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Open Unemployment Rate, Minimum Wage, and Social Spending: Determinants of Poverty in Sampang, Bangkalan, Sumenep, and Probolinggo

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Abstract

In 2023, the poverty rate in East Java Province is relatively high, reaching 10.35 percent, making it in third position as the poorest area on the island of Java. The highest contributors to poverty in this province consist of Sampang Regency, Bangkalan Regency, Sumenep Regency, and Probolinggo Regency. The high poverty rate makes the problem of poverty one of the priorities in every development. Therefore, it is necessary to measure the factors that affect poverty such as in the study using the variables of the Open Unemployment Rate, Minimum Wage, and the amount of government expenditure in providing social assistance. This study is a quantitative research using secondary data obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). In the analysis, linear regression of panel data using Eviews 10 and Fixed Effect Model (FEM) was used as the best model chosen. Based on the tests that have been carried out, using a significance level of 5%, it was found that the variable of the Open Unemployment Rate did not have a significant effect on the positive correlation with the Poverty Level. The Minimum Wage variable has a significant effect with a negative correlation with the Poverty Level. And the variable of Social Assistance Expenditure has a significant effect with a positive correlation with the Poverty Level.

Keywords: TPT, Minimum Wage, Social Assistance Expenditure, Poverty Level

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INTRODUCTION

Every state development can be ensured to have a similar direction to be able to prosper its people which is pursued by strengthening its economy. Economic development is an important agenda carried out by the government every year (Suripto & Subaylil, 2020). Poverty has become a common phenomenon in social problems that are global and are experienced by all countries in the world. The problem of poverty is an important issue so that the government's performance focuses on alleviating poverty as a whole with a strategy that is worked on systematically and comprehensively covering various aspects of life (Apriliana et al., 2021). Poverty in Indonesia is still quite high in the midst of the dense population, where as of March 2023 the poverty rate is 9.36 percent, spread in urban areas by 7.29 percent and in rural areas by 1.22 percent or as many as 25.90 million people in Indonesia are included in the poor population (BPS, 2023).

The Central Statistics Agency launched poverty in Indonesia in March 2023 showing that Java Island positions itself as a region with a fairly high poverty rate. The poor population in East Java is spread in urban areas with a percentage of 7.50 percent with a total of 1,703 million people which has decreased compared to the previous year of 7.78 percent or 1,752 million poor people. Meanwhile, different conditions are experienced by the poor in rural areas because the number of poor people has increased from 13.90 percent with a total of 2,484 million people in 2022 to 13.98 or 2,485 million people in 2023.

Figure 1: Highest Poverty Rate in East Java Regency/City



Source : BPS East Java, 2024

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Figure 1 shows the four districts with the highest extreme poverty rates in East Java during 2019-2023: Sampang Regency, Bangkalan Regency, Sumenep Regency, and Probolinggo Regency. Three of the districts (Sampang, Bangkalan, and Sumenep) are on Madura Island and have been in the top three of the highest poverty in East Java for the past five years. The relatively high existence of the poor population on Madura Island reflects the ineffectiveness of various policy programs carried out by the local government in alleviating poverty to improve the living standards of the poor in their areas (Indrasetianingsih & Wasik, 2020). The extreme poverty felt by the three districts on Madura Island is motivated by the fact that there are still many people who earn low incomes and even close to the poverty line, which ultimately causes the lack of maximum fulfillment of other needs they need such as health and education. Meanwhile, poverty in Probolinggo Regency is based on the condition of people in agricultural areas who work as farm laborers where the agricultural sector is vulnerable to economic situations that tend to fluctuate

One of the phenomena that affects the high poverty rate is the abundant labor force without the availability of balanced employment, which is another cause of the high unemployment rate. Individuals or households who are unemployed do not have a regular source of income from work, which can result in difficulties in meeting basic needs such as food, shelter, and education. The Open Unemployment Rate is known as the percentage of the number of unemployed people to the total number of the labor force which indicates the number of unemployed per hundred population in the labor force classification (BPS, 2023).

Picture 1: Smallest TPT in East Java Regency/City



Source : BPS East Java, 2024

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Based on the object of this study, there are 3 districts listed as districts with the smallest TPT values in East Java, namely Sumenep Regency and Sampang Regency. However, the percentage of poverty in the district is included as the district with the most extreme poverty in East Java. If the unemployment rate is relatively low, it will contribute to the low poverty rate because people have jobs and income earned from their jobs so that they can meet their daily needs to survive (Sari & Putri, 2022).

Income is one of the elements used to determine the level of community welfare, so the higher the income, the higher the welfare of the community. If the condition of the population is unemployed, there is no wage received or obtained to overcome daily problems, especially regarding the fulfillment of basic needs, so that the level of welfare of the population's life decreases and will cause the creation of poverty conditions or an increasing number of poor people.



Figure 3: Minimum Wage in Poor Regencies of East Java

Source : BPS East Java, 2023

It is known from the data graph in figure 1.4 above, the minimum wage in the four districts with the highest poverty rate in East Java has consistently experienced an increasing trend every year. The increase in 2023 is the highest increase compared to previous years. The regional minimum wage can measure the level of welfare of the population in the region.

As a form of responsibility, in an effort to alleviate poverty, the government formulates a policy on poverty alleviation programs as regulated in the Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 166 of 2014 (Rarun, et. al., 2018). Through this role, the state has fulfilled the rights of the community so that they do not experience unemployment and result in poor conditions (Sumiyarti, 2022). In order for the goal of the

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poverty alleviation program to be achieved, funding is needed from the central government budget, local government budget, and other legitimate funding sources according to the provisions. Regarding the overcoming of poverty problems, Social Assistance spending is directly related as a form of government efforts to overcome poverty. Social assistance is distributed to the conditional poor, which means it is selective. It is expected to be able to have an impact on improving the economy so that poverty can be overcome in order to achieve community welfare.



Figure 4: Social Assistance Expenditure in Poor Regencies of East Java
Source : DJPK Ministry of Finance, 2024

From the graph, it can be seen that the expenditure data of the four local governments in providing social assistance every year fluctuates. In 2023, the amount of government spending realization in providing social assistance has decreased compared to the previous year. In that year, the realization of social assistance expenditure in each district reached 72.66%, namely Sampang Regency reached 72.66%, which is 1.33 billion of the planned budget in the regional budget of 1.83 billion. Although the percentage of Sumenep Regency's achievement in realizing the provision of social assistance for the community is smaller, the budget planned by Sumenep Regency is much larger than that of Sampang Regency, Bangkalan Regency, and Probolinggo Regency. There has been a phenomenon throughout the last five years where from 2019 to 2023 there has been extreme poverty that occurred in four districts of East Java Province on an ongoing basis. Therefore, it is necessary to make

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and evaluate policies by the local government by knowing the factors that affect the poverty level in Sampang Regency, Bangkalan Regency, Sumenep Regency, and Probolinggo Regency.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Poverty Theory

Based on population theory, it is generally divided into 3 groups consisting of Malthusians, Marxists, and population experts. Malthus's Population Theory reveals that population growth will be the cause of inequality in income distribution if it is not followed by the addition and expansion of employment opportunities, in the end there will be increased economic growth in line with the increase in poverty (Supit et al., 2023). According to the Marxist school initiated by Karl Marx and Friederich Engels, poverty occurs not because of population growth that occurs so quickly but as a result of the mistakes of the people themselves as happened in capitalist countries where labor rights such as income are taken in part so that they are not given full rights and cause inevitable poverty (Yuliasih, 2018). Emil Durkheim originated the theory of population by observing the consequences of high population growth. In his view, population density will create competition for survival by residents (Rahman, 2023).

Unemployment Theory

According to Keynes, the problem of unemployment occurs due to low aggregate demand, so in overcoming it, Keynes suggested increasing consumption spending. Meanwhile, according to classical theory, supply and price mechanisms in the free market are considered to guarantee the formation of demand that absorbs all supply so that it can prevent the problem of unemployment.

Minimum Wage Theory

Adam Smith in his theory that discusses wages explains that an increase in the minimum wage will lead to a decrease in the number of labor demands, resulting in a larger number of unemployed people (Aryanti et al., 2015).

Government spending theory

This theory is presented based on the views of Rostow and Musgrave in observing economic development in several countries. This theory relates the stages of economic development to government spending which includes three stages, namely the initial stage,

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the middle stage, and the advanced stage (Deswantoro, 2017). These social programs certainly require costs and government expenditures will increase. In theory, various government programs ultimately boil down to development targets that are able to reduce the level of poverty problems and achieve community welfare.

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Location

Sampang Regency, Bangkalan Regency, Sumenep Regency, and Probolinggo Regency were used as research areas. The reason why the four districts were chosen as the object of research is the high value of the poverty rate in the 4 districts so that these areas occupy the top 4 as the poorest districts in East Java Province.

Data and data sources

This study uses secondary data from literature studies in the form of TPT publication documents, Minimum Wage, Social Assistance Expenditure, as well as Poverty Level data from institutions or related such as the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in Sampang Regency, Bangkalan Regency, Sumenep Regency, and Probolinggo Regency. In addition, it is sourced from the publication of the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD) realization report and financial reports published by the Directorate General of Balance and Finance.

Data Analysis

This study applies a quantitative descriptive approach. This study applies a panel data analysis method with the help of the Eviews program to conduct statistical analysis. Through this regression analysis, the results of the relationship between independent variables including the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) (X1), Minimum Wage (X2), and Social Assistance Expenditure (X3) to the Poverty Rate (Y) in Sampang Regency, Bangkalan Regency, Sumenep Regency, and Probolinggo Regency will be found. The following is the form of the equation of the panel data regression model:

$$\mathrm{TK} = \beta^{\circ} + \beta_1 \mathrm{TPT} + \beta_2 \mathrm{UM} + \beta_3 \mathrm{BBS} + e$$

Information:
KINDERGARTEN : Poverty Level
βo : Regression equation constant

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β123 : Regression coefficient of each variable
X1 : Open Unemployment Rate (TPT)
X2 : Minimum Wage
X3 : Social Assistance Shopping
e : Standard error is a value that cannot be explained in the research model

RESULT

Model Fit Test

Chow Test

The Chow test is a testing method to determine the best model to be used between the Common Effect Model or the Fixed Effect Model

Table 1 Chow Test Results

Effect Test	Statistics	D.F.	Prob.
Cross Section F	25.377495	(3,45)	0.0000
Cross Section Chi-Square	51.491564	3	0.0000

Source: Data processed, 2024

Based on the regression results of the Chow Test above, it is known that the probability that shows that the Cross-section Chi-square is 0.0000 which is less than a significant value Thus, according to these results, the most suitable model to be used in the Chow Test test is *the Fixed Effect Model* (FEM).

Housman Test

The Hausman test was carried out to determine the most suitable model between the two methods of approach *: the Random Effect Model* and *the Fixed Effect Model.*

Table 2 Hausman Test Results

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistics	Chi-Sq. D.F.	Prob.
Cross-section random	76.132486	3	0.0000

Source: Data processed, 2024

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Based on the results of the Hausman Test regression above, it is known that the probability value shows that the Cross-section random is 0.0000, which is less than a significant value (α = 0.05). Thus, according to these results, the appropriate and best model used in the Hausman Test test is *the Fixed Effect Model* (FEM). Because the best model has been found from two test methods, namely the Chow Test and the Hausman Test, it is not necessary to test the Lagrange Multiplier (LM) Test to choose between two models, namely *the Common Effect Model* and *the Random Effect Model*.

Estimation of Panel Data Test Results (Fixed Effect Model)

Table 3 Panel Data Regression Test Results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	25.49873	0.704942	36.17138	0.0000
TPT	0.199670	0.172865	1.155062	0.2542
Minimum Wage	-3.26E-06	3.84E-07	-8.49231	0.0000
Social Assistance Shopping	0.040802	0.016720	2.440326	0.0187

Source: Data processed, 2024

Based on the table above, the results of the regression equation model are obtained as follows:

TK = 25.49873+0.1996670TPT-0.00000326UM+0.040802BANSOS+e

The equation can be interpreted as follows:

1. The TPT variable shows the acquisition of a coefficient value of 0.199670. The results illustrate that if there is an increase in TPT by one percent, it will be followed by a poverty rate increase of 0.199670.
2. The Minimum Wage variable shows the acquisition of a coefficient value of -3.26E-06 The result illustrates that if there is an increase in the Minimum Wage of one rupiah, it will be followed by a decrease in the poverty rate by 0.00000326.
3. The variable Social Assistance Expenditure shows the acquisition of a coefficient value of 0.040802. The results illustrate that if there is an increase in Social Assistance

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Expenditure of one rupiah, it will be followed by an increase in the poverty rate by 0.040802.

Determination Coefficient Test (R2)

The Determination Coefficient Test or R-Squared is a statistical test to show how much influence the independent variable (X) can explain the dependent variable (Y). The value of the determination coefficient shows the percentage of contribution of the influence of the dependent variable (X) to the dependent variable (Y) which ranges from 0 to 1.

Table 4 Determination Coefficient Test Results (R^2)

R-squared	0.854275
Adjust R-squared	0.834845
S.E. of regression	1.106415

Source : Data processed, 2024

Based on the test results shown in the table above, it is known that the R-squared value (R^2) is obtained at 0.854275 or 85.42%. This means that the independent variables consisting of TPT, Minimum Wage, and Social Assistance Expenditure are able to explain the dependent variable as a whole by 85.42%. The rest of the total R-squared (R^2) of 100% - 85.42% = 14.58% is influenced by other variables outside the variables studied or variables that are not studied but can affect the dependent variables.

Test Stats F

The F test was carried out to find out whether all the dependent variables contained in the model together have an influence on the independent variables. The results of the F test can answer and prove the hypothesis in the research. The results of the panel data regression with the F simultaneous test are as follows:

Table 5 Test Results F

F-statistic	43.96685
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000

Source: Data processed, 2024

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It is known that referring to the table of data processing results with the simultaneous test F, the Prob value (F-statistic) produced is 0.000000 where the value is less than the significance value of α=0.05. This means that simultaneously or together the variables of TPT, Minimum Wage, and Social Assistance Expenditure have an effect on the Poverty Rate in Sampang Regency, Bangkalan Regency, Sumenep Regency, and Probolinggo Regency.

Test Statistics t

The t-test is a statistical test that aims to partially measure the magnitude of the influence of the significance of each independent variable or independent variable individually on the bound variable or dependent variable.

Table 6 Test Results

Variable	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	36.17138	0.0000
TPT	1.155062	0.2542
Minimum Wage	-8.49231	0.0000
Social Assistance Shopping	2.440326	0.0187

Source: Data processed, 2024

Based on the results of the regression analysis of panel data that shows the calculation of the t-test in the probability value, the results of the hypothesis test from each of the following research variables are obtained:

1. The TPT variable on the Poverty Level in the t-test showed a significance value of 0.2542 > 0.05. So it was concluded that the Open Unemployment Rate partially had no effect on the Poverty Level.
2. The Minimum Wage variable to the Poverty Level in the t-test shows a significance value of 0.0000 < 0.05. So it is concluded that the Minimum Wage partially affects the Poverty Level.
3. The variable of Social Assistance Expenditure on the Poverty Level in the t-test shows a significance value of 0.0187 > 0.05. So it is concluded that Social Assistance Expenditure partially affects the Poverty Level.

DISCUSSION

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The Effect of Open Unemployment on Poverty Levels

In theory, unemployed people have no income so it will lead to poor conditions. However, not all unemployed people are victims of losing competition in getting a job, but it is possible to choose not to work for certain personal reasons (Mukhtar, et al., 2019). The cause of poverty is not always motivated by employment problems (Suripto, et. al., 2020). The majority of residents of Sampang Regency, Bangkalan Regency, Sumenep Regency, and Probolinggo Regency work in primary sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, livestock, and plantations, which are the main sources of livelihood. Their location near the equator causes two climatic seasons each year, namely the dry season and the rainy season, which have an impact on temporary changes in employment. Dependence on natural conditions makes this population vulnerable to seasonal unemployment if it is not in accordance with the agricultural season. Uncertainty in production output from the primary sector can result in a decrease in income, which in turn can exacerbate the problem of poverty in this area (Kusumo, 2022). The findings of this study are in line with the research of Suripto and Subayli (2020) in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, which shows that unemployment does not significantly contribute to poverty because many of them are among the educated who are still able to meet their living needs, especially in the informal sector.

The Effect of the Minimum Wage on Poverty Levels

The results of the regression test support the theory that increasing the minimum wage can reduce poverty levels, in line with research by Siti Hanifah and Nurul Hanifah (2021) and Muhamad Iksan and Sudarsana Arka (2022) which show a significant negative effect of the minimum wage on poverty. This study confirms that the minimum wage that reaches the standard of Decent Living Needs in South West Java Province and Lamongan Regency is effective in reducing poverty. The findings of the study show that the determination of the minimum wage in Sampang, Bangkalan, Sumenep, and Probolinggo Regencies is based on the Standard of Decent Living Needs (KHL) from a survey conducted by the Provincial/City Wage Council team. The government has a big role in this policy as a form of humanitarian protection, in accordance with Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning job creation and Government Regulation No. 36 of 2021 concerning wages. Although the minimum wage increases every year, the amount of wages received is often still below this stipulation, especially in Sampang Regency which has experienced periodic layoffs to avoid wage increases.

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The Effect of Social Assistance Spending on Poverty Levels

The results of the study concluded that the social assistance provided by the government, in the form of money, goods, or services, has not been effective in reducing poverty in the four districts. Social assistance programs are supposed to support vulnerable groups to improve skills and create jobs, but instead tend to create dependence on the government, not optimally used to improve long-term economic conditions. The budget allocated for social assistance in the APBD is relatively small and sometimes even non-existent, so its contribution to reducing poverty has not been seen significantly, as also shown in Sumiyarti's research (2022).

CONCLUSION

The open unemployment rate has no effect on the poverty rate in Sampang Regency, Bangkalan Regency, Sumenep Regency, and Probolinggo Regency, because the majority of the people work in the primary sector which depends on unstable natural conditions, causing seasonal unemployment and uncertainty in production output. It is hoped that local governments can optimize the potential of the regional economy in a sustainable manner by providing supporting factors, for example by developing infrastructure to facilitate the distribution process of agricultural products and providing technological encouragement such as modern agricultural tools and machinery to increase production efficiency.

The Minimum Wage affects the Poverty Rate in Sampang, Bangkalan, Sumenep, and Probolinggo Regencies, showing the importance of the minimum wage in meeting basic needs and preventing poverty, although often the wages provided are lower than the government's stipulation due to the limitations of entrepreneurs in following the Decent Living Conditions (KHL) standard. Local governments are expected to provide stricter supervision and choose the most appropriate form of assistance to be distributed among the forms of money, goods, services and others so as not to pose a risk of dependence and be as useful as possible.

Social Assistance Expenditure has an effect on the Poverty Rate in Sampang, Bangkalan, Sumenep, and Probolinggo Regencies because the relatively small portion of the budget and its use do not support efforts to improve long-term economic conditions, but tend to increase people's dependence on the government. For the next researcher, if using variables that are aligned in his research, it is recommended to use other variables to explain the influence of the variables used on the Poverty Level. Researchers can then use

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government expenditure variables in the education, health, and infrastructure sectors as well as investment or other variables related to poverty problems.

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