

Analysis of Per Capita Income towards A Poverty-Free Region in Sampang Regency

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Abstract

A poverty-free region is one of the seventeen Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets approved by the United Nations in 2015. It aims to end extreme poverty for all people earning less than \$1.25 per day and promote inclusive and equitable development. Per capita, income is one of the critical indicators of human resource development and the economy. This research aims to identify economic growth in the context of per capita income and to monitor and evaluate the achievement of the SDGs Without Poverty in the Sampang district. This qualitative study uses a descriptive analysis approach, with data collection methods including observation, documentation, and library research. The research focuses on the achievement of the SDGs Without Poverty indicator, which consists of five key indicators: (i) Percentage of the population living below the national poverty line; (ii) Implementation of the social protection system; (iii) Guarantee of economic resources and fundamental service rights (health, housing, lighting); (iv) Strengthening and development of disaster-resilient areas, and (v) Government policies and proportions in poverty alleviation, as well as several sub-indicators set by the National Development Planning Agency. The study results showed that the increase in per capita income had a negative but insignificant correlation with the poverty rate. However, per capita income positively impacts realizing the SDGs Without Poverty. It has achieved the goal of ending extreme poverty for all people with an income of less than \$1.25 per day.

Keywords: Per Capita Income, Poverty-free Region, Sustainable Development Goals.

1. Introduction

Global development is now focused on achieving inclusive and sustainable welfare, improving the community's quality of life, and providing comprehensive welfare. Along with the growth, there are still significant challenges to ensuring that the benefits of these advances are distributed fairly so that all levels of society can enjoy equal welfare. Achieving sustainable development has become a significant focus for many countries worldwide (Ammar, 2023). The challenges and problems faced include the problem of Poverty; Poverty not only creates



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economic inequality but also prevents individuals and communities from reaching their full potential. That is one of the reasons behind the United Nations making seventeen grand plan efforts to create sustainable development globally, currently known as the SDGs; one of the seventeen is poverty alleviation, known as No Poverty (Syarif, 2020).

Poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon faced by society globally. That is a social condition where every individual or group cannot meet primary needs including clothing, board, food, education, and health. Generally, Poverty arises due to differences in ability, opportunities, and resources in certain groups (Fahmi, 2022). Poverty is the impact of economic inequality, lack of job opportunities, and injustice in the distribution of resources, which can extend the chain of social inequality in society and make Poverty a condition and a complex cycle to break. Poverty today is limited to economic and financial incompetence, a failure to fulfill fundamental rights, and behavioral differences for each individual (Indika & Marliza, 2019). The government has made various efforts in equitable development through the Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 59 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia (Zufiyardi, 2023)

These efforts include various programs and initiatives to reduce these gaps, such as improving access to education, improving health services, and developing infrastructure in disadvantaged areas. However, the challenges in implementing this policy still need to be bigger, considering the complexity of the social and economic problems. Many problems are factors that contribute to societal disparities, ultimately impacting Poverty. One of them is the existence of a significant income disparity between one region and another (Restulillah & Ariusni, 2020). Per capita income is one of the key indicators in measuring the economic growth of a region or population (Sihite, 2022). Therefore, this study will examine (1) whether per capita income correlates with the poverty rate. (2) what are the implications of per capita income in achieving the SDGs in poverty-free regions?

Sampang is one of the districts with the highest poverty rate in East Java (Zulkipli et al., 2023). Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency of East Java, the poverty rate in Sampang district in 2023 will reach 21.76% of the district's total population. Bangkalan followed her with 19.35% and Sumenep Regency 18.7%. In 2023, the total realization of regional revenue of the Sampang Regency government is 2.02 trillion rupiah. Meanwhile, the realization of spending in 2023 is 2.01 trillion rupiah. The area of 1233.33 km² is also recorded as the Regency with the Lowest Human Development Index in East Java. That can be seen based on the HDI data of BPS East Java, which is at 64.13%. These two things should be a severe concern for district and provincial governments (Hasdiana, 2018; Hasibuan, 2021).

Based on research that has been conducted previously by Pratama & Purnomo (2020) The implementation of the SDGs program based on the National Medium-Term Development Plan of the National Development Planning Agency has succeeded in encouraging poverty reduction in the Special Region of Yogyakarta; this is supported and collaborated with local government programs in poverty alleviation. According to a study by Faradila & Imaningsih, (2022) economic growth does not affect poverty levels. This condition is caused by economic growth, which is usually not felt by the community; the low value of economic growth is a systemic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which affects most business activities in Sampang Regency, so production has decreased drastically. The research aims to identify economic growth in the context of per capita income and monitor and evaluate the achievement of the SDGs Without Poverty in Sampang district.

The findings in this study show that per capita income has a negative correlation with Poverty but is not significant due to the percentage of the Gini ratio in the Sampang district. The increase in per capita income has contributed positively to several indicators of the SDG's No Poverty, such as a decrease in the percentage of the population living below the national

poverty line and increased access to essential services in the fields of health, education, sanitation, and access to electricity. Programs such as the Family Hope Program and increased access to social security show concrete steps in improving the welfare of vulnerable populations.

2. Method, Data, and Analysis

This study is underpinned by a qualitative method and a descriptive analysis approach, which are instrumental in comprehensively examining the social and economic conditions in Sampang Regency. By employing these methods, researchers can collect data through observation and documentation, gaining a profound understanding of the research location. The data collection process is carried out at two key agencies: the Central Statistics Agency and the Regional Research and Development Planning Agency of Sampang Regency. The data gathered, which includes annual reports on the SDGs, economic statistics of GDP, and the poverty rate of Sampang Regency, is systematically compiled to facilitate further analysis.

After collecting the data, the next step is data reduction, which involves simplifying, sorting, and organizing raw data into a more structured form. Relevant data are selected and grouped based on context, while irrelevant data are disregarded to maintain the research focus. The data analysis is aligned with Kuncoro's theory on the causes of poverty, which are influenced by three aspects: the pattern of resource ownership, the quality of human resources, and the distribution of access to capital. This analysis is supported by the SDGs No Poverty indicators, which include: (i) the percentage of the population living below the national poverty line, (ii) the implementation of social protection systems, (iii) guarantees of economic resources and access to essential services (health, shelter, lighting) for poor and vulnerable communities, (iv) strengthening and developing disaster-resilient areas, and (v) Government policies in poverty alleviation.

This study relies on secondary data, including per capita income and poverty statistics in Sampang Regency, obtained from the Central Statistics Agency of Sampang Regency. Additional data on SDGs Without Poverty achievement indicators and sub-indicators in Sampang Regency were obtained from the Regional Research and Development Planning Agency. The collected data is then processed and presented as graphs, tables, and narratives to facilitate a more straightforward interpretation of the research results. The data analysis technique utilized in this study is descriptive analysis. This method involves collecting data and clarifying and interpreting it to provide a clear picture of the researched problem, leading to informed conclusions (Kuncoro, 2013)

3. Results

Increase in Per Capita Income of Sampang Regency

Per capita income is the average income of the population in a country, obtained by dividing the country's national income by its population over a certain period. Per capita income is used to compare a country's welfare or living standards from year to year (Muana, 2001;Zasriati, 2022). It reflects the level of welfare of a country's people—the higher the per capita income, the higher the welfare rate (Zasriati, 2022). Gross Domestic Product per capita is a measure of development progress. Development aims to increase community income, making income growth a benchmark for development progress. An increase in income indicates regional improvement, impacting welfare (Putri, 2022).

Higher per capita income increases people's purchasing power and access to nutrition, health, and education. That runs smoothly if income growth is accompanied by equitable distribution (Lamaile, 2022). Increased purchasing power supported by higher per capita

income helps communities meet all life needs, leading to freedom from Poverty and a more prosperous life (Nina & Rustariyuni, 2020). Per capita income has several benefits: (1) assessing the comparative level of welfare year-to-year, (2) comparing the welfare level with other countries, (3) comparing living standards with other countries, and (4) providing data for economic policy-making (Sarlia & Hanum, 2019).

Based on data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (2024), Sampang Regency's gross regional domestic product (Per capita income) comes from various sources, including agriculture, plantations and fisheries, mining and quarrying, processing industry, electricity and gas procurement, water procurement, waste management, and recycled waste, wholesale and retail trade, transportation and warehousing, accommodation provision, food, and drink. The calculation of district per capita income results from the total Regional Original Income derived from these sources, then divided by the total population of Sampang Regency in a vulnerable period of 1 year (Zasriati, 2022).

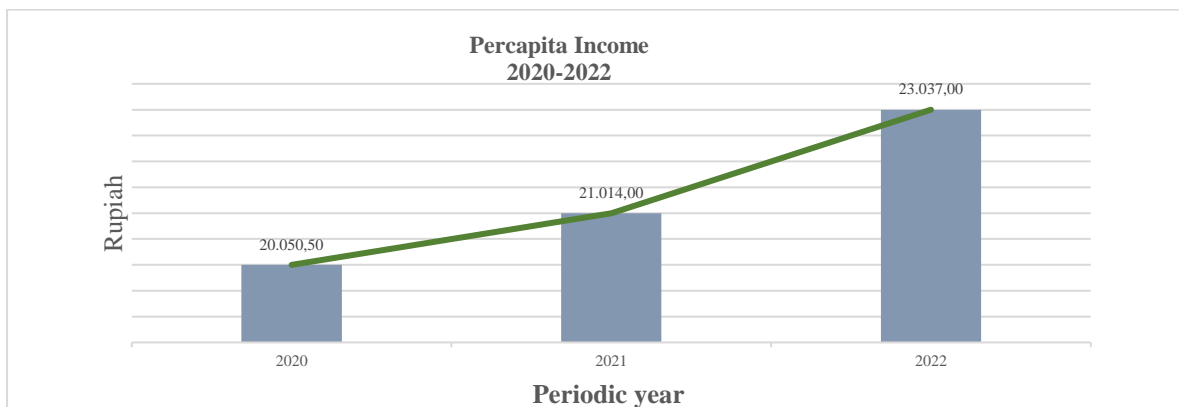


Figure 1. Per Capita Income of Sampang Regency
Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Sampang Regency 2023

Based on the graph.1 Per capita income in Sampang Regency continues to increase from 2020-2022, with a figure of 20,050 rupiah in 2020, 21,014 in 2021, and 23,037 in 2022. That shows that there has been an improvement in development to create community welfare in Sampang Regency. However, this figure is still relatively low and categorized as a poor population. Along with the increase in per capita income, it will increase people's purchasing power, education, and health if an equal income distribution accompanies the increase. That is because the trend of increasing per capita income will be one of the factors for the success of development in an area, which will also impact the welfare of the people (Putri, 2022).

Table 1. Economic Development Indicators

Year	People's Purchasing Power	Health	Education	Gini Ratio
2020	646.972	72,91	4,86	0,26
2021	663.069	72,95	5,06	0,27
2022	733.393	73,24	5,07	0,28

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Sampang Regency 2023

Research findings Based on data from 2020 to 2022, there is an increase in people's purchasing power (from 646,972 to 733,393), the health index (from 72.91 to 73.24), and the education index (from 4.86 to 5.07), this data shows that the development carried out by the government is slowly showing success. The data shows a consistent increase in people's purchasing power from 2020 to 2022, showing an improvement in the economy in Sampang Regency. That is due to increased per capita income, local economic stability, and various

policies supporting people's purchasing power. However, the increase in the Gini ratio in the same year showed an increase from 0.26 to 0.28, indicating an inequality in income distribution. That means that all levels of society do not feel economic benefits equally. While there are improvements in welfare indicators, this uneven distribution of income can reduce the positive impact of increasing per capita income. That aligns with the statement Lamaile, (2022), which states that an equitable income distribution should accompany an increase in per capita income to achieve optimal benefits in increasing people's purchasing power, health, and public education. Therefore, increasing power and the health and education index are positive indications of efforts towards a poverty-free region. However, the increase in the Gini Ratio shows that this effort needs to focus more on more equitable distribution to ensure that all residents benefit from the development carried out by the Sampang Regency government.

Poverty Reduction in Sampang Regency

Poverty is a condition of a person's inability and helplessness to meet the needs of a decent life. The situation where an individual cannot maintain themselves according to the group's standard of living and cannot utilize their mental and physical energy within the group (Sinambela et al., 2024). The World Bank defines Poverty as the lack of income and resources to achieve a decent standard of living, explicitly using the international poverty line measure to assess extreme Poverty, defined as living on an income below USD \$1/day, and moderate poverty as an income below \$2 per day (Akaseh et al., 2021). Poverty is not merely a result of social structures but also stems from the characteristics of the poor, such as laziness, extravagance, lack of planning, fatalism, and resignation from their situation (ihsan Sambas & Syahriza, 2023).

Poverty is an integrated concept encompassing five primary dimensions: Poverty (proper), helplessness (powerlessness), vulnerability to emergencies, dependency (dependence), and alienation (isolation) (Ismardi & Arisman, 2015). Poverty is also categorized into four forms: (1) absolute Poverty, (2) relative Poverty, (3) cultural Poverty, and (4) structural Poverty (Goa, 2017). From an economic perspective, Poverty arises due to unequal patterns of resource ownership, leading to unequal income distribution. People experiencing Poverty have limited and low-quality resources. Poverty results from differences in the quality of human resources, leading to low productivity and wages. Low-quality human resources can be attributed to low education, unfortunate circumstances, discrimination, or heredity. Finally, Poverty arises from differences in access to capital (Cepaka et al., 2021).

Poverty is a person's inability to live in decent and limited conditions. If measured by per capita income, the World Bank classifies the poor into two groups: extreme poverty and middle poverty. 1) Extreme poverty is a society with a per capita income of less than \$1 per day. They live in minimal conditions, finding it difficult to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter, and access to health and education services. 2) Moderate poverty: People with a per capita income below \$2 per day. They can meet basic needs but still need help with additional needs and access to services. Their quality of life is better than those in extreme poverty, but it remains limited. In the context of Sampang Regency, based on the 2020-2022 per capita income figures, it can be concluded that the poverty level of the Sampang community is in the middle poor group; this is measured by the per capita income, which is below the \$2 figure throughout 2020-2022 which is generally still in the category of poor people (Akaseh et al., 2021).

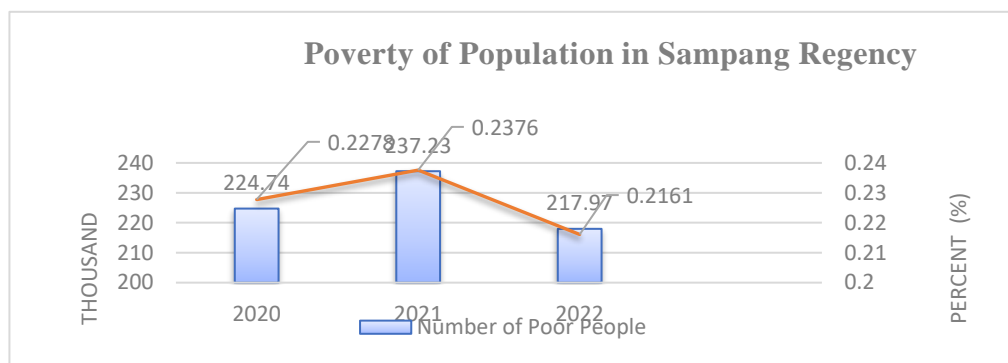


Figure 2. Poverty of Population in Sampang Regency
Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Sampang Regency 2023

Paragraph 2 explain that the number of poor people in Sampang Regency in The 2020-2021 time range has fluctuated. In 2020, the poverty rate was at 224.74, an increase in 2021 by 237.23; the increase in the poverty rate is a systemic impact of the covid 19 pandemic (Faradila & Imaningsih, 2022). Poverty then experienced a significant decrease in 2022 by 217.97. Thus, the picture generated from these figures looks more positive in 2022. Based on the findings of the data, a significant decrease in the number and percentage of the poor population that occurred in 2022 correlates with a surge in the increase in the per capita income of the Sampang people in the same year. This data indicates that Sampang Regency has made intensive and sustainable efforts to overcome poverty after the COVID-19 pandemic. That can be seen with positive trends and improvements in 2022 based on economic policies, social assistance programs, or the growth of local economic sectors so that factors affecting poverty are slowly resolving.

According to Kuncoro's theory, poverty is caused by three main aspects:

1. Inequality in the ownership of economic resources such as land and capital leads to an uneven income distribution, making it difficult for individuals with limited access to improve their welfare.
2. Low levels of education and skills result in low productivity and wages, exacerbated by a lack of access to quality education and discrimination, which limits opportunities to escape poverty.
3. Limited access to financial capital hinders an individual's ability to start or develop a business, increase assets, or invest to improve the quality of life.

These factors create a cycle of poverty that is difficult to break, hindering the improvement of socio-economic well-being (Hababil et al., 2024). There is a relationship between poverty factors based on the results of the study as follows:

Optimization of Resources in the Sampang Community

The pattern of resource ownership in Sampang Regency significantly affects the poverty level. Based on observations made by researchers, the people of Sampang mostly have access to agricultural land, forestry, fisheries, and mining. This pattern of significant land ownership, which often refers to the ownership of substantial agricultural land, is one of the factors for income growth, where farmers get income guarantees from the results of the managed land resources. That affects the increase in per capita income; overall, the agricultural sector has the most dominant influence. In line with the statement of Fadol, Chairman of the Sampang Regional Legislative Council, agriculture is the primary employment for the residents

of Bahari City, and most of the residents of Sampang are farmers. Agriculture is also the most labor-intensive industry in Sampang, with 279,650 people working in this sector. The other services sector can only receive 148,926 people, while the manufacturing sector can receive 74,342 people (Maduranews.co, 2023)

The agricultural sector in Sampang Regency has a crucial role in reducing poverty and improving community welfare. Optimizing this sector will create jobs, which will increase household income and help farmers get out of poverty. However, conservative farming patterns are an obstacle, primarily due to dependence on certain seasons. To overcome this, the government must implement proactive policies, including empowering farmers through training in modern agricultural technology and developing irrigation infrastructure to ensure water availability throughout the year. With these measures, farmers' incomes can increase, food security can be maintained, and economic growth can be encouraged while improving the welfare of the people of Sampang.

Improving the Quality of Human Resources:

The quality of human resources has a significant impact on the level of poverty in a region. Improving education, health, and access to economic opportunities can greatly reduce poverty and enhance people's well-being (Yasirwan et al., 2023). The Sampang Regency government has made various efforts to improve the quality of human resources, demonstrating its unwavering commitment. In the field of education, local government efforts to enhance the quality of education have proven to be effective, with a high school participation rate for 7-12 years and 13-15 years, which reaches more than 90%. In the health sector, the government facilitates access to public health services for free through the Universal Health Coverage program to cover health costs for the poor with the goal of reducing the rate of illness, maternal mortality, prevalence of malnutrition, and infant mortality to increase life expectancy.

Meanwhile, in the economic sector, the government seeks to develop tourist villages and equitably distribute infrastructure development to integrate the local economy as widely as possible. The success of the Human Resources improvement program can be seen based on Sampang Regency HDI data throughout 2020-2021, which continues to increase. In 2020, it was 64.75%, then it increased slightly to 64.86% in 2021 and continued to increase to 65.44% in 2022; these data indicate that the gradual improvement in the quality of human resources in Sampang Regency shows a positive trend; this is a gradual step in creating a poverty-free region through improving the quality of Human Resources.

Business Capital Facilitation for the Sampang Community:

Limited access to capital is one of the causes of poverty; people experiencing poverty have difficulty getting the loans or investments needed to start or develop businesses in agriculture and the home industry. Without access to capital, they cannot start or increase production capacity or improve their economic conditions, exacerbating income inequality and prolonging the cycle of poverty. Context of Sampang Regency, the government and private institutions work hand in hand in providing and lending business capital to the people of Sampang. Some of them are (1) revolving fund facilitation, (2) Sampang Mandiri Youth consumer cooperative and the provincial government program, and (3) another path to people's welfare. All three are alternatives and business capital solutions for the people of Sampang to improve their quality of life. Facilitation of revolving funds, cooperatives, and another path to the people's which welfare program, the people of Sampang have more options to get business capital. That is expected to encourage local economic growth, reduce poverty rates, and improve income inequality in Sampang Regency.

Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals No Poverty

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) concept is a global development paradigm declared at the Millennium Summit by 189 United Nations member states in New York in 2000 (Ameliora, 2020). The MDG program, with its various limitations in achievements, was officially declared complete at the UN General Assembly in New York on September 26, 2015. More than 193 UN member states attending the meeting decided that the MDGs would be continued with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for the next fifteen years (2016-2030) (AULIA, 2022) The SDGs have basic principles known as the 5Ps: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnership. They aim to end Poverty and hunger, sustainably protect and manage natural resources, ensure a prosperous life, maintain harmony free from fear and violence, and mobilize facilities and infrastructure to support the SDGs agenda by 2030 (Alfa, 2019)

The first of the 17 United Nations (UN) goals is the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) to eradicate Poverty, termed No Poverty. This goal aims to end all forms of Poverty worldwide and eliminate extreme Poverty for everyone earning less than \$1.25 daily. The achievement of the No Poverty SDG is measured by indicators set by the National Development Planning Agency: (1) the percentage of the population living below the national poverty line, (2) the implementation of social protection systems to protect social security for people affected by PovertyPoverty, (3) guarantees for economic resources and fundamental service rights (health, shelter, lighting) for poor and vulnerable communities, (4) strengthening and developing disaster-resilient areas, and (5) government policies and proportions in poverty alleviation along with several sub-indicators listed under each primary indicator (Bappenas, 2020)

The Sampang Regency Government has made various efforts to alleviate poverty and strive to achieve the SDG's No Poverty program. Based on the National Medium-term Development Plan, the Indonesian Ministry of National Development Planning (2020) SDGs have determined *that No Poverty* has the primary objective: ending extreme poverty for everyone earning less than \$1.25 daily. Several indicators to measure the creation of a crime-free zone include (1) Percentage of the population living below the national poverty line. This indicator measures the percentage of the population whose average daily consumption is less than a certain amount per person per month. This poverty threshold is determined nationally when a person is considered poor. (2) The implementation of the social protection system is an effort to protect social security for people affected by poverty. This indicator measures the percentage of the population covered by the social security social protection network in which the social cases in question are health services, sick benefits, protection for the disabled, the elderly, mothers and children, and the unemployed. (3) Guarantee of economic resources and the right to essential services (Health, housing, lighting). It is an indicator that measures the size and percentage of people who live in conditions that can meet their essential services. (4) Strengthening and developing disaster-resilient, economic, and social areas for the poor and vulnerable. This indicator is a measure of the government's success in disaster management and disaster victim handling. (5) Government policies and proportions in poverty alleviation. This indicator measures how much government policies and budget allocations are in poverty alleviation and the proportion of Expenditure on essential services (education, health, and social protection).

Table 2. Achievement of Indicators and Sub-Indicators of SDGs Without Poverty

Indicator	Sub Indicators	2020	2021	2022
Percentage of the population living	-	23%	22,28%	21,61%

below the national poverty line				
Implementation of the social protection system to protect social security for people affected by poverty	The proportion of health insurance participants through SJSN Health Sector.	85%	85%	85%
	Proportion of participants in the Social Security Program in the Employment Sector.	1725	1725	1725
	The percentage of poor and vulnerable persons with disabilities who have their basic rights and inclusivity fulfilled.	10%	4,48%	4,48%
	Number of households receiving conditional cash assistance/Family Hope Program.	79596 Benefit recipients	58748 Benefit recipients	46379 Benefit recipients
Guarantee of economic resources and the right to basic services (health, shelter, lighting) for poor and vulnerable people	Guarantee of economic resources and the right to basic services (health, shelter, lighting) for poor and vulnerable people	97,09%	100%	100%
	Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who receive complete basic immunization.	80,1%	85%	88,2%
	The prevalence of the use of all methods of contraception in Couples of Childbearing Age aged 15-49 years who are married.	72,41%	76%	76%
	The percentage of households have access to decent and sustainable drinking water source services.	45%	66%	66%
	The percentage of households that have access to decent and sustainable sanitation services.	65,92%	100%	100%
	Pure Participation Rate for elementary school equivalent.	94,41%	94,41%	94,41%
	Pure Participation Rate for Junior High School	81,76%	81,76%	81,76%

	Percentage of residents aged 0-17 years with ownership of a birth certificate.	83,9%	83,9%	83,9%
	The percentage of poor and vulnerable households whose main source of lighting is electricity from both National Electricity State Electricity Company and non-State Electricity Company	88,83	88,83	88,83
Strengthening and developing disaster-resilient, economic, and social areas for the poor and vulnerable	The number of locations to strengthen regional disaster risk reduction.	1 village (Dalpenan g)Banyuan yar	1 village (Dalpenan g)Banyuan yar	1 village (Dalpenan g) Banyuany ar
	Fulfillment of basic needs of victims of social disasters.	220	220	220
	Disaster risk index in high-risk growth centers.	27,19%	30,59%	20,93%
Government policies and proportions in poverty alleviation	The proportion of resources allocated by the government directly for poverty eradication programs.	1,59%	1,59%	1,61%
	Spending on basic services (education, health, and social protection) as a percentage of total government spending.	42,81%	39,67%	39,17%

Source: *Regional Research and Development Planning Agency Sampang Regency, 2023*

Table 2 explains the percentage achievement of indicators and sub-indicators of SDGs without poverty in Sampang Regency in 2020-2022.

4. Discussion

Decrease in the Percentage of Population Living Below the National Poverty Line In 2020, the percentage of people living below the poverty line in Sampang Regency reached 23%. This figure decreased to 22.28% in 2021 and continued to decline to 21.61% in 2022. The decrease in the percentage of poor people for three consecutive years shows progress in poverty alleviation efforts in Sampang Regency. This indicator reflects the effectiveness of programs and policies implemented by local governments to reduce poverty levels in the region.

Social Protection and Security System

Stability in Social Protection and Security Programs Regarding social protection, the proportion of health insurance participants through SJSN in the Health Sector remained at 85% from 2020 to 2022. This steadfastness is a testament to the success of maintaining health insurance coverage for the community. Similarly, the proportion of participants in the Social

Security Program in the Employment Sector also remained consistent, with 1725 participants during the same period. This unwavering figure shows that the employment social security program has reached its target and is consistently maintained. On the other hand, the number of recipients of Conditional Cash Assistance or the Family Hope Program has decreased yearly, from 79,596 Benefit recipients in 2020 to 58,748 Benefit recipients in 2021 and 46,379 Benefit recipients in 2022. The decrease in the number of Family Hope Program recipients each year may reflect an improvement in the community's economic condition or a change in the criteria for receiving assistance.

Guarantee of Economic Resources and Basic Services

The Guarantee of Economic Resources and Basic Services initiative has significantly improved access to economic resources and essential services in Sampang Regency. In 2020, 97.09% of poor and vulnerable individuals had full access to economic resources and essential services, which increased to 100% in 2021-2022. That indicates that all underprivileged individuals in Sampang Regency now have access to economic resources and essential services. Access to clean drinking water services also saw significant improvement, rising from 45% in 2020 to 66% in 2021-2022, reflecting successful efforts to expand access to sustainable drinking water. Similarly, access to proper sanitation services increased from 65.92% in 2020 to 100% in 2021-2022, showing that all households now have access to sustainable sanitation services, a crucial aspect of poverty alleviation. In the education sector, the enrollment rate for primary and junior high schools remained steady at 94.41% and 81.76%, respectively, from 2020 to 2022, indicating widespread access to education for children. Furthermore, the percentage of poor and vulnerable households with reliable access to electricity remained at 88.83% from 2020 to 2022, highlighting the success in providing essential infrastructure to support the welfare of the people.

Development of Disaster Resilient Areas

The disaster risk reduction was strengthened in Dalpenang Village, Banyuwang District, from 2020 to 2022. The consistency of this program shows the sustainability of disaster risk reduction efforts. During that period, 220 victims of social disasters met their basic needs, reflecting their commitment to supporting affected communities. The Disaster Risk Index in Dalpenang Village showed fluctuations: 27.19% in 2020, rose to 30.59% in 2021, and fell to 20.93% in 2022. This decrease shows that there is an improvement in efforts to increase disaster preparedness, and mitigation has had a positive impact in reducing the risk and impact of disasters that may occur.

Government Policies and Proportion in Poverty Alleviation

The Sampang Government Budget for Poverty Alleviation reveals that the government has slightly increased the proportion of resources allocated to poverty eradication programs, from 1.59% in 2020-2021 to 1.61% in 2022. This minor increase demonstrates the government's firm commitment to enhancing the allocation of resources for poverty eradication. Meanwhile, the percentage of total government spending on essential services such as education, health, and social protection has shown a downward trend. Expenditure on essential services was 42.81% in 2020, decreased to 39.67% in 2021, and dropped to 39.17% in 2022. This decline may reflect a shift in budget priorities, indicating the need to allocate more resources to poverty eradication programs. Nevertheless, the government still allocates a significant portion of the budget to these essential services.

The data shows that Sampang Regency has made significant efforts to alleviate poverty and has achieved the SDGs for a poverty-free region. However, there are still some areas that need further attention and improvement. Program success SDGs No Poverty It should not only

be done through the measure of achievement of indicators that the Indonesian Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas) has determined but also must be supported by special programs of local governments in encouraging the creation of poverty-free regions by the criteria that have been set in the National Medium-term Development Plan (SDGs Bappenas, 2020). That is supported by the statement (Pratama & Purnomo, 2020). These programs will later become a driver of indicators to achieve the goal of eliminating poverty

5. Conclusion

Several findings can be drawn based on the results of the research that has been carried out. First, the per capita income of Sampang Regency has increased from 2020-2022, reflecting economic growth that has the potential to improve people's welfare. However, along with the increase in per capita income, the poverty rate fluctuated during the same period; this was, of course, greatly influenced by the unequal percentage of income distribution, which ultimately impacted socio-economic inequality. The increase in per capita income should go hand in hand with reducing the poverty rate, with the note that both will run normally if the percentage of the Gini ratio is tiny. That shows a negative correlation between per capita income and poverty level, but it is insignificant. Second, in the context of achieving the SDGs No Poverty, the increase in per capita income contributes positively to several indicators, such as a decrease in the percentage of the population living below the national poverty line, increased access to essential services such as health, education, sanitation, and access to electricity.

Programs such as the Family Hope Program and increased access to social security show concrete steps in improving the welfare of vulnerable populations. If measured by the per capita income figure, especially Sampang Regency, it can also be categorized as successful in realizing the SDGs No Poverty if it refers to the main goal, which is to end extreme poverty for all people with an income of less than \$1.25 per day. However, the per capita income figure tends to be minor, at 1.52. Strategic steps are needed. Equitable income distribution, increased access to education and skills training, and strengthening social protection systems are vital to ensuring that the benefits of economic growth are genuinely felt by all levels of society, especially those living in extreme poverty. To achieve the primary goal of the SDGs No Poverty, in the context of Sampang Regency, more focused and coordinated efforts between local governments, the private sector, and civil society are needed to overcome economic inequality and improve the quality of life equally. Thus, Sampang Regency can move towards a vision of a more inclusive and sustainable poverty-free region, in line with the global commitment to achieve the SDGs No Poverty by 2030.

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