

Comparison of the Influence of Human Development and Economy on Poverty Levels in Bojonegoro and Tuban Regencies

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords: Poverty, Income Inequality, Human Development Index

Received : 12, March

Revised : 14, April

Accepted: 21, May

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ABSTRACT

This study analyzes the effect of income inequality and the Human Development Index (HDI) on poverty in Bojonegoro and Tuban Regencies during 2012–2021 using multiple linear regression analysis. The results show that income inequality does not significantly affect poverty in Bojonegoro Regency, indicating that unequal income distribution is not the main factor influencing poverty levels. In contrast, HDI has a negative and significant effect, meaning that improvements in education, health, and living standards contribute to reducing poverty. Differences in regional characteristics, such as economic structure and resource distribution, also influence the effectiveness of poverty reduction strategies. Therefore, policies focusing on human development and equal access to basic services are essential for sustainable poverty alleviation.

INTRODUCTION

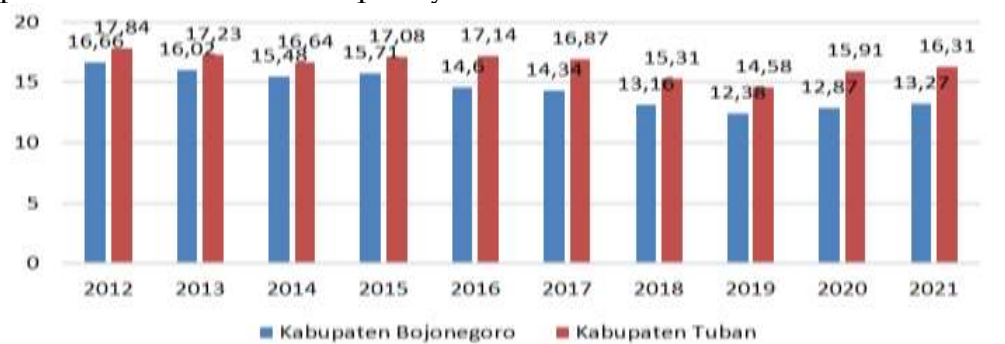
Poverty remains one of the major development challenges in Indonesia, particularly due to unequal access to education, healthcare, employment, and economic opportunities. The issue became more severe during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020–2021, which increased the number of poor people and highlighted the vulnerability of many communities. Poverty is often associated with regional inequality, limited infrastructure, and low quality of human resources, especially in regency areas (Forkonuddin & Lubis, 2024).



Source: BPS Indonesia 2021

Figure 1. Number and Percentage of Poor Population in Indonesia

Income inequality and Human Development Index (HDI) are considered important factors affecting poverty. Income inequality reflects unequal distribution of welfare among communities and is commonly measured using the Gini Index. Meanwhile, HDI measures the quality of human development through indicators of education, health, and living standards. During 2012–2021, both regencies experienced increasing HDI, indicating improvements in human development, while income inequality fluctuated over time..

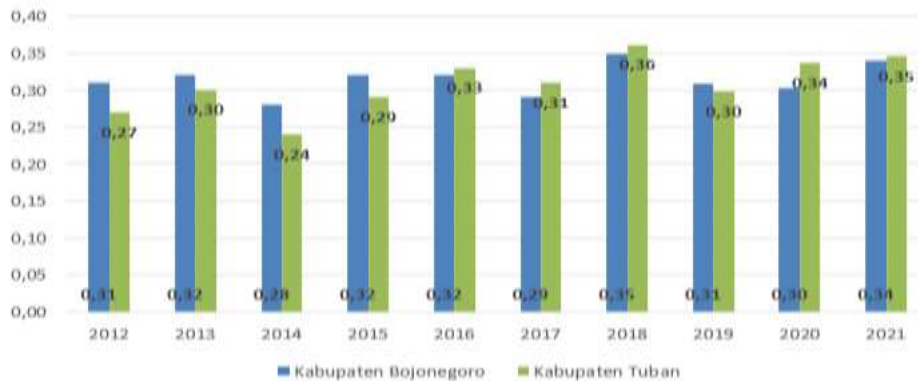


Source: BPS Prov. Jawa Timur 2021

Figure 2. Poverty Rate of Bojonegoro Regency and Tuban Regency

Based on the graph above, Bojonegoro Regency and Tuban Regency both having succeeded in reducing poverty, but Bojonegoro shows a more consistent and stable downward trend, while Tuban experiences greater year-to-year fluctuations. Both regions appear to be affected by the pandemic in 2020, but Bojonegoro recovers faster than Tuban. This indicates that success in poverty alleviation is not solely determined by the magnitude of the decrease, but also by economic stability, community resilience, and the sustainability of social

assistance programs. Both regions still have a large homework task to ensure that progress is felt by all segments of society, not just certain groups (Djumiarti, 2010).



Source: BPS Prov. Jawa Timur 2021

Figure 3. Gini Index of Bojonegoro Regency and Tuban Regency

Theoretically, poverty can be explained through several perspectives such as the Neo-Liberal paradigm, Social Democracy theory, and Amartya Sen's Capability Approach, which emphasize the importance of human capability, equitable access, and government intervention in reducing poverty. Previous studies also suggest that improving human capital through education and health can significantly reduce poverty levels.

Therefore, this study aims to analyze and compare the influence of income inequality and the Human Development Index on poverty levels in Bojonegoro and Tuban Regencies during 2012–2021.

Human development is often used as an indicator of a region's progress (Syafriana et al., 2020). To measure success in human development, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) introduced an indicator known as the Human Development Index (HDI).

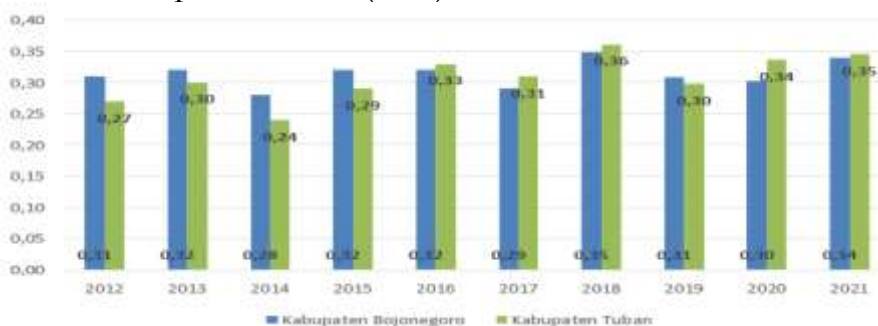


Figure 4. Human Development Index of Bojonegoro Regency and Tuban Regency

The graph shows a positive and consistent trend in improving the quality of life in both regencies from 2012 to 2021, reflected in the increase in the HDI. This increase indicates that the average population in Bojonegoro and Tuban is improving in terms of health, education, and a decent standard of living. Bojonegoro Regency started at 64.2 in 2012 and reached 69.59 in 2021. Tuban

Regency followed a similar pattern, rising from 63.36 to 68.91. This steady increase implies the sustainability of regional development programs that have a significant impact on the well-being of their citizens (Iswanto, 2023). The HDI of both regencies remains in the medium or high category, but has not yet reached the Very High category, indicating significant room and potential for further development.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

Neo-Liberal Paradigm, Michael Belgrave says that poverty is a problem arising from limitations or individual decisions. This problem will decrease on its own when market power expands and economic growth continues to be driven. Mitigation efforts are considered temporary and rely more on the role of family, community, or institutions. According to the social-democracy paradigm in (Rispan et al., 2024) poverty is not a personal issue, but a structural problem born from injustice and inequality, when some groups do not have decent access to essential resources. Social democrats do not reject capitalism, but criticize the unchecked free market. The government's role becomes very important in designing policies that can protect vulnerable groups, expand access to education, health, and employment, and ensure that development outcomes are felt more equitably by all layers of society. According to the Capability Approach theory pioneered by Amartya Sen, the capability approach is viewed as a foundational framework important in shaping social policy, and can help drive development and improve human well-being more comprehensively. Sen in (Iswahyudi & Asnawi, 2024) The capability approach emphasizes that every person needs support to develop their best potential and live a life in accordance with the values and goals they deem beneficial.

Poverty is a complex issue that encompasses many dimensions, thus it is understandable if it becomes one of the main priorities in development agendas in developing countries. According to (Vita Ferezagia, 2018) Poverty alleviation efforts essentially require two strategic steps: provide protection for families or poor communities by meeting basic needs and equipping them with training and skills to enhance their own capacity. The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) calculates the poverty rate (P0) in a simple way, by comparing the number of people classified as poor with the total population in a given area/region. Here is the formula for calculating the poverty rate (P0) according to BPS:

$$\text{Percentage Of Poverty} = \frac{\text{Number Of Poor People}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100\%$$

According to Chambers in (Nasikun, 2001) poverty can be divided into four forms: absolute poverty, relative poverty, cultural poverty, structural poverty. According to (Arsyad & Lincoln, 1999) poverty can arise when parts of society are not yet able to participate in change and development due to limitations in possessing factors of production or the low quality of the resources they own.

The theory of income inequality in the Kuznets Hypothesis is related to the is related to the level of poverty, where in the early stage of economic

development (Fauzia & Suseno, 2017). Growth often accompanies increased inequality, so poverty reduction proceeds slowly and is not yet felt evenly by all segments of society. The benefits of increased income in this phase tend to be enjoyed more by those who have entered the industrial sector and have skills, while low-income people who still rely on traditional agricultural sectors or informal jobs remain in vulnerable conditions. In the study (Farhan & Sugianto, 2022) income inequality is influenced by poverty and the Human Development Index. High poverty conditions reflect low purchasing power and limited access of people to economic resources, thus widening the income gap between groups. Here is the formula for calculating the Gini Index according to BPS:

$$GI = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^n f_{pi}(f_{ci} - f_{ci-1})$$

1. GI : Gini Index
2. f_{pi} : Population frequency in the expenditure class i ;
3. f_{ci} : Cumulative frequency of total expenditure in the expenditure class i ;
4. f_{ci-1} : Cumulative frequency of total expenditure in expenditure class (i)

Gini Index inequality assessment standards are determined using criteria as follows (H. Susanti et al., 2007):

- $GR < 0,4$ categorized as low inequality
- $GR 0,4 \leq GR \leq 0,5$ categorized as moderate inequality
- $GR > 0.5$ categorized as high inequality

According to Mankiw, human assets in the form of knowledge and skills acquired through education are a crucial foundation for workforce productivity, while also determining a country's ability to absorb technology and drive sustainable growth (Farhan & Sugianto, 2022). In the context of the Human Development Index (HDI), improvements in the quality of education, health, and living standards reflect the opportunities available to people for a more decent life. Low access to education, poor health, and limited purchasing power limit an individual's ability to increase income and make it difficult to escape poverty. Conversely, when a region's HDI increases, indicated by higher life expectancy, better education levels, and adequate purchasing power, people have greater opportunities for productive work and economic independence, resulting in a significant and sustained decline in poverty rates.

Each component of the HDI is first standardized using minimum and maximum values before being used in the HDI calculation. This process ensures that each indicator has a comparable scale and does not dominate each other in the calculation. This ensures that the resulting HDI value reflects human development conditions more fairly and proportionally. According to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the formula used is as follows:

1. Health Dimension

$$I_{\text{Health}} = \frac{LER - LER_{\min}}{LER_{\max} - LER_{\min}}$$

2. Education Dimension

$$I_{\text{Long School Expectations}} = \frac{LSE - LSE_{\min}}{LSE_{\max} - LSE_{\min}}$$

$$I_{\text{Average Years of Schooling}} = \frac{AYS - AYS_{\min}}{AYS_{\max} - AYS_{\min}}$$

$$I_{\text{Education}} = \frac{I_{LSE} - I_{AYS}}{2}$$

3. Expenditure Dimension

$$I_{\text{Expenditure}} = \frac{\ln(\text{expenditure}) - \ln(\text{expenditure}_{\min})}{\ln(\text{expenditure}_{\max}) - \ln(\text{expenditure}_{\min})}$$

IPM dihitung sebagai rata-rata geometrik dari indeks kesehatan, pendidikan, dan pengeluaran.

$$IPM = \sqrt[3]{I_{\text{Health}} \times I_{\text{Education}} \times I_{\text{Expenditure}}} \times 100$$

According to BPS, the HDI is grouped into several categories, namely:

- < 60 : Low HDI
- 60 - 70 : Medium HDI
- 70 - 80 : High HDI
- >80 : Very High HDI

METHODOLOGY

The analytical approach of this article uses a quantitative approach. The approach quantitative is a research method that focuses on the use of numbers or statistical calculations as the basis for analysis, and the entire study process relies on numerical data to obtain objective and measurable results (Prayogi, 2022). In quantitative research, the article aims to identify patterns, test hypotheses, and relate the analysis results of the variables obtained. This approach emphasizes objective measurement of variables and the use of statistical techniques to test hypotheses or explain relationships between one variable and others. The quantitative approach is strongly rooted in positivism, which believes that reality can be observed objectively and measured through empirical evidence (Hasan et al., 2025). This study analyzes the influence of income inequality and Human Development Index on poverty levels in Bojonegoro Regency and Tuban Regency for the period 2012–2021.

The objects of this study are Bojonegoro Regency and Tuban Regency with the study period is 2012–2021. The reason for choosing these objects is that Bojonegoro Regency and Tuban Regency are neighboring areas within the same regional region, thus having strong geographical, social, and economic linkages (Styawan, 2020). The study period is set for 2012–2021 considering data availability and adequacy, as well as its relevance in depicting regional development dynamics in the medium to long term. This time span allows researchers to observe changes and trends in inequality levels, the HDI, economic growth, and poverty more comprehensively, as well as regional responses to various economic conditions.

This definition aims to identify the concepts used in the study, both theoretical concepts and empirical data. The research variables are characteristics or elements selected specifically to be studied, examined, and ultimately used as the basis for drawing research conclusions (Sugiyono, 2008).

Table. 1 The research variables

Variable	Indicators	Units	Data Source
Variable Dependent (Y)	Poverty Rate	Percent (%)	Central Agency Statistics
Variable Independent (X1)	Income Inequality	Percent (%)	Central Agency Statistics
(X2)	Human Development Index	Percent (%)	Central Agency Statistics

Population is understood as a set of cases, individuals, or events deliberately chosen as it is considered most relevant to the research objectives (Subhaktiyasa, 2024). The population in this study is the entire administrative area of East Java Province. East Java was chosen as the population because it has different economic characteristics, both in terms of economic growth, income inequality, quality of human development, and poverty levels between regions. A sample can be understood as a subset of the population selected to be analyzed (Subhaktiyasa, 2024). The sample in this study is Bojonegoro Regency and Tuban Regency. The selection of the two regencies is considered because they are in the same province but have different economic and social characteristics, especially in income structure, inequality, and regional development dynamics.

This study uses multiple linear regression analysis used to evaluate and generate the data obtained. This approach is used as an analytical tool to understand the relationships between the variables forming a model, the variables acting as determining factors and the influenced variables. This study's multiple linear regression analysis uses SPSS assistance which can be written as follows:

$$Y = \beta\alpha + \beta_1X1 + \beta_2X2 + e$$

Notes:

- Y = Poverty Rate
- $\beta\alpha$ = Constant
- $\beta_1\beta_2\beta_3$ = Regression Coefficient
- X1 = Income Inequality
- X2 = Human Development Index
- e = Intervening Variable

Hypothesis testing is the method used to statistically test a statement and draw conclusions whether the statement is acceptable or not (Waluyo et al., 2024). The hypothesis tests in this article are the Coefficient Test (R2), Classical Assumption Tests (Normality, Multicollinearity, Autocorrelation, Heteroskedasticity), F-test and T-test.

Table 2. Income Inequality of Bojonegoro Regency and Tuban Regency
2012 - 2021

Year	Bojonegoro Regency		Tuban Regency	
	Gini Index %	Growth %	Gini Index %	Growth %
2012	0,31	-	0,27	-
2013	0,32	0,01	0,30	0,03
2014	0,28	-0,04	0,24	-0,06
2015	0,32	0,04	0,29	0,05
2016	0,32	0,00	0,33	0,04
2017	0,29	-0,03	0,31	-0,02
2018	0,35	0,06	0,36	0,05
2019	0,31	-0,04	0,30	-0,06
2020	0,30	-0,01	0,34	0,04
2021	0,34	0,04	0,35	0,01

Source: BPS East Java 2021

Table 3. Human Development Index of Bojonegoro Regency and Tuban
Regency 2012 - 2021

Year	Bojonegoro Regency		Tuban Regency	
	Human Development Index	Growth %	Human Development Index	Growth %
2012	64,20	-	63,36	-
2013	64,85	0,65	64,14	0,78
2014	65,27	0,42	64,58	0,44
2015	66,17	0,90	65,52	0,94
2016	66,73	0,56	66,19	0,67
2017	67,28	0,55	66,77	0,58
2018	67,85	0,57	67,43	0,66
2019	68,75	0,90	68,37	0,94
2020	69,04	0,29	68,4	0,03
2021	69,59	0,55	68,91	0,51

Source: BPS East Java 2021

Table 4. Poverty Rate of Bojonegoro Regency and Tuban Regency 2012 -
2021

Year	Bojonegoro Regency		Tuban Regency	
	Poverty Rate %	Growth %	Poverty Rate %	Growth %
2012	16,66	-	17,84	-
2013	16,02	-0,64	17,23	-0,61
2014	15,48	-0,54	16,64	-0,59
2015	15,71	0,23	17,08	0,44
2016	14,6	-1,11	17,14	0,06

2017	14,34	-0,26	16,87	-0,27
2018	13,16	-1,18	15,31	-1,56
2019	12,38	-0,78	14,58	-0,73
2020	12,87	0,49	15,91	1,33
2021	13,27	0,40	16,31	0,40

Source: BPS East Java 2021

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table. 5 Bojonegoro Regency

Model	Kab Bojonegoro		Kab Tuban	
	T	Sig.	T	Sig.
Income Inequality	0,362	0,73	0,837	0,434
Human Development Index	-6,76	0,001	-2,882	0,028

Bojonegoro Regency

Income Inequality

The t-test result shows that the income inequality variable has a t-value of 0.362 with a significance value of 0.73 (>0.05). This indicates that income inequality does not significantly affect the poverty rate in Bojonegoro Regency. Changes in income distribution are not directly followed by changes in poverty levels. This suggests that other factors such as employment opportunities, access to education, and public services play a more important role in reducing poverty. This shows that changes in income inequality are not followed by changes in the poverty rate in Bojonegoro Regency. This statement is in line with previous research by Murniati et al., (2026), where the level of income inequality whether high or low does not directly cause poverty to increase or decrease significantly. The relationship between the two in this study does not show a real partial effect. These findings are consistent with research (Dianti et al., 2024) which states that the income inequality variable has no effect and is not significant on poverty levels in East Java Province. This shows that income distribution has not been maximized and there remains income inequality in areas not yet reached by development.

Human Development Index

The HDI variable has a t-value of -6.76 with a significance value of 0.001 (<0.05), indicating a negative and significant effect on poverty. An increase in HDI contributes to reducing poverty levels in Bojonegoro Regency. Improvements in education, health, and living standards increase community productivity and income, thereby supporting poverty alleviation. The results of this study are in line with the Human Capital theory proposed by Mankiw. According to Mankiw, human capital in the form of education, skills, and knowledge is a key factor in increasing labor productivity (Setyadi et al., 2020). When the quality of education and public health increases, individuals' ability

to work and innovate also increases. As a result, productivity rises, income increases, and gradually poverty decreases (Sain, 2023). In Bojonegoro Regency, the negative and significant effect of HDI on poverty shows that investment in people truly yields real results. This finding shows that poverty is not only a matter of lack of income, but is also closely related to the quality of human resources.

Tuban Regency Income Inequality

The t-test result for income inequality in Tuban Regency shows a t-value of 0.837 with a significance value of 0.434 (>0.05). This means that income inequality does not significantly influence poverty levels. The findings imply that poverty conditions in Tuban are more strongly influenced by other socio-economic factors rather than unequal income distribution. High or low income inequality does not directly cause an increase or decrease in the poverty rate. When inequality increases, poverty does not necessarily increase (Zasriati, 2022). This finding shows that the relationship between inequality and poverty in Tuban Regency does not operate directly.

Human Development Index

The HDI variable has a t-value of -2.882 with a significance value of 0.028 (<0.05), which indicates a negative and significant effect on poverty. Higher HDI values are associated with lower poverty rates. Better access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities supports community welfare and reduces poverty in Tuban Regency. This finding also confirms that poverty is not only about low income, but is also closely related to the quality of human resources. When human development is strengthened, the impact is felt directly in reducing the number of poor people. This finding is in line with the theory Human Capital proposed by Mankiw, which emphasizes that education and skills are the main capital in increasing labor productivity (Fauziah et al., 2024). When a society has good knowledge and abilities, they are better able to absorb technology, adapt to economic changes, and create added value in production activities. Ultimately, this productivity growth drives higher-quality and sustainable economic growth, so poverty can be realistically and gradually reduced. This finding is in line with the research results (Winata & Musthofa, 2024) which states that HDI and poverty have a negative correlation, meaning that as HDI increases, poverty in East Java Province will also decrease.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study shows that income inequality has no significant effect on poverty levels in Bojonegoro Regency, while the Human Development Index (HDI) has a negative and significant effect. This indicates that improving the quality of human development can reduce poverty levels. In general, human resource quality plays a greater role than income inequality in explaining poverty in the study area.

FURTHER STUDY

Limitation

This study is limited by the number of variables used, which only cover income inequality and the Human Development Index (HDI), and therefore cannot fully describe the factors influencing poverty. Furthermore, the study area is limited to two districts, and the time period used (2012–2021) further studies should involve a wider research area and a longer observation period to produce more comprehensive and generalizable findings.

Suggestion

In addition, future researchers are encouraged to apply different analytical methods, such as panel data regression or qualitative approaches, to obtain deeper insights into regional poverty dynamics. Further studies may also examine the inclusiveness of economic growth, especially in regions dependent on mining and industrial sectors, to determine whether economic growth has been distributed evenly across society and effectively contributes to sustainable poverty reduction.

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