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ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF ECONOMIC GROWTH, HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX, STUNTING PREVALENCE AND OPEN UNEMPLOYMENT ON POVERTY IN YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Poverty is a multidimensional problem with unique characteristics in each region. The province of Yogyakarta Special Region, consistently reports the highest poverty rate from 2015 to 2022 compared to other provinces on the island of Java. This study explored the relationship between Economic Growth (GRDP), Human Development Index (HDI), Stunting Prevalence, Open Unemployment Rate, and poverty in Yogyakarta Special Region. Using a quantitative approach with multiple linear regression and the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) method, this study evaluated the partial and simultaneous impact of these factors on poverty. The results showed that GRDP and HDI have a negative and significant effect, while stunting prevalence and open unemployment rate have a positive and significant effect on poverty. Together, these variables have a significant influence on the poverty rate in Yogyakarta. This study contributes to understanding the complex dynamics of poverty and shows that addressing economic growth, human development, stunting, and unemployment can be a key strategy in poverty alleviation efforts in Yogyakarta.

Keywords*: Poverty, Economic Growth, Human Development Index, Stunting Prevalence, Open Unemployment.*

1. Introduction

Poverty alleviation is one of the main goals of national development. Poverty is a financial problem that must be addressed or minimized. Poverty is a complex problem that has many dimensions besides a lack of income. These include insufficient financial resources, social exclusion, poor health, limited education, inadequate housing, and environmental degradation (World Bank, 2020). Additionally, poor communities often face political marginalization, discrimination, mental health challenges, limited personal development, and a higher vulnerability to violence and exploitation. Overcoming poverty requires a holistic approach that improves living conditions, provides equal opportunities, and ensures social justice in all dimensions (UNDP, 2020). Therefore, poverty alleviation efforts must be comprehensive, cover all aspects of community life, and be well coordinated and organized.

Many factors contribute to poverty in Indonesia, including below-average salary levels, weak resource development, high unemployment rates, low economic growth, and others. The vicious circle theory of poverty developed by Nurkse in 1953 is the root cause of poverty (Kuncoro, 1997). According to this theory, there are three main causes of poverty, namely (1) low income, (2) market imperfections and underdevelopment of human resources, and (3) lack of capital resulting in low productivity. Low gross domestic product per capita is caused by low labor productivity, which results in low income. Low income will lead to low levels of investment and savings. Low investment leads to little capital accumulation, which in turn leads to little employment growth.

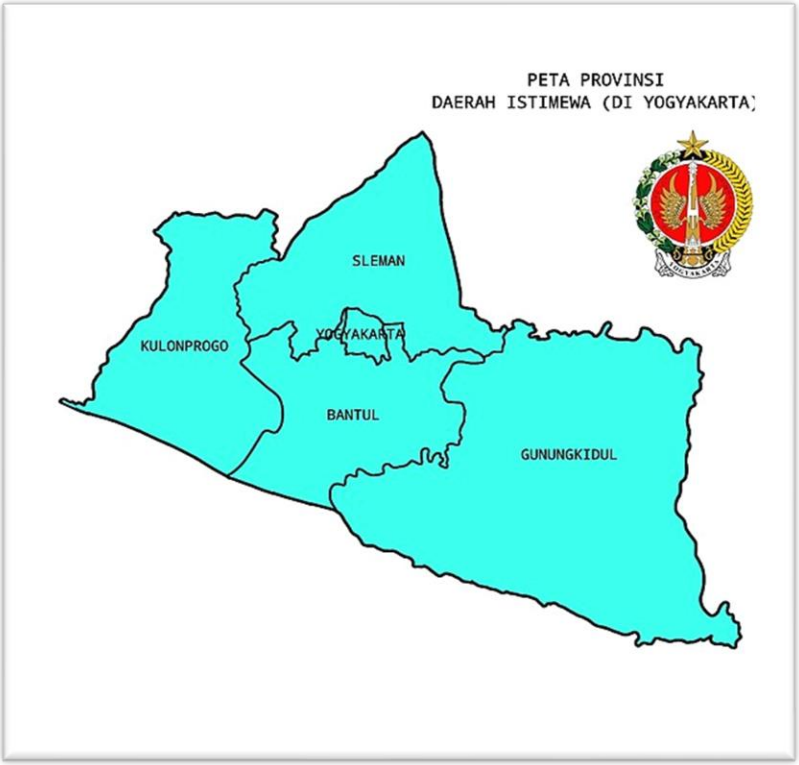

Figure 1. Administrative Map of Yogyakarta Special Region Province
Source: Wikipedia, 2021

The province of Yogyakarta Special Region (DIY) is located in the southern part of Java Island, Indonesia. With an area of 3,185.80 km2, the province consists of one municipality, Yogyakarta City, and four regencies, Bantul, Kulon Progo, Gunung Kidul, and Sleman. Although the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) is known as the center of education and culture in Indonesia, poverty remains a challenging issue in Yogyakarta. The poverty rate in Yogyakarta is still relatively high compared to the poverty rate in Java or the national poverty rate. The average poverty rate in Yogyakarta from 2015 to 2022 is 12.47 percent, while the national average is 10.10 percent (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2023).

Effective poverty reduction is a top priority in formulating development strategies and instruments that must be implemented by the government, both at the central and regional levels. This study aimed to analyze the relationship between economic growth, human development index, stunting prevalence, and open unemployment rate to poverty. This study sought to examine the effect of each variable individually on poverty, as well as evaluate the overall impact of all variables on poverty.

2. Literatur Review

2.1 Economic Growth

Economic growth is the long-term process of increasing productivity per capita. There are three main focuses in economic growth: process, per capita production, and long-term. Countries that experience high economic growth can have a significant impact on other sectors because economic growth increases a country's national income, which can then be used to fund the development of economic infrastructure (Boediono, 1981). Therefore, economic growth is the main goal of a country to improve the welfare of its citizens. Economic growth is defined as the development of economic activities that result in increased production of goods and services, as well as improved public welfare. There are several factors that influence growth, namely natural resources, capital accumulation, technological progress, human

resources, division of labor and specialization (Bayu, 2020). Then there are non-economic factors that affect economic growth, among others, social and cultural, political and administrative considerations (Arsita, 2019).

2.2 Human Development Index

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a measure of development achievement based on several key components of quality of life. Human development is determined by four factors, namely productivity, equality, sustainability and empowerment (Lestari, 2021). The human development index consists of three main variables that have an important influence in improving the quality of life of the community. The three major dimensions are long and healthy life, knowledge, and a reasonable standard of living. Each dimension has an indicator as a measuring tool where the dimension of longevity and health, a projection of the average length of life of a person during his life (Bappeda, 2020).

In principle, the better one's health, the higher the chance of survival. Then, the dimension of education, aims to develop the nation's generation and also improve the quality of human resources. The education dimension is still divided into two, namely the expected length of schooling where the government policy is a compulsory education program and the average length of schooling seen from the average number of years spent by people aged 25 years and over at all levels of formal education. Then the third dimension is the decent standard of living dimension, this refers to the level of welfare enjoyed by the community as a result of economic development. Per capita expenditure describes the level of community welfare as a result of economic development, which is measured through per capita expenditure and community purchasing power (Trihastono, 2021).

2.3 Prevalence of Stunting

Stunting is a condition of growth failure in children caused by chronic malnutrition from the womb to 24 months of age. This condition not only inhibits physical growth, but also has an impact on children's cognitive development (Adila, 2019). Growth disorders due to stunting can cause permanent cognitive developmental disorders, accompanied by suboptimal motor and intellectual development, which ultimately affects children's educational achievement. Stunting is caused by multifactors, including economic, social, educational, and environmental factors (Aprillia, 2021).

Low family economic conditions led to low purchasing power, making it difficult to fulfill basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter, and education, which contributes to stunting. Poor families are at risk of stunting due to their inability to provide adequate nutritional support for children's health. In addition, poor residential areas also contribute to low community access to health services, which causes difficulties in obtaining quality health services (Notoatmodjo, 2003).

2.4 Open Unemployment

Open unemployment is defined as the condition of individuals who have entered the labor market but have not yet found a job and are looking for work, preparing to get a job, or already have a job but are looking for another job. The open unemployment rate is influenced by economic factors such as slow or even negative economic growth, which causes businesses to reduce the number of employees or delay hiring new employees. Social factors such as the level of education and skills of the labor force also play a role, where individuals with relevant skills and higher education tend to have a greater chance of finding a job (Sukirno,2011). Open unemployment can also be caused by an imbalance between the growth of the labor force and available job opportunities (BPS, 2022).

2.5 Poverty

Poverty is a condition of inability to achieve a normal standard of living, characterized by limitations in meeting basic needs and daily living standards such as food, clothing, shelter, health, and education, which is exacerbated by low income capacity. Poverty is a multidimensional concept that includes dimensions of poverty, hopelessness, vulnerability to emergencies, dependence, isolation, poor health and education conditions, unfair legal treatment, vulnerability to the threat of crime, and the absence of power to determine one's own life.

The vicious circle theory of poverty proposed by Ragnar Nurkse (1953) explained that low productivity is caused by low income, market failure, and low investment. Low income led by the low savings and investment, which in turn hinders development and exacerbates low productivity. Nurkse concluded that poor countries are trapped in a poverty cycle that is difficult to break because of poverty itself.

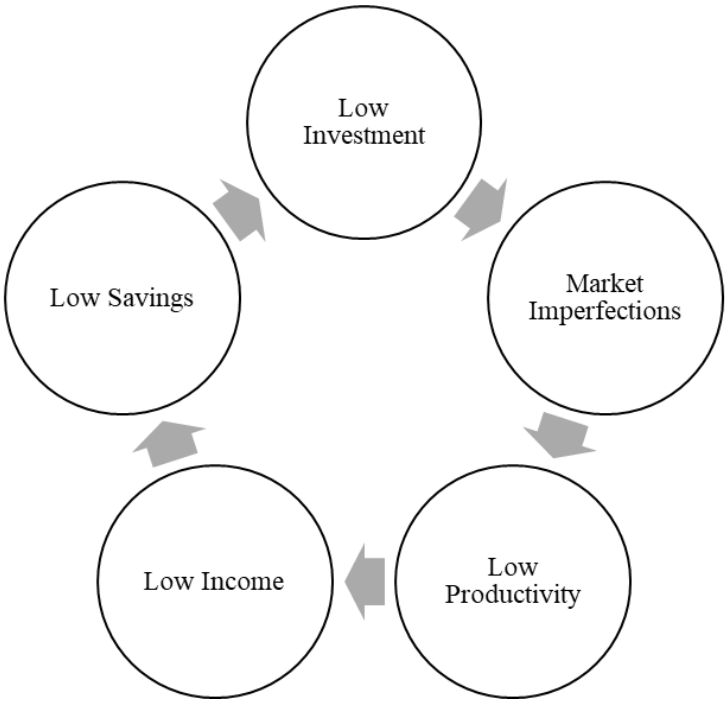

Figure 2. The Vicious Circle of Poverty
Source: Nurkse in Kuncoro, 1997

The poverty cycle refers to a series of factors that influence each other, creating conditions in which the country is trapped in poverty and faces difficulties in achieving a better level of development.

2.6 Relationship between Variables

High economic growth has the potential to increase people's overall income, thereby reducing the number of poor people (Bourguignon, 2003). Meanwhile, a low Human Development Index (HDI) indicates poor quality human development, which in turn can increase poverty in a region (Tampubolon, 2016). Meanwhile, high prevalence of stunting is associated with poverty, limited access to clean water, sanitation, and health services (Headey et al., 2016). Comprehensive measures, such as improved nutrition, sanitation and access to health services, can help break the cycle of poverty associated with stunting (Suwoyo, 2021). High levels of unemployment, on the other hand, can reduce people's incomes and levels of prosperity, thereby increasing poverty. In addition, high unemployment can also trigger socio-political turmoil and hamper long-term economic development (Made, 2010).

3. Research Methods

This research used a quantitative descriptive approach by utilizing secondary data obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics of Yogyakarta Special Region Province. The data used was quarterly data for the period 2015-2022, which is the average of each quarter taken from each year in that time period. In one year there are four quarters, each representing a three month period including Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) as a proxy for economic growth, Human Development Index (HDI), stunting prevalence (PVS), open unemployment rate (PGTBK), and percentage of poverty (PVR). By using time series data, the analytical method applied in this study is multiple linear regression. Data processing was conducted using SPSS 10 software. Model estimation was conducted using the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) method. Meanwhile, to evaluate the effect of the independent variables, F test (simultaneous), t test (partial), and coefficient of determination (R2) were used.

3.1 Classic Assumption Test

The classical assumption test or diagnostic test was carried out to ensure that there were no deviations from the basic assumptions in linear regression analysis. Fulfillment of classical assumptions is a prerequisite for obtaining efficient and consistent parameter estimates, where violation of classical assumptions can reduce the validity of regression estimation results. The following was the classic assumption test:

3.1.1 Multicollinearity Test

Multicollinearity test was used to identify high correlation between independent variables in multiple linear regression models. High multicollinearity disrupted the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable and caused the problems in determining the standard error limit of the regression coefficient. Testing was done by looking at the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) and Tolerance values. If the VIF value < 10 or Tolerance > 0.01, then was no multicollinearity. Conversely, if the VIF value> 10 or Tolerance < 0.01, then there was multicollinearity (Ghozali, 2016).

3.1.2 Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test was used to detect variance inequality of the residuals in the regression model. A good regression model had a constant residual variance or homoscedasticity. One method that was used, was the Glejser Test, which is by regressing the absolute value of the residuals on the independent variables. If the probability value <0.05, then there is a heteroscedasticity problem. Conversely, if the probability value> 0.05, then there was no heteroscedasticity problem (Ghozali, 2016).

3.1.3 Autocorrelation Test

The autocorrelation test was used to determine whether there was a correlation between residuals on one observation and other observations in the regression model. In this study, the Durbin-Watson test was used to detect autocorrelation. The decision-making criteria based on the Durbin-Watson (d) value are: (a) if d < dL or d > 4-dL, then there is positive autocorrelation; (b) if dU < d < 4-dU, then there is no autocorrelation; (c) if dL < d < dU or 4-dU < d < 4-dL, then the results cannot be concluded (Sujarweni, 2016).

3.1.4 Normality Test

The normality test was carried out to detect the distribution of data on the research variables whether normally distributed or not. Good data was normally distributed data. In this study, the normality test used the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. Data is considered normally

distributed if the significance value of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is greater than 0.05 (Sugiyono, 2013).

3.2 Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

This study used multiple linear regression analysis with the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) method to estimate the effect of independent variables on the dependent variable. The OLS approach was chosen because it is technically robust, easy to calculate, and understand (Gujarati, 1995). The regression model was used to estimate the effect of Economic Growth, Human Development Index, Stunting Prevalence, and Open Unemployment Rate on Poverty. It is functionally denoted as follows:

Y= f (X1 X2 X3 X4)

The above model was then transformed into an econometric model, the regression equation is as follows:

PVR = b0+b1(PDRB)+ b2(IPM)+ b3(PVR)+ b4(PGTBK)+ e

Information:
PVR : Poverty
b0 : Constant
b1b2b3b4 : Partial regression coefficient
PDRB : Economic Growth
IPM : Human Development Index
PVR : Stunting Prevalence
PGTBK: Open Unemployment Rate
E : Error term

3.3 Simultan Test (Uji F)

The F statistical test determines whether all independent variables of the model have a simultaneous impact on the dependent variable (Ghozali, 2016). The F value is calculated as follows:

$$F = \frac{\mathrm{R2}/\,(\mathrm{k}\ -\ 1\,)}{1\ -\ R2\ /\ (\ N\ -\ 1)}$$

Description:
K = Number of variables estimated including constants.
N = Number of observations.

At a significance level of 5 percent, the test criteria used are if the significance value <0.05, then the independent variable has a significant effect on the dependent variable, while if the significance value> 0.05, then the independent variable has no significant effect on the dependent variable.

3.4 Partial Test (t Test)

The individual parameter significance test (t test) is conducted to see the significance of the independent effect on the dependent variable individually and considers other variables constant (Ghozali, 2016). The t-count value can be found by the formula:

$$t = \frac{\mathrm{bbb}\ -\ \mathrm{bbb}\ *}{SE\ (bbb)}$$

Description:
bbb = The estimated parameter.

$bbbb*$ = Hypothesis value of bbb (Ho :bbbb = $bbb*$)
SE ($bbbb$) = Standard deviation of $bbbb$

At the 5 percent significance level, the test criteria used are: if the significance value < 0.05 or t-count > t-table, then the independent variable has a significant effect on the dependent variable, while if the significance value > 0.05 or t-count < t-table, then the independent variable has no significant effect on the dependent variable.

3.5 Coefficient of Determination (R2)

The coefficient of determination (R2) is used to measure how well the independent variable can explain the dependent variable in the regression model. The independent variables in the model where 0 < R2 < 1 can fully explain the R2 value. A small R2 value or close to 0 indicates that the ability of the independent variables to explain the variation in the dependent variable is limited, while an R2 value close to 1 means that the independent variables provide almost all the information needed to predict the dependent variable (Ghozali, 2016).

4. Research Findings and Discussion

4.1. Classical Assumptions Test

4.1.1 Normality Test

Table 1. Normality Test Results

Kolmogorov Smirnov	Criteria
0,053	>0.05

Source: Processed Data from SPSS 10

Based on Table 1. the Kolmogorov Smirnov value of 0.053 can be said to be greater than 0.05, so it can be said that the data is normally distributed.

4.1.2 Multicollinearity Test

Table 2. Multicollinearity Test Results

Variable	***Tolerance***	**VIF**
PDRB	0,675	1,480
IPM	0,944	1,060
PVS	0,662	1,511
PGTBK	0,790	1,266

Source: Processed Data from SPSS 10

Based on the results of Table 2. shows that both GRDP, HDI, PVS, and PGTBK variables have a tolerance value of less than 1 and VIF less than 10, it can be said that there is no multicollinearity.

4.1.3 Autocorrelation Test

Table 3. Autocorrelation Test Results

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.972[a]	0,945	0,936	0,26238	1,841

Source: SPSS 10

The table above uses the Durbin-Watson (DW) test on the obtained dU value is 1.732, the d value is 1.841 while the 4-dU value is 2.268. If the dU value is smaller than d and the d value is smaller than 4-dU, then there is no autocorrelation. Based on the Durbin-Watson (DW) test, value in this study 1.841 so that no autocorrelation occurs.

4.1.4 Heteroscedasticity Test

Table 4. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Variable	T-Calculate	Sig.
PDRB	-0,997	0,328
IPM	-1,339	0,192
PVS	0,257	0,799
PGTBK	0,205	0,839

Source: Processed Data from SPSS 10

The table above shows testing using the Glejser test whose value can be seen from the amount of t sig. In the GRDP, HDI, PVS, PGTBK variables have a sig value greater than 0.05 therefore it can be said that the data does not occur heteroscedasticity.

4.2 Hypothesis Test

Table 5. Hypothesis Test Results

Variable	**t calculate**	**sig**	**Description**
PDRB	-2,336	0,027	Significant
IPM	-20,848	0,000	Significant
PVS	2,287	0,030	Significant
PGTBK	2,255	0,032	Significant
F count	122,487	**R**	0,945
F Sig.	0,000	**Adj R Square**	0,936

Source: Processed Data from SPSS 10

4.2.1 Simultaneous Test (F test)

The variables used in this study are gross regional domestic product (X1), human development index (X2), stunting prevalence (X3), open unemployment (X4) simultaneously or together on the dependent variable, which is poverty (Y). By calculating the 95 percent confidence level (α = 5 percent), the F-table is 2.728.

Based on Table 5, the calculated F value is 122.487 with F sig. 0.000, where F. sig 0.000 is smaller than 0.05 and F-count is bigger than F-table, then Ho is rejected. From the above results, it can be interpreted that the variables of gross regional domestic product (X1), human development index (X2), stunting prevalence (X3), open unemployment (X4) have a simultaneous and significant effect on poverty (Y).

4.2.2 Partial Test (t test)

Based on the regression results of the effect of economic growth, human development index, stunting prevalence, and unemployment on poverty in 2015-2022 with a confidence level of 95 percent (α = 5 percent), the t-table is 2.04841. The t-test results show that

individually, the variables of GRDP (t=-2.336, sig=0.027), HDI (t=-20.848, sig=0.000), stunting prevalence (t=2.287, sig=0.030), and open unemployment (t=2.255, sig=0.032) have a significant effect on the poverty rate.

4.2.3 Coefficient of Determination (R2)

Based on the test results in Table 3, the adjusted R square value of 0.945 indicates that 94.5 percent of the poverty rate can be explained simultaneously by the variables of gross regional domestic product, human development index, stunting prevalence, and open unemployment, while the remaining 5.5% is influenced by other factors outside the test variables.

4.2.4 Multiple Regression Analysis

Multiple regression analysis is a hypothesis testing method used to examine the degree and direction of the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. This analysis will produce an equation that can explain the following results:

Table 6. Multiple Regression Test Results

Variable	Coefficient ß	Std. Error
Konstanta	91,531	3,785
PDRB	-0,039	0,017
IPM	-0,988	0,047
PVS	0,074	0,032
PGTBK	0,122	0,054

Source: Processed Data from SPSS 10

Based on the table above, it shows that the form of the regression equation can be calculated as follows:

$$Y = a + b1.x1 + b2.x2 + b3.x3 + b4.x4$$
$$= 91.531 - 0.039\ X1 - 0.988\ X2 + 0.074\ X3 + 0.122\ X4\ e$$

From the regression equation above, the constant is positive 91.531, indicating that if there is no economic growth, HDI is zero, all children are stunted, and all workers are unemployed, the poverty rate is 91.531%. The coefficients of GRDP -0.039 and HDI -0.988 mean that a 1% increase in GRDP and one point of HDI will reduce poverty by 0.039% and 0.988% respectively. Meanwhile, the positive coefficients of stunting prevalence of 0.074 and open unemployment of 0.122 indicate that a 1% increase in these two variables will increase poverty by 0.074% and 0.122%, respectively.

4.3 Discussion

4.3.1 The Effect of Economic Growth on Poverty

The estimation results showed that economic growth has a significant effect on poverty in Yogyakarta during the 2015-2022 period with a t-statistic probability value (0.027 <0.05). Economic growth, which was reflected in the increase in GRDP, is a key indicator and prerequisite in poverty alleviation efforts. An increase in GRDP reflects a long-term increase in the capacity of a region to provide economic products for its people, which is also driven by technological advances, changes in economic conditions, and institutional and ideological reforms. Hermanto Siregar and Dwi Wahyuniarti (in Achmad Khabhibi, 2010: 46) emphasize

the importance of encouraging economic growth to minimize poverty. The higher the GRDP of a region, the lower the poverty rate in the region.

4.3.2 Effect of Human Development Index on Poverty

The estimation results showed that the Human Development Index (HDI) has a significant effect on poverty in Yogyakarta during the 2015-2022 period with a t-statistic probability value (0.000 <0.05). Increased access to social services such as education, health, and nutrition is assumed to improve the quality of human resources. Quality human resources are the foundation of economic growth (Puspasari, 2020). An educated, skilled, intelligent, and physically and mentally healthy workforce will be more productive, innovative, and competitive in the world of work, resulting in higher production and ultimately reducing poverty in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. Therefore, an increase in the Human Development Index (HDI), which reflects the quality of human resources, can be used as an indicator to reduce the poverty rate. The higher the HDI, the lower the poverty rate.

4.3.3 The Effect of Stunting Prevalence on Poverty

The estimation results show that stunting prevalence has a significant effect on poverty in Yogyakarta during the 2015-2022 period with a t-statistic probability value (0.030 <0.05). Stunted toddlers are at risk of reduced intelligence, susceptibility to disease, and lower productivity in the future, which can limit economic progress and increase poverty. The problem of stunting is influenced by factors such as the health budget, fiscal autonomy, and the level of poverty itself. Poverty leads to low family purchasing power to fulfill basic needs including nutrition, thus increasing the risk of stunting. Therefore, a high prevalence of stunting can be used as an indicator of the high level of poverty in a region.

4.3.4 The Effect of Open Unemployment on Poverty

The estimation results show that open unemployment has a significant influence on poverty in Yogyakarta during the 2015-2022 period with a t-statistic probability value (0.032 <0.05). Open unemployment has a positive and significant impact on the poverty rate. A person who has not found a job or is looking for employment does not have enough income to meet the high and diverse demands of life, thus forcing him to work harder to meet these needs (Ningrum, 2017). As the poverty rate increases, the number of poor people joining the labor force also increases (Khamilah, 2018).

4.3.5 Effect of Gross Regional Domestic Product, Human Development Index, Stunting Prevalence and Open Unemployment on Poverty

The estimation results show that Gross Regional Domestic Product, Human Development Index, Stunting Prevalence and Open Unemployment have a joint or simultaneous effect on poverty in Yogyakarta during the 2015-2022 period with a probability of f significance (0.000<0.05). An increase in regional economic growth accompanied by an increase in the quality of human resources reflected in a higher Human Development Index (HDI) can encourage community productivity. People with better productivity are able to develop innovations to build businesses or companies that generate higher income and expand their business. The more companies that grow, the more labor that can be absorbed, thus reducing unemployment. Furthermore, with increased purchasing power, family needs including nutrition can be better met, which in turn reduces the prevalence of stunting. Government efforts to improve access to health services also play an important role in reducing stunting.

5. Conclusion

Higher economic growth and Human Development Index led to a decrease in the poverty rate in Yogyakarta during 2015-2022. Meanwhile, the high prevalence of stunting and open unemployment contributed to the increase in poverty during the period. This is because economic growth increases production, income, and employment, while a better human development index reflects improvements in the quality of human resources through better education, health, and living standards. On the other hand, stunting reduces children's physical and cognitive development, which can reduce future productivity, while unemployment limits the source of income needed to make ends meet.

In conclusion, to alleviate poverty in Yogyakarta, improving economic growth and the quality of human resources are important. Effectively solving the problem of stunting and open unemployment is crucial to alleviating poverty in a sustainable manner. Therefore, policies that focus on these areas are crucial to achieving the goal of poverty alleviation in Yogyakarta.

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