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Impact of Education, Health, and Minimum Wage on Poverty in Central Java

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine impact the level of education, health, and district minimum wage in reducing poverty in Central Java with the panel data estimation. The data used are data panels for the 2017-2021 period, obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics. The variables used are Poverty (TK), Education Level (TP), Health Level (TKES), District Minimum Wage (UMK). The research method used is: Ordinary Least Square (OLS). The results shows that health and minimum wage significantly had negative correlation with poverty in central java, education level had positive correlation with poverty but not significant. Taken together the level of education, level of health, and district minimum wages affect poverty in Central Java Province.

Keywords: Impact of Education, Health, Minimum Wage, Poverty

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INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a condition where there is an economic inability to meet the average standard of living of people in an area. Meanwhile, according to research from (Todaro, 2011 : 57), argues that the economy has the main goal of developing the economy and not only in developing Gross Domestic Product, but also alleviating poverty, tackling income inequality and creating jobs in the context of an economy that must be developed . Seeing this, it can give a meaning that poverty is an example of a problem that must be resolved immediately. The efforts made by the local government and the central government to reduce the problem of poverty are very serious, in fact it is one of the priority programs of the regional and central government. Therefore a strategy is needed to reduce poverty that is synergistic, integrated and integrated so that it can overcome poverty which is so complex and multidimensional in nature.

The direction and goals of national development require that all development efforts and activities must be utilized to increase people's welfare, and the results of development must be enjoyed equally by all people based on the value of their respective contributions. Development does not only aim to pursue high economic growth and poverty alleviation, but must be followed by equity aspects to reduce the income gap between high and low income groups.

The concept of poverty is very diverse, ranging from the mere inability to meet basic consumption needs and improve conditions, lack of business opportunities, to a broader understanding that includes social and moral aspects. (Ayudias Dwi Putra, 2018) defines poverty as a condition in which a person or group of people, men and women, are unable to fulfill their basic rights to maintain and develop a dignified life. These basic rights include the fulfillment of food needs, health, education, and employment. The environment, a sense of security from behavior or threats of violence and the right to participate in socio-political life.

The main indicators of poverty according to the World Bank are limited land and capital ownership, limited facilities and infrastructure needed, city-biased development, differences in human resources and economic sectors, low productivity, poor living culture, poor governance, and poor management. natural resources that are excessive and not environmentally sound.

Poverty for Central Java Province is a strategic issue and gets top priority to be addressed. The problem of poverty in Central Java Province is that the number of poor people is still high from year to year. Therefore poverty is a shared responsibility, especially for the government as a support for the process of improving people's lives in a government, to immediately find a way out as an effort to reduce the number of poor people.

Poverty reduction efforts have been carried out through various strategies. This is directly manifested in the form of providing stimulant assistance funds as business capital for productive economic activities and social assistance. Indirect assistance is carried out through the provision of facilities and infrastructure to support socio-economic activities and community empowerment. In the education sector, the Government of Central Java started with a free school program and a scholarship program for poor students. In addition

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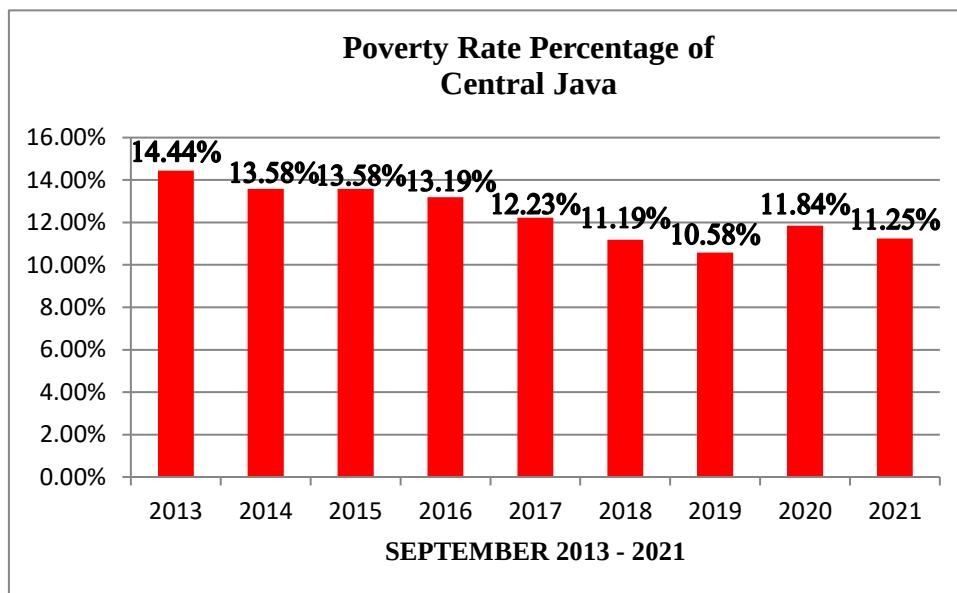
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to these programs, poverty alleviation is carried out through a program to build livable houses, cheap electricity connections and latrines.

The poverty rate in the last five years has tended to decrease. According to BPS data, the percentage of poverty in Central Java in 2021 is 11.25%, although it has experienced a slight decrease from the previous year.

Picture 1. Poverty Rate Percentage of Central Java



Source: (BPS Central Java, 2021)

Education has an important role in poverty alleviation programs. The formal education undertaken by the population is also suspected of being the cause of poverty. The average length of schooling of residents in Central Java Province continues to increase from year to year. In 2021, the average length of schooling for Central Java's population is 7.75 percent, an increase from 2020, which was 7.59 percent.

In addition to education, health is also a factor that affects the level of poverty. Residents who have health complaints and seek treatment in the past month in Central Java Province have always experienced an increase. Where the highest rate occurs in 2021, which is 12.29 percent. This is caused by residents in Central Java Province who are starting to pay attention to health such as maintaining healthy food, exercising and avoiding habits that can cause disease. The increase in the population who have health complaints and seek treatment is the impact of improving the health status of the community, including increasing access to and quality of health services.

The average minimum wage for districts/cities in Central Java Province always increases every year. The biggest rate occurred in 2018, namely 8.71 percent. The increase in the minimum wage aims to fulfill people's lives and also so that people's consumption increases. Increased public consumption will encourage the emergence of new types of businesses. Where this will affect the reduction of poverty will have an impact on the

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economy as a whole. In 2021, the average district/city minimum wage will only increase slightly compared to previous years, namely 3.27 percent.

(Supriatna, 1997:90) argues that poverty is a condition that cannot be fulfilled by a person that occurs not at the will of the person concerned. Residents can be said to be poor if their level of education is low, their work productivity is low, their income is low, their health and nutrition and their welfare are not fulfilled, which indicates a circle of powerlessness. Poverty can be seen from the limitations of existing human resources, can be seen from the limited quality of formal and non-formal education, which causes low informal education.

Meanwhile, according to the opinion expressed by (Samuelson, 1997), the poor in low-income countries are caused by two main things, namely low levels of health and nutrition, and slow improvement in the quality of education. Therefore, the government's efforts to eradicate diseases, improve health and nutrition, improve the quality of education, eradicate illiteracy and improve the skills of the population. All of these are efforts to improve the quality of human resources.

Factors that influence poverty include education. according to (Amalia, 2012) Education is a bridge to the future of a nation. Because education concerns the character development and defense of one's identity in a nation. A person is required to have the highest level of education so that he can get a job. When someone works and gets a high salary, someone must also have a higher education. Because if his education is high then he can fulfill his life needs.

According to research conducted (Jundi, 2014) the high level of education one has will increase the ability and opportunity to earn a better income and work so that poverty will be avoided. The higher the education possessed by an individual, the expertise and understanding will increase as well, causing an increase in the individual's productivity.

Health is a measure of people's welfare that can describe the level of public health in relation to the quality of life. The condition of a healthy population is one of the assets for the success of national development because with a healthy population, it is hoped that the development carried out can run smoothly.

Research conducted by (Arsyad., 2016) explains that interventions to improve health from the government are also an important policy tool for reducing poverty. One of the factors underlying this policy is that improved health will increase the productivity of the poor: better health will increase employment, reduce days off and increase energy output. Therefore good health will negatively affect the level of poverty.

According to research (Kauffman, 2000) Efforts to elevate the degree of the population who are unable to fulfill their necessities of life due to low incomes are to use the Minimum Wage policy

Based on the background above, the purpose of this research is to examine the impact of education, health, district minimum wage in reducing the number of poverty in Central Java Province in 2017-2021. Based on the background above, it will be discussed specifically through research with the title "the impact of education, health, and minimum wage in reducing the amount of poverty in Central Java."

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METHOD

The research conducted by the authors is included in the descriptive and associative types of research using independent variables, namely Education Level, Health Level, District/City Minimum Wage, and dependent variables, namely poverty. In this study, it was discussed how much influence independent variables related to the type of data used in the study were panel data, which is a combination of time series data and cross section data. The estimated stage of panel data regression analysis will include: estimation of econometric model parameters with Pooled least Square (PLS), Fixed Effect Model (FEM), and Random Effect Model (REM) approaches; selection of the best estimated model with Chow test and Hausman test, and Lagrange Multiplier test if needed; test the goodness of the model on the selected estimated model; and test the validity of the influence of independent variables on selected estimated models.

The model used in the analysis of this study regression panel data with an econometric model (estimator) is as follows:

$$TK_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 TP_t + \beta_2 \text{LogTKS}_t + \beta_3 \text{LogUMK}_t + \varepsilon_t$$

Where:

TK	= Poverty Rate (%)
TP	= Education Level (Year)
TKS	= Health Level (%)
UMK	= District Minimum Wage (Rupiah)
β_0	= Konstanta
$\beta_1 \dots \beta_3$	= Independent Variable Constants
t	= T-th year
Log	= Logaritma
ε_t	= Error Term (Error factor)

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This study examined the impact of poverty, health, and district minimum wage levels on poverty in Central Java Province. From the results of testing equations using the Eviews10 application, it can be seen how independent variables affect poverty. So that from the relationship between these variables can be obtained the regression equation as follows:

The results of estimating econometric models in advance with the Pooled Least Square (PLS) / CEM, Fixed Effect Model (FEM) and Random Effect Model (REM) approaches along with the results of the model selection test are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Econometric Model Estimation Results of Panel Data Regression - Cross section

Variabel	Koefisien Regresi		
	CEM	FEM	REM

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C	121,1490	92,17916	74,11864
TP	-1,707852	0,518932	-1,555413
Log(TKES)	-0,798252	-0,633215	-0,776000
Log(UMK)	-6,503292	-5,737227	-3,326038
R ²	0,446329	0,919116	0,237389
Adjusted. R ²	0,436615	0,897272	0,224010
Statistik F	45,94920	42,07540	17,74324
Prob. Statistik F	0,000000	0,000000	0,000000
Uji Pemilihan Model			
A. Chow			
Cross- Section F(34,137)= 23,553012; Prob. F(34,137) = 0,0000			
B. Hausman			
Cross-Section random $\chi^2(3) = 7,531637$; Prob. $\chi^2 = 0,0568$			

The Chow test and the Hausman test showed that (FEM) was selected as the best estimated model, as can be seen from the probability or significance in the chow test has a prob value of $0.0000 < 0.10$ and the hausman test has a prob value of $0.0568 < 0.10$. The complete estimation results of the FEM estimated model are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Estimation Model Fixed Effect Model (FEM)

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	92.17916	18.64760	4.943218	0.0000
TP	0.518932	1.112972	0.466258	0.6418
LOG(TKES)	-0.633215	0.257758	-2.456624	0.0153
LOG(UMK)	-5.737227	1.747935	-3.282287	0.0013
Effects Specification				
Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)				
R-squared	0.919116	Mean dependent var		11.17222
Adjusted R-squared	0.897272	S.D. dependent var		3.756534
S.E. of regression	1.204016	Akaike info criterion		3.398683
Sum squared resid	198.6026	Schwarz criterion		4.085893
Log likelihood	-259.3847	Hannan-Quinn criter.		3.677435
F-statistic	42.07540	Durbin-Watson stat		2.671327
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			
$TK_{it} = 92,17916 + 0,518931 TP_{it} - 0,633215 \log TKES_{it} - 5,737227 \log UMK_{it}$ (0,6418) (0,0153)** (0,0013)** $R^2 = 0,919116; DW = 2,671327; F. = 42,07540; Prob. F = 0,0000$				

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Source: BPS, processed. Description: *Significant at $\alpha = 0.01$; **Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$; Significant at $\alpha = 0.10$; The number inside the brackets is the probability of the statistical value of t.

From Table 2, it can be seen that the FEM estimated model exists with a statistical empirical probability or significance of F worth 0.0000 (< 0.01), with a coefficient of determination value (R^2) of 91.91%; which means that the kindergarten variability is influenced by the TP, TKES, and UMK variables, the remaining 8.09% is influenced by other variables that are not included in the econometric model. Separately from other variables in the econometric model, there are two independent variables that have a significant influence, namely the TKES and UMK variables with a statistical probability or empirical significance of t of 0.0153 (< 0.05); and 0.0013 (< 0.05).

DISCUSSION

The Effect of Education on the number of Poverty in Central Java

Based on the results of data analysis, it was stated that education has a positive and insignificant influence on poverty in Central Java, the regression coefficient is 0.51. This means that if education increases by one percent, it will increase poverty in Central Java by 51 percent.

Improving the quality of human resources is carried out through education. Education as a cultural process will grow and develop to become the basic values that every human being must have. Through education, a person will get the knowledge of a person to do work. With a high level of education, it can increase a person's productivity to get a good job. This will certainly benefit someone by expecting that the income obtained will also be higher. When a person's income is high, of course, they will be able to meet the needs of a decent life to avoid poverty.

(Nabawi, 2020) found the same thing as the results of the study that the level of education has no effect on poverty in Malang City. The same research (Themby O. M. Palenewen, 2018) that education has a positive and insignificant influence on poverty in North Sulawesi. (Suripto, 2020) found that education levels have no effect on poverty.

The Effect of Health on the Number of Poverty in Central Java

Based on the results of data analysis, it was stated that the level of health had a negative and significant effect on poverty in Central Java for the 2017-2021 period with a regression coefficient of -0.63. This means that if Health increases by 1 percent, then Poverty will decrease by 63 percent.

Health is a description of a person's level of well-being. A person's health is important because the level of health is capital for a person to get a decent job apart from the abilities and skills he has. The high level of health will cause a person's productivity to increase. This also affects the income he will receive. High income can result in a person being able to increase their consumption to meet the needs of life and reduce poverty (Nadia Islami, 2019).

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(Elvira Handayani Jacobus, 2018) found the same thing as the results of research that health levels affect poverty in North Sulawesi. The same study was found by (Nugrahini Retnaningtyas, 2019) that health levels affect poverty in Central Java. (Woyanti, 2018) found that health levels affected poverty in Central Java in 2011-2015.

Effect of District/City Minimum Wage on Poverty in Central Java

Based on the results of data analysis, it is stated that MSEs have a negative and significant effect on diversity in Central Java with a regression coefficient of -5.737227 with a linear-logarithmic relationship pattern. This means that if the District Minimum Wage increases by 1 percent, then Poverty will decrease by 57 percent. This shows that the higher the number of MSEs, the lower or decreasing poverty in Central Java. Conversely, if the number of MSEs is low then poverty is high. According to the theory (Boediono, 2014) raising the minimum wage as a mechanism to increase the income of the population in the welfare of workers and ultimately the minimum wage can reduce poverty.

The results of this study support the research conducted by (Fadillah, 2016) on the influence of MSEs on poverty which has a negative and significant effect. Another study by (Sotomayor, 2021) that the increase in the minimum wage led to a new decline in poverty and inequality in Brazil. (YULIANTI, 2019) found the same thing as the results of research that the increase in the district minimum wage had a significant influence on the poverty rate in Central Java for the period 2012-2017.

IMPLICATIONS

The Chow test and Hausman test show that the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) was chosen as the best estimated model, as seen from the probability or significance in the Chow test having a prob value of $0.0000 < 0.10$ and the Hausman test having a prob value of $0.568 < 0.10$. In the estimated model FEM exists with probability or empirical statistical significance F is worth $0.0000 (< 0.01)$.

In the Chow test and the Hausman test, the district's education, health, and minimum wage variables have gone through the data processing process. Shows that there are 2 significant variables against poverty. Various strategies have been carried out to reduce poverty in Central Java Province, one of which is by increasing the district minimum wage. In addition, improving the quality of human resources through education and health.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the Panel Model Regression Analysis using the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) and the discussion of the results of research between the independent variables on the related variables as described above, it can be concluded that there are 2 independent variables, namely (1) Health Level has an effect on poverty in Central Java, (2) District/City Minimum Wage has an effect on poverty in Central Java, and (3) Education Level has no effect on poverty in Central Java. (4) Education Level, Health Level, and District/City Minimum Wage together have an effect significantly to Poverty in Central Java Province, the constant that has the highest value is Wonosobo Regency and the lowest value is Salatiga Regency.

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