

Analysis of Determinants of Economic Growth and Poverty in Districts/Cities of Bali Province

I Gede Dwi Purnama Putra¹, Made Dwi Setyadhi Mustika²

¹Master of Economics, Faculty of Economics and Business, Udayana University

²Faculty of Economics and Business, Udayana University

ABSTRACT: Economic growth and poverty are two central issues in regional development that are interrelated and are the main indicators of development success. In Bali Province, the dynamics of economic growth that has so far been highly dependent on the tourism sector are facing structural challenges, especially in realizing equitable development outcomes and sustainable poverty alleviation. Therefore, it is important to understand the various factors that influence economic growth and poverty, both directly and indirectly, as a basis for formulating more inclusive development policies. This study aims to (1) analyze the direct influence of regional spending, community education levels, Domestic Investment (PMDN), Foreign Investment (PMA), Regional Minimum Wage (UMR), and the number of working population on economic growth; (2) analyze the direct influence of these variables and economic growth on poverty levels; and (3) analyze the indirect influence of these variables on poverty through the mediation of economic growth. This study uses panel data from nine districts/cities in Bali Province during the period 2006 to 2023. The method used is the path analysis technique with a panel data regression approach to test the causal relationship between variables simultaneously. The results of the study indicate that regional spending and UMR have proven to have a direct and significant effect on regional economic growth. Meanwhile, the level of education, PMDN, PMA, and the number of employed population do not have a significant direct effect on economic growth. Furthermore, the variables PMA, UMR, and the number of employed population have a direct and significant effect on the poverty rate, indicating the importance of the role of foreign investment and employment conditions in influencing community welfare. On the other hand, regional spending, education level, PMDN, and economic growth do not have a significant effect on poverty. The results of the path analysis indicate that there is no significant indirect effect of all independent variables on poverty through economic growth as a mediating variable. This finding indicates that economic growth at the regional level has not been able to play a role as an effective intermediary in reducing poverty levels, so a more integrated development strategy is needed that targets the distribution aspect of welfare directly.

KEYWORDS: economic growth, poverty, Bali Province

I. INTRODUCTION

In the life of the nation and state, the existence of national goals stated in the fourth paragraph of the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution is a fundamental foundation. This goal, namely to protect all of Indonesia's blood, is the basis for national development that must be planned and implemented by involving all components of the nation. National development is not just an effort by the government, but a joint work of all elements of society to realize the nation's ideals. In order to achieve it, national development is designed through long-term planning documents, namely the Long-Term Development Plan (RPJP) and the Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJM), which in the New Order era were known as Repelita. In this context, Bali as part of Indonesia has an important role in achieving national goals, but major challenges are faced in efforts to realize equitable development throughout the region.

In achieving these goals, there are several obstacles that need to be considered. One of them is the economic growth target that is too high for some regions. For example, Bali's economic growth target of 8.5% per year is considered unrealistic, because only two regencies/cities in Bali are able to achieve this average economic growth. The disparity in development between one region and another causes differences in the capacity of each region to meet the expected growth target. Therefore, a more sustainable and realistic development approach is needed, which can take into account the potential and limitations of each

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region, so that the national ideal of realizing welfare and prosperity for all Indonesian people, including Bali, can be achieved more fairly and evenly.

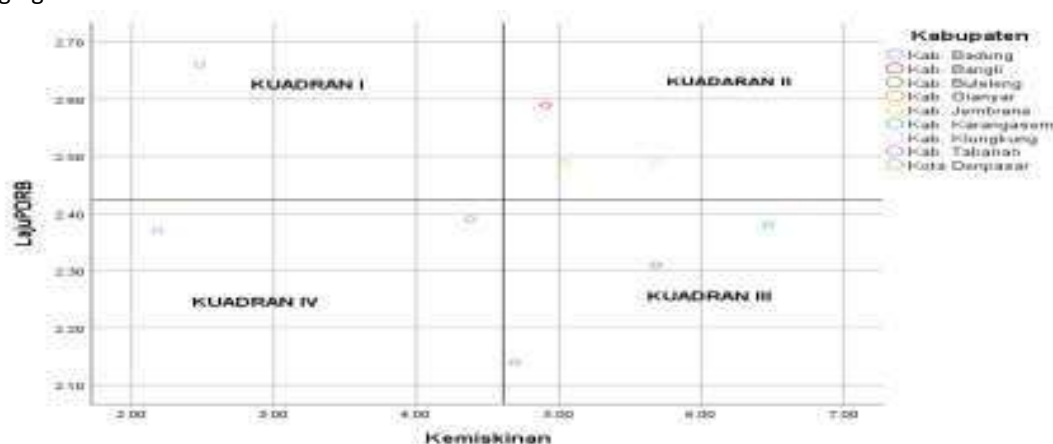
The Indonesian government must be serious and earnest in making various breakthrough efforts and big leaps in the development process carried out by maximizing collaboration from various existing elements. As well as utilizing the demographic bonus which is expected to peak in 2035. Thus, it is hoped that the vision of a golden Indonesia can be realized, namely an advanced, just and prosperous Indonesia in 2045. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency in 2022, the number of poor people in Indonesia reached 24.17 million people or around 9.12 percent of the total population. This significant poverty rate indicates that there are a number of levels of society who are still struggling to meet their basic needs such as food, shelter, education, and health. The same is stated by Hardinandar (2019) who stated that poverty is a condition where someone cannot meet basic needs such as food, clothing, medicine and shelter. One measure of social and economic conditions in assessing the success of government development in a region is the existence of poverty itself.

Of course, poverty is identical to social and economic inequality that still exists in various regions (Andini et al., 2022). The government has implemented various programs to overcome poverty, but these efforts have not been enough to reduce the still high poverty rate (Dariwardani, 2014). As seen from the large number of people who have incomes below the minimum income threshold needed to meet basic needs (Budhi, 2013). Disparities in welfare levels between regions are a big homework for the government in realizing inclusive and equitable development.

The difference in poverty rates between districts/cities indicates a fairly wide disparity in development and economic disparity in Bali Province. Of course, this is caused by differences in development policies and budget allocations carried out by local governments which are interpreted as the level of economic growth in each region which has an impact on the achievement of poverty levels in each region. Hermanto and Dwi (2006) emphasized that economic growth is a very crucial element in overcoming poverty. The expected economic growth is growth that not only increases in scale, but also distributes the benefits of this growth evenly to the entire community. Rapid and sustainable growth, as well as well-designed and timely poverty alleviation can really reduce absolute poverty more quickly. If economic growth is colored by inequality, then in the end it will only prolong the problem of poverty, so that reducing the number of poor people is one of the prerequisites for the success of regional development. The economic growth of a region is usually indicated by increasing the production of goods and services which is measured by looking at the growth rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) (Mutiara, 2015).

Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) according to the Central Statistics Agency is the amount of gross added value generated by business units in a domestic region or is the total value of final goods and services produced by all economic activities in a region. GRDP is an important indicator of economic growth in a particular region and in a certain period (one year) generated by all economic activities in a country or region. Empirical studies by Rudy & Indah (2020); and Do, et.al. (2021) revealed that economic growth has a significant impact on poverty rates.

Based on BPS data, it is shown that Denpasar City and Badung Regency have a higher economic growth rate than the average for Bali Province except in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 and of course outside of those years, Denpasar City and Badung Regency have a higher percentage rate than other regencies in each period. This is because Denpasar City as the provincial capital is the center of business and government so that it has strong economic fundamentals. Meanwhile, Badung Regency has famous tourist areas such as Kuta, Nusa Dua, and Uluwatu which contribute to Badung Regency's GRDP. The relationship between the GRDP growth rate and poverty between regencies/cities in Bali according to the average of the last 7 years can be presented in the following figure.



Source: BPS Bali Province, 2024

Figure 1 Average Quadrant of GRDP Growth Rate against Average Percentage of Poor Population in Bali Province 2017-2023

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Based on Figure 1, it can be explained the poverty rate and GRDP rate of regencies/cities in Bali Province. The axis line is the condition of the GRDP rate and poverty rate of Bali Province as a whole. In quadrant I, only Denpasar City has a high GRDP rate accompanied by a low poverty rate. This is in accordance with research from Paramita & Purbadhamaja (2015) which states that economic growth has a negative effect on poverty rates. Likewise, quadrant IV still has a good relationship between economic growth and poverty rates, namely Badung Regency and Gianyar Regency. The problem that arises based on the figure lies in quadrant II, where the average high growth rate is not balanced by the average low percentage of poor people. In quadrant II, there are three regencies in Bali that have this problem, namely Klungkung Regency, Bangli Regency and Jembrana Regency. In quadrant III, of course, the problems that have often occurred in several regions, namely the low rate of economic growth against the high level of poverty in which there are 3 districts, namely Karangasem Regency, Buleleng Regency and Tabanan Regency. So it can be concluded that in Bali Province there are still serious problems related to economic growth and poverty.

The selection of variables in this study, namely regional spending, education level, PMA, PMDN, UMR, and working population, is based on the need to reflect the representation of several elements in the pentahelix model that are essential for the success of national and regional development. The pentahelix model, which involves five main elements, namely government, society, academics, entrepreneurs, and the media, serves as a framework that unites various stakeholders in an effort to achieve inclusive and sustainable development. In this context, the variables selected reflect the role of each element. Regional spending represents the role of the government in planning and allocating resources for development, while the level of education describes the contribution of society and academics in creating quality human resources. In addition, variables such as PMA and PMDN reflect the role of the private sector in creating jobs and encouraging investment that contributes to economic growth. UMR, which is related to the regional minimum wage, reflects the importance of worker welfare in equitable economic development. Finally, the working population variable reflects the labor factor which is the main key in increasing economic productivity. By using this combination of variables, this study attempts to comprehensively describe the dynamics of development involving all components of society and economic sectors that contribute to achieving balanced and equitable development goals in Bali.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses an associative quantitative approach. The study was conducted in Bali Province due to the wide disparity in poverty levels between districts/cities in Bali Province. Of course, this is due to differences in development policies and budget allocations carried out by local governments which are interpreted by the level of economic growth of each region which has an impact on poverty in each region. The study focused on 2006 to 2023. In this study, the author took the object of research in the Districts/Cities in Bali Province. This study uses panel data which is a combination of cross-section and time series data with variables of regional spending (X1), education level (X2), PMDN (X3), PMA (X4), UMR (X5) working population (X6), economic growth (Y1) and poverty level (Y2) over a period of 18 years, namely 2006-2023 with observation locations in the districts/cities of Bali Province as observation points. So that the number of observations is 162 observation points.

The data collection method used in this study is a non-participant data collection method, which is a data collection technique in which the researcher is not directly involved in activities or interactions with the subjects studied, but only acts as an observer. The data used in this study are data sourced from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and related regional institutions. Several theoretical literatures, concepts and empirical studies used to explain the relationship between variables were obtained from textbooks and related journals. The data analysis techniques used are descriptive analysis, panel data statistical analysis, path analysis and the Sobel test.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the research results, it can be seen the relationships between research variables which are the path coefficients in this study. In this study, two analysis models are used which are expressed in the form of structural equations to see the relationship between variables. Structural Equation I is used to analyze the influence of regional spending, community education level, PMDN, PMA, UMR, working population on economic growth in districts/cities in Bali Province. The following are the results of the structural regression test I shown in Table 1.

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Table 1 Results of Structural Regression Test I

Dependent Variable: Y1 Method: Panel Least Squares Date: 06/10/25 Time: 22:33 Sample: 2006 2023 Periods included: 18 Cross-sections included: 9 Total panel (balanced) observations: 162				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-106.3462	100.4586	-1.058608	0.2915
X1	4.887506	1.125175	4.343775	0.0000
X2	-1.788425	1.054117	-1.696610	0.0919
X3	0.043479	0.051883	0.838022	0.4034
X4	-0.043594	0.057935	-0.752463	0.4530
X5	-6.090154	1.717884	-3.545149	0.0005
X6	30.01464	41.20829	0.728364	0.4675

Source: data processing results with Eviews, 2025

The model can also be expressed in Structural Equation 1 as follows:

$$Y1 = -106.346 + 4.887X1 - 1.788X2 + 0.043X3 - 0.043X4 - 6.090X5 + 30.014X6 + e1 \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

Furthermore, Structural Equation II aims to analyze the influence of regional spending, community education level, PMDN, PMA, UMR, working population, economic growth on poverty in districts/cities in Bali Province. The following are the results of the structural regression test II shown in Table 2.

Table 2 Results of Structural Regression Test I

Dependent Variable: Y2 Method: Panel Least Squares Date: 06/10/25 Time: 22:35 Sample: 2006 2023 Periods included: 18 Cross-sections included: 9 Total panel (balanced) observations: 162				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-16.19864	24.21616	-0.668918	0.5046
X1	-0.297129	0.287020	-1.035220	0.3023
X2	0.464836	0.255605	1.818573	0.0710
X3	0.013154	0.012489	1.053252	0.2940
X4	-0.038416	0.013939	-2.755939	0.0066
X5	-1.628238	0.429811	-3.788266	0.0002
X6	19.64002	9.913707	1.981097	0.0495
Y1	-0.013151	0.019807	-0.663988	0.5077

Source: data processing results with Eviews, 2025

The model can also be expressed in Structural Equation II as follows:

$$Y2 = -16.198 - 0.297X1 + 0.464X2 + 0.013X3 - 0.038X4 - 1.628X5 + 19.640X - 0.013Y1 + e2 \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

A. The influence of regional spending, community education level, PMDN, PMA, UMR, and directly employed population on economic growth in districts/cities in Bali Province

Based on the results of the analysis that has been carried out, it is known that regional spending and the Regional Minimum Wage (UMR) directly have a significant effect on economic growth in districts/cities in Bali Province. This finding shows that the

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active role of local governments in allocating public budgets effectively, as well as wage policies that favor people's purchasing power, are two important instruments in driving local economic dynamics. Regional spending, especially that allocated to productive sectors such as infrastructure, education, and support for MSMEs, has a high multiplier effect on regional economic turnover. Meanwhile, the UMR which is set proportionally contributes to increasing household consumption, which is one of the main components in the growth of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP).

Theoretically, this finding is in line with the Keynesian view that emphasizes the importance of the role of government spending in driving aggregate demand and creating economic growth. According to Musgrave (1959), the allocative and distributive functions of fiscal policy can increase economic efficiency and public welfare. In the context of UMR, the efficiency wage theory states that increasing the minimum wage can increase worker productivity and encourage workforce participation, which ultimately has a positive impact on economic growth. However, wage regulation must be adjusted to the capacity of the business world so as not to create distortions in the labor market.

Empirical studies also support these findings. Research by Anindita & Permana (2020) in East Java Province shows that regional spending on infrastructure and education sectors significantly increases economic growth in districts/cities. Likewise, a study conducted by Siregar & Nugroho (2019) found that a stable and proportional UMR policy in West Java Province was able to increase people's purchasing power and encourage growth in the consumption sector. In the context of Bali, the high dependence on the service and tourism sectors makes domestic consumption and government spending important factors in maintaining regional economic stability, especially in the post-pandemic era.

Furthermore, the results of the analysis show that the level of community education, PMDN, PMA, and the number of working population do not have a significant direct influence on economic growth in districts/cities in Bali Province. This finding indicates that although theoretically these variables are seen as the main drivers of economic growth, in the context of Bali, their role is not yet optimal or requires a more long-term approach so that their impact can be seen directly. This could be caused by a mismatch between the quality of education and the needs of the world of work, the less than optimal realization of investment, or the dominance of the informal sector which makes the contribution of workers to GRDP less formally recorded.

Theoretically, according to the Human Capital theory proposed by Becker (1964), higher education should increase individual productivity and drive economic growth. However, in practice, the benefits of education on economic growth are long-term and depend on the quality of education, the relevance of the curriculum to the labor market, and the available job opportunities. In Bali, the dominant tourism sector tends to absorb workers with low to medium skills, so that increasing the level of education does not necessarily have a direct impact on the growth of regional GRDP. This is also supported by field data showing that higher education graduates still face limited employment opportunities according to their fields of expertise.

Similarly, although endogenous growth theory emphasizes the importance of capital accumulation and investment as the driving force of growth (Romer, 1990), the realization of PMDN and PMA in Bali is often concentrated in capital-intensive sectors but has not provided sufficient spillover effects on local sectors or micro-enterprises. A study by Susanto and Aulia (2021) shows that although PMA has increased in the accommodation and restaurant sector in Bali, its contribution to GRDP is not always significant due to the use of labor from outside the region, the dominance of foreign technology, and weak connectivity with the local supply chain.

B. The influence of regional spending, community education level, PMDN, PMA, UMR, working population, direct economic growth on poverty in districts/cities in Bali Province

The results of the analysis show that Foreign Direct Investment (PMA), Regional Minimum Wage (UMR), and the number of working population have a direct and significant influence on the poverty rate in districts/cities in Bali Province. This finding indicates that poverty alleviation efforts in Bali are closely related to the creation of productive jobs, increasing people's purchasing power through decent wage policies, and the contribution of foreign investment in driving local economic activity. Thus, an approach based on productive economic development through increasing investment and labor market conditions is the main strategy in reducing poverty rates in the region.

Theoretically, this finding is in line with the Trickle Down Effect theory, which states that foreign investment entering an area will create a spillover effect in the form of labor absorption, increased income, and growth in other economic sectors, which ultimately reduces poverty levels (Todaro & Smith, 2011). PMA entering Bali, especially in the tourism, hospitality, and service sectors, plays an important role in opening up formal employment opportunities for local people. A study by Astuti and Sari (2020) shows that areas with high PMA flows such as Badung and Gianyar experience a faster decline in poverty than areas with low investment.

Meanwhile, the role of the UMR in reducing poverty can be explained through the efficiency wage theory, which states that increasing the minimum wage can encourage increased productivity, work motivation, and consumption of poor households.

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Increasing the UMR also increases the purchasing power of low-income people, so that basic needs can be better met. Research by Prasetyo (2021) in Bali Province states that the increase in the UMR is consistently negatively correlated with the poverty rate, especially in labor-intensive sectors such as tourism and informal trade.

The number of employed population is also an important determinant in poverty reduction. Employment-led growth theory explains that increasing employment opportunities directly strengthens the household income structure and reduces dependence on social assistance. However, it is not enough to just have jobs available; the quality and formality of jobs also determine their effectiveness in reducing poverty.

The results of the analysis also show that there are several variables that do not have a significant direct influence on the poverty rate in districts/cities in Bali Province, namely regional spending, community education level, domestic direct investment, and economic growth. This shows that although these four variables are important instruments in regional development, their impact on poverty reduction does not occur instantly or linearly. In the context of Bali, poverty reduction seems to be more influenced by factors that directly increase the income of poor households, such as employment opportunities and wage policies, rather than by long-term development mechanisms.

Theoretically, this phenomenon can be explained through the trickle-down delay theory in economic development. This theory states that the benefits of development such as government spending or economic growth are not immediately felt by the poor, but require time and an effective distribution mechanism. Regional spending, for example, if not directed appropriately, such as in labor-intensive programs, direct social assistance, or MSME development, will tend to only strengthen the formal sector or the upper middle class. A study by Wibowo and Kurniasih (2020) shows that the efficiency and accountability of public spending greatly determine the extent to which the government budget has an impact on poverty reduction.

Similarly, higher levels of community education do increase potential income in the long term, but their effects on poverty require a gradual process. In the short term, individuals with higher education do not necessarily immediately obtain jobs with adequate incomes, especially in areas with limited employment opportunities according to their competencies. Based on observations, it shows that college graduates in the regions still face major challenges in obtaining suitable jobs, which ultimately hinders the contribution of education to direct poverty alleviation. Domestic Investment (PMDN), although important in building a local economic base, does not always have a direct impact on the poor. This is because much PMDN is concentrated in capital-intensive sectors, such as property or medium-large industries, which do not absorb local workers with low education.

High economic growth also does not automatically reduce poverty levels if it is not accompanied by equal income distribution. The pro-poor growth theory emphasizes that only economic growth that favors the poor (pro-poor) will have a significant impact on poverty reduction. An empirical study by Susanto (2021) noted that in several districts in Bali, high GRDP growth was accompanied by increasing income inequality because it was only enjoyed by certain sectors, especially large tourism and the formal sector, while the informal sector remained stagnant. Thus, a more inclusive policy approach based on direct interventions for the poor is needed so that regional spending, education, domestic investment, and economic growth can play a more effective role in reducing poverty. Strategies such as strengthening local-based job training programs, channeling domestic investment to the micro and informal sectors, and reforming public budget allocations are very crucial.

C. The influence of regional spending, community education level, PMDN, PMA, UMR, and the working population indirectly on poverty in districts/cities in Bali Province through economic growth

Based on the results of the Sobel test that has been conducted, it is known that all independent variables in this study, namely regional spending, community education level, PMDN, PMA, UMR, and working population, do not show a significant indirect effect on the poverty rate through the mediation variable of economic growth. Although several variables such as regional spending (X1) and UMR (X5) are proven to have a significant direct effect on economic growth in Structural Model I, and several others have a significant effect on poverty in Structural Model II, the indirect path through economic growth is not statistically proven. This indicates that economic growth does not play a role as a significant intervening variable in the relationship between these variables and the poverty rate in districts/cities in Bali Province.

Theoretically, these results can be explained through the views of Todaro and Smith (2015) who stated that economic growth does not always immediately reduce poverty, especially if the growth is not inclusive or uneven spatially and sectorally. In other words, even though the economy of a region grows, the benefits of this growth are not always enjoyed by poor or vulnerable groups. This phenomenon is known as non-inclusive growth. In Bali Province, the economic structure that is highly dependent on the tourism sector causes an imbalance in the distribution of growth, so that areas or community groups that are not directly involved in tourism activities tend not to get enough benefits from this growth.

Empirical studies also show similar findings. Research by Ananta and Arifin (2018) shows that in several provinces in Indonesia, economic growth has a weak correlation with poverty reduction when it is not accompanied by improvements in income

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distribution and access to basic services such as education, health, and productive employment. In the context of Bali, despite stable economic growth in the years before the COVID-19 pandemic, poverty data did not show a significant decline in all districts/cities. This strengthens the suspicion that economic growth does not automatically reduce poverty evenly in all regions or social groups.

Furthermore, Ranis et al. (2000) explained in the framework of growth-mediated security theory, that economic growth will only be effective in reducing poverty if accompanied by investment in human development and equal distribution of resources. Therefore, it is not surprising that variables such as regional spending or PMDN/PMA have not been able to reduce poverty through economic growth, because perhaps the allocation of spending has not fully supported strategic sectors that touch the poor, or the incoming investment is more focused on capital-intensive sectors than labor-intensive sectors.

Considering the results of the Sobel test, it can be concluded that the poverty alleviation strategy in Bali cannot only rely on economic growth, but must be accompanied by affirmative policies that directly target poor groups. There needs to be more effective fiscal and social policy interventions, such as social assistance programs, increasing access to quality education, skills training, and strengthening the local economy based on the people. This approach is in line with the development as freedom framework proposed by Amartya Sen (1999), which emphasizes the importance of expanding capabilities and opportunities as the core of development, not just the growth of macroeconomic figures.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the data analysis that has been carried out, it can be concluded that regional spending and UMR have proven to have a direct and significant effect on economic growth at the district/city level in Bali Province. Meanwhile, the level of community education, Domestic Investment (PMDN), Foreign Investment (PMA), and the number of people working directly do not have a significant effect on economic growth at the district/city level in Bali Province. The results of the analysis show that Foreign Investment (PMA), Regional Minimum Wage (UMR), and the number of people working directly and significantly affect the poverty rate in districts/cities in Bali Province. Meanwhile, regional spending, the level of community education, Domestic Investment (PMDN), and economic growth directly do not have a significant effect on the poverty rate in districts/cities in Bali Province. Based on the results of the path analysis, it was obtained that the variables of regional spending, community education level, PMDN, PMA, UMR, and the number of working population did not have a significant indirect effect on the poverty rate through the mediation variable of economic growth, because the z-statistic value of each was outside the significance range ($|z| < 1.96$). Thus, economic growth was not proven to be a significant mediating variable in the relationship between these variables and poverty in districts/cities in Bali Province.

This study has several limitations that need to be considered. First, the variables used are still limited to macro aspects such as regional spending, education level, investment (PMA and PMDN), UMR, and the number of working population, so it does not cover other factors that also have a significant influence on economic growth and poverty, such as infrastructure quality, income distribution inequality, and access to public services. In addition, the quantitative approach with panel data has not been fully able to describe the socio-economic dynamics contextually in each district/city. Therefore, further research is recommended to integrate qualitative approaches, add more comprehensive variables, and consider spatial analysis or advanced econometric models to gain a deeper and more relevant understanding for regional policy making.

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