



Determination Analysis of Poverty Level in Five Districts of Central Java 2017–2021

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Abstract. This study examines the impact of the human development index (HDI), the average length of schooling (RLS), the open unemployment rate (TPT), and regional minimum wage (UMR) on poverty levels in five districts of Central Java, including Boyolali. I'm looking into It was decided to designate Klaten, Sukoharjo, Wonogiri, and Karanganyar. The method used in this study is a panel data approach, with a cross-section consisting of five districts including Boyolali, Klaten, Sukoharjo, Wonogiri, and Karanganyar districts, and a panel covering the period from 2017 to 2021. It's a combination of data. The analysis results of this study show that the HDI variable harms poverty with a coefficient of -57.06927 , the RLS variable has a positive impact on poverty with a coefficient of 423.2996 , and the TPT variable has a negative impact. About poverty. Gain. A UMR variable with a coefficient of -0.056560 has a positive impact on the poverty variable with a coefficient of 0.088153 . The data analysis method used is Evaluations 10 software. The study uses secondary data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) and the National Journal for the period 2017–2021 as support. This research is expected to provide policy considerations for local governments to overcome poverty levels and develop their economies.

Keywords: Poverty · HDI · RLS · TPT · UMR

1 Introduction

Indonesia's national development according to the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution is to promote public welfare. General welfare is a condition of meeting the material, spiritual and social needs of the population of a country to develop to be able to live a decent life and fulfill their social and economic functions [1]. An overview of general welfare in Indonesia with the social poverty phenomenon. There is a negative interaction between general happiness and poverty in Indonesia. The less the phenomenon of poverty, the higher the welfare of the population. Poverty is it most important social problem for many countries, especially developing countries. Poverty is a person's inability to meet his basic needs. According to [2] Poor means people whose average monthly expenditure is below the poverty line. The food poverty line is a product of the most basic needs Like dining and drinking. There are two types of poverty: absolute poverty and relative poverty. Complete poverty is the income received by those below the poverty line which

is not sufficient to meet their basic needs. Relative poverty is caused by the uneven development of community infrastructure, which results in inequality in welfare [3]. According to [4] Poverty is when someone does now no longer have sufficient cash to satisfy simple desires including meals and water. Therefore, a person is considered to be living below the poverty line if he does not have enough money to meet his basic needs. Poverty is a problem that cannot be easily eliminated from the causes of poverty, such as low education levels, insufficient government contributions, and high unemployment rates, and affects various fields of life.

The problem of poverty in Indonesia is a constant issue, and the phenomenon of poverty itself has always been related to social disparity, accomplishing it a focus of the government. Various parts have been taken to reduce the capacity of the poor, but the problem has not been solved. Thus, the phenomenon of poverty has a complex character. That is, poverty does not appear out of the blue but is influenced by the existing conditions [5].

According to [6] Poverty refers to the cause of a person’s perception of poverty as a result of his behavior and abilities. This is due to education and subcultures that link poverty with everyday life and the environment. A person’s ability to see life in poverty as a result of the actions of others, such as war, government, or business. Structural causes determine that poverty is the result of social structure.

Based on Fig. 1 the five districts of Central Java, especially. Boyolali, Klaten, Sukoharjo, Wonogiri, and Karanganyar, accomplished a fluctuating tendency in poverty from 2017 to 2021. For example, the poverty rate in 2017 was 11.96% in Boyolali District, 14.15% in Klaten District, 8.75% in Sukoharjo District, 12.9% in Wonogiri District, and 12.28% in Karanganyar District. This data gives it the highest poverty rate in 2017 for the Klaten district. This can be influenced by several aspects such as the Human Development Index, average years of schooling, open unemployment rate, and district umr.

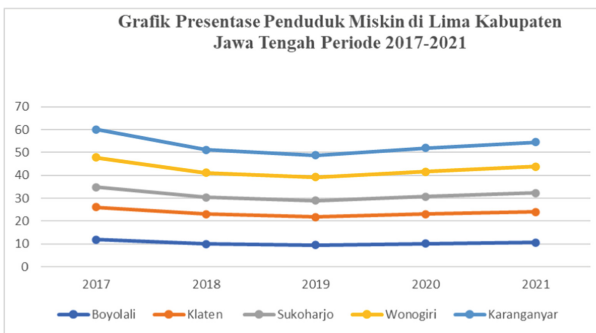


Fig. 1. Data on the proportion of every poor population in five districts of Central Java

2 Theoretical Background and Hypothesis Development

2.1 Poverty (POV)

Poverty is a social and economic condition of meeting the basic needs of a person's life that cannot be met. The necessities of life can be met with basic needs such as food, clothing, education, work, and housing. People who work but whose income is insufficient to meet their daily needs are classified as poor [3]. Based on research results [7], Regarding the role of Islamic microfinance institutions in poverty alleviation through the logit method, the results variables that have a significant and influential effect on poverty are income, number of dependents, and participation in training courses. Research conducted by S. Susanti in this study shows that the GRDP variable has a large positive impact on poverty, in part. The study conducted by [8] found slightly different results that GRDP does not have a significant effect on poverty density in Indonesia.

2.2 Human Development Index (HDI)

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite index covering three areas of human development: life expectancy, knowledge, and a decent standard of living. The age dimension of the indicator is life expectancy, the knowledge dimension of the indicator is expected category, average condition, and a decent standard of living, and the indicator is adjusted for per capita consumption (BPS, 2018). The HDI is an indicator of human development performance, based on many fundamental components of quality of life. As a quality-of-life measure, the HDI is based on a basic three-dimensional approach. These aspects include a long and healthy life, knowledge, and a decent life. These three dimensions are very broad as they relate to many factors. Life expectancy is used to measure aspects of health. Education indicators can be read from the HDI level [9]. The quality of human resources can be measured using the Quality of Life Index or Human Development Index. A high Human Development Index causes an increase in the productivity of human labor.

Higher productivity can have an impact on job opportunities and ultimately lower unemployment [10]. Regression results based on [11] show that the Human Development Index (HDI) is significantly negative for 5% of total production in the 6 districts/cities in the clarified Banten province. Showed it made an impact. A 1% increase in the Human Development Index reduced the poverty rate in his six districts/cities in Central Java by 0.96 (96%). From this, it can be concluded that, according to the proposed research hypothesis, research results show the Human Development Index has a positive and significant impact on poverty levels, and thus the research hypothesis can be accepted. Regression results show that the Human Development Index (HDI) has a large positive impact. The Central Bureau of Statistics recommends measuring the median number of years spent in school (mean length of schooling) and literacy rates to measure the education and skill levels of the population. The median number of years spent in school is a measure of the time spent in school by a population. Human development is measured by how well the average population is educated, a higher score indicates more advanced development.

2.3 Mean Years School (RLS)

According to [12] his research journal Average Years of Schooling states that those who have received formal education up to college have relatively higher intellectual abilities than those who only graduated from high school. Therefore, the work pattern of people with intellectual abilities tends to be more selective in choosing a job than high school graduates who tend to take advantage of all job opportunities, and this is influenced by wages which are emphasized by altitude. Comfortable work environment. According to data collected by (the Central Bureau of Statistics, 2022), “mean length of schooling” is defined as the time a population usually spends in school. Based on research results [13]. The average length of schooling with a regression coefficient of $-2.702.084$ probability $0.000 < 0.050$ is smaller than the 5% error level, so the conclusion is that the average length of schooling has a significant negative effect on the poverty variable. This study produces the same regression coefficient as the Human Capital theory, this theory assumes that investment in education can improve the quality of community productivity, if the quality of education is good, the quality of the community will be better, Education can make a person get out of the circle of poverty.

2.4 Open Unemployment Rate (TPT)

Unemployment is every condition in which there are persons or companies in the workforce who are looking for work but are unable to find one. Individuals or groups who are not working but not actively looking for work do not fall under the category of unemployed [13]. Underemployed is someone who is underemployed but still has the desire to find work. A worker is classified as severely underemployed if a person enters the country but is underemployed by working less than 25 h per week. The definition of unemployment is someone who does not have a job, while public unemployment is voluntary unemployment or deliberately unemployed to get a better job. However, I didn't get a job [9]. According to [14] states that wage productivity is the product of labor input and labor output and compares them. Workers with high output do not necessarily increase productivity. Employees are said to be productive if they can produce outputs (goods and services) following their goals in an effective and efficient period. A productive employee benefits the organization in achieving its goals. According to [15], salary is a monetary reward given by an employee in return for his contribution to the achievement of company goals. Based on [16], the TPT open unemployment rate has a positive and significant effect on the number of poor people in Indonesia from 2011 to 2015. The TPT coefficient value is 0.073014, meaning that for every 1% increase in TPT, the number of poor people increases by 0.073014% and vice versa. The unemployment indicator was chosen because it is related to the level of income. Unemployed certainly do not have income from work. People's needs are so high and varied that we work hard to fulfill them. All you can do is work to earn. If you don't work, you can't meet your needs adequately. If their needs are not adequately met, they become poorer and the number of poor people increases.

2.5 Regional Minimum Wage (UMR)

Low education also affects wages, and low education leads to low incomes. Low incomes lead to low savings and investments, both in human and capital investment. With little investment, little progress is made in development. Thus, a worker's wage depends on the worker's formal educational background, and the lower the wage received, the greater the poverty. Minimum wages also have a significant impact on poverty levels, as one study explains [17]. This hypothesis is also supported by evidence that minimum wages harm poverty [18].

3 Research Method

Techniques for collecting research data were obtained from the Central Java Statistics Agency related to the research being carried out. The use of secondary data in this study is in the form of panel data by combining cross-section data, namely the five districts of Boyolali, Klaten, Sukoharjo, Wonogiri, and Karanganyar and time series for the period 2017–2021. According to [19] panel data, is a combination of time-series data and cross-sectional data. Panel data can detect and measure things that cannot be observed with cross-sectional data or time-series data alone, and panel data enables the study of more complex behavioral models. Despite their many advantages, panel data suffer from problems in forecasting, such as problems that perturb cross-sectional data (heteroscedasticity) and time-series data (autocorrelation), and problems with cross-correlation within individuals at the same time point. The reason for using the panel data method in this study is that panel data administer extra information, larger input sets, more variables, limited collinearity between observed variables, also more degrees of flexibility, and more efficiency.

In determining a good estimation model between CEM (Common Effects Model) and FEM (Fixed Effect Model) is to use the Chow test, is a consideration in choosing the best model between REM or FEM models. Hausman and LM (Lagrange Multiplier) tests are useful in determining the accuracy of the model between CEM and REM in estimating panel data. Data processing uses Eviews 10. In analyzing panel data regression using econometric models as follows:

$$POV_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 IPM_{it} + \beta_2 RLS_{it} + \beta_3 TPT_{it} + \beta_4 UMR_{it} + \varepsilon_t$$

where:

POV = Poverty (%)

HDI = Human Development Index (%)

RLS = Average Length of School (%)

TPT = Open Unemployment Rate (%)

UMR = Minimum wage (%)

ε = Error term (error factor)

β_0 = Constant

$\beta_1 \cdots \beta_3$ = Independent variable regression coefficient

t = year t

4 Result and Discussion

Panel Data Estimation Model Testing

Testing CEM (Common Effect Model), FEM (Fixed Effect Model), and REM (Random Effect Model) use the Chow test and Hausman test to obtain the optimal estimation model. If the CEM (Common Effect Model), which is collected in the Chow test is selected and REM (Random Effect Model) is selected in the Hausman test, then the CEM (Common Effect Model) test is run to estimate the best model that is collected between the estimates of the CEM (Common Effect Model) and REM (Random Effect Model) (Table 1).

Chow Test

The use of the Chow test in finding the best-estimated model between CEM (Common Effect Model) and FEM (Fixed Effect Model). Chow's test hypothesis is H_0 : CEM (Common Effect Model); H_A : FEM (Fixed Effect Model). If the probability value or empirical significance of the statistic is $F > \alpha$, received. But if $F < \alpha$ rejected. Based on Table 2, the results of the Chow test show that the probability of the F statistic is 0.302 (< 0.10), and H_0 is not rejected. Therefore the estimation model is FEM (Fixed Effect Model).

Hausman Test

The Hausman test is used to get the best estimator model FEM (Fixed Effect Model) and

Table 1. Estimation Results of Panel Data Regression Econometric Model

Regression Coefficient			
Variable	CEM	FEM	REM
C	28,8249.9	19,3337.0	28,8249.9
HDI	-5,706,927	-2,802,519	-5,706,927
RLS	4,232,996	2,996,781	4,232,996
TPT	-0.056560	-0.066310	-0.056560
UMR	0.088153	0.078193	0.088153
R^2	0.862930	0.897088	0.862930
Adjusted R^2	0.835516	0.845632	0.835516
F stats	3147777	1,743,410	3,147,777
Prob. Statistics F	0.000000	0.000002	0.000000

Model Specification Test

(1) Chow test

Cross-section $F(4.16) = 1.327655$; Prob. $F(4.16) = 0.0000$

(2) Hausman test

Cross-section random $2(4) = 5.310622$; $2(4) = 0.2569$

Source: data processing (Eviews 10)

Table 2. Chow Test Results

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	1.327.655	−4,16	0.3023
Cross-section Chi-Square	7.165.423	4	0.1274

Source: data processing (Eviews 10)

REM (Random Effect Model). Hausman's hypothesis formulation H_0 : REM (Random Effect Model); H_A : FEM (Fixed Effect Model); H_0 accepted if p (p-value) probability or empirical statistical significance $X^2 > \alpha$. H_A rejected if p (p-value) probability or empirical statistical significance $X^2 < \alpha$. Based on Table 3 showing the results of the Hausman test, it can be seen that the statistical probability X^2 is 0.2569 (>0.10) then H_0 is accepted. So the best estimation model is REM (Random Effect Model).

Statistic Test t-Test

The t-statistical test is used to partially determine the impact of the independent variable on the dependent variable. If probability $> \alpha$ then H_0 is accepted. Meanwhile, if the probability $< \alpha$ H_0 is rejected. The purpose of the F test is to obtain the results of the simultaneous or simultaneous influence between the independent variable and the dependent variable. The human development index t statistic $-1,146,326$ does not affect poverty. The average length of school t statistic $2,680.764$ affects poverty. Open unemployment rate t statistic $-2,114,181$ does not affect poverty. The regional minimum wage t statistic of $2,167,899$ affects poverty (Table 4).

The test for the existence of the model is the F Test. Probability $> \alpha$ H_0 received. If the probability $< \alpha$, H_A is rejected. Based on Prob (F-stat) has a value of $0.000000 <$

Table 3. Hausman test result

Test Summary	Chi sq. Statistics	Chi-sq.df	Prob.
Cross-section random	5,310,622	4	0.2569

Source: data processing (Eview 10)

Table 4. Effect Validation Test Results

Variable	t-statistics	Prob	Alpha	Conclusion
HDI	$-1,146,326$	0.2652	>0.10	No significant effect
RLS	$2,680,764$	0.0144	<0.10	Significant effect on = 0.10
TPT	$-2,114,181$	0.0473	<0.10	Significant effect on = 0.10
UMR	$2,167,899$	0.0424	<0.10	Significant effect on = 0.10

Source: data processing (Eviews 10)

Table 5. F test results on the REM method

POV it = -5.706.927 IPM it + 4.232.996 RLS it - 0.056560TPT it + 0.088153UMR it (0.2506)** (0.0119)* (0.0412) (0.0368)
R2 = 0.8629; DW-stat. = 0.9144; F-stats. = 31.4777; Prob. F-stats. = 0.0000

Source: data processing (Eviews 10). **Information***Significant on = 0.01, ******Significant at = 0.05, *******Significant at = 0.10. The statistical probability values are contained in the numbers in brackets.

0.10. It is concluded that when H_0 is rejected, the model used still exists. The conclusion is HDI (Human Development Index), RLS (Average Years of Schooling), TPT (Open Unemployment Rate and UMR (Regional Minimum Wage) Together affect poverty in five districts including Boyolali, Klaten, Sukoharjo, Wonogiri, and Karanganyar.

Determinant Coefficient (R2)

The determinant coefficient (R2) represents the predictive power of the estimated model. From Table 5, we can see that (R2) recorded a change of 0.8629 or 86.29% in the value of the poverty rate variable caused by changes in the HDI, RLS, TPT, and UMR variables. However, changes in other variables outside the model affect the remaining 13.71% of results.

Discussion

The results of this study explain that the independent variable HDI has no significant effect on the poverty level in five provinces including Boyolali, Klaten, Sukoharjo, Wonogiri, and Karanganyar provinces. Thus, an increase in HDI has the effect of reducing the number of dependent variables for poverty. A contradicting study (Sayifullah, 2016) regression results showed that the Human Development Index (HDI) was negatively significant for $\alpha = 5\%$ of total production in his six districts/municipalities in Banten province. Was found to have an impact. A 1% increase in the Human Development Index reduces the poverty rate by 0.96 (96%) in six districts/cities in Central Java. From this, it can be concluded that research results show the Human Development Index has a positive and significant impact on poverty levels according to the proposed research hypothesis, and thus the research hypothesis can be accepted. The regression results show that the Human Development Index (HDI) had a significant positive impact.

The results of this study explain that the independent variable RLS has a significant impact on poverty levels in five districts including Boyolali, Klaten, Sukoharjo, Wonogiri, and Karanyar provinces. This means that an increase in RLS affects a decrease in the number of poverty-dependent variables. Based on survey results [13]. The average duration of schooling probability $0.000 < 0.050$ for a regression coefficient of -2,702,084 is less than a 5% error bar, leading to the conclusion that the average duration of schooling has a significantly negative impact on the poverty variable. This study produces the same regression coefficients as the human capital theory. This theory posits that investments in education can improve the quality of community productivity. Chain of poverty.

The results of the study explain that the independent variable TPT has a significant influence on the level of poverty in five districts including Boyolali, Klaten, Sukoharjo,

Wonogiri, and Karangnyar districts. This means that the increase in TPT will have an impact on decreasing the number of the dependent variable of poverty. Based on research results [16]. The TPT Open Unemployment Rate has had a positive and significant impact on the number of poor people in Indonesia from 2011–2015. The TPT coefficient value of 0.073014 means that every 1 percent increase in TPT can increase the number of poor people by 0.073014 percent and vice versa. The unemployment indicator was chosen based on the fact that it is related to the level of income. An unemployed person certainly has no income from work. The needs of the community which are quite high and varied make them work hard to meet their needs, what can be done is to work to earn an income, if they do not work they do not meet their needs properly. When needs are not properly met.

The results of this study explain that the independent variable UMR has a significant impact on poverty levels in five districts including Boyolali, Klaten, Sukoharjo, Wonogiri, and Karangnyar provinces. Raising the minimum wage thus has the effect of reducing the number of poverty, the dependent variable. Based on research by Fredila (2017). Based on panel data estimates, the minimum wage has a significant negative impact on poverty rates in Central Java between 2011 and 2014. This means that poverty rates in Central Java tend to decrease with higher wage levels offered. As wage levels rise, the incentive to seek employment increases so that the poverty line can be lowered. Therefore, the level of poverty is influenced by the level of the local minimum wage. According to Kaufman [20], the main purpose of setting the minimum wage is to meet a minimum standard of living such as workers' health, productivity, and welfare. The minimum wage is an attempt to improve the status of low-income earners, especially the working poor. Raising the minimum wage will increase people's income, increase their welfare, and lift them out of poverty.

5 Discussion

5.1 Impact of HDI on Poverty Based on the Results of

Statistical tests, the HDI is known to relate to its impact on poverty. Five provinces, including Boyolali, Klaten, Sukoharjo, Wonogiri, and Karangnyar, are known to have no significant impact on poverty levels. In other words, an increase in HDI has implications for poverty reduction.

5.2 Effects of RLS on Poverty

Based on the results of statistical tests, we know that RLS is about the effects of poverty. RLS is known to have a significant impact on poverty levels in five districts including Boyolali, Klaten, Sukoharjo, Wonogiri, and Karangnyar districts. This means that an increase in RLS has an impact on lower poverty rates.

5.3 Poverty Impact of TPT

Based on the results of statistical tests, TPT is known to be about poverty impact. The TPT is known to have a significant impact on poverty levels in five districts including Boyolali,

Klaten, Sukoharjo, Wonogiri, and Karanganyar districts. This means that an increase in TPT has an impact on poverty reduction.

5.4 Poverty Impact of UMR

Based on the results of statistical tests, we know that the minimum wage is related to poverty impact. The minimum wage is known to have a significant impact on poverty levels in five districts: Boyolali, Klaten, Sukoharjo, Wonogiri, and Karanganyar. Raising the minimum wage, therefore, has the effect of lowering poverty rates.

6 Conclusion

Based on the results of the study the influence of the independent variables includes HDI (Human Development Index), RLS (Average Years of Schooling), TPT (Open Unemployment Rate), and UMR (Regional Minimum Wage) on the dependent variable Poverty in five districts including Boyolali, Klaten, Sukoharjo, Wonogiri and Karanganyar period 2017–2021 can be concluded that, the results of the Chow Test and Hausman Test in choosing the best model, namely REM (Random Effect Model). From the description of the F test, it is found that the Prob (F-stat) has a value of $0.000000 < 0.010$ H_0 is rejected, and the model used still exists. The conclusion is HDI (Human Development Index), RLS (Average Years of Schooling), TPT (Open Unemployment Rate and UMR (Regional Minimum Wage) Together affect poverty in five districts including Boyolali, Klaten, Sukoharjo, Wonogiri, and Karanganyar Coefficient of Determination Value (R^2) was recorded at that (R^2) recorded a value of 0.8629 or 86.29% changes in the poverty rate variable caused by changes in the HDI, RLS, TPT, and UMR variables. However, changes in other variables outside the model affect the remaining results of 13.71%

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