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"Entrepreneurship on Global Economics Development in the Era of Society 5.0"

Analysis of Determination of the Human Development Index in Central Kalimantan for 2017-2021**Irena Salsabila Aniradarma¹, Eni Setyowati^{1*}**¹Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta

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²Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta***Email:** es241@ums.ac.id**ABSTRACT**

This research was examined using secondary data using a panel data analysis tool from data collected in 14 districts/cities in Central Kalimantan over a five year period from 2017 to 2021. Panel data analysis used an econometric model. The data used in This study uses panel data. Time series and cross-sectional data are combined to create panel data. The following techniques can be applied to panel data: Pooled Least Squares or general effects models (CEM), fixed effects models (FEM), and random effects models (REM). The independent variables used, namely Gross Regional Domestic Product, Open Unemployment Rate, Average Years of Schooling, Number of Poor Population are used to show how the Human Development Index is affected by various circumstances. The panel data study regression's findings support the use of the FEM model. The data is processed through the "Eviews 10" application.

Keywords: Analysis Human Development Index

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INTRODUCTION

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite indicator to measure the developmental achievements of the quality of a person or human being in their life. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) created this index to emphasize the importance of a person or person and their resources for development. This index is formed according to homogeneous groups that measure the achievement of 3 primary dimensions of human development, especially, lifespan, health, education, and excellent living conditions. The life expectancy at birth is used to gauge longevity and healthy living. The homogeneous school obsolescence of the population aged 25 and older and the school obsolescence of the population aged 7 years are used to measure the knowledge dimension. A province called Central Kalimantan has 14 districts and cities. (BPS, 2021)

A development model known as "human development" views people as the center of attention and the ultimate aim of all development efforts, including gaining control over resources (money to lead a decent life), improving health status (long and healthy life expectancy), and enhancing education (ZA et al., 2019) The Human Development Index (HDI) is one way to achieve this goal. Measures the successful field performance of a country or Human Development region. The Human Development Index (HDI) is affected by a variety of circumstances, including socioeconomic considerations. The Human Development Index is a comprehensive index report that covers is affected by a variety of circumstances, including socioeconomic considerations. From the perspective of the physical and non-physical quality of the population, this is very basic. Representative Human Development Index Indicators to measure both the physical and intangible aspects of the population (Candrawati, Marsela., Kiki Asmara., 2020)

One a crucial marker for assessing growth of the economy in a region in a certain both at current prices and constant prices, simultaneously is the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP). Basically the amount of added value generated by all business units in a certain area is GRDP. The total value of the final goods and services provided from production must be the same as the value of the goods used GRDP at current prices illustrates the added value of goods and services calculated using prices in the current period, while GRDP at constant prices shows the added value of these goods and services which is calculated using prices in force in one particular year as the base year (Zulham et al., 2017)

The open unemployment rate (OUR) is a number that shows the number of open unemployed for 100 people who fall within the heading of the labor force. The open unemployment rate is very highly comparable to the rate of population growth, with a high growth rate it will increase the number of the labor force (population of working age) which then the size of the labor force can reduce the availability of jobs in the labor market. If they don't work, they are unable to adequately address their demands. (ZA et al., 2019). The ratio of unemployed people to the overall labor force is the Open Unemployment Rate (Mariana Naibaho & Nabila, 2021)

The objective of development itself is human development. Whereas human development is crucial in determining a nation's potential to adopt modern technologies, grow its ability to create job opportunities, lower the unemployment rate, and implement sustainable human development (ZA et al., 2019) Unemployed are people on the stock market who continue to obtain steady wage jobs but find it difficult to get the job they desire. Categories of unemployment according to their characteristics. It can be divided into 1) open unemployment, 2) hidden unemployment, 3) underemployment and 4) seasonal unemployment. The form of unemployment in this study is the open unemployment rate.

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Open unemployment, namely the workforce that is not working but is actively looking for work (Munifatul Bahriyah, 2022)

The number of poor people affects the human development index. Residents are people in terms of individuals, family members, community members, citizens and a set of quantities who live in a place within certain territorial boundaries. Population growth is a dynamic equilibrium between the forces that drive population expansion and decline. There are various factors that contribute to population expansion, including fertility, mortality, in-migration, and out-migration. Poverty is the state of being unable to afford the local population's average quality of living due to financial constraints. The inability to afford basic needs like food, clothing, and shelter is a defining feature of this situation of inability. Due to this low revenue capacity, it will also be harder to maintain typical living standards, such as those for public health and education. (Sapaat et al., 2020)

The Human Development Index has an influence on reducing the number of poor people. The Human Development Index has composite indicators in its calculations including life expectancy, literacy rates, and consumption per capita. Improvements in the health and education sectors as well as per capita income contribute to human development, so that the higher the quality of human beings in an area will reduce the number of poor people in the area (ZA et al., 2019)

Average Years of Schooling (AYS) is the length of time that the population has spent receiving formal education. based on population coverage calculations The population of those 25 years of age and older has an average length of schooling. Information is required to determine the typical length of education, including: a. Participation in school B. Previous or current educational level and kind. Highest degree held d. The highest level/class/position ever held. The high mean number of years spent in school (average years spent in school) reveals the amount of education a person has attained or presently holds. The length of time/level of schooling completed is indicated by the MYS number. (Arofah & Rohimah, 2019)

Education and the Human Development Index is the higher a person's level of education, the higher the Human Development Index. Good education will life's potential and freedom which is known as inherent benefit. Education plays a role in opening up greater opportunities to earn higher incomes which are called instrumental benefits. Education greatly determines the capacity to take in and control sources of economic growth, including institutions and technology, is essential for economic expansion. By technological invention, technology use, or both (Nurmalasari & Ispriyanti, 2019)

In this study using Pooled Least Square (PLS) or Common Effect Model (CEM), Fixed Effect Model (FEM), Random Effect Model (REM). The purpose of this research is to find out whether GRDP, Open Unemployment Rate, Average Years of Schooling, Number of Poor Population have an effect on the Human Development Index.

METHOD

The research method in this research uses a panel data model, namely Pooled Least Square or CEM, FEM and REM. To analyze the first research objective used quantitative analysis. Quantitative analysis is a simple analysis that is used to describe the condition of an observation by presenting it in tabular form which aims to make it easier for readers to

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interpret observations. The analytical tool used is the econometric model (estimator) as follows:

$$HDI_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 GDRP_{it} + \beta_2 AYS_{it} + \beta_3 OUR_{it} + \beta_4 NPP_{it} + \varepsilon$$

Information:

HDI	: Human Development Index (%)
GRDP	: Gross Regional Domestic Product (Million Rupiah)
AYS	: Average Years of Schooling (%)
OUR	: Open Unemployment Rate (%)
NPP	: Number of Poor Population (%)
ε	: Error Term (Error Factor)
β_0	: Constant
$\beta_1 \dots \beta_4$	: Independent Regression Coefficient
i	: Regency/City to i
t	: year t

Panel data will be utilized in this investigation. Time series and cross section data are combined to create panel data. Several methods that can be used in panel data are Pooled Least Square (PLS) or Common Effects Model (CEM), Fixed Effects Model (FEM), and Random Effects Model (REM). Observational data covers 14 Regencies/Cities of Central Kalimantan Province, from 2017 to 2021, on data on Gross Regional Domestic Product, Open Unemployment Rate, Average Years of Schooling, and Number of Poor Population. The data will be obtained through the Central Kalimantan Statistics Agency (BPS).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The estimation results of panel data regression using the Pooled Least Squares (PLS) approach, Fixed Effects Model (FEM), and Random Effects Model (REM) are shown in the table below:

Estimated Model Selection Test

The chow test along with the Hausman test used serves as a selector for a better estimated model than the PLS (pooled least squares), then for the FEM (fixed effect model) it is carried out if you are going to test the chow. Then a Hausman test will be carried out which is carried out for the selection of REM (random effect model).

Table 1. Regression Econometric Model Cross Section Panel Data

Variable	Coefficient Regression		
	PLS	FEM	REM
C	45.89374	48.56676	47.13345
GRDP	5.67E-07	5.11E-07	4.33E-07
AYS	2.703680	2.064227	2.496168
OUR	-0.173080	0.054942	0.005012
NPP	-0.190545	0.040455	-0.113477
R ²	0.954192	0.995417	0.857817
Adjusted. R ²	0.951373	0.993918	0.849067
Statistik F	338.4918	664.3358	98.03943
Prob.Statistik F	0.000000	0.000000	0.000543

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Model Selection Test

1. Chow

Cross-Section F (13,52) = 35,978752; Prob.F(13,52) = 0,0000

2. Hausman

Cross-Section random χ^2 (4) = 8,999443; Prob. χ^2 = 0,0611

Source: Eviews 10

Chow Test

The Chow test is used in order to find an estimate of PLS or FEM. The H_0 estimation model: for the Chow test is PLS and the H_A estimation model: is FEM. H_0 is accepted if p (p-value), either a likelihood or significant empirical statistics $F < \alpha$ is found. H_0 can be rejected if the p-value (p-value), probability, or empirical statistical significance $F < \alpha$. The results of the Chow test are shown in Table 1. From Table 1 it can be seen that the p-value (p-value), probability or empirical statistical significance of F is 0.0000 (< 0.05), so H_0 is rejected. So that the estimated model is FEM.

Hausman Test

Test is usually performed to allow a choice between the FEM or REM models. Hausmann H_0 test: The Estimation Model is a form of REM and the H_A : An Estimation Model is FEM. H_0 is acceptable if the value of p (p-value), probability or statistical significance is $\chi^2 < \alpha$. The results of the Hausman test are shown in Table 1. From Table 1 It is evident that the p-value (p-value), either likelihood or statistical significance of χ^2 is 0.0010 (< 0.05), so H_0 is rejected. So that the estimated model is FEM. The Hausmann test results are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Results Fixed Effect Model (FEM) Estimation Model

$\widehat{HDI}_{it} = 48,56676 + 5,11E-07 \text{ GRDP}_{it} + 2,064227 \text{AYS}_{it} + 0,054942 \text{OUR}_{it} + 0,040455 \text{NPP}_{it}$
(0,0000)* (0,0000)* (0,3744) (0,6442)
$R^2 = 0,995417$; DW = 1,216217; F. = 664,3358 ; Prob. F = 0,000000

Source: Eviews 10 Description: *Significant at $\alpha = 0.01$; **Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$; ***Significant at $\alpha = 0.10$; The number in brackets is the probability of the t statistic.

FEM Estimated Model Existence Test

The each independent variable has an effect on the dependent variable at the same time, then the model is valid (the regression coefficients are not simultaneously zero). The F test is a model existence test. The model existence test hypothesis in this investigation is defined as follows: $H_0: \beta_1 = \beta_2 = \beta_3 = 0$, the simultaneous regression coefficient is zero or the model does not exist; $H_A: \beta_1 \neq 0 \vee \beta_2 \neq 0 \vee \beta_3 \neq 0$, the regression coefficients are not simultaneously zero or the model exists. H_0 shall be approved if the p value (p value), probability, or statistical empirical significance $F > \alpha$; H_0 will be rejected if the p value, probability, or empirical statistical significance of $F \leq \alpha$. From the table, As is evident the p value, probability, or statistical empirical significance of F in the model estimation has a value of 0.0000, which means < 0.01 ; so H_0 is rejected, The study's model's conclusion is that it works.

Interpretation of the Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

The correlation between variables (R^2) determines the predictive the force of estimated model. From Table 2 it can be seen that the (R^2) value for the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) is 0.995417 meaning that 99.54% of the variation in the Human Development Index variable

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can be explained by the GRDP variables, average length of schooling, open unemployment rate, and number of poor people. Variables or other factors not included in the model are responsible for the remaining 0.64% of the variation.

Test the Validity of the Effect of Independent Variables on the FEM Estimated Model

The effect validity test evaluates the significance of individual or partial effects of the independent variables. Test the validity of the effect using the t test. The H_0 t test is $\beta_i = 0$, the independent variable i on the estimated model has no significant effect; The H_A is $\beta_i \neq 0$: the independent variable i on the estimated model has a significant influence. H_0 will be accepted if the p value (p value), probability, or empirical statistical significance $t > \alpha$; H_0 will be rejected if the value of p (p value), probability, or statistically significant empirical $t < \alpha$. The findings of the impact validity test can be found in Table 3.

Table 3. Results of the Validity Test of the Effect of Independent Variables

Variable	Sig.t	Criteria	Conclusion
GRDP	0.0000	< 0.05	Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$
AYS	0.0000	< 0.05	Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$
OPR	0.3744	> 0.05	Not significant
NPP	0.6442	> 0.05	Not significant

Sources: *Eviews 10*

The Human Development Index

The results of the study determined that GRDP had an influence on the Human Development Index on the regression coefficient of 0.511E-07 and the empirical significance (ρ) t of 0.0000 (> 0.05). This means that if GRDP rises or falls, it will affect the Human Development Index. This matter is compatible with the initial hypothesis which states that per capita GRDP will increase the Human Development Index. The influence of GRDP on the Human Development Index relates to the ability of a region to increase its economic development. Gross regional domestic product has a positive and significant effect on the HDI in the districts/cities of Aceh Province. This shows that the increase in GRDP contributed to the increase in HDI during the study period, namely, 2010-2014 (Zulham et al., 2017) by the results of the t count $> t$ table, namely $3.686 > 2.131$ and a significant value of $0.021 < 0.05$ (Marleni & Anwar, 2019) The GRDP variable has a significant value of $0.002 < 0.05$. Then H_0 is rejected and H_A is accepted, thus it can be concluded that GRDP simultaneously has a positive and significant effect on HDI. Which means that every time there is an increase in GRDP, it will increase the HDI in Central Java Province. This is because the higher the GRDP growth rate in Central Java Province will improve the quality of life of a decent community so that it will have an impact on the welfare of the community in the Regency/City of Central Java Province (Islamatus Izzah C & Martha Hendarti I, 2021)

Effect of Average Years of Schooling on Human Development Index

The results of the study determined that the average length of schooling had an influence on the Human Development Index on the regression coefficient of 2.064227 and the empirical significance (ρ) t of 0.0000 (> 0.05). This means that if the average length of schooling goes up or down, it will affect the Human Development Index. This matter has compatibility with the initial hypothesis which states that the average length of schooling per capita will increase the Human Development Index. The effect of the average years of schooling on the Human Development Index is related to the ability of a region to increase its economic development. The magnitude of the influence between the average years of school directly contributes significantly to the human development index of 0.280 (Arofah & Rohimah, 2019) This study states that the average years of schooling has a significant

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effect on HDI in Yogyakarta. because the probability value is $0.0000 > 0.05$. The average years of schooling has an influence on HDI can be analyzed through the average years of schooling in 12 districts/cities in Riau Province during 2016-2020 (Nurmalasari & Ispriyanti, 2019) The average years of schooling (AYS) has an effect on HDI in North Sumatra Province in 2016-2019 with a significant value of $0.000 < 0.05$ and $t_{count} > t_{table}$ ($26.226 > 1.9788$). So it can be said that H_A is accepted and H_0 is rejected. (Asmawani & Pangidoan, 2021)

Effect of Open Unemployment Rate on Human Development Index

The results of the study show that the Open Unemployment Rate has no effect on the Human Development Index on the regression coefficient of 0.054942 along with the empirical significance (ρ) t of 0.3744 (> 0.05). This means that if the Open Unemployment Rate rises or falls, it will not affect the Human Development Index. This matter is inconsistent with the initial hypothesis which says that the Open Unemployment Rate will increase the Human Development Index. Simultaneously, the Open Unemployment Rate (OPR) has no effect on the Human Development Index (HDI) in Central Java in 2010-2019 (Agustina, 2020) The Open Unemployment Rate has a negative effect to the human development index (HDI) each of -1.116. (Candrawati, Marsela., Kiki Asmara., 2020) The Variable Open Unemployment Rate has a calculated t value of 0.725. This value is greater than t table of 0.720 and $\text{sig } t$ (0.000) is greater than 0.05, so that testing the research hypothesis for H_a is rejected and H_0 is accepted. This explains that the Open Unemployment Rate has no significant effect on HDI (Mariana Naibaho & Nabila, 2021)

Effect of Number of Poor Population on Human Development Index

The results of the study show that the number of poor people has no effect on the Human Development Index with a regression coefficient of 0.040455 along with an empirical significance (ρ) t of 0.6442 (> 0.05). This means that if the number of poor people increases or decreases, it will not affect the Human Development Index. This matter is not in accordance with the initial hypothesis which says that the number of poor people will increase the Human Development Index. This study shows that the number of poor people has no significant effect on HDI in Sumatra. because the probability value is $0.6836 > 0.05$. The number of poor people has no effect on HDI can be analyzed through the average growth of the number of poor people in 12 districts/cities during 2016-2020 (Nurmalasari & Ispriyanti, 2019) The number of poor people has a significance level of $p\text{-value} = 0.147 > 0.05$, so it can be concluded that H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected or the total population has no significant effect on the Human Development Index. Partially, the number of poor people has no significant effect on the Human Development Index in North Sulawesi Province (Sapaat et al., 2020) The variable number of poor people with a probability value of $0.2318 > 0.05$ is not significant to the Human Development Index (Umiyati et al., 2017)

IMPLICATIONS

Based on the research that has been done, it can be concluded that the acquisition of the Chow test and Hausman test of the selected model is the Fixed Effect Model (FEM). The F test shows if the model used exists with an empirical statistical significance level F of $0.0000 (< 0.05)$. The coefficient of determination (R^2) is 0.995417 meaning that 99.54% of the variation in the Human Development Index variable can be explained by the GRDP variable, average years of schooling, open unemployment rate and number of poor people. The remaining 0.46% is influenced by variables or other factors not included in the model.

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CONCLUSION

Based on the implications, the government must make more efforts so that the number of poor people and the Open Unemployment Rate decrease so that people are free from poverty and can live a much more decent life and the Human Development Index in Central Kalimantan can continue to increase. After conducting individual tests on the variables that affect the HDI in Central Kalimantan, what the government has to do is pay attention to the number of poor people and the Open Unemployment Rate. Problems related to reducing the number of poor people and the Open Unemployment Rate with increasing community productivity through investment in education and health so that the HDI can be further improved.

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