



Bridging the Youth Development Index and SDG 8: East Java's Strategy for Sustainable Youth Development

Aditya Wahyu Dwi Kurniawan¹, Amirul Mustofa^{2*}, Ika Devy Pramudiana³

Universitas Dr. Soetomo, Surabaya

Corresponding Author: Amirul Mustofa amirul.mustofa@unitomo.ac.id

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords: Development Index, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Decent Work, Economic Growth, Youth Employment Policy

Received : 1 November 2025

Revised : 25 December 2025

Accepted: 14 January 2026

©2026 Kurniawan, Mustofa, Pramudiana: This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).



ABSTRACT

This study examines the contribution of the Youth Development Index (YDI) to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with particular emphasis on decent work and economic growth in East Java Province. Employing a qualitative approach with descriptive analysis, the study assesses the relationship between YDI indicators and progress toward these development goals at the provincial level. Although notable improvements have been observed in education and employment outcomes, significant development disparities between urban and rural areas, along with persistently high levels of informal employment, remain key challenges. The findings indicate that, despite overall improvements in the Youth Development Index, young people's transition from education to decent work continues to be constrained by a mismatch between acquired skills and labor market demands. Accordingly, this study recommends the formulation of targeted priority programs focusing on the strengthening of vocational education, the promotion of youth entrepreneurship, and the enhancement of alignment between youth competencies and industry needs. These policy directions are intended to support the inclusive achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and to be integrated into the development planning documents of the East Java Provincial Government.

INTRODUCTION

Youth development is a strategic investment in national progress, given the important role played by young people in social, economic, and political transformation. Young people in Indonesia, with a demographic bonus that will peak between 2020 and 2030, are a force with great potential to accelerate development and support economic growth. The Central Statistics Agency notes that around 25.87% of Indonesia's total population is between 16 and 30 years old, or around 75.49 million people (BPS, 2020). This enormous potential must be optimized through sustainable and inclusive development policies. The biggest challenge is how to maximize the role of youth with effective and targeted policies. The Youth Development Index is one of the tools used to assess youth development, covering the dimensions of education, health, decent employment, social and political participation, and equality (Fitriyanti & Pradana, 2022). The Youth Development Index helps local governments design policies that can reduce development gaps between urban and rural areas and create equal opportunities for young people.

East Java is the province with the second largest population in Indonesia, and the development gap between urban and rural youth is a major challenge. Although the education and health sectors have shown positive results, rural areas still face limitations in terms of education and access to better job opportunities (Nuralifian & Nooraeni, 2023). This gap prevents young people from maximizing their potential, resulting in low participation in the regional and national economy. Global efforts to address these challenges include adopting the Sustainable Development Goals agreed upon by UN member states in 2015 as part of the 2030 Agenda. The SDGs have 17 interrelated goals, with the main objectives of addressing poverty, inequality, climate change, and achieving inclusive and sustainable development. SDG 8 focuses on decent work and economic growth, making it a highly relevant goal for youth development in Indonesia, especially in East Java. SDG 8 aims to increase productivity, create decent jobs, reduce unemployment, and eliminate child labor and forced labor (Dadhania & Parsana, 2025). The implementation of SDG 8 in East Java requires a strategy that takes into account demographic characteristics, local economic structures, and diverse regional labor market dynamics in order to promote inclusive and equitable youth development (Widianingsih et al., 2024).

The challenge of youth employment in East Java is quite complex. The youth unemployment rate is higher than the national average. Many young people are highly educated, but they experience a gap between competence and the needs of the job market (Sitompul & Athoillah, 2023). In addition, many young people are forced to work in the informal sector, with limited social protection and unstable working conditions. The COVID-19 pandemic worsens this condition, slowing down the transition of youth from education to the world of work, and worsening job inequality (Syahputri & Fathoni, 2025). This gap shows the importance of policies that not only focus on job creation, but also on strengthening youth skills so that they can compete in the competitive job market. The Youth Development Index has a strategic role in helping to design policies to achieve SDG 8 in East Java. By measuring various dimensions in the

Youth Development Index, such as access to quality education, skills training relevant to the industry, and the provision of decent jobs, the government can make more targeted policies. The Youth Development Index in East Java can show that although the quality of education has increased, there is still a disparity in the quality of skill training provided to youth. This is a challenge in creating a skilled workforce and ready to face the challenges of the global market (Alfarizi et al., 2025). Therefore, policies that lead to the improvement of vocational education and practical skills, as well as the strengthening of the entrepreneurship sector, will support the achievement of SDG 8.

This research aims to analyze the relationship between the Youth Development Index and the achievement of SDG 8 in East Java. This research will also identify effective strategies to strengthen the synergy between the two agendas. This research will map the achievement of the Youth Development Index in East Java, analyze the correlation between youth development indicators and the SDG 8 target, and evaluate the policies that have been implemented by the provincial government. The results of this research are expected to provide evidence-based policy recommendations that can help design a youth development strategy that is more integrative, impactful, and supports the achievement of SDG 8 effectively in East Java (Thamrin et al., 2024).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Youth Development Index as a Measuring Tool for Youth Development

Youth Development Index is a measuring tool to assess youth development in various dimensions of life, which was first applied in 2017. The Youth Development Index integrates five main domains and 16 indicators, including education, health, employment, social participation, and gender equality (Nopeline et al., n.d.).

Table 1. Domain and Indicator in Youth Development Index

DOMAIN	INDICATOR
Education and Training	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage of young people getting certified training 2. Percentage of young people who have a high school diploma/equivalent degree or higher 3. Percentage of youth with ICT skills
Health	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The number of youth pain (-) 2. Percentage of young people who smoke (-) 3. Percentage of young people who exercise 4. Percentage of teenage girls who are pregnant (-)
Decent Employment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage of NEET youth (-) 2. Percentage of young workers is not full (-) 3. Youth entrepreneurship ratio
Participation and Leadership	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage of young people participating in community social activities 2. Percentage of active youth participating in the organization

	3. Percentage of young people who occupy managerial positions
Gender Inclusivity and Equality	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Labor Force Participation Rate ratio of female youth to male 2. Percentage of young people with disabilities who work 3. Percentage of child marriage (-)

Source: Bappenas (2024)

Table 1 shows the indicators used in the Youth Development Index to measure various dimensions of youth life in Indonesia. Education and training is the first domain that includes three important indicators. The percentage of young people who get certified training measures young people aged 16-30 years old who have attended training and obtained a certificate. The second indicator, the percentage of young people who have a high school diploma or higher, includes youth aged 19-30 years old who have completed high school education/equivalent or higher. The percentage of young people with Information and Communication Technology (ICT) skills measures the proportion of young people who use technology, such as mobile phones or computers, in the last three months. These three indicators lead to the measurement of youth access to education and training that is relevant to the needs of the job market (Nasrullah, 2022).

Health is the second domain that includes four indicators. The youth pain rate measures the proportion of young people aged 16-30 years who have experienced health problems in the last month. The percentage of young people who smoke shows the proportion of young people who smoke tobacco or e-cigarettes in the last month. The percentage of young people who exercise is measured by the proportion of young people who actively exercise at least once a week. Finally, the percentage of teenage girls who are pregnant shows the proportion of teenage girls aged 15-18 years who are pregnant, which is related to reproductive health and access to health services (Sunil John, 2024). Three indicators in the employment domain are feasible, which measures the level of youth involvement in the world of work. The percentage of NEET (Not in Employment, Education, or Training) youth measures 16-30 years old who do not go to school, work, or participate in training. The percentage of non-full-time working youth includes young people who work less than 35 hours per week. Youth entrepreneurship ratio measures the proportion of youth working in the informal or entrepreneurial sector, which shows the role of youth in creating jobs (Sumardin et al., 2025). The domain of participation and leadership measures the involvement of youth in social and organizational activities. The percentage of youth who participate in community social activities measures the youth who are involved in social activities in their environment. The percentage of young people who actively follow the organization shows how many young people are active in social or community organizations other than school or work. The percentage of young people who occupy managerial positions measures the

number of young people who occupy managerial positions in the workplace, which reflects their participation in leadership positions (Ilham et al., 2021).

Inclusivity and gender equality is the final domain which is measuring equality of job opportunities and gender role in youth development. The Labor Force Participation Rate ratio of young women to men shows the comparison of labor force participation between young women and men (Nuzul et al., 2023). The percentage of young people with disabilities who work measures the proportion of young people with disabilities who are involved in the world of work. The percentage of child marriage measures the proportion of women who marry under the age of 18, which reflects the challenges in terms of gender equality and youth rights. This index provides a comprehensive picture of the condition of youth in Indonesia and is used to design more inclusive and targeted development policies (Rakhmawan, 2021). (Paksi et al., 2024) added that this index serves as a diagnostic tool to identify development gaps and provide accurate data for decision-making.

SDG Achievement 8: Decent Jobs and Economic Growth in Indonesia

SDG 8 aims to increase inclusive and sustainable economic growth, productive and comprehensive job opportunities, and decent jobs for all. The achievement of this goal faces great challenges, such as the gap between urban and rural areas, as well as the mismatch of youth skills with the needs of the labor market. For that, it is important for government policy to not only create jobs, but also ensure quality and sustainable jobs, by involving collaboration between the government, the private sector, and the community (J. A. Sari, 2023).

Table 2. Indicators SDG 8

Purpose	Indicators
Increase in Worthy Jobs and Economic	GDP growth per capita
A Worthy Job for All	Open unemployment rate, Full employment
Youth Unemployment Reduction	Youth unemployment rate (15-24 years old), NEET Youth
Increasing Productivity and Resource Efficiency	Productivity per working hour
Economic and Employment Inclusiveness	Workforce participation ratio
Youth Entrepreneurship	Youth Entrepreneurship Ratio
Skills for the World of Work	Youth who get skill training
Social Protection for All Workers	Worker social protection level
Reducing Employment Gap	Female to male unemployment ratio
Driving Sustainable Economic Growth	Economic sustainability index

Source: Bappenas (2024)

The table above shows the indicators related to SDG 8, which focuses on creating decent jobs and inclusive economic growth. The increase in GDP per

capita measures overall economic growth, which is important for creating new jobs. The open unemployment rate and full employment are important indicators in assessing how many young people are involved in stable and decent jobs, giving an overview of whether the labor market is able to absorb labor with adequate quality (Afroz & Ilham, 2020). The reduction of youth unemployment is measured by the youth unemployment rate and the percentage of NEET youth which shows how many young people are not involved in education, training, or employment. This is a key indicator to analyze the extent to which young people can access decent jobs in the labor market. Productivity per working hour measures economic efficiency and labor competitiveness, which has an impact on the achievement of sustainable economic growth (Vasilev et al., 2025).

Economic inclusivity is measured by the ratio of labor force participation for women and men, which reflects equal employment opportunities (Lesmana, 2025). Youth entrepreneurship, which is measured by the ratio of young people working in the informal or entrepreneurial sector, is an important indicator in creating new job opportunities and reducing dependence on the formal employment sector. Skills for the world of work measures young people who get skill training according to market needs. This is important to ensure that young people are ready to compete in a competitive labor market (Witta et al., 2023). The level of worker social protection measures the extent to which workers have adequate social security, it is important to provide job security (Ramadhan et al., 2022). The employment gap is measured by the unemployment ratio of women to men, which shows the extent to which gender equality is achieved in employment opportunities. Lastly, the economic sustainability index measures the extent to which Indonesia's economic growth is carried out by considering the principles of environmental and social sustainability, which are important for the long term (Wierma Putri et al., 2025).

Youth Employment Challenges and Skill Gaps in East Jawa

The challenge of youth employment in East Jawa is an important issue that is directly related to economic growth and the achievement of SDG 8. Based on 2023 data, around 19.53 percent of young people in East Jawa are classified in the NEET (Not in Education, Employment, or Training) category, which means they are not involved in education, work, or training. Although there is a decrease compared to 2022 which reached 22.07 percent, this figure still shows a big challenge in utilizing demographic bonuses to increase labor productivity. This also reflects the mismatch between the skills possessed by young people and the needs of the job market (N. R. Sari et al., 2022). One of the main factors contributing to the high unemployment rate among young people is the priority of expertise and experience sought by the job market. According to (Sakjynbayeva & Tayauova, 2024) the job market is more likely to absorb workers who have special skills and work experience, which is an obstacle for new graduates without a professional track record. In addition, the phenomenon of choosing a job also worsens unemployment among young people. Young people in East Jawa often choose jobs that suit their expectations, which causes them to be idle longer and close job opportunities in the future.

The skill gap is also a big problem that hinders young people's access to decent jobs. Many young people have higher education, but do not have skills that are relevant to the needs of the industry. (Kurniawan & Rizky Samudro, 2024) stated that although the level of youth education in East Java has increased, they still have difficulty adapting to the demands of the job market that require technical skills. Strengthening vocational education that is more integrated with industry needs can reduce this skill gap, so that young people are more prepared to face the challenges of the world of work. The problem of informal employment also worsens employment in East Java, with around 61,49 percent of young people working in the informal sector by 2024 (BPS, 2023). The informal sector often does not offer social security or stable income, which reduces the quality of life of young people (Dosinta et al., 2024). This informal sector is vulnerable to economic turmoil, which further worsens economic inequality among young people. In addition, the high underemployment rate in East Java is also a significant problem, with many young people working in positions that do not match their education or skills (Faizah et al., 2025).

Local governments in East Java need to take strategic steps to overcome the skills and employment gap, such as harmonizing vocational education with industrial needs and strengthening the entrepreneurship sector (Wignyo Adiyoso, 2022). (Muhyiddin, 2023) advises to increase relevant skill training for youth and support the development of entrepreneurship to create more jobs. Without the right policies to overcome the NEET problem and the skill gap, the potential for youth productivity will not be maximized, and Indonesia's demographic bonus will be wasted.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach with descriptive-exploratory design and literature study method to analyze the relationship between the Youth Development Index and the achievement of SDG 8 in East Java. The theoretical framework used is the Capability Approach Theory developed by Amartya Sen (1999) which is quoted from (Jamil, 2024). This theory emphasizes the importance of individual freedom to choose various valuable functions, such as access to education, decent work, and social participation. This capability dimension plays a role in achieving SDG 8 by giving young people the opportunity to develop their potential (Firmani et al., 2025). Data was collected through literature studies, which include government policy documents, reports from the Central Statistics Agency on the achievements of the Youth Development Index and SDG 8 and publications related to youth development in East Java. This research also includes national and international journals, SDG 8 implementation reports, as well as relevant development planning documents.

The data collection procedure is carried out with library research, which includes searching and collecting various documents related to SDG 8 and Youth Development Index. The data collected includes annual reports, statistical data, and previous research results that are relevant to the research topic. This process aims to obtain in-depth information about the implementation of youth development policies, the achievement of SDG 8 in East Java, and the challenges faced in achieving it (Amrin et al., 2025). The analysis technique used in this

research is thematic content analysis. The first step is data codification, where the information is grouped based on the Youth Development Index and SDG 8 indicators. After that, a thematic analysis was carried out to find the relationship pattern between the dimension of the Youth Development Index and the achievement of SDG 8. To ensure the validity of the findings, source triangulation is used, which is comparing various relevant documents. Finally, synthesis is carried out to integrate findings from various sources and formulate sustainable youth development strategies. The results of this analysis are presented descriptively, with the support of relevant statistical data and policies, to provide a comprehensive picture of the relationship between the Youth Development Index and SDG 8, as well as its impact on youth development in East Java (Maharani et al., 2024).

RESEARCH RESULTS

East Java Youth Development Index Achievement

To provide an overview of youth development performance in East Java Province, this section presents the achievement of the Youth Development Index (YDI) across its main domains over the period 2021–2023. The index captures multidimensional aspects of youth development, including education and training, health, employment, participation and leadership, as well as inclusivity and gender equality. Examining trends across these domains enables a clearer understanding of both progress and persistent challenges in supporting youth contributions to sustainable development, particularly in relation to decent work and economic growth. The detailed domain-level achievements of the East Java Youth Development Index are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. East Java Youth Development Index Domain Achievement

Domain	2021	2022	2023
Education and Training	59,8	65,05	67,58
Health	64,68	59,93	62,08
Worthy Employment Domain	59,03	63,26	65,51
Domain of Participation and Leadership	44,24	43,82	46,93
Domain of Inclusivity and Gender Equality	67,32	57,37	60,45
Youth Development Index	58,94	57,96	60,58

Source: Bappenas 2025

The data in table 3 shows that the East Java Youth Development Index moved from 58,94 (2021) to 57,96 (2022), then increased to 60,58 (2023). At the domain level, Education and Training consistently improved from 59,80 to 65,05 then 67,58, while Decent Employment also increased from 59,03 to 63,26 and 65,51. Health had decreased in 2022 which was 64,68 - 59,93 and recovered again in 2023 which is 62,08. The domain with the lowest achievement is still Participation and Leadership around 44,24 to 46,93, while Gender Inclusion and

Equality experienced a sharp decline from 67,32 in 2021 to 57,37 in 2022 and improved to 60,45 in 2023.

The most obvious gap is seen in the Education and Training domain, where certified training remains low despite increasing from 8,38 (2021) to 14,14 (2022), and 16,16 (2023), while Information and Communication Technology skills show very high and stable numbers, namely 96,74 (2021), 97,44 (2022), and slightly increased to 97,93 (2023); in the Health domain, the number of youth pain dropped sharply from 12,97 (2021) to 10,05 (2022), and 6,24 (2023), although the prevalence of smoking among young people increased slightly from 25,12 (2021) to 25,97 (2022), and 26,41 (2023), while the number of pregnant teenagers in 2022 to 20,25, but decreased slightly in 2023 to 18,96, After being recorded 8,74 (2021).

In the domain of Decent Employment, NEET (Not in Education, Employment, or Training) youth decreased in 2023, which is 23,05 (after previously increased to 25,56 in 2022, and 24,64 in 2021). The percentage of non-full workers improved, with the figure dropping from 38.72 in 2021 to 34.05 in 2022, and 31.43 in 2023. However, the ratio of youth entrepreneurship is still very low and stagnant, namely 1.11 in 2021, 1.28 in 2022, and 1.19 in 2023.

In the domain of Participation and Leadership, the involvement of youth in social activities of the community remains high, with a figure of around 76-78, but there is a big gap in low organizational activity, with a figure of 5.43 in 2021 and 2022, and a slight increase to 5.76 in 2023. The managerial position remains very small, with a figure of 1.05 in 2021, slightly decreased to 0.91 in 2022, and increased to 1.27 in 2023. The ratio of the participation level of the female youth workforce to men improved in 2023, showing an increase in inclusiveness and gender equality, which is 67.86, after previously recorded 62.80 in 2022, and 65.95 in 2021. However, working young people with disabilities experienced a drastic decrease from 30.49 in 2021 to 14.98 in 2022, and although there is a slight increase in 2023 to 16.84, this number has not fully recovered. Meanwhile, the child marriage rate shows a downward trend, which is 9.46 in 2022 and 8.86 in 2023, after being recorded at 10.44 in 2021.

Analysis of Capability Approach Theory in East Jawa Youth Development Index

To deepen the theoretical interpretation of the Youth Development Index (YDI), this section applies the Capability Approach as an analytical framework for examining youth development outcomes in East Java. Rather than viewing the index solely as a composite score, the Capability Approach enables an assessment of how resources and policy interventions translate into substantive freedoms, capabilities, and actual functionings for young people. This framework also highlights the role of agency, structural constraints, and inequality in shaping youth opportunities and outcomes. By mapping the core concepts of the Capability Approach onto the domains and indicators of the Youth Development Index, the analysis provides a nuanced understanding of youth development dynamics that is sensitive to context, diversity, and interdomain interactions. The results of this theoretical mapping are presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Analysis of Capability Approach Theory in East Jawa Youth Development Index

Capability Approach Concept	Core meaning in theory	Analysis
Substantive freedom	Real freedom to choose a valuable life	he increase in the total score of the Youth Development Index and the achievement of the domain as an indicator of the expansion of life choices
Capability	"Set of opportunities" that allows young people to be and do something	Youth Development Index domains as a collection of opportunities: education and training, health, employment, participation, inclusivity
Functioning	Actual results that are really achieved (outcomes)	Domain indicators as a proxy of real results: certified training, non-full workers, managerial positions, and others
Conversion factor	Hinder/driver of resource change into capability and function	The gap between domains and indicators that move in no direction
Agency	The capacity of youth to make choices and influence decisions	The domain of participation and leadership as a measure of socio-economic agency space
Inequality and diversity	Individual conditions are different so the opportunities are not equal	The domain of inclusiveness and gender equality assesses the access gap
Preferensi adaptif	Individuals lower their aspirations because of limited choices	Vulnerable work indicators and low career mobility signal acceptance of suboptimal conditions
Open and context sensitive approach	Evaluation is not based on one metric; need to read the pattern	Reading the Youth Development Index as an interdomain pattern, not a single number

Source: Peneliti (2025)

Table 4 explains about the East Jawa Youth Development Index associated with the Capability Approach Theory as a measure of "space of opportunity" that determines how much substantive freedom of youth to choose a valuable life. The Youth Development Index increased from 58.94 in 2021 to 60.58 in 2023 after a decrease in 2022, which indicates that the expansion of youth opportunities is not linear and is influenced by the socio-economic context. The Education and Training Domain shows the most consistent capability expansion as it rises from

59.80 in 2021 to 67.58 in 2023, but the quality of this capability is still lame at the indicator level: information and communication technology skills are very high (96,74 - 97,93), while certified training remains low despite increasing (8,38 - 16,16). The pattern shows that the substantive freedom reflected from digital competence has not been fully supported by certification and job market recognition, so that viable work choices are not optimal.

The Decent Employment Domain shows the dynamics of capability conversion into actual results that are relatively improved, but not yet strong. This domain increased from 59.03 in 2021 to 65.51 in 2023, in line with the decrease in youth who did not go to school, did not work, and did not attend training from 24.64 in 2021 to 23.05 in 2023, as well as the decrease in non-full workers from 38.72 in 2021 to 31,43 in 2023. However, the ratio of youth entrepreneurship is still very low and tends to stagnate (1,11-1,19), which shows that there are conversion barriers in the form of capital access, business networks, entrepreneurship ecosystem, and the quality of job demand. The Health Domain also described that some of the basic capabilities improved because the number of youth pain dropped sharply (12,97 to 6,24), but risk factors such as smoking increased (25,12 to 26,41) and pregnant adolescents remained high after the spike in 2022 (20,25 then 18,96), so that health capabilities are not fully stable as a foundation for productivity and long-term life choices.

Domain Participation and Leadership emphasizes the agency aspect in the Capability Approach which is still weak, because the domain achievement remains the lowest even though it has risen from 44,24 (2021) to 46,93 (2023). The social involvement indicator of the community is relatively high (around 76-78), but the indicators that represent the capacity of influence and strategic position remain low, namely organizational activity (around 5,43-5,76) and managerial position (around 1,05-1,27). The Domain of Inclusivity and Gender Equality shows a real issue of capability justice because it dropped from 67,32 (2021) to 57,37 (2022) and only partially recovered to 60,45 (2023); this condition is reinforced by the low number of young people with disabilities who work (30,49 down to 16,84) even though the ratio of female youth labor force participation towards men improved in 2023 (67,86). The series of findings shows that the increase in the Youth Development Index further expands opportunities in the aspects of education and work readiness, but valuable actual results such as stable jobs, career mobility, leadership, and equal access for vulnerable groups are still limited by conversion barriers and unequal capabilities between groups.

SDG 8 Acciement in East Jawa

Assessing progress toward Sustainable Development Goal 8 (SDG 8) requires a multidimensional examination of economic growth, labor market performance, and job quality. In East Java, the achievement of SDG 8 reflects uneven progress across key target indicators, highlighting both areas of advancement and persistent structural challenges. While improvements in regional economic growth and income per capita indicate positive economic dynamics, labor productivity, youth employment outcomes, and the prevalence of informal work continue to raise concerns regarding the quality and inclusiveness of economic growth. To capture these dynamics, this section

presents a set of SDG 8 indicators covering economic growth, employment conditions, youth labor market transitions, job vulnerability, gender gaps in employment, and worker welfare. The detailed performance of SDG 8 indicators in East Java from 2021 to 2023 is summarized in Table 5.

Table 5. SDG 8 Indicator Achievement in East Java

Target	Indicator	2021	2022	2023	Unit/ Note
Increase in decent jobs and economic growth	Gross Regional Domestic Product Growth Rate	3,56	5,34	4,95	Percentage
Increase in decent jobs and economic growth	Gross Regional Domestic Product per capita	59,99	66,25	71,12	Million rupiah
Increase productivity and resource efficiency	The growth rate of the real Gross Regional Domestic Product per person of the workforce per year	3,19	2,54	-0,09	Percentage
A decent job for all	Open unemployment rate	5,74	5,49	4,88	Percentage
A decent job for all	Half unemployment rate	7,47	5,77	5,73	Percentage
Youth unemployment reduction	Open unemployment rate aged 15-24 years	19,55	20,63	19,4	Percentage
Youth unemployment reduction	Percentage of 15-24 years old who do not go to school, do not work, and do not participate in training	20,77	22,07	19,53	Percentage
Reduce job vulnerability	Proportion of informal employment	63,64	63,86	63,11	Percentage
Reducing the employment gap	The ratio of the open unemployment rate of women to men	0,82	0,89	0,97	Ratio
Worker welfare and decent work	Average wage per working hour	14.789	15.119	15.155	Rupiah per hour

Source: Processed from BPS East Java and SDGs Report (2023)

Table 5 explains the SDG 8 achievements in East Java in the 2021-2023 period showing a relatively strong economic recovery, but has not been fully followed by the improvement of job quality. Gross Regional Domestic Product grew from 3,56 percent (2021) to 5,34 percent (2022) then slowed to 4,95 percent (2023), while Gross Regional Domestic Product per capita increased consistently from Rp59,99 million to Rp66,25 million and Rp71,12 million. However, the real productivity per person of the workforce per year decreased from 3,19 percent

(2021) to 2,54 percent (2022) and experienced a contraction of -0,09 percent (2023), indicating that economic growth is not effective enough to boost worker productivity. On the worker welfare side, the average wage per working hour increased slightly from Rp14,789 (2021) to Rp15,119 (2022) and Rp15,155 (2023).

The condition of the labor market shows improvement in total unemployment, but the problem of youth and informality still stands out. The total open unemployment rate decreased from 5,74 percent (2021) to 5,49 percent (2022) and 4,88 percent (2023), while the unemployment half rate improved from 7,47 percent (2021) to 5,77 percent (2022) and relatively stagnant at 5,73 percent (2023). The open unemployment rate aged 15–24 years remains high in the range of 19–21 percent (from 19,55 percent in 2021 to 20,63 percent in 2022 and 19,40 percent in 2023), while the percentage of young people aged 15–24 years old who do not go to school, do not work, and do not attend training decreased from 22,07 percent (2022) to 19,53 percent (2023) after previously 20,77 percent (2021). The proportion of informal employment also remains very high and almost unchanged, namely 63.64 percent (2021), 63.86 percent (2022), and 63.11 percent (2023), which confirms that the main challenge of decent jobs is still in the dominance of vulnerable jobs and uneven job quality.

Table 6. Analysis of Capability Approach Theory in SDG 8 in East Java

Capability Approach Concept	Focus on SDG 8 results	Result indicator (East Java)
Functioning	Assessing the "actual results" of the economy that actually happened	Gross regional domestic product growth rate
Functioning	Assessing the average material welfare results Gross regional domestic product per capita	Gross regional domestic product per capita
Capability vs function	Comparing "productive opportunities" with the achieved productivity results	The growth rate of real gross regional domestic product per person of labor per year
Conversion factor	See if the structure of the job market allows resources to turn into decent work	Proportion of informal employment
Functioning	Measuring the quality of work results through income return	Average wage per working hour
Functioning	Measuring the results of work access (not just the availability of opportunities)	Open unemployment rate (total)
Functioning	Assessing the quality of work absorption (working hours and stability)	Half unemployment rate

Justice and diversity	Focusing attention on the most vulnerable groups failing to transition to decent work	Open unemployment rate aged 15–24 years
Function and conversion factor	Testing the loss of productive functions of the younger generation	Percentage of 15–24 years old who do not go to school, do not work, or do not attend training

Source: Researcher (2025)

Table 6 explains SDG 8 in East Java can be read through the lens of the Capability Approach as a series of functions (functionings), which are the actual results that are really experienced by the community in the labor market and the economy. The growth of gross regional domestic product which increased from 3.56 percent (2021) to 5.34 percent (2022) then slowed down to 4.95 percent (2023), and gross regional domestic product per capita which increased from 59.99 to 66.25 and 71.12 million rupiah, showed an improvement in aggregate economic results. However, the Capability Approach emphasizes that aggregate results do not automatically mean the expansion of substantive freedom, because well-being is judged by "what can really be lived" such as obtaining a stable job, decent income, and safe work mobility. Labor productivity is an important tester of whether economic growth is really converted into quality of work. The growth of regional gross real domestic product per person of the workforce which decreased from 3.19 percent (2021) to around 2.54 percent (2022) and became -0.09 percent (2023) shows that the growth results have not been followed by the strengthening of worker productivity.

This pattern indicates that there are conversion barriers (conversion factors) such as job structure, mismatch of skills with sector needs, or quality of work that makes resources and economic opportunities not turn into real productive abilities for workers, including youth. The quality of work can also be seen from indicators that directly touch the working conditions. The proportion of informal jobs that survive is very high around 63 percent in 2021-2023 showing the limitations of decent work because informal jobs tend to be vulnerable, lack of protection, and unstable. The average wage per hour of work that increased slightly from 14,789 to 15,119 and 15,155 rupiah reinforces the signal that the improvement of worker welfare is slow. High informality and small wage increases from the point of view of the Capability Approach, can limit the substantive freedom of young people to choose safe and dignified jobs, because the available options are often locked in low-paying and minimal jobs.

Youth access to the job market illustrates the clearest gap between economic results and actual well-being. The total open unemployment rate improved from 5,74 percent (2021) to 4,88 percent (2023), but the unemployment age of 15-24 years is still very high in the range of 19-21 percent and the proportion of 15-24 years old who do not go to school, do not work, and do not attend training is still large even though it has dropped to 19.53 percent (2023) after rising in 2022. In the capability framework, this condition shows that many young people have not achieved the expected functionings (working properly and productively), so the

SDG 8 policy needs to focus on improving the conversion factors: school-to-work transition, strengthening job placement, and creating formal jobs that are able to absorb young workers sustainably.

Youth Employment Development and Skill Gap in East Java

The East Java Provincial Government integrated the youth development agenda into the Regional Medium Term Development Plan 2025–2029 to accelerate the achievement of SDG 8 on decent work and economic growth through the East Java Work and East Java Harmony Program within the framework of Nawa Bhakti Satya (RPJMD Jatim, 2025). The condition of the youth labor market still confirms the urgency of the policy because the open unemployment rate aged 15–24 years is still high in 2023 (19.40 percent), the proportion of ages 15–24 years old who do not go to school, do not work, and do not attend training is still large (19.53 percent), and the work structure is still dominated by informal work which is stagnant around 63 percent in 2021-2023. The direction of the intervention that emphasizes research and innovation, increasing workforce productivity, empowering micro small and medium enterprises, strengthening the digital ecosystem, as well as sustainable tourism development and green jobs become relevant because it closes the gap between economic growth and the quality of work that is truly suitable for young people (RPJMD Jatim, 2025). Several priority programs for youth development and SDG 8 in East Java are stated in the planning document of RPJMD East Java Year 2025-2029 which is described in the following table:

Table 7. Youth Development Priority Program in East Java

Priority Program	Program Objectives and Focus	Output	Responsible Area Device
Youth Creativepreneur Centre (YC2)	A program that focuses on developing youth entrepreneurship, especially in the creative economy sector, by providing training, mentoring, capital, and business network access to support sustainable MSME businesses.	Supporting fields and job opportunities, entrepreneurship, and economic growth.	Dinas Koperasi dan Usaha Kecil Menengah, Dinas Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata, Dinas Kepemudaan dan Olahraga.

<p>Millenium Job Centre (MJC)</p>	<p>Expanding the scope and goals to reach the millennial group and GenZ, serving as a forum for talents and various job provider partners.</p>	<p>Accelerate labor absorption and improve labor quality.</p>	<p>Dinas Koperasi dan UKM, Dinas Tenaga Kerja dan Transmigrasi, Biro Perekonomian.</p>
<p>EkoTren-One Pesantren One Product</p>	<p>This Islamic boarding school economic empowerment program creates a sustainable ecosystem with three pillars: Santripreneur (young entrepreneurs), Pesantrenpreneur (productive economy of Islamic boarding school) and Sociopreneur (environmental-based business).</p>	<p>Encouraging community-based entrepreneurship and sharia economy.</p>	<p>Dinas Koperasi dan Usaha Kecil Menengah.</p>
<p>Millennial Incubation for Entrepreneurship and Innovation (MILEA)</p>	<p>This program encourages the growth of young millennial entrepreneurs by increasing the competence, interest, and entrepreneurial talent of vocational/high school students in East Java.</p>	<p>Creating innovative entrepreneurial talent from an early age.</p>	<p>Dinas Pendidikan.</p>
<p>Job Market Fair</p>	<p>The job exchange that is held in the public space and 16 UPT BLK</p>	<p>Increase job opportunities.</p>	<p>Dinas Tenaga Kerja dan Transmigrasi.</p>

	aims to accelerate the absorption of labor by bringing together companies and job seekers, facilitating access to vacancy information, and speeding up the recruitment process.		
Vocational-Based Equality Education (Pursuing Package)	Non-formal education programs that are equivalent to the high school level as an alternative path for graduates who want to acquire skills to enter the world of work.	Improve skills and access to decent work.	Dinas Pendidikan.

Source: Researcher, 2025

In Table 7, Youth Creativepreneur Centre targets the strengthening of youth entrepreneurship in micro, small and medium enterprises of the creative economy through training, assistance, capital, and business networking, with the implementers of the Cooperative and Small and Medium Enterprises Service supported by the Department of Culture and Tourism and the Youth and Sports Service. Millenium Job Centre acts as a talent center that connects job seekers with job provider partners to accelerate the absorption and improve the quality of labor, coordinated by the Cooperative Service and Small and Medium Enterprises, the Labor Office and Transmigration, and the Economic Bureau. EkoTren One Islamic Boarding School One Product strengthens the local economy based on Islamic boarding schools through entrepreneurship students and the development of Islamic boarding schools as a productive economy center to encourage community entrepreneurship, led by the Cooperative and Small and Medium Enterprises Office. Millennial Incubation for Entrepreneurship and Innovation prepares young entrepreneurs from high school and vocational high school students through competence strengthening and incubation, with the person in charge of the Education Office. Job Market Fair expands job access by

bringing together companies and job seekers through the job exchange in public spaces and job training halls, managed by the Manpower and Transmigration Service. Vocational-based Equality Education provides a non-formal education path equivalent to skill-based high school to expand youth access to decent jobs, managed by the Education Office. This series of programs confirms the East Java strategy which not only increases job opportunities, but also improves the quality of youth readiness through training, incubation, job placement, and entrepreneurship strengthening, in line with the direction of the East Java Regional Medium Term Development Plan 2025-2029 (RPJMD Jatim, 2025).

Table 8. Analysis of Capability Approach Theory in Youth Development Priority Program in East Java

Area Capability Approach	Priority program	Targeted gap in East Java	Intended indicator
Capability	Youth Creativepreneur Centre	The ratio of youth entrepreneurship is low and stagnant; limited independent work opportunities	Youth Development Index: youth entrepreneurship ratio
			SDG 8: labor productivity; proportion of informal work; hourly wage
Conversion factor	Youth Creativepreneur Centre	Youth skills have not turned into a productive business because of the constraints of capital access and market networks	Youth Development Index: youth entrepreneurship ratio
			SDG 8: gross regional domestic product growth per capita (as a context of market absorption)
Conversion factor	Millenium Job Centre	High youth unemployment and weak job matching due to limited job market information	Youth Development Index: Youth who do not go to school, do not work, and do not attend training
			SDG 8: Open unemployment rate age 15–24 years; total open unemployment rate
Functioning	Job Market Fair	Slow work absorption, young people find it difficult to enter formal work	Youth Development Index: Youth who do not go to school, do not work, and do not attend training
			SDG 8: Total open unemployment rate;

			half unemployment rate; proportion of informal work
Capability	Millennial Incubation for Entrepreneurship and Innovation	Skill gap and work readiness since school; minimal practical experience	Youth Development Index: Youth get certified training; youth entrepreneurship ratio SDG 8: Productivity per workforce
Capability	Vocational Based Equality Education	Young people who are vulnerable to dropping out of school are at risk of not going to school, not working, and not participating in training; access to work is suitable for limited	Youth Development Index: youth with high school diploma/equivalent; youth receiving certified training; youth who do not attend school, do not work, and do not attend training SDG 8: open unemployment rate
Capability	EkoTren One Pesantren One Product	Regional job opportunities gap and community economy; informal work dominance	Youth Development Index: youth entrepreneurship ratio; community social participation (as network capital) SDG 8: proportion of informal work; hourly wage

Source: Researcher (2025)

Table 8 above shows that the East Java priority program serves as a bridge from capabilities to actual results, thus closing the gap between the achievement of the Youth Development Index and the SDG 8 target. Entrepreneurship and incubation programs (Youth Creativepreneur Centre, EkoTren One Islamic Boarding School One Product, and Millennial Incubation for Entrepreneurship and Innovation) mainly target the low certified training and youth entrepreneurship ratio, then directed to encourage productivity, expand job opportunities, and reduce vulnerable work. The job placement program (Millennium Job Centre and Job Market Fair) targets obstacles to school to work transition through strengthening job market information, competency matching, and recruitment channels, thus contributing to a decrease in youth unemployment, a decrease in half-unemployment, and a gradual shift from informal employment to a more viable job.

Youth Creativepreneur Centre strengthens youth entrepreneurs through training, guidance, capital, and business networking to turn skills into productive businesses. Millennium Job Centre accelerates the absorption of young group work by strengthening job search services and matching industry needs. EkoTren One Islamic Boarding School One Product expands local job opportunities through the Islamic Boarding School production ecosystem and strengthening the added value of community products. Millennial Incubation for Entrepreneurship and Innovation builds work and entrepreneurial readiness from an early age through practical experience and incubation that can strengthen competency certification. Job Market Fair expands recruitment access by bringing together companies and job seekers and reducing job search costs. Vocational-Based Equality Education expands access to skill-based high school equivalent education to increase the chances of formal employment and reduce the risk of young age groups who do not go to school, do not work, and do not participate in training. The entire series of programs confirms the East Java strategy that combines increasing capabilities, strengthening conversion factors, and achieving decent work results in accordance with the direction of the East Java Regional Medium Term Development Plan 2025–2029 (RPJMD Jatim, 2025).

CONCLUSION

This research shows that the relationship between the Youth Development Index and SDG 8 in East Java provides a clear picture of the challenges and progress in youth development. The Youth Development Index in East Java shows an increase from 58,94 in 2021 to 60,58 in 2023, even though there is inequality between domains. The Education and Training Domain experienced a consistent increase, with certified training increasing from 8.38 in 2021 to 16.16 in 2023, but still low compared to the stable Information and Communication Technology skills at 97.93 in 2023. The Worthy Employment Domain shows a decrease in NEET youth from 24.64 in 2021 to 23.05 in 2023, but the ratio of youth entrepreneurship remains stagnant at 1.19 in 2023. The SDG 8 performance shows that although there is economic growth with per capita income that increased from 59.99 million in 2021 to 71.12 million in 2023, the conversion of economic growth to decent jobs and productivity is still limited. Youth unemployment is still high at 19%, with 63% of youth working in the informal

sector. In the framework of the Capability Approach, this condition reflects the barriers of conversion factors, such as an inappropriate job market structure, lack of skills relevant to the industry, as well as limited access to certification, capital, and job placement services.

Based on these findings, it is recommended that policies in East Java be more focused on improving industry-based vocational education, strengthening entrepreneurship with assistance and access to capital, as well as providing access to relevant certification training. Programs that support the transition of education to the world of work and the reduction of informal work need to be a priority. In addition, it is important to strengthen inclusiveness in job opportunities, especially for young people with disabilities and gender equality. Overall, although there is an increase in the Youth Development Index, structural barriers in the labor market and employment institutions need to be overcome so that the achievement of SDG 8 in East Java can be achieved sustainably and inclusively.

FURTHER STUDY

This research still has limitations so that further research is needed related to the topic of Bridging the Youth Development Index and SDG 8: Strategy for Sustainable Youth Development, in order to perfect this research and increase insight for readers.

REFERENCE

- Afroz, N., & Ilham, Z. (2020). Assessment of Knowledge, Attitude and Practice of University Students Towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). *IISDeP – The Journal of Indonesia Sustainable Development Planning*, 1(1), 31–44.
- Alfarizi, M., Noer, L. R., & Noer, B. A. (2025). *Technological Support, Hybrid Work, and National Employment Policies: Catalysts for Worker Productivity and SDG 8 Achievement in Indonesia's Gig Economy*. 20(1), 4–21. <https://doi.org/10.47198/naker.v20i1.440>
- Amrin, Yessi Kurnia Arjani Manik, Ahmad Kholil, John Sihar Manurung, Rismawati, Rizal Agus, & Ishma Amelia. (2025). The Role of Youth Innovation and Collaboration in Driving National Economic Growth Towards Golden Indonesia 2045: A Legal Perspective. *Solo International Collaboration and Publication of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 3(03), 425–440. <https://doi.org/10.61455/sicopus.v3i03.352>
- Dadhania, J., & Parsana, P. (2025). United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 8: Decent work and Economic Growth. *International Journal on Science and Technology*, 16(3). <https://doi.org/10.71097/IJSAT.v16.i3.7875>
- Dosinta, Kurniasih, & Kartika. (2024). Implikasi Sustainable Development Goals di Indonesia: Perspektif Riset Akuntansi dan Ekonomi. *Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Ekonomika*, 14(1). <https://doi.org/10.37859/jae.v14i1.6248>
- Faizah, F. Y., Isbah, M. F., & Azca, M. N. (2025). Understanding Young People not in Employment, Education or Training in Indonesia: Gendered Transition in the Changing Cultural Context. *Sage Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/11033088251345645>

- Firmani, I., Daulay, P., & Rulandri, N. (2025). Capability Approach and Good Governance in Strategies to Increase Community Participation in Spatial Planning, East Kalimantan. *Golden Ratio of Mapping Idea and Literature Format*, 6(1), 328–340. <https://doi.org/10.52970/grmilf.v6i1.1732>
- Fitriyanti, S., & Pradana, H. A. (2022). Analisis Pembangunan Kepemudaan di Kota Banjarbaru menggunakan Pendekatan Indeks Pembangunan Pemuda (Domain Pendidikan dan Lapangan & Kesempatan Kerja). *Jurnal Kebijakan Pembangunan*, 17(1), 43–58. <https://doi.org/10.47441/jkp.v17i1.257>
- Ilham, Z., Kamal, A., Abd, W., Qadr, A., & Jamaludin, A. A. (2021). Youth Awareness Level towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Greater Kuala Lumpur. *JISDeP - The Journal of Indonesia Sustainable Development Planning*, 2(3), 217–233. <https://doi.org/10.46456/jisdep.v2i3.173>
- Jamil, S. (2024). Amartya Sen, Martha Nussbaum, and the Capability Approach. *Al-Hikmat: A Journal of Philosophy*, 44, 73–87.
- Kurniawan, A., & Rizky Samudro, B. (2024). Optimizing Social and Economic Inclusion through Adaptive Sports Programs for Persons with Disabilities: A Pathway to Achieving SDGs. *International Journal of Current Science Research and Review*, 07(05). <https://doi.org/10.47191/ijcsrr/V7-i5-67>
- Lesmana, A. (2025). *Career Management in Digital Transformation for Employee Wellbeing: A Systematic Literature Review*. 6(2), 92–105. <https://doi.org/10.47153/jbmr.v6i2.1417>
- Maharani, W. M., Zauhar, S., Makmur, M., & Haryono, B. S. (2024). Understanding The Gap Between Policy and Implementation of Vocational Secondary Education To Realize Sustainable Development: The Case of East Java Province, Indonesia. *Journal of Law and Sustainable Development*, 12(1), e2291. <https://doi.org/10.55908/sdgs.v12i1.2291>
- Muhyiddin, M. (2023). Post COVID-19 Pandemic Employment Challenges and Indonesia's Opportunities to Take Advantage of the Demographic Bonus. *Jurnal Ketenagakerjaan*, 18(2), 97–108. <https://doi.org/10.47198/jnaker.v18i2.253>
- Nasrullah, N. (2022). The Role of Youth in Program Achievement Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). *Al-Irfan: Journal of Arabic Literature and Islamic Studies*, 5(2), 246–266. <https://doi.org/10.36835/alirfan.v5i2.5920>
- Nopeline, N., Sidabutar, R. C., & Hutapea, H. D. (n.d.). *Diskusi Mengenai Indeks Pembangunan Manusia dan Indeks Pembangunan Pemuda Dalam rangka Peningkatan Daya Saing Pemuda Punguan Raja Panjaitan Dohot Boruna (PRPB) Kota Medan (Vol. 02)*. <https://ejournal.uhn.ac.id/index.php/pengabdian/>
- Nuralifian, M. Z., & Nooraeni, R. (2023). Grouping Provinces in Indonesia Based on Youth Development Indicators in 2021. *Jurnal Pembangunan Pemberdayaan Pemerintahan*, 8, 1–18.
- Nuzul, A., Yudha Munajat Saputra, Amung Ma'mun, & Boyke Mulyana. (2023). Policy Analysis for Development and Development of Sports Education: Perspective of Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2017 Concerning the Implementation of Sports. *Kinestetik: Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan Jasmani*, 7(2), 343–352. <https://doi.org/10.33369/jk.v7i2.27012>

- Paksi, A. K., Nabilazka, C. R., & Silawa, K. (2024). *Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 8 Decent Work And Economic Growth Implementation. A Review Form Indonesia 2018-2022*. 65, 141-162.
- Rakhmawan, S. A. (2021). *Proposing Additional Indicators for Indonesia Youth Development Index with Smaller Level Analysis * A Case Study in South Kalimantan Province*. 5(2), 220-227.
- Ramadhan, Nurhayati, Khumairoh, & Perdani SP. (2022). Strategi Pengembangan Bumdes Sebagai Implementasi Dari Tujuan Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) di Desa Candi, Kecamatan Bandungan, Kabupaten Semarang. *Jurnal Ilmiah Kajian Antropologi*, 6(1), 101-118.
- Sakjynbayeva, F., & Tayauova, G. (2024). Factors Influencing Youth Employment In EU. *Yessenov Science Journal*, 48(3), 268-273. <https://doi.org/10.56525/LROX9901>
- Sari, J. A. (2023). The Village SDGs? Can Partnership Aspect Enhance the Economic Development in Pangandaran Village? *The Innovation of Social Studies Journal*, 5, 25-32.
- Sari, N. R., Sukamdi, S., & Rofi, A. (2022). Distribusi dan Karakteristik Pemuda NEET di Indonesia (Analisis Data Sakernas 2018). *Majalah Geografi Indonesia*, 36(2), 103. <https://doi.org/10.22146/mgi.59391>
- Sitompul, N. K., & Athoillah, Moh. (2023). Indonesia's Youth Unemployment Rate: Evidence from Sakernas Data. *Journal of International Conference Proceedings*, 6(1), 347-357. <https://doi.org/10.32535/jicp.v6i1.2346>
- Sumardin, Sabri, Muhammad Sidik, M Arpah, & Mohammad Aras. (2025). Optimizing Employee Performance: The Role of Work Discipline and Quality of Work Life in Enhancing Job Satisfaction. *Journal of Business and Management Review*, 6(2), 106-119. <https://doi.org/10.47153/jbmr.v6i2.1356>
- Sunil John. (2024). The Role of Youth in Achieving Sustainable Development Goals: a Comparative Analysis of Youth in India and Indonesia. *Airlangga Development Journal*, 4, 181-189.
- Syahputri, & Fathoni. (2025). *Community-Based Economic Model: Evidence from Small Micro Agricultural Enterprises in Depok*. 21(2), 1-10.
- Thamrin, A., Can, L. R., & Musiana, M. (2024). Analysis of Youth Empowerment Policies in Supporting Sustainable Development in Developing Countries. *West Science Interdisciplinary Studies*, 2(04), 859-863. <https://doi.org/10.58812/wsis.v2i04.818>
- Vasilev, V., Vasilev, V., Tikhonov, A., Prosvirina, N., Barmuta, K., & Ammosova, L. (2025). Opportunities to Increase Sustainable Economic Growth, Employment and to Achieve Decent Wages in Terms of SDG: Case Study of the Youth Labor Market in Russia. *Journal of Lifestyle and SDGs Review*, 5(1), e04334. <https://doi.org/10.47172/2965-730X.SDGsReview.v5.n01.pe04334>
- Widianingsih, I., Abdillah, A., Hartoyo, D., Putri, S. S. U., Miftah, A. Z., & Adikancana, Q. M. (2024). Increasing Resilience, Sustainable Village Development and Land Use Change in Tarumajaya Village of Indonesia. *Scientific Reports*, 14(1), 31831. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-024-82934-2>

- Wierma Putri, R., Narazua Khanza, Y., Pereira, L., & Joko Priyono, F. (2025). Vernacularization of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Diffusing Global Values in Indonesia's Village Government. *Law Reform*, 21(2), 346-378.
- Wigny Adiyoso. (2022). The Progress of the SDGs Research. *The Journal of Indonesia Sustainable Development Planning*, 3(2), i-iii. <https://doi.org/10.46456/jisdep.v3i2.337>
- Witta, S. R., Yulianita, A., Igamo, A. M., & Imelda, I. (2023). Pengaruh Belanja Fungsi Pendidikan, Belanja Fungsi Kesehatan dan Pengangguran Terhadap Kemiskinan Dalam Pencapaian Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Di Provinsi Sumatera Barat. *Jurnal Dinamika Ekonomi Pembangunan*, 5(3), 195-209. <https://doi.org/10.14710/jdep.5.3.195-209>