SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: ANALYSIS FACTORS NO POVERTY IN JAVA

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ABSTRACT

The Sustainable Development Goals are in line with Indonesia's vision and mission. One of the goals of the 17 SDGs is zero poverty. Poverty gets the most attention because all SDGs are a kind of effort to achieve the goal of "no poverty". Data on unemployment rate, Human Development Index, inflation as independent variables and poverty as dependent variable were collected from Statistics Indonesia of 6 provinces in Java Island (Banten, West Java, DKI Jakarta, DI Yogyakarta, Central Java, East Java). Panel data regression analysis is the analysis method used in this study. In each province in Java Island, one of the most influential factors in reducing poverty is the Human Development Index.

Keywords: *Poverty, Human Development Index, Inflation, Unemployment*

ABSTRAK

Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan sejalan dengan visi dan misi Indonesia. Salah satu tujuan dari 17 SDGs adalah nol kemiskinan. Kemiskinan mendapat perhatian paling besar karena semua SDGs adalah semacam upaya untuk mencapai tujuan "tanpa kemiskinan". Data tentang tingkat pengangguran, Indeks Pembangunan Manusia, inflasi sebagai variabel bebas dan kemiskinan sebagai variabel terikat dikumpulkan dari Badan Pusat Statistik 6 provinsi di Pulau Jawa (Banten, Jawa Barat, DKI Jakarta, DI Yogyakarta, Jawa Tengah, Jawa Timur). Analisis regresi data panel merupakan metode analisis yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini. Di setiap provinsi di Pulau Jawa, salah satu faktor yang paling berpengaruh dalam menurunkan kemiskinan adalah Indeks Pembangunan Manusia*.

Kata Kunci: Kemiskinan, Indeks Pembangunan Manusia, Inflasi, Pengangguran

Introduction

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is one of the topics that continues to be raised in the future development agenda. Sustainable development goals and were initially prepared by countries such as Peru, Colombia, United Arab Emirates, and Guatemala in 2012 before the upcoming meeting. In this case, the SDGs have 169 targets and 17 goals to be achieved to continue the programme and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals which ended in 2015. All goals are sustainable which means the success of one goal affects the success of another. The development that is meant to be the organised agenda has been set by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Every country must always be ready to face the challenges ahead. The SDGs are also expected to be a transformational agenda that will change the world for the benefit of the next generation (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2014). For many countries, especially third countries, poverty is a serious problem. When a person is in poverty, they cannot fulfil their basic needs, including clothing, food, health and housing. Poverty itself is an indicator of the condition of social and economic functioning as a measure of government development performance (Sahil et al., 2023).

The landmark Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agenda, which places the first target, reducing poverty in all its forms, at the centre of the global conversation on the issue (Arwani et al., 2023). The inability to afford necessities such as food, clothing, and shelter is poverty. Not achieving the standard of living such as economy, health, and low education (Rahman et al., 2019).

The late 20th century saw widespread poverty. It seemed that poverty was a worldwide problem that would never be solved. In this regard 189 countries gathered in September 2000 to meet at a summit held by several countries around the world. 2015 is the year, one of whose goals is to reduce the number of poor people by 50%. This shows that poverty is still a problem that needs the world's attention. The percentage of poor people in the world was halved when the MDGs were completed. The First Meeting took place at the United Nations headquarters in New York, USA. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) programme was endorsed at the event, which was attended by 193 countries. The agreement on the SDGs continued at the Summit in New York on 2 August 2015. At that time 193 UN member states unanimously approved the text entitled Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The SDGs reinforce the achievements of the previous Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) document so that they can endure and continue into the future (Ishartono & Raharjo, 2016).

Recent global efforts to alleviate poverty have been made more challenging by the COVID-19 pandemic. For the first time in more than 20 years, there was an increase in the number of human individuals living in extreme poverty in 2020. By the end of 2021, this number is

predicted to reach 150 million. Around the world, people are returning to poverty. According to the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index study published by the United Nations, nearly 1.3 billion people (22%) still live in 107 developing countries. The number of people living in relative poverty is increasing as the issue of inequality gains attention (Bourguignon & Chakravarty, 2019, Zhou et al., 2021).

In two consecutive years, all provinces in Java have experienced an increase in the number of individuals living in poverty, which is one of the phenomena caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Based on the existing phenomenon, researchers chose the Java Island region to study because of the high population conditions that exist with a high level of poor people. In addition, Java Island is also one of the economic centres in Indonesia. This research aims to find out what factors most influence the success of SDGs without poverty in Java. In addition, the novelty of this research is that it focuses on the determinants of the success of zero poverty in the SDGs concept. The contribution of this research is to propose further policies in achieving "No Poverty" and also expand the article on poverty alleviation in Java in the SDGs concept.

This neo-liberal paradigm has become the approach used by almost all studies on poverty. Social scientists always refer to this approach when studying a country's poverty problem. Poverty measurement is then heavily influenced by the income poverty perspective, which uses income as the only indicator of the "poverty line" (Febrianti, 2017). Furthermore, according to BPS, a population is categorized as poor if it has an average expenditure per capita per month below the poverty line of IDR 550,458, per capita per month, then it is categorized as poor. The poverty line consists of food poverty and non-food poverty lines. Conversely, if the per capita expenditure is above the poverty line, it is categorized as non-poor (Gifelem et al., 2023).

In addition to the neo-liberal paradigm, there is the social democratic paradigm where this paradigm prioritises the role of government in reducing poverty and increasing HDI. In the context of social democracy, poverty is known as a structural problem caused by government policies and access to resources. Structural poverty is poverty caused by human-induced factors such as inappropriate economic policies, unequal distribution, corruption and collusion and the order of the economic system in favour of certain groups. This structural poverty basically stems from policies that are not as they should be (Ardian et al., 2021). Structural poverty is caused by an imbalance in the results of development felt by the community and only felt by certain groups. This imbalance can result in a low HDI in some regions and few jobs (Yuliansyah, 2021).

Poverty is the inability to maintain a basic standard of living and is measured by consumption. The poverty line is determined by consumption and consists of two

components: (1) the expenditure required to meet the standard of basic needs and other basic necessities; and (2) other amounts that are necessary and reflect the cost of people's participation in daily life (Arwani et al., 2023). The use of the concept of fulfilling basic needs used by BPS as a measure of poverty. With this approach, poverty is seen as an economic inability to fulfil basic food and non-food needs measured in terms of expenditure.

According (Giovanni, 2018), When a person is in poverty, they are unable to fulfil their basic needs for things like food, clothing, shelter, healthcare, and education because they lack the resources and money to do so. Poverty comes in two forms: absolute and relative poverty. When income is insufficient to cover needs including food, shelter, clothing, transport, and medical care, it is said to live in absolute poverty. In addition, relative poverty can be assessed by comparing income to income in one's neighbourhood (Majid et al., 2020). The poverty cycle is a chain of circles that interact with each other. As a result, a nation will continue to be poor and face obstacles to moving out of poverty. The reasons why it is difficult to break out of the poverty cycle are low productivity, weak markets, and lack of capital. The low income earned is influenced by low productivity, so the poverty rate will always increase (Sumarlina et al., 2023).

Unemployment and poverty are two things that are closely linked in today's economy. Unemployment lowers aggregate income levels and exacerbates the difficult economic situation. To maximise poverty reduction programmes, conditions for income equality must be realised (Hutabarat et al., 2023). Unemployment is a macroeconomic issue that affects everyone. For most people, unemployment means a loss of well-being and standard of living. In other words, people who do not have a job are called unemployed. An imbalance between the growth of the labour force and the availability of jobs will result in an excessive labour force compared to the need. As a result, this phenomenon can lead to unemployment. If a society or individual is working, then they have enough income to fulfil basic needs. Thus, when people are unemployed, it will increase poverty (Batubara et al., 2023, Hasibuan, 2023).

Unemployment and poverty are closely linked. Often, these two issues are used as a measure of the extent to which a region's growth has succeeded in generating output. A high poverty rate is the result of a high unemployment rate. The problem of unemployment has always been difficult to solve. This is due to the increase in population density in Indonesia which is not accompanied by an increase in labour demand. Unemployment reduces income and increases poverty (Hasibuan, 2023).

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a tool to measure one of the key factors affecting the quality of economic development outcomes, namely human development. The HDI is a composite measure that takes into account three factors: (a) health; (b) level of education

attained; and (c) standard of living (Sayifullah & Gandasari, 2016). The Human Development Index is useful for comparing regional and national performance in human development. The HDI measures how easily citizens in a region can enjoy the benefits of development as part of their right to work, health care, and other benefits (Hantika, 2020). According to (Prasetyoningrum & Sukmawati, 2018), An increase in HDI can increase human productivity to produce an output of goods and services to fulfil basic needs. Thus, HDI can reduce the poverty rate because it determines the quality of each individual. Education, health, and per capita income, which are the dimensions of HDI, play a role in reducing poverty.

Inflation is defined as an increase in the general price level. The poverty rate will increase if commodity prices increase sharply over a period of time, even if the wage rate remains the same (Batubara et al., 2023). The basic premise of the inflation model is that inflation occurs because people want to live beyond their economic means, causing the aggregate demand for goods and services to exceed the amount available (supply), resulting in an inflationary gap. This aggregate supply limitation occurs because production is not balanced to offset the increase in aggregate demand (Mardiatillah et al., 2021). This can lead to price increases, so people's purchasing power will decrease and it will become increasingly difficult to fulfil their basic needs.

The impact of inflation on people's economy can be both positive and negative. The benchmark of inflation is mild (<10%), moderate (10%-30%), and high inflation (30-100%). The role of inflation in the context of macroeconomics includes several aspects. Firstly, inflation can be an indicator of economic health. A low or moderate inflation rate is often considered a sign of healthy economic growth, while high inflation may reflect structural problems or economic instability. Secondly, inflation can also affect income distribution in society. While its effects are complex, controlled inflation can have a positive impact on businesses and workers (Rizani et al., 2023). When the inflation rate is high with a fixed income, people have difficulty fulfilling their needs, and the increasing prices of goods and services cause fewer goods to be obtained by the community (Fitriady et al., 2022). When the inflation rate is high with a fixed income, people have difficulty fulfilling their needs, and the increasing prices of goods and services cause fewer goods to be obtained by the community. (Rehman et al., 2022).

Based on the existing theory and literature, the hypotheses of this study include: it is suspected that the unemployment rate and the poverty rate are positively and significantly related, it is suspected that the Human Development Index and the poverty rate have a negative and significant relationship, and inflation has a significant positive effect on the poverty rate.

Method

The object of this research is all provinces in Java Island consisting of Banten, West Java, DKI Jakarta, Central Java, DI Yogyakarta, and East Java Provinces Secondary data regarding the open unemployment rate, Human Development Index (HDI), Inflation Rate, and the percentage of poor people were collected from 2013 to 2022, the official website of the object of research. Open Unemployment Rate, HDI, and Inflation Rate as independent variables, and the percentage of the poor population as the dependent variable. Panel data that combines cross-sectional and time series data is used in this study. The official website of the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) in each province was used to collect panel data. Panel data regression analysis is the analytical method used in this study (Basuki & Prawoto, 2017) Three types of estimation can be used to analyze panel data including common effect, fixed effect and random effect. This study uses the fixed effect model as a panel data regression estimation model. E-Views 12 is a statistical program or tool used in processing existing research data. In this study to determine whether there is a correlation between variables and whether there is a difference in the residual variance of observations compared to other observations in the regression model, multicollinearity and heteroscedasticity tests are used (Ghozali, 2016; Lestari & Imaningsih, 2022).

Result and Discussion

Test assumptions classic

Test the assumptions that will be done with the selection of the FEM includes a multicollinearity test and a heteroscedasticity test. Multicollinearity test findings are listed below**:**

Table 1. Multicollinearity Test

	Open Unemployment Rate	**Hdi**	**Inflation**
Open Unemployment Rate	1	-0.140187	0.104014
Hdi	-0.140187	1	-0.231827
Inflation	0.104014	-0.231827	1

Source: Processed Eviews 12, 2023

The results show a correlation of -0.140187 between the variables unemployment rate and HDI, a relationship of 0.0104014 between unemployment rate and inflation, and a correlation of -0.231827 between HDI and inflation. Remember that all P values below 0.8 obtained that no there is a problem with multicollinearity (Lestari & Imaningsih, 2022). Apart from that, the heteroscedasticity test is as the result:

Table 4. Heteroscedasticity Test

Variables	*Coefficient*	*std. Error*	*t-Statistics*	*Prob*
C	-0.962521	2.550976	-0.377315	0.7075

Open Unemployment Rate	-0.002894	0.039304	-0.073625	0.9416
HDI	0.018894	0.033356	0.566416	0.5736
Inflation	0.001078	0.020250	0.053245	0.9577

Source: Processed Eviews 12, 2023

Grounded heteroscedasticity test output, is known that the value of each variable free more from 0.05 (Lestari & Imaningsih, 2022). Specifically Unemployment Rate (> 0.05), HDI (> 0.05), and Inflation Prob (> 0.05). Therefore, can be said that this data does not show heteroscedasticity.

Panel Data Regression Estimation Results

The Fixed Effect Model (FEM) is the appropriate model to be applied, according to the findings of the model selection test. The following are the results of panel data processing:

Table 5. Estimation Results Panel Data Regression

Variables	*Coefficient*	*std. Error*	*t-Statistics*	*Prob*
C	44.67091	5.445065	8.203925	0.0000
Open Unemployment Rate	**0.203947**	0.088421	2.306537	**0.0252**
HDI	**-0.496751**	0.071419	-6.955444	**0.0000**
Inflation	-0.046110	0.049065	-0.939781	0.3518
Adj R- Squared	0,960450			
Prob (F-statistic)	0.0000			

Source: Processed Eviews 12, 2023

Discussion

The following can be done to enter the estimated results of the research model into the regression equation:

$$Poverty\ Level\ =\ 44.67091\ +\ 0.203947\ Open\ Unemployment\ Rate\ -\ 0.496751\ HDI\ -\ 0.046110\ INF\ \underline{\ (1)}$$

To determine how the independent variable partially influences the dependent variable, the t-test or partial test is used. The t-test results with an alpha of 5% are less than 0.05 as follows:

Open Unemployment Rate

The probability of Open Unemployment Rate is 0.0252 <0.05, it can be concluded that it has a significant effect on Poverty Level. Based on the coefficient of the Unemployment Rate which is positive at 0.143297, there is a one-way relationship between open unemployment and the poverty rate.

This research is in line with research by (Hasibuan, 2023), The relationship between unemployment and poverty is positive, i.e. an increase in unemployment goes hand in hand with an increase in poverty. In this condition, they have no income to fulfil their needs. The number of poor people will increase when needs are not met. This is due to the increase in population density in Indonesia which is not accompanied by an increase in employment.

Unemployment will increase poverty and hinder the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Unemployment needs to be controlled to reduce poverty levels.

Human Development Index

The result of HDI Variable of 0.0000<0.05 explains that HDI Variable has a sufficient influence on the poverty rate in the province of Java Island. The negative coefficient of -0.496751, has a negative relationship between HDI and poverty. Thus, with other factors remaining constant, every 1% increase in HDI will reduce poverty by 0.496751%.

This was supported by research (Hasibuan, 2023) that healthy and educated human resources will reduce poverty. The human capital of a country or region is negatively related to poverty. An educated and skilled population can lead to the emergence of a new skilled labour force. This can increase output, making it easier to fulfil basic needs. Therefore, it can reduce poverty, which can help achieve the goal of sustainable development due to low poverty.

Inflation

The inflation variable has no significant effect on poverty in Java with a Prob Value of 0.3518 > 0.05. The relationship between inflation and poverty rate is not significant and has a negative relationship with a coefficient of -0.04610. This result is different from the research (Batubara et al., 2023), the study explains that the poverty rate will increase if commodity prices rise sharply for some time, even if the wage rate remains the same. When the wage rate remains fixed and commodity prices rise, those who were previously able to fulfil their needs find it difficult to fulfil their needs..

This research is in line with the (Oratmangun et al., 2021, Gifelem et al., 2023) Inflation has a negative and insignificant effect because inflation is one of the macroeconomic concepts for changing poverty conditions in a country. The poor will not be affected by the inflation rate because basically the poor do not have purchasing power, so even if there is inflation they still do not have purchasing power.

Conclusion

The relationship between unemployment and poverty is positive but only (10%) affects poverty. Unemployment will increase poverty and hinder the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Unemployment needs to be controlled to reduce poverty. Therefore, the government needs to expand labour-intensive employment to accommodate excess labour.

In every province on the island of Java (Banten, West Java, DKI Jakarta, Central Java, DI Yogyakarta, East Java), one of the most influential factors in poverty is the Human Development Index (49.67%). Therefore, the government and the community need to work together to improve the quality of human resources in Indonesia. By increasing the Human

Development Index, we can achieve the success of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The government needs to pay attention to quality education; educational facilities and infrastructure; health facilities and services; and other components in the Human Development Index to achieve sustainable development.

The limitations of inflation research show that it is not in accordance with existing theory. However, from supporting empirical studies it is stated that inflation does not affect the poverty rate because the poor do not have purchasing power standards. The provision of subsidies needs to be done by the government to increase people's purchasing power, subsidies are not only in the form of money but by providing social assistance so that in the long run sustainable poverty every resident can get out of the poverty circle.

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