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Study of Women's Roles in Poverty Reduction

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Abstract

This research aims to analyze the influence of the gender development index, female labor force participation rate, and female per capita expenditure on poverty in 119 districts/cities in Java Island in the period 2020-2023. The research method uses a quantitative approach with panel data regression, utilizing secondary data from the Central Statistics Agency to explain the relationship between variables. The results of the study show that the gender development index, female labor force participation rate, and female per capita expenditure have a negative and significant effect on poverty. Increasing gender equality, women's participation in the labor market, and people's purchasing power have been shown to contribute to more effective poverty alleviation. This study emphasizes the importance of inclusive and gender-equitable development policies to optimally reduce poverty rates in various regions.

Keywords: Poverty, Gender Development Index, Female Labor Force Participation, Java Island

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INTRODUCTION

Economic development in a region is a continuous process of change to improve the economy, create jobs, and reduce development problems in order to achieve community welfare. A prosperous society is one that is able to meet its needs independently. However, the main challenge in various countries is the inability of some people to meet their needs, which is influenced by high poverty rates. Poverty is a multidimensional problem that is not only related to income, but also includes education, health, and human development. According to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS)

(2023), poverty is defined as the inability to meet basic needs, both food and non-food. In theory, poverty is a condition in which a person is unable to meet primary needs such as food, shelter, and clothing (Ummah, 2019).

Inequality in income distribution, low quality of human resources, and limited access to capital are the main causes of poverty (Jannah & Indah Fitriana Sari, 2023). The poverty rate of a region is measured by the number of residents whose per capita monthly expenditure is below the poverty line. Low purchasing power due to low income is the main factor. This low income also affects the attractiveness of investment and pushes people into a cycle of poverty. Indonesia as a developing country faces major challenges in poverty reduction. With a population of 278.696 million in 2023, there are around 25.898 million poor people. Women dominate the poverty rate, with a higher percentage of poverty than men (BPS, 2024).

The poverty rate on each island in Indonesia varies, with Maluku recording the highest percentage at 17.35%, and Kalimantan the lowest at 5.73%. However, the highest number of poor people is on the island of Java, which is 13.6 million people, due to high migration to this region due to the concentration of economic activities.

The island of Java contributes greatly to national economic growth, recording a figure of 4.96% in 2023 (BPS, 2024). However, despite its rapid economic growth, the poverty rate on this island remains high. The inequality of development between regions and individuals is still a major challenge, as seen from the significant differences between developed and underdeveloped regions in Indonesia.

Based on 2023 data, the highest poverty rate in Java is in the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province, while the lowest poverty rate is in the DKI Jakarta Province. The percentage of poor population is used to describe the poverty conditions of an area by comparing the number of poor people to the total population.

Table 1. Percentage of Poor Population in Each Province in Java Island in 2023 (Percent)

Province	Poverty Rate (%)
D.K.I Jakarta	4,44
West Java	7,62
Central Java	10,77
D.I Yogyakarta	11,04
East Java	10,35
Banten	6,17

Source: BPS Publication 2024

Although poverty alleviation efforts have been carried out by each regional government, the results are still not optimal, indicating that poverty alleviation in the short term is not easy. According to Abufhele and Puentes (2011), the high dependency ratio is one of the factors that influences poverty.

This is due to the large household expenditure, especially for toddlers, children, or the elderly compared to households without non-productive age members (Salam et al., 2022). Individual inequality is also seen from gender discrimination, where women are often the main victims due to stigma that limits their role in society (Pujimulyatama, 2014).

As a result, women face limitations in obtaining equal opportunities, so that gender equality has not been achieved. Gender equality, which means that men and women have the same rights and opportunities in various areas of life, still faces obstacles. According to Diana Pearce in The Urban & Social Change Review,

women are the biggest contributors to poverty due to restrictions on employment opportunities for them (Shahnaz & Mat, 2019). This gap can be measured through the gender development index (IPG), where a value close to 100 indicates equality, while a value far from 100 reflects the inequality of development between men and women.

Table 2. IPG Status Classification (Index)

IPG Value	IPG Status
<60	Low
60<IPG<70	Intermediate
70<IPG<80	High
>80	Very High

Source: BPS Publication 2024

Gender equality is not only an issue for women, but also an important issue in development. Gender equality plays a crucial role in poverty alleviation efforts. According to Nuraeni & Suryono (2021), economic growth and poverty reduction can be achieved by eliminating gender inequality, both in employment, economy, education, and health. This is reinforced by the results of Muhammad's research (2024), which shows that the gender development index has a negative and significant effect on poverty rates.

Therefore, successful development requires a balance of male and female participation in various aspects of life, because gender equality is very important to reduce unemployment and reduce poverty rates. Java Island has a low level of gender inequality, indicating that people in this region have had more equal opportunities in development. The gender development index, which is calculated based on life expectancy, expected years of schooling, average years of schooling, and per capita expenditure, shows that DKI Jakarta Province has the highest value in 2020-2023 with an average of 94.91, followed by D.I Yogyakarta with 94.40. In contrast, West Java Province has the lowest index with an average of 89.65, although it is still included in the very high equality category.

Female labor force participation, which indicates the level of economic activity, is still lower than that of men. The average female labor force participation rate in Java in 2018-2023 was only around 50%, while men reached 80%. Gender discrimination, especially in wage differences, is one of the causes of low female participation in the labor market.

The Special Region of Yogyakarta recorded the highest female participation rate during the 2020-2023 period at 64.26%, while Banten Province had the lowest rate at 46.70%. The smallest difference between male and female participation was found in Special Region of Yogyakarta at 17.49%, and the largest in West Java at 35.37%. A high labor force participation rate reflects greater productivity, which ultimately increases per capita income. This increase in income boosts people's purchasing power and contributes to poverty reduction, as explained by Ashari & Athoillah (2023), that the labor force participation rate has a negative and significant effect on the poverty rate.

Per capita expenditure, as an indicator of welfare, also shows a gap between men and women. The average per capita expenditure of women in Java is lower than that of men. In DKI Jakarta, women's per capita expenditure reached the highest average of IDR 17.16 million in 2020-2023, while West Java recorded the lowest figure of IDR 8.16 million.

The largest difference between men's and women's expenditure occurred in West Java,

with a gap of IDR 7.62 million, while the smallest gap was found in D.I Yogyakarta with a difference of IDR 4.22 million.

The low per capita expenditure of women reflects gender inequality that still limits women from actively participating in economic activities. This is in line with Keynes' theory, as explained by Mankiw in the research of Duarsa & Wijaya (2023), that per capita expenditure is influenced by income, so that inequality in income has a direct impact on women's welfare.

Java Island faces high poverty challenges despite having the highest economic growth. Poverty in this region is mostly experienced by women, with the main factors influencing it including the gender development index, female labor force participation, and female per capita expenditure. Although the gender development index shows a good level of equality, female labor force participation and expenditure are still relatively low.

This raises questions about the extent to which these variables influence poverty levels in districts/cities in Java Island. This study aims to analyze the influence of the gender development index, female labor force participation rate, and female per capita expenditure on poverty in Java Island. Focusing on 119 districts/cities in the region, this study measures poverty based on the percentage of the poor population and uses these variables as independent factors to understand the dynamics that occur.

The results of the study are expected to provide theoretical contributions as a reference for academics and a basis for further research on similar topics. In addition, in practice, this study is expected to help the government in formulating effective poverty alleviation policies, while increasing public awareness of the importance of women's roles in reducing poverty by improving the quality of life and economic opportunities.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses descriptive analysis with a quantitative approach. According to Suharso (2009), quantitative research is research that is carried out systematically, planned, and structured from the design stage to data analysis. This approach is used to test hypotheses on certain populations or samples through statistical analysis. The descriptive analysis method is carried out by collecting, compiling, and analyzing existing data to provide an overview of the problem being studied.

Based on the research problem, the design used is associative quantitative research. As explained by Arikunto (2001), associative quantitative research aims to determine the influence or relationship between two or more variables. This study involves four variables, namely three independent variables and one dependent variable.

This study uses two types of variables, namely dependent variables and independent variables. The dependent variable, or bound variable, is a variable that is influenced by the independent variable. In this study, the poverty rate is the dependent variable calculated as the percentage of the number of poor people compared to the total population in districts/cities in Java.

Data on the poverty rate was obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Indonesia. Meanwhile, the independent variable is a variable that can be controlled by researchers to see its effect on the dependent variable. There are three independent variables used. First, the gender development index,

which measures the level of development equality between women and men, with data obtained from each district/city in Java through the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Indonesia.

Secondly, the labor force participation rate, which reflects labor participation in the region, also sourced from BPS and processed for research purposes. Third, per capita expenditure, which includes expenditure on food and non-food needs, with data taken from BPS as a representation of the level of expenditure in each district/city in Java.

Table 3. Variables, Units and Data Sources

No	Variables	Unit	Data source
1	Poverty Level	Percent (%)	BPS
2	Development Index	Index	BPS
3	Female Labor Force Participation Rate	Percent (%)	BPS
4	Women's Per Capita Expenditure	Thousand IDR	BPS

Source: BPS Publication 2024

This study collects data through literature and documentation studies. Literature studies aim to understand previous research and build a research foundation (Ardiansyah et al., 2023), while documentation studies analyze related books and journals to draw conclusions. This study uses secondary data from BPS which is processed using Excel and analyzed using panel data regression through Eviews 12. This approach tests the influence of the gender development index, female labor force participation, and female per capita expenditure on poverty.

The classical assumption test is an important step in linear regression analysis to ensure that the model used is valid and produces reliable estimates. This process aims to identify whether the model is free from statistical assumption deviations. One of the tests carried out is the normality test, which aims to evaluate whether the residuals in the model are normally distributed.

This test usually uses the probability value from Jarque Bera, where data is considered normal if the value exceeds 5%. In addition, a multicollinearity test is carried out to ensure that there is no relationship between independent variables in the model. This relationship can interfere with the results of the analysis and is identified through the correlation coefficient, with multicollinearity problems appearing if the value is greater than 0.80.

Furthermore, a heteroscedasticity test is carried out to see the uniformity of residual variance between observations. A good regression model requires a constant residual variance, which is called homoscedasticity. This test usually uses the White method, with data declared homoscedastic if the probability value is more than 5%.

Finally, the autocorrelation test is used to detect relationships between variables in different periods, which is especially relevant in time series data. In this test, the Durbin Watson (DW) value is used as an indicator, with the model considered free of autocorrelation if the value is between -2 and 2.

However, this test is not required for panel data analysis according to the Basuki & Prawoto (2017) guidelines. By meeting all of these classical assumption tests, the regression model can be said to be valid and reliable to support decision making.

Hypothesis testing is conducted to measure the influence of independent variables on dependent variables in the research model. Partial tests or T tests are used to determine the influence of each independent variable individually on the dependent variable. Based on a confidence level of 5% (α = 0.05), the results of this test are analyzed based on the significance value obtained. If the significance value is greater than α, then the independent variable influences the dependent variable. Conversely, if the significance value is less than α, then there is no significant influence from the independent variable.

In addition, simultaneous tests or F tests aim to determine whether the independent variables as a whole have an influence on the dependent variable. Similar to the T test, decisions are made based on the significance value with a confidence level of 5%. If the significance value is greater than α, then the independent variables together do not affect the dependent variable. However, if the significance value is less than α, this indicates a significant influence from the independent variables on the dependent variable.

Meanwhile, the coefficient of determination or R^2 test is used to measure the extent to which the independent variables are able to explain the dependent variable as a whole. The closer to 1 or 100%, the better the research model is considered to explain the relationship between variables. This indicates that the model used is relevant and appropriate for this study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study uses panel data regression analysis to examine the effect of the female labor force participation rate (TPAK), gender development index (IPG), and female per capita expenditure on the poverty rate of districts/cities in Java Island in the period 2020-2023.

Table 4 . Chow Test

Effect Test	Statistic	Probability
Cross-Section F	226.083538	0.0000
Cross-Section Chi-Square	2063.685834	0.0000

Source: Data processed, 2024

In panel data regression analysis, there are three commonly used model approaches: common effect model (CEM), fixed effect model (FEM), and random effect model (REM). To determine the best model, three stages of analysis are carried out, namely: the Chow test to compare CEM with FEM, the Hausman test to compare FEM with REM, and the Lagrange Multiplier test to compare REM with CEM. The Chow test results show a Cross-Section F statistic of 226.083538 with a p-value of 0.0000, rejecting Ho and confirming the difference between the models. With a significant Chi-Square p-value of 0.0000, the selected model is fixed effect and continued with the Hausman test.

Table 5. Hausman Test

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Probability
Cross-Section Random	50.943929	0.0000

Source: Data processed, 2024

The Hausman test shows a probability of less than α 5% (0.0000) with a Chi-Square of 50.943929, so the random effect model is rejected and the fixed effect model is selected. Therefore, the Lagrange Multiplier test is not

needed. Based on the chow test and hausman test, the best model for this regression analysis is the fixed effect model (FEM).

Table 6. Normality Test

***Jarque-Bera* Probability**	**Probability**
0.256	0.05

Source: Data processed, 2024

The classical assumption test is conducted after determining the best regression model to ensure accurate, unbiased, and consistent estimates. This study involves tests for normality, multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, and autocorrelation. Based on the normality test using the histogram normality test, the Jarque-Bera value of 2.717 and the probability of 0.256 indicate that the data is normally distributed because the probability value is greater than the real level of 5%.

Table 7. Multicollinearity Test

	IPG	**TPAK**	**PP**
IPG	1	0.193	0.798
TPAK	0.193	1	0.004
PP	0.798	0.004	1

Source: Data processed, 2024

Based on the multicollinearity test, all independent variables in the model are proven to be free from multicollinearity problems, with the correlation coefficient value between independent variables less than 0.80.

Based on the heteroscedasticity test using the Glejser test, the probability of the independent variables, namely the gender development index, female labor force participation, and female per capita expenditure, is more than 0.05. This shows that this research model is free from heteroscedasticity problems or is homoscedastic.

Table 8. Heteroscedasticity Test (Glejser)

Variable	**Coefficient**	**Std. Error**	**t-Statistic**	**Prob.**
C	4.578733	3.440845	1.330700	0.1841
IPG	-0.037807	0.041157	-0.918614	0.3589
TPAK	-0.000404	0.003594	-0.112305	0.9106
PP	-8.09E-05	4.44E-05	-1.823992	0.0690

Source: data processed, 2024

Based on the autocorrelation test, the Durbin-Watson result of 2.491808 indicates a negative autocorrelation problem in the residuals of the regression model. This is in accordance with the guidelines that Durbin-Watson values above +2 indicate negative autocorrelation, below -2 indicate positive autocorrelation, and between -2 and +2 indicate no autocorrelation (Santoso, 2002). Statistical testing is conducted to test the null hypothesis (Ho) and determine whether the proposed hypothesis is accepted or rejected (Mustofa, 2013). This study uses statistical t-test, statistical F-test, and determination coefficient test with a fixed effect model (FEM) approach.

The results of panel data regression with a fixed effect model show that the gender development index has a negative and significant effect on the poverty rate, with a negative coefficient, a t-statistic that exceeds the t-table, and a probability that is smaller than α 5%. On the other hand, the female labor force

participation rate does not show an effect on the poverty rate because the t-statistic value is smaller than the t-table and the probability is greater than α 5%.

Meanwhile, female per capita expenditure has a negative and significant effect on the poverty rate, with a negative coefficient, a t-statistic that exceeds the t-table, and a probability that is smaller than α 5%.

Based on table 10, the F-statistic value is 388,4214 with a probabilty of 0.000000, which is smaller than α = 5% (0,05). This shows that all independent variable collectively influence the dependent variable.

Table 9. t-test

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
IPG	-0.363546	0.086787	-4.188937	0.0000
TPAK	-0.006467	0.007580	-0.853181	0.3941

Source: data processed, 2024

Seen from table 11, through the fixed effect model, the R-Squared value is 0.992524 which means that 99% of the dependent variable can be explained by the independent variable. This means that the labor force participation rate (TPAK), gender development index (IPG) and per capita expenditure (PP) variables are able to explain the variation in the poverty rate variable by 99.25% and 0.75% is explained by variables outside the model.

Table 10. F Test

F-Statistic	Prob (F-Statistic)
388.4214	0.000000

Source: data processed, 2024

The results of the fixed effect model estimation show that the gender development index, labor force participation rate, and per capita expenditure have a negative effect on the poverty rate in districts/cities in Java.

The gender development index has the most significant effect, where an increase of one index unit can reduce poverty by 0.36%. The labor force participation rate also contributes to reducing poverty, although the impact is relatively small, namely 0.01% for every 1% increase. In addition, an increase in per capita expenditure of IDR 1 million can reduce poverty by 0.001%. This finding confirms the importance of gender development, increasing the quality of labor participation, and people's purchasing power in reducing poverty.

Table 11. R^2 Test

R-Square	Adjusted R-Square
0.992524	0.989969

Source: data processed, 2024

The results of the study show that the gender development index has a negative and significant effect on the poverty rate of districts/cities in Java, with a coefficient of -0.363546 and a probability of 0.0000. This means that an increase in the gender development index by one unit contributes to a decrease in the poverty rate by 0.36%, assuming other factors remain the same. The more balanced the development between genders, the less likely women are to experience poverty. Improving the quality of women and reducing gender inequality will encourage women's productivity,

which ultimately reduces poverty rates. The gender development index includes education and health, as measured by average length of schooling, expected length of schooling, and life expectancy by gender.

Low values on these indicators affect the gender development index, which is in accordance with the theory of the vicious circle of poverty by Gunnar Myrdal. This theory states that low health and education reduce productivity, leading to low income and poverty. Thus, improving women's health and education is key to reducing poverty rates.

This study supports previous findings, such as by Cheteni et al. (2019) which states that women are more vulnerable to poverty, and research by Salam Abd & Wahab (2023) which found that the gender development index has a negative and significant effect on poverty in South Sulawesi. Muhammad (2024) also emphasized that gender inequality has a significant impact on poverty in 34 provinces in Indonesia.

This study emphasizes the importance of inclusive human resource management to reduce poverty through equal access to education, health, and employment. Within the framework of human capital theory, the negative effect of the gender development index on poverty can be explained through investments in education and health that increase women's productivity.

Equality in access to education and health services has a positive impact on the quality and productivity of women's human resources, which ultimately increases women's per capita income. A high gender development index reflects equality in human resource development between genders. Development in women not only improves their quality of life but also contributes significantly to reducing poverty rates through greater economic participation. Therefore, the government needs to increase women's access to education and health to optimize their productivity.

The results of the analysis show that the labor force participation rate does not have a significant effect on poverty, in contrast to the initial hypothesis and research by Fauziah et al. (2021) and Ashari & Athoillah (2023), which found a significant negative effect. This difference can be caused by gender discrimination, the low relevance of women's skills to market needs, and their dominance in low-wage jobs or the informal sector (Mulugeta, 2021). In addition, low education and the shift of jobs to the formal sector also strengthen the inability of the female workforce to reduce poverty.

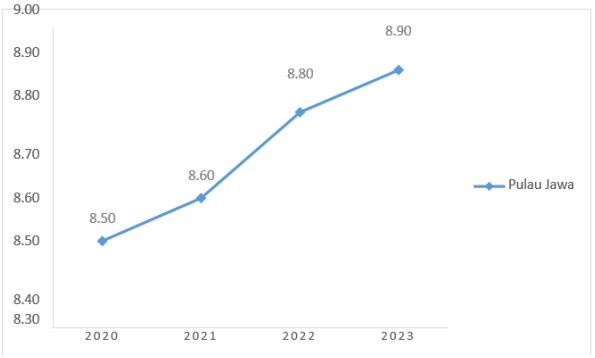

Figure 1. Average Length of Schooling for Girls in Java Island in 2020-2023
Source: Central Statistics Agency, data processed 2024

The average education of women in Java is only 8 years, indicating inadequate skills for the formal labor market. This triggers a gap between the demand and supply of labor, which has the potential to increase unemployment. According to the theory of the vicious circle of poverty by

Ragnar Nurkse, low productivity leads to poverty. For this reason, it is necessary to increase competence through cooperation between the government, private sector, and educational institutions with training and education programs.

The results of the panel data regression show that per capita expenditure has a negative and significant effect on poverty, where every increase of IDR 1 million can reduce poverty by 0.001%, assuming ceteris paribus. This finding is in line with the research of Khalimatus Sangadah et al. (2020), Ginting (2023), and Nizar & Arif (2023), as well as Ragnar Nurkse's theory on the vicious circle of poverty, where increasing income can break the chain of poverty.

Increasing per capita expenditure drives aggregate demand, investment, production, and economic growth, which has an impact on reducing poverty. Keynes' theory also emphasizes that per capita expenditure reflects economic stability and community welfare (Putri et al., 2024). Therefore, the government in Java needs to encourage consumption to improve welfare and reduce poverty.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this research is that the relationship between the gender development index, the level of female labor force participation, and female per capita expenditure on poverty in districts/cities in Java Island shows several important findings. The gender development index has a significant influence in reducing poverty levels. Meanwhile, the level of female labor force participation also shows a negative influence on poverty, although not significantly. On the other hand, female per capita expenditure has been shown to play a significant role in reducing poverty levels. Based on the research results, several suggestions can be put forward.

First, the government is expected to improve the quality of life of women through equal access in education, health, and employment to reduce gender inequality and increase the productivity of women's resources. Second, it is important for the government to develop the skills of women's workers to match market needs, through education and training programs, and expand employment opportunities by involving the private sector. Finally, the government needs to encourage wage equality for women, so that they can contribute more to the economy by increasing purchasing power and consumption.

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