

Measuring the Achievement of the Unemployment and Poverty

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1 Measuring the Achievement of the Unemployment and Poverty Target in the Sustainable Development Goals Program in Pandemic Covid-19

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Abstract. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) programs that have been mutually agreed upon to measure the success of a country's development have been agreed and implemented. Indonesia as one of the Covid-19 affected countries and also the compiler of the SDGs. The result of this is the increase in unemployment and lead to an increase in the number of poor people. Therefore, in the condition of the Covid-19 a discussion is needed to measure the achievement of the SDGs target. The method is done by doing quantitative descriptive analysis, and static correlation analysis linking between influential variables. The result of measurement unemployment has not been able to meet the decline targets, as well as the reduction in poverty also has not met the target. This means that it can be summarized that the occurrence of Covid-19 can inhibit the rate of decline in unemployment and decrease the number of poor people. The abstract needs to summarize the content of the paper. The abstract should contain at least 70 and at most 150 words. Font size should be set in 9-point and should be inset 1.0 cm from the right and left margins. A blank (20-points) line should be inserted before and after the abstract.

Keywords: Measuring, Unemployment, Poverty, SDGs, Covid-19 Pandemic

1 Introduction

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The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were born at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro in 2012. The objective was to produce a set of universal goals that meet the urgent environmental, political and economic challenges facing our world. The SDGs replace the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which started a global effort in 2000 to tackle the indignity of poverty. The MDGs established measurable, universally-agreed objectives for tackling extreme poverty and hunger, preventing deadly diseases, and expanding primary education to all children, among other development priorities.

For 15 years, the MDGs drove progress in several important areas: reducing income poverty, providing much needed access to water and sanitation, driving down child mortality and drastically improving maternal health. They also kick-started a global movement for free primary education, inspiring countries to invest in their future generations. Most significantly, the MDGs made huge strides in combatting HIV/AIDS and other treatable diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis.

The legacy and achievements of the MDGs provide us with valuable lessons and experience to begin work on the new goals. But for millions of people around the world the job remains unfinished. We need to go the last mile on ending hunger, achieving full gender equality, improving health services and getting every child into school beyond primary. The

SDGs are also an urgent call to shift the world onto a more sustainable path. The SDGs are a bold commitment to finish what we started, and tackle some of the more pressing challenges facing the world today. All 17 Goals interconnect, meaning success in one affects success for others. Dealing with the threat of climate change impacts how we manage our fragile natural resources, achieving gender equality or better health helps eradicate poverty, and fostering peace and inclusive societies will reduce inequalities and help economies prosper. In short, this is the greatest chance we have to improve life for future generations.

The SDGs coincided with another historic agreement reached in 2015 at the COP21 Paris Climate Conference. Together with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, signed in Japan in March 2015, these agreements provide a set of common standards and achievable targets to reduce carbon emissions, manage the risks of climate change and natural disasters, and to build back better after a crisis. The SDGs are unique in that they cover issues that affect us all. They reaffirm our international commitment to end poverty, permanently, everywhere. They are ambitious in making sure no one is left behind. More importantly, they involve us all to build a more sustainable, safer, more prosperous planet for all humanity.

As a result of the Covid-19 Pandemic all countries have made problems to achieve the SDGs target. As a result of Covid-19 in some countries there has been a termination of employment. Even according to the World Bank, there will be a spike in the poor population because a pandemic causes many people to lose their source of income. Even according to the agency, the number of poor people could rise to 5.5 million to 8 million people.

Indonesia as a country that follows the SDGs in the midst of the Pandemic-19 Pandemic is interesting to measure its achievement targets. Regarding the impact of Covid apart from the health sector in relation to the SDGs in this paper will be focused on achieving the target of reducing unemployment and poverty. The reason for selecting the SDGs target is only limited by these two indicators because in the middle of the Covid-19 Pandemic the employment factor was very directly affected. As a result of Covid-19 there has been a termination of employment in several factories / companies, as well as the closure of efforts for formal businesses, then this condition will increase unemployment, then if unemployment increases due to Covid-19, it will cause an increase in the poor.

Noting that the Covid-19 distribution is caused by human contact with the virus carrier, this series of paper will also discuss the relationship between the spread of the covid-19 virus and population density, then Mantra (2009) say that related to the high population density is one of the prototypes of population characteristics poor, so in this paper we also want to discuss the relationship of population density with poverty [1].

Thus the general purpose of writing this paper is to evaluate SDGs indicators in the Covid-19 Pandemic Conditions, then in this paper to discuss 1) achievement of SDGs performance targets, especially indicators of unemployment and poverty, 2) correlation between population density and the distribution of Covid-19, 3) Analyzing the correlation between population density with unemployment, and 4) analyzing the correlation between population density and poverty.

2 Methods

This study chose the evaluative descriptive method, using skundair data sourced from the National Statistics Agency and the Covid-19 National Task Force. The data collected includes data on the number of unemployed per province, the number of poor people per province, and

data on population density distribution, and data on the distribution of Covid-19. Then to obtain data analysis of the form of correlation between variance COVID -19 Spread with Population Density, correlation between population density with unemployment distribution, and correlation between population density with poverty using the Product moment Correlation Statistics Formula.

3 Results And Discussion

In presenting the results of the study will be presented in a row namely: the condition of the distribution of unemployment in Indonesia, the distribution of poverty, the distribution of co-19, and the distribution of population density.

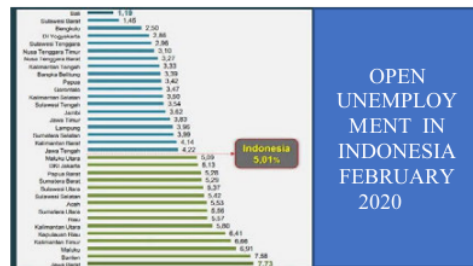


Fig.1. Distribution of Unemployment in Indonesia

Based on Figure 1 it is known that unemployment in Indonesia averages 5.01%, while provinces that have a lot of unemployment in West Java, while the least unemployment is in the Province of Bali.



Fig.2. Distribution of Poverty by Province in Indonesia [3]

The average number of poor people in Indonesia is 9.4%, with its distribution in DKI Jakarta Province having the least number of poor people (3.47%), while the province with the most poor population is Papua Province (27.63%).

Based on up-date data as of July 17, 2020 it is known that Covid-19 has been spread in 34 Provinces and 364 Regency cities in Indonesia. For a general description of the distribution of Covid in Indonesia, see Figure 3. below



Fig.3. Map Of Covid-19 in Indonesia at Juli 2020

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Map of the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia showing confirmed cases per million population by province as of 30 July 2020 [1–49 confirmed cases per million [50–99 confirmed cases per million [100–499 confirmed cases per million [500–999 confirmed cases per million [≥1,000 confirmed cases per million [2]

Based on this researched that analysis of Covid-19 distribution data correlated with population density data, it is known that the magnitude of correlation is 0.6626 that the existence of Covid-19 is positively correlated with population density. This positive correlated population density reinforces the following statement: The New York Times report cites one of the biggest reasons why New York is most severely exposed to Corona is population density. "New York," according to the New York Times, at 14 May, 2020 "is the busiest city compared to other major cities in the US." Data from the US Census Bureau, New York's population density is at 28,000 inhabitants per square mile (note: the US uses imperial units as a calculation standard, whereas almost every other country in the world uses metric units. Population density in New York, in metric units, around 72,519 per square kilometer). "Population density is a big enemy in the current situation," said Dr. Steven Goodman, Stanford University epidemiologist, told the New York Times. Then what about the conditions in Indonesia? The case of Indonesia will be chosen by 2 large cities with high population density, namely Jakarta and Surabaya. In 2 of the most densely populated cities in Indonesia, the incidence of Covid 19 was the most numerous. Referring to data as Kompas.Com of last Saturday (11/4), South Jakarta is the largest contributor city of Corona with 306 positive cases of Corona. Jakarta's population density reaches 13,733 inhabitants per square kilometer, while Surabaya has a population density of 8,233 people per square km the number of Covid as of July 13, 2020 Positive Patients are 7,255 people.

The target of reducing the open unemployment rate to around 4.0-4.6 percent is listed in the National Medium-Term Development Technocratic Draft 2020-2024. Please note based on data from the Agency of Statistic Center, 2010 (BPS), the open unemployment rate in Indonesia as of February 2019 was 5.01 percent or the lowest since 2005 which reached 10.4 percent. The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) releases data on Indonesian labor conditions based on the National Labor Force Survey or Sakernas.

Currently the number of unemployed people in Indonesia according to the Central Statistics Agency in 2019 is 6.82 million people. This means that the amount of unemployment at 5.01% shows that Indonesia's target of reducing unemployment by 4.0-4.6% has not been achieved. The correlation between unemployment and population density with

the result of 0.177758 shows that even though unemployment is small, it still shows a positive correlation with population density.

The government is trying to reduce poverty to 6.5 percent and in 2024 [4] [5]. This was discussed in a coordination meeting of the National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (TNP2K), led by Vice President Ma'ruf Amin [6]. However, based on Agency of Statistic Center 2019 data, the poverty rate is now at 9.41% while the target to be achieved is 6.5%, meaning that at this time the government has not been able to meet the performance targets to reduce poverty in Indonesia. Nationally, in 2019 before Covid the number of poor people in Indonesia was 9.4%. The province that has the most poor population is Papua Province, while the province with the least population is the Province of DKI Jakarta

Corresponding to the correlation between the number of unemployed and the number of poor people, it seems from the results of data analysis it is known that although it is small at 0.1777, this shows a positive correlation between the number of unemployed people and the number of poor people. However, when analyzed between the poor and unemployed, the correlation is smaller when compared between poverty and population density.

This condition gives a warning that the poor are more correlated with the condition of population density, while the population density is also greater correlation with the Covid-19 incident. This means that provincial pockets with densely populated populations are positively correlated with Covid-19 and also positively correlated with poverty conditions.

4 Conclusion

1. At this time Indonesia has not been able to achieve the target of reducing unemployment in the SDGs indicator
2. Likewise, at this time Indonesia has not been able to achieve the target of reducing poverty in the SDGs indicators
3. The positive correlation between population density with the presence of the Covid-19 distribution, unemployment and poverty indicates that if the Covid-19 Pandemic continues, the achievement of indicators of reducing unemployment and poverty in the SDGs of 2024 will not be achieved

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