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## Determinants of income of extremely poor households in Kota Baru District, Jambi City

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**Abstract:** Extreme poverty in Jambi Province, especially in Kota Baru District with 765 extremely poor households, is a serious challenge. This study analyzes the economic, social, demographic characteristics and income determinants of extremely poor households. Using a quantitative approach, descriptive-explanatory design, primary data from a structured questionnaire on 88 respondents (Cluster Random Sampling from a population of 765 heads of families) and secondary data from BPS and local agencies. Multiple linear regression analysis EViews 12 tested the influence of education, age, dependents, working hours, occupations that passed the classical assumption. The results showed that education ( $\beta = 63,817.27$ ,  $p = 0.000$ ), dependents ( $\beta = 45,743.35$ ,  $p = 0.004$ ), working hours ( $\beta = 61,769.63$ ,  $p = 0.063$ ) had a significant positive effect; age had a significant negative effect ( $\beta = -8,326.75$ ,  $p = 0.003$ ); employment was not significant ( $p=0.148$ ), explaining 70.4% of the variance in income ( $R^2=0.704$ ). The conclusion recommends vocational training and flexible work policies to alleviate poverty.

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Poverty is a global social problem experienced by both developed and developing countries, including Indonesia, a developing nation with significant poverty challenges. In Jambi Province, the number of poor people fluctuated between 2019 and 2023, reaching 1,406,030, with Jambi City being the largest contributor, with 254,110 people, or 18.08% of the provincial total.

Jambi City, with a population of 637,510, or 16.95% of Jambi Province's total population of 3,760,275, became the center of urban poverty in the region in 2023. This demonstrates the seriousness of the poverty phenomenon in urban Jambi, where access to jobs and basic services remains limited despite being the provincial capital.

Extreme or absolute poverty is defined as a household's inability to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, and shelter, with a daily poverty line below US\$1.90 (equivalent to Rp28,313.80 PPP according to the World Bank). In Jambi Province, there were 8,671 people living in extreme poverty in 2023, with Kota Baru District in Jambi City recording 765 extreme poverty households across seven sub-districts. Sub-districts such as Kenali Asam (30.85%), Paal Lima (16.99%), and Kenali Asam Atas (13.99%) had the highest concentrations, reflecting the uneven distribution of extreme poverty in the region.

The income of extremely poor households is low, averaging IDR 1,616,750 per month, included in the low category below IDR 2,000,000 according to the BPS classification (2016), influenced by factors such as low education, age, number of dependents, working hours, and occupation. [Nofriza, 2022] Low formal education factors (average elementary school/MI, 52.28%), productive age but declining productivity (average 48 years), number of dependents 4 people, working hours 7.8 hours/day, and the dominance of the informal service sector (61.36%) worsen this condition. [Eriyadi et al., 2021]

This study aims to analyze the economic, social, and demographic characteristics of extremely poor households and the influence of age, number of dependents, working hours, and occupation on their income in Kota Baru District, Jambi City. The urgency of this research lies in the need for an extreme poverty alleviation strategy in accordance with the national target of 0-1% by 2024, where Jambi still has a high rate of 8,671 cases, to support effective local policies. The novelty of this study is the empirical analysis of the specific income determinants of extremely poor households in urban Jambi districts using multiple linear regression, complementing previous, more general studies.

## Research methods

This study adopts a quantitative approach with a descriptive and explanatory design to analyze the determinants of income of extremely poor households in Kota Baru District, Jambi City, using primary and secondary data. [Sugiyono, 2021] Primary data was obtained directly through questionnaires from respondents regarding social, economic, and demographic characteristics such as education, age, number of dependents, working hours, occupation, and income, while secondary data was sourced from the Central Statistics Agency, the Jambi City Social Service, and Kota Baru District regarding the number of poor people. [Creswell & Creswell, 2023]

The main instrument is a structured questionnaire for the survey, supported by photo documentation of respondents and literature studies from official reports, with data collection techniques through direct surveys, observations, and secondary document collection. [Emzir, 2021] Data analysis includes descriptive for respondent characteristics using frequency tables, percentages, and averages, as well as quantitative through multiple linear regression with EViews 12 software to test the effect of independent variables (education, age, number of dependents, working hours, occupation) on income, equipped with F, t tests, coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ), and classical assumptions (Jarque-Bera normality, VIF multicollinearity, Harvey heteroscedasticity, Durbin-Watson autocorrelation). [Ghozali, 2021]

The following is the multiple linear regression formula used in this study:

$$Y = \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_5 X_5 + e$$
$$PENDA = \beta_1 PDK + \beta_2 UMR + \beta_3 JTK + \beta_4 JK + \beta_5 PK + e$$

Information :

PENDA = Income (dependent variable)

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$  = Regression coefficient of each independent variable

PDK = Education



Minimum Wage= Age  
JTK = Number of Family Dependents  
JK = Working Hours  
PK = Occupation (dummy variable; 1= services 0= trading)  
e = Standard Error

The study population consisted of 765 heads of extremely poor households in seven sub-districts of Kota Baru District (Kenali Asam, Kenali Asam Atas, Kenali Asam Bawah, Paal Lima, Simpang III Sipin, Suka Karya, Talang Gulo) based on 2023 data, with a sample of 88 respondents selected using the Cluster Random Sampling technique to represent a homogeneous group based on research variables and location, considering the limitations of time, cost, and energy. [Sudaryono, 2021]

The research procedure begins with a preliminary study and planning, followed by primary data collection via questionnaire distribution and secondary data from relevant agencies, followed by data processing with EVIEWS 12 including implicit instrument validity testing through descriptions, descriptive and inferential analysis in stages, and interpretation of results for conclusions. [Sugiyono, 2021]

## Results and Discussion

### Social characteristics of respondents

#### 1. Education

Respondent education refers to the last level of formal education or years of success achieved by the head of an extremely poor household in Kota Baru District. The number of heads of extremely poor households in Kota Baru District based on the highest level of formal education is elementary school/Islamic elementary school (52.28%). The second and third highest levels of formal education are junior high school/Islamic junior high school (SMP/MTS) and senior high school/vocational high school/Islamic senior high school (SMA/MA), each with 23.86%. The average level of education attained by heads of extremely poor households in Kota Baru District is 8.14 years, while the average level of education attained by residents in Jambi City is 11.51 years.

#### 2. Age

Age is important in employment because it affects physical strength. The average productive working age is between 15 and 64 years. The highest number of extremely poor household heads in Kota Baru District is in the 41-year age range.–44 years old, as many as 28.40%. The second highest number of heads of extremely poor households in Kota Baru District is in the 53 age range.–56 years old was 20.45%, and the third highest was in the 45 age range–48 years old, amounting to 14.77%. The smallest number of heads of extremely poor households are in the 37 age group.–40 years old, 4.60%. The average age of heads of extremely poor households in Kota Baru District is 48 years old.

#### 3. Number of dependents

The number of dependents owned by respondents, namely the head of an extremely poor household in Kota Baru District, who has the most dependents is 4 people, as many as 34.09%. The second largest number of dependents is 3 people, as many as 26.10%, and the third largest number of dependents is 5 people, as many as 17.04%. Meanwhile, the number of dependents is 1 person is the least, only 6.82%. The average head of an extremely poor household in Kota Baru District has 4 dependents.

#### 4. Working hours

Working hours are the amount of time spent working or doing activities that are in accordance with the type of work held by the respondents. The working hours of respondents, namely the heads of extremely poor households in Kota Baru District, the most are 8 hours per day as much as 70.45%. The second most working hours owned by the heads of extremely poor households in Kota Baru District are 7 hours per day as much as 20.45%, and working hours of 9 hours per day are the third most at 6.82%. The working hours of the heads of extremely poor households in Kota Baru District are the least at 6



hours per day as much as 3.41%. The number of working hours owned by the heads of extremely poor households in Kota Baru District has a large influence on the amount of income that will be obtained. The average working hours of 7.8 hours per day are owned by the heads of extremely poor households in Kota Baru District, Jambi City.

## 5. Work

Work is an activity carried out by a person to earn a salary or wages. The type of work carried out by each person varies, depending on the skills possessed. The most common type of informal work carried out by extremely poor households in Kota Baru District is in the service and trading sectors. The most common type of informal work in the service sector is carried out by heads of extremely poor households in Kota Baru District, at 61.36%. Meanwhile, trading jobs are carried out less frequently by heads of extremely poor households in Kota Baru District, at 38.64%. The reason why service jobs are more often carried out by heads of extremely poor households is because they require physical strength, experience, and expertise. The jobs of heads of extremely poor households in Kota Baru District that are classified as service sectors include construction laborers, motorcycle taxi drivers, drivers, daily laborers, shoe repairmen, daily security guards, tailors, massage therapists, electronic equipment repairmen, mechanics, and tire repairmen.

### Respondents' economic characteristics

#### 1. Income

Income can be defined as the wages or salary received by each head of an extremely poor household after performing their work. These wages are received daily, weekly, and monthly. Income for extremely poor households falls into the lowest category, at under Rp2,000,000. The monthly income of extremely poor household heads in Kota Baru District is in the range of Rp1,400,000–Rp1,699,000, representing 43.18%. The second highest monthly income for extremely poor household heads in Kota Baru District is around Rp1,700,000.–40.91% of respondents had an income of Rp 2,000,000. The lowest income group, between Rp 1,000,000 and Rp 1,399,000, was Rp 1,616,750. The average monthly income of extremely poor household heads in Kota Baru District was Rp 1,616,750.

### Demographic characteristics of respondents

#### 1. Gender

The gender of the 88 respondents, heads of extremely poor households in Kota Baru District, was 100% male. On average, the head of the family is male, except in cases where there are no working adult males, in which case a woman can assume the role. The duties of a head of the family are very demanding, requiring work and supporting all the family's daily needs. Therefore, a man is the head of the household.

#### 2. Marital status

Marital status includes unmarried, married but not yet registered, married and registered, divorced and divorced by death. For Muslim couples, marital status is recorded at the Office of Religious Affairs (KUA) and the Ministry of Religious Affairs (Kemenag). Meanwhile, the marital status of non-Muslim couples is recorded by the Population and Civil Registry Office (Disdukcapil) and the Ministry of Home Affairs (Kemendagri). All 88 respondents, heads of extremely poor households in Kota Baru District, are either married or married and registered.

#### 3. Religion

Indonesia recognizes 6 (six) religions to be embraced by its people, namely Islam, Christianity, Catholicism, Hinduism, Buddhism and Confucianism. The religions embraced by 88 respondents of heads of extremely poor households in Kota Baru District are 2 religions, namely Islam and Protestant Christianity. The religion most commonly embraced by heads of extremely poor households in Kota Baru District is Islam, with 78 people or equivalent to 88.64%. Protestant Christianity is the second religion embraced by 10 people or 11.36%. Islam is the religion most commonly embraced by heads of extremely poor households in Kota Baru District, this is because the majority of the Indonesian population adheres to Islam.



#### 4. Ethnic group

The number of ethnicities among the 88 respondents who were heads of extremely poor households was 15. The most common ethnicity among the heads of extremely poor households in Kota Baru District was Javanese, with 26 people, or 29.54%. Many Javanese were registered as extremely poor in Kota Baru District, due to their migration from their hometowns to Jambi Province.

#### 5. Residential status

Residential status is the place where a person lives and where they carry out their daily activities. Residential status can also be said to be the house occupied by an individual, group or family. The residential status of 88 respondents of heads of extremely poor households in Kota Baru District can be divided into 3 (three), namely self-owned, rented, and rent-free. The most common residential status of heads of extremely poor households in Kota Baru District is their own, at 53.4%. Rented housing status is the second most common owned by respondents at 36.4%, while rent-free housing status is owned by 10.2% of heads of extremely poor households in Kota Baru District, Jambi City.

#### 6. Multiple linear regression analysis

**Table 1. Results of multiple linear regression analysis**

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	878367.1	285859.1	3.072727	0.0029
PDK	63817.27	7864.068	8.115046	0.0000
Minimum Wage	-8326.749	2666.958	-3.122190	0.0025
JT	45743.35	15665.37	2.920031	0.0045
JK	61769.63	32789.52	1.883823	0.0631
PK	-52406.62	35921.49	-1.458921	0.1484
R-squared	0.704030	Mean dependent var	1613068.	
Adjusted R-squared	0.685984	SD dependent var	273808.2	
SE of regression	153434.4	Akaike info criterion	26.78568	
Sum squared residual	1.93E+12	Schwarz criterion	26.95459	
Log likelihood	-1172,570	Hannan-Quinn criter.	26.85373	
F-statistic	39.011111	Durbin-Watson stat	2.003156	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

*Source: Processed data, 2024*

It can be seen from table 1 that the analysis of the equation of multiple linear regression is as follows:

$$\text{Income of extreme poor households} = 878367.1 + 63817.27\text{PDK} - 8326.749\text{UMR} + 45743.35\text{JT} + 61769.63\text{JK} - 52406.62\text{PK}$$

Table 1 shows that the constant value obtained is 878,367.1, this means that if the variables of education, age, number of dependents, working hours and occupation are constant or fixed, then the income variable of extreme poor households in Kota Baru District is IDR 878,367.1.

It can be seen that the regression coefficient value for the education variable is 63,817.27. This means that if the education variable increases by one year, if the variables of age, number of dependents, working hours, and occupation remain constant, then the income variable for extremely poor households in Kota Baru District will also increase by Rp63,817.27.



It can be seen that the regression coefficient value for the age variable has a negative value of -8326,749. This means that if the age variable increases by one year, while the education, number of dependents, working hours, and occupation variables remain constant, the income of extremely poor households in Kota Baru District will decrease by Rp8,326,749.

It can be seen that the regression coefficient value for the number of dependents variable is 45,743.35. In this case, if the number of dependents increases or adds one person to a household, and the variables of education, age, working hours, and employment remain constant, it will cause an increase in the income of extremely poor households by Rp45,743.35.

It can be seen that the regression coefficient value for the working hours variable is 61,769.63. This means that if the working hours variable increases by one hour per day for work and the education, age, number of dependents, and employment variables remain constant, then the income variable for extreme poor households will also increase by Rp61,769.63.

It can be seen that the regression coefficient value for the job variable has a negative value of -52406.62, in this case it means that work does not have an increasing or decreasing influence if the variables of education, age, number of dependents and working hours are constant or fixed, then the monthly income of extremely poor households in Kota Baru District does not experience a decrease or increase of IDR 52,406.62.

**Statistical Test**

**1. f-test (simultaneous)**

The F-test, or simultaneous test, was used to determine whether the independent variables in this study, namely education, age, number of dependents, working hours, and occupation, together or simultaneously, had a significant effect on the income of extremely poor households in Kota Baru District. The following are the results of the F-test obtained using Eviews 12.

**Table 2. F test results**

<b>F-statistic</b>	<b>39.01111</b>
<b>Prob(F-statistic)</b>	<b>0.00000</b>

*Source: Processed data, 2024*

In table 2 it can be seen that the F-statistic value is 39.011 with a probability value/Prob.(F-statistic) of 0.0000 < 0.1. In this case it can be concluded that Ha is accepted and H0 is rejected or the independent variables (free) namely education, age, number of dependents, working hours and employment simultaneously have a significant effect on the dependent variable (bound) namely the income of extreme poor households in Kota Baru District. The results of the f test can also be seen based on the calculated  $f > f$  table below:

DF 1 (k-1) = (6-1) = 5 DF 2 (n-k) = 88-6 = 82

F table = 1.92 F count (statistic) = 39.011

39.011 > 1.92 with prob (f-statistic) 0.0000 < 0.1

Based on the calculated  $f$  and  $f$  table above, it can be concluded that the independent (free) variables, namely education, age, number of dependents, working hours and occupation simultaneously (together) have a significant influence on the dependent (bound) variable of the income of extremely poor households in Kota Baru District.

**2. Partial t-test**

To determine the magnitude of the influence of the independent variables individually on the dependent variable with the assumption that the other variables are constant or fixed, the t-test or partial test is used. The level of significance or confidence used in this study is  $\alpha = 10\%$  or 0.1. If the significance < 0.1 then Ha is accepted or has a partial effect, while if the significance > 0.1 then H0 is accepted or has no partial effect. The following can be seen how the results of the partial test using the Eviews 12 tool are:

**Table 3. Partial t-test results**



Variables	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	3.072727	0.0029
PDK	8.115046	0.0000
Minimum Wage	-3.122190	0.0025
JT	2.920031	0.0045
JK	1.883823	0.0631
PK	-1.458921	0.1484

Source: Processed data, 2024

**It can be seen in table 3 which explains that:**

The independent variable of education has a t-count (statistic) value of 8.115046 > t-table 1.66235 with a probability value (significance) of 0.0000 < 0.1, so it can be concluded that the education variable has a positive and significant influence on the dependent variable of the income of extremely poor households in Kota Baru District.

The independent variable age has a t-count value of -3.122190 < t-table 1.66235 with a probability value (significance) of 0.0025 < 0.1, this can be said that the age variable has a negative and significant effect on the dependent variable of the income of extremely poor households in Kota Baru District.

The independent variable of the number of dependents has a t-statistic value of 2.920031 > t-table 1.66235 with a probability value (significance) of 0.0045 < 0.1. Thus, it can be concluded that the variable of the number of dependents has a significant positive effect on the dependent variable of the income of extremely poor households in Kota Baru District.

The independent variable of working hours has a t-statistic value of 1.883823 > t-table 1.66235 with a probability value (significance) of 0.0631 < 0.1, it can be concluded that the working hours variable has a positive and significant effect on the dependent variable of the income of extremely poor households in Kota Baru District.

The independent variable of employment has a t-statistic value of -1.458921 < t-table 1.66235 with a probability value (significance) of 0.1484 > 0.1. In this case, it can be concluded that the employment variable does not have a significant effect on the dependent variable of the income of extremely poor households in Kota Baru District.

**Coefficient of determination**

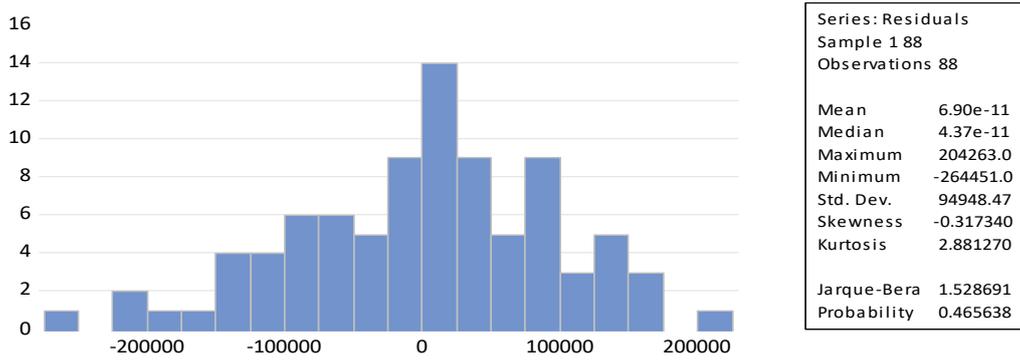
The coefficient of determination (R-Squared) or magnitude of influence in this study was 0.704, meaning that the variables of education, age, number of dependents, working hours, and occupation had a 70.4% effect on the income of extremely poor households in Kota Baru District. The remaining 29.6% was explained or influenced by other variables outside the research model.

**Classical assumption test**

**1. Normality test**

The classical assumption test was used in this study to determine whether the data obtained from the questionnaire results were normally distributed or not normally in the multiple linear regression model. The normality test used in this study was by looking at the histogram in the Eviews 12 tool. If the Jarque-Bera Probability <0.1, then the data is not normally distributed, and if the Jarque-Bera Probability >0.1, then the data is normally distributed. The following can be seen the results of the normality test for the data obtained.





**Figure 1. Normality test results**  
 Source: Processed data, 2024

Figure 1 shows that the data that has been tested on the histogram of the Jarque-Bera Probability normality test is 0.465638. In this case, it can be concluded that the Jarque-Bera probability of 0.465638 > 0.1, so this data is normally distributed or the normality test can be met.

**2. Multicollinearity test**

The multicollinearity test in this study was used to determine whether there was a correlation or relationship between the independent variables—education, age, number of dependents, working hours, and occupation—in the regression model. To determine whether multicollinearity occurred, the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) was examined.

**Table 4. Multicollinearity test results**

Variable	Coefficient Variance	Uncentered VIF	Centered VIF
C	8.17E+10	305.4509	NA
PDK	61843570	16.76247	1.416127
Minimum Wage	7112663.	62.84263	1.295774
JT	2.45E+08	13.17598	1.197343
JK	1.08E+09	246.3861	1.448444
PK	1.29E+09	2.959764	1.143545

Source: Processed data, 2024

In table 4 it can be seen that the centered VIF for the education variable is 1.416127, age 1.295774, number of dependents 1.197343, working hours 1.448444, and occupation 1.143545. It can be concluded that all independent variables, namely education, age, number of dependents, working hours, and occupation have a VIF value <10, so there is no multicollinearity or passes the multicollinearity test.

**3. Heteroscedasticity test**

The heteroscedasticity test used in this study is the Harvey test. The Harvey test will regress the absolute value of the residual (measures the prediction error without considering its direction) against the independent variables, namely education, age, number of dependents, working hours, and occupation of the head of an extremely poor household in Kota Baru District.

**Table 5. Heteroscedasticity test results**

F-statistic	1.517995	Prob. F(5,82)	0.1932
Obs*R-squared	7.455275	Chi-Square Prob.(5)	0.1889
Scaled explained SS	8.670611	Chi-Square Prob.(5)	0.1229

Source: Processed data, 2024



From table 5, it can be seen that the probability of Obs\*R-squared is  $0.1889 > 0.1$ , this can be concluded that the data does not experience symptoms of heteroscedasticity or the heteroscedasticity test is fulfilled.

### Autocorrelation test

The autocorrelation test is used in this study to see whether there is a correlation or relationship between the observations in this regression data and previous observation data. The results of the autocorrelation test can be known through the Lagrange Multiplier (LM Test) and the Durbin Watson Test on the regression data of 2.003156. The Lagrange Multiplier (LM Test) is one technique for identifying autocorrelation. The Lagrange Multiplier (LM Test) is also sometimes called the Breusch-Godfrey test, this is because it produces Breusch-Godfrey statistics. The independent variable is autocorrelated if the probability value of obs\*R-squared is greater than  $\alpha = 10\%$  (0.1). Meanwhile, there is autocorrelation in the regression model if the probability value is less than  $\alpha = 0.1$ . The following can be seen the probability value of obs\*R-squared for the LM test data.

**Table 6. Autocorrelation test results**

<b>F-statistic</b>	<b>0.358104</b>	<b>Prob. F(2,80)</b>	<b>0.7001</b>
<b>Obs*R-squared</b>	0.780838	Chi-Square Prob. (2)	0.6768

*Source: Processed data, 2024*

Table 6 above shows that the probability value of obs\*R-squared is 0.6768, meaning it is greater than the 10% alpha value (0.1). Therefore, it can be concluded that this regression model has no autocorrelation and passes the autocorrelation test.

The second way to see whether autocorrelation occurs or not is by looking at the Durbin Watson (DW) statistical table with a confidence level of 70% ( $\alpha = 10\%$  or 0.1), and having respondents of 88 extremely poor households in Kota Baru District and 5 independent (free) variables, the following results were obtained.

$$n = 88 \text{ DW} = 2.003156$$

$$dl = 1.386 \text{ du} = 1.630$$

$$4-dl = 2.614 \text{ 4-du} = 2.37$$

It can be seen that by using the two-tailed Durbin Watson statistical test, the Durbin Watson value obtained lies between  $du < dw < 4-du$ . This can be concluded that this data does not contain autocorrelation or passes the autocorrelation test.

### Conclusion

This study found that the characteristics of extremely poor households in Kota Baru District include low education (average 8.14 years, predominantly elementary school/MI 52.28%), productive age 48 years, average dependents 4 people, working hours 7.8 hours/day, informal service jobs (61.36%), and monthly income of Rp1,616,750. Multiple linear regression analysis shows that the variables of education, age, number of dependents, working hours, and occupation simultaneously have a significant effect on income ( $R^2=70.4\%$ ;  $F=39.011$ ;  $p=0.000$ ). Partially, education ( $\beta=63,817.27$ ;  $p=0.000$ ), number of dependents ( $\beta=45,743.35$ ;  $p=0.004$ ), and working hours ( $\beta=61,769.63$ ;  $p=0.063$ ) had a significant positive effect, age had a significant negative effect ( $\beta=-8,326.75$ ;  $p=0.003$ ), while employment was insignificant ( $p=0.148$ ). The data passed the classical assumption test, supporting a consistent model for local poverty alleviation policies.

However, limitations of this study include its focus on only five determinant variables and a single region, Kota Baru District, which limits generalizability and does not consider external factors such as inflation or social assistance. Suggestions for further research include expanding variables (e.g., health, credit access), cross-district comparisons, and a mixed methods approach for qualitative insights. Practically, these results imply policies to improve vocational education, flexible job training for the elderly, and work-hour incentives for extremely poor households in Jambi, in order to achieve the national target of reducing poverty to 0-1%.



## Suggestion

It is hoped that extremely poor households in Kota Baru District, Jambi City, will become more aware of and prioritize the importance of education for themselves and their children. By equipping them with extensive knowledge, they will have numerous opportunities to generate substantial income and achieve economic prosperity in the future. They are also expected to utilize their free time more productively. This free time can be used for additional work based on their skills. The government is expected to continue monitoring and annually re-assess the extreme poor in Kota Baru District. The government must provide skills training for the extreme poor to acquire additional skills and expertise. Business funding should also be provided so that the extreme poor can start businesses based on their existing skills.

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