

Analysis of Poverty Determinants and Poverty Mitigation Strategies in Aceh Province

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to provide empirical evidence on the effect of Direct Spending, Economic Growth, Open Unemployment, Per Capita Expenditure, and the Human Development Index (HDI) on the Poverty Population in Aceh Province. In this study, the author used secondary data and primary data. Secondary data were obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and the Ministry of Finance's Directorate General of Budget Year 2010 to 2022. The analytical model used to examine poverty determinants is panel data regression analysis, while SWOT analysis is employed to assess poverty alleviation strategies. Based on the results of model selection tests using the Chow test and the Hausman test, it was determined that the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) is the most suitable model for this research. According to the findings of the Fixed Effect Model (FEM), Direct Spending has a significant negative effect; Economic Growth has a significant positive effect, Open Unemployment has a significant positive effect, Per Capita Expenditure has a significant negative effect, and Human Development Index (HDI) has a significant negative effect on the Poverty Population in Aceh Province. The simultaneous test results (F-test) indicate that Direct Spending, Economic Growth, Open Unemployment, Per Capita Expenditure, and the Human Development Index (HDI) collectively have a simultaneous effect on the Poverty Population in Aceh Province. Meanwhile, based on the SWOT analysis, it was found that the presence of impoverished communities in Aceh

Province falls into quadrant 1, with an internal factor value of 0.05 and an external factor of 0.10. Therefore, the required strategy is (S-O Strategy), implying that strengthening internal aspects is the most appropriate choice for poverty alleviation in Aceh Province.

Keywords: Poverty, Direct Spending, Economic Growth, Open Unemployment, Per Capita Expenditure, Human Development Index

INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a complex and multidimensional problem in various fields characterized by unemployment and underdevelopment, from year to year it becomes a global, national and even local issue, especially in developing countries, so it needs attention by many parties to become a development priority in various sectors. Poverty is no longer understood only as economic incapacity, but is also related to powerlessness in fulfilling basic rights, including the fulfillment of food, education, work, housing, clean water, land, Natural Resources, Environment and others. Poverty can also hinder the achievement of democracy, unity, and justice, so poverty reduction is one of the main policies needed to strengthen the foundation of sustainable economic development.

The concept of poverty issued by the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) that poverty can be distinguished into two types, namely

absolute poverty and relative poverty, absolute poverty is a condition of a person's inability to meet minimum basic needs such as food, clothing, health, housing, and education, while relative poverty is a condition caused by the influence of development policies that have not been able to reach all levels of society, causing a person to be poorer than others (Bappenas, 2018).

One of the objectives of national development is to improve economic performance in order to create jobs for the entire community and realize the welfare of the population. One important aspect to see the performance of development is how effective the use of existing resources, so that employment can absorb the available labor force, in addition to the benchmark in the success of a country's development can also be seen from the decline in the number of poor people. Various efforts have been made, ranging from the scope of regional, regional, national, and international. In Indonesia, poverty is still an important problem, even though several policies have been implemented (Isnaini and Nugroho, 2020).

Economic development is measured based on the growth rate of Gross National Product (GNP), both in aggregate and per Capita, which will create jobs and have an impact on increasing economic and social growth more evenly. Indicators of economic development are not only GNP growth, but also Poverty Alleviation, addressing income inequality and providing jobs in the context of a growing economy (Henggarsyah Aria Hutama, Hanim and Adenan, 2015).

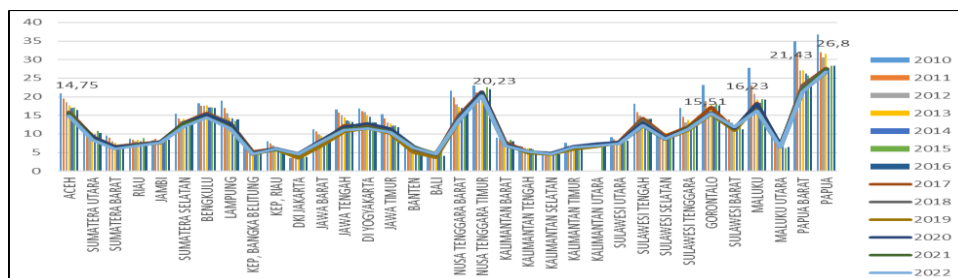
The problem of poverty is a complex and multidimensional and cross-sectoral

problem that is influenced by various factors and interrelated. Therefore, poverty alleviation efforts must be carried out in a comprehensive manner that includes various factors and aspects of people's lives. According to Hafizah, in her research, she stated that poverty is one of the fundamental problems, because poverty concerns the fulfillment of the most vital needs in people's lives and is a problem faced by many countries including Indonesia (Hafizhah, 2022).

Launching from the World Bank, one of the causes of poverty is due to lack of income and assets to meet basic needs such as food, education, employment, housing, clean water, land, Natural Resources, an acceptable environment. In addition, poverty is also related to limited employment and usually those who are categorized as poor (the poor) do not have jobs (unemployment), and the level of education and health are generally inadequate compared to people who are not poor (World Bank, 2015).

Poverty is a global social problem and a fundamental issue to be the focus and main concern of the government, meaning that poverty is a problem that must be faced and the concern of many people. To date, the phenomenon of poverty occurs in many countries in the world. Indonesia is one of the developing countries that has not been able to get out of poverty. The problem of poverty feels so heavy and difficult that it seems insurmountable (Ronald Banito, R and Zulfanetti, 2022).

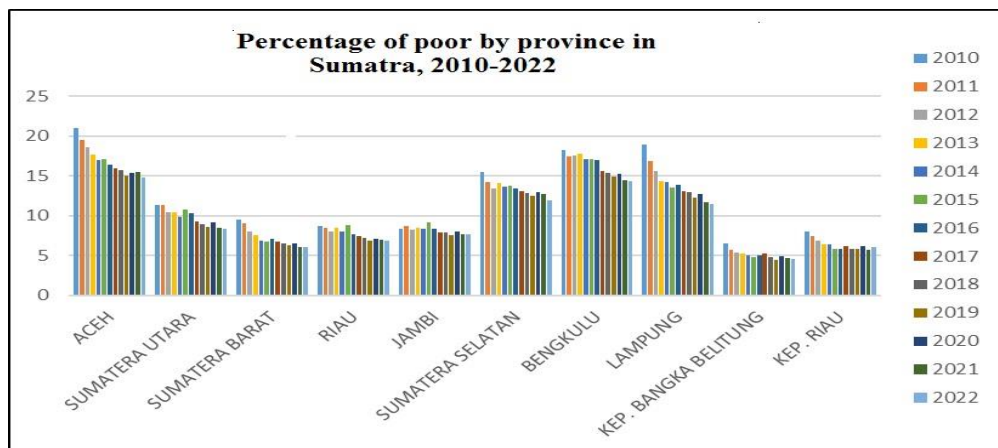
The following data on the poor population (P0) by province and region in Indonesia can be seen in the graph below:



Source: BPS 2023, Processed By The Author
 Figure 1 Percentage Of Poor Population (P0) By Province 2010-2022

Figure 1 shows the condition of the poor population by province in Indonesia that occurred from 2010 to 2022, the percentage of poor people in Indonesia decreased and fluctuated. Nationally, the number of poor people in 2022 is 26.36 million people or 9.57 percent. The national poverty rate does not occur at the provincial level. Some provinces in Indonesia still have a very high percentage of poor people. One of the provinces with a high percentage of poor people on the island of Sumatra is Aceh

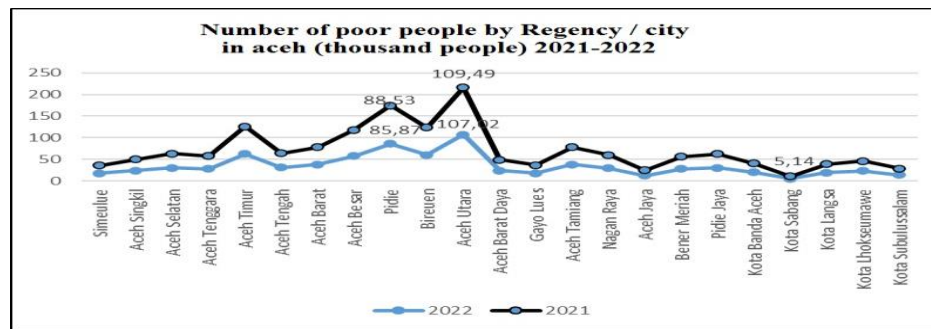
province. Based on Figure 1.1 Aceh province has a high percentage of poor people on the island of Sumatra. The percentage of poor people nationally in 2022 is 9.57 percent while the percentage of poor people in Aceh province is 14.75 percent, this puts Aceh province in sixth position with the highest percentage of poor people nationally in 2022 after Papua, West Papua, East Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, and Gorontalo provinces.



Source: BPS 2023, Processed by The Author
Figure 2 poverty level in Sumatra Island 2010-2022

Figure 2 shows the poverty rate on the island of Sumatra from 2010 to 2022. Based on figure 1.2 Aceh province is the poorest province on the island of Sumatra after Lampung and Bengkulu provinces since 2010. The high poverty rate in Aceh province is a multidimensional and strategic problem that is not much different from the national level. The Central Bureau of Statistics notes that Aceh province is the poorest province compared to other regions since 2002. Based on the comparison of the percentage of poor people on the island of Sumatra, it proves that Aceh province has not been able to contribute to the reduction in national poverty. The poverty rate in Aceh province is decreasing every year, but not significantly. So as not to shift the province of Aceh as an area with the largest number of poor people on the island of Sumatra.

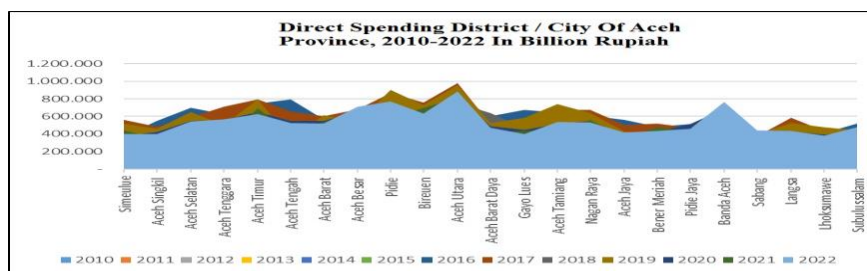
The number of people who have been affected by the Coronavirus outbreak in the United States is increasing due to the lack of access to health care services (www.dialeksis.com, 2021). Inefficient economic distribution as well as policies, planning and budget management that are not good cause low levels of public welfare in Aceh province so that the number of poor people in Aceh increases and the highest poverty rate on the island of Sumatra, in 2021 the poverty rate of Aceh province is the second lowest on the island of Sumatra after Bengkulu province. Therefore, the Government of Aceh, both the central government and the district/city have a great responsibility in the process of improving the living standards of the poor in Aceh province. The government needs to improve its performance and formulate a fair and targeted budget strategy and allocation.



Source: bps Aceh 2023, Processed By The Author
 Figure 3 The Number Of Poor Residents Of Regency/Aceh Province City 2021 – 2022

Figure 3 above shows the number of poor residents of districts / cities in Aceh province in 2021-2022. North Aceh Regency became the most poor populated area in Aceh Province at 109.49 thousand people in 2021 and decreased by 2.47 thousand people to 107.02 in 2022 compared to 22 other districts/cities in Aceh. According to the Central Bureau of Statistics, the large number of poor people in North Aceh is due to the large number of people in the district compared to other regions. Next followed by Pidie Regency with 88.53 thousand poor residents in 2021 decreased by 2,466 thousand inhabitants to 85.87 in 2022. While the lowest number of poor people is in the city of Sabang with a total of 5.14 thousand poor people in 2022. The low number of poor people in Sabang city is due to the development of the pariwisata sector in the area so that people get jobs and are able to meet their needs. In line with the enactment of Law No. 23 of 2014 on Local Government and the implementation of regional autonomy, as well as Presidential Regulation No. 96 of 2015 on the acceleration of poverty reduction, require efforts to overcome poverty. Poverty problems faced will be addressed, decided, and implemented

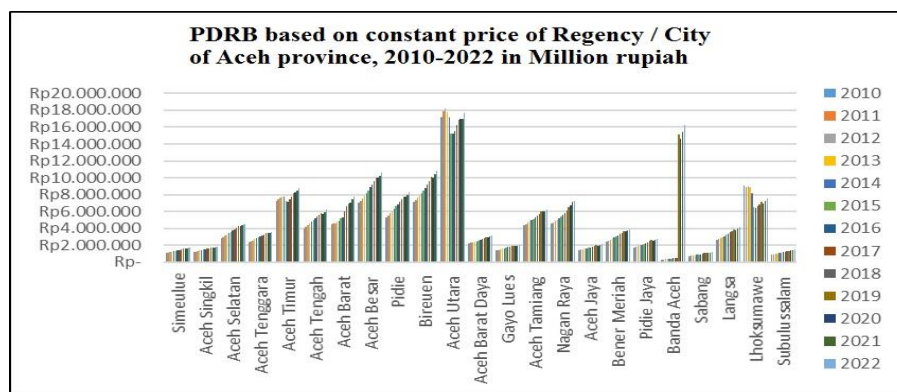
quickly and effectively by local governments, without having to wait for instructions from the Central Government, with greater regional authority, then local governments together with DPRD have greater responsibility and flexibility to take important and strategic decisions. In accordance with the RPJMN (National Medium Term Development Plan) 2019-2024 that the national poverty reduction target of 7 percent to 6 percent is expected to be achieved by the end of 2024. In 2022 nationally the percentage of poor people reached 9.57 percent, in Aceh Province at 14.75 percent, this figure is still very far from the expectations of reducing the poverty rate of 10.43% and is a home assignment for the Aceh provincial government because the poverty reduction efforts that have been implemented so far have not been optimal. The success of a region in realizing public welfare is highly dependent on local government policies through the allocation of spending. A good allocation of spending is certainly expected to improve the welfare of the community. Figure 1.4 shows the development of direct spending in 23 districts/cities in Aceh province from 2010 to 2022.



Source: DGT.2023, co-authored by
 Figure 4 development of direct shopping district / city of Aceh 2010-2022 (in billion rupiah)

Based on Figure 4, the development of direct spending in 23 districts/cities in Aceh province from 2010 to 2022 increased and fluctuated, but in 2020 to 2022 direct spending in 23 districts/cities in Aceh province decreased, this was caused by the impact of the covid-19 pandemic which required local governments to refocusing budgets to overcome the covid-19 pandemic. Local government policy in the form of fiscal policy through local government expenditure in the form of direct spending is expected to overcome the problem of poverty so that the poverty rate in Aceh province continues to decline. North Aceh district is the district that allocates the most direct spending compared

to other districts/cities in Aceh. In 2017, the allocation of direct expenditure to the North Aceh Regency government of 978.10 billion rupiah was the highest compared to other regions since 2010. Such a large direct expenditure allocation did not really have a good impact on the decrease in the number of poor people in North Aceh Regency when juxtaposed with the number of poor people in North Aceh Regency, based on BPS data in 2022 North Aceh Regency is the Regency with the highest number of poor people at 107.02 thousand people compared to 23 other, so the direct spending allocation allocated by North Aceh Regency has not had an optimal impact on reducing the number of poor people.



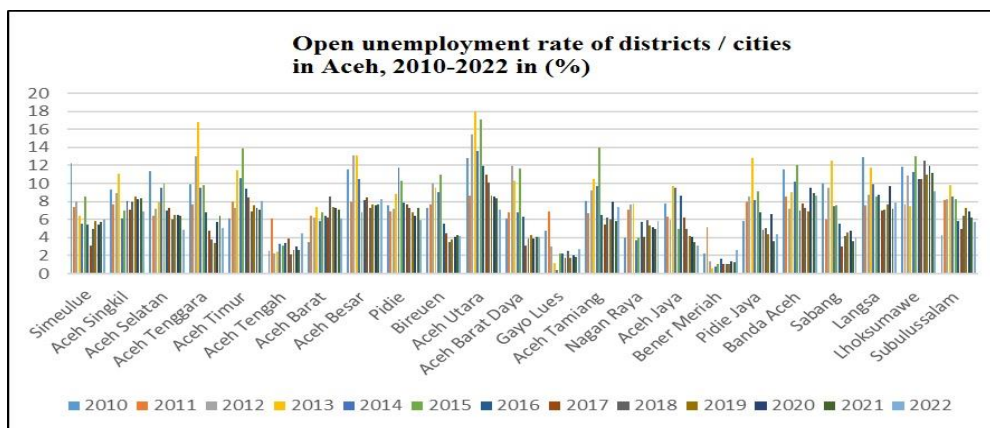
Source: BPS Aceh 2023, processed by the author
 Figure 5 development of GRDP on the basis of constant price Regency/City Aceh 2010-2022 (in Million rupiah)

Figure 5 above shows the development of GRDP on the basis of constant prices in 23 districts / cities in Aceh province from 2010 to 2022. Based on figure 1.5, the highest GDP growth in Aceh province is dominated by North Aceh Regency and Banda Aceh City. In 2022, North Aceh Regency ranks first as a Regency/City with the highest average GDP in Aceh province of 17.70 million rupiah. Then followed by the city of Banda Aceh for 16.25 million rupiah. The high rate of GDP growth in North Aceh Regency is due to the fact that the region is a producer of plantations and oil and gas producers such as ExxonMobil natural Gas refinery, in addition there are several multinational companies such as PT. Pupuk Iskandar Muda, PT. Aceh Kraft Paper. The high GRDP value in North Aceh Regency

did not reduce the number of poor people, according to BPS in 2022 the number of poor people in North aceh was 107.02 thousand people or 16.86 percent, higher than other districts/cities in Aceh province. The high value of GDP growth in North aceh Regency was not directly proportional to the decrease in the number of poor people. This is not in accordance with the statement (Damanik, R. K. and Sidauruk, 2020) that the higher the GRDP of an area, the better the development of the area, which can indirectly reduce poverty. so this is a very interesting issue to do research to see the symptoms, causes and phenomena that occur during this time. Furthermore, Bireuen regency is the Regency / City with the third highest level of GDP in Aceh province, the high level of

GDP in Bireuen regency is caused by the development of the MSME sector such as bamboo creiy craftsmen, rattan craftsmen, membel industry, marine tourism sector and vanamei shrimp fisheries sector. The development of the poverty rate in Bireuen regency is fluctuating, in 2022 the number of poor people in Bireuen regency is 60.2 thousand people or 12.51 percent. Sabang city is a district / city with the lowest level of GDP in Aceh province, the low GDP in Sabang city is caused because

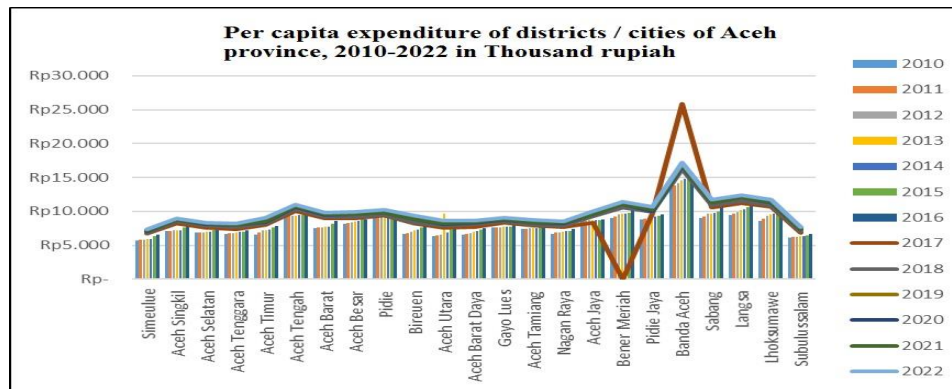
Sabang city is located on the island, and to meet the needs of food in sabang city is predominantly sent from outside the island itself. So far, the largest contributor to the GDP of sabang city is the service and tourism sectors. The low level of GDP in sabang city did not contribute to the high poverty rate, in fact sabang City is an area with a relatively small poverty rate compared to other districts/cities in Aceh province.



Source: bps Aceh 2023, processed by the author
 Figure 6 Development Of Open Unemployment Rate District/City Aceh province 2010-2022 (in percent)

Figure 6 above describes the open unemployment rate in 23 districts / cities in Aceh province during 2010 to 2022. Over the past few years, the open unemployment rate in Aceh province tends to decline and there are also areas that fluctuate. North Aceh Regency became the Regency / City with the highest open unemployment rate, where in 2010 to 2015 it tended to increase from 12.78 percent to 17.05 percent in 2015, then in 2016 to 2022 the open unemployment rate decreased to 7.08 percent. The high level of open unemployment in North Aceh Regency is caused by the large number of people in the region who are not comparable with job opportunities and most people depend on the seasonal agricultural sector to include their family members, but the income generated has not been able to meet most of

the needs of all household members. This is in line with the opinion of the head of BPS Aceh 2017, according to Wahyudin, the agricultural sector is still the main employment for people in the local area so that there needs to be serious attention from the local government in the availability of jobs (www.aceh.antaranews.com, 2017). Furthermore, Bener Meriah Regency became the Regency / City with the lowest open unemployment rate in Aceh province. The open unemployment rate of Bener Meriah Regency decreased dramatically from 2010 to 2022, and in 2022 it was only 2.61 percent. The cause of the low open unemployment rate in Bener Meriah Regency is the development of the coffee farming sector so that most people in Bener Meriah Regency have permanent jobs.



Source: bps Aceh 2023, processed by the author

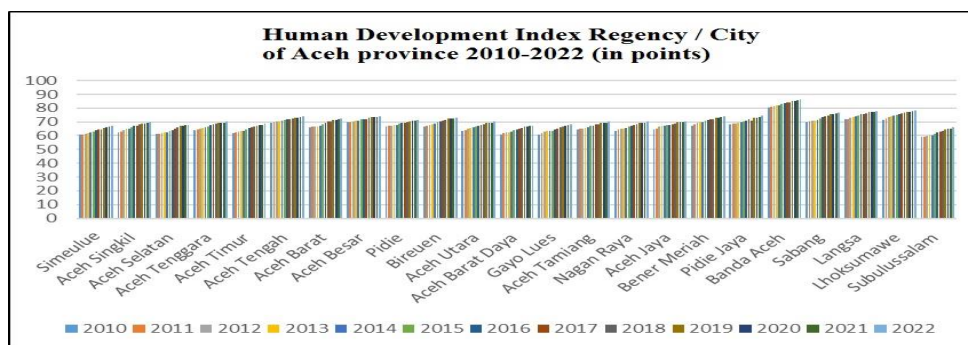
Figure 7 Development Of Per Capita Expenditure Of Aceh Province District/City 2010-2022 (in Thousand rupiah)

Based on Figure 7 above, it can be seen that the per capita expenditure of Aceh province from 2010 to 2022 has a significant value because every year there is always an increase. There are four regencies / cities that show a significant increase every year, namely Banda Aceh City, Langsa City, Sabang City and Lhokseumawe City. The increase in per capita expenditure in the four cities also had an impact on the increase in per capita expenditure in general in Aceh province.

There are several factors that cause high per capita expenditure in four cities in Aceh province. First, the number of middle-income population groups and high-income population groups, so that people's purchasing power/ consumption is also high. Both unemployment figures are relatively low compared to other districts/cities. Third,

there are several industries, such as PT. Arun LNG Gas in Lhokseumawe City, and some manufacturing industries in Banda Aceh City, the high per capita expenditure in Banda Aceh City is also affected because the region is the capital of Aceh province. The increase in per capita expenditure in Aceh province causes the ability of people's purchasing power to meet their basic needs also increases, this indicates that the welfare of the people in Aceh province is getting better and then per capita expenditure also affects the poverty level in Aceh province.

Human Development Index (HDI) is one of the indicators in achieving economic development in order to realize a prosperous society, minimizing poverty and unemployment. The Human Development Index (HDI) in Aceh province from 2010 to 2022 can be seen in Figure 8 below:



Source: bps Aceh 2023, processed by the author

Figure 8 development of Human Development Index (HDI) District/City Aceh province 2010-2022 (in points)

Based on Figure 8 shows the development of Human Development Index (HDI) districts/cities in Aceh province from 2010 to 2022. Nationally in 2022 the HDI figure

is 72.91 points, while the HDI value of Aceh province is 72.80 points. Banda Aceh city, Sabang City, Langsa city and Lhokseumawe City have the highest HDI

values in Aceh province even higher than the national level. By Category, All districts/cities in Aceh are included in the medium HDI category, but there are still some districts that are still below the national average HDI.

The high value of the Human Development Index (HDI) in several cities in Aceh province, especially in the city of Banda Aceh in 2022 the HDI value was 86.28 points, thus making the city of Banda Aceh ranked second below the city of Yogyakarta based on the highest HDI nationally, this is due to the increase in HDI-forming components such as newborn babies have a higher chance of life. Then, 7-year-olds have a higher chance of going to school, and many residents aged 25 and over are already educated on average. This is inseparable from local government programs that optimize the improvement of the quality of human development.

This is in line with the opinion (Lanjouw, P, 2001) which states that high HDI will lead to a decrease in poverty while low HDI will result in an increase in the number of poverty and population productivity will be reduced. If compared with the HDI level in Aceh province which is included in the medium category, even some cities have HDI levels above the National, then poverty reduction efforts are not a difficult problem to overcome.

Perspective on poverty is important to understand before analyzing poverty reduction strategies, because the perspective will greatly affect the selection of strategies in solving poverty problems. That is, the effectiveness of poverty alleviation strategies will ultimately be determined by the validity of the assumptions used. Quoting from research (Buzaglo and Calzadilla, 2009) in studying poverty reduction strategies in Bolivia, government policies should be more in favor of an even or more effective and efficient income distribution sector.

Local government policies that are oriented towards poverty alleviation programs should be based on factors that affect poverty

conditions. The higher the number and percentage of poor people in an area, the development burden will be higher so that the role of the government and the allocation of expenditure funds for poverty alleviation programs will be greater (Hanna and Karlan, 2016). Poverty alleviation efforts aim to provide space, public facilities and opportunities that are conducive to the growth of the ability and possibility of poor groups to solve their own problems, and not to pressure and push them aside or into a position of dependence.

China became one of the most densely populated developed countries in the world with 1.4 billion inhabitants, which managed to reduce poverty. China's poverty rate fell from 66.3 percent in 1990 to just 0.3 percent in 2018. Behind the success of poverty alleviation, China has the longest history of fighting poverty. Poverty alleviation strategies are carried out in a comprehensive and integrated manner, among others, through the integration of community data collection systems and poverty alleviation information, better program targeting, farmer empowerment and local business development based on e-commerce, housing relocation in geographically difficult-to-reach areas, industrial development, as well as improving basic infrastructure and Road and bridge connectivity.

Research conducted by (Primayanti, Fasisaka and Nugraha, 2015) describes the Chinese government's strategy in alleviating poverty and hunger as the first target of the MDGs. Development-oriented Poverty Reduction Program for Rural China as the Chinese government's strategy in rural poverty alleviation, the Chinese government has always placed poverty alleviation as an important goal and task in national development. One of its realizations is the Development-oriented Poverty Reduction Program for Rural 2001-2010. Through the program, first, the Chinese government carried out rural socio-economic development strategy; second, the Chinese government implemented the Western Region regional Development Strategy;

third, provide basic social security for the poor is the most fundamental way in solving the problems of poverty and hunger.

Furthermore, research conducted by Eka Nurcahya 2020, regarding poverty reduction strategies in the city of Bandung using SWOT analysis, based on the analyzed methods including strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. The results found that the Bandung city government realized that the importance of an integrated and targeted poverty reduction program, to overcome it the Bandung City Government has prepared various programs, such as education, employment, housing services, community participation. The poverty reduction strategy of the Bandung City Government has become a reference for the government in drafting local regulations (Nurcahya and Alexandri, 2020).

Based on the literature review and document studies of the national team for the acceleration of poverty reduction (TNP2K), the Poverty Reduction Strategy in Aceh province that will be offered includes planning for the facilitation of the livelihoods of poor families, improving family skills and the quality of human resources, expanding employment, increasing Family Savings, building synergy of private roles, infrastructure development, quality, as well as budget efficiency and good governance. The proposed alternative strategy could adopt a strategy that has already been done, modification of the old strategy, or is a new thing. However, embarking on a new approach presents severe challenges, especially in adoption by local governments as it requires policies and decisions across sectors.

The Aceh provincial government needs to further improve targeted social network programs to address poverty quickly by considering comprehensive strategies. So far, the poverty reduction program in the region is one of the important indicators of local government performance, where in assessing the performance of local governments need to pay attention to the determinants of poverty such as the number

of poor people, Local Government direct spending, economic growth, unemployment, per capita spending and Human Development Index (HDI).

This study underlies several studies that have been carried out by previous researchers on factors that affect poverty in Aceh province, but the results of research that have been carried out by previous researchers show inconsistencies, such as research conducted by (Eka Agustina, 2018) found unemployment to have a positive effect on poverty in Aceh province, the results of this study are inversely proportional to research conducted by (Yani Rizal, 2021) which states that unemployment has a negative effect on poverty in Aceh province. While research conducted by (Masyithah and Nasir, 2018) which states that direct spending has a significantly negative effect on poverty, this is not in line with research conducted by (Rudi Wahyudi, 2014), found that direct spending has a positive effect on poverty levels in Aceh province.

Furthermore, research (Sri Rosalia, 2020) states that economic growth has a positive effect on poverty in Aceh province, while research conducted by (Fitri Saraini and Ardyanto Fitriady, 2020) states that economic growth has a negative and insignificant effect on poverty in Aceh province. This gives an idea that there is a Research GAP from several previous studies.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Poverty

Poverty is a state where a person or group of people cannot enjoy all kinds of choices and opportunities in meeting their basic needs, such as not being able to meet health, a decent standard of living, freedom, self-esteem and respect like other people. Causes of poverty in terms of individual access to a number of assets that are important in supporting life, namely the basic assets of life for example; health and skills/knowledge, natural assets for example; agricultural land or cultivated

land, physical assets for example; capital, production facilities and infrastructure, financial assets for example; bank credit and other loans, and social assets for example; Social Security and political rights. Lack of access to one or more of the above assets is a cause of entry into poverty (World Bank, 2015).

Unemployment

Unemployed are those who are looking for work, are preparing for business, are not looking for work because they feel it is impossible to get a job (formerly categorized as not the labor force), and already have a job but have not started working (previously categorized as working), and at the same time do not work, unemployment with this definition is commonly called Open unemployment. In addition to open unemployment, there is the term underemployment, that is, the population that works less than the normal hours of work, that is, 35 hours a week, but underemployment does not include those who are temporarily unemployed. (Central Bureau Of Statistics, 2017).

Shopping

Local government spending through direct and indirect spending is the most effective way of government intervention in the economy. Direct spending allocation is very influential on the condition of regional development. A high allocation of direct spending will provide opportunities for the availability of various programs and activities that will be felt by the community and can absorb labor and increase community income (Hendry Dolly Simbolon, 2020).

Economic Growth

Economic growth and poverty are important indicators to see the success of a country's development. Every country will certainly strive to achieve optimal economic growth and reduce poverty levels. In many

countries, the main condition for creating poverty alleviation is to increase economic growth. However, the current conditions in developing countries including Indonesia, the economic growth achieved is also accompanied by the emergence of the problem of increasing the growth in the number of people living below the poverty line (N Gregory Mankiw, 2007).

Per capita Expenditure

Poverty is seen as the inability of the economy to meet basic food and non-food needs as measured in terms of expenditure. So the poor population is the population that has an average per capita expenditure per month below the poverty line. Poverty alleviation can be seen from various factors that influence it, including economic growth as measured by per capita expenditure of the community. Poverty is described as the most important problem to be addressed and analyzed in a comprehensive manner and should be resolved immediately (Awalurramadhana, Zulhimli and Safitri, 2018).

Human Development Index

In the context of economic development in a region, the Human Development Index (HDI) is established as one of the main measures included in the archetype of regional development. This shows that HDI occupies an important position in regional development management. The HDI function and other human development indicators will be the key to the implementation of targeted planning and development. HDI which is the benchmark for the development of a region should be positively correlated with poverty conditions in the area because it is expected that an area with a high HDI ideally the quality of life of the community is also high or it can also be said that if the HDI value is high, then the poverty level of the community should be low (Sayifullah and Gandasari, 2016).

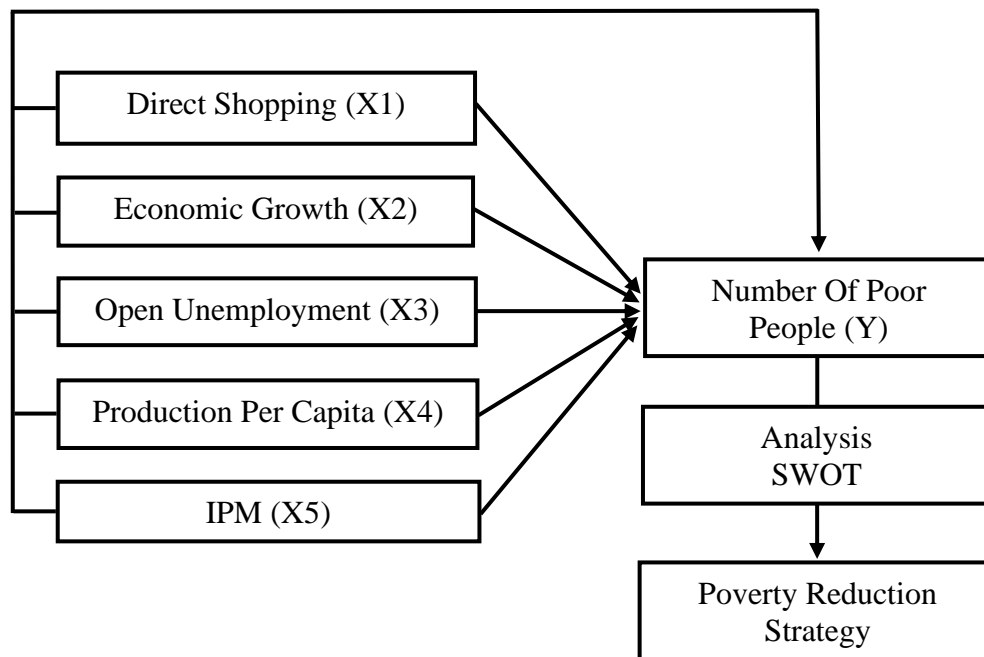


Figure 9. Conceptual Framework

Hypothesis

Based on background research and the relationship between variables, the research hypothesis:

1. Direct spending, economic growth, unemployment, per capita expenditure, Human Development Index (HDI) simultaneously significantly affect the number of poor people in Aceh province.
2. Direct spending negatively affects the number of poor people in Aceh province.
3. Economic growth negatively affects the number of poor people in Aceh province.
4. The number of open unemployment has a positive effect on the number of poor people in Aceh province.
5. Per capita expenditure negatively affects the number of poor people in Aceh province.
6. The Human Development Index (HDI), negatively affects the number of poor people in Aceh province. SWOT analysis is used as a strategy in handling poverty alleviation in Aceh province, as the opinion of (Rangkuti, 2014) which explains that "SWOT analysis is based on facts and logic to identify problems systematically in order to formulate various strategies.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

This research is in the field of development economics and regional economics. This study is a descriptive study with qualitative and quantitative approaches. This descriptive study aims to describe the factors that affect poverty in Aceh province and formulate poverty reduction strategies in Aceh province. Qualitative research approach to analyze the condition of poverty in Aceh province, while quantitative approach to analyze the factors that affect poverty and poverty reduction strategies in Aceh province. The location of the study was carried out by the Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda) of Aceh province, the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Aceh province, the Social Service (Dinsos) of Aceh province, and community leaders in Aceh province. The study is planned for 8 months, starting from January 2023 to August 2023. The activities include: preparation of research proposals, implementation of data collection, analysis and interpretation of data, and writing research results.

The types and sources of Data used in this study are primary and secondary data. 1.Primary Data, the primary Data in this study is a set of questions or written

statements to informants about poverty reduction strategies in Aceh province. 2. Secondary Data, time series data for the period 2010-2022 in the form of direct expenditure data, economic growth, unemployment, per capita expenditure and Human Development Index (HDI). Data sources obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and BPS-Aceh, as well as spending data directly from the DGT Ministry of Finance.

Informant determination techniques, informants in this study consisted of expert informants and general informants. Expert informants are informants who are selected because of certain criteria and expertise in understanding the various issues to be studied in this study, namely the problem of poverty. The determination of expert informants is sought to be as subjective as possible in order to avoid any bias in the interests of thinking between those who are government policies and those who criticize or counter policies, namely by balancing the

number of interviewees. The number of informants adjusted to meet the needs of the data in this study. Informants interviewed are representatives of government officials or those who work in government agencies (Bappeda, economics, development, social), academics, community leaders, religious leaders (Baitul Mal), youth leaders, women leaders, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

RESULTS

Estimation Model Selection

Uji Chow

Chow test was conducted to determine whether this study uses a common effect model approach or a fixed effect model. If the value > 0.05 , then the common effect model. If the value < 0.05 then use the fixed effect model approach and followed by the Hausman test to determine whether the research model uses a fixed effect or random effect.

Table 1 Chow Test Results

Redundant Fixed Effects Tests			
Equation: Untitled			
Test cross-section fixed effects			
Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	1109.647494	(22,271)	0.0000
Cross-section Chi-square	1349.016577	22	0.0000

Source: EViews version 10 Output results

Light up Table 1. that the probability value of $0.0000 < 0.05$, then H1 is accepted as a fixed effect Model approach. This means that the fixed effect Model approach is better than the common effect Model approach. Therefore, in this study the selected fixed effect Model, then the test continued to the Hausman test to compare

the fixed effect Model with Random Effect Model.

Uji Hausman

Hausman test developed a test to choose whether the method of Fixed Effect and Random Effect method is better than the Common Effect.

Table 2 Hausman Test Results

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	21.342768	5	0.0007

Source: EViews version 10 Output results

Based on Table 2. that the Probability value of $0.0007 < 0.05$, then ha is accepted, which is the Fixed Effect Model approach. This means that the Fixed Effect Model approach

is better than the Random Effect Model approach. Therefore, in this study the Fixed Effect Model was chosen.

Hypothesis Testing

Coefficient Of Determination (R2)

Correlation coefficient test is used to measure how far the ability of the model in explaining the variation of the dependent variable. Below is the estimated coefficient of determination (R2).

Table 3 Test Results Coefficient Of Determination (R2)

R-squared	0.894271
Adjusted R-squared	0.893700

Source: EViews version 10 Output results

Based on the analysis of the output EViews version 10 obtained the value of the correlation coefficient (R): 0.894 which shows that the degree of relationship (correlation) between the independent variable with the dependent variable of 89.4%. Meaning: variables of direct expenditure, GDP, Open unemployment,

per capita expenditure and HDI have a very strong relationship with the poverty rate in Aceh province. Furthermore, the coefficient of determination (R2) of 0.893 means that 89.3 percent of changes in the dependent variable is influenced by the independent variable, while the remaining 10.7 percent is explained by variables outside this study

Partial hypothesis Test (t-test)

T test is performed to see the relationship or influence between the independent variable (independent variable) individually to the dependent variable (dependent variable). If $t\text{-count} < t\text{-table}$, H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected. If $t\text{-count} > t\text{-table}$, H_0 is rejected then H_a is accepted. Here are the partial test results:

Table 4 t test results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	61.64862	6.479566	9.514313	0.0000
(LOG)BELANJA LANGSUNG_?	-2.522016	1.022637	-2.466188	0.0143
(LOG)PDRB?	0.021287	0.126912	3.300468	0.0341
PENGANGGURAN TERBUKA_?	0.012011	0.106189	2.631344	0.0283
(LOG)PENGELUARAN PERKAPITA_?	-0.010137	0.005937	-2.880983	0.0410
(LOG)JPM_?	-0.324869	0.103354	-3.143270	0.0019

Source: EViews version 10 Output results

Based on Table 4, the panel data regression equation can be found as follows:

$$JPM = 61.64862 - 2.522016 + 0.021287 + 0.012011 - 0.010137 - 0.324869$$

From the regression equation can be explained that:

1. β_0 t-count > t-table or $9.514313 > 1.97$, then reject H_0 and accept H_a which means independent variables (X1 X2 X3 X4 and X5), namely direct expenditure, GDP, Open unemployment, per capita expenditure and Human Development Index (HDI) significantly affect the poverty rate in Aceh province it can also be seen from the probability value of $0.0000 < 0.05$.
2. β_1 t-count > t-table or $2.466188 > 1.97$, then reject H_0 and accept H_a which means the independent variable X1 is direct spending significantly affect the poverty rate in Aceh province it can also

be seen from the probability value of $0.0143 < 0.05$.

3. β_2 t-count > t-table or $3.300468 > 1.97$, then reject H_0 and accept H_a which means that the independent variable X2 is GRDP significantly affect the poverty rate in Aceh province it can also be seen from the probability value of $0.0341 < 0.05$.
4. β_3 t-count > t-table or $2.631344 > 1.97$, then reject H_0 and accept H_a which means the independent variable X3 is open unemployment significantly affect the poverty rate in Aceh province it can also be seen from the probability value of $0.0410 < 0.05$.
5. β_4 t-count > t-table or $2.880983 > 1.97$, then reject H_0 and accept H_a which means that the independent variable X4 is per capita expenditure significantly affect the poverty rate in Aceh province

it can also be seen from the probability value of $0.0410 < 0.05$.

- β_5 t-count > t-table or $3.143270 > 1.97$, then reject H_0 and accept H_a which means the independent variable X5 is the Human Development Index (HDI) significantly affect the poverty rate in Aceh province it can also be seen from the probability value of $0.0019 < 0.05$.

Simultaneous Hypothesis Testing (F-Test)

This test was conducted to determine whether direct spending, GDP, Open unemployment, per capita expenditure and Human Development Index (HDI) affect simultaneously or together on the number of poor people in Aceh province. The provisions of simultaneous hypothesis testing are as follows:

If F-count is smaller than F-table ($F_{count} < F_{table}$) then, the simultaneous independent variable has no simultaneous effect on the dependent variable. Vice versa, if F-count is greater than F-table ($F_{count} > F_{table}$) then, it simultaneously affects the dependent variable. The following table 4.7 below are the results of simultaneous hypothesis testing:

Table 5 Statistical F Test Results

F-statistic	1741.951
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000

Source: EViews version 10 Output results

Based on Table 5 above, obtained F-count value of 1741.95 while f-table at the significance level of 5% or 0.05 is 2.24. This shows that the calculated F-value is greater than the F-table value ($1741.95 > 2.24$) with a significance level below the significance level ($0.000 < 0.05$). Based on the results of the F-count test, it is known that the independent variables are direct spending, GDP, unemployment, per capita expenditure and Human Development Index (HDI) affect together (simultaneously) to the dependent variable is the number of poor people in 23 districts/cities in Aceh province.

Interpretation Of Fixed Effect Model Coefficients

Interpretation of the fixed effect coefficient is used to see and analyze how much influence direct spending, GRDP, Open unemployment, per capita expenditure and Human Development Index (HDI), on the number of poor people in districts/cities in Aceh. Here are the results of the Fixed Effect Model Test:

Table 6 Fem estimation test results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	61.64862	6.479566	9.514313	0.0000
(LOG)BELANJA LANGSUNG ?	-2.522016	1.022637	-2.466188	0.0143
(LOG)PERTUMBUHAN EKONOMI ?	0.021287	0.126912	3.300468	0.0341
PENGANGGURAN TERBUKA ?	0.012011	0.106189	2.631344	0.0283
(LOG)PENGELUARAN PERKAPITA ?	-0.010137	0.005937	-2.880983	0.0410
(LOG)IPM ?	-0.324869	0.103354	-3.143270	0.0019
Fixed Effects (Cross)				
_SIMEULUE--C	-21.07750			
_ACEH_SINGKIL--C	-14.77803			
_ACEH_SELATAN--C	-7.536914			
_ACEH_TENGGARA--C	-8.449240			
_ACEH_TIMUR--C	25.54078			
_ACEH_TENGAH--C	-2.470831			
_ACEH_BARAT--C	3.948115			
_ACEH_BESAR--C	-26.09176			
_PIDIE--C	-51.48778			
_BIREUEN--C	2.878911			
_ACEH_UTARA--C	36.97169			
_ACEH_BARAT_DAYA--C	-13.54970			
_GAYO_LUES--C	-19.58981			
_ACEH_TAMIANG--C	3.689348			
_NAGAN_RAYA--C	-6.340833			
_ACEH_JAYA--C	-23.85274			
_BENER_MERIAH--C	-6.532021			
_PIDIE_JAYA--C	-3.920513			

_BANDA_ACEH--C	-11.37415		
_SABANG--C	-29.83825		
_LANGSA--C	-14.98659		
_LHOKSUMAWE--C	-11.66779		
_SUBULUSSALAM--C	-24.55366		

Effects Specification			
Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)			
R-squared	0.894271	Mean dependent var	36.99187
Adjusted R-squared	0.893700	S.D. dependent var	25.69185
S.E. of regression	2.039182	Akaike info criterion	4.351941
Sum squared resid	1126.890	Schwarz criterion	4.698471
Log likelihood	-622.6152	Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.490638
F-statistic	1741.951	Durbin-Watson stat	0.515182
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		
Source: EViews version 10 Output results			

Based on Table 6 above can be explained that:

1. The regression coefficient of direct expenditure, GDP, Open unemployment, per capita expenditure and Human Development Index (HDI) produced in Simeulue regency of -21.07750 states that every increase in direct expenditure, GDP, Open unemployment, per capita expenditure and Human Development Index (HDI) of 1%, it will be followed by a decrease in the number of poor people by 21.07%.
2. The regression coefficient of direct expenditure, GDP, Open unemployment, per capita expenditure and Human Development Index (HDI) produced in Aceh Singkil regency of -14.77803 states that every increase in direct expenditure, GDP, Open unemployment, per capita expenditure and Human Development Index (HDI) by 1%, it will be followed by a decrease in the number of poor people by 14.77%.
3. The regression coefficient of direct expenditure, GDP, Open unemployment, per capita expenditure and Human Development Index (HDI) produced in South Aceh Regency of -7.536914 states that every increase in direct expenditure, GDP, Open unemployment, per capita expenditure and Human Development Index (HDI) of 1%, it will be followed by a decrease in the number of poor people by 7.53%.
4. The regression coefficient of direct expenditure, GDP, Open unemployment, per capita expenditure and Human Development Index (HDI) produced in Southeast Aceh Regency of -8.449240 states that every increase in direct expenditure, GDP, Open unemployment, per capita expenditure and Human Development Index (HDI) by 1%, will be followed by a decrease in the number of poor people by 8.44%.
5. The regression coefficient of direct expenditure, GDP, Open unemployment, per capita expenditure and Human Development Index (HDI) produced in East Aceh Regency of 25.54078 states that every increase in direct expenditure, GDP, Open unemployment, per capita expenditure and Human Development Index (HDI) of 1%, it will be followed by an increase in the number of poor people by 25.54%.
6. The regression coefficient of direct expenditure, GDP, Open unemployment, per capita expenditure and Human Development Index (HDI) produced in Central Aceh Regency of -2.470831 states that every increase in direct expenditure, GDP, Open unemployment, per capita expenditure and Human Development Index (HDI) of 1%, it will be followed by a decrease in the number of poor people by 2.47%.
7. The regression coefficient of direct expenditure, GDP, Open unemployment, per capita expenditure

- and Human Development Index (HDI) produced in West Aceh Regency of 3.948115 states that every increase in direct expenditure, GDP, Open unemployment, per capita expenditure and Human Development Index (HDI) of 1%, it will be followed by an increase in the number of poor people by 3.94%.
8. The regression coefficient of direct expenditure, GDP, Open unemployment, per capita expenditure and Human Development Index (HDI) produced in Aceh Besar regency of -26.09176 states that every increase in direct expenditure, GDP, Open unemployment, per capita expenditure and Human Development Index (HDI) of 1%, it will be followed by a decrease in the number of poor people by 26.09%.
 9. The regression coefficient of direct expenditure, GDP, Open unemployment, per capita expenditure and Human Development Index (HDI) produced in Pidie regency of -51.48778 states that every increase in direct expenditure, GDP, Open unemployment, per capita expenditure and Human Development Index (HDI) of 1%, it will be followed by a decrease in the number of poor people by 51.48%.
 10. The regression coefficient of direct expenditure, GDP, Open unemployment, per capita expenditure and Human Development Index (HDI) produced in Bireuen regency of 2.878911 states that every increase in direct expenditure, GDP, Open unemployment, per capita expenditure and Human Development Index (HDI) of 1%, will be followed by an increase in the number of poor people by 2.87%.
 11. The regression coefficient of direct expenditure, GDP, Open unemployment, per capita expenditure and Human Development Index (HDI) produced in North Aceh Regency of 36.97169 states that every increase in direct expenditure, GDP, Open unemployment, per capita expenditure and Human Development Index (HDI) of 1%, it will be followed by an increase in the number of poor people by 36.97%.
 12. The regression coefficient of direct expenditure, GDP, Open unemployment, per capita expenditure and Human Development Index (HDI) produced in Aceh Barat Daya regency of -13.54970 states that every increase in direct expenditure, GDP, Open unemployment, per capita expenditure and Human Development Index (HDI) by 1%, it will be followed by a decrease in the number of poor people by 13.54%.
 13. The regression coefficient of direct expenditure, GDP, Open unemployment, per capita expenditure and Human Development Index (HDI) produced in Gayo Lues regency of -19.58981 states that every increase in direct expenditure, GDP, Open unemployment, per capita expenditure and Human Development Index (HDI) by 1%, it will be followed by a decrease in the number of poor people by 19.58%.
 14. The regression coefficient of direct expenditure, GDP, Open unemployment, per capita expenditure and Human Development Index (HDI) produced in Aceh Tamiang regency of 3.689348 states that every increase in direct expenditure, GDP, Open unemployment, per capita expenditure and Human Development Index (HDI) of 1%, it will be followed by an increase in the number of poor people by 3.68%.
 15. The regression coefficient of direct expenditure, GDP, Open unemployment, per capita expenditure and Human Development Index (HDI) produced in Nagan Raya regency of -6.340833 states that every increase in direct expenditure, GDP, Open unemployment, per capita expenditure

- and Human Development Index (HDI) of 1%, it will be followed by a decrease in the number of poor people by 6.34%.
16. The regression coefficient of direct expenditure, GDP, Open unemployment, per capita expenditure and Human Development Index (HDI) produced in Aceh Jaya regency of -23.85274 states that every increase in direct expenditure, GDP, Open unemployment, per capita expenditure and Human Development Index (HDI) of 1%, it will be followed by a decrease in the number of poor people by 23.85%.
 17. The regression coefficient of direct expenditure, GDP, Open unemployment, per capita expenditure and Human Development Index (HDI) produced in Bener Meriah regency of -6.532021 states that every increase in direct expenditure, GDP, Open unemployment, per capita expenditure and Human Development Index (HDI) by 1%, will be followed by a decrease in the number of poor people by 6.53%.
 18. The regression coefficient of direct expenditure, GDP, Open unemployment, per capita expenditure and Human Development Index (HDI) produced in Pidie Jaya regency of -3.920513 states that every increase in direct expenditure, GDP, Open unemployment, per capita expenditure and Human Development Index (HDI) of 1%, it will be followed by a decrease in the number of poor people by 3.92%.
 19. The regression coefficient of direct expenditure, GDP, Open unemployment, per capita expenditure and Human Development Index (HDI) produced in Banda Aceh city of -11.37415 states that every increase in direct expenditure, GDP, Open unemployment, per capita expenditure and Human Development Index (HDI) of 1%, it will be followed by a decrease in the number of poor people by 11.37%.
 20. The regression coefficient of direct expenditure, GDP, Open unemployment, per capita expenditure and Human Development Index (HDI) produced in Sabang city of -29.83825 states that every increase in direct expenditure, GDP, Open unemployment, per capita expenditure and Human Development Index (HDI) of 1%, it will be followed by a decrease in the number of poor people by 29.83%.
 21. The regression coefficient of direct expenditure, GDP, Open unemployment, per capita expenditure and Human Development Index (HDI) produced in Langsa city of -14.98659 states that every increase in direct expenditure, GDP, Open unemployment, per capita expenditure and Human Development Index (HDI) of 1%, it will be followed by a decrease in the number of poor people by 14.98%.
 22. The regression coefficient of direct expenditure, GDP, Open unemployment, per capita expenditure and Human Development Index (HDI) produced in Lhokseumawe city of -11.66779 states that every increase in direct expenditure, GDP, Open unemployment, per capita expenditure and Human Development Index (HDI) of 1%, it will be followed by a decrease in the number of poor people by 11.66%.
 23. Regression coefficient of direct expenditure, GRDP, Open unemployment, per capita expenditure and Human Development Index (HDI) generated in Subulussalam city of -24.55366 states that every increase in direct expenditure, GRDP, Open unemployment, per capita expenditure and Human Development Index (HDI) of 1%, it will be followed by a decrease in the number of poor people by 24.55%.

Poverty reduction strategies with SWOT analysis

SWOT analysis is the systematic identification of various factors to formulate a strategy. This analysis is based on a logic

that can maximize Strengths and opportunities, but at the same time minimize weaknesses and Threats. The following is a strategy mapping using SWOT analysis.

Table 7 components of SWOT analysis

<p>(Strength)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Have special autonomy funds. 2. The existence of community empowerment programs and poverty reduction efforts through the allocation of direct spending funds. 3. Job opportunities increase with economic growth. 4. An increase in regional revenue through economic growth. 5. There is an increase in purchasing power / consumption of society so that per capita spending increases and the achievement of welfare. 6. There is an increase in the quality of life of the society through the improvement of social welfare. 7. Has Pergub Aceh No. 40 2018 on Aceh Health Insurance (JKA) so that the community life expectancy index is guaranteed. 8. There is equality of access to education both in cities and in the countryside, so that 7-year-olds have the opportunity to attend Higher School. 9. The young workforce 	<p>(Weakness)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is still capital expenditure that is not on target. 2. There is still a discretionary procurement of government goods and services. 3. Income inequality between districts / cities is still high. 4. Excessive exploitation of Natural Resources. 5. The change in people's lifestyle becomes consumptive. 6. There are still many low-income people. 7. Education and health infrastructure are not yet optimally available. 8. Unemployment is still high and employment opportunities in each district / city is not comparable with the labor force
<p>(Opportunity)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is a distribution of special autonomy funds to districts/cities, so that the allocation of direct spending increases and accelerates development. 2. The allocation of village funds is getting bigger. 3. The contribution of Agriculture, Forestry, and fisheries sectors is very dominant in increasing economic growth. 4. The standard of living deserves to increase. 5. An Increase In The Quality Of Human Resources. 6. Have A Demographic Bonus. 	<p>(Threats)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The allocation of special autonomy funds from the center is getting less and less. 2. Dependence of local governments on special autonomy funds. 3. Budget optimization is not yet fully in the productive sector of the economy. 4. The absence of industry, so goods and services depend on other areas. 5. High inflation threatens economic growth. 6. Changes in the price of goods/services cause purchasing power to decline. 7. Economic and geopolitical recession 8. The lack of job availability

Source: results of preliminary discussions with informants

Based on Table 7 above, the mapping of poverty reduction potential in Aceh province includes 31 factors consisting of 17 internal factors and 14 external factors. Internal factors in the form of strengths

include strengths and weaknesses owned by the district/city. While external factors in the form of opportunities and threats faced by districts/cities in Aceh province.

Table 8 Internal Strategic Factors Analysis (IFAS)

Components Of Internal Factors	Bobot	Rating	Score
(Strength)			
A special autonomy fund	0,12	3,44	0,40
The existence of community empowerment programs and poverty reduction efforts through the allocation of direct spending funds	0,11	3,31	0,36
Job opportunities increase with economic growth	0,10	3,19	0,33
An increase in regional revenue through economic growth	0,11	3,44	0,38
An increase in purchasing power / consumption of society so that per capita spending increases and the achievement of welfare	0,10	3,00	0,29
The existence of community welfare through increased production per capita	0,11	3,00	0,33
Has Pergub Aceh No. 40 2018 on Aceh Health Insurance (JKA) so that the community life expectancy index is guaranteed	0,12	2,81	0,32
The existence of equal access to education both in cities and in the countryside, so that 7-year-olds have the opportunity to attend Higher School	0,11	3,19	0,36
The young workforce	0,12	3,63	0,45
Total	1,00		3,23
(Weakness)			
There is still a capital expenditure that is not on target	0,13	-3,19	-0,40

The existence of discretionary procurement of government goods and services	0,13	-3,31	-0,41
Income inequality between districts / cities is still high	0,13	-3,25	-0,42
Excessive exploitation of Natural Resources	0,12	-3,25	-0,40
The change of people's lifestyle into consumptive	0,13	-3,25	-0,42
There are still many low-income people	0,13	-2,88	-0,37
Education and health infrastructure is not yet optimally available	0,11	-3,44	-0,36
Unemployment is still high and employment opportunities in each district / city is not comparable with the labor force	0,13	-2,94	-0,39
Total	1,00		-3,18
Difference between strengths and weaknesses			0,05

Source: questionnaire results from informants and processed by the author

Table 9 External Strategic Factors Analysis (EFAS)

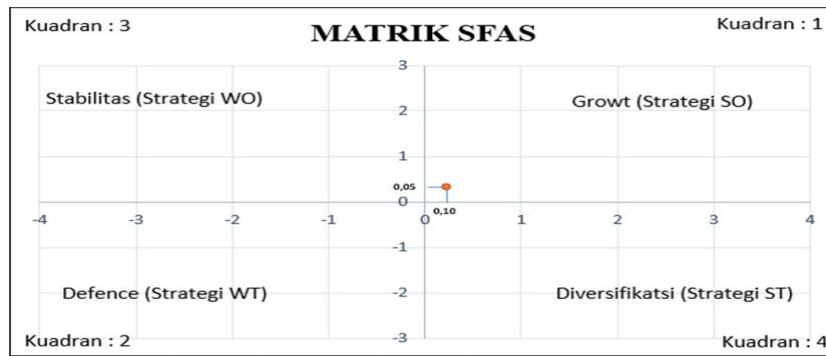
Components Of Internal Factors	Bobot	Rating	Score
(Opportunity)			
There is a distribution of special autonomy funds to districts/cities, so that the allocation of direct spending increases and accelerates development.	0,16	3,44	0,54
The allocation of village funds is getting bigger.	0,17	2,75	0,47
The contribution of Agriculture, Forestry, and fisheries sectors is dominant in increasing economic growth	0,16	2,69	0,42
Decent living standards increase	0,18	3,50	0,62
An Increase In The Quality Of Human Resources	0,15	2,94	0,44
Have A Demographic Dividend.	0,19	3,31	0,62
Total	1,00		3,12
(Threats)			
The allocation of special autonomy funds from the center is getting less	0,13	-3,75	-0,51
Dependence of local governments on special autonomy funds	0,12	-2,44	-0,28
Budget optimization is not fully in the productive economic sector	0,12	-2,31	-0,28
The absence of industry, so goods and services depend on other areas	0,12	-2,31	-0,28
High inflation threatens economic growth.	0,14	-3,44	-0,49
Changes in the price of goods/services cause purchasing power to decline	0,10	-2,56	-0,26
Economic and geopolitical recession	0,12	-3,25	-0,40
The lack of job availability	0,14	-3,75	-0,52
Total	1,00		-3,02
Difference between opportunities and threats			0,10

Source: questionnaire results from informants and processed by the author

Based on the results of the identification of potential in poverty reduction in 23 districts / cities in Aceh province, that the strength factor is still greater than the weakness. This condition indicates that the internal potential of districts / cities in Aceh province can minimize the weakness of institutional structures and limited economic opportunities. Therefore, there is a need for intensive efforts in providing economic opportunities and utilizing strong social capital in the community. Meanwhile, based on the results of the identification of potential in poverty reduction in Aceh province, that the external factors of opportunity are greater than the threat factors. This condition shows that the District/City Government in Aceh province

is quite potential in capturing external opportunities in the face of all possible external threats that may arise at any time. The priority of strategic factor analysis can be explained that in Quadrant 1 (S-O strategy) is a general strategy that can be carried out using the power to take every opportunity on existing opportunities. In Quadrant 2 (s-T strategy) make every force to face every threat by creating verified to create opportunities. In Quadrant 3 (w-O strategy) is a strategy that can create opportunities on occasion as a reference to focus activities by avoiding weaknesses. In Quadrant 4 (W-T strategy) is a strategy that minimizes all weaknesses to face each threat.

Figure 10 Strategic Factor analysis Summary (SFAS)



Source: SWOT questionnaire results and processed by the author

Based on the figure 10 SFAS matrix of poverty reduction in Aceh province, the results obtained that the existence of the potential of the poor in Aceh province is in Quadrant 1 shown the value of internal factors is 0.05 and external factors 0.10. Then the strategy needed is (S-O strategy)

based on the results of matrix analysis summary of strategic factors can be mapped in accordance with internal strengths and weaknesses, as well as opportunities and external threats. So that it can be formulated poverty reduction strategy in Aceh province through cross Matrix as follows:

Table 10 SWOT Matrix formulation of Poverty Alleviation strategy of Aceh province

FACTOR EXTERNAL	(Opportunity)	(Threats)
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> There is a distribution of special autonomy funds to districts/cities so that the allocation of direct spending increases and accelerates development. The allocation of village funds is getting bigger. The contribution of Agriculture, Forestry, and fisheries sectors is very dominant in increasing economic growth. The standard of living deserves to increase. An Increase In The Quality Of Human Resources. Have A Demographic Dividend. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The allocation of special autonomy funds from the center is getting less and less. Dependence of local governments on special autonomy funds. Budget optimization is not yet fully in the productive sector of the economy. The absence of industry, so goods and services depend on other areas. High inflation threatens economic growth. Changes in the price of goods/services cause purchasing power to decline. There is an economic and geopolitical crisis. Minimum availability of jobs.
(Strength)	STRATEGY (S-O)	STRATEGY (S-T)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Have special autonomy funds. The existence of community empowerment programs and poverty reduction efforts through the allocation of direct spending funds. Job opportunities increase with economic growth. An increase in regional revenue through economic growth. There is an increase in purchasing power / consumption of society so that per capita spending increases and the achievement of welfare. There is an increase in the quality of life of the society through the improvement of social welfare. Has Pergub Aceh No. 40 2018 on Aceh Health Insurance (JKA) so that the community life expectancy index is guaranteed. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Development of Health and education infrastructure (S1,S2,O1,O2). Strengthening The Capacity Of Human Resources (S3, O3). Development of facilities and infrastructure capable of supporting community economic activities (S4, O3). Improving community social safety net programs (S5,S6,O4). Improving access to quality health services and developing integrated health information systems (S7,O5). Developing Out-Of-School Education Programmes (S8, O5) Improving the quality and competitiveness of the local workforce in entering the job market (S9, O6) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Developing a blueprint for the utilization of special autonomy funds (S1,S2,T1, T2) Intensive socialization of government programs (S2, T3) Improvement of hard skills and soft skills of the community (S3,S9T8) Industrial development based on agricultural products, and Fisheries (S3, S4, T4, T8) Improving the welfare and equitable distribution of community income (S5,S6,T5, T6) Develop regional regulations related to the integrated system of health insurance and education in accelerating the development of Aceh (S7, S8 T7)

8. There is equality of access to education both in cities and in the countryside, so that 7-year-olds have the opportunity to attend Higher School.		
9. The young workforce		
	STRATEGY (W-O)	STRATEGY (W-T)
(Weakness)		
1. There is still capital expenditure that is not on target.	1. Develop capital expenditure planning using the concept of value for money (W1,W2,O1, O2)	1. Integration of knowledge of good governance and clean government in development planning (W1,W2,T1, T2)
2. There is still a discretionary procurement of government goods and services.	2. Empowering MSMEs and developing new/beginner entrepreneurship programs (W3, O3)	2. Drafting bylaws on economic transformation in the productive and creative sectors (W3, W4, T3)
3. Income inequality between districts / cities is still high.	3. Encourage at least the birth of one priority Agro-industrial model in each district / city (W4, O3)	3. Development of agro-industry based on local products Aceh (W4, T4)
4. Excessive exploitation of Natural Resources.	4. Develop non-cash assistance programs for beneficiaries (W5,W6, O4)	4. Build and strengthen economic model centers and product marketing centers based on regional potential (W5,W6,T5, T6)
5. The change in people's lifestyle becomes consumptive.	5. Improving the system and quality of education and quality of Health Services (W7, O4,O5)	5. Building and developing education and health infrastructure (W7, T7)
6. There are still many low-income people.	6. Development and capacity building of the young workforce through job training (W8, O6)	6. Improvement of facilities and infrastructure of work Training Center (W8, T8)
7. Education and health infrastructure are not yet optimally available.		
8. Unemployment is still high and employment opportunities in each district / City are not comparable to the labor force.		

Source: analysis by the author

DISCUSSION

Effect Of Direct Spending On Poverty

Based on the results of the study, the coefficient value of direct spending is - 2.522016 with a probability value of 0.0143, which means that direct spending has a negative and significant effect on the number of poor people in Aceh province. This means that with the increase in direct spending in 23 districts/cities in Aceh province, it will cause a decrease in the number of poor people. This means that every increase in direct spending by 1% will be followed by a decrease in the number of poor people by 2.52%.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by (Masyithah and Nasir, 2018) which examined the effect of direct spending and HDI on poverty in Aceh province. The results showed that direct spending had a significant negative effect on poverty, while HDI had a positive and insignificant effect on poverty in Aceh province.

The results of testing the variables of direct spending that negatively affect the number of poor people in Aceh province, this indicates that direct spending allocated by the local government is able to reduce the number of poor people in Aceh province.

Thus, the higher the allocation of direct spending, it will cause a multiplier Effect on the economy so that the regional economy grows and poverty will be reduced. The negative relationship between direct spending and the number of poor people in Aceh province has been caused by the allocation of targeted direct spending, such as capital expenditures for infrastructure development (road connectivity, markets), Health Services (JKA, BPJS and basic health services, pustu and polindes programs) and improvement of educational facilities (Aceh Caroeng scholarship, KIP, Santri scholarship), so that by considering some of these aspects, the District / City, then the number of poor people in Aceh province will decrease.

Effect Of GRDP On Poverty

Based on the results of the study, the value of the GRDP coefficient of 0.021287 with a probability value of 0.0341 means that GRDP has a positive and significant effect on the number of poor people in Aceh province. This means that with the increase in GRDP in 23 districts/cities in Aceh province, it will lead to an increase in the number of poor people. This means that every increase in GDP by 1% will be

followed by an increase in the number of poor people by 0.02%.

The results of this study are not in line with research conducted by (Wihastuti and E, 2021) which examined the effect of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), population, and unemployment on poverty levels in Aceh districts/cities in 2018-2020, the results showed that the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) variable had a negative and significant effect on poverty levels in Aceh. But the results of this study are in line with research conducted by (Sri Eida Rosalia, 2020) which examined the effect of unemployment and economic growth on poverty in Aceh province. The results showed that economic growth variables have a positive and significant effect on the number of poor people in Aceh province.

The positive GRDP relationship to the number of poor people in Aceh province, illustrates that there is no balance in increasing the GDP of districts / cities in Aceh province, this can happen because there is no equitable development oriented to increasing income in a region, quoting from (BPKP Aceh, 2021) there are more than 600 thousand MSMEs and 6000 BUMDes whose post-production activities of all products have not been well organized, prices are not competitive, raw materials are lacking, institutional management is not good, and the level of MSME education is still low, this is a great way to get rid of wrinkles and wrinkles ([www.https://www.bpkp.go.id/](https://www.bpkp.go.id/), 2021).

The percentage of GDP growth of districts / cities in Aceh province in 2010-2022 increased but was not accompanied by a decrease in the number of poor people, as happened in North Aceh Regency which ranks first as the Regency/City with the highest average GDP in Aceh province, this is due to uneven income, so it becomes a job for local governments to implement development, and strive to increase regional economic growth by relying on the potentials possessed by a region. The problem of poverty is not enough to be

solved through increased economic growth alone with the assumption that society will prosper when economic growth is high, but what must be considered is the substitution of income arising from the benefits generated by GDP itself, to achieve equalization of income distribution is also needed to improve the quality of human resources. Then it is important for society to be creative and innovative individuals.

Effect Of Open Unemployment On Poverty

Based on the results of the study, the Open unemployment coefficient value of 0.012011 with a probability value of 0.0283 means that open unemployment has a positive and significant effect on the number of poor people in Aceh province. This means that with the increase in open unemployment in 23 districts/cities in Aceh province, it will cause an increase in the number of poor people. This means that every increase in the Open unemployment rate of 1% will be followed by an increase in the number of poor people by 0.01%.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by (Rahmawati and Anwar, 2022) which examined the influence of the economic growth rate, Open unemployment rate and Human Development Index on poverty levels in Aceh province. The results showed that the variable open unemployment rate has a positive effect on the poverty rate in Aceh province.

Open unemployment is a factor that has a positive effect on the number of poor people in Aceh province. Open unemployment occurs due to the increase in the labor force and the number of job opportunities is not balanced. The poverty rate will increase along with the increasing unemployment rate. In line with Nurkse's vicious circle theory, poverty is caused by slowness, market weakness, and lack of capital resulting in decreased production capacity, when low levels of productivity cause income received by a person to also decrease.

Unemployment has a positive influence on poverty, when unemployment increases, poverty that occurs in society also increases. Then the District/City Government of Aceh province can improve the knowledge and skills of Human Resources (HR) by holding training, technical guidance, and internships for job seekers through the Department of manpower and population mobility of Aceh. So as to create a ready-made workforce and understand the mechanism of the world of work and have skills that are in accordance with the Times, and have work skills, and have a good work ethic. In addition, work is not only centered on the formal sector but also on the non-formal sector. This is because there are many jobs from the non-formal sector that employ many people. This method can also help reduce unemployment so as to reduce the number of poor people in districts/cities in Aceh province.

Influence Of Per Capita Expenditure On Poverty

Based on the results of the study, the coefficient of direct expenditure obtained by -0.010137 with a probability value of 0.0410 means that per capita expenditure has a negative and significant effect on the number of poor people in Aceh province. This means that with the increase in per capita expenditure in 23 districts/cities in Aceh province, it will cause a decrease in the number of poor people. This means that every increase in per capita expenditure by 1% will be followed by a decrease in the number of poor people by 0.01%.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by (Sari, 2022) which examined the analysis of the effect of GRDP, average length of school, per capita expenditure, and District/City Minimum wages on the number of Poor People: A Panel Study in Central Java Province in 2018-2020. The results showed that per capita expenditure variables have a negative and significant effect on the number of poor people in Central Java province.

Based on the testing of per capita expenditure variables on the number of poor people in Aceh province that has been done, it can be explained that per capita expenditure has a negative effect on the number of poor people in Aceh province. According to (Nugroho et al., 2020) per capita expenditure is the main instrument used to calculate the poverty rate because a person is included in the poor category when his per capita expenditure is lower than the poverty line.

Per capita expenditure has a negative relationship with the number of poor people in Aceh province, meaning that the higher the value of per capita expenditure, the lower the number of poor people. And vice versa. This can happen because when per capita spending increases, it indicates that the population is able to meet their needs and the level of welfare increases, and when welfare increases, a person will avoid poverty. Therefore, the role of the Regency/city government in Aceh province is needed so that per capita population expenditure always increases so as to reduce the poor population.

Effect Of HDI On Poverty

Based on the results of the study, the coefficient value of direct spending is -0.324869 with a probability value of 0.0019, which means that HDI has a negative and significant effect on the number of poor people in Aceh province. This means that with the increase in HDI in 23 districts/cities in Aceh province, it will cause a decrease in the number of poor people. This means that every increase in HDI by 1% will be followed by a decrease in the number of poor people by 0.32%.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by (Ferayanti et al., 2019) which examined the effect of Human Development Index (HDI) and open unemployment rate (TPT) on poverty in Aceh province. The results showed that the variable Human Development Index (HDI) has a negative and significant effect on poverty in Aceh.

The results of testing the Human Development Index (HDI) variables have a negative effect on the number of poor people, it can be concluded that, the better the growth of the Human Development Index (HDI) will reduce the number of poor people in the districts/cities of Aceh province. The increase in the value of the Human Development Index (HDI) in 23 districts/cities in Aceh province was caused by the increase in HDI-forming components such as newborns having a higher chance of survival. Then, 7-year-olds have a higher chance of going to school, and many residents aged 25 and over are already educated on average. This illustrates that the increase in Human Development Index (HDI) in 23 districts/cities in Aceh province which can be seen through three aspects, namely First, the life expectancy index. secondly, education, as well as the third, decent living standards are very influential in reducing the number of poor people.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the importance for a person to be a qualified human resources, at this time preparing quality human resources is becoming increasingly complicated but must be faced. Therefore, the local government is expected to continue to be able to improve these three aspects through programs aimed at improving the human index such as, through improving and equalizing education and technology, improving and equalizing health services, expanding business training programs such as Job Training Centers (BLK) in 23 districts/cities in Aceh province to provide more competitive training so as to produce a more independent workforce and be able to compete in the business world and the world of work.

Poverty Reduction Strategy In Aceh Province Using SWOT Analysis

In the SWOT Matrix obtained the results that the existence of the potential of the community in Aceh province is in Quadrant 1 shown the value of internal factors is 0.05 and external factors 0.10. The strategy

needed is (S-O strategy) which is the most appropriate choice in poverty reduction in Aceh province. The priority programs needed by Aceh province in overcoming poverty are as follows:

1. Development of Health and education infrastructure facilities and infrastructure. Priority programs are: (1) the development of facilities and infrastructure of the Aceh Regional Hospital infrastructure according to regional zones, for the western region in Meulaboh, the southern region in South Aceh, the central region in Takengon, the northern region in Bireuen and the eastern region in Langsa. (2) strengthening and improving vocational education programs (vocational high schools-vocational schools, Polytechnics, and academies) based on the potential of the region, at least each district/city has one vocational school or one polytechnic or one Academy directed to train productive labor skills. (3) integration of character/moral/moral development curriculum in formal education starting from elementary school to college.
2. Strengthening Human Resource Capacity. The priority programs are: (1) increasing and adding full scholarship quota to the poor and high achievers. (2) increase and expansion of free health services to the poor in each district/city through Class I, Class II and Class III health facilities. (3) assistance to MSME groups and new entrepreneurs in each district/city through Dispenkop. (4) improvement and development of competency-based human resources through digitalization training for the development of the agricultural and fisheries business sector. (5) development of Skills Development Center as a center for community skills development through cooperation between the District/City Government, Training Center, and the business and industrial world.
3. Development of facilities and infrastructure that can support the

- economic activities of the community. Priority programs are: (1) improvement of tertiary and secondary irrigation networks based on the needs of the District/City. (2) improving the connectivity of agricultural business roads that are not capable of being carried out through non-governmental organizations. (3) expansion and expansion of community Aqueduct. (4) development of clean water facilities through a pumping system for priority villages in coastal areas that do not have fresh water sources, at least 2 villages per mukim, priority coastal villages without fresh water sources. (5) development of marketing Centers for local products and souvenirs typical of Aceh in areas with the highest number of tourist visits.
4. Improve the social safety net Program of the community. The priority programs are: (1) increasing the number of beneficiaries of the family Hope program (PKH). (2) expanding recipients of non-Tunia Food Assistance program (BPNT). (3) increase the target of electricity bill subsidy recipients for households that have 450va-900 VA power. (4) Ensuring the sustainability of micro and small enterprises (SMEs) by facilitating access to Community Capital.
 5. Development of Integrated Health Information Systems. Priority programs are: (1) the preparation of regional regulations on the implementation of Integrated Health Information Systems for each government-owned health facility. (2) improving the quality of human resources of health workers in the management of Health Information Systems. (3) optimizing the Health Information System. (4) synchronize data from the Ministry of Health, Health Office to all government health facilities.
 6. Develop An Out-Of-School Education Program. The priority programs are: (1) the development of educational equality programs for the community through the C package Program, especially for disadvantaged, leading and outermost

regions (3T). (2) improving literacy education programs, the target of this program is the illiterate population aged 15 years and over in each district/city. (3) development of educational courses and training for people of productive age. (4) Improving Women's Empowerment Education. The targets of women's education programs are poor women aged 15 years and over, including the elderly, trafficking-prone women, and women who are and or have completed literacy programs. The purpose of this program is to increase women's lifeskills so that they can participate in increasing family income and welfare.

7. Improve the quality and competitiveness of local labor in entering the job market. Priority programs are: (1) training and counseling to agricultural and non-agricultural business actors. (2) improvement of job training programs to the community through blk Disnaker in each district/city. (3) Improving the work ethic of the community through counseling and training.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded as follows:

1. Partial direct spending has a negative and significant effect on the number of poor people in Aceh province. This means that with the increase in direct spending in 23 districts / cities in Aceh province, it will cause a decrease in the number of poor people in Aceh province.
2. GRDP partially has a positive and significant effect on the number of poor people in Aceh province. This is not in accordance with the hypothesis due to the absence of equitable development oriented to increase income in an area so that the GRDP relationship does not negatively affect the number of poor people in Aceh province.

3. Partial open unemployment has a positive and significant effect on the number of poor people in Aceh province. This means that with the increase in open unemployment in 23 districts/cities in Aceh province, it will spread an increase in the number of poor people.
4. Partial per capita expenditure has a negative and significant effect on the number of poor people in Aceh province. This means that with the increase in per capita expenditure in 23 districts/cities in Aceh province, it will cause a decrease in the number of poor people.
5. The Human Development Index (HDI) partially negatively and significantly affects the number of poor people in Aceh province. This means that with the increase in HDI in 23 districts/cities in Aceh province, it will cause a decrease in the number of poor people.
6. Simultaneously (test F) obtained the results of research that, direct spending, GDP, open unemployment, per capita spending and Human Development Index (HDI) together affect the number of poor people in Aceh province.
7. Based on SWOT analysis, the results obtained that the existence of the potential of the poor in the province of Aceh is in Quadrant 1 shown the value of internal factors is 0.05 and 0.10 external factors. Then the strategy needed is (S-O strategy). This means that strengthening the internal aspects is the most appropriate choice in poverty alleviation in Aceh province.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Suggestions researchers from research that has been done are as follows:

1. For The Government:
 - a. The government should strive to improve the quality of life of the community with the development of human resources such as, improvement and equitable distribution of Education,

Improvement and equitable distribution of Health Services, Improvement of technology and science as well as an increase in providing business training programs that are more competitive throughout the district/city of Aceh province, is expected to increase the Human Development Index in order to reduce poverty levels in Aceh province.

- b. The government must distribute local income fairly and evenly so that all levels of society, including the poor, can enjoy the results of economic development to encourage economic growth in a region and increase community income.
 - c. The government is expected to be able to create jobs for the community and implement policies that can encourage people to be able to become independent entrepreneurs so that they can alleviate the poverty of their families and create jobs for the surrounding community.
2. For further readers and researchers: for readers, this study is expected to contribute literature which is useful additional information for readers and can contribute ideas for those who have the same permasalahan or want to do more research anjut.
 3. For subsequent researchers, for the selection of objects, variables, analysis tools and research periods should be different from previous studies in order to be better able to explain the actual situation.

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