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The Influence of the number of teachers, total poverty, number of smokers, and regency/city minimum wages on the HDI in East Java Province from 2018 to 2022

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to find out the influence of the quantity of teaching staff, the number of poor people, the number of smokers, and the Regency/City Minimum Wage on the Human Development Index (HDI) for the East Java Region from 2018 to 2022. The data in this research comes from the Central Agency East Java Regional Statistics for 2018 – 2022. The information in this research uses secondary data. The method used in this research is multiple regression. The results of the t test in this review show that the Human Development Index variable in the East Java Region is not influenced by the number of teachers, while the Human Development Index variable is influenced by the amount of poverty, the number of smokers, and the Regional/City Minimum Wage. The F test results in this review show that the factors of the number of educators, the number of poor people, the number of smokers, and the Regional/City Minimum Wage simultaneously influence the Human Development Index.

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INTRODUCTION

The country's progress is highly dependent on its monetary situation. The improvement of people's lives is the objective of this economic expansion. A country's financial development, populace pay, monetary development, and expansion rates are proportions of its human improvement quality. The level of human development in a nation has an effect on health, education, and welfare (Rimawan and Aryani, 2019). The Human Development Index is used to choose a singular's level of progress.

HDI is an action used to evaluate financial, wellbeing, and health quality. It is anticipated that the HDI will be able to improve schooling, healthy, and the economy. In Indonesia, the degree of education can be estimated using the normal course length and regular course duration, while the degree of health in Indonesia can be estimated using life expectancy and can be determined to determine the level of the economy in Indonesia estimated per capita use (Si' lang, et.al, 2021).

The HDI in Indonesia falls into the high quality category, as stated by the United National Development Program for the year 2022, despite the fact that there are still regional differences in human development. Indonesia's HDI in 2022 remains low in comparison to other Southeast Asian nations because it is lower than the average HDI in Southeast Asia. The Human Development Index in 2022 in Indonesia is 0.705, while the average of HDI in Southeast Asia is 0.726. The HDI in Indonesia is still the long ways behind Singapore with the HDI score of 0.939, Brunei Darussalam with a HDI worth of 0.829, Malaysia with the HDI worth of 0.803, and Thailand with the Human Development Index worth of 0.800 (Handalani, 2018).

The East Java Region's populace has developed every year. This can be indicated by an increase in the rate of population growth every year. The degree of human improvement in East Java Area has not stayed up with the yearly extension of population. As per BPS information for 2021, the HDI in East Java Region is the least in Java Island. The East Java Territory's Human Development Index was 0.721 in 2021. This is due to the high real per capita expenditure, low education levels, and low life expectancy (BPS, 2023).

In light of past research from Ningrum et al (2020) expressed that destitution and the joblessness rate fundamentally affected the HDI in the examination year. Poverty and joblessness have a cozy relationship with one another. Joblessness will lessen the thriving of individuals' lives through reduces salaries which will increase poverty level. Matter This is in line with Islamic teachings that poverty can affect human resources because poor people don't think about education and health because they only think about meeting their day-to-day needs. At the point when people don't contemplate instruction, then later on his way of life will be something very similar presently and will prompt joblessness increment. While different factors in the review these are monetary development and spending government significantly affects HDI in the examination year. The financial development no huge impact on HDI demonstrates that monetary development has not arrive at all areas. This additionally occurred on generally speaking government spending has not yet covered significant areas, for example, wellbeing and instruction which are areas significant in human turn of events. There are areas of strength between the public authority spending and the monetary extension. Monetary development as per Islam is multi aspects that incorporate quantitative perspectives and subjective which isn't exclusively the material prosperity of the world, yet in addition henceforth thriving. Government assistance can be seen by the assignment of government spending to flourishing individuals in a country. The public authority as a controller should be shrewd in go with strong choices and interests of individuals in general to be made prosperous society.

Sanggelorang et al (2015) claim that, an impact of government expenditure in the schooling has an effect on the HDI. The HDI in North Sulawesi Province always rises because the goverrnment spends a lot of money on education each year. The HDI, on the other hand, is unaffected by goverment spending in health care. The North Sulawesi Ordinary Government has created different prosperity workplaces, including facilities and public health center, of late, consuming a basic piece of the spending plan. As a result, the health sector in the North Sulawesi Province is still unable to raise the HDI.

The problem of this research is how the HDI in East Java Province has an impact on the number of teachers, the poor, smokers, and the minimum wage in a district or city in East Java Province, as stated in the context above. This study is different from the previous ones because it added the number of smokers as a variable., Meanwhile the purpose of the research is to find out the influence of the quantity of teaching staff, the number of poor people, the number of smokers, and the Regency/City Minimum Wage on the Human Development Index (HDI).

RESEARCH METHODS

In this review using the method of descriptive. In this research using secondary data. The time series data that will use in this study is quite long, namely the period from 2018 to 2022. Some of the data in this study include the HDI, the amount of public and teachers, the amount of smokers, the number of poverty, and the Regency/City Minimum Wage. In this study, the data were obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics for East Java Province in 2018-2022 . Therefore, we use panel data in this study. Data panel data is a combination of cross-sectional and time series data. Time series information is data that consists of more than one time in the study. Meanwhile, cross-sectional data consists of simultaneous observations of several units of observation.. This research lasted for five years, from 2018 to 2022.

DATA ANALYSIS

In this study, least-squares analysis is usually used to analyze data using the following econometric equations::

$$\mathbf{Y = \alpha 1 + \beta 1X1 + \beta 2X2 + \beta 3X3 + \beta 4X4 + \varepsilon}$$

Where:
Y = Human Development Index (HDI)
$\alpha 1$ = Constant
$\beta 1$, $\beta 2$, $\beta 3$, $\beta 4$ = Regression coefficients
X1 = Number of teachers
X2 = Total poverty
X3 = Number of smokers
X4 = Regency/City Minimum Wage

ε = Residue

MODEL SPECIFICATION TEST

CHOW TEST

Panel data model regression with or without dummy variables is compared to panel data regression using the FEM. The hypothesis that was tested is as follows:

H0 : The normal impacts model is then applied

H1: The hausman test can be used to continue following the application of the FEM.

If the value of Chow test generated by the ChiSquare probability is more than 0.05, then the model used is CEM. However, if the next Chi-Square probability is below 0.05, FEM can be used. When the selected model is a fixed effect, the Hausman test will be used.

HAUSMAN TEST

The best test between random and fixed effects was chosen using the Hausman test. The data can also be regressed using a REM to test the Hausman Test. After that, the following hypothesis is used to make a comparison between the fixed effect and the random effect:

H0: Random Effects model are then applied in

H1: If the probability value is less than or equal to the 5% significance level (0.05), the fixed effect model is used in this research. Meanwhile, if the resulting of probability value is greater than or equal to the 5% significance level, the random effects model is used.

LANGRANGE MULTIPLIER TEST (LM)

If the Hausman test finds a random effect and the Chow test finds a fixed effect, the Langrage Multiplier test is used. The common effect and random effect are then determined using the Lagrange test. The null hypothesis is rejected if the count LM value is greater than the critical Chi-Squares worth. So, the right model for panel data regression is using REM. On the other hand, the CEM is the most suitable model of panel data regression if the calculated LM value is less than the Chi-Squares worth. This indicates that the invalid hypothesis has been accepted.

CLASSIC ASSUMPTION TEST

Basuki (2016), in panel data for the classic assumption test only the multicollinearity test and heteroscedasticity. While Linearity, Normality and Autocorrelation tests are not.

MULTICOLLINEARITY TEST

As per Ghozali (2011), multicollinearity can be shown by seeing on the aftereffects of the tolerance and VIF worth in the coefficients table created at the result. Multicollinearity is an occasion that demonstrates the presence of a somewhat cozy connection between the free factors X. There is no multicollinearity between the factors on the off chance that the tolerance esteem is more prominent than 0.1 and the VIF esteem is under 10..

HETEROSEDASTICITY TEST

The heteroscedasticity test looks to see if there is a difference in variance or residual between observations. The heteroscedasticity test was used to see if there was variance discomfort between the residuals of different observations in a regression model. Because these data represent a variety of sizes, cross-sectional data typically contain heteroscedasticity situations: medium, large, and small (Ghozali, 2016). The heteroscedasticity test means to decide if the relapse model contains an inequality of different between one observation residual and that of another observation. Homoscedasticity is when variance between two observations is the same, while heteroscedasticity is when the variance is different. A regression model that does not qualify heteroscedasticity is a good regression model, as stated by Basuki and Prawoto (2017). The Glesjer Test, or regressing the absolute value of the residual, can be used to determine whether the data exhibit heteroscedasticity. The following hypothesis is being tested (Sarwono, 2016):

a. H0 : The data distribution lacks heteroscedasticity.

b. H1: The data distribution exhibits heteroscedasticity.

The following guidelines will be used to draw conclusions:

a. Heteroscedasticity in the data distribution occurred if the probability value 0 was rejected.
b. If a Probability value of 0 is accepted, heteroscedasticity in the distribution of the data did not occur.

HYPOTHESIS TEST

A technique for making decisions which based on the analysis of data from controlled experiments and (uncontrolled) reasearch is known as hypothesis testing. A result is statistically significant in statistics if, within predetermined probability limits, it is nearly impossible to attribute it to chance.

F TEST

The F statistic test indicates whether all independent variables collectively affect the dependent variable. The method used is based on considering the size of the significant liquidity value. When the liquidity score is less than 5%, the independent variables have a significant impact at the same time as the dependent variables

T TEST

The main reason for the quantified t-test is to show how much each independent variable influences the dependent variable. Regression results were tested using the t-test at the 95% confidence level.

COEFFICIENT OF DETERMINATION (R^2)

The purpose of testing the coefficient of determination was used to determine the model's capacity to explain how the effect of the independent variables affects the dependent variable simultaneously (jointly), as indicated by the value of adjusted R – Squared (Ghozali, 2016). The degree to which the regression model's independent variables can explain the variation in the dependent variable is shown by the coefficient of determination. The value of R-square (R^2) in the Model Summary table can be used to calculate the coefficient of determination. A low coefficient of determination, according to Ghozali (2016), indicates that the independent variables' capacity to explain the dependent variable is very limited. In contrast, according to Ghozali (2016), the independent variables can provide all necessary information to predict the dependent variable if the value is close to 100 and away from 0.

The test of coefficient determination was used to see how much endogenous variables could explain exogenous variables simultaneously. The proposed research model's prediction model is more accurate a higher the R^2 value. The coefficient of determination (R^2) test was used to predict how much of an impact the independent variables' influence would have on the dependent variable. The determination coefficient was anywhere from 0 to 100. The variable on independent provides almost all of the information necessary to predict dependent variable if the value is close to one. Be that as it may, assuming the R^2 esteem diminishes, the capacity of the independent variable to make sense of the reliant variable is restricted (Ghozali, 2016).

RESULTS

Table 1. Model Specification Test

CHOW TEST

Effect Test	Staistic	d.f	Prob
Cross-section F	319,272988	(37.148)	0,0000
Cross-section Chi-square	834,518526	37	0,0000

The cross section probability worth is 0.0000, which is lower than the level of α = 5% (0.0000< α), as can see from the Chow Test results. FEM is the best model in this review and that H0 is dismissed.

Table 2. Hausman Test

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. df.	Prob.
Cross-section random	49,585508	4	0.0000

The results of the Hausman test for this study show that the probability of an unexpected cross section is 0.0000, which is lower than the value α = 5% (0.0000 < α). This indicates that the fixed effects model is the superior model in this review and rejects H0. The results of this study review indicate that FEM is the best model, so fixed effects are used for the analysis in this study

Table 3. Classic Assumption Test

MULTICOLLINEARITY

Variable	Number of teachers	Total poverty	Number of smokers	Minimum wages
Number of teachers	1,000000	0,727664	0,796991	0,247243
Total poverty	0,727664	1,000000	0,814129	0,131206
Number of smokers	0,796991	0,814129	1,000000	0,460619
Minimum wages	0,247243	0,131206	0,460619	1,000000

The test brings about the table above can be utilized to reason that the coefficient esteem between the factors is under 0.9. This recommends that everything is good to go with the information's multicollinearity

HETEROSCEDASTICITY

The residual variances are identical because there are no values that exceed the limits (500 and -500), as shown in the graph above. According to Napitupulu et al (2021), either the heteroscedasticity test was successful or there was no heteroscedasticity.

Table 4. Hypothesis Test

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob
C	71,59107	0,878443	81.49838	0,0000
Number of teachers	-4,85E-0	4,79E-0	-1,012669	0,3125

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob
Total poverty	-0,07450	0,006031	-12,352239	0,0000
Number of smokers	5,63E-06	1,05E-0	5,343862	0,0000
District/ City minimum wages	2,18E-06	3,70E-0	5,888426	0,0000
R-squared				
Prob (F-statistic)				

T TEST

With a coefficient worth of -4.85 and a probability value of 0,31 or higher than α = 5% (0,31 > 0,05) for the number of teachers, it tends to be inferred that H0 is accepted and Ha is dismissed. This suggests that the East Java Province's Human Development Index did not take into account the variable number of teachers.

The total poverty variable has a coefficient of -0.07 and a probability of 0.00 or less than α = 5% (0.00 < 0.05), indicating that Ha will be accepted and H0 will be rejected. These results indicate that variables related to poverty are included in a significant amount.

The fact that the variable number of smokers has a coefficient of 5,63 and a probability of 0,00 or less than = 5% (0,00 < 0,05) suggests that Ha is preferred to H0. This suggests that smoking gets a significant impact on the HDI.

The Regency/City Minimum Wage variable has a coefficient of 2,18 and a probability of 0,00 or less than α = 5% (0.00 < 0,05), indicating that Ha is accepted and H0 is dismissed. This indicates that the District/City Minimum Wage variable has a significant impact on the East Java Province's Human Development Index.

TEST F

The specified F-esteem has a probability of 0.0000 or is not right at level α = 5% or 0.05, then $H0$ is removed and Ha is recognized. This means that together or jointly the factors of the amount of teaching staff, the amount of poverty, the quantity of smokers, and the District/City Minimum Wage affect the HDI of Regency/City communities in the East Java Region from 2018 to 2022.

COEFFICIENT OF DETERMINATION (R^2)

The R^2 esteem was 66,43 percent, or 0,664340. This shows that, the quantity of educators, the quantity of individuals living in destitution, the quantity of smokers and Regency/City Minimum Wage can explain of 66,43 percent of the HDI variable. While the rest of the coefficient of determination is 33.57 which is explained by other variables so that it is not examined in this study.

DISCUSSION

The discoveries of the review are reliable with those of Afif (2019) study, which asserts that education will experience rapid progress as a result of digitization, particularly in terms of the proliferation of social media, particularly the web and electronic media, as healthy data and instructive focuses. The result is that students' knowledge is not limited to teachers or educators alone. Students are given the opportunity to acquire knowledge that the instructor does not yet possess. This study's findings do not align with those of Adelokun and Akinola (2015), who stated that many Nigerian teachers lack the necessary qualifications, making it difficult for schools to develop their human resources. The HDI has the positive impact of the amount of teachers, according to research by Hernanto and Zulfanetti (2021). The government districts and cities in the Jambi Province need to take education into account because it is very important. A person's quality of life will improve as a result of an increase in the quality of their education. This is because people who have a good education have more knowledge, skills, and insights than people who don't. Therefore, in order to increase the amount of HDI, the government must spend money on education. In order to ensure that as many people as possible have access to education, the government of the regency or city in Jambi Province has launched a 12-year mandatory education program. Formally, the district/city government of Jambi Province is also optimizing/sharpening population skills by encouraging children to attend vocational school. The goal is for students to have the skills they need to compete in the workplace

and even start their own businesses when they graduate from high school. Through a program of activities for a productive economy, the district/city government of Jambi Province encourages people to acquire skills in batik, agricultural, cultivation, food processing, wicker, and pottery.

According to the study of Trisno and Oktarina (2022), the development paradigm that shifts from the dominance of the state's role to the role of society will not materialize if the number of poor people is still quite significant according to the study's findings. This is because the poor usually devote more time and energy to meeting their basic needs. They are not interested in being associated with an exercise that is not directly related to meeting essential requirements. The findings of this study make it clear that because the poor lack purchasing power, the higher the number of poor people, the lower the level of human development. This finding is also consistent with Shiddique et al. (2022) that poverty is one of the world's biggest threats. Individual lives are affected in a number of ways, and these have broader social consequences. Diseases are affected by poverty, and health problems not only reduce income but also increase daily expenses because we have to buy medicine every day. Meanwhile, Hermalinda research (2021) claims that better human development has reduced poverty. HDI has increased as a result of improvements in the quality of development and human welfare. An increase in the number of poor people will result in a decrease in welfare. In its calculations, HDI includes a combined indicator consisting of other life expectancy rates, literacy rates, and consumption per capita. The higher the quality of the population in an area, the fewer the poor. This is because improvements in health and education, as well as per capita income, contribute to human development.

This suggests that smoking gets a significant impact on the HDI. Siska (2019), who asserts that in addition to being detrimental to one's health, smoking also has an effect on the economy, resulting in poverty due to the depletion of family resources caused by smoking, agrees with the findings of the study. On cigarette packs and billboards, there is text or image warnings about the dangers of smoking, but the general public still smokes a lot. The study's findings are in line with West (2017) study, which found that smoking can cause death.

Moh's findings are consistent with these research findings. According to Faizin (2021), the minimum wage policy is one part of a strategy to make development outcomes more evenly distributed and reduce regional disparities. Through the appropriate utilization of the lowest pay permitted by law strategy, it is trusted that the pace of movement from towns to urban communities will be diminished. The Human Development Index in the targeted region may also rise as a result of the minimum wage policy. This study's discoveries are additionally steady with those of Cahyadi and Cen (2020), who assert that income inequality significantly contributes to poverty. The poverty rate in a region rises in direct proportion to the level of income inequality there. Poor people, in this instance, may not be can to take advantage of economic development because of income is very low. The poor does not have the chance to improve their quality of life. They lack the resources necessary to maintain their health or to benefit from education that can guarantee increased productivity.

The limitation in this research is that the author used the multiple regression method. Future researchers can use more recent methods

CONCLUSION

The East Java Province's Human Development Index did not take into account the variable number of teachers . The number of people living in poverty has a negative impact on the HDI in the East Java region. The amount of smokers basically influences the level of HDI in East Java Region. In accordance with the findings of this study, the Regional/City Minimum Wage variable clearly influences the HDI in the East Java Region..

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