

Strategies for Achieving SDGs on the Main Points of Poverty Eradication: A Case Study of ASEAN Member States

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Abstract:- This research aims to support the main goal of SDG's, it's mean poverty eradication. The instruments used in this research to eradicate poverty are through increasing the value of the Corruption Perceptions Index, the Human Development Index, and the Giving Index. This research uses a quantitative panel data method with a Random Effect Model. The results show that the Corruption Perceptions Index, the Human Development Index, and the Giving Index have a significant negative effect on poverty both partially and simultaneously. The results of this study show that poverty alleviation requires contributions from all parties, namely the government, fellow citizens, and even the poor themselves. The government, as the holder of power, is able to make policies to eradicate poverty. These policies will succeed if there is no corruption. Excessively charitable individuals provide assistance to those in need, thus creating a more even distribution and welfare of the needy population. The poor themselves must also strive to improve their quality to escape poverty.

Keywords:- Corruption Perceptions Index, Human Development Index, Giving Index, Poverty, ASEAN Countries.

I. INTRODUCTION

Countries around the world have agreed to eradicate poverty by 2030 as outlined in the main points of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) (United Nations, 2022). Poverty eradication is the main point to be achieved because the absence of poverty signifies a prosperous society and addresses various social problems (Leonita & Sari, 2019). However, the current situation, especially in developing countries, is still far from ideal for eradicating poverty. Poverty is a macroeconomic problem experienced by most developing countries, including ASEAN countries. This is supported by data from the World Bank that 9 out of 10 ASEAN member countries are still categorized as developing countries. This means that these countries still have incomes below US\$13,845. Low income makes it difficult for individuals to access various facilities to meet their basic needs.

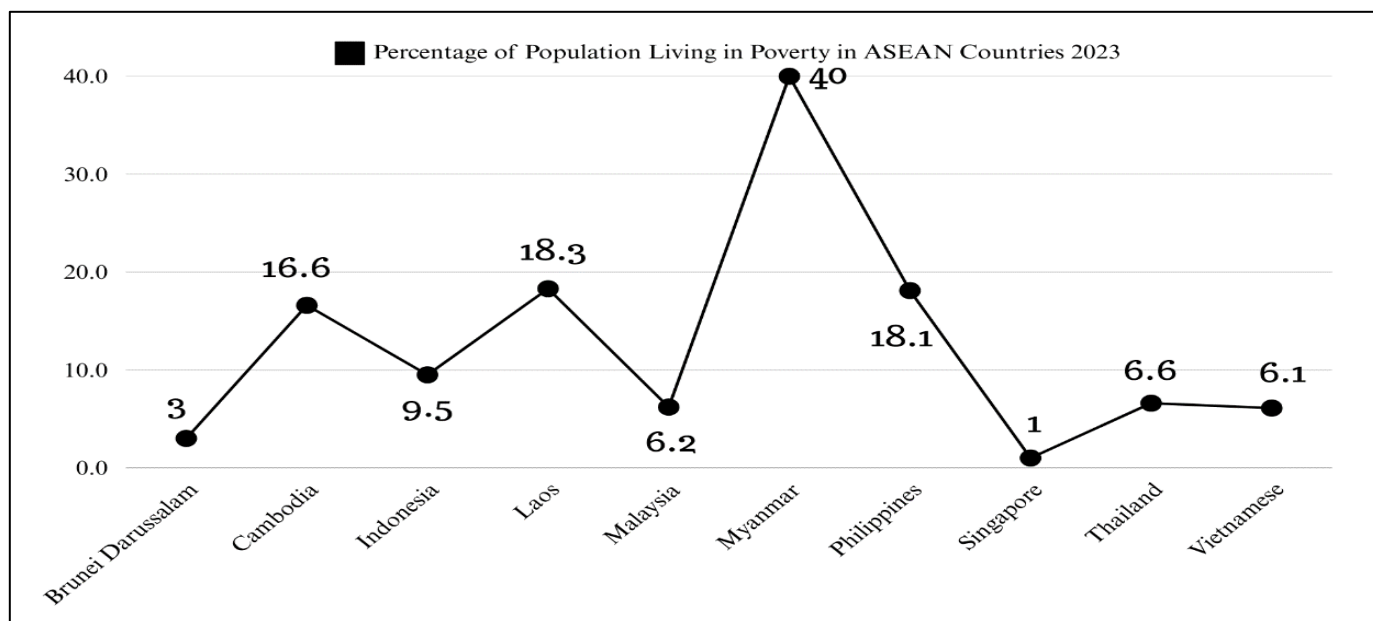


Fig 1: Percentage of Population Living in Poverty in ASEAN Countries, 2023
Source : (Goodstats, 2023)

Based on this data, it can be seen that in 2023 ASEAN countries have varying percentages of poverty. The most severe poverty occurs in Myanmar with a percentage of 40%. This is followed by Laos with a percentage of 18.3%. Indonesia ranks sixth among the poorest countries in ASEAN, with a percentage of 9.5%. Then, the country with the lowest poverty is Singapore with a percentage of 1%, followed by Brunei Darussalam with a percentage of 3%.

The poverty trend in ASEAN countries is still far behind compared to developed countries. Based on World Bank data cited from Macrotrends (2023), developed countries have poverty rates below 1%. For example, Denmark in 2020 had a poverty rate of 0.40%, Finland in 2020 had a poverty rate of 0.10%, and Norway in 2023 had a poverty rate of 0.48%.

Poverty occurs due to inflation rates, human development index, corruption, and population size (Samputra & Munandar, 2019). Corruption hampers the process of developing infrastructure and public service facilities, causing investors to lose interest in investing, resulting in a decrease in employment and causing poverty (Gumala & Anis, 2019). However, based on Corruption Perceptions Index data, ASEAN countries still have low corruption levels. Quoting data from Transparency International (2021), the corruption perception index in ASEAN countries mostly falls below the index of 50. The country with the highest corruption perception index is Singapore with a score of 85, meaning that compared to other ASEAN countries, Singapore has the lowest corruption. This is followed by Malaysia with a score of 48. Indonesia itself ranks fourth compared to other ASEAN countries, below Malaysia and Vietnam. The lowest corruption perception index is Cambodia with a score of 23, which means it has the highest level of corruption compared to other ASEAN countries.

If poverty reaches 0%, it signifies a prosperous society. The Human Development Index (HDI) is an indicator that can measure the level of welfare of society in terms of health, education, and purchasing power. A high level of human development indicates the ability of the population to access resources to improve economic growth (Masdi et al., 2023). However, the HDI of ASEAN countries is still far below that of countries that have achieved a poverty rate of 0%. Based on data from ASEANStats (2022), in 2021, the country with the highest human development index in ASEAN is Singapore with a score of 93.9%. This is followed by Brunei Darussalam with a score of 82.9%. Indonesia itself ranks fifth out of the ten ASEAN countries with a score of 70.5%. The ASEAN country with the lowest index is Myanmar with a score of 58.5%. These data show that there are still many ASEAN countries with low levels of human development, which in turn affect the poverty rate.

Therefore, the aim of this research is to determine the influence of CPI, HDI, and GI on poverty as a poverty alleviation strategy. The Corruption Perceptions Index is chosen as a manifestation of the government's contribution to poverty alleviation. The Human Development Index is selected as an indication of the contribution of poor

communities in their efforts to escape poverty. Then the giving Index is chosen as a manifestation of the contribution of fellow community members who are able to help those in need.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Overcoming poverty, if only involving the government's role, will be difficult and time-consuming. Thus, the involvement of fellow community members is also necessary. This is because the assistance provided to those in need will help them escape poverty (Habib et al., 2008). Based on research Charities Aid Foundation (2022), the giving index of ASEAN countries is still relatively low. Indonesia ranks first globally with an index of 68, followed by Myanmar in second place with a score of 52. Cambodia ranks last with an index of 19. The low giving index in Cambodia corresponds to the high level of poverty in the country.

Poverty occurs due to various factors. According to classical theory, poverty occurs because of the individuals themselves. Factors contributing to poverty include individual characteristics such as laziness, poor decision-making, and low initiative (Parvez Ahmed Shaikh et al., 2023). According to neoclassical theory, poverty occurs due to the difficulty of accessing resources for poor communities, government policies, low education, and skills. Those lacking the knowledge and skills needed by the market will have low productivity and income, while those with market-relevant knowledge and skills will find it easier to earn higher incomes (Susanto & Pangesti, 2019).

Furthermore, according to liberal theory, overcoming poverty requires enhancing economic growth and development to reduce poverty and unemployment. This perspective believes that macroeconomics significantly influences poverty eradication, so policies aimed at reducing poverty must consider macroeconomic aspects (Ali Hardana et al., 2022). However, this will only be effective if economic growth is accompanied by income distribution equality (Hasibuan & Sahdila, 2023). Additionally, according to the Vicious Circle of Poverty theory proposed by Ragnar Nurkse (1953) cited from (Utomo, 2023), this theory discusses the difficulty poor communities face in escaping poverty due to unfair market mechanisms, limited access to resources, and insufficient access to education, financial capital, economic resources, and social resources. According to this theory, poverty will not end unless external parties help break this cycle of poverty.

Based on the theories above, it can be concluded that poverty alleviation is the responsibility of all parties: the government, fellow community members, and the poor themselves. The government, as the authority within the country, has the power to help people escape the poverty cycle through various policies. However, policy implementation will only be successful without corruption, ensuring that programs reach their targets. When corruption by officials increases, funds intended to alleviate poverty may be obstructed, resulting in a failure to reduce poverty rates (Yolanda & Satrianto, 2019).

In line with the Vicious Circle of Poverty theory, which states that external parties are needed to address poverty issues, a charitable attitude can be a step taken by fellow community members to reduce poverty. The giving of those who have resources toward those in need will help them escape poverty. Sharing will minimize inequality by redistributing excess resources to those in need, thereby reducing poverty and achieving prosperity (Rizal & Mukaromah, 2020).

According to Mhlanga (2022), poverty occurs because individuals make wrong choices, leading to their own impoverishment. This view argues that individuals' behavior, failing to control themselves, reduces their productivity and traps them in the poverty cycle. Therefore, besides assistance from external parties, efforts from individuals themselves are also necessary. The role of the government and community generosity should not only provide direct financial assistance, as it may lead to dependency. Instead, policies should aim to improve the quality of human resources, which can be measured by the Human Development Index (Rizal & Mukaromah, 2020).

III. METHOD

A. Research Design

This research utilizes a quantitative descriptive research method. The aim is to determine the influence of the Corruption Perceptions Index, Human Development Index, and Giving Index on poverty in ASEAN countries. The study employs a panel data regression method, testing three best-fit models.

B. Data Collection and Measurement

The study focuses on six ASEAN countries selected using purposive sampling techniques, specifically those that are ASEAN member states with complete data publications. The Corruption Perceptions Index data are obtained from the annual survey by Transparency International, measured by at least 3 indicators and up to 10 indicators (Heryadi et al., 2022). The Human Development Index data are acquired from the UNDP survey, measured by three indicators covering economic, health, and education aspects. The Giving Index data are obtained from the annual survey by the Charities Aid Foundation, measured by three indicators: helping strangers, dedicating leisure time to social activities, and monetary donations. Poverty data are sourced from ASEANStats publications, with indicators representing the population living below the poverty line.

C. Data Analysis

This study employs quantitative data analysis techniques. Quantitative data analysis involves the processing, analyzing, and summarizing of numerical data. The processing of quantitative research is presented in statistical form to analyze the data (Adriani & Dkk, 2019). The data analysis technique used is descriptive data analysis, where this technique will provide a brief description of the relationships between variables. The data is processed using EViews 12 SV software.

IV. RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. Descriptive Analysis

Here are the results of the descriptive analysis of the study. The Poverty variable is represented by Y, the Corruption Perception Index is represented by X1, the Human Development Index is represented by X2, and the Giving Index is represented by X3.

Table 1: Descriptive Analysis

	Y	X1	X2	X3
Mean	10.85667	36.40000	71.80000	40.76667
Median	9.500000	36.00000	71.00000	41.50000
Maximum	21.60000	53.00000	81.20000	69.00000
Minimum	4.200000	20.00000	58.10000	19.00000
Std. Dev.	5.442723	8.139304	7.164857	13.47202
Skewness	0.606329	-0.204714	-0.452425	0.416799
Kurtosis	1.929662	3.248320	2.410834	2.850102
Jarque-Bera	3.270205	0.286618	1.457337	0.896695
Probability	0.194932	0.866486	0.482551	0.638683
Sum	325.7000	1092.000	2154.000	1223.000
Sum Sq. Dev.	859.0737	1921.200	1488.720	5263.367
Observations	30	30	30	30

Based on the data from the last 5 years, the average percentage of the population living below the poverty line in the six ASEAN countries is 10.86%, with a median of 9.50%, and a standard deviation of 5.44%. The highest level of poverty in the past 5 years among these six countries was 21.60%, while the lowest was 4.20%. Furthermore, based on the processing results, the level of corruption in the six

countries is still categorized as high. This statement is supported by the mean value of 36.40, a median of 36.00, and a standard deviation of 8.14. Even the lowest level of corruption in the six ASEAN countries in the past 5 years was only 53.00. The worst corruption touched an index score of 20.00.

The Human Development Index (HDI) scores of the six ASEAN countries from 2018 to 2022 are already in the high category. Looking at the mean HDI value at 71.80, median 71.00, and standard deviation 7.16. However, compared to developed countries that have already achieved 0% poverty, this achievement is still far. A score of 70 ranks only 100th when compared to the whole world. The highest HDI score obtained by the six ASEAN countries in the period 2018-2022 was only 81.20, although it is already high, this figure is still far from developed countries. The lowest score was at 58.10.

Based on the descriptive analysis results, it is evident that the level of giving in the six ASEAN countries cumulatively is still low. Looking at the mean value, it is only 40.77, with a median, and a standard deviation of 13.47. The highest cumulative score obtained in the last five years was 69.00 and the lowest was 19.00. Although one ASEAN member, Indonesia, achieved the highest giving index score globally, the giving index score in ASEAN countries is still relatively low.

B. Regression Model Testing

Table 2: Chow Test

Redundant Fixed Effects Tests			
Equation: Untitled			
Test cross-section fixed effects			
Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	31.510542	(5,21)	0.0000
Cross-section Chi-square	64.210843	5	0.0000

If we look at the obtained results, the probability value of the cross-section F is 0.00, which means it is less than 0.05.

Therefore, based on the Chow test, the selected model is the Fixed Effect Model.

Table 3: Hausman Test

Correlated Random Effects - Hausman Test			
Equation: Untitled			
Test cross-section random effects			
Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section random	0.087395	3	0.9933

If we look at the results obtained, the probability value of the random cross-section is 0.90, which is greater than

0.05. Therefore, based on the Hausman test, the selected model is the Random Effect Model.

Table 4: Lagrange Multiplier Test

Lagrange Multiplier Tests for Random Effects			
Null hypotheses: No effects			
Alternative hypotheses: Two-sided (Breusch-Pagan) and one-sided (all others) alternatives			
	Cross-section	Test Hypothesis Time	Both
Breusch-Pagan	42.64149 (0.0000)	1.912483 (0.1667)	44.55398 (0.0000)

Based on the processing results, it is evident that the Breusch-Pagan value is 0.0000 or < 0.05. Therefore, the best

model to be chosen is the Random Effect. Here are the results of the panel data testing with the Random Effect Model:

Table 5: Lagrange Multiplier Test

Dependent Variable: Y					
Method: Panel EGLS (Cross-section random effects)					
Date: 03/11/24 Time: 21:15					
Sample: 2018 2022					
Periods included: 5					
Cross-sections included: 6					
Total panel (balanced) observations: 30					
Swamy and Arora estimator of component variances					
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.	
C	39.49037	7.791880	5.068144	0.0000	
X1	-0.134602	0.034753	-3.873090	0.0007	
X2	-0.299553	0.112811	-2.655358	0.0133	
X3	-0.054610	0.022301	-2.448713	0.0214	
Effects Specification				S.D.	Rho
Cross-section random				2.560967	0.9386
Idiosyncratic random				0.654865	0.0614
Weighted Statistics					
Root MSE	0.574485	R-squared	0.611966		
Mean dependent var	1.233496	Adjusted R-squared	0.567193		
S.D. dependent var	0.938005	S.E. of regression	0.617095		
Sum squared resid	9.900974	F-statistic	13.66814		
Durbin-Watson stat	1.476933	Prob(F-statistic)	0.000015		
Unweighted Statistics					
R-squared	0.825532	Mean dependent var	10.85667		
Sum squared resid	78.09084	Durbin-Watson stat	0.187257		

C. Classical Assumption Test

Table 6: Multicollinearity Test

X1	1	0.7736557096732372	0.359277450901294
X2	0.7736557096732372	1	0.475733600989936
X3	0.359277450901294	0.475733600989936	1

Based on the processing results above, it is seen that the correlation values of each independent variable, CPI, HDI,

and GI, are not greater than 0.80. This means that this study is free from multicollinearity symptoms.

Table 7: Heteroskedasticity Test

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	3.499083	5.109570	0.684810	0.4995
X1	-0.015389	0.024963	-0.616475	0.5429
X2	-0.020509	0.074785	-0.274241	0.7861
X3	-0.005859	0.015910	-0.368233	0.7157
Effects Specification				

Based on the test results above, the probability value of the independent variables is greater than 0.05. This means that the research is free from heteroskedasticity.

D. Hypothesis Testing

➤ *Panel Data Regression Equation*

$$Y = 39.49037 - 0.134602X1 - 0.299553X2 - 0.054610X3$$

Based on the equation above, the value of C or the constant coefficient is 39.49037. This means that when the value of variable X1, which is the Corruption Perception Index (CPI), is zero, the variable X2 (Human Development Index (HDI)) is zero, and the variable X3 (Giving Index (GI)) is zero, then the poverty figure will be 39.49037.

Then, the coefficient value of the variable X1 Corruption Perception Index (CPI) is negative at -0.134602.

This means that there is a negative relationship between variable X1 and Y. So, when there is a 1% increase in the Corruption Perception Index (CPI), there will be a decrease in poverty by 0.134602.

Next, the coefficient value of the variable X2 Human Development Index (HDI) is negative at -0.299553. This means that there is a negative relationship between variable X2 and Y. So, when there is a 1% increase in the Human Development Index (HDI), there will be a decrease in poverty by 0.299553.

Then, the coefficient value of the variable X3 Giving Index (GI) is negative at -0.054610. This means that there is a negative relationship between variable X3 and Y. So, when there is a 1% increase in the Giving Index (GI), there will be a decrease in poverty by 0.054610.

Table 8: t-test

Sumber : (Diolah Penulis, 2024)

Dependent Variable: Y
 Method: Panel EGLS (Cross-section random effects)
 Date: 03/11/24 Time: 21:15
 Sample: 2018 2022
 Periods included: 5
 Cross-sections included: 6
 Total panel (balanced) observations: 30
 Swamy and Arora estimator of component variances

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	39.49037	7.791880	5.068144	0.0000
X1	-0.134602	0.034753	-3.873090	0.0007
X2	-0.299553	0.112811	-2.655358	0.0133
X3	-0.054610	0.022301	-2.448713	0.0214

Variable X1, which is the Corruption Perception Index (CPI), has a significant negative partial effect on poverty. This is evident from its t-value of -3.87, exceeding the critical t-value of 1.98. Thus, the calculated t-value > the critical t-value, indicating a significant influence on the dependent variable. The negative t-value signifies a negative influence.

Looking at the significance comparison in the data processing results, the probability value for X1 is 0.0007, which is < 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that the Corruption Perception Index has a significant negative effect on poverty in the 6 ASEAN countries from 2018 to 2022. This implies that if the CPI increases, poverty decreases, and conversely, if the CPI decreases, poverty increases.

Variable X2, the Human Development Index (HDI), also has a significant negative partial effect on poverty. This is evident from its t-value of -2.66, which exceeds the critical t-value of 1.98. Thus, the calculated t-value > the critical t-value, indicating a significant influence on the dependent variable. The negative t-value signifies a negative influence.

Looking at the significance comparison in the data processing results, the probability value for X2 is 0.0133, which is < 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that the Human Development Index has a significant negative effect on poverty in the 6 ASEAN countries from 2018 to 2022. This implies that if the HDI increases, poverty decreases, and conversely, if the HDI decreases, poverty increases.

Variable X3, the Giving Index (GI), also has a significant negative partial effect on poverty. This is evident from its t-value of -2.45, which exceeds the critical t-value of 1.98. Thus, the calculated t-value > the critical t-value, indicating a significant influence on the dependent variable. The negative t-value signifies a negative influence.

Looking at the significance comparison in the data processing results, the probability value for X3 is 0.0214, which is < 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that the Giving Index has a significant negative effect on poverty in the 6 ASEAN countries from 2018 to 2022. This implies that if the GI increases, poverty decreases, and conversely, if the GI decreases, poverty increases.

Based on the test results, the calculated F-value is 13.67, and the critical F-value using an alpha of 0.05. The critical F-value is obtained from the degrees of freedom (df), where $df1 = k-1$, with k being the number of variables, resulting in $df1 = 4-1 = 3$. Also, $df2 = n-k-1$, where n is the total number of

data, resulting in $df2 = 120 - 4 - 1 = 115$. Thus, the obtained critical F-value is 2.70. Since the calculated F-value > the critical F-value, the independent variables collectively have a significant effect on the dependent variable.

Table 9: F-test

Weighted Statistics			
Root MSE	0.574485	R-squared	0.611966
Mean dependent var	1.233496	Adjusted R-squared	0.567193
S.D. dependent var	0.938005	S.E. of regression	0.617095
Sum squared resid	9.900974	F-statistic	13.66814
Durbin-Watson stat	1.476933	Prob(F-statistic)	0.000015

Based on the test results, the calculated F-value is 13.67, and the critical F-value using an alpha of 0.05. The critical F-value is obtained from the degrees of freedom (df), where $df1 = k-1$, with k being the number of variables, resulting in $df1 = 4-1 = 3$. Also, $df2 = n-k-1$, where n is the total number of data, resulting in $df2 = 120 - 4 - 1 = 115$. Thus, the obtained critical F-value is 2.70. Since the calculated F-value > the critical F-value, the independent variables collectively have a significant effect on the dependent variable.

Furthermore, observing the probability value of the F-Statistic at 0.000015, it is smaller than 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a simultaneous effect between CPI, HDI, and GI on Poverty in the 6 ASEAN countries from 2018 to 2022.

Based on the processing results, the R-squared value obtained is 0.612, and the Adjusted R-squared value is 0.57. An R-squared value of 0.612 means that the independent variables used in this study are able to influence the dependent variable by 61.2%. The remaining 38.8% is influenced by other variables not included in this study.

Table 10: R-Squared Test

Weighted Statistics			
Root MSE	0.574485	R-squared	0.611966
Mean dependent var	1.233496	Adjusted R-squared	0.567193
S.D. dependent var	0.938005	S.E. of regression	0.617095
Sum squared resid	9.900974	F-statistic	13.66814
Durbin-Watson stat	1.476933	Prob(F-statistic)	0.000015

Based on the processing results, the R-squared value obtained is 0.612, and the Adjusted R-squared value is 0.57. An R-squared value of 0.612 means that the independent variables used in this study are able to influence the dependent variable by 61.2%. The remaining 38.8% is influenced by other variables not included in this study.

The Adjusted R-squared value assesses the significant influence of the independent variables on the dependent variable. In this study, the Adjusted R-squared value is 0.567. This means that the significant independent variables in this study can influence the dependent variable by 56.7%. The remaining 43.3% is influenced by other variables not discussed in this study.

V. DISCUSSION

The research results indicate that the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) has a significant negative effect on poverty. Thus, an increase in the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) will lead to a decrease in poverty. This finding is consistent with previous research by Gumala & Anis (2019), Yolanda & Satrianto (2019), and Abram & Yewiwati (2021), which all concluded that the CPI has a negative effect on poverty. This is because corruption reduces the allocation of funds intended to improve the welfare of people living below the poverty line. Corruption impedes policies meant to uplift society, thus keeping people in poverty (Yolanda & Satrianto, 2019). According to the theory of the poverty cycle, if external parties do not help lift people out of poverty, particularly due to corruption, then impoverished communities will not be able to escape poverty.

Furthermore, the research also shows that the Human Development Index (HDI) has a significant negative effect on poverty. Thus, an increase in the Human Development Index (HDI) will lead to a decrease in poverty. This finding is supported by previous studies by Mukhtar et al. (2019), Safuridar & Putri (2019), Fadila & Marwan (2020), Dinata et al. (2020), and Wati & Sadjarto (2019). These studies all found that the Human Development Index (HDI) has a negative effect on poverty. This result is also consistent with HDI indicators, which measure humans in terms of economic, educational, and health aspects. If the economic condition is poor, education is lacking, and health is poor, then an individual's productivity will decrease, leading to lower income and keeping them in poverty. Conversely, if these HDI indicators are good, individuals can escape poverty.

The researcher also found that the Giving Index (GI) has a significant negative effect on poverty. Thus, an increase in the Giving Index (GI) will lead to a decrease in poverty. This research result is consistent with previous studies by Rizal & Mukaromah (2020), Dewantoro et al. (2023), Abrori & Kharis (2022), and Aziz (2022). These studies all discuss the concept of giving through Islamic economic philanthropy. The results show the same outcome: sharing can reduce poverty. The more affluent individuals are generous, the more impoverished individuals are helped, thus reducing poverty. The concept of generosity must also be designed not only for short-term impact but also to avoid creating dependence. This means that generosity from the affluent should be managed to distribute resources to the impoverished in a productive manner. This way, they will be able to escape poverty in the long term.

The Corruption Perception Index, Human Development Index, and Giving Index collectively influence Poverty. The magnitude of their influence can be seen from the R-Squared value of 0.567. This means that 56.7% of poverty is influenced by the three independent variables in this study. The remaining 43.3% is influenced by factors not discussed in this study.

VI. CONCLUSION

A. Summary

This study aimed to determine the influence of the Corruption Perception Index, Human Development Index, and Giving Index on poverty in ASEAN countries. The research results show that the Corruption Perception Index has a significant negative effect. Secondly, the Human Development Index has a significant negative effect on poverty. Thirdly, the Giving Index has a significant negative effect on poverty. Fourthly, the Corruption Perception Index, Human Development Index, and Giving Index collectively influence poverty.

B. Implications

The Corruption Perception Index has a significant negative effect on poverty. The implication is that countries should strive to increase the Corruption Perception Index to reduce poverty to 0%. The Human Development Index has a significant negative effect on poverty. The implication is that

countries must pay attention to the development of human resources to increase productivity, which can reduce poverty. The Giving Index has a significant negative effect on poverty. The implication is that individuals with more resources should voluntarily provide assistance to those in need to create an equitable distribution. The kindness given should also have a long-term impact to avoid dependency.

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