

DETERMINANTS OF POVERTY 35 DISTRICTS/CITIES IN CENTRAL JAVA PROVINCE 2015-2023

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Abstract

Poverty is still a problem that is difficult to overcome in various countries because it is considered to hinder the economic progress of a country. One of the provinces with the second highest poverty rate in Java is Central Java. This study aims to analyze the importance of the influence of each independent variable on the dependent variable. This study uses independent variables, namely GRDP per capita, HDI, Unemployment, Dependency Ratio, and COVID-19 on the dependent variable of poverty in 35 districts / cities of Central Java Province. This type of research is quantitative research using secondary data taken from the Central Statistics Agency of Indonesia and the Central Java Statistics Agency. The data taken is data from 2015-2023 from 35 districts / cities of Central Java Province. The research method uses panel data regression analysis through several tests such as the Chow Test and the Hausman Test. The best model chosen is the Fixed Effect Model (FEM). Data processing techniques using panel data with the help of Eviews 10 software. Based on the results of the study, it is known that (1) GRDP per capita and HDI have a significant negative effect on poverty (2) Unemployment has no effect on poverty (3) Dependency ratio has a significant positive effect on poverty (4) During and after COVID-19, poverty in 35 districts/cities in Central Java Province was higher. The implications of the research show that improving regional welfare can be achieved through economic equality, strengthening the informal sector, improving education and living standards, as well as inclusive employment policies and social protection, especially in vulnerable areas. In addition, readiness to face economic crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic is also key to poverty reduction.

Keywords: Poverty, GRDP per Capita, HDI, Unemployment, Dependency Ratio, COVID-19

INTRODUCTION

Poverty is still a problem that is difficult to overcome in various countries because it is considered to hinder the economic progress of a country (Hardianty et al., 2023). Poverty is a concern for various countries where the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), contains the first goal of "No Poverty" (Ojeyinka & Ibukun, 2024). Poverty increased especially during the COVID-19 pandemic, causing a major setback in global poverty alleviation that has been pursued since 1990.

Poverty that occurs in various countries has different causes. In developing countries, poverty can cause several serious impacts such as low income, poor quality education, declining public health, increasing unemployment, and distribution inequality (Anwar, 2023). These impacts affect the welfare of the community because poverty makes people's living standards and productivity fall so that income distribution is unequal (Pratama & Darsana, 2019).

Indonesia has been working to reduce poverty for many years. The fluctuating poverty rate in Indonesia occurred due to several shocks in the economy such as the Asian financial crisis in 1997-1998, rising fuel prices and rice prices in 2005-2006, and the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. Research by Indriyani & Setyadi (2021) found that when the COVID-19 pandemic occurs, developing countries are more vulnerable to the risk of increased poverty.

The COVID-19 pandemic that took place in Indonesia cannot be avoided. All regions in Indonesia carry out social restrictions to reduce the risk of virus transmission so that many activities stop. The government continues to try to reduce poverty during the COVID-19 pandemic by providing various types of assistance (Menko PMK, 2021). In 2023 after the COVID-19 pandemic, the government set a national poverty target of 6.5% - 7.5%. Provinces with the highest poverty in Indonesia in 2023 is in Papua Province at 26.03% and the lowest is in Bali Province at 4.25%. Java Island as the center of Indonesia's economy still has provinces with poverty rates above the national target and even above 10%. Poverty in Central Java Province reached 10.77%, ranking 15th nationally and second only to D.I. Yogyakarta on the island of Java (BPS, 2023).

The Central Java Provincial Government in overcoming poverty builds cooperation with external parties such as the private sector through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Baznas, philanthropy, and the One Regional Apparatus Organization (OPD) One Poor Village program (Diskominfo Jateng, 2023). Strategies implemented in the short term to reduce poverty include providing social assistance, empowering Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), creating job vacancies, adding cash projects for employment, and training workers to improve competence (Kurniadi, 2024). Central Java Province received the best poverty management award, but it is still a province with a high poverty rate.

Poverty causes various impacts in Central Java Province, such as low health quality, lack of capital, and lack of access to education (Arwani et al., 2023). Other impacts include regional inequality, high unemployment (Rahmawati et al., 2015). Based on the many impacts caused by poverty, this is the reason for conducting research on factors that are indicated to cause poverty where the GRDP per capita factor shows the level of community welfare, HDI which shows the quality of human development, unemployment which shows individuals do not have income, dependency ratio which shows the dependents of productive age, and the occurrence of the COVID-19 pandemic which hampers people's economic activities.

Based on previous research, there are several factors that are indicated to affect poverty in Central Java Province such as GRDP per capita, HDI, and unemployment. This study contributes in the form of adding dependency ratio and COVID-19 variables as new variables. Some previous studies did not take into account the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, especially during the economic recovery period that occurred in 2023. In addition, there are still some research inconsistencies so that research on the factors affecting poverty in 35 districts/cities in Central Java Province needs to be carried out.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESIS FORMULATION

Poverty

Poverty is defined as a condition when individuals or groups do not have the resources to meet basic needs, not achieving health, education, and social security (Azhar et al., 2020). According to Sharp, poverty occurs due to various causes of economic conditions such as inequality in resource ownership patterns, differences in the quality of human resources and capital (Kuncoro, 2010). These various causes become a complex problem in accordance with the concept of the vicious circle of poverty proposed by Ragnar Nurkse where poverty factors are endless and interrelated with each other. Poverty is multidimensional and consists of several types such as absolute poverty, relative poverty, structural poverty and cultural poverty.

GRDP Per Capita

Mankiw (2016) defines Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as the total income earned by a country based on its territory consisting of domestic and foreign-owned production factors. An increasing GDP in a country is expected to cause a "trickle down" effect in the form of employment opportunities and various economic opportunities that can be enjoyed by the community. Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) contributes to the GDP figure in a country, reflecting economic activity and productivity in a region. An increase in regional income can improve the welfare of the

community as seen from GRDP per capita. GRDP per capita seen from the production approach is in accordance with the Solow Neoclassical Growth model (Todaro & Smith, 2015) where the interaction between capital, labor, and technology can increase output. An increase in GRDP per capita can boost consumer spending, enabling people to meet their basic needs. When people are able to meet their basic needs, the standard of living in the region improves and poverty rates decline (Mulia & Putri, 2022).

HDI

The Human Development Index (HDI) is defined as an index used to measure national socioeconomic progress by combining health, education, and economic outcomes. HDI has three end products of development, namely life span, knowledge, and standard of living. Human capital is an important asset to support economic improvement because the level of competence and skills can drive progress in various sectors (Windhani et al., 2022). This is in accordance with the Human Capital theory by Becker (1964) where human resources have competencies and skills that can be developed through education and training, as well as health. This is in line with research showing that human development index variables have a negative impact on poverty (Y. Sari et al., 2020).

Unemployment

Unemployment is generally defined as a situation where individuals who are of working age (15-64 years) do not have a job during the week, are willing to accept a job within two weeks, and are actively looking for work in over a month (ILO, 2012). Unemployment is caused by the gap between employment and the number of workers (Dimas et al., 2022). According to Mankiw (2016), unemployment is classified into several types based on its causes, including frictional unemployment, structural unemployment, cyclical unemployment, and seasonal unemployment. Unemployment that occurs cannot be zero because it is in line with the Natural Rate of Unemployment Theory by Friedman and Phelps. The theory is defined as the rate of unemployment that occurs naturally in an economy even though it is in a state of full employment. Unemployment is a factor that can lead to poverty because a small number of people are unable to meet their basic needs (Wibowo & Ridha, 2021).

Dependency Ratio

According to Todaro & Smith (2015), the dependency ratio is calculated by comparing the total population of non-working age (under 15 years old and over 64 years old) with the total population of working age (15-64 years old). The dependency ratio gives an idea of the economic burden that working-age people have on the non-working-age population. Demographic transition can provide opportunities for economic growth through demographic bonuses due to the higher proportion of productive age population. This is in line with Malthus' Population Trap Theory where a rapidly growing population can cause pressure on the population that supports life. As a result, there is an increase in the dependency rate (Todaro & Smith, 2015).

COVID-19

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines COVID-19 as a respiratory infection caused by the SARS-Cov-2 (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2) virus. The COVID-19 pandemic has hampered people's mobility due to lockdowns, Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB), and quarantines in order to control the spread of the virus. The hampered mobility of the community has resulted in a halt in community activities and reduced productivity. Some of the impacts arising from the COVID-19 pandemic are health, psychological and economic impacts (Tull et al., 2020).

Referring to the literature review and empirical studies, there are several hypotheses that can be formulated, namely:

H1: GRDP Per Capita has a negative effect on Poverty

H2: HDI has a negative effect on Poverty

H3: Unemployment has a positive effect on Poverty

H4: Dependency ratio has a positive effect on Poverty

H5: During COVID-19, the poverty rate is higher than when there is no COVID-19

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses quantitative descriptive research with the object of research in the form of poverty and the subject of research in the form of determinants that affect poverty by using independent variables such as GRDP per capita, HDI, unemployment, dependency ratio, and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The time period for this study starts from 2015-2023 with research locations in 35 districts/cities in Central Java Province. The type of data in this study is secondary data obtained by the Central Bureau of Statistics and obtained in the form of dynamic tables. The data analysis technique uses panel data regression analysis which combines cross section data and time series data. The following is the formula used:

$$Kem_{it} = \alpha + \beta_1 LogPDRB_PK_{it} + \beta_2 IPM_{it} + \beta_3 PG_{it} + \beta_4 RK_{it} + D_1 COV_{it} + e_{it}$$

Description:

Kem	= Poverty (%)
α	= Constant
β	= Independent Variable Coefficient
D	= Dummy Variable
PDRB_PK	= Gross Domestic Product per capita (Rp)
IPM	= Human Development Index (Index)
PG	= Unemployment (%)
RK	= Dependency Ratio (%)
COV	= COVID-19 (dummy variable), 1= significant and 0 = insignificant
<i>i</i>	= Cross section Unit
<i>t</i>	= Time series Unit
<i>e</i>	= Error Rate

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Descriptive Statistical Analysis

Table 1. Descriptive Statistical Analysis

	Kem	PDRB_PK	IPM	PG	RK
<i>Mean</i>	11,44057	28,18797	72,12168	5,089143	45,87298
<i>Median</i>	11,27000	20,78000	71,30000	4,750000	45,93000
<i>Maximum</i>	21,45000	95,50000	84,99000	9,970000	53,71000
<i>Minimum</i>	3,980000	11,39000	63,18000	1,500000	35,77000
<i>Observations</i>	315	315	315	315	315

Source: Data processed, Eviews (2024)

Based on Table 1, the average poverty rate in Central Java Province in the 2015-2023 period was 11.44%. The highest poverty of 21.45% occurred in 2015 in Wonosobo Regency and the lowest poverty of 3.98% occurred in 2019 in Semarang City. The average GRDP per capita variable from 2015-2023 in Central Java Province was 28.19 million rupiah per year. The highest GRDP per capita occurred in 2023 in Semarang City at 95.5 million rupiah and the lowest GRDP per capita occurred in 2015 in Pemalang Regency at 11.39 million rupiah. The HDI variable with an average number from 2015-2023 in Central Java Province is 71.12. The highest HDI figure occurred in 2023 in Salatiga City at 84.99 and the lowest HDI figure occurred in 2015 in Brebes District at 63.18. The unemployment variable in Central Java Province averaged 5.09% from 2015-2023. The highest unemployment rate occurred in 2021 in Cilacap Regency at 9.97% and the lowest unemployment rate occurred in 2015 in Temanggung Regency at 1.50%. The dependency ratio of Central Java Province from 2015-2023 showed a stable figure with an average of 45.87%. The highest dependency ratio occurred in 2015 in Kebumen Regency at 53.71% and the lowest dependency ratio occurred in 2023 in Semarang City at 35.77% due to being the city with the highest productive age in Central Java.

2. Best Model Selection

Chow Test

Table 2. Chow Test Results

Test Effect	Prob
Cross-section F	0,0000
Cross-section Chi-square	0,0000

Source: Data processed, Eviews (2024)

Based on Table 2 prob value. Cross Section Chi-square value of 0.0000 < 0.05. This means that H₀ is rejected and the Fixed Effect model is selected so that the Hausman Test needs to be done.

Hausman Test

Table 3. Hausman Test Results

Test Results	Prob
Cross-section random	0,0031

Source: Data processed, Eviews (2024)

Based on Table 3 prob value. Cross Section Random is 0.0031 < 0.05. This means that H₀ is rejected and the Fixed Effect model is selected. The best model of the Chow Test and Hausman Test is the Fixed Effect model.

Lagrange Multiplier Test

The Lagrange Multiplier test does not need to be done because the results of the Chow Test and Hausman Test selected the Fixed Effect model.

3. Panel Data Regression Analysis

Tabel 4. FEM Test Result

Variable	Coefficient	t-Statistik	Prob
C	14,04405	1,354617	0,1766
LOG(PDRB_PK)	-3,164687	-3,290616	0,0011
IPM	-0,352433	-5,289467	0,0000
PG	0,059443	1,443568	0,1500
RK	0,710915	4,348220	0,0000
R-squared	0,966304		
F-statistic	237,9666		
Prob(F-statistic)	0,000000		

Source: Data processed, Eviews (2024)

Based on Table 4, the panel data regression estimation results with the FEM model can be obtained as follows.

$$Kem_{it} = 14,04 - 3,165 \log(PDRB_{PK_{it}}) - 0,352 IPM_{it} + 0,059 PG_{it} + 0,711 RK_{it}$$

Based on this equation, the following interpretation can be obtained:

- 1) The regression coefficient of the GRDP per capita variable has a negative value of 3.165, which means that every increase in GRDP per capita by 1 percent will reduce poverty by 3.165 percent.
- 2) The regression coefficient of the HDI variable is negative, namely 0.352, which means that every increase in HDI by 1 number will reduce poverty by 0.352 percent.
- 3) The regression coefficient of the unemployment variable is statistically insignificant.
- 4) The regression coefficient of the dependency ratio variable is positive, namely 0.711, which means that every time there is an increase in the dependency ratio by 1 percent, it will increase poverty by 0.711 percent.

4. Classical Assumption Test

Heteroscedasticity Test

Table 5. Glejser Test Results

Variable	Prob.
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C	0,4756
PDRB_PK	0,2649
IPM	0,0827
PG	0,0594
RK	0,8348

Source: Data processed, Eviews (2024)

Based on Table 5, the prob value > 0.05 for the variables of GRDP per capita, HDI, Unemployment and Dependency Ratio, so it can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity in the FEM model.

Multicollinearity Test

Table 6: Pairwise Correlation Test Results

	PDRB_PK	IPM	PG	RK
PDRB_PK	1,000000	0,726502	0,174325	-0,624783
IPM	0,726502	1,000000	0,001772	-0,619407
PG	0,174325	0,001772	1,000000	-0,083029
RK	-0,624783	-0,619407	-0,083029	1,000000

Source: Data processed, Eviews (2024)

Based on Table 6, there is no coefficient value between independent variables < 0.8 so it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity.

5. Coefficient Of Determination

Based on Table 4, the Adjusted R² coefficient of determination is 0.966304. This means that 96.63% of the dependent variable of poverty can be explained by the four independent variables, namely GRDP Per Capita, HDI, Unemployment, and Dependency Ratio, while the remaining 3.37% is explained by other variables outside the model.

6. Hypothesis Test

6.1 Simultaneous Test (F Test)

Based on Table 4, the F_{count} value is 237.9666 and the F_{table} is 2.40 so that $F_{count} > F_{table}$. The prob (F-statistic) value is 0.0000 < 0.05 . It can be interpreted that H_0 is rejected so that the independent variables in the form of GRDP, HDI, Unemployment, and Dependency Ratio together have a significant effect on poverty in 35 districts / cities of Central Java Province.

6.2 Partial Test (t-test)

Based on Table 4, the F_{count} value is 237.9666 and the F_{table} is 2.40 so that $F_{count} > F_{table}$. The prob (F-statistic) value is 0.0000 < 0.05 . It can be interpreted that H_0 is rejected so that the independent variables in the form of GRDP, HDI, Unemployment, and Dependency Ratio together have a significant effect on poverty in 35 districts / cities of Central Java Province.
 GDRP Per Capita

Based on Table 4, the value of t_{count} -3,290616 $> t_{table}$ 1,967 with a prob value < 0.05 means that GRDP per capita has a significant negative effect on poverty. These results indicate that H_0 is rejected.

HDI

Based on Table 4, the value of t_{count} -5,289467 $> t_{table}$ 1,967 with a prob value < 0.05 means that HDI has a significant negative effect on poverty. These results indicate that H_0 is rejected.

Unemployment

Based on Table 4, the value of t_{count} 1,443568 $< t_{table}$ 1,967 with prob value > 0.05 means that unemployment has no significant positive effect on poverty. These results indicate that H_0 is accepted.

Dependency Ratio

Based on Table 4, the value of $t_{\text{count}} 4,348220 > t_{\text{table}} 1,967$ with a prob value < 0.05 means that the dependency ratio has a significant positive effect on poverty. These results indicate that H_0 is rejected.

7. Independent Sample Test

A T-test was conducted to compare the poverty rate in Central Java Province due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The years before COVID-19 are from 2015-2019. Meanwhile, the years during and after COVID-19 are from 2020-2023..

Table 10. Test of Differences in COVID-19 Variables

Independent Samples Test

		t-test for Equality of Means				
		t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference
KE M	Equal variances assumed	2,511	313	,013	1,06984	,42606
	Equal variances not assumed	2,559	312,128	,011	1,06984	,41809

Source: Data processed, SPSS (2024)

Based on Table 10, the t value is 2.511 and the t table with a probability value of 0.013 is divided by two because the hypothesis is one-way so that the result of the probability value is 0.0065. This means that during COVID-19 poverty is higher. These results indicate that H_0 is rejected.

1. GDRP Per Capita

This study shows that GRDP per capita has a significant negative effect on poverty. This happens because GRDP per capita provides an overview of the level of community income and the economic strength of a region (Takasaping et al., 2023). GRDP per capita can reduce poverty because high productivity will increase income. The GRDP per capita of Central Java Province continued to rise from 2015 to 2023 amounting to 31.20 million rupiah with the largest contribution from the industrial, trade and agricultural sectors. This reflects an increase in economic growth that can be felt by all levels of society so that it is in accordance with the Trickle Down Effect theory. The increase in GRDP per capita in Central Java Province can be said to be evenly distributed to every community in the district/city area. This is in line with research conducted by Rahayu (2018) and Varenia et al. (2021) where GRDP per capita has a significant negative effect on poverty.

2. HDI

This study shows that HDI has a significant negative effect on poverty. The HDI of Central Java Province shows an increasing number from 2015 to 2023 and is categorized as high. This is because improvements in the quality of life can be seen from the dimensions of health, education, and living standards. In line with the Human Capital theory by Becker (1964) where human resources have competencies and skills that can be developed through education and training. In addition, health and human capital investment play a role because healthy individuals will have a lot of energy and capacity to work. This increases productivity which can increase economic growth and reduce poverty. HDI which has a significant negative effect is in line with research by Sumarsono et al. (2022) and Sari et al. (2023).

3. Unemployment

The research shows that unemployment has no significant positive effect on poverty. Unemployment in Central Java Province from 2015-2019 continued to decline and stopped at 4.44% in 2019. Then, the unemployment rate rose in 2020 when the COVID-19 pandemic occurred and reached 6.48%. The unemployment rate rose dramatically during COVID-19

because many people were laid off and many activities in the informal sector stopped. The high unemployment rate during COVID-19 did not affect poverty because the government provided social assistance. The situation during COVID-19 is in line with the Natural Rate of Unemployment Theory by Friedman and Phelps where unemployment cannot reach 0% due to labor market imperfections. The unemployment rate in Central Java Province, which is almost evenly distributed across both districts and cities, does not affect poverty. This is in line with research by Hilmi et al. (2022) stated that unemployment has no significant effect on poverty.

4. Dependency Ratio

This study shows that the dependency ratio has a significant positive effect on poverty. This is because the productive age population bears the burden of the non-productive age population. The burden occurs because the income of productive age that should be allocated for savings and investment is in fact diverted to meet the daily needs of non-productive age. According to the Todaro & Smith (2015) model, the success of development is highly dependent on the ability of the community to allocate savings and investment to the productive sector. This can create jobs and increase productivity. This is in line with research conducted by Nurhafizah & Mafruhah (2021) which states that the dependency ratio has a positive effect on poverty.

5. COVID-19

This study shows that during COVID-19 poverty is higher. The supporting theory was put forward by Liu et al. (2023) which is used to minimize control of the spread of COVID-19. The triangle model theory can be used effectively to coordinate epidemic prevention and control, social security, and economic development. In the economic field, the effect of COVID-19 on poverty was carried out by Dakhilullah (2023). COVID-19 has an influence on the increase in the poor population, especially the population living below the poverty line. The increase in poverty occurred due to the suspension of activities and mobility to prevent the spread of the virus. Community activities stop making many people lose their jobs, income decreases, and health costs increase collectively (Amin et al., 2023). In addition, halted community mobility reduces productivity and lowers people's purchasing power. The MSME sector, which is the backbone of the national economy, also experienced a decrease in income and some even ended up closing their businesses (Arianto, 2020).

CONCLUSION

This study aims to analyze the determinants of poverty such as GRDP per capita, HDI, Unemployment, Dependency Ratio, and COVID-19 on poverty in 35 districts/cities of Central Java Province in 2015-2023. The study used panel data analysis with the best model, the Fixed Effect Model. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that together the variables of GRDP per capita, HDI, unemployment, and dependency ratio affect poverty in Central Java Province. Partially, the variables of GRDP per capita and HDI have a significant negative effect on poverty, unemployment has no significant positive effect on poverty, and the dependency ratio has a positive and significant effect on poverty. Then, COVID-19 at the time and after the occurrence of higher affects poverty in 35 regencies / cities of Central Java Province higher.

The implication of this study is that to increase GRDP per capita, local governments need to encourage equitable economic growth through the development of the informal sector and investment in underdeveloped areas, such as agricultural digitalization, product diversification, seed and fertilizer subsidies, and infrastructure development to support village economic potential. Improving HDI can be focused on the dimensions of education and living standards through evaluating education policies, expanding access, and optimizing programs such as KIP for people who really need it. Reducing unemployment requires inclusive employment policies, strengthening social protection, job training, access to finance, and incentives for informal sector workers. To reduce the dependency ratio, it is necessary to strengthen social protection, improve education infrastructure, and optimize pre-employment cards for the productive age population. Meanwhile, in dealing with

the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the government must strengthen the MSME sector, especially those that are export-oriented, and integrate economic and health budget planning to prevent future crises.

This research is expected to be a reference for future research improvements. This study still has limitations in the form of data when the COVID-19 pandemic is difficult to control and limitations in the form of independent variables because the phenomenon of poverty is a complex and multidimensional phenomenon.

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