



Analysis of the Effect of Population, Unemployment Rate, Minimum Wage, and Human Development Index on Poverty Levels in Yogyakarta DIY Province in 2017–2021

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Abstract. This study intends to investigate and determine the effect of population, unemployment rate, the minimum wage in districts and cities, and human development index on poverty in DI Yogyakarta Province in 2017–2021. Panel data regression was used as the analytical method using cross-sectional data from 5 districts/cities in the DI Yogyakarta Province. The tool used to process the data is Eviews 10. The data was obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics, DI Yogyakarta. According to the findings of this study, poverty in the Province of DI Yogyakarta is unaffected by the index of human development, unemployment, or district or city minimum wages. In contrast, the population impacts poverty in the DI Yogyakarta province.

Keywords: Poverty · Unemployment · District/city Minimum Wage · Population · Human Development Index

1 Introduction

Poverty is one of the issues at the center of attention for the government in any country, especially in developing countries like Indonesia, as evidenced by the many poor people. Poverty can be interpreted as a situation where a person finds it difficult to meet the needs of daily life due to various causes, one of which is the low level of income earned [1]. Poverty is a continuing problem in Indonesia that has not been solved since independence until now. Poverty has views on economic, social, political, cultural, and so on [2]. Low wages received by workers can trigger low income; besides, minimal employment causes residents to be unable to meet their daily needs, so poverty is getting higher [3].

Poverty contains three broad approaches: the basic needs approach, the income approach, and the capabilities approach. The approach to income and basic needs is characterized mainly by quantitative measures, while quantitative and qualitative indicators describe the approach to human capacities. The capability approach usually includes more qualitative metrics that combine the income and basic needs approach [4].

Poverty has evolved into a multifaceted, complicated issue. Therefore, it is essential to make efforts to end poverty that is both directed and carried out appropriately [5]. Since

poverty is not dispersed equally, it continues to be a significant obstacle to Indonesia's development. However, a healthy and ordered existence brought about by the realization of communal welfare will result in lower levels of poverty [6].

Poverty can be interpreted as when someone finds it difficult to meet their daily needs, caused partly by the level of income earned. The factors that cause poverty are investment levels that are still below standard, high unemployment rates, slow economic expansion, and the level of human resource quality, which can be seen from the quality of life index and often referred to as the human development index (HDI), which is lacking [7]. The challenge that can be found in both developed and developing countries is poverty. Poverty is a terrible scourge in developed countries [8].

Poverty connects to many aspects of life, including economic, social, and cultural [9]. Poverty is usually divided into several types. This adjusts for differences in regional characteristics, bearing in mind the dynamic commodity prices and consumption patterns that vary between regions. In the DI Yogyakarta area, after showing a consistent decrease in poverty for several years, the poverty rate has increased again due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Restrictions on population mobility and community economic activities imposed to prevent the spread of COVID-19 have a negative impact on economic activity [10].

Figure 1 shows that during 2017–2021, the percentage of poverty in DI Yogyakarta experienced the highest increase in Gunungkidul and Kulon Progo Regencies. As for Bantul Regency, although it has the largest number of poor people in DI Yogyakarta, its poverty rate is not the highest. Meanwhile, Sleman Regency and Yogyakarta City have the lowest poverty rates [11].

In the case of poverty, the population also has an effect. Every year, the population in an area will increase depending on the number of births. The population will become a problem for the government if it is not controlled because if it increases yearly, it will lead to high poverty rates [12]. Some consequences of high poverty rates are increased crime, increased unemployment, health problems, high mortality rates, social and political turmoil, and so on [13]. Poverty causes a population to lose and limits their ability

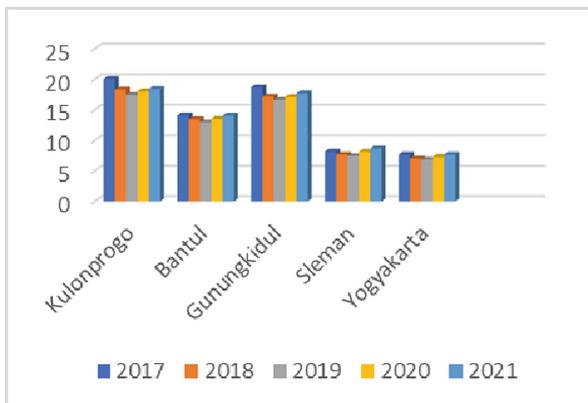


Fig. 1. Poverty Rate in DI Yogyakarta from 2017 to 2021 (%). *Source:* Yogyakarta Provincial Statistics Agency

to prosper or improve their quality of life. Targeted poverty alleviation can improve the quality of human development in an area. Human development also plays a role in shaping the success of a country through absorption efforts as a goal for individual development and reducing unemployment to achieve sustainable human development [14].

A country can be categorized as a developed, developing, or lagging country by looking at how high the HDI value is in that country [15]. The Human Development Index (IPM) integrates three basic dimensions of human development. Life expectancy at birth reflects the ability to live a long and healthy life [16]. The problem of poverty is one of the targets of development policy. To overcome poverty, various development efforts and policies that support the implementation of development are needed [17].

2 Literature Review

2.1 Definition of Poverty

In general, there are two types of poverty: absolute and relative. The inability to provide for one's basic necessities, including food, clothes, health care, housing, and education, is called absolute poverty. Comparatively, relative poverty results from the impact of development strategies that have not reached the entire community, causing one person to be poorer than another [18]. Poverty is defined as "the condition of those in the community who do not benefit from the results of the development process because they lack the capacity and ability to participate in the process of change for their production factors and the inadequate quality of those production factors," according to [1].

Most of the poor use their income for food. As a result, other needs cannot be met conceptually [19]. The problem of poverty is caused by many factors, including the number of unemployed, which is increasing every year without being followed by increased employment opportunities, wages that are not following the needs of life, and the low quality of life in the community [20].

The limited quality of natural resources and human resources causes natural poverty. Structural poverty is caused directly or indirectly by policies, regulations, and decisions in development. This poverty can be identified from an economy that runs unbalanced. Meanwhile, cultural poverty is poverty caused by the attitude of individuals in society that reflects the lifestyle, behavior, or culture that pushes them into poverty [21]. [22] poverty is the beginning, and the end of a destitute society, together with the factors of physical weakness, vulnerability, powerlessness, and isolation, and poverty makes people trapped and makes it difficult to get out of poverty. Poverty is defined as a low standard of living, i.e., a level of material deprivation compared to the general standard of living in society. Poverty is when household income is too low to meet basic needs. They find it difficult to buy food, houses, and clothes [23].

The emergence of poverty is caused, among other things, by the backwardness of humans and natural resources. The productivity of natural resources is highly dependent on human productive limits. Suppose many people are poor and not educated enough. In that case, it will lead to a lack of skills, knowledge, and entrepreneurship, which will cause the available natural resources not to develop, be neglected, or even be misused [24].

2.2 Impact of Unemployment Rate on Poverty

Unemployment is the number of workers in the economy who are actively looking for work but have not yet found one. One element that can prosper is the level of income. High unemployment indicates low income in society. Low-income people will find it difficult to access products and services, resulting in decreased community welfare. The increase in unemployment will hamper economic growth and increase poverty [12].

Unemployment causes several impacts that are often experienced by developing and poor countries, which can be seen from an economic and socio-environmental perspective. The impact of unemployment from an economic perspective: (1) A high number of unemployed will reduce the amount of savings; (2) unemployment can affect the amount of investment; (3) unemployment can reduce people's purchasing power; (4) high unemployment can affect the amount of income. The impact of unemployment in terms of the social environment: (1) Unemployment can disrupt security because of the high crime rate; (2) unemployment can increase poverty; (3) unemployment can increase prohibited (illegal) economic activities; and (4) unemployment can lead to social inequalities such as the emergence of buskers, street children and the high number of children dropping out of school [25].

2.3 The Impact of the Human Development Index on Poverty

One of the measuring instruments is the Human Development Index, which can be used to evaluate the level of human development, including its effects on health and welfare, and intellectuality [26]. The Human Development Index measures the achievements of human development based on the basic components of quality of life, which can affect the level of productivity produced by a person [27].

In the high or low level of Human Development, the function of the government cannot be separated from the index. The government has an important role in realizing economic development through fiscal policies. Among these fiscal policy instruments are the instrument for allocating funds, or the budget issued by the government, for public facilities such as health and education [28].

The composition of HDI is based on three indicators, namely health, education, and standard of living (purchasing power) or income. An increase in one's education is often associated with increased income or wages earned. If wages reflect productivity, the more people with a higher level of education or training experience, the higher the productivity, and the result is that the national economy will grow higher [29].

2.4 The Impact of District/City Minimum Wage on Poverty

The factors that influence the determination of UMK are: 1) decent living needs, that is, the standard needs that a worker must meet in order to live physically, non-physically, and socially for one month's needs, 2) The consumer price index is an index that calculates the average price change of a package of goods and services consumed by a household over a certain period, 3) The determination of GRDP, namely the determination of salary or prevailing wage, is carried out every year to adjust to the latest economic conditions [30].

The reason for setting a minimum wage is to realize a decent income for workers, to improve welfare, and it is hoped that worker productivity will increase. Minimum wage determination is sometimes still misused by some companies and certain employers [25].

Changes in the level of wages will affect the level of production costs. In the short term, wage increases will be anticipated by reducing production. The decrease in the production target results in a reduction in the required workforce [31].

2.5 Impact of Total Population on Poverty

Every time the population increases, the quantity of work will also increase, which causes increased production. However, every time the population decreases, the quantity of work will also decrease, which results in a decrease in production [32]. The population of an area is also a basic problem of poverty because uncontrolled population growth may prevent economic development from achieving its primary objectives of improving human welfare and eradicating poverty [33].

The population-poverty link can have both a positive and negative effect; this is evident from the perspective of the quality of population growth, where population growth has an advantageous impact. If its expansion can spur economic growth, a rise in population can enable a rise in the workforce that is able to support the industry of production, which will boost economic activity. While the effects of population growth can be negative if their expansion impairs economic growth, population growth cannot increase output enough to reduce the demand for production products [34].

3 Research Methods

Panel data will be the study methodology. Cross-sectional and time-series data are combined to create panel data. This study provides observations on the relationship between poverty and the rate of unemployment, the Human Development Index, the district or minimum wage in the city, and the population from 2017 to 2021 in 5 regencies/cities in DI Yogyakarta. This research uses the Eviews 10 program [3].

There are three models for estimating. The first is the CEM (Common Effect Model), the simplest panel data model. The second is the FEM (Fixed Effect Model) which uses dummy variables to capture differences in intercepts and assumes that the slopes between objects and between times are fixed. The third model is the REM (Random Effect Model), which estimates confounders mutually influencing objects over time [35]. The panel data equation in this study is:

$$PL_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 UR_{it} + \beta_2 HDI_{it} + \beta_3 RMW_{it} + \beta_4 NP_{it} + \varepsilon_{it}$$

Information:

PL	: Poverty Level (Millions)
UR	: Unemployment Rate (%)
HDI	: Human Development Index (%)
RMW	: Regency/City Minimum Wage (Rp)

- NP : Number of Population (Soul)
- β_0 : Constant
- $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$: Regression Coefficient
- ε : Confounding Variable (error term)
- i : Observation (District/City)
- t : Amount of time (2017–2021 period)

Table 1 summary of the mathematical model estimates and their complementary tests.

Table 1 shows that the value of Prob = 0.0000 < (0.01), indicating rejection. The fixed Effect Model (FEM) is the model selected. The fixed Effect Model (FEM) was selected as the best estimate. The Chow and Hausman tests were used to create this model.

Table 2 shows the outcomes of the Fixed Effect Model (FEM).

Table 2 shows that the value of Prob F = 0.000001 < 0.01 is rejected. In addition, the coefficient of determination = 0.898253, indicating that 89.83% of poverty absorption

Table 1. Results of Econometric Model Estimation

Variables	coefficient	FEM	BRAKE
C	45,367	773,406	45,368
UR	-0.152	0.144	-0.152
HDI	0.164	1.006	0.164
Logs (RMW)	-1,363	4.506	-1,363
Logs (NP)	-1,924	-67,219	-1,924
R^2	0.546	0.898	0.546
F stats	6005	17,657	6005
Prob F	0.002	0.000	0.002

(1) Chow test

Cross-section F (4.16) = 13.861525

Prob F (4.16) = 0.0000

(2) Hausman test

Random cross-section (4) = 55.4456x²

Probs (4) = 0.0000x²

Source1: Data processing, EViews 10

Table 2. Fixed Effects Model (FEM)

$$\log PL_{it} = 773.406 + 0.144UR_{it} + 1.006HDI_{it} + 4.506\log RMW_{it} - 67.219\log NP_{it}$$

(0.3543)	(0.1395)	(0.4693)	(0.0518)
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$$R^2 = 0.898253; DW = 1.843660; F = 17.65663; \text{Prob } F = 0.000001$$

Source2: Eviews 10

can be explained by the variable human growth index, district/city minimum wage, population, and unemployment. In addition, the remaining 10.17% is influenced by variables that are not in the model.

4 Discussion

From the results above, 89.83% of poverty absorption can be explained by human growth index variables, district/city minimum wages, population, and unemployment. In addition, the remaining 10.17% is influenced by variables that are not in the model. From the analysis results, the unemployment rate has a probability of 0.3543, where the probability value of $0.3543 > \alpha (0.1)$, so that the unemployment rate does not affect poverty. These results are supported by the findings [6, 9], and [36], which show that there is no connection between unemployment and poverty. No matter how much the unemployment variable changes, it will not significantly affect poverty. This study differs from the findings [13, 37], and [38], which result in the statement that the unemployment rate has an impact on poverty.

The study's results above state that the human development index produces a likelihood ratio of 0.1395, which states that the probability value is $0.1395 > (0.1)$. So it can be concluded that the human development index does not affect poverty. This research is supported by previous research [3] and [8] that claims that poverty is unaffected by the Human Development Index. However, contrary to the results of research [5] and [26], which suggest that the index of human development has a substantial impact on poverty. Increasing the Human Development Index will also increase productivity, where productivity can increase wages so that total income rises and people get out of the cycle of poverty.

Based on the research above, the district/city minimum wage has a likelihood ratio of 0.4693, where the probability is $0.4693 > (0.1)$. Poverty is unaffected by the district/city minimum wage. This research is supported by the findings [5] and [36] in his research, which found no effect of district or city minimum wages on poverty. Meanwhile, in contrast to [1] and [39], who stated in their research that it has a statistically significant effect on the poverty level when the minimum wage rises, the poverty rate will decrease.

The research above shows that the population has a probability value of 0.0518, which shows that the probability is $0.0518 < (0.1)$. It states that the population affects poverty. This result is supported by [37] and [40], which stated that the population has a significant effect and positive relationship to poverty. It is in contrast to research [34]

and [41], which found that population has a detrimental impact on poverty. When the population increases, poverty will decrease. Otherwise, if the population has decreased, poverty will increase.

5 Conclusion

This research investigated the impact of poverty on the population, district or city minimum wages, the human development index, and the unemployment rate. Based on a 5-year analysis of panel data in 5 regencies/cities in DI Yogyakarta Province from 2017 to 2021. The model chosen is the Fixed Effect Model (FEM). From the research results above, it can be concluded that the unemployment rate, minimum district/city wages, and the human development index have no impact on poverty in the DI Yogyakarta Province. The varying population impacts poverty in the Province of DI Yogyakarta. Therefore, the uncontrolled variable affects the dependent variable partially.

So it is hoped that the DI Yogyakarta provincial government will implement policies to encourage a reduction in the DI Yogyakarta province's poverty rate. For population quality, it can be prioritized to increase the community's standard of living. It can be encouraged by the population's purchasing power through quality economic growth. It can add employment opportunities, increase the population's income level, and create free education to create a competitive population, and human development will grow.

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Author's Contributions. It is hoped that the results of this research can contribute to the work of academics and the development of academic and scientific knowledge. For researchers, this research is intended to provide physical and empirical evidence about the impact of poverty, unemployment, the human development index, the minimum wage, and the population.

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