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The Effect of Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK), Human Development Index (HDI), and Unemployment on Poverty in Central Java in 2022

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to find out what percentage of the poverty rate is mushrooming in Central Java Province. According to the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) it was recorded that Central Java Province was ranked 13th out of 34 provinces in Indonesia in 2022 with Kebumen Regency having the highest percentage of 16.41% and Semarang city having the lowest percentage of poverty at 4.25 but all are just numbers because BPS only measures the consumption of staple foods which do not include side dishes and other snacks. For example, a family can eat rice a day with rice costing 12 thousand rupiah per kilo and is said to be able to afford it, it is precisely the social gap that is more pronounced even though we live in an area with minimal poverty but if we cannot compensate for it then we will feel the poorest and vice versa if we live in an area with a high percentage of poverty and we are able to balance the social situation or can exceed it then we will feel rich because every region whether it is a city or a regency feels the same even though it is often said that the regency is more like a village than a city even though it has different leaders, namely the mayor and regent who have their own privileges. In this study, 25% poverty is influenced by the Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK), Human Development Index (HDI) and Unemployment which are also independent variables and poverty as the dependent variable, but the remaining 75% that affects poverty is outside the explanation of this model, but if the government is able to increase the percentage level of TPAK, HDI, and Unemployment, it will at least reduce the percentage level of poverty.

Keywords: *Human Development, Labor Force, Unemployment*

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INTRODUCTION

Although the Human Development Index is also influenced by the level of education carried out by people in Central Java (Milwright, 2023), such as elementary and junior high school graduates (Shengyao dkk., 2024), it is one of the decreases in the Human

Development Index (HDI) which is less qualified, causing a decrease in the Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK).

The Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK) which is less qualified and even the small number of qualified Labor Force Participation Rates and few job vacancies with difficult job acceptance criteria and requirements such as a minimum of S1 graduates causes high school / equivalent graduates to have difficulty finding work because of the uneven employment opportunities in Central Java.

The increase in unemployment leads to the spread of poverty in various cities and districts in Central Java (Cesar Da Silva dkk., 2021), although the low minimum wage is an influence that causes a person to leave an old job that pays little and then look for a new job that pays higher than the previous job but does not find the job and finally unemployed.

A low Human Development Index can cause a decline in the Labor Force Participation Rate (Mukhtar & Todd, 2023), which is less qualified, thus increasing the number of unemployed people in Central Java (Iqbal dkk., 2024), even though realizing a peaceful and prosperous society is the main goal of economic development efforts.

Various efforts have been made by the government so that people are prosperous by prioritizing areas with low levels of welfare which are expected to reduce poverty as an indicator in the development strategy needs to be careful with the impact of effectiveness on poverty reduction.

Various efforts have been made by the government so that the community is prosperous by prioritizing areas with low levels of welfare which are expected to reduce poverty as an indicator in the development strategy needs to be careful with the impact of effectiveness on poverty reduction.

Based on this background, this journal was created to provide information about the Effect of Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK) (Ascarya dkk., 2022), Human Development Index (HDI), and Unemployment on Poverty in Central Java in 2022.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Theoretical foundation

TPAK is one of the indicators of employment with a picture of the population who are active in their daily activities in a certain survey period (Siminoff dkk., 2024). The higher the TPAK means that the greater the number of people working in a group as a result the higher the work involvement score, and vice versa, the higher the schooling force and taking care of households that are included in the group outside the TPAK means that the decline in TPAK causes a low HDI which is not good.

In order to achieve the goal of a better understanding of Indonesian culture in all aspects, development is a pattern towards more economical progress that is facilitated so that each stage can get closer to the goal so that the world's view of Indonesia as a poor developing country with a population below the poverty line can be eliminated (Ganzar dkk., 2024). The formation of a more advanced perspective and thinking pattern can improve the formation of development substance which has to do with the need to change

the mental health of all Indonesian people so that national development containing new things can be realized.

Efforts made by the government to get economic progress in various fields with the Human Development Index (HDI) as a benchmark in the perspective of the idea of human life related to the quality of life influenced by economic policy in the grouping of countries and being a sign of turnover that affects the productivity of the environment left behind because of the low labor of local people increasing the poverty line indicates the quality of the Human Development Index (HDI) is poor.

Increased economic growth marked Human Development Index (HDI) which is influenced physically and non-physically such as health (De Diego-Cordero dkk., 2024), economic prosperity and the level of schooling is the pure wealth of the country either real or unreal expansion in the improvement of Human Resources (HR) shows the fundamental limit so that it has the linkage of assimilation and filtering of economic development sources for significant human progress determines the ability in various fields.

In 2016 a researcher named Segoro compiled HDI data based on life expectancy, average years of schooling and purchasing power of the community with important indicators in order to achieve the goal of the success of creating a full human quality (C. Wang dkk., 2024). For Indonesia, the Human Development Index (HDI) has an important role that is inseparable from how far the implementation of government duties has a relationship between the Human Development Index (HDI) and economic development as a criterion for moving to better conditions such as improving social welfare for the entire community (Marcos-Vílchez dkk., 2024). Therefore, HDI has many benefits so that Indonesia can get better by changing towards more advanced conditions.

The government plays an important role in the creation of productive work such as promoting HDI along with innovative work trends by engaging educated people or people who have training to be motivated to increase human resources who have extensive knowledge and abilities because the higher a person's school level (Ajgaonkar dkk., 2024), the knowledge and mastery of abilities can increase so as to encourage efficiency.

Building the Human Development Index (HDI) is the process of expanding the selection of people for the development of a useful life so that people do not become objects of economic development but become subjects who can provide benefits for regional progress so that the Human Development Index (HDI) increases because it is one of the parameters to measure the success of development for welfare as the ultimate goal (Kırca dkk., 2024). With the increase in the Human Development Index (HDI), it can show that development progress will affect the unemployment rate in a region in a representative manner.

Unemployed is not a person who does not have a job but is looking for a job such as a person waiting for a new job call after being fired and a person who is preparing for his job next week (Miquel dkk., 2024). There is also forced unemployment, which is people who are forced to be unemployed because they are not absorbed by economic activities in limited employment opportunities, and voluntary unemployment, which is people who are

willing to be unemployed because of low wages even though they are highly educated, so they prefer to be unemployed and wait for work with wages according to expectations.

The cause of unemployment is often attributed to a lack of jobs or the low quality of individuals. In addition, an unfavorable Human Development Index (HDI) due to a low level of education causes a decrease in the Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK) (Lidkk., 2024). In other words, education, the Human Development Index (HDI) and the Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK) are interrelated and have an impact on unemployment. Unemployment in Central Java in 2022.

Absolute poverty is a person who cannot get enough resources to overcome the basic essential problems of his life and ends up living under a low basic salary which makes the Community Development Index (HDI) a marker if the number of poor people increases and the community cannot overcome it (Martins dkk., 2024), there will be an endless scope of poverty and it can be seen that low wages result in reduced demand which is followed by a reduction in business which affects the productivity of the local area making individual income reduced who cannot get formal education to a higher level in order to create a skilled society.

The classic problem in Indonesia is that poverty is like a disease in economic development such as high living standards in certain economically developed countries due to poor trends caused by differences in living standards in each region making a person unable to buy basic necessities in the minimum standards of a region so that various comprehensive efforts are needed from various regions because poverty is not a national scale problem but has penetrated remote areas of Indonesia.

It can be seen clearly that it is not only economic inability that is a development problem but also the fulfillment of essential rights such as social problems covering education, health and fulfillment of basic needs will affect economic progress because the high budget indirectly hinders the course of the economy due to low purchasing power so that the multiplier is small and the economy grows slowly.

Indonesia is a fertile country with abundant natural resources but there are still many poor people such as the inability of a family to solve significant problems because it utilizes all the potential as a working capital plan to increase income and achieve economic development as expected for the common welfare.

Poverty is caused by natural resources (SDA) which depends on the underdevelopment of community productivity because many people are below the poverty line and lack of education results in a lack of skills, knowledge insights, lack of quality human resources (Engelina Siregar, 2024), and assumptions do not have the capacity so it is difficult to accept advice from others such as an entrepreneur who utilizes natural resources carelessly becomes undeveloped and then left abandoned causing less purchasing power by being trapped in a circle of poverty that affects regional development and even state development.

Although poverty describes a lack of income, it is actually seen by how well the individual is able to fulfill basic needs (Al-Sharmani, 2023), especially shelter, food, clothing and health, not by how much income is generated.

This research uses quantitative research methods with an analytical approach to the independent variable (X), namely the Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK), the Human Development Index (HDI) and Unemployment while the dependent variable (Y), namely Poverty (Faizi dkk., 2024), uses secondary data mainly from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) plus data from scientific journals and previous research collected and summarized into Cross Section data for 2022.

Poverty is inseparable from development in Indonesia because the need for a Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK) is more valuable to the poor than the rich because they assume that their labor is valuable for employment and then expand productivity so that income increases (Vera Cruz dkk., 2024). Therefore, the government must increase the equitable distribution of regional development so that economic growth increases and the poverty rate decreases (M. Wang dkk., 2024). Therefore, this research has a hypothesis that the Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK), Human Development Index (HDI) and Unemployment have a significant effect on the Poverty rate.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Classical Assumption Test

Is a test consisting of 4 tests, namely multicollinearity test, autocorrelation test, heterocidacity test and normality test.

a. Multicollinearity Test

Is a test to prove whether there is a linear relationship in the independent variable (X) of the regression model used with the consequence that the variable regression coefficient is uncertain and the error is infinite. Below is a data table of test results using reviews 10,

	X1	X2	X3
X1	1,000000	-0,205325	-0,486781
X2	-0,205325	1,000000	0,280056
X3	-0,486781	0,280056	1,000000

X3

-0,486781

0,280056

1,000000

From the data table above, it shows that the value between independent variables, namely the Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK) as X1, the Human Development Index (HDI) as X2 and Unemployment as X3 is -0.4867 and 0.2800 in determining the value of the multicollinearity test results is the VIF value <10, which means there is no correlation.

b. Autocorrelation Test

Is a test to determine the correlation between members of sequential observations with time and to test whether there is a correlation between confounding errors of the time period and the previous time in a linear regression model.

Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test:

F-statistic	1.154735	Prob. F(2,28)	0.3297
Obs*R-squared	2.590674	Prob. Chi-Square(2)	0.2738

From the table above shows the Prob. Chi-Square value of 0.2738, which means that the calculated Chi-Square value is greater than the alpha level of 0.05 (5%) (Ashraf, 2023). So it can be concluded that there is no autocorrelation (passes the test)

c. Heteroscedasticity test

Is a test that shows the variance of the variables is the same or not (Guo dkk., 2024), if the variance of all variables is the same, it means that homokedasitas includes a good regression model determined by the prob value. Chi-square > 0.05.

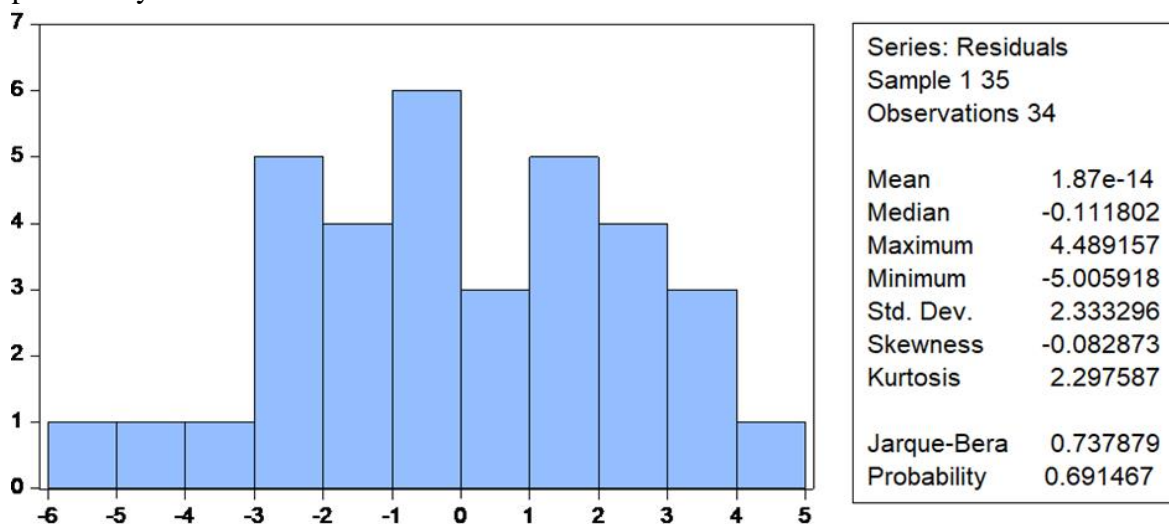
Heteroskedasticity Test: White

F-statistic	0.975374	Prob. F(9,23)	0.4849
Obs*R-squared	9.115828	Prob. Chi-Square(9)	0.4267
Scaled explained SS	3.933252	Prob. Chi-Square(9)	0.9158

In the table above using White's method with the Prob value. Chi-square value is 0.4267, which means there is no heterocedacity (passes the test).

d. Normality test

Is a test that aims to determine the distribution of variable data, whether the data can or not for research is determined by looking at the Jarque-Bera (JB) value and probability > 0.05.



The data above shows that the Jarque-Bera (JB) value is 0.7378 and the Probability value is 0.6914 so it can be concluded that the residual variable is normally distributed (Olivas Castellanos & De Gunther Delgado, 2024), which means that the data is good for research and all classical assumption criteria have been met.

1. Multiple Linear Test

Is a test consisting of 3 tests, namely the coefficient of determination (KD) test, T test and F test. And below is the systematic equation:

$$Y = 39.5083028625 - 0.00313569606556 * X1 - 0.00155362893939 * X2 - 0.0514464399731 * X3$$

Dependent Variable: Y
Method: Least Squares
Date: 05/31/23 Time: 16:36
Sample: 1 35
Included observations: 34

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	39.50830	11.37599	3.472955	0.0016
X1	-0.003136	0.000864	-3.629543	0.0010
X2	-0.001554	0.000983	-1.580598	0.1245
X3	-0.051446	0.125975	-0.408386	0.6859
R-squared	0.318397	Mean dependent var	5.279118	
Adjusted R-squared	0.250237	S.D. dependent var	1.955478	
S.E. of regression	1.693226	Akaike info criterion	4.001280	
Sum squared resid	86.01046	Schwarz criterion	4.180851	
Log likelihood	-64.02175	Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.062519	
F-statistic	4.671294	Durbin-Watson stat	1.402643	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.008555			

2. Coefficient of Determination

The Adjusted R-Squared value is 0.2502 so that the Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK) (Imran & Mardhiah, 2023), Human Development Index (HDI) and Unemployment only affect 25% of Poverty while the remaining 75% is influenced by factors outside the analyzed mosel.

T-test

The Prob (F-statistic) value is 0.0085 which means <0.05 so that (X) consisting of Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK) (Büssing, 2024), Human Development Index (HDI), and Unemployment has a significant effect on Poverty (Y). The following is the systematic equation:

$$Y = 39.50830 - 0.003136 (X1) - 0.001554 (X2) - 0.001446 (X3) + e$$

- $X1 = -0.003136$ means that every increase in the Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK) can reduce Poverty (Y) by 0.003136.
- $X2 = -0.001554$ means that every increase in the Human Development Index (HDI) can reduce Poverty (Y) by 0.001554.
- 1. $X3 = -0.001446$ means that every increase in Unemployment can reduce Poverty (Y) by 0.001446. Simultaneous Significance Test (F Statistical Test)

Simultaneously, it is determined that the Prob (F-statistic) value is <0.05 so it can be concluded that the Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK), Human Development Index (HDI), and Unemployment affect Poverty in Central Java Province because the Prob (F-statistic) value is 0.008555.

Discussion

Imam Al Ghozali argues that poverty is a person who is unable to meet his own needs, not unable to fulfill what is not needed because Islam always teaches its people to live well without material shortages so that they can practice their wealth in the way of Allah SWT (Panah dkk., 2024). Various government policy programs can only minimize the percentage of poverty because poverty cannot be eliminated (sunnatullah fii bayyan).

According to the research journal by Moh. Nur Khaqiqiq and Tsalis Syaifuddin who analyzed economic growth (Ascarya & Tanjung, 2021), Human Development Index (HDI) (Cullinan dkk., 2024), Inflation, and wages on Poverty in Central Java in 2010-2020 with Pemalang district as the poorest area concluded that the variable (X) consisting of Economic growth, Human Development Index (HDI) (Prakash dkk., 2024), Inflation, and Wages had an effect of 94.4% on the variable (Y), namely Poverty.

There is also a research journal by Muhamad Paizal, Sahrul, and U. Sulis Sukmawati which analyzes the Human Development Index (HDI) on Poverty in West Kalimantan in 2017-2020, concluding that variable (X), namely the Human Development Index (HDI), only has an 18.6% effect on Poverty in West Kalimantan Province.

And Raudia Ulfa's thesis entitled *The Effect of the Human Development Index (HDI) and the Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK) on Poverty in the perspective of Islamic economics in Aceh Besar* concluded that variable (X) consisting of the Human Development Index (HDI) and the Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK) had an effect on variable (Y), namely poverty.

From the three previous studies, there are similarities with this research, namely the variables (X) (Haustein, 2023), namely the Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK), Human Development Index (HDI) and Unemployment affect the variable (Y), namely Poverty so that the Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK) functions to open new jobs and training through the Job Training Center (BLK) so that people have skills so that they can compete so that per capita income increases and reduces the number of poor people who threaten the safety of other people because they will usually justify any means so that their basic needs are met and the Human Development Index (HDI) has an important function because it is expected to provide guaranteed education so that people are physically and mentally healthy with a good standard of living so that they can increase creativity and productivity and reduce the level of Unemployment to minimize poverty.

Poverty can threaten the safety of the community because there are some poor people who will justify any means by breaking the rules that harm other people in order to meet the basic needs of themselves and their families so that the Human Development Index (HDI) is very much needed and has high expectations in order to ensure a healthy public education and a good standard of living in order to increase community productivity to reduce poverty.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis that has been done, it can be concluded that H0 is accepted and H1 is rejected with the following details:

- a. Variable X1, namely the Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK), has a negative and significant effect on Poverty in Central Java Province because the coefficient value of -0.003136 means that every increase in the TPAK level (X1) will reduce the Poverty level (Y) by -0.003136.
- b. The X2 variable, namely the Human Development Index (HDI), has a negative and significant effect on Poverty in Central Java Province because the coefficient value of -0.001554 means that any increase in the HDI level (X2) will reduce the Poverty level (Y) by -0.001554.
- c. Variable X3, namely Unemployment, has a negative and insignificant effect on Poverty in Central Java Province because the coefficient value of -0.051446 means that any decrease in Unemployment will reduce the Poverty level (Y) by 0.051446.
- d. Simultaneously, the variables (X) consisting of Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK), Human Development Index (HDI), and Unemployment affect Poverty in Central Java Province because the probability value is 0.008555 and the Adjusted R-Square value is 0.250237 so that 25% of the causes of poverty are caused by the X variables.

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