

URBANIZATION TREND: VIEWED FROM SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, REGIONAL MINIMUM WAGE, EMPLOYMENT, AND URBANIZATION RATE FACTORS

Rizky Bintang Setiawan

Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta

rizkybintang.2019@student.uny.ac.id

Abstract

This study aims to reveal the urbanization trend for Vocational High School (VHS) graduates which is influenced by socioeconomic status, minimum wage level, and employment. This study uses a quantitative methodology and is structured as an explanatory study. The study involved 478 samples of VHS alumni working in big cities by purposive random sampling. Data was collected through a questionnaire instrument using an online form which was declared content valid using Aiken with a range of 0.81 to 0.94 and constructively using Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) with a Keyser Mayer Olkin (KMO) value between 0.598 to 0.765. The instrument has also shown a reliability coefficient of 0.789 to 0.867 which means the instrument is reliable. Analysis was conducted via Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) with LISREL. The findings of this study indicate that (1) socioeconomic status, minimum wage level, and employment exert a positive and significant influence on the urbanization rate of VHS graduates by 35.1%; (2) Socioeconomic status and minimum wage levels positively and significantly affect on employment by 20.8%; (3) Socioeconomic status and minimum wage rates through employment positively and significantly affect on the urbanization rate of VHS graduates of 68.7%.

Keywords: Socioeconomic Status, Regional Minimum Wage, Employment, Urbanization Rate, Vocational High School Graduates

INTRODUCTION

Urbanization is plagued by all developing countries in the world, one of which is Indonesia. Urbanization is a result of the development gaps that exist between cities and villages, which ultimately forces villagers to choose to move to large cities because they are thought to offer more opportunities for growth and raising their standard of living. According to Cohen (2006), almost 3 billion individuals, or about 50% of the global population in the last 20 years, now reside in urban areas. Cities have an organized structure that develops and changes continuously (Russ et al., 2015). Cities have always been places of innovation, advanced transportation, communication media, printing, publishing, information processing and concentrated knowledge (Loughran, 2016). Cities have an attraction for everyone, especially in terms of the creation and use of new technology, so that the rapid growth of urban areas will create distribution and movement of the population (Glaeser & Steinberg, 2017). Migration of residents is one of the processes that will be faced by a city, so that it influences a phenomenon caused by the residents themselves. The phenomenon that occurs is a change in economic status, employment and social protection in a certain area/area, with this density making the area higher than other surrounding areas (Marta et al., 2020).

According to statistics from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) for 2022, every province in Indonesia is seeing a rise in urbanization and is expected to reach 66.6% in 2035 for all regions of Indonesia. Currently, 55% of the global population resides in urban areas, and it is projected that by 2050, around 66% would inhabit municipal regions so that it will have broad implications with improvements (Coccia, 2018). This is based on the table below. The population is affected by elements of population increase the rate of population growth in urban and rural areas (Urban Rural Growth Difference/URGD). Table 1 displays the difference in population growth rates in urban and rural areas (URGD) per province 2015-2045.

Table 1. Differences in Population Growth Rates in Urban and Rural Area

Province	Age Range						
	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025	2025-2030	2030-3035	2035-2040	2040-2045
Aceh	0,132	0,138	0,145	0,152	0,160	0,168	0,177
Sumatera Utara	0,147	0,155	0,162	0,171	0,179	0,188	0,198
DKI Jakarta	0,074	0,078	0,082	0,086	0,091	0,095	0,100
Jawa Barat	0,346	0,312	0,280	0,261	0,243	0,226	0,211
Jawa Tengah	0,113	0,119	0,125	0,131	0,138	0,144	0,152
D I Yogyakarta	0,195	0,205	0,204	0,200	0,186	0,149	0,090
Jawa Timur	0,144	0,151	0,159	0,167	0,175	0,184	0,193
Bali	0,236	0,220	0,204	0,190	0,177	0,165	0,154
Nusa Tenggara Timur	0,160	0,168	0,176	0,185	0,194	0,204	0,214
Kalimantan Tengah	0,161	0,169	0,177	0,186	0,195	0,205	0,215
Sulawesi Selatan	0,181	0,190	0,200	0,210	0,220	0,231	0,243
Maluku	0,041	0,043	0,045	0,047	0,050	0,052	0,055
Papua Barat	0,128	0,134	0,141	0,148	0,155	0,163	0,171
Indonesia	0,173	0,181	0,190	0,200	0,210	0,220	0,231

Table 1 indicates that the growth rate of urban population in provinces in Indonesia varies. It is evident that the urban population growth rate such as in DKI Jakarta Province is always increasing. Whereas in D.I Yogyakarta Province as a rural area it has decreased since 2015. This shows that there is a shift or movement from rustic areas to municipal regions. It is likely to encounter a variety of issues associated to urban areas that are more severe if it is not accompanied by the provision of all urban utilities and infrastructure (Cohen, 2006). This is supported by the opinion of Abu Hatab et al., (2019) who said that this population movement will evolve into a significant trend over the following few decades, particularly in developing nations. This aligns with what is predicted by the World Bank (2021) where up to 220 million Indonesians are projected to live in cities by 2045. That number is equivalent to 70% of the total population. The main factors driving urbanization include the socioeconomic conditions of the people, the limited availability of jobs in the area of origin, and the minimum wage rate which is relatively lower when compared to cities.

Socioeconomic conditions are the positions of individuals and groups with respect to generally accepted average measures of education, ownership of goods, and participation in group activities from their communities (Mallick et al., 2017), while socioeconomic conditions are related to social status the economy itself with the daily living habits of individuals or groups (Basta et al., 2008). Bocquier et al., (2015), and Cordini & De Angelis (2021) state that according to the definition of socioeconomic status, there are three levels of socioeconomic ability for a family: good, sufficient, and inadequate. Tetep & Supriatna (2021) also explained that socioeconomic circumstances are a rational position that assigns a person a particular position in society and comes with a set of rights and obligations.

The socioeconomic conditions of the village are characterized by interpersonal familiarity, association, reciprocal cooperation, and kinship. Damastuti et al., (2022) also explained that while the village community's description of its economic life included ownership of the home where they lived and the amount of cultivated land or land they owned, the village community's social life was comprised of social interaction, social values, and level of education (Henretta, 1978). Children who are born in villages and then get an education will definitely try to improve their family's socioeconomic status (Cavada et al., 2016). He will be motivated to be able to work later and help the welfare of his family. According to Cappelli (2012) Children who have graduated from school with expertise in certain fields will try to be able to work in companies or industries that have high salaries (Wagner, 2010). This is because with a high income, he can improve or continue to improve the socioeconomic status of his family.

The minimum wage level is a consideration for VHS graduates to work when they want a high income. In the village it will be difficult to obtain a high level of wages. This is because job opportunities in the village are very limited and the minimum wage rate in the village is also low. For example the RMW in Yogyakarta City in 2023 is Rp. 2,324,775.51 while the RMW in Bekasi City in 2023 is Rp. 5,158,248.20 (Kompas, 2023). This wage gap then encourages someone to shift from rustic areas to municipal regions. This is in line with the opinion of Diener & Biswas-Diener (2002) that people will tend to look for jobs with high salaries and in accordance with their fields. Compared to workers in rural areas, workers in urban areas receive a higher average salary (Monk, 2007; Lekić, 2020). They hope to improve or improve their family's socioeconomic status by obtaining jobs in the city (Gu et al., 2020).

There are far more jobs in rustic areas to municipal regions (Wiggins & Proctor, 2002). In developing states, capital cities and other large cities are the places for most of the modern productive activities, giving rise to many jobs for the community (Cohen, 2006). Apart from big cities such as Jakarta, Bogor, Bandung, Surabaya, the government itself has also created industrial zones in big cities such as Bekasi, Tangerang and Karawang, and Batam (Fatimah, 2019; Nurmandi, 2022). In these areas there are many jobs available Porter (2015) for various disciplines that can be applied by VHS graduates. So that their opportunity to get a job is greater than in rural areas.

The rate of VHS graduates themselves from year to year has increased. The increase in the number of graduates shows that VHS is increasingly in demand by the community. This is because this school provides good job prospects, has various majors, and has a relatively low cost. We can see in detail in Figure 1.

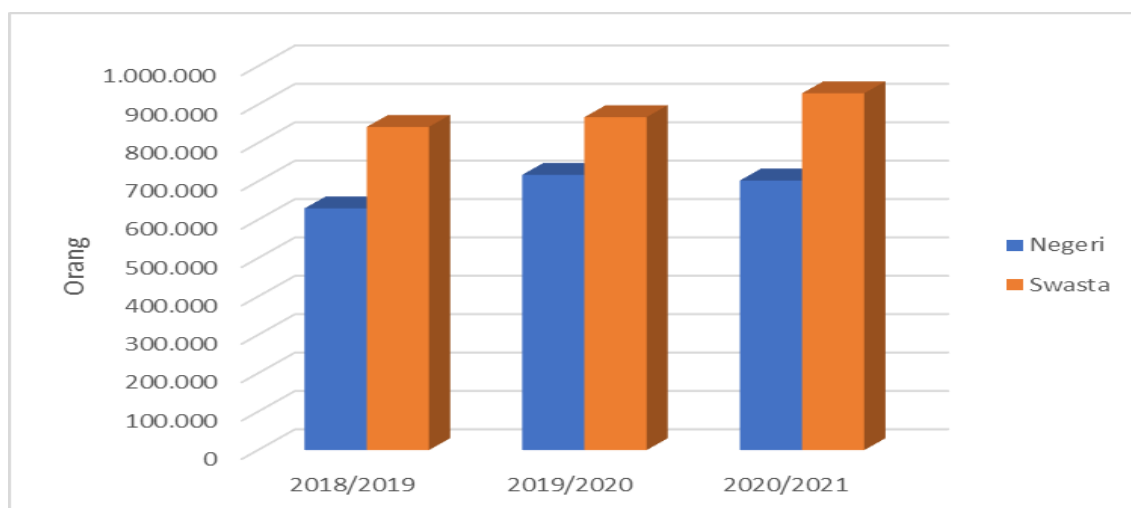


Figure 1. Data on Public and Private Vocational High School Graduates for 2018-2021

Source: Processed data from BPS

Figure 1 illustrates the distribution of graduates from Indonesia's vocational high schools (VHS), which totaled around 1.63 million students in the 2020–2021 academic year, including 702,517 students from public schools and 929,755 students from private schools. Since the preceding two academic years, the number has risen steadily. 1.47 million people graduated from VHS in 2018–19, including 629,873 state employees and 842,130 private sector workers. The population increased to 1.58 million in 2019–2020, made up of 717,286 governmental employees and 867,572 private sector workers.

Urbanization is becoming a strong phenomenon in developing countries including Indonesia (Baiquni, 2004). World population growth, especially developing countries over the next 30 years is supposed to be congested in municipal regions (Cohen, 2006). Big cities and industrial centers are destinations for young people to find work. The phenomenon of the trend of vocational graduates urbanizing is what is then interesting for further research.

METHODS

This research is a comparative causal research. The instrument used in this study used an online questionnaire with an online form. The sampling technique used purposive random sampling using the Slovin (1960) formula where only samples were taken from VHS alumni in the Special Region of Yogyakarta who chose to work in big cities (DKI Jakarta, Surabaya, Batam) and in industrial areas (Tangerang, Bekasi, Karawang). ie with a total of 478 people. Random is a random sampling in which every individual in the whole target population has an equal probability of selection (Watson & English, 2016). The sample is randomly chosen to serve as an impartial representative of the whole population (Nurrahman et al., 2022).

The questionnaire instrument consisted of 10 items on Socioeconomic Status, 11 items on the Minimum Wage Level, 9 items on Employment, and 12 items on the Level of Urbanization. Each item used has five alternative answers or a Likert 5 (five) scale, namely from 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. The data collection technique used an online form via the Google form. The analysis technique in this research is a quantitative descriptive statistical technique. To validate the instrument, content validation and construct validation. The instrument underwent content validity assessment by expert evaluation by 5 specialists, including V-Aiken analysis and evaluation of constructive validity via Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA). The reliability test was conducted to measure the level of constancy of the instruments by looking at the Cronbach Alpha coefficient value. Then the analysis was continued using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) analysis with LISREL.

RESULTS

The instruments in this study were tested for their validity and reliability. Content validity was tested by involving five experts and analyzed using the Aiken formula. Based on Aiken (1985) an instrument with five raters is declared valid if the V value is more than 0.80. The results of the analysis using the Aiken formula on Socioeconomic Status are presented in Table 2, on the Minimum Wage Level are presented in Table 3, on Employment are presented in Table 4, and on the Level of Urbanization are shown in Table 5.

Table 2. Result of Content Validity Analysis on Socioeconomic Status

Item	<i>V-value</i>	Criteria	Item	<i>V-value</i>	Criteria
1	0,94	Valid	6	0,88	Valid
2	0,94	Valid	7	0,88	Valid
3	0,88	Valid	8	0,81	Valid
4	0,88	Valid	9	0,81	Valid
5	0,94	Valid	10	0,81	Valid

Table 3. Result of Content Validity Analysis on Regional Minimum Wage

Item	<i>V-value</i>	Criteria	Item	<i>V-value</i>	Criteria
1	0,94	Valid	7	0,88	Valid
2	0,94	Valid	8	0,88	Valid
3	0,88	Valid	9	0,94	Valid
4	0,81	Valid	10	0,94	Valid
5	0,88	Valid	11	0,88	Valid
6	0,94	Valid			

Table 4. Result of Content Validity Analysis on Employment

Item	<i>V-value</i>	Criteria	Item	<i>V-value</i>	Criteria
1	0,94	Valid	6	0,88	Valid
2	0,94	Valid	7	0,88	Valid
3	0,81	Valid	8	0,94	Valid
4	0,88	Valid	9	0,94	Valid
5	0,94	Valid			

Table 5. Result of Content Validity Analysis on the Level of Urbanization

Item	<i>V-value</i>	Criteria	Item	<i>V-value</i>	Criteria
1	0,94	Valid	7	0,88	Valid
2	0,81	Valid	8	0,88	Valid
3	0,88	Valid	9	0,94	Valid
4	0,94	Valid	10	0,94	Valid
5	0,88	Valid	11	0,81	Valid
6	0,88	Valid	12	0,94	Valid

Furthermore, the instrument was analyzed constructively with Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA). EFA is implement to ascertain whether certain items support these factors and these factors support the variables. The results of factor analysis with the help of SPSS produce are shown in Table 6.

Table 6. Construct Validity Results with Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA)

No	Results	Value				Criteria	Description
		X1	X2	Z	Y		
1	Keyser Mayer Olkin (KMO)	0,598	0,765	0,699	0,745	> 0,50 Wagiran (2015)	Good
2	Barlett's Test for Sphericity (Sig.)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	< 0,05 Field (2009)	Good
3	MSA Anti Image Correlation	0,653	0,531	0,635	0,721	> 0,5 Retnawati (2016)	Good
4	Rotated Component Matrix	0.763 to 0.941	0.641 to 0.895	0.755 to 0.881	0.741 to 0.904	> 0.4 Stevens (1992)	Good

The next stage is the reliability test, namely by examining the value of the Cronbach Alpha coefficient. It is known that the reliability factor X1 is 0.789, X2 is 0.821, Z is 0.802, and Y is 0.867, so it can be concluded that the instruments used in this study have high reliability because > 0.5 (Feldt & Brennan, 1989; Wagiran, 2015). Figure 3 depicts a different model that explains the connection of the four latent variables in this research and their manifestations which create them.

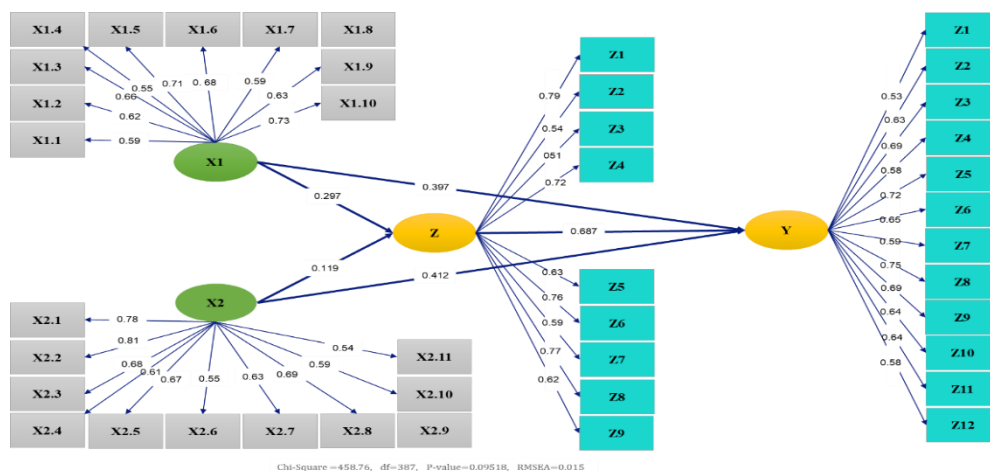


Figure 3. Model Fit Conformity

Figure 3 shows that the structural model meets the fit model criteria. This is evident from the coefficient values which meet the requirements for model fit analysis, because it has a Chi-square value $< 2df = 458.76 < 2 \times 387$ (Jöreskog & Sörbom, 1993), $p\text{-value} = 0.09518 > 0.05$ (Pedhazure, 1997), $RSMEA = 0.015 < 0.08$ (Ferdinand, 2002), Comparative fit Index (CFI) $= 0.97 \geq 0.94$, Goodness of fit (GFI) $= 0.92 \geq 0.90$, and Adjust goodness of fit index (AGFI) $= 0.96 \geq 0.90$, Incremental Fit Index (IFI) $= 0.97 \geq 0.94$, Non-Normed Fit Index (NNFI) $= 0.97 \geq 0.94$, Model AIC = 611.76. In addition, the loading factor for each item exceeds 0.3, indicating that all items are appropriate (Hair et al., 2010). Thus, it may be inferred that the established model is appropriate (Nunnally & H., 1994).

The analytical findings indicate positively and significantly influence between variable X and variable Y either directly or through variable Z. For more details, it is presented in Table 7.

Table 7. Closure of Direct and Indirect Effects Among Variables

No	Testing	Correlation Effect			T-value	Conclusion
		Direct	Indirect	Total		
1	X1 → Y	0.397	-	0.397	0.51	Significant
2	X2 → Y	0.412	-	0.412	0.63	Significant
3	X1 → Z	0.297	-	0.297	2.23	Significant
4	X2 → Z	0.119	-	0.119	1.64	Significant
5	Z → Y	0.687	-	0.687	0.57	Significant
6	X1 → Z → Y	0.00	0.351	0.351	0.28	Significant
7	X2 → Z → Y	0.00	0.478	0.478	0.42	Significant

Based on Table 7 shows that the variables X1 and X2 have a positive and efficient effect on Y, either directly or through Z. It is known that socioeconomic status has a positive and significant effect on the urbanization rate of VHS graduates of 39.7%. That is, the higher the socioeconomic status of VHS graduates, the higher the level of urbanization, and vice versa. Wu & Zhang (2023) explained that the background of one's family economic status will encourage someone to get a better job, and then encourage them to work in urban areas. This is in line with the opinion of Guo et al., (2022) that a person urbanizes because he wants to improve the economic status of his family. In addition, someone will also look

for a better job in the city because of the encouragement of a family's already high economic status so that it remains high or can meet their needs (Miller & Edin, 2022).

This study also found that the minimum wage rate had a positive and significant effect on the urbanization rate of VHS graduates of 41.2%. That is, the higher the level of the minimum wage in an area, the higher the level of urbanization carried out by VHS graduates, and vice versa. The minimum wage rate of an area is the amount of minimum wage that must be given by the company to its workers (Card & Krueger, 1993; Tung, 2022). The regional or provincial governments directly control the minimum wage provisions (Purbiyati & Riyanto, 2022; Zhang et al., 2022). Low wage rates will encourage someone to look for work in other areas or big cities that have high wage rates (Chetty et al., 2020; Hart, 1973). This is in line with the opinion of Kalir (2013) that one of the factors is urbanization or someone choosing to move to a city because they get a better salary there. In addition, areas with high wage rates usually attract people from the regions to work (Glaeser & Steinberg, 2017; Salvo et al., 2023; Wei & Liu, 2001).

Socioeconomic status has a positive and significant effect on the employment of VHS graduates by 29.7%. This means that the higher the socioeconomic status, the higher the employment opportunities for VHS graduates, and vice versa. Areas with low economic status usually have fewer jobs than urban areas (Sanchez et al., 2004). In urban areas, employment opportunities will be wider for people with various background abilities (Puga, 2010; Upadhyaya, 2007). This was also stated by Mason et al. (2019); Mendes et al. (2019) that many businesses in urban areas require multidisciplinary workers. So this will encourage someone to take employment opportunities available in urban areas.

The minimum wage rate has a positive and significant effect on the employment of VHS graduates by 11.9%. This implies that areas with high minimum wages will also have an impact on graduate students in VHS in terms of employment, and vice versa. Urban locations like Jakarta, Bogor, Bandung, and Surabaya or industrial areas like Bekasi, Tangerang, and Karawang are often where you'll find places with high pay rates (Firman, 1997; Roitman & Rukmana, 2022; Tri Wahyudi & Jantan, 2010). In these areas there are many jobs available (Hakim, 2009). Meanwhile, regions with low minimum wage levels usually lack many diverse job opportunities (Brown et al., 1982). So that in urban areas one can choose various jobs, while in rural areas one may not necessarily be able to choose between jobs (Fields, 1975; Harriger et al., 2018; Kolstad, 2011).

It was also found that employees had a positive and significant effect on the urbanization rate of VHS graduates of 68.7%. This means that the higher the availability of jobs, the higher the level of urbanization that occurs, and vice versa. One of the main reasons people urbanize is because of the availability of jobs (Bekele, 2005; Ng et al., 2009). With the availability of many jobs in cities or industrial areas, many people go there to work (Rashid, et al., 2018). This is also in line with the opinion of Dillahunt & Lu (2019) that job seekers will look for jobs with many opportunities. Areas with few job opportunities will create stiff competition for prospective workers, so that in the end they will go to areas where there are lots of jobs (Raziq & Maulabakhsh, 2015; Shen, 2001; Tomlinson, 2008).

Socioeconomic status through employment has a positive and significant effect on the urbanization rate of VHS graduates of 35.1%. The background of the family's socioeconomic status will encourage someone to be selective in finding employment (Fagg et al., 2008; Sylva et al., 2007). This means that with high socioeconomic status, will be motivated or tend to choose a job (Guo et al., 2022b; Ma, 2009). This is due to demands from the family and social or social embarrassment towards the community for the type of work he can get (Khalaf et al., 2022). In addition, a background of low social status will also try to be able to meet the needs of their family (Leppel et al., 2001; Yeung et al., 2022). One way he can do this is by working in urban areas that provide jobs according to his major (Henderson et al., 1995; Wilson, 2011; Zeng et al., 2022).

The minimum wage rate through employment has a positive and significant effect on the urbanization rate of VHS graduates of 47.8%. The availability of jobs in areas with high minimum wage levels will influence someone to choose to work in that place. This is because someone will think that in that area it will be easier for him to get a job with a high minimum wage rate as well (Jardim et al., 2022; Neumark & Shirley, 2021). Unlike the case in rural areas, the availability of jobs for various multidisciplinary majors is very small, plus the minimum wage rate is also lower (Bisht et al., 2020; De Jong & Gardner, 2013; Garcia & Alamanos, 2022). Mouw (2003) also explains that people will tend to look for jobs with high salaries. This is what then encourages VHS graduates with various multidisciplinary backgrounds to look for jobs in urban areas or industrial areas (Sariwulan et al., 2020; Tutty R. Rosa & Bin Parsusah, 2020).

CONCLUSION

The results of this study indicate that socioeconomic status, minimum wage level, and employment have a positive and significant effect on the level of urbanization for VHS graduates. Socioeconomic status and minimum wage levels have a positive and significant effect on employment. In addition, socioeconomic status and minimum wage levels through employment have a positive and significant effect on the level of urbanization of VHS graduates.

The findings of this study have implications for the availability of employment opportunities which should continue to be carried out by the government in cooperation with regional companies. With the availability of jobs that are plentiful and decent in terms of the minimum wage level, people can work and develop their own regions. So that gradually the socioeconomic level of society will continue to increase and be much better.

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