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Policy Analysis of Central Java Governor Regulation Number 60 of 2019 Concerning Regional Poverty Alleviation Strategy of Central Java Province 2019-2023 Towards Poverty in Central Java Province

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Abstract: This research aiming to analyze the Policy of the Governor of Central Java Regulation No. 60 of 2019 concerning the Regional Poverty Alleviation Strategy of Central Java Province for 2019-2023 on poverty in Central Java. The data of this study is secondary data sourced from the Central Statistics Agency of Central Java. The analysis methods used were descriptive statistics, data collection with random effect model (REM) and Class Typology with the number of objects in 35 districts / cities in Central Java Province. The results of the study revealed that simultaneously the dimensions of education, health, employment, basic infrastructure, food security and policy dummy had a significant impact with an adjusted r- square value of 0.364909 or 36.4% on poverty in Central Java. Partially, health indicators are life expectation, one of the basic infrastructure indicators, namely access to proper drinking water sources and dummy policies have a negative and significant effect on poverty. employment indicator, namely the open unemployment rate, has a positive and significant influence on poverty, while the education indicator, namely the pure participation rate of high school / equivalent, has a positive and insignificant influence on poverty and one of the indicators of basic infrastructure, namely proper sanitation and food security, namely the average calories consumption per capita, has a negative but not significant effect on poverty. The results of Classes typology analysis also revealed a number of districts / cities that have undergoing changes after the implementation of the policy.

Keywords: Policy, Poverty, Panel Data, Klassen Typology, Central Java Province.

INTRODUCTION

The problem of poverty is considered as one of the things that hinders the development process of a country (Huda & Karsudjono, 2021) . Poverty is a problem that has occurred and lasted for a long time, developing into an increasingly complex problem every time. In the economy of developing countries, there are complex problems that are difficult to solve in a

simple way, the problems that occur and are characteristic of their economy are poverty (Murdiyana & Mulyana, 2017) . Poverty continues to be passed down from the previous generation to the next generation and has not been eradicated (*Poverty Trap*) this is because poverty has multidimensional and multiplier characteristics effects that are not only related to a person's low income and consumption levels but are also related to their low level of education, health and inability to participate in development and various problems in human development (Komalasari et al., 2024).

Indonesia, which is one of the developing countries with a population of 278.69 million people in 2023 spread across 34 provinces, this figure has increased every year where the population in 2018 was 265.01 million people, in 2020 it was 270.2 million people, and in 2022 it was 275.77 million people (BPS, 2024). With the number of poor people reaching 25,899 thousand people in 2023 (BPS, 2024), the role of the government is needed to be able to overcome the poverty that occurs. The measure of poverty is not only living in lack of food and low income, but also looking at the level of health, education and fair treatment before the law and so on (Adisasmita, in (Efendi et al., 2019) . Efforts made to overcome poverty have long been an agenda in national development which is stated in several public policies. Public policy according to Anderson is the direction or pattern of an action that has been planned by government officials and implemented by the government that is oriented towards a goal (Ravyansah et al., 2022).

With the complexity of poverty in a region that has differences depending on the needs of each region, this is the basis for making efforts to overcome poverty carried out by the central government and local governments. Central Java which is based on Presidential Regulation No. 15 of 2010 concerning the Acceleration of Poverty Alleviation, Presidential Regulation No. 2 of 2015 concerning the 2015-2019 RPJMN, and Central Java Provincial Regulation No. 3 of 2008 concerning the 2005-2025 Central Java Provincial RPJPD, the Central Java Governor Regulation No. 60 of 2019 concerning the Regional Poverty Alleviation Strategy (SPKD) 2019-2023 was stipulated, which is a continuation of the Central Java Governor Regulation No. 72 of 2015 concerning the 2015-2018 SPKD with the aim of alleviating poverty in 35 districts/cities in Central Java Province.

The preparation of the Central Java SPKD 2019-2023 is a guideline and direction for local governments and stakeholders to determine poverty alleviation as a basis for formulating work programs in each region; and emphasize interventions to overcome these problems in each dimension of the determinants that are useful for encouraging the success of national and regional development goals decided in the RPJMN, Central Java RPJMD and sustainable development goals (SDG's) with the main objective of overcoming poverty. By looking at the conditions of Central Java, namely from the population owned by the provinces in Indonesia in the following table.

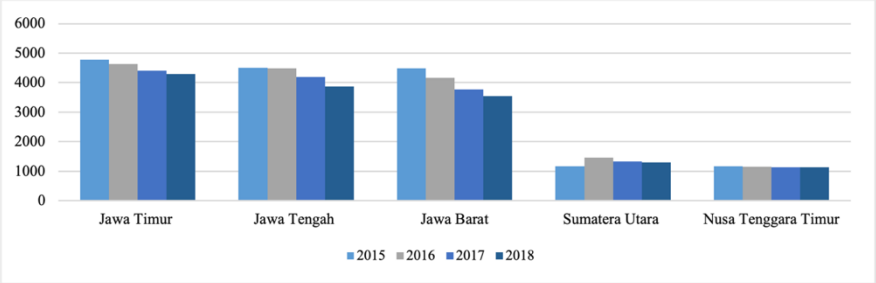
Table 1. Population Density According to the 5 Highest Provinces and Their Population in Indonesia 2015-1018

Provinsi	2015		2016		2017		2018	
	Kepadatan Penduduk (Jiwa/Km²)	Jumlah Penduduk (Ribu Jiwa)	Kepadatan Penduduk (Jiwa/Km²)	Jumlah Penduduk (Ribu Jiwa)	Kepadatan Penduduk (Jiwa/Km²)	Jumlah Penduduk (Ribu Jiwa)	Kepadatan Penduduk (Jiwa/Km²)	Jumlah Penduduk (Ribu Jiwa)
DKI Jakarta	15.328	10.177	15.478	10.277	15.624	10.374	15.764	10.468
Jawa Barat	1.320	46.709	1.339	47.379	1.358	48.038	1.376	48.684
Banten	1.237	11.955	1.263	12.203	1.288	12.448	1.313	12.69
DI Yogyakarta	1.174	3.691	1.188	3.721	1.201	3.762	1.214	3.802
Jawa Tengah	1.03	33.774	1.037	34.019	1.044	34.258	1.052	34.491
Jawa Timur	813	38.847	817	39.075	822	39.293	826	39.501

Source: BPS, 2025

The population distribution in Indonesia is relatively uneven because 55.82 percent of the population lives only on the island of Java. With the population on the island of Java reaching 149.1 million in 2018 which continues to increase every year, where the area of Java is only 7 percent of the area of Indonesia (Widiyarto & Arianti, 2022) . It can be seen in table 1.1 from the population increasing every year so that the population density has increased. Where Central Java Province is the 5th province with the highest density. This shows that the uneven distribution of population in Indonesia is due to the distribution of the population which only focuses on the island of Java

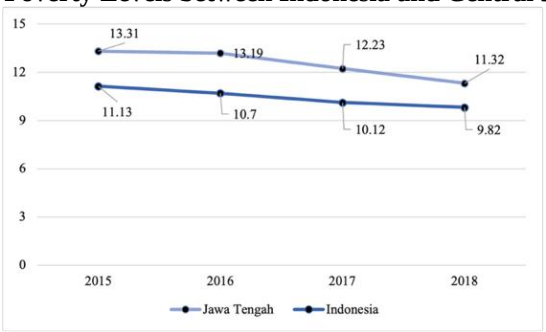
Figure 1. Number of Poor People According to the 5 Highest Provinces in Indonesia (Thousand People) 2015-2018



Source: BPS, 2025

Based on Figure the three provinces on the island of Java have the highest values, where Central Java became the second province in 2018 with a poor population of 3,867 thousand people which decreased every year. This decrease still makes Central Java the second highest province with the largest number of poor people in Indonesia. The condition of Central Java Province which has an area of 32,800.69 km2 or 25.04 percent of the area of Java Island, which has 29 regencies and 6 cities with a population in 2018 of 34.49 million people, the population increased compared to the previous year so that the population density increased in 2018 by 1,052 people/km2. From this, Central Java also has high poverty compared to the National.

Figure 2. Comparison of Poverty Levels between Indonesia and Central Java (Percent) 2015-2018



Source: BPS, 2025

The poverty rate in Central Java as measured using P0 has decreased every year as seen in Figure 1.2 where there was a decrease in 2015-2018 but this value still exceeds the poverty rate in Indonesia. It is known that in 2018 the P0 value of Central Java was 11.32 percent with an Indonesian value of 9.82 percent. In order to eradicate poverty in Central Java Province, the provincial government has established a policy through Central Java Governor Regulation No. 60 of 2019 concerning SPKD 2019-2023 as a form of continuation of Central Java Governor Regulation No. 72 of 2015 concerning SPKD 2015-2018 implemented by the provincial government to be able to overcome poverty in Central Java Province. through Governor

Regulation No. 60 of 2019 concerning SPKD 2019-2023 which is structured and directed according to the regional approach, namely the priority needs of each district and city in Central Java. This policy determines the determinants of regional poverty in Central Java in five (5) dimensions, namely the education dimension, health dimension, employment dimension, basic infrastructure dimension, and food security dimension. In the 2019-2023 SPKD, the main indicators are determined in the five (5) dimensions of the determinants which are the measurement of the achievement of the implementation of priority intervention programs with regional priorities in each district/city in Central Java Province which aims to be able to overcome poverty in Central Java evenly according to the needs of each district/city.

METHOD

This research is a type of quantitative research using the panel data regression method. The purpose of this study is to determine the influence of independent variables, namely indicators of the Education dimension, Health dimension, Employment dimension, Basic Infrastructure dimension, Food Security dimension, *dummy* policy and the dependent variable is the Poverty Level of 35 Regencies/Cities in Central Java Province. The results of the data analysis conducted to show whether the variables used as the main indicators in selecting programs in the Pergub policy No. 60 of 2019 to overcome the problem of poverty that occurs in Central Java. The data used in this study are secondary data obtained from the Central Java Central Statistics Agency (BPS Jateng) with the object of research 35 regencies/cities in Central Java and a research period of 9 years, namely from 2015 to 2023 before and after the period of the Pergub policy No. 60 of 2019. One of the analysis methods used in this study uses Panel Data Regression Analysis which is a combination of time data series and cross data section. The use of panel data models is used with the aim of obtaining more efficient estimation results. The Klassen typology method is also used in this study to determine regional developments from the implementation of poverty alleviation programs that have been determined in the SPKD in 35 districts/cities in Central Java Province.
Econometric research model will be the following model:

$$K_{it} = \alpha + \beta 1 APM_{it} + \beta 2 UHH_{it} + \beta 3 TPT_{it} + \beta 4 ASAML_{it} + \beta 5 SL_{it} + \beta 6 RK_{it} + \beta 7 DUMMY_{it} + \varepsilon_{it}$$

Information:
K_{it} = Poverty Depth Level in Central Java in period *t*
APM_{it} = Pure Participation Rate of Central Java in period *t*
UHH_{it} = Life expectancy of Central Java in period *t*
TPT_{it} = Open Unemployment Rate of Central Java in period *t*
$ASAML_{it}$ = Access to Clean Drinking Water in Central Java in period *t*
SL_{it} = Proper Sanitation of Central Java in period *t*
RK_{it} = Average Calories per Capita of Central Java in period *t*
$DUMMY_{it}$ = Dummy variable of Central Java Governor Regulation Policy *t*
(0 = Before the Central Java Governor's Regulation policy, 1 = After the Central Java Governor's Regulation policy)
α = Constant
$\beta 1 - \beta 7$ = Regression coefficient of the variable
It = Regency/City in period *t*
ε = *Tram Error*

Common Effect Model

Common Model *Effect* is the simplest model because it only combines all *cross-sectional data. section* and *time series,* the next step is to estimate the model using the *Ordinary*

approach. Least Square (OLS *).* This model does not consider the time or individual dimensions, so it can be assumed that the behavior of the data will be the same across time periods.

Fixed Effect Model

Fixed Model *Effect* assumes that fundamental differences between individuals can be accommodated through differences in their intercepts, but in the intercept between times. *Fixed Effect* is the determination of the regression coefficient (slope) between individuals and over time. *Fixed the Effect Model* is also called the *Least Squares estimation model. Squares Dummy Variable* (LSDV) when using dummy variables, this model can be applied not only to individual effects but can be applied to interpret systemic impacts by adding time dummy variables to the model.

Random Effect Model

Random Model *Effect* is a model that assumes that there are differences in intercept and slope characteristics between individuals or between times. This model is also called *Error Component Model* (ECM) which in this model considers the average effect of *cross-sectional data. section* and *time series* shown in the intercept, but the deviation of the effect is *random share* time data series is shown in v_t and deviation for *cross section* shown in u_t.

Decision Model Selection Method

The selection of the model to be used in this panel data estimation is known to have three tests that can be used, namely the Chow Test, the Hausman Test, and the *Lagrange Test. Multiplier* (LM).

Chow Test

Chow test is a test for selecting the appropriate model for panel data regression between *Common Effect Model* (CEM) and *Fixed Effect Model* (FEM) (Tandiontong, 2015).

Ho : *Common Effect Model* (CEM) is a better model to use than *Fixed Effect Model* (FEM).
Ha : *Fixed Effect Model* (FEM) is a better model to use than *Common Effect Model* (CEM)

Hausman test

Hausman test is a test for selecting the appropriate model for panel data regression between *Random Effect Model* (REM) and *Fixed Effect Model* (FEM) (Tandiontong, 2015).

Ho : *Common Effect Model* (REM) is a better model to use than *Fixed Effect Model* (FEM).
Ha : *Fixed Effect Model* (REM) is a better model to use than *Common Effect Model* (FEM)

Lagrange* test *Multiplier

Lagrange test *Multiplier* (LM) is a test in selecting one of the appropriate models in panel data regression between *Common Effect Model* (CEM) and *Random Effect Model* (REM).

Ho : *Common Effect Model* (REM) is a better model to use than *Fixed Effect Model* (CEM).
Ha : *Fixed Effect Model* (REM) is a better model to use than *Common Effect Model* (CEM)

Statistical Test

Determinant Coefficient (R^2)

The Determinant Coefficient Test is a test used to determine the magnitude of the independent variables used in research that can explain the dependent variable, with the greater the value produced, the better.

F Test

The F test is a test carried out to determine the influence of independent variables simultaneously which have an influence on the dependent variable.

t-test

The t-test is a test conducted to determine the independent variables that significantly affect the dependent variable. The significance value is 0.05 so that the profitability value of the t statistic must be <0.05, then the independent variable has a significant effect on the dependent variable. However, if the probability value of the t statistic > 0.05, then the independent variable has an insignificant effect on the dependent variable.

Class Typology Analysis

Klassen Typology is an analytical method tool used to obtain an overview of regional typology based on fundamental indicators such as indicators in regional economic development. Klassen typology analysis in this study is used to determine the pattern of regional development from the implementation of poverty alleviation programs in each dimension in regional poverty determinants, this study compares the dimensional indicators, namely the pure participation rate of high school/equivalent, life expectancy, open unemployment rate, access to clean drinking water sources, proper sanitation, and average calorie consumption per capita with the poverty rate. By determining the average poverty rate as the vertical axis and the average dimensional indicator as the horizontal axis.

Tingkat Kemiskinan (x) / Indikator dimensi determinan kemiskinan Daerah (y)	xi < x	xi > x
yi > y	• Kemiskinan Rendah • APM SMA/Sederajat Tinggi • UHH Tinggi • Akses sumber air minum layak Tinggi • Sanitasi Layak Tinggi • Rata-rata Konsumsi Kalori Tinggi **(Kuadran IV)** • TPT Tinggi **(Kuadran III)**	• Kemiskinan Tinggi • APM SMA/Sederajat Tinggi • UHH Rendah • Akses sumber air minum layak Tinggi • Sanitasi Layak Tinggi • Rata-rata Konsumsi Kalori Tinggi **(Kuadran II)** • TPT Tinggi **(Kuadran I)**
yi < y	• Kemiskinan Rendah • APM SMA/Sederajat Rendah • UHH Rendah • Akses sumber air minum layak Rendah • Sanitasi Layak Rendah • Rata-rata Konsumsi Kalori Rendah **(Kuadran III)** • TPT Rendah **(Kuadran IV)**	• Kemiskinan Tinggi • APM SMA/Sederajat Rendah • UHH Rendah • Akses sumber air minum layak Rendah • Sanitasi Layak Rendah • Rata-rata Konsumsi Kalori Rendah **(Kuadran I)** • TPT Rendah **(Kuadran II)**

Source: (Muzdalifa & Ria Haryatiningsih, 2021)

Information:

xi = District/city poverty rate;
x = Average poverty level of district/city;
yes = Dimension indicator
y = Average Indicator dimensions

With the criteria determined in this analysis, namely:

Priority 1: Districts/cities included in quadrant I with high x and low y indicator performance.

Priority 2: Districts/cities included in quadrant II with high x and high y indicator performance.
Priority 3: Districts/cities included in quadrant III with low x and low y indicator performance.
Priority 4: Districts/cities included in quadrant IV with low x and high y indicator performance.

Determination of priority areas in the SPKD determines districts/cities that have "critical" conditions based on the conditions of poverty levels and main indicators so that these areas become priority areas in implementing dimensional programs to overcome poverty.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As has been described in chapter previously that in do analysis on panel data is available three models, namely: *Common Effect, Fixed Effect, and Random Effect.* With existence the three models required testing for choose which model is better appropriate or more good. The Chow test is the first test performed for choose which model is better Good between *Common Effect* and *Fixed Effect.*

Based on results estimate, value the resulting probability is of 0.0000 < 0.05 then Ho is rejected and Ha fails rejected, which means that the model is more appropriate is a Fixed Effect model. *The* second test that must be done is the Hausman Test for choose which model is better appropriate between *Fixed Effect* and *Random Effect.* Based on results estimate mark the resulting probability is of 0.1061 > 0.05 then Ho fails rejected and Ha rejected, which means that the model is more appropriate is a Random Effect model.

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t- Statistics	Prob.
C	19.99166	3.798007	5.263723	0.0000
APM	0.001486	0.005569	0.266824	0.7898
UGH	-0.229133	0.051631	-4.437864	0.0000
TPT	0.039240	0.019529	2.009382	0.0454
ASAML	-0.006704	0.004063	-1.650195	0.0499
SL	-0.002598	0.003154	-0.823952	0.4106
RK	-0.228207	0.231339	-0.986460	0.3247
DUMMY	-0.240676	0.082876	-2.904035	0.0040
Adjusted R- squared	0.364909			
F- statistic	26.77393			
Prob (F- statistic)	0.000000			

Estimation Results in individual (t-test)

T test is used for know significant the influence of each independent variable on the dependent variable. Based on results estimate variable that:

The Education dimension produces a Prob. t- stat value of 0.7898 > 0.05, which means that Ho fails to be rejected, so it can be concluded that education as indicated by the APM SMA/Equivalent indicator does not have a significant effect on poverty in Central Java.

The health dimension produces a Prob. t- stat value of 0.0000 <0.05, which means that Ha fails to be rejected, so it can be concluded that health as indicated by the UHH indicator has a significant effect on poverty in Central Java. From this test, a coefficient value of (-) 0.229133 was obtained, which explains that health has a negative effect on poverty in Central Java.

The employment dimension produces a Prob. t- stat value of 0.0454 <0.05, which means that Ha fails to be rejected, so it can be concluded that Employment as indicated by the TPT indicator has a significant effect on poverty in Central Java. From this test, a coefficient value of (+) 0.039240 was obtained, which explains that health has a positive effect on poverty in Central Java.

The dimensions of basic infrastructure are determined by two indicators, namely access to clean drinking water sources and proper sanitation. Access to clean drinking water sources produces a Prob. t- stat value of 0.0499 <0.05, which means that Ha fails to be rejected, so it can be concluded that basic infrastructure indicated by the indicator of access to clean drinking water sources has a significant effect on poverty in Central Java. From this test, a coefficient value of (-) 0.006704 was obtained, which explains that health has a negative effect on poverty in Central Java.

In the indicator of proper sanitation from the basic infrastructure dimension, the Prob. t-stat value is 0.4106 > 0.05, which means that Ho fails to be rejected, so it can be concluded that basic infrastructure indicated by the proper sanitation indicator does not have a significant effect on poverty in Central Java.

The Food Security Dimension produces a Prob. t- stat value of 0.3247 > 0.05, which means that Ho fails to be rejected, so it can be concluded that Food Security as indicated by the Average Calorie Consumption Per Capita indicator does not have a significant effect on poverty in Central Java.

The implementation of the Governor Regulation Number 60 of 2019 policy resulted in a Prob. t- stat value of 0.0040 <0.05, which means that Ho is rejected, so it can be concluded that the implementation of the Governor Regulation Number 60 of 2019 policy has a significant effect on poverty in Central Java. From this test, a coefficient value of (-) 0 was obtained. 240676, which explains that the implementation of the Governor Regulation Number 60 of 2019 policy has a negative effect on poverty in Central Java.

Estimation Results in serentask (F Test)

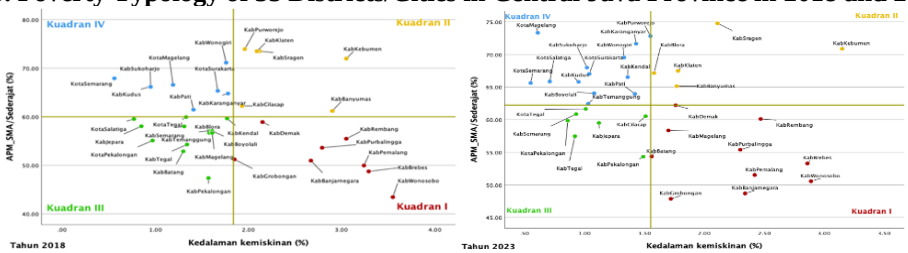
Simultaneous significance test or F Test is used to see how independent variables in the model simultaneously affect the dependent variable which is determined by the value of the F-statistic and the alpha (α) value of 5% or 0.05 to accept and reject the hypothesis. Based on results estimation on the model, the resulting Prob. F Statistic value of 0.0000 < 0.05, which means that variable independent namely education, health, employment, infrastructure basic, resistance food and *dummy* policy in a way together influential in a way significant to poverty.

Estimation Results in Coefficient Determination ($R2^{Test}$)

The determination coefficient test or R2 test [is] used to measure the ability of independent variables (indicators of the dimensions of education, health, employment, basic infrastructure, food security and policy *dummy*) in explaining changes in the dependent variable (Poverty) from the estimation model. Based on the estimation results that have been carried out, the R2 value [or] Adjusted R - Square is 0.364909 or 36.4%, which means that 36.4% of all independent variables, namely education, health, employment, basic infrastructure, food security and policy *dummy* can explain changes in Poverty, while the remaining 63.6% is influenced by other variables not included in the model.

Interpretation Class Typology
Education and Poverty

Figure 3. Poverty Typology of 35 Districts/Cities in Central Java Province in 2018 and 2023



Source: Processed data, 2025

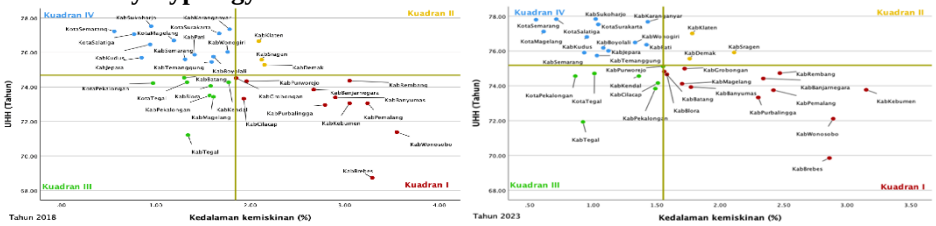
The education dimension as the first dimension of the determinants of regional poverty set by the Central Java regional government in the Central Java SPKD 2019-2023, the programs set by the regional government from the education dimension are the SMA development program, SMK development program, and special education program. The implementation of the program aims to bring closer access and adequate infrastructure to SMA/SMK/SLB education and reduce the burden of expenditure on poor people to fulfill SMA/SMK/SLB education which can increase access to SMA/SMK/SLB education services in each district/city of Central Java so that poverty can decrease.

There are 4 regencies/cities that experienced a decrease in quadrant, namely Batang Regency (Quadrant 3 to Quadrant 1), Magelang Regency (Quadrant 3 to Quadrant 1), Blora Regency (Quadrant 3 to Quadrant 2), and Tegal City (Quadrant 4 to Quadrant 3), this is because the implementation of educational dimension programs has not been optimal so that the regencies/cities experienced a decrease in quadrant which caused the area to become a higher priority area in improving education which will reduce poverty.

There are 6 regencies/cities that experienced an increase in quadrant, namely Cilacap Regency (Quadrant 2 to Quadrant 3), Purworejo Regency (Quadrant 2 to Quadrant 4), Boyolali Regency (Quadrant 3 to Quadrant 4), Temanggung Regency (Quadrant 3 to Quadrant 4), Kendal Regency (Quadrant 3 to Quadrant 4), and Salatiga City (Quadrant 3 to Quadrant 4), this is due to the implementation of optimal education dimension programs so that the regencies/cities experienced an increase from the quadrant which caused the area to become a lower priority area because of the increase in education which reduces poverty.

Health and Poverty

Figure 4. Poverty Typology of 35 Districts/Cities in Central Java Province in 2018 and 2023



Source: Processed data, 2025

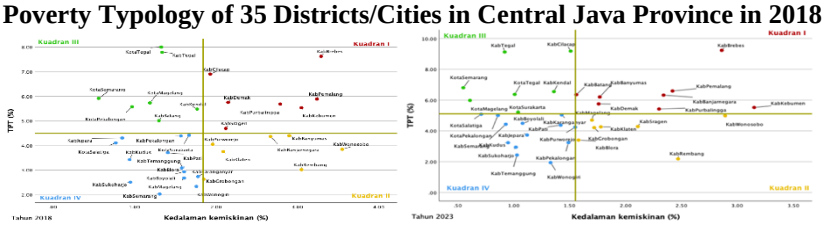
The health dimension is the second dimension of regional poverty determinants set by the Central Java regional government in the Central Java SPKD 2019-2023. Programs in the health dimension include health service programs, health human resource programs, promotion and empowerment programs, environmental health programs and disease prevention and control programs in the community with the objectives set in the implementation of the program being equal access to quality health services, reducing mortality, morbidity, and disability in the community which can improve the health of the community in each district/city of Central Java so that poverty can decrease.

There are 3 regencies that experienced a decrease in quadrant, namely Batang Regency (Quadrant 3 to Quadrant 1), Magelang Regency (Quadrant 3 to Quadrant 1), and Blora Regency (Quadrant 3 to Quadrant 1), this is because the implementation of health dimension programs has not been optimal so that the regencies/cities experienced a decrease in quadrant which caused the area to become a higher priority area in improving health which will reduce poverty.

There are 2 regencies that experienced an increase in quadrant, namely Cilacap Regency (Quadrant 1 to Quadrant 3) and Purworejo Regency (Quadrant 2 to Quadrant 3), this is due to the implementation of optimal health dimension programs so that the regencies/cities experienced an increase in quadrants which caused the area to become a lower priority area due to improved health which reduces poverty.

Employment and Poverty

Figure 5. Poverty Typology of 35 Districts/Cities in Central Java Province in 2018 and 2023



Source: Processed data, 2025

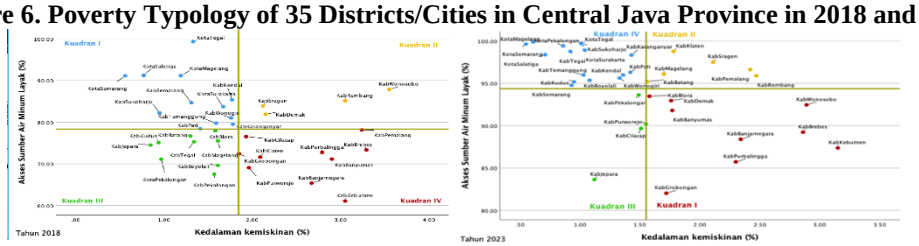
The employment dimension is the third dimension of regional poverty determinants set by the Central Java regional government in the Central Java Regional Poverty Reduction Strategy (SPKD) for 2019-2023. Programs in the employment dimension include employment opportunity improvement programs, youth development and coaching programs, cooperative and SME education programs, textile product development programs, agricultural industry strengthening and development programs, non- agricultural industry strengthening and development programs, and labor quality and productivity improvement programs with the objectives set in the implementation of the program being to increase new job opportunities in the formal sector and reduce the risk of job loss for vulnerable groups which can reduce unemployment in each district/city in Central Java so that poverty can decrease.

There are 6 regencies that experienced a decrease in quadrant, namely Batang Regency, Banyumas Regency, and Banjarnegara Regency (Quadrant 3 to Quadrant 1), Magelang Regency and Blora Regency (Quadrant 4 to Quadrant 2), and Surakarta City (Quadrant 4 to Quadrant 3), this is because the implementation of employment dimension programs has not been optimal so that the regencies/cities experienced a decrease in quadrant which caused the area to become a higher priority area in reducing unemployment which will reduce poverty.

There are 4 regencies that experienced an increase in quadrant, namely Sragen Regency (Quadrant 1 to Quadrant 2), Cilacap Regency (Quadrant 1 to Quadrant 3), Purworejo Regency (Quadrant 1 to Quadrant 3), and Pekalongan City (Quadrant 3 to Quadrant 4), this is due to the implementation of optimal employment dimension programs so that the district/city experienced an increase from the quadrant which caused the area to become a lower priority area due to the decrease in unemployment which reduced poverty.

Basic Infrastructure and Poverty

Figure 6. Poverty Typology of 35 Districts/Cities in Central Java Province in 2018 and 2023



Source: Processed data, 2025

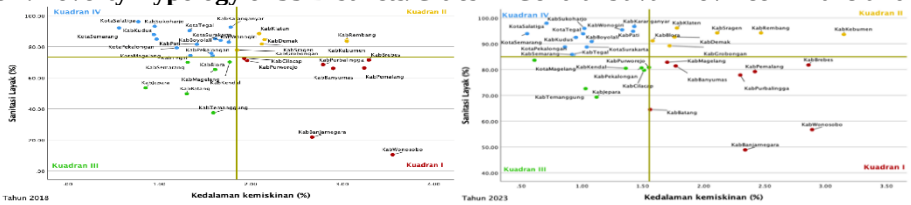
The basic infrastructure dimension is the fourth dimension of regional poverty determinants set by the Central Java regional government in the Central Java SPKD 2019-2023. The programs in the basic infrastructure dimension are the geological development program, the program to improve the performance of drinking water and sanitation management, and the public health program with the objectives set in the implementation of the program being to increase protected drinking water sources, increase drinking water services and increase toilet ownership for poor households which can increase access to

drinking water and proper sanitation in the community in each district/city of Central Java so that poverty can decrease.

There are 4 regencies that experienced a decrease in quadrant, namely Blora Regency (Quadrant 3 to Quadrant 1), Demak Regency (Quadrant 2 to Quadrant 1), Magelang Regency and Batang Regency (Quadrant 3 to Quadrant 2), this is due to the implementation of basic infrastructure dimension programs from access to clean drinking water sources has not been optimal so that the district/city experienced a decrease from the quadrant which caused the area to become a higher priority area in increasing access to clean drinking water sources which will reduce poverty.

There are 8 regencies that experienced an increase in quadrant, namely Pemalang Regency and Klaten Regency (Quadrant 1 to Quadrant 2), Cilacap Regency (Quadrant 1 to Quadrant 3), Purworejo Regency (Quadrant 2 to Quadrant 3), Boyolali Regency, Kudus Regency, Tegal Regency and Pekalongan City (Quadrant 3 to Quadrant 4), this is due to the implementation of basic infrastructure dimension programs from optimal access to clean drinking water sources so that the district/city experienced an increase from the quadrant which caused the area to become a lower priority area because it increases access to drinking water sources which reduces poverty.

Figure 7. Poverty Typology of 35 Districts/Cities in Central Java Province in 2018 and 2023



Source: Processed data, 2025

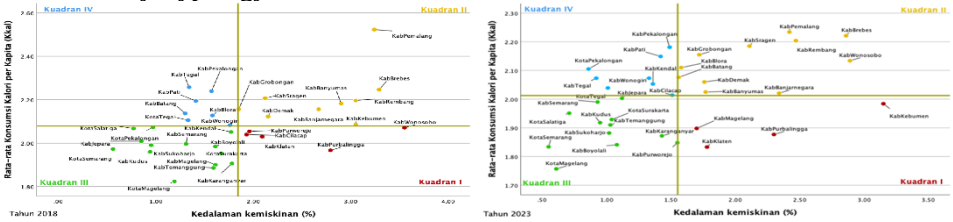
The basic infrastructure dimension is the fourth dimension of regional poverty determinants set by the Central Java regional government in the Central Java SPKD 2019-2023. One of the objectives of implementing the program in the basic infrastructure dimension set in the implementation of the program is to increase toilet ownership for poor households which can improve proper sanitation in the community in each district/city in Central Java so that poverty can decrease. The implementation of the program will be measured by the percentage of proper sanitation from each district/city in Central Java province.

There are 5 regencies/cities that experienced a decrease in quadrant, namely Batang Regency, Magelang Regency, and Blora Regency (Quadrant 3 to Quadrant 1), Pekalongan Regency (Quadrant 4 to Quadrant 2), and Magelang City (Quadrant 4 to Quadrant 3), this is because the implementation of basic infrastructure dimension programs for proper sanitation has not been optimal so that the regencies/cities experienced a decrease in quadrant which caused the area to become a higher priority area in improving proper sanitation which will reduce poverty.

There are 3 regencies that experienced an increase in quadrant, namely Cilacap Regency and Purworejo Regency and Semarang Regency (Quadrant 3 to Quadrant 4), this is due to the implementation of basic infrastructure dimension programs for optimal sanitation so that the regencies/cities experienced an increase from the quadrant which caused the area to become a lower priority area due to the increase in sanitation which reduces poverty.

Food Security and Poverty

Figure 8. Poverty Typology of 35 Districts/Cities in Central Java Province in 2018 and 2023



Source: Processed data, 2025

The food security dimension is the fifth or final dimension of regional poverty determinants set by the Central Java regional government in the Central Java Regional Poverty Reduction Strategy (SPKD) for 2019-2023. Programs in the food security dimension include agribusiness improvement programs, food security improvement programs, and regional logistics improvement programs, domestic market access, and UDKM empowerment with the objectives set in the implementation of the program being rice production and stable rice prices that can increase food consumption (rice) for the poor in each district/city in Central Java so that poverty can decrease.

There are 4 regencies/cities that experienced a decrease in quadrant, namely Magelang Regency (Quadrant 3 to Quadrant 1), Kebumen Regency (Quadrant 2 to Quadrant 1), Blora Regency (Quadrant 4 to Quadrant 2), and Batang Regency (Quadrant 4 to Quadrant 2), this is because the implementation of food security dimension programs has not been optimal so that the regencies/cities experienced a decrease in quadrant which caused the area to become a higher priority area in increasing food security which will reduce poverty.

There are 3 regencies that experienced an increase in quadrant, namely Wonosobo Regency (Quadrant 1 to Quadrant 2), Purworejo Regency (Quadrant 1 to Quadrant 3) and Cilacap Regency (Quadrant 1 to Quadrant 4), this is due to the implementation of optimal food security dimension programs so that the regencies/cities experienced an increase from the quadrant which caused the area to become a lower priority area due to increased food security which reduces poverty.

CONCLUSION

Based on the description of the analysis that has been carried out in Chapter IV, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The education dimension with the indicator of the pure participation rate of high school/equivalent shows a positive but insignificant relationship to poverty in 35 districts/cities in Central Java Province. This explains that education with the indicator of the pure participation rate of high school/equivalent with the program implemented by the government to reduce poverty in Central Java has not been carried out optimally. There are 5 districts / cities that experience change priority become priority low, 5 districts / cities experienced decline become priority height and 25 districts / cities No experience change priority.
2. The health dimension with the life expectancy indicator shows a negative and significant relationship to poverty in 35 districts/cities in Central Java Province. This explains that health with the life expectancy indicator with the program implemented by the government to reduce poverty in Central Java is carried out optimally. There are 2 districts / cities that experience change priority become priority low, 3 districts / cities experienced decline become priority height and 30 districts / cities No experience change priority.
3. The employment dimension with the open unemployment rate indicator shows a positive and significant relationship to poverty in 35 districts/cities in Central Java Province. This

explains that employment with the open unemployment rate indicator with the program implemented by the government to reduce poverty in Central Java is carried out optimally. There are 4 districts / cities that experience change priority become priority low, 6 districts / cities experienced decline become priority height and 25 districts / cities No experience change priority.

4. The dimensions of basic infrastructure with indicators of access to clean drinking water sources show a negative and significant relationship to poverty in 35 districts/cities in Central Java Province. This explains that basic infrastructure with indicators of access to clean drinking water sources with programs implemented by the government to reduce poverty in Central Java is carried out optimally. There are 8 districts / cities that experience change priority become priority low, 4 districts / cities experienced decline become priority height and 23 districts / cities No experience change priority.
5. The dimensions of basic infrastructure with indicators of proper sanitation show a negative but insignificant relationship to poverty in 35 districts/cities in Central Java Province. This explains that basic infrastructure with indicators of proper sanitation with programs implemented by the government to reduce poverty in Central Java has not been carried out optimally. Increasing proper sanitation with programs to improve the performance of sanitation management and public health with the aim of increasing toilet ownership for poor households has not been carried out optimally. There are 3 districts / cities that experience change priority become priority low, 5 districts / cities experienced decline become priority height and 27 districts / cities No experience change priority.
6. The dimension of food security with the indicator of average calorie consumption per capita shows a negative but insignificant relationship to poverty in 35 districts/cities in Central Java Province. This explains that food security with the indicator of average calorie consumption per capita with the program implemented by the government to reduce poverty in Central Java has not been carried out optimally. 3 districts / cities that experienced change priority become priority low, 4 districts / cities experienced decline become priority height and 28 districts / cities No experience change priority.
7. The implementation of the Central Java Governor Regulation No. 60 of 2019 concerning SPKD 2019-2023 policy shows a negative and significant relationship to poverty in 35 districts/cities in Central Java Province. This explains that the implementation of the Central Java Governor Regulation Number 60 of 2019 concerning SPKD Central Java 2019-2023 with the program implemented by the government to reduce poverty in Central Java is carried out optimally.

With the description of the analysis that has been done in Chapter IV, it can be concluded that the implementation of the Central Java Governor Regulation No. 60 of 2019 concerning SPKD 2019-2023 on poverty in 35 regencies/cities of Central Java Province is carried out optimally by the local government so that poverty in Central Java can decrease. With programs from the employment dimension, basic infrastructure on the indicator of access to clean drinking water sources, especially in the health dimension which has the highest impact on reducing health because it has the highest coefficient value in reducing poverty in Central Java.

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