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JOURNAL

THE EFFECT OF LIFE EXPECTANCY, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND EDUCATION ON POVERTY IN THE PROVINCE OF D.I. YOGYAKARTA

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Abstract:
This study aims to analyze the effect of Life Expectancy (AHH), unemployment rate, and Average Years of Schooling (RLS) on the poverty rate in the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province. This study uses a quantitative approach with a multiple linear regression analysis method to see the extent to which independent variables (AHH, unemployment, and RLS) contribute to influencing the dependent variable, namely the poverty rate. The data used are secondary data in the form of panel data obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of the Special Region of Yogyakarta province during the period 2012-2023 covering 4 districts and 1 city in the Special Region of Yogyakarta province (Bantul, Gunungkidul, Kulonprogo, Sleman, and Yogyakarta city). The analysis used multiple regression with a Fixed Effect Model tested using Eviews software version 12. The results of the analysis show that AHH and RLS have a significant negative effect on poverty, which means that improving the quality of health and education has the potential to reduce poverty. Meanwhile, the unemployment variable has a positive effect on poverty, which indicates that increasing the unemployment rate tends to increase the number of poor people. These findings reinforce the importance of the role of public policy in improving access to and the quality of health and education services, while creating productive employment opportunities to reduce poverty sustainably in the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

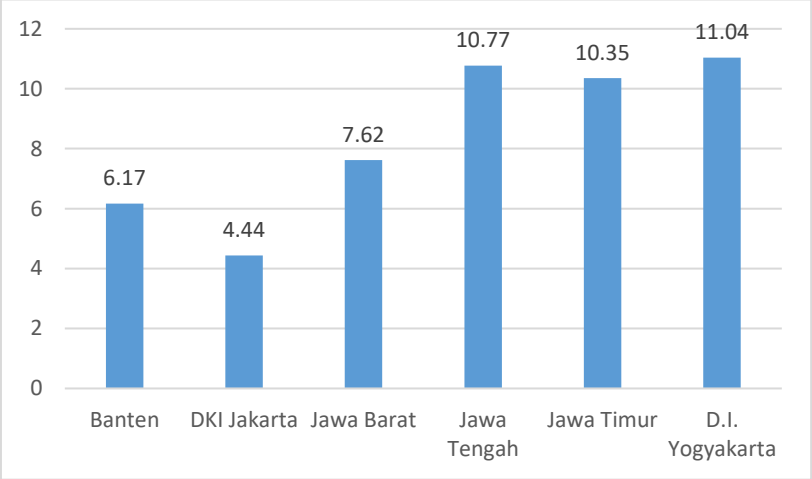
Keywords:
Poverty, Life Expectancy, Unemployment, Average Length of Schooling, Special Region of Yogyakarta

BACKGROUND

Poverty is one of the many problems that hinder economic development. Everyone suffers from poverty, especially in developing countries like Indonesia. Multidimensional poverty assumes

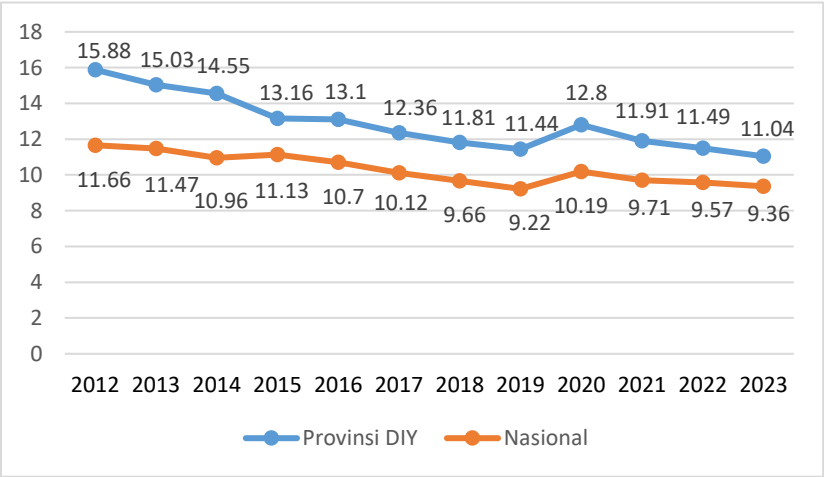
that human needs are the cause of poverty. If a person or group cannot fulfill their basic needs such as housing, food, health care, and education they are considered poor. Therefore, poverty can cause many negative impacts, especially on social issues, and can also affect global economic development (Safuridar and Putri 2019).

Graph 1
Poverty Rate of Java Island 2023



In 2023, 9.36% of Indonesia's population lived below the poverty line, while 13.24 million of them lived on the island of Java. Despite having the largest number of poor people, Java contributed 57.05% of the country's GDP. This shows that Java remains the center of the economy. East Java, Central Java, and West Java are the three provinces on Java with the largest populations. On the other hand, the region with the highest poverty rate is DI Yogyakarta (11.04%). In fact, DI Yogyakarta is the province with the smallest area among the six provinces on Java.

Graph 2
Poverty in the Province of D.I. Yogyakarta and Nationally



According to the BPS of the Province of D.I. Yogyakarta (2013) , economic factors that cause poverty include the low quality of resources owned by the poor and the gap in the quality of

human resources. The Province of D.I. Yogyakarta is considered one of the best educational cities in Indonesia and is a tourist attraction for domestic and foreign tourists. However, the people of Yogyakarta still face many social and economic problems. The poverty rate in D.I Yogyakarta has a cyclical trend that tends to decline sharply in 2012 to 2023. The success of economic development is expected to be balanced by a reduction in the proportion of the poor population. The government needs to make efforts to implement policies to reduce poverty in D.I Yogyakarta. This is because, although the average poverty rate decreases every year, the proportion of the poor population in this area is still higher than the national poverty rate. In addition, the Special Region of Yogyakarta still suffers from high levels of inequality and poverty. The province of D.I. Yogyakarta has held the top position in the country for five years.

Human resources are an important factor in poverty alleviation. One important measure of health and happiness is life expectancy. Life expectancy has increased in the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province due to the accessibility and quality of health services. However, the poverty line may increase due to differences in socioeconomic status. Andriansyah et al. (2024) found that people who live better tend to be more productive, which is related to poverty levels.

In addition, research by Abda & Cahyono (2022) shows that unemployment can reduce poverty rates in Indonesia. This is different from research by Aini & Islamy (2021) which found that unemployment did not have a significant impact on poverty. The unemployment rate among the educated population, namely those who are unemployed but are able to meet their basic needs, is the largest part of the unemployment rate; Because not all poverty is caused by unemployment. Many people are unemployed, some work less than five hours a day, some are self-employed, and some work in the informal sector. The problem of unemployment is mainly caused by a lack of jobs while the number of the workforce continues to grow.

Education makes a significant contribution to poverty reduction by increasing the productivity and skill levels of individuals. One measure of a country's educational attainment is the average years of schooling. "Average years of schooling" indicates the number of years of formal education an individual has received by a given age. Average years of schooling is calculated by dividing the number of years of schooling of the population aged 15 years and over by the total population of the same age. According to Andriana's research (2021), the longer average years of schooling in D.I. Yogyakarta are closely correlated with lower poverty rates. Because educated people find it easier to get jobs and acquire skills, thus increasing productivity and welfare.

This study is the result of various previous studies, including practical research (Fitri et al., 2023). This study is different from previous studies that used independent variables including life expectancy, unemployment, and educational attainment in research units in the period 2012–2023, and was conducted in D.I. Yogyakarta. Multiple linear regression was used to test the hypothesis. The author's interest in researching "The Effect of Life Expectancy, Unemployment and Education on Poverty in D.I. Yogyakarta Province" stems from previous information.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Grand Theory

Nurkse's vicious circle of poverty theory (1971) states that "Poverty occurs due to imperfect market conditions, limited capital and human resources" is the grand theory or theory of poverty used in this study. Poverty is caused by productivity. According to Nurkse, poverty

often persists because of a vicious circle that supports each other. Here is an explanation of the relationship of this theory to the three independent variables.

1. Life Expectancy: Low life expectancy is a sign of inadequate access to health services, nutrition, and medicines. Because medical needs are not met by low incomes, poverty and poor health persist.
2. Unemployment: People living in poverty lose their source of income, reducing their purchasing power and preventing them from investing in health and education.
3. Education: One of the main causes of low labor productivity is low levels of education, making it difficult for workers to get jobs or increase their income.

Life Expectancy Rate

According to BPS (2023), Life Expectancy is an estimate of the average length of life of a person based on current health, hygiene, economic conditions, and social factors. Life Expectancy is used to assess the happiness of society and describe the quality of life of people in a particular area. The higher the life expectancy in an area, the better the quality of life and health services in that area. Economists such as Schultz (1960) and Becker (1964) have put forward the Human Capital theory, which states that spending money on education and health increases individual productivity. Longer life expectancy, a sign of better health, allows people to work longer and more successfully.

Unemployment

Sukirno (2000) defines unemployment as a situation where a person is of productive working age and is part of the workforce, but is unable to obtain work or obtain work that can fulfill his fundamental needs. Classical economic theory states that unemployment and poverty are closely correlated because, in the absence of employment, people and households do not have the income necessary to cover their essential expenses.

Education (Average Length of Schooling)

The education metric known as “average years of schooling” indicates how long individuals of a given age have attended formal school. The Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) states that the average years of education are determined by dividing the number of people aged 15 years and over by the total number of years of education of the population (BPS 2023). The average length of education can provide an overview of the quality of education in each region (Kevin et al., 2022). Therefore, one of the main tactics for long-term poverty alleviation is investment in education.

Poverty

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In this case it is explained that a number of cyclical factors interact and respond to maintain income poverty in developing countries. Due to low productivity, the country becomes poor and ultimately unable to meet its food needs, among others. Because poor countries are poor countries, poverty is there.

Research Hypothesis

The following theories are proposed in this study based on literature review and previous research:

H1 = There is a negative and significant influence between Life Expectancy (AHH) and Poverty in D.I. Yogyakarta.

H2 = There is a positive and significant influence between Open Unemployment Rate and Poverty in D.I. Yogyakarta.

H3 = There is a negative and significant influence between Education and Poverty in D.I. Yogyakarta.

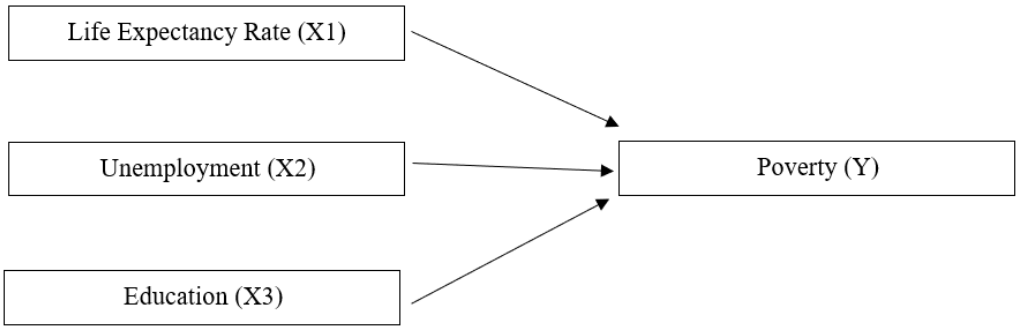

Figure 1. Thinking Framework

METHOD

In this study, the type of data used is quantitative data. According to Kuncoro (2023), quantitative data is data that can be measured and calculated directly, regarding information or explanations in the form of numbers or statistics.

The data used in this study are secondary data of the panel data type, namely data that combines cross-sectional data. Cross-sectional data. The number of samples (n) for the period 2012-2023 in the districts and cities of the province of D.I. Yogyakarta is 84 samples according to the

sampling technique. This study uses multiple linear regression analysis techniques for panel data using Eviews 12.

A regression model was created to test the relationship between Life Expectancy Rate (X1), Unemployment Rate (X2) with Education Level (Average Years of Schooling) (X3) and Poverty Rate (Y):

$$Y = a + \beta 1X1 + \beta 2X2 + \beta 3X3 + \varepsilon$$

Description:

Y = Poverty

a = Constant

$\beta 1$, $\beta 2$, $\beta 3$ = Regression Coefficients

$X1$ = Life Expectancy

$X2$ = Unemployment

$X3$ = Education (Average Years of Schooling)

ε = Error Term

RESULT

Chow Test

Effect Test	Probability
Cross – Section F	0.0000
Cross – Section Chi Square	0.0000

Table 1. Chow Test

The Chow test is used to choose between the Common Effect Model (CEM) and the Fixed Effect Model (FEM). One way to determine which model is best is to look at the F-intercept value and the Chi-square value of the intercept. If both of these factors are greater than 0.05 then the CEM is the best model; if both are less than 0.05 then the FEM model is the best. Based on the results of the chow test conducted using Eviews 12, the value of the probability cross-section F and the probability cross-section chi square is 0.0000 <0.05. So it can be concluded that the selected model is the Fixed Effect Model (FEM).

Hausman Test

Test Summary	Probability
Cross – Section Random	0.0309

Table 2. Hausman Test

The Hausman test is used to choose between the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) and Random Effect

Model (REM). The best model is determined by deciding that REM is the best model if the random segmentation probability is greater than 0.05 and FEM is the best model if the random segmentation probability is less than 0.05. The probability of random segmentation determined by the Hausman test is 0.0309 < 0.05. We can conclude that the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) is the model used. Therefore, since the fixed effect model is used in this study, there is no need to conduct the Langrange Multiplier test.

Normality Test

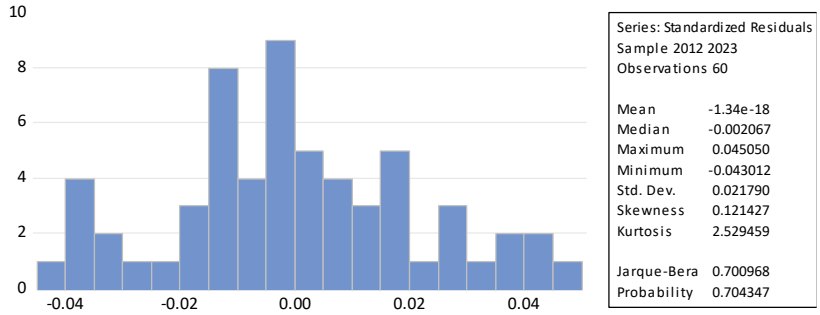

Figure 2. Normality Test

If the Jarque-Bera probability value is greater than 0.05, the data is considered normally distributed; if it is less than 0.05, the data is not normally distributed. Based on the results of the normality test conducted by the researcher, the Jarque-Berra probability was obtained as 0.704347>0.05, which indicates that the data is normally distributed or there are no signs of abnormal data distribution.

Multicollinearity Test

Variabel	Coefficient Variance	Uncentered VIF	Centered VIF
C	188.8501	332822.4	NA
X1	10.42121	340951.5	1.214508
X2	0.009456	28.36946	3.784078
X3	0.068043	594.7111	4.162691

Table 3. Multicollinearity Test

Multicollinearity test is used to determine whether independent variables are related to each other. Independent variables in a good regression model do not always have to be perfectly correlated. If the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) value in the test is greater than 10, the data is considered to have signs of multicollinearity; If the VIF value is less than 10, there is no multicollinearity between the independent variables.
The VIF values based on the test are as follows: 1.214508 for variable X1, 3.784078 for variable X2, and 4.162691 for variable X3. Since the VIF values of the three variables are all less than 10, it can be asserted that there are no signs of multicollinearity or perfect correlation between the independent variables in this study.

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Heteroscedasticity Test

Variabel	Coefficient	Std.Error	t-Statistic	Prob
C	-24990730	2.051815	-1.213915	0.2299
X1	1.445096	1.109825	1.302093	0.1982
X2	-0.005383	0.033431	-0.161024	0.8727
X3	-0.0143959	0.089678	-1.605294	0.1141

Table 4. Heteroscedasticity Test

According to the Glesjer heteroscedasticity test in the table above, the significant value or probability must be greater than 0.05 to avoid signs of heteroscedasticity. According to this test, all the probabilities of the variables Life Expectancy Rate (X1), Unemployment (X2) and Education (X3) exceed the significance level of 0.05. Therefore, there are no signs of heterogeneity of variance observed in this research model.

Panel Data Regression Equation

Variabel	Cofficient	Std.Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	36.67676	8.454469	4.338151	0.0001
X1	-18.55703	4.681988	-3.963494	0.0002
X2	0.062286	0.030096	2.069592	0.0435
X3	-0.918675	0.354049	-2.594768	0.0123

Table 5. Panel Data Regression Equation

The result of data processing is the following regression equation:

$$\mathbf{Y = 36.67676 - 18.55703X1 + 0.062286X2 - 0.918675X3}$$

In addition, the regression equation allows us to draw the following conclusions:

1. 36.67676 is a constant value found. This condition is caused by the fact that if the values of life expectancy (X1), unemployment (X2), and education (X3) are all 0, then the poverty rate (Y) is 36.67676%.
2. The life expectancy variable (X1) has a regression coefficient value of -18.55703. This shows that for every annual increase in the life expectancy variable (X1), the poverty variable (Y) will decrease by 18.55703%.
3. The unemployment variable (X2) has a regression coefficient value of 0.062286. This shows that for every 1% increase in unemployment (X2), the poverty variable (Y) will increase by 0.062286%.
4. The education variable (X3) has a regression coefficient value of -0.918675. This shows that for every annual increase in the education variable (X1), the poverty variable (Y) will decrease by 0.918675%.

t-test

The t-test, also known as the partial test, is a hypothesis test to determine the probability (p-value) to test the impact of each independent variable on the dependent variable at a significance level of 5% or 0.05. The table t-test value is 2.001717484 as seen from both sides. There are also n - k = 60 - 2 = 58 degrees of freedom.

Variabel	Coefficient	Std.Error	t-Statistics	Prob.
C	36.67676	8.454469	4.338151	0.0001
X1	-18.55703	4.681988	-3.963494	0.0002
X2	0.062286	0.030096	2.069592	0.0435
X3	-0.918675	0.354049	-2.594768	0.0123

Table 6. t-test

Here is an explanation of how independent variables affect dependent variables:

1. Based on the results of the t-test, the average life expectancy variable (X1) has a t-statistic of -3.963494, higher than the t-table value of 2.001717484, and a probability value of 0.0002, smaller than the significance level of 0.05. Therefore, it can be said that the poverty variable (Y) is negatively and significantly influenced by the life expectancy variable (X1).
2. Based on the results of the t-test, the unemployment variable (X2) has a t-statistic of -2.069592, higher than the t-table value of 2.001717484, and a probability value of 0.0435, smaller than the significance level of 0.05. Therefore, it can be said that the poverty variable (Y) is positively and significantly influenced by unemployment (X2).
3. The results of the t-test on the variable Average length of schooling (X3) obtained that the variable Average length of schooling (X3) has a t-statistic of -2.594768, greater than the t-table of 2.001717484 with a probability value of 0.0123 smaller than the significance value of 0.05. So it can be concluded that the variable Average length of schooling (X3) has a significant effect on the Poverty variable (Y).
4. Based on the results of the t-test, the education variable (X3) has a t-statistic of -2.594768, higher than the t-table value of 2.001717484, and a probability value of 0.0123, smaller than the significance level of 0.05. Therefore, it can be said that the poverty variable (Y) is negatively and significantly influenced by education (X2).

F Test

The F test or simultaneous test is a test used to test independent variables together or simultaneously against dependent variables. With degrees of freedom 1 of k – 1 = 4 – 1 = 3, and degrees of freedom 2 of n – k = 60 – 4 = 56, the value obtained from the F-table is 2.769430932.

F-statistic	478.3895
Prob (F-Statistic)	0.000000

Table 7. F Test

Based on the table above, it can be obtained that the F-Statistic value of 478.3895 is greater than the F-table, with a Prob (F-Statistic) of 0.000000 smaller than the significance value of 0.05. So it can be concluded that the variables of life expectancy (X1), unemployment (X2), and education (X3) can have a significant effect simultaneously (simultaneously) on poverty (Y).

Coefficient of Determination

The coefficient of determination aims to be an analysis used to measure how far the influence of the research model is in explaining the variation of independent variables.

R-squared	0.984709
Adjusted R-squared	0.982651

Table 8. Coefficient of Determination

In the determination coefficient test or R2, it was obtained that the adjusted r-squared value was 0.982651 or it can be said that the value is 98.2651%. This means that the large variation of the variables of life expectancy (X1), unemployment (X2), and education (X3) is able to explain the poverty variable (Y) by 98.2651%, while the remaining 1.7349% can be explained by other variables outside this research model.

DISCUSSION

The Influence of Life Expectancy Rate (X1) on Poverty (Y)

The Life Expectancy variable shows a coefficient value of -18.55703 with a probability value of 0.0002 or less than $\alpha = 5\%$ ($0.0002 < 0.05$) which indicates that the life expectancy variable has a significant effect on poverty in the Regency/City of the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province. The coefficient sign is negative, meaning that when there is an increase in life expectancy of 1 year, the poverty rate decreases by 18.55703%. Therefore, the life expectancy variable measured using life expectancy has a significant effect on poverty and the research hypothesis is accepted. This study is in line with the research presented by Hasanah et al. (2021); Wulandari & Pratama (2022); Winarni et al. (Winarni et al. 2024) which states that life expectancy has a negative effect on poverty, which means that the higher the life expectancy, the lower the poverty rate.

The Special Region of Yogyakarta Province, which is known to have a relatively high Human Development Index and Life Expectancy compared to other regions in Indonesia, the role of health is very crucial in supporting the community's economy. High life expectancy is not only because adults live longer, but especially because it can reduce infant and toddler mortality due to malnutrition. According to the Health Office of the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province, the number of Posyandu in the Special Region of Yogyakarta in 2023 was recorded at 5733 with an active Posyandu stratum of 98.73%. The low population of the Special Region of Yogyakarta province makes the ratio of health facilities to the number of residents served high. Their health facilities are not overwhelmed or lacking like in other provinces. Therefore, increasing Life Expectancy is a factor that contributes to efforts to overcome poverty in the area.

One of the main steps that can be taken is to strengthen public access to affordable and quality health services so that they can access health services without being burdened by high costs. Healthy lifestyle campaigns, immunization programs, and the provision of access to clean water and good sanitation need to be a priority in health policies in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. Workplace health programs, counseling on the importance of occupational health, and incentives for companies that provide health facilities for employees can help create a healthier and more productive workforce.

The Influence of Unemployment (X2) on Poverty (Y)

The Unemployment variable shows a coefficient value of 0.062286 with a probability value of 0.0435 or less than $\alpha = 5\%$ ($0.0435 < 0.05$) which indicates that the unemployment variable has a significant effect on poverty in the Regency/City of the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province. The coefficient sign is positive, meaning that when there is a 1% increase in

unemployment, the poverty rate increases by 0.062286%. This study is in line with the research presented by Sinaga et al. (2023); Adam et al. (2022); Ishak et al. (2020) which stated that unemployment has a significant positive relationship with poverty. According to the three studies, the current number of unemployed is also caused by several factors, namely the incompatibility of the competencies and qualifications of the workforce needed in the world of work.

In the province of D.I. Yogyakarta, this phenomenon can be explained by several factors. Yogyakarta is known as a student city with many renowned universities that produce graduates every year, but job opportunities that match their skills are still limited. As a result, many graduates experience open unemployment or work in the informal sector with unstable incomes. Workers in the informal sector, which are quite large in D.I. Yogyakarta, are also vulnerable to economic uncertainty because they do not have stable job security. In addition, the relatively low minimum wage compared to other regions in Indonesia makes it difficult for some people to achieve prosperity even though they work.

Various policies are needed to reduce unemployment rates and open up more job opportunities for the community, one of which is increasing the availability of jobs, especially for new graduates and lower-middle-class workers. Yogyakarta is better prepared to face competition in the world of work. In the long term, the education and employment systems need to be more synergized so that graduates of education in D.I. Yogyakarta have skills that are in accordance with the needs of the labor market.

The Influence of Education (X3) on Poverty (Y)
The Education variable measured by the average length of schooling shows a coefficient value of -0.918675 with a probability value of 0.0123 or less than α = 5% (0.0000 <0.05) which indicates that the unemployment variable has a significant effect on poverty in the Regency/City of the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province. The coefficient sign is negative, meaning that when there is an increase in the average length of schooling of 1 year, the poverty rate decreases by 0.918675%. Therefore, one of the main tactics for long-term poverty alleviation is investment in education. And according to research presented by Kevin et al (2022), it states that the average length of schooling has a negative and significant effect on poverty.

The province of D.I Yogyakarta is known as one of the centers of education in Indonesia with many quality higher education institutions. With a relatively high average length of schooling compared to other regions, the people of DIY have better access to formal education. This increase in access to education contributes to improving the quality of human resources, which ultimately has an impact on increasing job opportunities and individual income. Higher education provides better skills and knowledge for individuals to compete in the job market. People with higher education tend to have wider access to jobs with better incomes, both in the formal and informal sectors. Thus, the higher the RLS, the greater the possibility of a person getting a decent job and escaping the poverty trap.

Policies and programs are needed that support increasing access to education, improving the quality of learning, and linking education to the world of work. In addition, equal distribution of educational facilities, especially in rural areas, is an important factor in ensuring that all people have equal access to quality education. Wider access to education must be accompanied

by improving the quality of learning. Non-formal education can also be a solution for people who are beyond school age but still need to improve their skills.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers related to the influence of Life Expectancy measured using Life Expectancy, Unemployment measured using the open unemployment rate, and education measured using the average length of schooling on Poverty in the Province of D.I. Yogyakarta for the period 2012-2023. Based on the results of hypothesis testing, the findings of this study can be concluded as follows: (1) Life Expectancy measured using Life Expectancy has a significant negative effect on Poverty in the Province of D.I. Yogyakarta; (2) Unemployment measured using the Open Unemployment Rate has a significant positive effect on Poverty in the Province of D.I. Yogyakarta; (3) Education measured using the Average Length of Schooling has a significant negative effect on Poverty in the Province of D.I. Yogyakarta.

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