migration, raising awareness of the negative impacts of uncontrolled population growth, and improving the quality of life through education and healthcare services. One approach used by the government is through birth control policies, encouraging families to have fewer children.

THE INTERCONNECTION BETWEEN ECONOMY, POVERTY, AND POPULATION

The interaction between poverty economics and population is complex. Both influence each other in creating significant social and economic dynamics, where rapid population growth can worsen poverty conditions, while high poverty levels can affect population patterns in a region. Therefore, understanding the interconnection between these two aspects is essential in formulating appropriate policies to reduce poverty and improve the well-being of the community.

1. The Impact of Population on Poverty

High population density and rapid population growth are often factors that exacerbate poverty in various regions. Additionally, imbalanced demographic conditions can negatively impact the overall economy.

Demographic burden refers to the relationship between the number of working-age and non-working-age populations in a country or region. A high number of non-working-age populations (children and the elderly) compared to working-age populations (those who are employed) can increase economic pressure, especially on natural resources, infrastructure, and the provision of basic services such as education and healthcare (Arifin, 2021).

According to Wibowo (2019), a high demographic burden often causes the government to face difficulties in providing enough job opportunities, quality healthcare services, and adequate education. As a result, many individuals of working age become trapped in poverty due to limited access to these resources. A large demographic burden can also hinder economic growth because a significant portion of the government's budget will be allocated to meeting the basic needs of the non-working-age population, reducing investment in productive economic sectors (Haryanto, 2020).

This phenomenon often occurs in countries with high birth rates, where managing limited resources becomes a major challenge in addressing poverty. Furthermore, a heavy demographic burden can exacerbate social inequality and cause widening gaps between the wealthy and the poor (Wibowo, 2019).

2. The Relationship Between Economic Dynamics and Population

Economic dynamics and population are two interconnected aspects that influence the social and economic conditions of a country. Rapid population growth can have a significant impact on the economy and potentially worsen poverty. Conversely, high levels of poverty can also influence population growth patterns in a region. Therefore, understanding the

relationship between the two is crucial in formulating policies that can improve the overall quality of life for the community.

Global poverty is heavily influenced by uneven population growth patterns between developed and developing countries. Developing nations, particularly in Africa and Asia, often experience rapid population growth, accompanied by increasing poverty levels. This growth is often not balanced with sufficient job opportunities or adequate public services, such as education and healthcare (UNDP, 2020).

According to UNDP (2020), one factor contributing to poverty in developing countries is the rapid population growth rate, which exacerbates social and economic inequalities. From a global perspective, poverty is not only viewed as an economic issue but also a demographic one, requiring a population-based approach to mitigate its effects. Countries with high birth rates tend to have more young individuals entering the labor market, but without investment in education and skills, these individuals struggle to compete in an increasingly competitive job market.

On the other hand, developed countries with more stable population growth tend to experience more effective poverty reduction. In these countries, fewer people can more easily access healthcare and education services, which in turn improves the quality of life and reduces poverty levels (World Bank, 2021).

CONCLUSION

1. General Conclusion

Based on the discussion presented in this journal, it can be concluded that poverty and population are closely related. Rapid population growth, particularly in developing countries, has the potential to worsen poverty conditions, both directly and indirectly. High demographic burdens, especially in areas with large populations, place significant pressure on the economy, particularly in terms of providing job opportunities, education, and other basic services.

On the other hand, poverty also influences population dynamics. High levels of poverty tend to lead to higher birth rates, which in turn worsen social and economic inequalities. Therefore, controlling population growth through family planning programs and other policies is a crucial step in the effort to reduce poverty.

Additionally, poverty indicators, including income, expenditures, and access to basic services such as education and healthcare, are essential in measuring poverty levels in a region. The causes of poverty are also heavily influenced by economic and social factors, which require special attention from the government, private sector, and society.

2. Suggestions for Future Research

This study provides a broad overview of the relationship between poverty and population; however, there are still many aspects that can be explored further. Therefore, several suggestions for future research include:

- a. Further research could examine the relationship between poverty and population in more specific contexts, such as regions with very high poverty levels or areas experiencing rapid urbanization. This would provide deeper insights into local dynamics.
- b. Future research could focus on evaluating population control policies and poverty alleviation programs that have been implemented in various countries. This analysis could identify which policies are most effective and why.
- c. Technological advancements and globalization have significant impacts on both the economy and population. Future studies could explore how these factors affect poverty and population patterns, especially in developing countries.
- d. To gain a more accurate understanding of the long-term effects between poverty and population, research using longitudinal data could be conducted. This data would provide a clearer picture of how demographic changes over time impact poverty levels.

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