ABSTRACT

Sustainable development is currently the aim of development in Indonesia. Sustainable development is implemented as a balance of development between dimensions, namely economic, social, and environment. Achievement of sustainable development can be measured using composite indicators compiled from Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), Human Development Index (HDI), and Environmental Quality Index. In addition to these indicators, there are several other indicators of sustainable development goals that can affect the achievement of sustainable development in Indonesia. This study focuses on analyzing the effects of Inequality, Poverty Rate, Gender Development Index (GDI), Population Density, and Number of Natural Disasters on the calculation of the sustainable development index of provinces in Indonesia.

The purpose of this study is to measure the magnitude of the composite index of sustainable development (IPB) based on the economic, social and environmental dimensions of the provinces in Indonesia and other factors that influence it and analyze its mapping with the Klassen Typology analysis. With secondary data types obtained from the Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS), Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana (BNPB), and the Ministry of Forestry and the Environment and other literacy such as books and journals.This research uses panel data regression with fixed effect model (FEM).

The results showed that the sustainable development index with scenario 2 illustrates a better balance between dimensions of development and the regions in Quadrant I are less than the regions in Quadrant IV. In addition, the variables that influence the sustainable development index, among others the Gender Development Index (GDI) have a positive and significant effect and the Population Density has a positive and significant effect.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Inequality, Poverty, Gender, Population Density, Natural Disasters, Fixed Effect Model