
THE INFLUENCE OF ECONOMICS GROWTH, MINIMUM WAGES, POVERTY AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURES ON THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX IN EX- RESIDENCY IN SURAKARTA 2011-2018

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the influences of economic growth, minimum wages, poverty and capital expenditure to the Human Development Index in Ex-Residency of Surakarta and to analyze the regional classification based on the Klassen Typology. Data analysis method used is panel data regression with Random Effect Model and Klassen Typology. The time period of this study is eight years from 2011 to 2018. Panel data regression results show that economic growth, minimum wages, and capital expenditure have a positive and significant effect on the HDI. Poverty has a negative and significant effect on the HDI. Based on the Klassen Typology according to income per capita and economic growth, Ex-Residency of Surakarta divided into three regional quadrants. Meanwhile according to the HDI and economic growth, Ex-Residency of Surakarta divided into four regional quadrants.

Keywords: *Economic Growth, Minimum Wage, Poverty, Capital Expenditure, HDI, Klassen Typology, and Income Per Capita*

JEL classification: *O49*

1. INTRODUCTION

Development is the process of creating something new or making planned changes to improve and improve the quality of life. According to Rusdianti, development is a government effort to improve the quality of life of its people. Development is a process of linking elements that cause the development of quality of life so that it can be analyzed coherently to improve community welfare from the initial stages of development to the next stages of development (Latuconsina, 2017).

The government implements development programs, one of which is through human development. Human development is a condition where society's options are expanded through efforts to increase a person's ability to participate in development activities. The level of human development can be measured through the Human Development Index starting from cities/districts, provinces, and even countries (Sukirno, 1996).

UNDP publishes several indicators to measure the value of the Human Development Index which is a reference in determining the extent of success in regional or national human development. HDI is formed based on three dimensions, namely the dimensions of education, health and decent living. Success in achieving the educational dimension is calculated through the expected length of schooling and the average length of schooling, the health dimension is calculated through the community's life expectancy, while the decent living dimension is calculated through the average per capita expenditure of the community (BPS, 2015).

According to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the HDI in cities and districts in the Surakarta Ex-Residency over a period of eight years from 2011 to 2018 shows that the development of HDI is increasing from year to year. Initially it reached 70.64 in 2011 then continued to rise to 74.77 in 2018. This index figure is relatively good when seen from the HDI figures in other regions in Central Java.

Based on this, the relatively good Human Development Index figures can be used as a reference for other regions to increase the HDI figures so that community welfare increases. The increase in HDI can be caused by several factors, one of which is economic growth. UNDP states that high economic growth accompanied by equal distribution of income is considered very efficient in supporting improvements in the quality of human development (UNDP, 2011)

Apart from economic growth, the minimum wage also influences the Human Development Index (HDI) level. According to the Regional Planning Agency (Bappeda), investors will consider the minimum wage level for investing capital in certain areas, especially in labor-intensive industries. So the high minimum wage reflects the high level of the regional economy (Chalid and Yusuf, 2014).

The next factor influencing the increase in HDI is the number of poor people. According to Bappeda, poverty can occur because means of meeting needs are scarce and limited access to education and employment. So the existence of poverty levels can influence the HDI figures (Chalid and Yusuf, 2014).

The last factor that influences HDI is Capital Expenditure. Trianto (2017) stated that an increase in capital expenditure could result in an increase in government expenditure used to procure infrastructure that supports government programs. So that the quality of human development and welfare of regional communities increases.

Based on the background previously explained, several factors can support an increase in HDI, namely economic growth, minimum wages, poverty and capital expenditure. The Surakarta Ex-Residency was the author's choice to conduct this research because the Surakarta Ex-Residency has a trade sector (Surakarta City), an industrial sector (Sukoharjo, Klaten, and Boyolali), and an agricultural sector (Wonogiri, Karanganyar, and Sragen) which are the centers of growth. and supporting development in Central Java. This research aims to analyze the influence of economic growth, minimum wage, poverty and capital expenditure on the Human Development Index in the Surakarta Ex-Residency in 2011-2018, as well as to analyze the picture and pattern of regional growth structure according to the Klassen typology criteria in the Surakarta Ex-Residency. in 2011 and 2018.

The hypothesis used in this research is:

H1: Economic growth partially has a positive and significant effect on the Human Development Index in the Surakarta Ex-Residency in 2011-2018.

H2: Minimum Wage partially has a positive and significant effect on the Human Development Index in the Surakarta Ex-Residency in 2011-2018.

H3: Poverty partially negatively and significantly affects the Human Development Index in the Surakarta Ex-Residency in 2011-2018.

H4: Capital expenditure partially has a positive and significant effect on the Human Development Index in the Surakarta Ex-Residency in 2011-2018.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research has the scope of all cities/regencies in the Surakarta Ex-Regency including Surakarta City, Klaten Regency, Sukoharjo Regency, Karanganyar Regency, Wonogiri Regency,

Sragen Regency, and Boyolali Regency. The total observation units used were 7 districts/cities in the Surakarta Ex-Residency with an observation period of 8 years, namely 2011-2018. This research is quantitative in nature with panel data regression analysis in analyzing the influence of the independent variables on the selected dependent variables. This research also uses Klassen Typology Matrix analysis to group areas in the Surakarta Ex-Residency.

Panel data is used in this research to analyze the influence of economic growth, minimum wages, poverty, and capital expenditure on HDI. The model used in this research is:

$$IPMit = b + b1 ONit + b2 LOG Wageit + b3 LOGKMit + b4 LOGBMit + andit$$

Information :

- IPM : Human Development Index
- ON : Economic growth
- LOG Wage : Minimum wage
- LOGKM : Number of poor people
- LOGBM : Capital Expenditure
- i : Unit of observation (Regency/city)
- t : Time (year)
- β : Constant
- $\beta1 - b4$: coefficient
- e : error term

Klassen Typology Analysis Method

Respondents in this st This research classifies regions using the variables per capita income, HDI, and economic growth. So that regions can be grouped into four groups, namely:

Table 1. Classification of Districts/Cities Using Economic Growth and Per Capita Income/HDI according to Classen Typology

Growth Economy	Above Average Growth	Below Average Growth
GDP Per Capita/HDI	($r_i > r$)	($r_i < r$)
GDP Per Capita/HDI Above Average ($Y_i > Y$) or ($IPM_i > HDI$)	Developed Area	Developed But Depressed District
GDP Per Capita/HDI Below Average ($Y_i < Y$) or ($IPM_i < HDI$)	Developing Areas	Underdeveloped regions

Sumber : Sjafrizal (2014)

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to HDI data in the Surakarta Ex-Residency, the district/city HDI in the Surakarta Ex-Residency always increases yearly. Based on the average HDI for 2011-2018, Wonogiri Regency has the lowest HDI value, namely 67.21. Meanwhile, based on the average HDI for 2011-2018, Surakarta City has the highest HDI value in the Surakarta Ex-Residency, namely 79.73.

Table 2. Rate of Economic Growth, Minimum Wage, Poverty, Capital Expenditures, and Per Capita Income in the Surakarta Ex-Residency in 2011-2018

Year	Economic growth	Minimum wage	Poverty	Capital Expenditure	Income per capita
2012	5.78	5.69	-7.48	63.09	9.15
2013	5.85	7.72	-2.32	10.30	9.15
2014	5.43	19.30	-6.27	29.06	10.59
2015	5.56	10.88	0.60	12.68	9.27
2016	5.43	16.80	-1.09	17.34	8.06
2017	5.66	8.81	-1.58	12.32	7.85
2018	5.71	8.92	-12.72	7.25	7.79

Source: Central Statistics Agency and Directorate General of Financial Balance, processed.

According to this table, it can be seen that the rate of economic growth in the Surakarta Ex-Residency tends to fluctuate, where economic growth in 2012 was 5.78% and increased to 5.85% in 2013. Then in 2014 it decreased to 5.43% and in 2015 it increased to 5.56%, but in 2016 fell to 5.43%. Furthermore, economic growth increased to 5.66% in 2017 and in 2018 it rose to 5.71%.

The minimum wage in the Surakarta Ex-Residency shows an increase from year to year from 2011-2018. The minimum wage growth rate shows fluctuations, where the highest minimum wage growth rate occurred in 2014, namely the minimum wage increased by 19.30 percent. Meanwhile, the minimum wage growth rate was lowest in 2012, which increased by 5.69 percent.

The number of poor residents of the Surakarta Ex-Residency showed a decline from 2011 to 2014, and showed an increase in 2015 then decreased in the following years. The highest decline in the number of poor people was in the Surakarta Ex-Residency, namely decreasing by 12.72 percent in 2018. Meanwhile, the number of poor people in the Surakarta Ex-Residency increased by 0.60 percent in 2015.

The realization of capital expenditure in the Surakarta Ex-Residency shows a nominal amount continued to increase from year to year from 2011 to 2018. The highest growth rate of capital expenditure realization was 63.09 percent in 2012. Meanwhile, the growth rate of capital expenditure realization was the lowest, namely 7.25 percent in 2018.

The amount of per capita income the Surakarta Ex-Residency community received shows an increase from 2011-2018. The highest per capita income growth rate was in the Surakarta Ex-

Residency, namely 10.59 percent in 2014. Meanwhile, the lowest per capita income growth rate was 7.79 percent in 2018.

Regression Analysis

Table 3. T-statistical test

Variable	Coefficient	t-Statistics	Probability
C	32.40714	2.127209	0.0383
ON	0.197542	1.925900	0.0597*
SPEECH	3.343523	8.621407	0.0000**
LOGKM	-2.279956	-2.457313	0.0174**
LOGBM	0.731439	3.819688	0.0004**

Source: Results of data processing with E-Views

*Significance at $\alpha = 10\%$ or 0.1

**Significance at $\alpha = 5\%$ or 0.05

The influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable in this test is analyzed using panel data regression using the test results Random Effect Model (REM) as the best form of estimation. Based on the t-statistical test table, it shows that the probability value of economic growth (PE) is 0.0597, minimum wage (LOGUPAH) is 0.0000, poverty (LOGKM) is 0.0174, and capital expenditure is 0.0004. This value means that the minimum wage, poverty and capital expenditure partially affect HDI with a significance level of 5%. Meanwhile, economic growth partially has a significant effect on HDI at a significance level of 10%.

Meanwhile the F-statistic test results show that Fcount greater than Ftable(275.2479 > 2.55) and the F-statistic probability value is 0.0000 < 0.05. This means that Ha is accepted and Ho is rejected, which shows that economic growth, minimum wage, poverty and capital expenditure simultaneously have a significant effect on HDI in the Surakarta Ex-Residency in 2011-2018.

Another result obtained was the coefficient of determination R-Squared is 0.955729. So it shows that economic growth, minimum wage, poverty and capital expenditure can explain the HDI variable in the Surakarta Ex-Residency area by 95.57%, while other variables outside the independent variable explain the remaining 4.43%.

The Effect of Economic Growth on HDI

The economic growth coefficient is 0.197542, meaning that if economic growth increases by one unit, the HDI will increase by 0.197542 units if the other independent variables remain constant. The t-statistical test of economic growth shows tcount= 1.925900 \geq ttable = 1.67528 and the probability value is 0.0597 < 0.10, meaning that economic growth has a positive and significant effect on the Human Development Index in the Surakarta Ex-Residency in 2011-2018. The results of this test are relevant to research by Hukom (2015), Luckynuari (2019), and Arifin et al (2020) who argue that economic growth has a positive and significant effect on HDI. High economic growth is characterized by an increase in per capita output which causes an increase in people's purchasing power due to changes in consumption patterns in society. Purchasing power is a component of the expenditure index in calculating the HDI, so increasing people's purchasing power can increase the HDI figure.

Effect of Minimum Wage on HDI

The minimum wage coefficient is 3.343523, meaning that if the minimum wage increases by one unit, the HDI will increase by 3.343523 units if the other independent variables remain constant. The minimum wage has $t_{count} = 8.621407 \geq t_{table} = 2.00758$ and the probability value is $0.0000 < 0.05$, meaning that the minimum wage has a positive and significant effect on the Human Development Index in the Surakarta Ex-Residency in 2011-2018.

This test is in accordance with research by Zainuddin (2015) and Widodo et al (2019) which states that the minimum wage has a positive and significant impact on HDI. The increasing minimum wage in the Surakarta Ex-Residency every year causes an increase in the income received by the community. As a result, people are able to fulfill the needs of a decent life including food, clothing, shelter, health, education and savings. So that the quality of society in terms of education, economy and health increases, which causes an increase in people's standard of living, thus influencing the increase in the Human Development Index.

The Effect of Poverty on HDI

The poverty coefficient is -2.279956, meaning that if poverty increases by one unit, the HDI will decrease by 2.279956 units if other variables remain constant. The poverty variable has $t_{count} = 2.457313 > t_{table} = 2.00758$ and the probability value is $0.0174 < 0.05$, meaning that poverty negatively and significantly affects the Human Development Index in the Surakarta Ex-Residency in 2011-2018.

The results of this test are in accordance with research conducted by Hukom (2015), Al-Nasser & Hallaq (2019), and Luckynuari (2019) with research results that poverty has a negative and significant impact on HDI. The number of poor people tends to decrease due to the increase in income received by the community, as a result of which the community is able to meet basic needs including food, clothing and housing as well as other supporting needs such as education and health. Increasing the community's ability to meet life's needs causes the quality of human resources and community welfare to increase so that the HDI value can move up.

The Influence of Capital Expenditures on HDI

The capital expenditure coefficient is 0.731439, meaning that if capital expenditure increases by one unit, the HDI increases by 0.731439 units with other variables remaining constant. Capital expenditure has a t value $t_{count} = 3.819688 \geq t_{table} = 2.00758$ and has a probability value of $0.0004 < 0.05$, meaning that capital expenditure has a positive and significant influence on the Human Development Index (HDI) in the Surakarta Ex-Residency in 2011-2018.

The test results are in line with research by Hokum (2015) and Arifin et al (2020) which states that capital expenditure has a positive and significant influence on HDI. Capital expenditure allocation can have an influence on HDI through the construction of market infrastructure, schools, roads, hospitals, etc. Increasing the allocation of capital expenditure for the provision of infrastructure and providing adequate public services in the health and education sectors means that the public can more easily and widely access their needs in the health and education sectors. This triggers increased productivity and quality of society so that human development can increase.

Typology The class

The Klassen Typology Matrix functions to describe growth patterns and regional development levels. The indicators that are the basis for the Klassen Typology analysis include per capita income, HDI, and economic growth.

Table 4. Regional Classification according to Klassen Typology based on GRDP Per Capita and Economic Growth in 2011 and 2018

Growth	$r_i > r$	$r_i < r$
Economy		
GRDP Per Capita		
$Y_i > Y$	Developed Regions (Quadrant I) • Surakarta (2011 & 2018)	Developed District But Depressed (Quadrant II)
$Y_i < Y$	Developing Areas (Quadrant III) • Boyolali (2011 & 2018) • Sukoharjo (2011 & 2018) • Sragen (2011 & 2018) • Klaten (2011) • Karanganyar (2018)	Disadvantaged Areas (Quadrant IV) • Karanganyar (2011) • Wonogiri (2011 & 2018) • Klaten (2018)

Source: Processed by the Author

The table above is the classification of districts/cities according to the Klassen Typology based on economic growth and per capita income in 2011 and 2018. Based on this table, it is known that in 2011 and 2018 the City of Surakarta was included in the category of developed regions with per capita income and economic growth rates above Surakarta Ex-Residency average. This is because economic activities rely more on the use of modern and capital-intensive technology, such as the service and industrial sectors.

The regions that are classified as developing regions are Boyolali (2011 and 2018), Sukoharjo (2011 and 2018), Sragen (2011 and 2018), Klaten (2011), and Karanganyar (2018). This area has higher economic growth but GDP per capita is below the Surakarta Ex-Residency average. 2011 Karanganyar was a disadvantaged area, but 2018 Karanganyar became a developing area. This change occurred because the rate of economic growth increased due to the increasing efforts of the Karanganyar Regency government to utilize and develop regional economic potential, such as in the tourism and plantation sectors.

Meanwhile, Wonogiri (in 2011 and 2018), Karanganyar (in 2011), and Klaten (in 2018) are actually in the category of underdeveloped areas where these districts have GDP per capita and economic growth below the average for the Surakarta Ex-Residency. In 2011, Klaten Regency was a developing area, but in 2018 it was included in the category of underdeveloped area. This

is due to the decline in the level of economic growth caused by a lack of modern technology, low community productivity, and a lack of community ability to manage regional potential.

Table 5. Regional Classification according to Klassen Typology based on Economic Growth and HDI in 2011

Growth Economy	$r_i > r$	$r_i < r$
IPM		
IPM _i > IPM	Developed Regions (Quadrant I) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surakarta (2011&2018) • Sukoharjo (2011&2018) • Klaten (2011) • Karanganyar (2018) 	Developed District But Depressed (Quadrant II) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Karanganyar (2011) • Klaten (2018)
IPM _i < IPM	Developing Areas (Quadrant III) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boyolali (2011&2018) • Sragen (2011&2018) 	Disadvantaged Areas (Quadrant IV) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wonogiri (2011&2018)

Source: Processed by the Author

The classification table for districts/cities in the Surakarta Ex-Residency according to the Klassen typology based on economic growth and HDI in 2011 and 2018 shows that the cities of Surakarta (2011 and 2018), Sukoharjo (2011 and 2018), Klaten (2011), and Karanganyar (2018) It is included in the developed region category, meaning that the region has economic growth and HDI that is above the Surakarta Ex-Residency average. In 2018, Karanganyar Regency became a developed region due to the increasing rate of economic growth as a result of the high ability and knowledge of the community to develop and maximize the management of regional potential.

Karanganyar (2011) and Klaten (2018) are included in the regional category

advanced but depressed because it has economic growth below the Surakarta Ex-Residency average, but the HDI is higher. Klaten Regency became a developed but depressed area in 2018 due to the decreasing level of economic growth due to the community's low income and the population's low skills in utilizing the potential of Klaten Regency.

The developing region category includes Boyolali (2011 and 2018) and Sragen (2011 and 2018), with HDI below the Surakarta Ex-Residency average and economic growth above the Surakarta Ex-Residency average. Meanwhile, Wonogiri (in 2011 and 2018) is in the category of underdeveloped areas which have HDI values and economic growth below the Surakarta Ex-

Residency average. This is due to the low level of facilities and infrastructure available in Wonogiri Regency that can support development and smooth economic activities. The low level of public awareness of pursuing higher education also causes limited skills and knowledge of the community in Wonogiri Regency.

4. CONCLUSIONS

According to research results regarding the influence of economic growth, minimum wage, poverty and capital expenditure on the Human Development Index in the Surakarta Ex-Residency in 2011-2018, the results showed that economic growth had a positive and significant effect on the HDI in the Surakarta Ex-Residency in 2011-2018. The regional government successfully created stable economic growth as demonstrated by increased production capacity, which increased people's purchasing power due to changes in people's consumption patterns. Purchasing power is an expenditure indicator in calculating HDI, so as purchasing power increases, HDI also increases.

The minimum wage positively and significantly affects HDI in the Surakarta Ex-Residency in 2011-2018. The regional government has succeeded in determining the minimum wage according to the economic conditions and needs of each district/city, so that people can fulfill their daily needs and cause the Human Development Index to also increase. Poverty negatively and significantly influences HDI in the Surakarta Ex-Residency in 2011-2018. Regional governments are said to be able to reduce the number of poor people in each region because people have the income to meet basic needs as well as educational and health needs, then by meeting community needs, the HDI value increases. Capital expenditure positively and significantly affects HDI in the Surakarta Ex-Residency in 2011-2018. The regional government has succeeded in realizing capital expenditure to provide public facilities related to education and health aspects so as to increase the HDI in the Surakarta Ex-Residency.

The results of regional classification according to the Klassen Typology based on per capita income and economic growth in 2011 show that (1) Surakarta is a developed region; (2) Boyolali, Sukoharjo, Sragen, and Klaten are developing areas; and (3) Karanganyar and Wonogiri are underdeveloped areas. Meanwhile, in 2018 it showed that Klaten was in the category of underdeveloped areas; Karanganyar is in the developing region category; and other districts/cities remain in the same category as in 2011. This shift occurred due to structural changes and economic growth in cities and districts in the Surakarta Ex-Regency.

Meanwhile, regional classification according to the Klassen Typology which is based on HDI and economic growth in 2011 shows that (1) Surakarta, Sukoharjo and Klaten are developed regions; (2) Karanganyar is a developed but depressed area; (3) Boyolali and Sragen are developing areas; and (4) Wonogiri is a disadvantaged area. Meanwhile, 2018 showed changes that saw Karanganyar become a developed region category; Klaten is categorized as a developed but depressed area; and other districts/cities still remain in the same category as in 2011. This shift occurred due to human development and economic growth changes in cities and districts in the former Surakarta Residency.

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