Influence of Population Human Development Index and Unemployment Open to Poverty in Central Java

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Article Information:	ABSTRACT
	This study aims to examine the influence of population, human development index (HDI), and open unemployment rate on poverty levels in ten selected districts of Central Java Province during the period of 2018–2022. Poverty remains a critical socioeconomic issue in Indonesia, especially in rural and semi-urban regions, where disparities in population distribution, human capital, and employment opportunities persist. The study adopts a quantitative approach using panel data regression analysis to investigate the determinants of poverty. Data were collected from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) of Indonesia, encompassing annual figures on population, HDI, unemployment, and poverty rates in each district. The findings of the study reveal that the population variable has a statistically significant effect on poverty, indicating that an increase in population size is associated with a rise in poverty rates, likely due to increased pressure on limited resources. Moreover, the human development index shows a significant negative effect on poverty, suggesting that improved education, health, and income levels contribute to poverty reduction. Conversely, the open unemployment rate demonstrates a significant positive impact on poverty, highlighting the critical role of labor market dynamics in influencing household welfare.. **Keywords**: *Poverty, population, Human Development Index, Open unemployment*

INTRODUCTION

Poverty has long been a central issue in policy making by the government. Poverty is a very interesting debate topic among researchers and economists in national and international forums, although poverty itself has existed for hundreds of years ago (Hariadi, n.d.) Poverty has long been a central issue in policy making by the government. Poverty is a very interesting debate topic among researchers and economists in national and international forums, although poverty itself has existed for hundreds of years ago (Putong, 2023). Poverty is always a serious problem in the process of increasing economic development. One of them is in the form of uneven income distribution which results in the occurrence of capable and underprivileged community inequality (Wahyu Azizah & Kusuma, 2018).
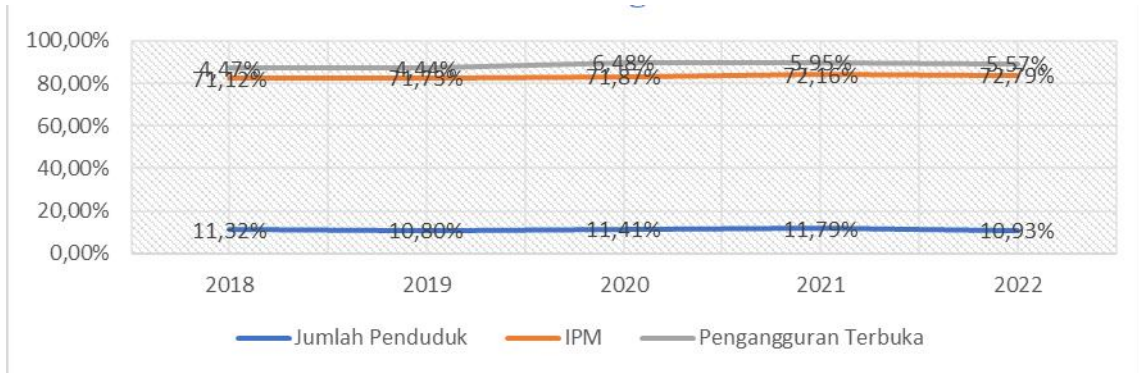
Most in developing countries, the standard living standards of the population tend to be very low, when compared to the living standards of people in rich countries. The low standard of living is realized, one of which is in the form of a very low income level or poverty(Andhykha et al., 2018). However, data from the Central Java Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2018-2019 shows that poverty has decreased. In 2018, the number of poor people was 3897.2 thousand people (11.32%), and in 2019 the number of poor people was 3980.9 thousand people (10.8%). Whereas in 2020-2021, poverty has increased. In 2020 the number of poor people was 3980.9 thousand people (11.41%) and in 2021 the number of poor people was 4109.75 thousand people (11.79%). This is due to the outbreak of Covid-19 which makes several business fields suffer losses and the occurrence of labor reduction, causing high poverty levels in Central Java (Susetyo, 2023). While in 2022 the number of poor people decreased by 3831.44 thousand people (10.93%). This is because there have been various efforts from the government trying to stabilize the economy (Susetyo, 2023).

Poverty that occurs is driven by the increase in population, if population growth is not balanced, then poverty will increase (Wulansari et al., 2023). From Central Java BPS data the population continues to increase every year. Thus, in reducing poverty it is encouraged by increasing the Human Development Index (HDI) which has a connection with poverty. In the data in BPS, HDI has increased every year. In 2018 HDI amounted to 71.12%; In 2019 it was 71.73%; in 2020 amounted to 71.87%; in 2021 amounted to 72.16%; And in 2022 amounted to 72.79%. This is a form of government effort in increasing the quality of human resources in Central Java in reducing poverty (Safuridar & Putri, 2019).

Efforts to reduce poverty in Central Java are also carried out by reducing the number of unemployment included in the 'Grand Strategy' section, one of which is by expanding employment opportunities, which are intended to create conditions and economic, political, and social environment that allows the poor to obtain opportunities in fulfilling basic rights and increasing standard of living. With, reducing the number of unemployment, poverty will also be reduced (Handayani, 2022). On open unemployment data on BPS have increased during the pandemi. In 2018 the open unemployment level is 4,47%; in 2019 of 4.44%; by 2020 of 6,48%; by 2021 of 5.95%;
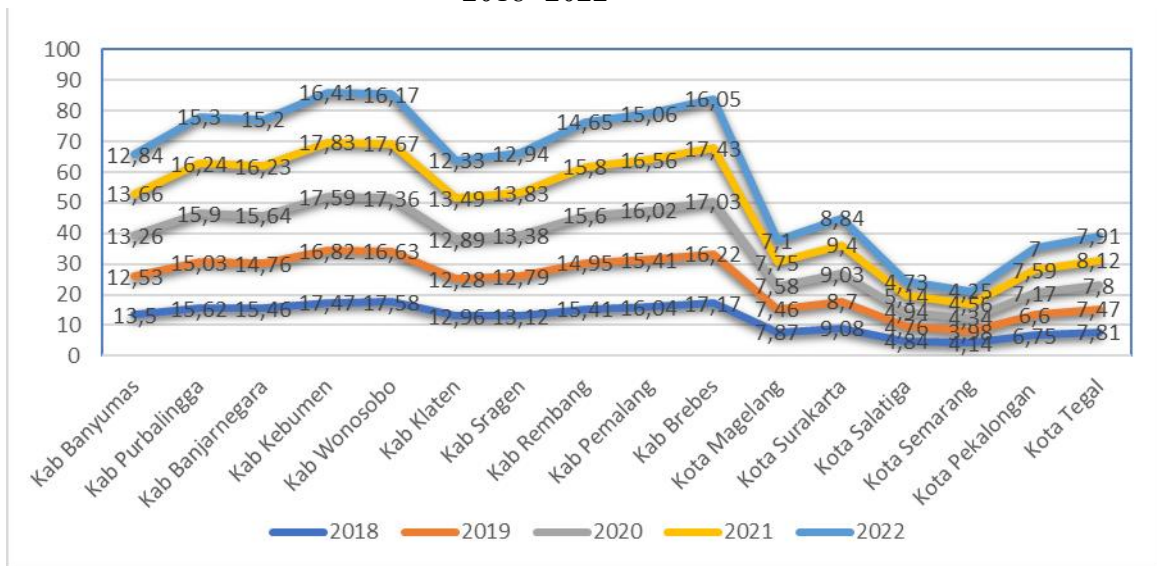
And in 2022, 5.57%. His high level of unemployment in the last 3 years due to the Covid-19ths of the Covid-19 (Jemima Pricella Laia, 2023).

Figure 1 Percentage of Population, HDI, and Unemployment in Central Java 2018-2022

Source: Central Java Statistics Agency

Figure 2 Percentage of comparison of poor/city poor population in Central Java 2018- 2022

Source: Central Java Statistics Agency

From Figure 2 above it can be seen that in Central Java has 10 districts that are high in poverty compared to cities, which are above national poverty in Indonesia. The high percentage of poor people in an area will affect the low purchasing power of the people in the region. This is because in general the income of the poor population is very low so that in terms of per capita income it is also low, moreover the average number of household members of the poor population is generally more than the household of the population is not poor so that the average per capita income of the population is relatively lower (Harlik, Amir, 2013). In the data at BPS Central Java, 10 high districts namely Banyumas, Banjarnegara, Purbalingga, Kebumen, Wonosobo,

Klaten, Sragen, Rembang and Brebes, 10 districts which are high poverty levels in Central Java.

In the previous study there was something that discussed this poverty, which distinguishes from previous studies lies in different variables where in previous studies there are one of these variables not used and different years and types of data used. In some countries, an increase in population can contribute to poverty if it is not accompanied by adequate employment and a country with a high HDI tends to have a low level of poverty, because good human development can increase population access to education, health, and economic opportunities. Meanwhile, a high unemployment rate can result in decreased income and increasing poverty (Ritonga & Wulantika, 2020). And from this it is interesting to study in this writing by looking at poverty from the factors of population, HDI, and also seen from open unemployment.

The purpose of this writing will later see the influence of the population, HDI, and unemployment open to the poverty rate in 10 districts in Central Java. Whose scope uses quantitative data and later uses statistical methods. Where research on the effect of population, HDI, and open unemployment is related to poverty but is examined in separate variables. All of them have inherent links between these four variables. From the scope that exists, the research on this, and what distinguishes from its previous research because this variable is made one and the other variables in other studies are made separately. And the formulation of the problem in this study is later seen how the influence between independent variables and existing dependent variables. This research is useful for the writer because it can see the picture of poverty that occurred in Central Java and for the Regional Government of Central Java in establishing economic decisions.

LITERATURE
Poverty

John Friedman defines poverty as a difference in opportunities that have an inequality to accumulate the principle of social power (Sutikno et al., 2015). According to Suharto in understanding poverty there are two major paradigms or theories, namely the neo-liberal and social democratic paradigm. Neo-liberal paradigm theory says poverty is an individual problem not a group problem caused by the weaknesses or life choices of the individual concerned. Poverty will be lost if economic growth is increased as high as possible. Then, the theory of the Social Democratic paradigm said poverty occurred because of injustice and income inequality in society as a result of limited access to certain groups of various social sources (Soares, 2015).

Ritonga defines poverty as a life condition that is completely deficient experienced by a person or household so that it is unable to meet the minimum or decent needs for his life (Febrianti, 2023).The minimum requirements in question are related to food needs, clothing, housing and social needs needed by the household to meet their living needs properly. (Wicaksana 2016). According to Bappenas poverty is a form of a person's inability to use basic rights in the form of food, housing, education,

clean water, health, work, land, natural resources, environmental resources, security from crime and the right to adapt in social life to develop and maintain a better life (Wahyu Azizah & Kusuma, 2018).

Population

The population is a number of humans both individually or in groups who occupy a certain territory or country within a period of one year when the population data collection or census is carried out. (Suhadi & Setyowati, 2022). Adioetomo Confucius theory discusses the relationship between population and the level of community welfare. According to him the population that is too large will suppress the standard of living of the community, especially if the population is associated with the area of land or agricultural land available to meet the needs of the population. Confusion considers there is an ideal proportion between land area and population. As a breakdown of excess population problems, he suggested that the government move the population to areas that are still lacking in the population. (Wicaksana 2016).

The Influence Of Population On Poverty

In the factors affecting poverty, seen from the population in the study entitled The Effect of Unemployment, Education, and Population on Poverty Levels in the Regency/Cities in Bali Province, that the results of this study show that the population has a positive and significant effect on poverty in Bali Province which can be seen with a coefficient value of 10,0405 which is positive means every population increase of 1 person then the poverty rate will increase by 40 people. (Loka & Purwanti, 2022). On the influence of population, HDI, and labor force on poverty in Jambi Province. In this study it is seen that the population can reduce the level of poverty, so that the population affects poverty (Sudirman & Sakinah, 2020).

Judging from the study of the influence of the population, inflation rate, economic growth, and health on poverty in Malang Regency, obtained the result that partially the population had no significant effect on poverty in Malang Regency. This can be due to the composition of the population based on the age group of Malang Regency, including the intermediate population, namely the age of the population at the age of 20-30 years. With the majority of productive age composition (15-64 years), Malang Regency in supporting regional development has potential resources (Amadea Salsabilla, 2022).

Then on the influence of the GRDP, the population and unemployment of poverty in the city of Banjarmasin. In this study it was seen that the population had a positive effect on poverty in which the results of the regression test in this study showed a direct relationship between the population and poverty (Septiana, 2019).

So, it can be concluded from the results of the analysis in previous studies that the population affects poverty and the following hypotheses are obtained:
H1: Total population has a significant effect on poverty

Human Development Index

Human Development Index (HDI) / Human Development Index (HDI) is a measurement of comparison of life expectancy, literacy of education, and living standards for all countries around the world. HDI is used to classify whether a country is a developed country, a developing country or underdeveloped country and also to measure the influence of economic policies on the quality of life (Rofifah, 2020). HDI is used as an indicator to see the success of human development. If the HDI is low, the productivity of community work will also be low. Low community work productivity will increase the number of poor people (Shidiq Ramdan Dinata, 2020).

The effect of the human development index on poverty
In the factors affecting poverty seen from the HDI which in the analysis of poverty determinants in the province of Bali in 2015-2020, that the results of this study indicate that HDI has a negative and significant effect on poverty in the Province of Bali shown with a probability value of -0.0027 smaller than 0.05. Which means that if the HDI variable rises 1 percent, then poverty will decrease 2862.544 percent with the assumption of other variables fixed (Tri et al., 2022).

Furthermore, research on the influence of GRDP, unemployment and human development on poverty in Indonesia, the HDI of this study obtained results did not affect poverty. However, it is still recommended to add the HDI of each existing region (Leonita & Sari, 2019). As well as HDI seen from the analysis of the effect of GRDP, unemployment, and HDI on the level of poverty in Central Java Province, with the results of its research that HDI has a negative and significant effect on the level of poverty (Andhykha et al., 2018).

In the influence of the population, HDI, GRDP, and unemployment on poverty in East Java, from this study the results obtained that HDI has a negative and significant effect on poverty in East Java Province (Aulia Nur Azizah, 2022). Furthermore, in the study of the analysis of the effect of open unemployment, HDI, and minimum wages on the number of poor people in Indonesia in 2011-2015 in this study, the results obtained that partially the HDI had a negative and significant effect on poverty in Indonesia with a coefficient value of -0.865177. Each increase in 1 percent HDI can reduce the number of poor people by 0.865177 percent and vice versa (Setya Ningrum, 2017).

So, it can be concluded from the total existing research that HDI is needed in increasing growth and reducing poverty that occurs. So from the existing analysis, the following hypothesis is obtained:
 H2: HDI has a significant effect on poverty.

OPEN UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment is the number of working age population aged over 15 years which at that time had not yet gotten a job in a certain region during a certain period stated in the soul sauna (Amir & Syafri, 2023). Unemployment is a macroeconomic problem that affects humans directly and is the most severe. Increased unemployment is due to an

imbalance of the growth of the workforce and the creation of employment opportunities or absorption of existing jobs. (Fusfita, 2018).

Unemployment is an uncontrolled poverty driving factor. One of the things that causes more unemployment is the low level of education (Kurnianto et al., 2018). So, unemployment has a variety of problems, both coming from the individual who choose to become unemployment or indeed caused by excess labor but a small employment opportunity. The impact of unemployment will reduce unemployed individual income and will reduce the level of prosperity and prosperity for individuals or families.

The influence of open unemployment on poverty

In previous studies on open unemployment that influenced poverty on analysis entitled IPM influence, unemployment level, and the number of illiterate population on the poverty level in Indonesia period 2015-2020, obtained the results of the Indonesia's intimacy. With the high level of unemployment, the population of a country will be difficult to get a job to lower the income level of the people and cause the poor of the poor in Indonesia (Ipmawan et al., 2022).

In the next study entitled The Effect of Unemployment, Economic Growth and HDI on Poverty in Sumbawa Regency for the 2012-2021 Period. In this study it was seen that unemployment had a significant positive effect on poverty in Sumbawa Regency. This shows that the greater the unemployment rate, the higher the poverty rate in Sumbawa Regency (Irawan, 2022).

In research on the analysis of the influence of population growth, HDI, and unemployment rates on poverty in West Java Province in 2017-2020. In this study, the results obtained that unemployment had a positive positive effect on poverty seen from the prob values of 0.087> 0.05.(Lismana & Sumarsono, 2022). Then in the study entitled The Effect of GRDP, Education, Health, and Unemployment on the Level of Poverty in Central Java (2011-2015). In this study shows the positive and significant influences that exist between unemployment and poverty. (Bintang & Woyanti, 2018).

So, it can be concluded from the results of the analysis in previous studies that the population affects poverty and the following hypotheses are obtained:
H3: Open unemployment has a significant effect on poverty

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
Data and Variabel

In this study panel data used, panel data is a combination of time series and cross section. The data used consisted of 10 districts in Central Java and used 5 years from 2018-2022, with a total of 50 data. All data in this study was obtained from the Central Java Statistics Agency (BPS Provinsi Jawa Tengah, 2022).

The variables in this study consist of independent variables and dependent variables. Where the independent variable is a variable that affects the dependent variable in this study the independent variable is the population, the human development index and

open unemployment. Dependent Varable is a variable that is influenced by independent variables, here the dependent variable is poverty.

Table 1. Definition of Research Operational

Variabel	Simbol	Indikator	Sumber
Poverty	Y	The number of poor people is measured in thousands	BPS Central Java
Population	X1	Distribution of the percentage of the population of the district/city in Central Java Province is measured in the form of percent	BPS Central Java
Human Development Index	X2	The human development index is measured in thousands of people	BPS Central Java
Open Unemployment	X3	Open unemployment is measured in the form of percent	BPS Central Java

Analysis Model

Based on Figure 6 Conceptual Frameworks are obtained an econometric similarity in this study namely :

$$Log(Y_{it}) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1it} + \beta_2 \log(X_{2it}) + \beta_3 X_{3it} + \varepsilon_{it}$$

Data Analysis Technique

This study uses a panel regression approach to meet the objectives of this study. Panel regression is an analysis of panel data which is a combination of time series and cross sectional data as followst: (Kurniadi et al., 2021)

a) Common effect model (CEM) Is the simplest panel data model approach because it only combines time series and cross section data. This model does not pay attention to the dimensions of time or country, so it is assumed that data behavior in a country is the same in various periods of time.

b) Fixed effect model (FEM) assume that differences between countries can be accommodated from interception differences. To estimate data, the FEM panel uses dummy variable techniques to capture differences in intercepts between countries, but the slops are the same between countries.

c) Random efek model (REM) Estimating panel data where the disturbance variable may be interrelated from time to time and between countries. In the brake model, the specific effects of each country are treated as part of a random error component and are not correlated with observed explanatory variables.

Furthermore, among the three models it is necessary to select the most appropriate panel analysis model to be interpreted, namely the model is obtained through the following testing:

a. Test Chow is done to choose whether the CEM or FEM model is most appropriate to use. The decision was taken by comparing the P-value of Chi-Square cross-sectional at = 0.05. Hypotheses in this test are:

       H0: The best model is CEM

       Ha: The best model is FEM.

b. Test Hausman will be done if the results of the Chow test select FEM as the best model. Then further testing is carried out whether the FEM or brake model is most appropriate to use. The decision was taken by comparing the cross-section random p-values at = 0.05. Hypotheses in this test are:

       H0: The best model is REM

       Ha: The best model is FEM

c. Langrange multiplication test will be done if the results of the thug test choose the brakes as the best model. Then, further testing is carried out on whether the REM or CEM are the most appropriate model to use. Decisions are taken by comparing the cross-sectional test-pravity values for breusch-pagan at = 0.05. Hypotheses in this test are:

H0: The best model is CEM

Ha: The best model is REM.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In panel analysis requires the selection of the most appropriate model to be interpreted. After the Chow Test and Hausman Test, the overall equation in this study uses FEM as the best model, as in tables 2 and 3. In table 2 that all models have a small chi-square cross-section prob value of 0.05, where FEM is a model selected in all analysis models. However, it needs to be continued to the hausman test to determine the best model between FEM and REM, the results of which in Table 3. Where there is Table 3 it is found that all models have a prob value. The small chi-square cross section of = 0.05, and FEM is the most appropriate model to be used in all analysis models without continuing to the langrange test.

Tabel 2. Model Analysis Chow Test

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	**10.982467**	**(9,37)**	**0.0000**
Cross-section Chi-square	65.028802	9	0.0000

Tabel 3. Model Analysis Hausman Test

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section random	98.245385	3	0.0000

In this study, R^2 that is an independent variable consisting of population, HDI, and open unemployment can explain changes in the dependent variable, namely poverty in 10 districts in Central Java by 81,6152 percent and the remaining 18,3848 percent is explained by other variables outside the model used. The T test was also obtained that a significant value of 0.000000 with a confidence level of 95% or a value of A = 5% (0.05) so that 0.000000 <0.05, which means that the independent variable consisting of population, HDI and unemployment is significant to the dependent variable, namely poverty in 10 districts in Central Java during the 2018-2022 period.

And also obtained t-test, the total population has a prob value. 0.0000 <0.05 means: that the population has a significant influence on poverty in 10 districts in Central Java. HDI has a prob value. 0.0036 <0.05 Meaning: That HDI has a significant influence on poverty in 10 districts in Central Java. And open unemployment has a prob value. 0.0000 <0.05 means: that open unemployment has a significant influence on poverty in 10 districts in Central Java.

In testing using panels in the classic assumption only tests heterokedasticity and multicolenearity. In heterokedasticity testing information is obtained that the prob value. For independent variables the population and open unemployment are large of 0.05 free from heterokedasticity. And the independent variable HDI <0.05 is not free of heterokedasticity. And in multicolenearity testing, a correlation between the independent variables in this study is below 0.8 so that this study is free from multicollinearity problems.

Based on the results of the panel analysis that has been carried out in accordance with the specified stages, the interpretation of the panel model analysis for the analysis model equation is shown the following equation:

$$\text{Log}(Yit) = -17.61 + 8.09\,X1it - 0.45\,\log(X2it) + 0.62X3it + \varepsilon it$$

The influence of population on poverty

Based on the output of the results of the data processing panel using the Fixed Effect model the coefficient value model is 8.09 percent, meaning that the population increases by 1 percent, poverty in 10 districts in Central Java will increase by 8.09 percent. The population is a number of people both individually and in groups who occupy a certain region or country at least within one year at the time of data collection or population census (BPS Provinsi Jawa Tengah 2022) This research is in line with

previous research that the population has a positive and significant influence on poverty in Central Java. High population growth without balanced with improvement of population quality and increasing food resources will make poverty increase, and uncontrolled and hamper the process of economic development. (Andhykha et al., 2018)

The effect of HDI on poverty

Based on the results of the study, HDI has a negative and significant effect on poverty, if HDI increases by 1 percent, poverty in 10 districts in Central Java will drop by -0.45 percent. IPM indicators are one of the measuring instruments that can be used to assess the quality of human development, both in terms of their impact on human physical conditions (health and welfare) or non-physical (intellectuality). Development that has an impact on the physical condition of the community is reflected in life expectancy and purchasing power, while the impact of non-physical is seen from the quality of community education (Susanti, 2016). This research is in line with previous research that HDI has a negative and significant influence on poverty in Central Java. Where HDI will affect the decrease in existing poverty. (Andhykha et al., 2018)

The influence of open unemployment on poverty

Based on the results of the study, open unemployment has a positive and significant effect on poverty. If open unemployment increases by 1 percent, poverty in 10 districts in Central Java will increase by 0.62 percent. Unemployment is someone who has been classified in the workforce who is actively looking for work at a certain level of wages, but cannot get the job he wants. Increased unemployment will cause an increase in poverty in the long run, but not too influential in the short term. This research is in line with previous research that open unemployment has a positive and significant effect on poverty in Central Java. Where the higher the unemployment rate the higher the poverty level (Diah Retnowati & Harsuti, 2017).

CONCLUSION

The conclusion in this study was found that the influence of population, HDI, and open unemployment affected poverty in Central Java. Where the higher the population will increase the existing poverty and must be strengthened HDI, that increasing HDI will reduce the level of existing poverty. With the strengthening of HDIs will make poverty gradually decrease, but must also be supported by facilities and infrastructure as well as from the personal self and policies of the government.

Open unemployment if it increases will increase poverty as well because with the lack of availability of jobs will make poverty increase. Because in Central Java it still has poverty levels above the level of national poverty in Indonesia. From this study, get the factors that affect poverty. And in further researchers it is recommended to increase the number of independent variables that affect poverty and how to alleviate poverty that can be done gradually.

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