

EXAMINING THE INFLUENCE OF LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION AND ISLAMIC HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX ON POVERTY: A PANEL DATA REGRESSION ANALYSIS

Nabilah Nurjihani¹, Faizi^{2*}

^{1,2}Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jakarta, Indonesia
Corresponding e-mail: *²faizi.feb@upnvj.ac.id

Abstract

Despite the continuous increase in the Human Development Index (HDI) in DKI Jakarta, the poverty rate remains fluctuating and increasing. Labor Force Participation and the Islamic Human Development Index (I-HDI) play crucial roles in poverty alleviation. The objective of this study is to examine the influence of Labor Force Participation and the Islamic Human Development Index on poverty in six administrative regions of DKI Jakarta for the period 2018-2022. In this study, labor force participation and I-HDI were considered independent variables, while poverty served as the dependent variable. The population of interest consisted of six administrative regions in DKI Jakarta for the specified periods, and a saturated sampling technique was employed. Panel data regression analysis was used to test the secondary data obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics. The findings reveal that the dependent variable, namely poverty in the six administrative regions of DKI Jakarta, is partially and simultaneously influenced by the independent variables, namely, labor force participation and I-HDI. This study contributes to the academic knowledge base, serves as a reference for other researchers, and provides valuable insights to the government and policymakers as foundational considerations in addressing the issue of poverty in the six administrative regions of DKI Jakarta.

Key Words: *Islamic Human Development Index, Labor Force Participation, Poverty*

INTRODUCTION

Poverty remains a significant global problem, particularly in extreme poverty that is deeply rooted. To tackle extreme poverty, it is important to prioritize improving education and healthcare, as seen in the Human Development Index (HDI). The development of reliable public infrastructure in transportation, education, and healthcare is crucial, as its effectiveness depends on its ability to improve the quality of human resources and has the potential to help reduce poverty (Rahmawati & Dewi, 2020). Human resources play a crucial role in promoting economic growth and reducing regional poverty. This is because the workforce quality directly affects productivity. Therefore, human resources are a pivotal factor that cannot be overlooked (Prasetyoningrum 2018; Ubur 2012). Previous research conducted by Hasmah and Asrani (2020) showed a correlation between labor force participation and the poverty rate in a specific area. The level of labor force participation has a significant impact on the output of economic activities. When there are more productive individuals, per capita income increases, potentially reducing poverty rates (Sari & Sugiharti, 2022).

The issue of poverty in Indonesia, particularly in the DKI Jakarta region, is characterized by a persistent upward trend in poverty rates (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2022). This research focuses on six administrative regions in DKI Jakarta, which have high levels of human development but still face poverty problems. Referring to the data from BPS DKI Jakarta, the six administrative regions in DKI Jakarta, namely the Pulau Seribu, South Jakarta, East Jakarta, Central Jakarta, West Jakarta, and North Jakarta, exhibit varying poverty rates. This disparity is evident in the fluctuation in the percentage of individuals living in poverty, as shown in Figure 1.

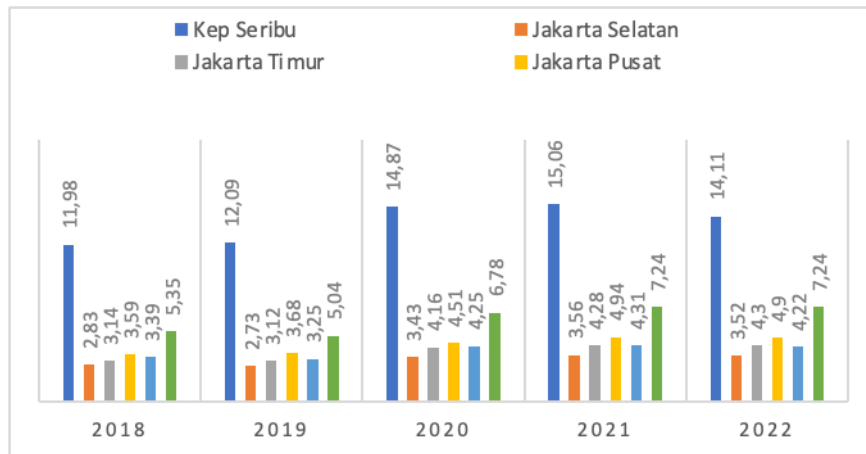


Figure 1. Poor People in 6 DKI Jakarta Administrative Regions 2018-2022 (percentage)
Source: (BPS, 2023)

The issue of poverty in the six administrative regions of Jakarta is a complex problem that has long been a focus of attention (Yurianto, 2019). DKI Jakarta, as a Special Capital Region, is expected to utilize its resources and diverse infrastructure to support economic development. However, despite a growing population, it faces challenges in addressing macroeconomic issues, such as poverty (Indra Putra & Lisna, 2020). Nurkse's theory (1953) suggests that population growth can impact investments in education and health, thereby affecting the Human Development Index. A low Human Development Index (HDI) can lead to reduced productivity, lower quality of life, and perpetuate the cycle of poverty (Bass, 2009). Labor force participation plays a crucial role in this context. Increased labor force participation, combined with fair wages, can contribute to improved welfare (Salsabilla et al., 2022).

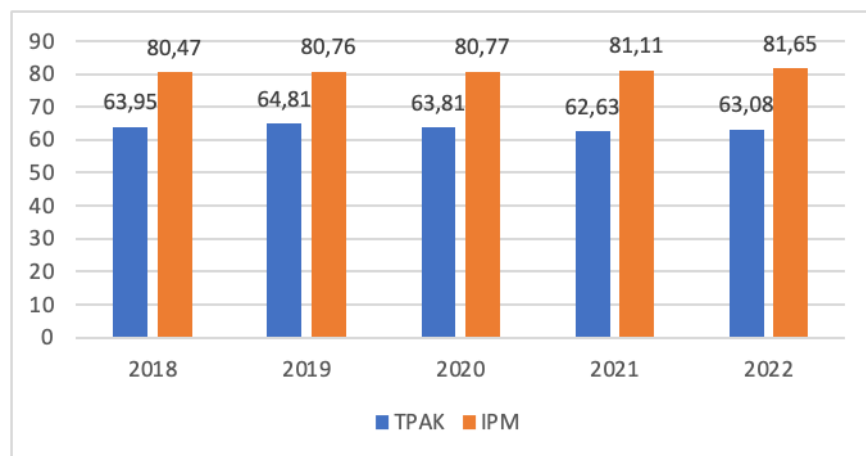


Figure 2. TPAK and HDI of DKI Jakarta Province 2018-2022 (rate)
Source: (BPS, 2023)

Based on the data from BPS DKI Jakarta, as shown in Figure 2, Labor Force Participation shows fluctuations and a downward trend from 2018 to 2021, followed by an increase in 2022. The lowest recorded value in 2021 was 62.63%, whereas the highest value was 64.81% in 2019 (BPS, 2022). The Human Development Index (HDI) of DKI Jakarta continues to rise and maintains its position as the highest in the country (2021). Despite the steady rise in the Human Development Index (HDI), which usually indicates a decrease in poverty rates, it is unfortunate that poverty rates in DKI Jakarta continue to fluctuate, and in some cases, even increase. Although the UNDP uses the HDI to measure well-being, it does not completely align with the principles of Islamic economics based on *Maqashid Shari'ah* (Rahayu, 2018). The Islamic Human Development Index (I-HDI) was used to assess human development and well-being in regions where the Muslim population is the majority. According to data from the Central

Statistics Agency for 2022, Jakarta has a population of 10.68 million, with 88.2% of its residents adhering to Islam (2022).

Based on the explanations provided, there is a discrepancy between the phenomenon and the underlying theory. Previous studies have extensively examined various factors that influence poverty, and the causes of poverty can be observed from multiple perspectives (Muhaimin, 2010; Fuady et al., 2022; Lestari & Imaningsih, 2022; Nurlayli & Jumarni, 2022; Prasetyoningrum, 2018; Putriana & Aji, 2022; Salsabilla et al., 2022; Wicaksana & Rachman, 2018; Yurianto, 2019). The objective of this study is to examine the impact of labor force participation and the Islamic Human Development Index (I-HDI) on poverty while considering other factors that may contribute to poverty. The reason for focusing on these aspects is that labor force participation is widely thought to offer individuals opportunities to escape poverty, while the I-HDI provides a comprehensive assessment of human development.

Previous research has produced diverse findings regarding the correlation between labor force participation, I-HDI, and poverty. These studies have mainly focused on calculating the I-HDI and examining its relationship with HDI (Amri Amir et al., 2022; Rama & Yusuf, 2019). However, according to Aiu Viollani et al. (2022) and Nurlayli and Jumarni (2022), the I-HDI is significantly negatively correlated with poverty rates, indicating a correlation between human development and poverty. This is supported by other studies (Fransiska Mahdalena Pasaribu, Puput Iswandyah Raysharie, Dedi Takari, 2023; Prasetyoningrum, 2018). On the other hand, research by Asep Nurhalim et al. (2022) and Salsabilla et al. (2022) state the opposite, claiming that I-HDI and HDI are not significant factors in poverty. Regarding the variable of labor force participation, Mirah et al. (2020), Salsabilla et al. (2022) and Masjkur, (2020) suggest that labor force participation significantly influences poverty rates. This further supports Kelso's statement (1994) that labor is a crucial component in poverty studies (Yurianto, 2019). However, research by Azmi and Cholily (2023) and Sembiring et al. (2020), investigating poverty rates in Indonesia and North Sumatra, shows that labor force participation does not significantly affect poverty.

Previous studies on poverty and human development have produced inconsistent results. However, these studies have not examined the independent variables of labor force participation and the Islamic Human Development Index concerning poverty. This study aims to fill this gap by providing recent empirical evidence on the issue of poverty. The study specifically focuses on the six administrative regions in DKI Jakarta that exhibit high levels of human development but still face poverty.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Poverty Theory

Poverty is a condition in which an individual is unable to meet their daily needs due to low income. This becomes evident when income decreases and is insufficient to purchase necessities such as food, education, and healthcare. A society is considered poor if its income is significantly below average, resulting in limited opportunities for prosperity (Mawati & Anwar, 2018). Poverty extends beyond financial constraints, and encompasses health, education, legal justice, security, and individual empowerment. Understanding these dimensions is crucial for developing comprehensive action plans to address poverty (Alviannor & Fahrati, 2021).

According to Chambers, as cited Adawiyah (2020), identifies four forms of poverty: (1) Absolute Poverty is defined as a situation where an individual's income falls below the established poverty line, making it insufficient to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, health, housing, and education. (2) Relative Poverty arises from policy inequalities or disparities in income distribution, resulting in income gaps within society. (3) Cultural Poverty, which results from cultural factors such as resistance to change, unwillingness to improve quality of life, and lack of creativity, even when external aid is present. (4) Structural Poverty arises due to limited access to resources within social, cultural, and political systems that do not support efforts to alleviate poverty.

The theory of the poverty cycle, as proposed by Nurkse in 1953, suggests that a cycle that hinders a nation's progress, involving underdevelopment, a lag in human resources, market imperfections, and low capital, leads to low productivity. Low productivity results in low incomes, creating a vicious circle of poverty (Febriaty, 2020).

Low incomes result in low savings and investment, leading to low capital accumulation. This, in turn, causes high unemployment owing to a lack of job opportunities. This cycle interconnects human resources and capital, exacerbating poverty and unemployment issues within the community (Reza et al., 2018). Additionally, lack of skills and human resources can impede individuals from earning sufficient income, contributing to poverty. This cycle affects workforce participation and the quality of human resources, trapping individuals in the poverty cycle (Prasetyoningrum, 2018). A holistic approach is essential, involving improvements in education, skill training, economic empowerment, and supportive policies to alleviate poverty (Hasbollah et al., 2021).

Labor Force Participation

The Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) measures the extent to which working-aged people are engaged in the labor market. This shows the extent to which the working-age population engages in economic activities. To calculate the LFPR, the labor force (including employed individuals, those seeking employment, and the unemployed) was compared to the total working-age population. In Indonesia, working age is defined as individuals aged 15–65 years since the 2000 Population Census (BPS, 2021). The LFPR is a useful indicator for assessing community involvement in employment. Previous studies have shown that labor force participation has a significant impact on various economic aspects. It can influence economic productivity, regional economic growth, per capita income, and societal consumption. Increasing LFPR can contribute to higher economic growth and, as a result, help reduce poverty rates (Wahyuningtias, 2019).

Influence of Labor Force Participation on Poverty

Previous research has demonstrated that the labor force participation rate (LFPR) is a critical factor influencing poverty levels (Ahmaddien, 2019; Hasmah & Asrani, 2020; Rahmani, 2021). LFPR has a significant impact on economic productivity, regional economic growth, per capita income, and overall consumption, all of which contribute to poverty reduction (Rahmani 2021). LFPR is an important indicator of poverty because it measures the extent to which the working-age population actively participates in the labor market, reflecting their productivity and involvement in economic activities. A higher LFPR indicates a larger workforce available to contribute to the production of goods and services, thus enhancing the well-being of the community. Workforce absorption, which refers to the number of job positions filled by jobseekers, also plays a crucial role in reducing poverty. With more individuals being absorbed into the workforce, unemployment rates decrease, thereby helping reduce poverty (Hayati, 2019). Furthermore, previous research confirms that labor force participation has a significant impact on various economic aspects. By increasing the LFPR, it is possible to drive economic productivity and promote regional economic growth, leading to higher per capita income and improved consumption levels within society. Consequently, this directly benefits poverty alleviation. Therefore, it is clear that LFPR not only reflects the level of economic activity, but also has direct implications for poverty reduction (Hasmah & Asrani, 2020; Rahmani, 2021).

IPM Theory

The UNDP's approach to measuring human development, particularly through the Human Development Index (HDI), considers health, education, and living standards. This approach is more comprehensive than the World Bank's, incorporating not only economic aspects but also education and health factors (Suharto, E. 2005 in Suryawati 2010). Improving human education and health can enhance income and national economic productivity (Lumbantoruan and Hidayat 2014). The UNDP has proposed measures such as the Human Poverty Index (HPI), Gender Development Index (GDI) (GDI), and Gender Empowerment (GE), although these are seldom used (Fadilah, 2019). Studies show IPM's influence on poverty (Febryanti Fransiska Mahdalena Pasaribu, Puput Iswandyah Raysharie, Dedi Takari, 2023; Prasetyoningrum, 2018), but some find no clear causality (Salsabilla et al., 2022; Susilowati & Suliswanto, 2015)

The Human Development Index is the primary tool used by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to measure human development in a comprehensive manner. The HDI considers health, education, and living standards, making it a more inclusive approach compared to the World Bank's method (Suharto, E. 2005 in Suryawati 2010). The UNDP also recognizes the importance of education and health in contributing to increased income and overall national economic productivity (Lumbantoruan and Hidayat 2014). Although the UNDP has proposed additional measures, such as the Human Poverty Index (HPI), Gender Development Index (GDI), and Gender Empowerment (GE), these indicators are rarely used (Fadilah, 2019). Some studies have demonstrated the impact of HDI on poverty, but there are also research findings that fail to establish a clear causal relationship (Salsabilla et al., 2022; Susilowati & Suliswanto, 2015).

Islamic Human Development Index (I-HDI)

Islam has a comprehensive view of human development through Maqashid Sharia, which includes religion, soul, intellect, lineage, and wealth. The I-HDI (Islamic Human Development Index) measures both material and non-material welfare, reflecting Islamic values and aiming to evaluate the impact of Islam on human development and poverty alleviation (Nasyitha, 2020). It emphasizes enhancing human quality, in line with the Quran's call for responsible resource management (Q.S. Hud Ayat 61). The I-HDI comprises five dimensions: Religion (ad-Dien), Soul (an-Nafs), Intellect (al-Aql), Lineage (an-Nasl), and Wealth (al-Maal). The proposed holistic well-being index includes Non-Material Welfare (NW) and Material Welfare (MW) (Rafsanjani, 2014).

The indicators for measuring I-HDI are as follows: (1) Religion (ad-Dien), measured by the crime rate as an indicator of moral behaviour. (2) Soul (an-Nafs): Measured by life expectancy, reflecting inner tranquillity and security. (3) Intellect (al-Aql): Measured by a combination of the Human Literacy Score (HLS) and Religious Literacy Score (RLS), indicating educational aspects. (4) Lineage (an-Nasl): Measured by the Fertility Index (FI) and Mortality Index (MI), which assess family preservation. (5) Wealth (al-Maal) reflects the management and distribution of wealth following Islamic principles. This comprehensive approach of the I-HDI aims to measure and enhance various aspects of human development, including education, health, morality, family stability, and economic well-being, all within the framework of Islamic values.

Research Model

Based on prior research, established theoretical frameworks, and considering the originality of the study, the authors outline the research model as follows:

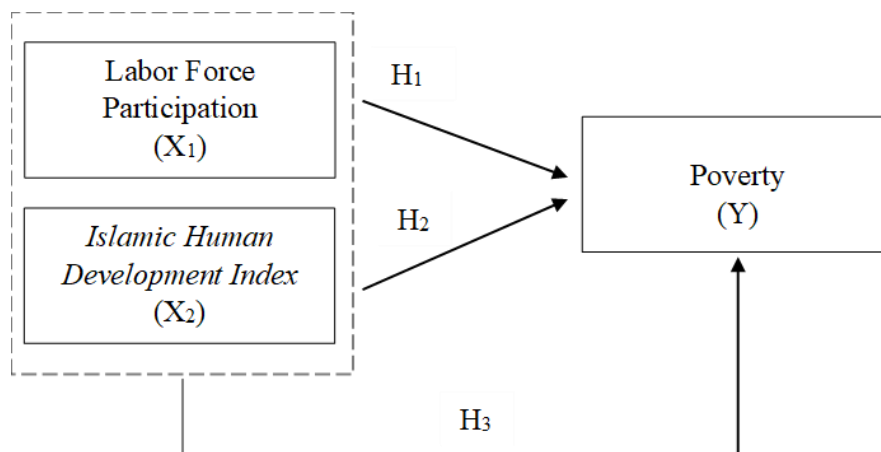


Figure 1. Research Framework

Hypotheses

Based on the preceding explanations, hypotheses are formulated based on theoretical foundations and prior research. The research hypotheses are as follows:

H1: Workforce Participation has a substantial impact on poverty level in the six administrative regions of DKI Jakarta.

H2: The Islamic Human Development Index exerts a significant influence on the poverty level in the six administrative regions of DKI Jakarta.

H3: Workforce Participation and the Islamic Human Development Index collectively have a significant influence on poverty level in the six administrative regions of DKI Jakarta.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study quantitatively examines the poverty situation in six administrative regions of DKI Jakarta from 2018 to 2022. The Human Development Index of all six regions is above the national average, yet the percentage of the population living in poverty fluctuates. The data highlight disparities in poverty levels among these regions, indicating variations in the percentage of the population that experiences poverty. The methodology defines and measures variables related to poverty, labor force participation, and the Islamic Human Development Index (I-HDI).

The poverty level of a region can be determined by calculating the percentage of the population living below the poverty line using the Headcount Index (HCI-P0) formula (Ferezegia 2018). The Headcount Index (HCI-P0) formula used by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) is as follows:

$$P0 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^q \left[\frac{z - y_i}{z} \right]$$

Where:

- P0 = Percentage of the population in poverty
- z = Poverty line
- yi = Average per capita expenditure
- q = Number of people below the poverty line
- n = Total population

The labor force participation indicator used by the BPS is LFPR, which is calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{LFPR} = \text{Labor Force} / \text{Working Age Population}$$

Where:

- LFPR = Labor Force Participation Rate
- Labor Force = Those employed, unemployed, or seeking employment
- Working Age Population = Population aged 15 to 65

I-HDI, as X2, is the Islamic Human Development Index, which is measured by combining the five dimensions of Maqashid Syariah (Nurhalim et al., 2022). The I-HDI consists of two parts: the Non-Material Welfare Index (NMWI) and the Material Welfare Index (MWI).

a. Non-Material Index (NMWI)

1. In the Hifdzu ad-Dien dimension, measured by the Criminality Rate (Number of Crimes / Kamtibnas Violations). The formula used:

$$\text{Index ad-Dien (ID)} = 1 - (\text{Criminality Rate} - \text{Minimum Value}) / (\text{Maximum Value} - \text{Minimum Value})$$

2. For the Hifdzu an-Nafs dimension, we use Population Life Expectancy. The formula used:

$$\text{Index an-Nafs (INF)} = (\text{Life Expectancy} - \text{Minimum Value}) / (\text{Maximum Value} - \text{Minimum Value})$$

3. The Hifdzu al-'Aql dimension, assessed by two indicators, namely Expected Years of Schooling (HLS) and Average Years of Schooling (RLS) which are used to measure the level of education of the population. Both were calculated by comparing the education level of the population with

the minimum and maximum limits. Subsequently, it can be determined through calculations using the following formula:

$$\text{Index al-Aql (IA)} = 1/2 (\text{HLS}) + 1/3 (\text{RLS})$$

4. The dimension of hifdzu an-Nasl is measured using the an-nasl index with data on fertility index (FI) and mortality index (MI) with minimum and maximum limits. Subsequently, it can be determined through calculations using the following formula:

$$\text{Index an-Nasl (INS)} = 1/2 (\text{FI} + \text{MI})$$

The Non-Material Welfare Index is calculated using data from the Diin Index (ID), Nafs Index (INF), Aql Index (IA), and Nasl Index (INS) using the following formula:

$$\text{NMWI} = 1/4 (\text{ID} + \text{INF} + \text{IA} + \text{INS})$$

b. Material Welfare Index (MWI)

1. The hifdzu al-Maal dimension, which represents the wealth dimension, uses data on the poverty gap index (PGI) and capital expenditure index (CEI) with minimum and maximum limits. Subsequently, it can be determined through calculations using the following formula:

$$\text{Index al-Maal (IM)} = 1/2 (\text{PGI} + \text{CEI})$$

The last step was to determine the I-HDI values of the five dimensions using the following equation:

$$I - \text{HDI} = \left(\frac{2}{5} (\text{ID}) + \frac{1}{5} (\text{INF} + \text{IA} + \text{INS} + \text{IM}) \right) \times 100\%$$

The data were collected through documentation, utilizing variables such as the Head Count Index for Poverty, Labor Force Participation Rate, and indicators of the I-HDI obtained from the available data. This study covers the period from 2018 to 2022, focusing on six DKI Jakarta regions, using saturation sampling. The regression model investigates the factors influencing poverty, including labor force participation and I-HDI. Data analysis uses regression models for panel data, which combines two types of data: cross-sectional data and time-series data from 2018 to 2022, employing various estimation methods such as the Common Effect Model (CEM), Fixed Effect Model (FEM), and Random Effect Model (REM). Model selection is based on tests such as Chow's test, Hausman test, and Lagrange Multiplier test. Assumption tests for classical assumptions such as multicollinearity, autocorrelation, and heteroscedasticity were conducted to ensure the reliability of the estimates. Hypothesis testing evaluates the individual and joint significance of the variables.

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

Selection of Panel Data Regression Model

We conduct a panel data regression test to determine the most suitable regression model. We tested three models: the Common Effect Model (CEM), Fixed Effect Model (FEM), and Random Effect Model (REM). We use the Chow Test, Lagrange Multiplier, and Hausman Test to identify the optimal model.

The Chow test was used to select the most appropriate model between the Common Effect Model and the Fixed Effect Model in panel data estimation.

Tabel 1. Chow Test Results

<i>Effect Test</i>	<i>Prob.</i>
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<i>Effect Test</i>	Prob.
F (5, 22)	90,32
Prob > F	0,0000

Source: Output Stata 17, Data processed, 2023

A p-value of 0.0000 indicates that the model has a probability lower than the significance threshold alpha (0.05). Therefore, the fixed effects model is the preferred option for the Chow test, which leads to rejection of the null hypothesis.

Tabel 2. Hausman Test Results

Effect Test	Prob.
chi2(2)	0,25
Prob > chi2	0,8814

Source: Output Stata 17, Data processed, 2023

The Hausman test was conducted to compare the random effects model and the fixed effects model. The probability value obtained from the test (0.8814) was greater than the significance level of alpha (0.05). Therefore, according to the Hausman test results, the random effects model is superior.

The Lagrange Multiplier test is used to select the most appropriate model between the random effects model and the common effects model in panel data estimation.

Tabel 3. Lagrange Multiplier Test Results

Effect Test	Prob.
chibar2(01)	38,43
Prob > chibar2	0,0000

Source: Output Stata 17, Data processed, 2023

Based on the results of the Lagrange Multiplier test, the Random Effects Model (REM) was determined to be appropriate for this study. The test yielded a p-value of 0.0000, which is below the significance level of 0.05. Following the three stages of regression model determination, the conclusion confirms REM as the selected model.

Classic Assumption Testing

The next step was to test classical assumptions to ensure data quality. If any issues are identified, appropriate measures are taken to address the specific type of issue detected.

Tabel 4. Multicollinearity Test

Variable	VIF	Prob
X1	1,09	0,916078
X2	1,09	0,916078
Mean VIF	1,09	

Note: X1 = TPAK; X2 = I-HDI

Source: Output Stata 17, Data processed, 2023

This interpretation is based on the VIF values of X1 and X2, which are both below 10, indicating no strong correlation between the independent variables (Gujarati & Porter, 2009). Additionally, the tolerance value of 1/VIF was greater than 0.1, suggesting no multicollinearity issues in the regression model.

Table 5. Autocorrelation Test Between Time Periods

Wooldridge test for autocorrelation in panel data

H0: no first-order autocorrelation
F (1,5) = 1026,733
Prob > F = 0,0000

Source: Output Stata 17, Data processed, 2023

The results of the autocorrelation test in Table 5 indicate a probability value of 0.0000, which is lower than the alpha value of 0.05. This finding suggests the presence of autocorrelation in the model.

Table 6. Autocorrelation Test Between Cross Sections

Pesaran's test of cross-sectional independence = 7.934, Pr = 0.0000

Source: Output Stata 17, Data processed, 2023

Furthermore, the autocorrelation test between individual or cross-sectional results showed a probability value of 0.0000, indicating autocorrelation between the cross-sections in the model. To address this autocorrelation issue, the study can use the FGLS regression method. FGLS (Feasible Generalised Least Squares) method is an estimation technique in regression analysis used to overcome autocorrelation problems in cross-section or panel data (Parks, 1967), as indicated by the following improvement output.

Table 7. FGLS Test Results

Cross-sectional time-series FGLS regression

Coefficients	: generalized least squares
Panels	: heteroskedastic with cross-sectional correlation
Correlation	: no autocorrelation

Source: Output Stata 17, Data processed, 2023

The FGLS output indicates that the autocorrelation issue has been resolved, with no autocorrelation in the panel. Therefore, after using the FGLS method, this study can proceed without significant autocorrelation issues.

Table 8. Heteroskedasticity Test Results

Breusch-Pagan Lagrange Multiplier Panel Heteroscedasticity Test

Ho: Panel Homoscedasticity - Ha: Panel Heteroscedasticity
P-Value > Chi2(5) = 0,00016

Source: Output Stata 17, Data processed, 2023

A p-value of 0.00016 was smaller than the significance level of 0.05. The results of the heteroscedasticity test in Table 17 indicate the presence of inconsistent residual variance across all panels, suggesting the existence of heteroscedasticity issues in the data. Heteroskedasticity can introduce uncertainty into the results; therefore, corrective measures are required to ensure the reliability of the analysis findings. Further treatment and handling are required to address this issue. To mitigate heteroskedasticity in panel data analysis, the General Least Squares (GLS) method was employed to produce more efficient and consistent estimates (Reed & Ye, 2011).

Table 9. GLS Test Results

General Least Squares

Coefficients	: generalized least squares
Panels	: Homoskedastic
Correlation	: no autocorrelation

Source: Output Stata 17, Data processed, 2023

The GLS output confirmed that autocorrelation was successfully resolved. This is supported by the homoscedasticity result, which demonstrates the effectiveness of GLS in addressing this problem. Through GLS testing, it is evident that the heteroscedasticity issue has been addressed, resulting in the transformation of the data into a homoscedastic nature.

Regression Testing

Regression analysis is another descriptive statistics tool that can be used to predict and identify relationships between variables (Sugiyono, 2019).

Table 10. Panel Data Regression

Poverty	Coefficient	Prob
_cons	28,19669	0,000
LFP	-0,2269405	0,000
IHDI	-0,1493719	0,002

Note: Poverty = Y; LFP = X1; I-HDI = X2

Source: Output Stata 17, Data processed, 2023

The panel data regression coefficient equation is as follows:

$$Y_{it} = 28.19669 - 0.2269405X1_{it} - 0.1493719X2_{it} + \epsilon_{it}$$

The value of variable Y (poverty) remains constant at 28.19669 when the values of the other variables are held constant. The coefficient X1 (LFP) is -0.2269405, indicating that an increase in TPAK leads to a decrease in poverty when the other variables are held constant. This negative coefficient suggests a negative relationship between TPAK and Poverty. Regression analysis shows that the coefficient X2 (I-HDI) is -0.1493719. This indicates that when the other variables are held constant, and the I-HDI variable increases by one unit, the poverty variable decreases by 0.1493719. The negative coefficient suggests a negative correlation between the Islamic Human Development Index and poverty, meaning that an increase in I-HDI leads to a decrease in poverty.

Hypothesis Testing

The next step involves hypothesis testing to determine whether the previously formulated hypotheses are appropriate.

Table 11. Partial Test

Poverty	z-stat	Prob
_cons	8.82	0.000
LFP	-5.22	0.000
IHDI	-3.10	0.002

Note: Poverty = Y; LFP = X1; I-HDI = X2

Source: Output Stata 17, Data processed, 2023

Based on the partial test results presented in Table 20, the following results were obtained.

- Labor Force Participation in Poverty

The z-test calculation indicated that the probability of the TPAK variable (X1) was 0.000. As the significance level was 0.05, H0 was rejected and H1 was accepted. Additionally, the calculated -z value of -5.22 is smaller than the -z table value of -1.96, which reinforces the result that Labor Force Participation has a significant impact on poverty.

- Islamic Human Development Index on Poverty

The z-test calculation indicates that the probability value for the X2 variable (I-HDI) is 0.002, which is lower than 0.05. The calculated -z value of -3.10 is smaller than the -z table value of -1.96, indicates that H0 is rejected and H2 is accepted. This means that the Islamic Human Development Index has an impact on poverty.

Table 12. Simultaneous Test

Wald chi2(2)	46,66
Prob > chi2	0,0000

Note: Y = Poverty; X1 = TPAK; X2 = I-HDI

Source: Output Stata 17, Data processed, 2023

The calculated chi-square value (46.66) is greater than the table value (0.103), with a significance probability value of 0.0000, which is less than the alpha value of 0.05. The chi-square test results indicate that all independent variables have a significant influence on the dependent variable. Therefore, we reject H0 and accept H3:

Table 13. Coefficient of Determination Test Results

Random-effects GLS regression	
Number of Obs	30
R-Squared	0,0958
Overall	

Source: Output Stata 17, Data processed, 2023

The Random-effects GLS model shows that only 9.58% of the variation in the poverty rate in the six administrative regions of DKI Jakarta can be explained by the examined independent variables such as TPAK and I-HDI. The coefficient of determination (R-squared) for the model was 0.0958, indicating a low level of explanation. The remaining variation was influenced by other variables that were outside the scope of this study.

Discussion

Influence of Labor Force Participation on Poverty

Regarding the impact of the TPAK variable on poverty, the results of hypothesis testing indicate that labor force participation significantly affects poverty in all six administrative regions of DKI Jakarta. This study accepted the first hypothesis (H1) and rejected the null hypothesis (H0). This is supported by a z-statistic value of -5.22 with a probability of 0.000, which is lower than 0.05. Therefore, it can be inferred that labor force participation has an impact on poverty in the six administrative regions of DKI Jakarta from 2018 to 2022.

These findings align with the insights of Gunnar Adler Karlsson, who emphasized the importance of providing adequate resources, generating employment opportunities, and enhancing income and training to empower the population and address poverty (Prawoto & Selatan, 2009). Several studies conducted by Aisyah Aisyah (2019); Bahri (2021); Lamas (2021); serta Sibolga Marbun (2023), also support these research findings by affirming the significant influence of labor force participation on poverty. The theory suggests that TPAK directly affects poverty, as a high labor force participation rate tends to positively contribute to reducing the poverty rate (Pramu & Hutajulu, 2023).

However, according to Azmian and Cholily (2022,) labor force participation does not have a significant impact on the poverty rate in Indonesia. Similarly, research conducted by Muammar et al (2022) indicate that there is no significant relationship between the number of poor individuals in Biruen and the Labor Force Participation Rate. A low level of education in the community may be the reason for this, as it is currently considered crucial for securing employment. Additionally, there is a mismatch between the increasing labor force participation rate and job opportunities.

Labor force participation is a complex issue that can have a significant impact on poverty rates in different regions and under varying economic conditions. A study conducted in DKI Jakarta indicated a significant correlation between poverty and labor force participation. It is important to note that this relationship can be influenced by various socioeconomic factors.

Examining the qualitative aspects of labor force participation and its relationship to poverty is important, in addition to the quantitative results. Factors such as access to education, skill development, and job opportunities are crucial for determining the true impact of labor force participation on poverty. A comprehensive understanding of these factors can provide a more nuanced view of the dynamics of play.

Considering the contrasting findings from other studies, such as those by Azmi and Cholily and Muammar et al., it becomes evident that there is a need for further in-depth analysis. Differences in regional contexts, socioeconomic conditions, and policy interventions may explain these divergent results. It is also essential to consider the temporal aspects in these studies. The period from 2018 to 2022

might not capture longer-term trends, and it would be valuable to investigate the evolving nature of labor force participation and poverty over an extended period.

Influence of I-HDI on Poverty

This study examined the impact of the I-HDI on poverty in DKI Jakarta through partial testing. The results presented in Table 20 indicate that Islamic Human Development Index has a significant influence on poverty. The z-test results showed a probability of 0.002 for the I-HDI variable, which is below the threshold of 0.05. Moreover, the z-score of -3.10 and corresponding p-value of 0.002, confirm the rejection of the null hypothesis (H₀) and acceptance of the alternative hypothesis (H₂). This indicates a significant and negative impact of I-HDI on poverty in the six administrative regions of DKI Jakarta from 2018 to 2022.

These findings are consistent with previous research that emphasizes the impact of high human development on reducing poverty levels, as demonstrated by studies such as Fahrika et al. (2023) and Widiastuti et al. (2022). The results indicate a substantial and negative influence of the I-HDI on poverty, consistent with the theory that high human development, encompassing religious, spiritual, intellectual, hereditary, and wealth aspects, is correlated with lower poverty rates. This can be attributed to increased human productivity, improved skills, and the likelihood that companies will employ more people, thereby reducing unemployment and poverty (Viollani et al. 2022).

In contrast to earlier studies by Asep Nurhalim et al. (2022) and Tamimi and Syarbaini (2023), which specifically examined the impact of I-HDI on poverty, our findings differ. Nevertheless, it is important to recognize the crucial role that I-HDI plays in measuring well-being and evaluating regional growth. Higher human capital values lead to lower unemployment rates and increased productivity and consumption, ultimately resulting in poverty reduction (Mardianto 2023).

The relationship between the I-HDI and poverty in DKI Jakarta is crucial for understanding the dynamics of poverty in the region. The significant influence of the I-HDI on poverty, as evidenced by the z-test results, underscores the importance of comprehensive human development in addressing poverty.

The impact of high human development on poverty is multifaceted, encompassing aspects such as religious, spiritual, intellectual, hereditary, and wealth. These findings resonate with previous research and provide further support for the role of high human development in reducing poverty levels. It is evident that higher human development is associated with lower poverty rates, shedding light on the interconnectedness between human development and poverty alleviation.

Furthermore, the findings suggest that increased human productivity and improved skills coupled with higher human development contribute to a reduced likelihood of unemployment and poverty. Companies are more likely to employ individuals in regions with greater human development, thereby fostering economic growth and lowering poverty levels.

Understanding the underlying factors that drive the relationship between the I-HDI and poverty in DKI Jakarta is essential for policymakers and stakeholders to formulate targeted interventions to combat poverty and promote sustainable development. This study paves the way for deeper analysis and action-oriented strategies to address poverty in the region.

Impact of Labor Force Participation and I-HDI on Poverty

The analysis revealed that the Labor Force Participation (LFP) variable and Islamic Human Development Index (I-HDI) had a significant and negative impact on poverty in the six administrative regions of DKI Jakarta from 2018 to 2022. The combined effects of LFP and I-HDI led to a significant reduction in poverty levels in these areas. The simultaneous testing, based on the chi-square test, showed a chi-square value of 46.66, which exceeded the chi-square table value of 3.354130829, with a significance probability of 0.0000. This validates that all variables collectively influence poverty. Additionally, both LFP (X₁) and I-HDI (X₂) individually had significant effects on poverty (Y), supporting the acceptance of the third hypothesis (H₃) and rejecting the null hypothesis (H₀).

However, regression analysis using the Random-effects GLS model revealed a relatively low explanatory power, with an R-squared of approximately 9.58%. Nevertheless, prior research has

highlighted the significant influence of I-HDI and workforce absorption on poverty both individually and collectively (Nurlayli & Jumarni, 2022; Ashari & Athoillah, 2023). In conclusion, the government of DKI Jakarta must implement comprehensive and sustainable measures to effectively combat poverty. Alleviating poverty in the six administrative regions requires targeted programs, accurate assistance, and focus on enhancing human capital and creating employment opportunities.

Targeted programs and assistance are crucial for alleviating poverty. Governments must focus on enhancing human capital and creating employment opportunities to uplift individuals and families from poverty. Moreover, sustainable measures are essential to ensure the long-term impact and continuous progress of poverty reduction. The government of DKI Jakarta must prioritize the implementation of these comprehensive measures to combat poverty effectively. The success of these programs will have a profound impact on the well-being and prosperity of the residents in the six administrative regions.

Collaboration with stakeholders is essential for successful implementation of comprehensive measures. Engaging with local communities, non-governmental organizations, and private enterprises can facilitate the development and execution of targeted programs. By harnessing the expertise and resources of diverse entities, the government can create a more impactful and sustainable approach to combat poverty. Investing in education and skill development initiatives is crucial to enhance human capital in the region. The government should prioritize providing access to quality education and vocational training to equip individuals with the skills necessary for employment opportunities. Empowering the workforce through education can contribute to long-term poverty alleviation.

Efforts to create employment opportunities and support entrepreneurship are crucial to lift individuals and families from poverty. Governments should create an environment conducive to business development, innovation, and economic empowerment. Additionally, providing financial support and guidance for aspiring entrepreneurs can stimulate economic growth and prosperity in the region. Establishing a monitoring and evaluation framework is crucial for assessing the effectiveness of implemented measures. Regular assessments and data-driven evaluations will enable governments to make informed decisions, adjust strategies as needed, and ensure efficient resource utilization in the ongoing fight against poverty.

By focusing on collaboration, education, employment generation, and continuous evaluation, the government can lay a strong foundation for sustainable poverty reduction in the six administrative regions of Jakarta. These multifaceted measures encompassing various aspects of social and economic development will contribute to creating a more equitable and prosperous society.

CONCLUSION

The research findings indicate that the Labor Force Participation Rate (X1) has a significant negative impact on variable Y (poverty) in the six administrative regions of DKI Jakarta from 2018 to 2022. This suggests that an increase in the Labor Force Participation Rate results in a reduction in poverty in DKI Jakarta. Similarly, the variable I-HDI (X2) has a negative and significant impact on the poverty level in the six administrative regions of DKI Jakarta during the period 2018-2022. I-HDI is crucial in alleviating poverty in the administrative regions of DKI Jakarta, and policies supporting workforce participation opportunities and improving I-HDI need to be strengthened to reduce poverty in the area. The findings also indicate that both TPAK and the Islamic Human Development Index, when considered together, can influence poverty levels in the six administrative regions of DKI Jakarta during the period 2018-2022. Therefore, the overall hypotheses formulated by the researcher were accepted, concluding that high TPAK and good I-HDI can contribute to the reduction of poverty levels. However, other factors can also impact poverty in the six administrative regions of DKI Jakarta from 2018 to 2022.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To facilitate future research in this field, it is advisable to consider supplementary variables that may contribute to the poverty variable and address current limitations. To overcome the limitations of the present study, future research should increase the sample size or incorporate additional time periods to enhance the generalizability of the findings. Furthermore, investigating the correlation between Labor

Force Participation and I-HDI in diverse contexts can enhance our understanding. The use of STATA for panel data analysis is recommended. Additionally, future research endeavours may explore different statistical software to effectively handle data-processing challenges and conduct more comprehensive analyses. Alternative research methodologies such as mixed methods can also be considered.

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