
ANALYSIS OF POVERTY LEVELS ON THE ISLAND OF JAVA BASED ON DISTRICTS IN 2020-2023

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Abstract

Poverty on the island of Java is still a serious problem that is influenced by various dimensions, both education, health, as well as economic factors and regional development. This study aims to analyze the factors that affect the poverty rate in five provinces on the island of Java during the 2020–2023 period. The data used is secondary panel data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) covering 84 districts/cities. The analysis method used panel data regression with the Chow test and the Hausman test to determine the best model. The estimation results show that the Fixed Effects Model (FEM) model is the most suitable model. Simultaneously, the variables Life Expectancy Rate (AHH), Average School Length (RLS), Construction Cost Index (IKK), Building Village Index (IDM), Fiscal Independence Index (IKF), and Indonesian Disaster Risk Index (IRBI) have a significant effect on poverty levels. Partially, AHH, RLS, IDM, and IKF had a significant negative effect, while IKK and IRBI had no significant effect on poverty. These findings affirm the importance of improving the quality of health and education, sustainable village development, and regional fiscal independence in reducing poverty.

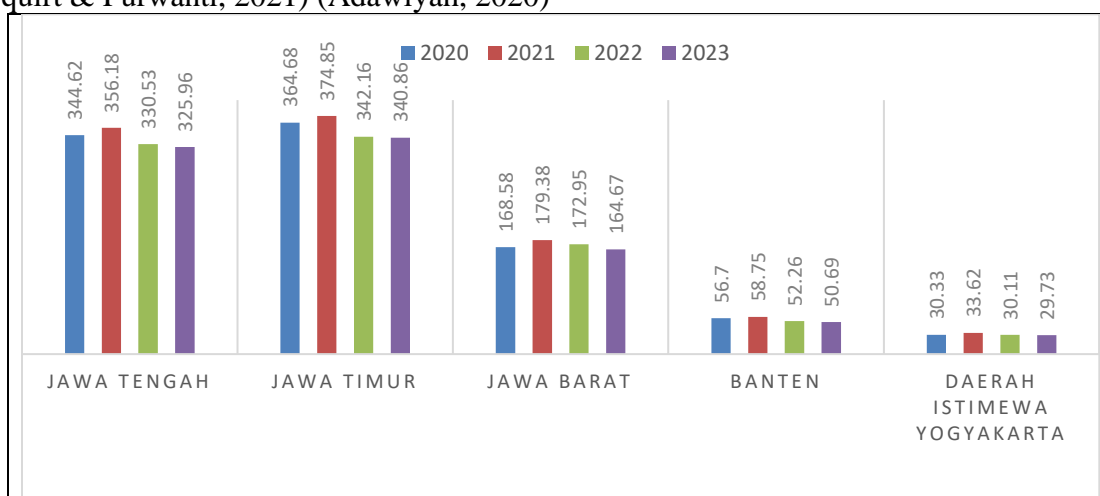
Keywords: Poverty, Java Island, Panel Data, Life Expectancy, Average Years of Schooling, Village Development Index

INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a condition when individuals or community groups are unable to meet basic needs for a decent life, such as food, clean water, shelter, health services, education, and access to social services and information. This condition arises when a person's income and expenses are below the minimum standards necessary to survive. Multidimensional poverty measurements emphasize that poverty is not only understood from income limitations, but also includes various deprivations in education, health, and living standards. (Alkire & Santos, 2010)

Various studies show that poverty is influenced by a variety of factors. It has been found that economic aspects, housing quality, health, and education contribute significantly to poverty levels. Zahra et al. (2019) Poverty cannot be understood solely as a condition of lack of commodities or a problem of satisfaction with these commodities. Furthermore, poverty reflects a situation in which individuals and communities are unable to maximize their functions and benefit from the commodities they have. In other words, poverty is not only related to the material aspect, but also to the limitations in converting resources into real well-being (Todaro & Smith, 2006) . In line with that, research shows that poverty is influenced by age, gender, employment status, and education level. Central Bodies Statistics (2008) Sugiharti et al. (2022)

In rural areas, poverty occurs because the majority of people work in the agricultural sector with relatively low incomes. Limited access to education is also an important factor, both due to limited facilities, long distances, and high costs. This condition has an impact on the lack of opportunities for the poor to improve their quality of life and compete in the world of work. In addition, gender inequality also exacerbates the problem, where women often have lower access to education than men. Women who are heads of households often face double burdens, limited social protection, and the dominance of informal jobs with lower wage levels. Data shows that 60.81% of the female workforce in Indonesia works in sectors that demand low capital, education, and technology. Thus, the causes of poverty are not only structural, but also closely related to individual characteristics. Therefore, poverty alleviation efforts require the active role of both individuals and third parties. (Almuharam et al., 2022) (Squirt & Purwanti, 2021) (Adawiyah, 2020)



Graph 1. Poverty on The Island of Java

Source: Central Statistics Agency (BPS). Data processed by the author

According to the data, on the island of Java, especially in the province of East Java, it was recorded to have the highest number of poor people in 2021. Of the total 29 existing districts/cities, Sampang Regency occupies the position with the highest poverty rate of other districts, reaching 23.76 thousand people. This figure has increased compared to the previous year and reflects a fairly complex structural problem. The high poverty rate in Sampang Regency is inseparable from the limited number of productive jobs, the low quality of community education, and vulnerable socio-economic conditions. This situation is further exacerbated by the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic which not only suppresses the regional economy, but also expands the vulnerability of the poor to job loss and decreased purchasing power. (Faradila & Faith, 2022)

Poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon that cannot be seen from one side alone. *The Oxford Poverty and Human Initiative (OPHI) of the University of Oxford and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)* in 2010 launched the global *Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)* or *Multidimensional Poverty Index (IKM)* in which poverty measurements are dismantled through various aspects to see the differences in the characteristics of poverty and the causes of poverty. This UNDP publication in 2010 refers to a study conducted by the *Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)* which reported for more than 100 countries in the *Human Development Report 2010*. The development of this multidimensional concept of poverty clearly emphasizes that poverty is not just a low income and purchasing power and consumption ability, but covers a wide dimension. Alkire & Santos (2010) (Khaliq & Uspri, 2017)

Poverty is influenced by several dimensions, including low education, low quality of health, and limited capital, technology, and skills in the economic field. The *Life Expectancy (AHH)* is an indicator used to see the level of public health. A high AHH indicates good health conditions, which can increase productivity and reduce the burden of health costs, so that it can indirectly affect poverty rates. This figure is also one of the main components in the *Human Development Index (HDI)* along with the *Average School Length (RLS)*. RLS is a reflection of the quality of human resources through the aspect of education. The higher the RLS, the better the level of education of the community, which has the potential to increase skills and competitiveness in the world of work. So that the increase in AHH and RLS is expected to contribute to reducing the poverty rate. (Kurniawan, 2017) (Setiawan, 2025)

Not only in terms of health and education, economic, geographical, and regional development factors also affect the poverty rate. A high *Construction Affordability Index (CPI)* can indicate a high cost of living, which can reduce people's purchasing power and risk increasing poverty. On the other hand, the *Building Village Index (IDM)* can be a benchmark for the progress of a region. The increasing IDM shows the existence of planned and sustainable development at the village level, both from social, economic, and ecological aspects. This development can create new jobs and improve the welfare of rural communities, which can ultimately reduce poverty rates. (Mustaqim & Arif, 2023) (Yahya & Agustina, 2022)

In addition, natural conditions and vulnerability to disasters also play an important role. The *Indonesian Disaster Risk Index (IRBI)* describes the level of risk of a region to natural disasters. Areas with high IRBI are more vulnerable to infrastructure damage, economic losses, and loss of livelihood due to disasters. This impact is often most felt by poor groups who have limited resources to recover. Therefore, IRBI can be an important

indicator for understanding how environmental factors can contribute to vulnerability and increased poverty in an area. (Aisah & Arif, 2024)

RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a type of panel data which is a combination of *time series* data from 2020-2023 and *cross section* from 84 districts from 5 provinces in Indonesia. The data used in this study is secondary data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). The analysis used is multiple regression, where the dependent variable in this study is poverty (POV), while the independent variables are Life Expectancy Rate (AHH), Average School Length (RLS), Construction Cost Index (IKK), Developing Village Index (IDM), Indonesian Disaster Risk Index (IRBI). The econometric model in this study is as follows:

$$POV_{it} = \beta + \beta_1AHH_{it} + \beta_2RLS_{it} + \beta_3IKK_{it} + \beta_4IDM_{it} + \beta_5IKF_{it} + \beta_6IRBI_{it} + \varepsilon$$

Where:

- POV : Poverty Rate (Percent)
- IKF : Fiscal Independence Index
- AHH : Life Expectancy Figures
- RLS : Average School Length
- IKK : Construction Affordability Index
- IDM : Building Village Index
- IRBI : Indonesia Disaster Risk Index
- ε : Residual
- β_0 : Constant
- $\beta_1 \dots \beta_7$: Independent variable regression coefficient
- i : Observation i
- t : Year t

There are three models in the regression panel, namely the Common Effects Model (CEM), the Fixed Effects Model (FEM), and the Random Effects Model (REM).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study uses panel data regression. Three models can be used to analyze the panel data regression method, namely the Pooled Least Squares (PLS), the Fixed Effects Model (FEM), and the Random Effects Model (REM). Perform the Chow test and Hausman test to determine which model is most suitable for use.

Table 1. The Panel Data Regression

| Variable | Regression Coefficients | | |
|----------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | PLS | FEM | BRAKE |
| C | 22.66125 | 43.25964 | 39.58868 |
| AHH | -0.027674 | -0.286251 | -0.206075 |
| RLS | -1.998876 | -0.751963 | -1.089886 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>IKK</i> | 0.075909 | -0.010239 | -0.008545 |
| <i>IDM</i> | 2.647500 | -5.576097 | -5.062875 |
| <i>IKF</i> | -0.960148 | -0.146183 | -0.157755 |
| <i>IRBI</i> | -0.015085 | 0.000996 | 7.18E-05 |
| <i>R2</i> | 0.361027 | 0.988785 | 0.361027 |
| <i>Adjusted R-squared</i> | 0.349374 | 0.984728 | 0.349374 |
| <i>F-statistic</i> | 30.98151 | 243.7001 | 30.98151 |
| <i>Prob(F-statistic)</i> | 0.000000 | 0.000000 | 0.000000 |

Source: BPS,
processed

The Chow test was used to select the best panel data regression model between the Pooled Least Squares (PLS), the Fixed Effects Model (FEM), and the Random Effects Model (REM). The results obtained are as follows.

Table 2. Chow Test Results

| Effect Test | Statistics | D.F | Prob. |
|---------------|-------------|----------|--------|
| F | | | |
| Cross-section | 165.904355 | (83,246) | 0.0000 |
| Chi-square | | | |
| Cross-section | 1358.322895 | 83 | 0.0000 |

Based on the results of the Chow Test, a chi-square probability of 0.0000 was obtained, where the value was less than α (0.05), so that H_0 was rejected, and it can be concluded that the Fixed Effects Model (FEM) regression model proved to be better for examining the hypothesis in this study than the Pooled Least Squares (PLS) model.

The results of the Chow Test showed that FEM was better than PLS, so the next test to select the best regression model was the Hausman Test to determine the selected regression model between the Random Effects Model (REM) and FEM.

Table 3. Hausman Test Results

| Test Summary | Chi-Sq. Statistics | Chi-Sq. D.F | Prob |
|----------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------|
| Cross-section random | 25.614626 | 6 | 0.0003 |

Based on the Hausman Test, a Chi-squared probability value of 0.0003 was obtained where the value was less than α (0.05) so that H_0 was rejected, and it can be concluded that the best regression model is the *Fixed Effects Model (FEM)*.

Table 4. FEM Estimation Results

| |
|---|
| $POV_{it} = 43.25964 - 0.286251AHH_{it} - 0.751963RLS_{it} - 0.0102397IKK_{it}$ <p>(0.0018) ** (0.0025)* (0.3588)</p> $- 5.576097IDM_{it} - 0.146183IKF_{it} + 0.000996IRBI_{it}$ <p>(0.0002)* (0.0051)* (0.6926)</p> |
| $R^2 = 0,9789 ; DW = 3,885 ; F = 31,453 ; Prob. F = 0,0000$ |

Description: *Significant at α 0.01; **Significant at α 0.05; Significant at α 0.1

The probability of F shows a result of $0.000000 < \alpha$ (0.01), so H_0 is rejected. Thus, it can be concluded that the Life Expectancy Rate, Average School Age, Construction Cost

Index, Building Village Index, Fiscal Independence Index, and Indonesian Disaster Risk Index together affect poverty.

The determination coefficient (R²) obtained is a mean of 98.87% variation in poverty influenced by variations in Life Expectancy, Average School Age, Construction Cost Index, Developing Village Index, Fiscal Independence Index, Indonesian Disaster Risk Index, and the remaining 1.13% is influenced by variables outside the estimated model.0.9887

From this model, it can be interpreted:

1. The constant with a value of 43.25964 means that the poverty rate in 5 Provinces of Indonesia is 43.25 percent every year, if the variables of the fiscal independence index, life expectancy rate, average school age, construction cost index, developing village index, and Indonesian disaster risk index are considered fixed.
2. The life expectancy coefficient is -0.286251, which indicates that if there is an increase in each unit of life expectancy, it will cause a decrease in the poverty rate by 0.2 percent, where the assumption of other variables is constant.
3. The Average Coefficient of School Length is -0.751963, which shows that if there is an increase in the life expectancy rate per unit, it will cause a decrease in the poverty rate by 0.7 percent, where the assumption of other variables is constant.
4. The Construction Affordability Index coefficient is -0.010239, which shows that if there is an increase in the life expectancy rate per unit, it will cause a decrease in the poverty rate by 0.01 percent, where the assumption of other variables is constant.
5. The coefficient of the Building Village Index is -5.576097 which shows that if there is an increase in the life expectancy rate per unit, it will cause a decrease in the poverty rate by 5.5 percent, where the assumption of other variables is constant.
6. The coefficient of the Fiscal Independence Index is -0.146183 which indicates that if there is an increase in the life expectancy rate per unit, it will cause a decrease in the poverty rate by 0.1 percent, where the assumption of other variables is constant.
7. The coefficient of Indonesia's Disaster Risk Index is 0.000996, which shows that if there is an increase in life expectancy per unit, it will cause an increase in the poverty rate by 0.0009 percent, where the assumption of other variables is constant.

The t-test is a test to analyze the significance of the influence of the free variable on the partially independent variable. The hypothesis of the t-test itself is as follows:

Ho: the independent variable i had no significant influence

HA: the independent variable i has a significant influence

H0 will be rejected if the statistical probability value t is $< \alpha$. The results of the t-test can be seen in the table below.

Table 5. Test Results t

| Variable | Sig. v | Criterion | Conclusion |
|----------|---------|-----------|------------------------------|
| AHH | -0.0018 | < 0.05 | Significant at $\alpha=0.05$ |
| RLS | -0.0025 | < 0.01 | Significant at $\alpha=0.01$ |
| IKK | -0.3588 | > 0.1 | Insignificant |

| | | | |
|------|---------|--------|------------------------------|
| IDM | -0.0002 | < 0.01 | Significant at $\alpha=0.01$ |
| IKF | -0.0051 | < 0.01 | Significant at $\alpha=0.01$ |
| IRBI | 0.6926 | >0.1 | Insignificant |

Based on the table above, the results of the t-test indicate that each independent variable has an effect on the dependent variable, with the following results details:

1. Life expectancy has a probability value of 0.0018, where the probability value is smaller than the significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$. So it is stated that the life expectancy rate has a significant effect on the poverty rate in 5 provinces of Indonesia. This is in line with research conducted by those who say that life expectancy has a negative and significant effect on poverty in Regencies/Cities in Central Java Province. Kevin et al. (2022)
2. The average length of school has a probability value of 0.0025, where the probability value is smaller than the significant value of $\alpha = 0.05$. So it is stated that the Average School Length has a significant effect on the poverty rate in 5 Indonesian Provinces. This is supported by previous research, by saying that partially average school length has a significant negative effect on poverty in East Java. Rukmana & Imaningsih (2023)
3. The Construction Affordability Index has a probability value of 0.3588, where the probability value is greater than the significant value of $\alpha = 0.05$. So it is stated that the Construction Affordability Index does not have a significant effect on the poverty level in 5 Indonesian provinces. This is in line with research conducted by the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (GDP), the Construction Cost Index (CPI), Health Sector Expenditure (PSK), or Education Sector Expenditure (PSP) Mustaqim & Arif (2023)
4. The Developing Village Index has a probability value of 0.00002, where the probability value is smaller than the significant value of $\alpha = 0.05$. So it is stated that the Building Village Index has a significant effect on the poverty level in 5 Indonesian provinces. This is in line with research conducted by the Village Development Authority to reduce the poverty rate in Indonesia. Yahya & Agustina (2022)
5. The Fiscal Independence Index has a probability value of 0.6926, where the probability value is smaller than the significant value of $\alpha = 0.05$. So it is stated that the Fiscal Independence Index has a significant effect on the poverty level in 5 Indonesian provinces. This is in line with research conducted by the higher the fiscal independence of a region does not necessarily improve the welfare of its population. Muhammad & Dima (2022)
6. The Indonesian Disaster Risk Index has a probability value of 0.3588, where the probability value is greater than the significant value of $\alpha = 0.05$. So it is stated that the Indonesian Disaster Risk Index does not have a significant effect on the poverty level in 5 Indonesian provinces. This is in line with research conducted by showing that the disaster risk index and unemployment have a positive and significant effect on poverty Pranandari et al. (2022)

Economic Interpretation

1. The Effect of Life Expectancy on Poverty Rates

Life Expectancy has a negative influence on poverty rates. This shows that every increase in life expectancy will lead to a decrease in the poverty rate, and vice versa. If there is a decrease in life expectancy, the poverty rate will increase. The higher the Life Expectancy Rate, the longer an individual has time to work and contribute economically. Good health allows them to work more productively, reduce the workdays lost to illness, and improve the quality of the output produced. This increased productivity directly raises the income potential of individuals and households, ultimately helping them get out of the poverty trap. A condition is said to be healthy if it is mentally and socially good, health also includes mental and social well-being that allows individuals to develop their full potential. Resources are important for improving well-being. With a higher Life Expectancy Rate, a person can work longer, have a better immune system, and ultimately, increase the output needed to meet life's needs. Investment in public health is key to sustainable economic development and poverty alleviation. (Stuart O'Neill & Biroli, 2021) (Hasanah et al., 2021)

Research conducted by also shows the similarity of results, namely that the Life Expectancy Rate (AHH) has a negative and significant influence on the poverty rate. Kevin et al. (2022) Jannah & Sari (2023) Wulandari & Primary (2022)

2. The Effect of Average School Age on Poverty Rates

Average School Length has a negative influence on poverty rates. This shows that the increase in average length of school has an inverse relationship with the poverty rate, namely, the higher the education, the lower the poverty rate, and conversely, the lower the education, the higher the poverty rate. The higher a person's level of education, the more knowledge and expertise they will also have, which will encourage an increase in one's productivity. Higher productivity makes a person more valuable in the eyes of the company, so they are willing to offer higher wages and salaries. In the end, a person who has high productivity will obtain better welfare, which can be shown through increased income and consumption. With better incomes, individuals can increase consumption and living standards, which substantially reduces the risk of poverty. This result is in accordance with the theory of Human Capital. This theory assumes that investment in the world of education can improve the quality of people's productivity, if the quality of education is good, the quality of society is better, education can make a person out of the circle of poverty. Human Capital Theory also believes that education is one of the most effective tools to break the chain of poverty. With education, individuals born into poverty have the opportunity to get better jobs, higher incomes, and financial stability. (Febianti et al., 2023) (Maharani et al., 2023) (Rohimah, 2021)

Research conducted by also shows the similarity of results, namely that the average length of school has a negative and significant influence on the poverty rate. Faritz & Soejoto (2020) Rahim et al. (2024) Surbakti et al. (2023)

3. The Effect of the Construction Cost Index on the Poverty Level

The Construction Affordability Index has no effect on the poverty level. The Construction Cost Index (CPI) often has no direct effect on poverty levels because the CPI is only a reflection of development costs, not an indicator of effectiveness or equitable distribution of benefits. Infrastructure development in many regions is still

uneven. Government-built infrastructure tends to be concentrated in developed or urban areas, while many rural areas with high poverty rates are less affected. This causes infrastructure, which is supposed to be a driver of economic growth, to be enjoyed only by some people. As a result, the economic benefits of infrastructure, such as access to markets, increased productivity, and employment opportunities, do not reach the poor who need it most. High construction costs (high IQ) do not guarantee the quality and sustainability of the project. Development that fails or does not meet needs will only become a burden on the budget without having a real impact on poverty alleviation. Therefore, even though a large budget is allocated for infrastructure, the poverty rate is still high because the benefits of the development are not felt equally and optimally by all levels of society. Infrastructure can provide great benefits for economic growth, poverty alleviation, and environmental sustainability if development is good in terms of infrastructure quality, which is effective and efficient. Infrastructure development is not carried out efficiently and effectively, so there is no impact on poverty. Strong infrastructure development benefits the people in the region; if supported by the development of other factors, when only using electricity infrastructure, the benefits obtained are limited. (Mu'minah & Tjenreng, 2025) (Stuttgart et al., 2019)

The research conducted by also showed the same results, namely that the construction cost index had no effect on the poverty level. Because the infrastructure built by the government is not the same for every administrative district/city. So, the long distance of asphalt roads, where each region has different conditions, causes economic growth in each district/city, causing poverty that continues to grow and occur is also still high, because not all people enjoy infrastructure progress. Mustaqim & Arif (2023)

4. The Influence of the Developing Village Index on Poverty Levels

The Developing Village Index has a negative influence on the poverty rate. This means that the higher the building village index, the lower the poverty level, and vice versa, the lower the building village index, the higher the poverty level. Districts with high village development tend to have low poverty rates, and districts with low village development tend to have high poverty levels. Village development that is carried out massively will increase capital accumulation, especially public capital, to a higher level, so as to be able to increase the output or productivity of people in rural areas. Such as the construction of village roads, which is not just physical infrastructure, but a strategic investment. Good roads not only facilitate access to previously isolated farmland, thereby increasing productivity, but also drastically reduce transportation costs. This efficiency allows village products, both agricultural and handicraft, to reach a wider market at a more competitive price. This increased access also encourages the creation of more dynamic market activities, stimulates local trade, and ultimately, increases the income and overall well-being of the community. Therefore, village development, which includes infrastructure, economy, and social services, is the most effective strategy to break the chains of poverty from the roots. (Arfiansyah, 2020) (Rimawan & Aryani, 2019)

The research conducted by also shows the similarity of results, namely that the developing village index has a negative and significant influence on the poverty rate. Yahya & Agustina (2022) Ahmed & Eklund (2019)

5. The Effect of the Fiscal Independence Index on Poverty Levels

The Fiscal Independence Index has a negative influence on the poverty rate. This means that the lower the fiscal independence index, the higher the poverty rate and conversely, the higher the fiscal independence index, the lower the poverty rate. An increase in the index can indicate strong local economic growth, which has the potential to reduce poverty as increased Regional Original Revenue (PAD) can be allocated for infrastructure development, education, and health. The increase in local original income (PAD) reflects strong local economic growth. This growth creates jobs, increases people's incomes, and ultimately reduces poverty. Taxically independent local governments also have greater flexibility to allocate their budgets. Funds raised from PAD can be used for direct investment in poverty alleviation programs, such as infrastructure improvements, improved education and health services, or targeted social assistance, all of which contribute to a significant reduction in poverty rates. (Stuttgart, 2023) (Manek & Badrudin, 2016)

The research was conducted by; and also shows the similarity of results, namely that the fiscal independence index has a negative and significant influence on the poverty level. Kusuma & Iskandar (2022) Otheliansyah & Hizwar (2023) Purnomo & Danuta (2022)

6. The Effect of Indonesia's Disaster Risk Index on Poverty Levels

The Disaster Risk Index has no effect on poverty levels. Natural disasters do not have a direct effect on economic growth, which in this case can be concluded if it does not have a direct effect on economic growth, it does not affect the level of welfare of the community. An area can theoretically have a high risk of disasters, but if there has been no disaster in a long period of time, then the risk will not directly affect the economic conditions or poverty level of the community. In addition, the adaptive capacity and rapid response of governments and communities can be more dominant determining factors. If a region has an effective early warning system, resilient infrastructure, and prompt relief and rehabilitation programs, the economic impact of disasters can be minimized. Despite disasters, communities, especially the vulnerable, can recover quickly without falling into poverty. Therefore, the relationship between disaster risk and poverty is not absolute, but rather depends on how well a region is able to manage and mitigate the negative impacts of disasters. (Isa, 2016) (Novita, 2020)

The research conducted by also showed similar results, namely that the disaster risk index had no effect on the poverty level because the Disaster Risk Index more reflected the vulnerability of a region to disasters, rather than the frequency of disasters that actually occurred. So that areas with a high-risk index do not necessarily experience disasters within a certain period of time. Although the risk of disasters is high, as long as there is a quick and appropriate response, and supported by good community adaptation capacity, the impact of disasters on poverty levels can be reduced. Aisah & Arif (2024)

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of the study, it can be concluded that the Life Expectancy Rate (AHH) has a significant negative influence on poverty, which means that the better the public health, productivity will increase and income opportunities will be greater so that it can reduce the poverty rate. In line with that, the Average School Length (RLS) has a significant negative effect, because higher education increases ability and competitiveness so as to improve people's welfare. The Developing Village Index (IDM) has been shown to have a significant negative influence on poverty, where village development planning can increase economic access, create job opportunities, and reduce vulnerability for the poor. In addition, the Fiscal Independence Index (IKF) shows a significant negative impact, which suggests that regions with more self-reliant fiscal capacity can allocate budgets for the development and improvement of people's welfare. On the other hand, the Construction Cost Index (IKK) and the Indonesian Disaster Risk Index (IRBI) do not have a significant influence on poverty, so it can be concluded that construction costs and potential disaster risks have not been directly determining factors in influencing poverty conditions. Overall, this study emphasizes that improving the quality of human resources through education and health, sustainable village development, and strengthening regional fiscal independence are the main strategies to reduce poverty in Java.

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