



INDONESIA'S WORKERS' WELFARE



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Research Significance

WHY SHOULD WE PAY ATTENTION TO POVERTY ?

National poverty is heavily related to the quality life and overall life prosperity of the citizens. **No poverty means economic stability**, which ensures good **economic growth**.

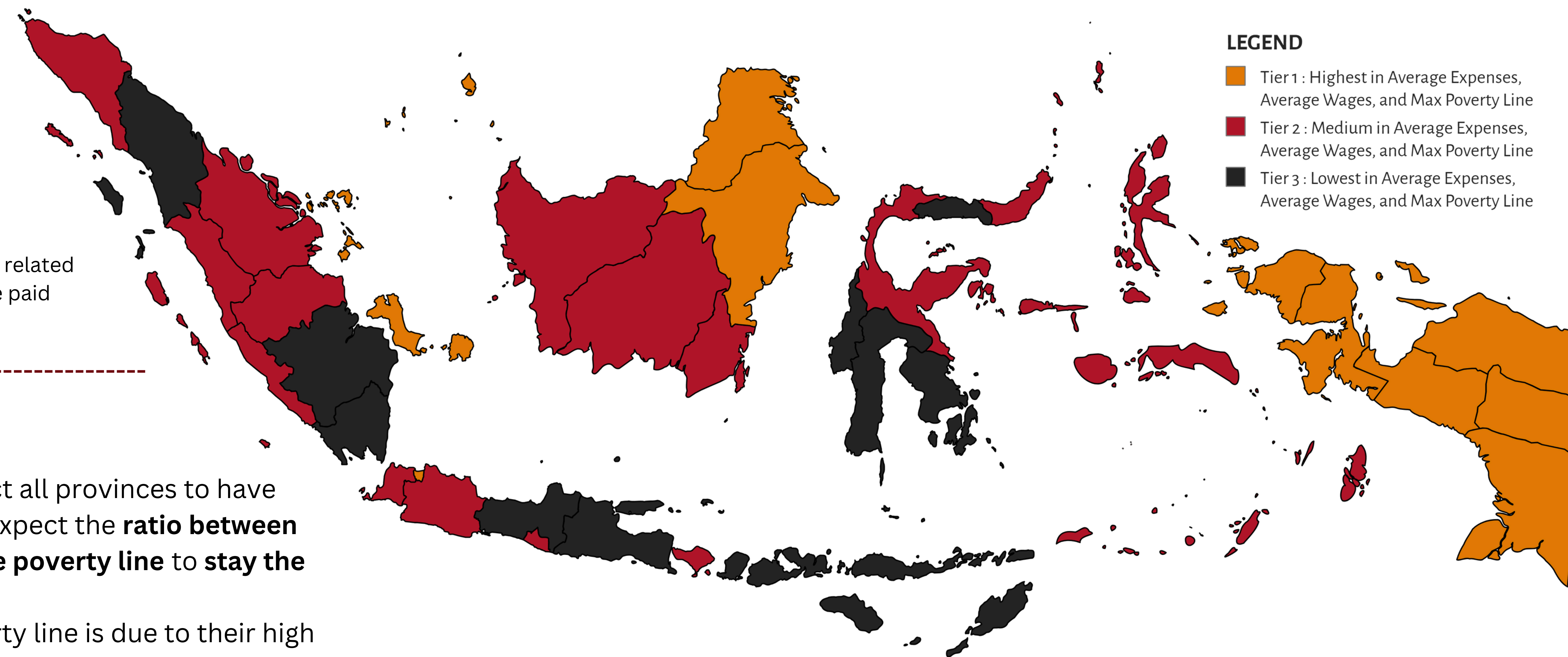
SO WHAT SHOULD WE DO?

Perform research for current and predicted economic states related to all Indonesian provinces to recognize regions that must be paid particular attention by the government.

General Hypotheses

1. As a developing country, we do not expect all provinces to have higher wages than expenses. But, we do expect the **ratio between average monthly wage of citizens and the poverty line to stay the same steadily** in the future.
2. We expect that provinces with high poverty line is due to their high expenses yet low wages.

2015-2022 PROVINCIAL DATA ECONOMY-BASED CLUSTER MAPPING



Important Conclusions

HYPOTHESIS 1 : FALSE

It is expected that poverty line continues to increase as inflation happens in the world. However, the danger is when the ratio between wages and poverty line worsens.

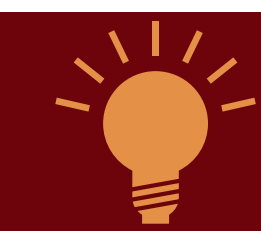
It is predicted that many Indonesian provinces will experience a decrease in average wages for their populations, while the poverty line increases. This means that **by 2028, the required money to live well is higher, but the money available to do so is less**.

Another interesting observation is, provinces in Tier 1, which has the highest wages as of now, will experience the biggest rate in wage decrease.

HYPOTHESIS 2 : FALSE

From the clustering result (map), it seems that **provinces with highest wages are also highest in poverty lines**. The advanced regions (mostly Tier 1) may have harder economic challenges where the **economic disparity is high** and gap between bottom and top of economic class is bigger than regions with low wages and low poverty lines.

RESULTS



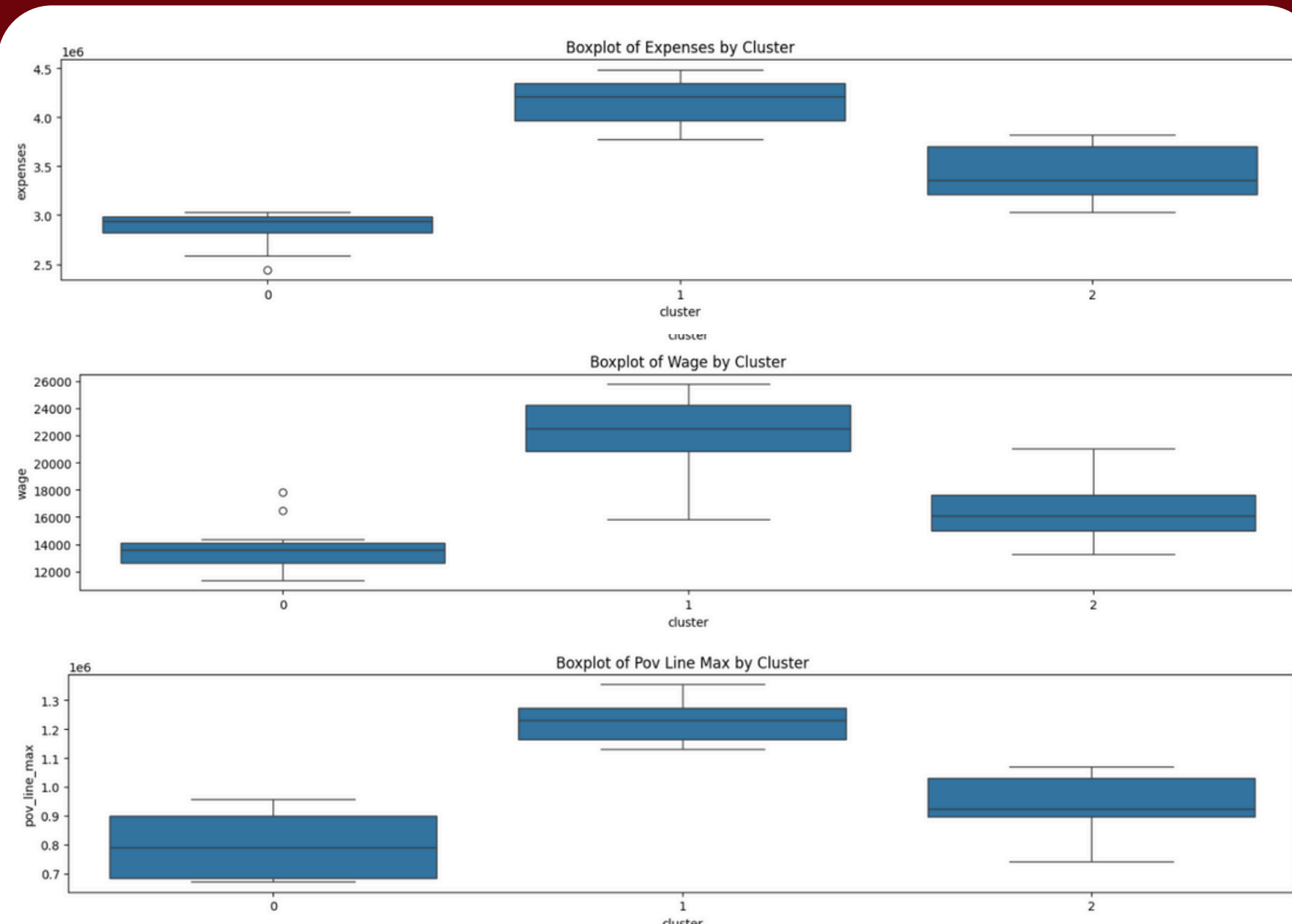
PRIMARY OBSERVATIONS

POVERTY THRESHOLD DEFINITION

"the minimum requirement of income for an individual necessities"

**wages, expenses, poverty line
ALL DIRECTLY RELATED!!**

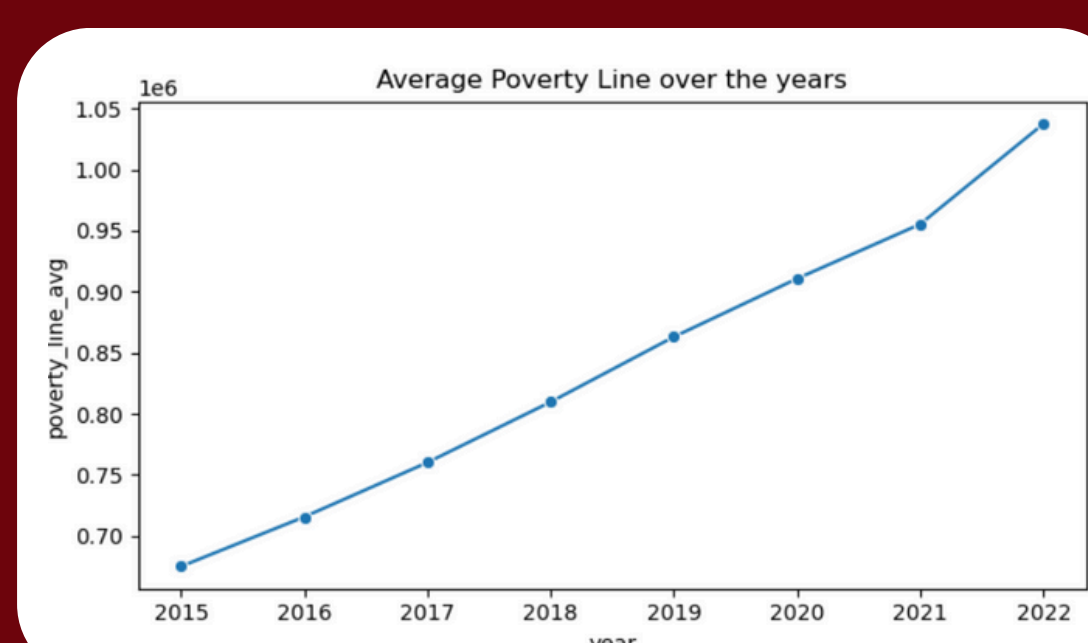
Provinces with low wages usually also have low expenses, and low poverty line. Provinces with highest wages have highest expenses too, and have the highest poverty line.



ONLY **3 OUT OF 34** HAVE

AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGE > AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENSES

DKI Jakarta Papua Sulawesi Tenggara

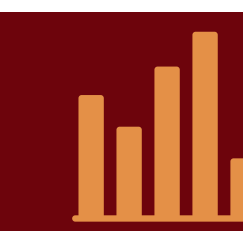
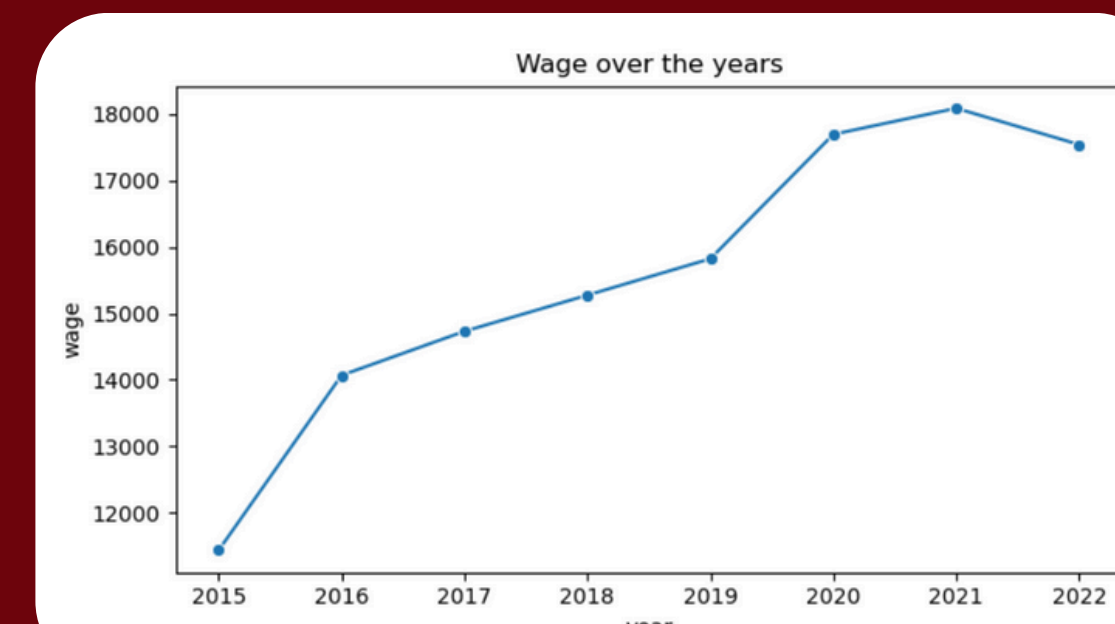


**START TO WORRY!
See NATIONAL TREND**

AVERAGE WAGES BEGIN TO
DECREASE

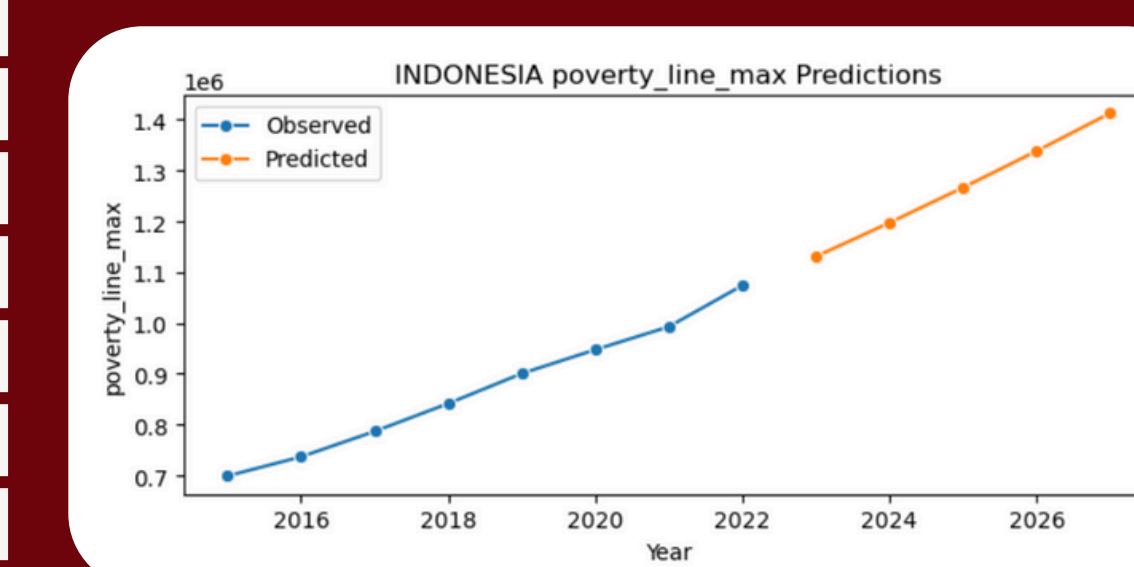
but ...

AVERAGE POVERTY THRESHOLD CONTINUES TO
INCREASE



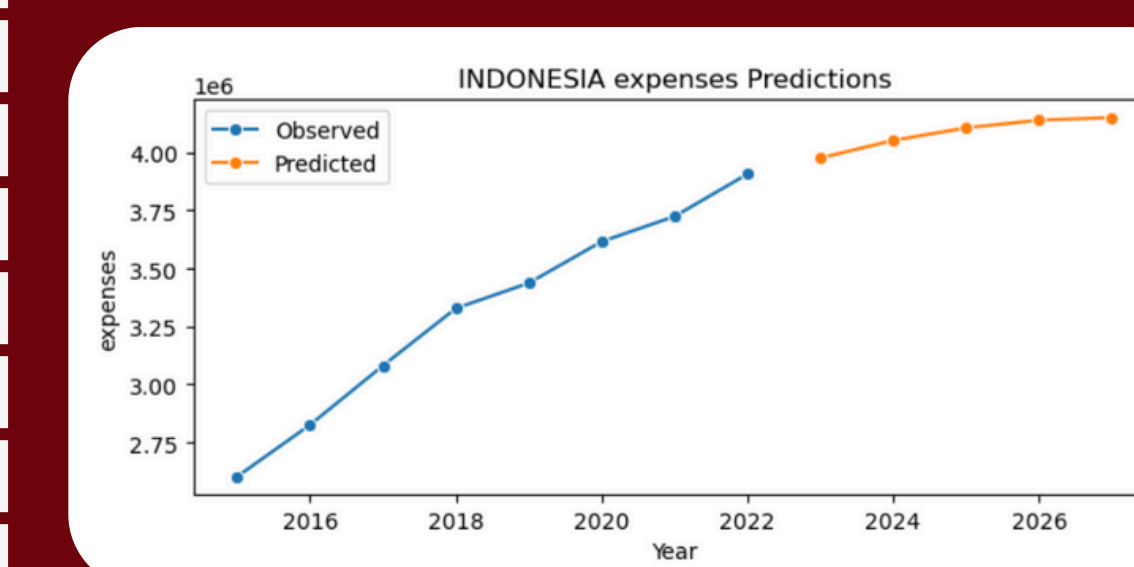
NOTABLE PREDICTIONS

ALARMING PREDICTION ON WORKERS' WELFARE 2023-2028



AVERAGE POVERTY LINE
STEADILY
INCREASES

? MEANING ?
The minimum income required to live decently gets higher per year.



AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENSES CONTINUE
INCREASES

? MEANING ?
The general expenses of workers continue to rise, but will reach to stagnant increase rate.

AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES BEGIN TO
DECREASE

? THE CONCLUSION ?
Actual income received MAY NOT able to accommodate the RISE in minimum income for good standard of living



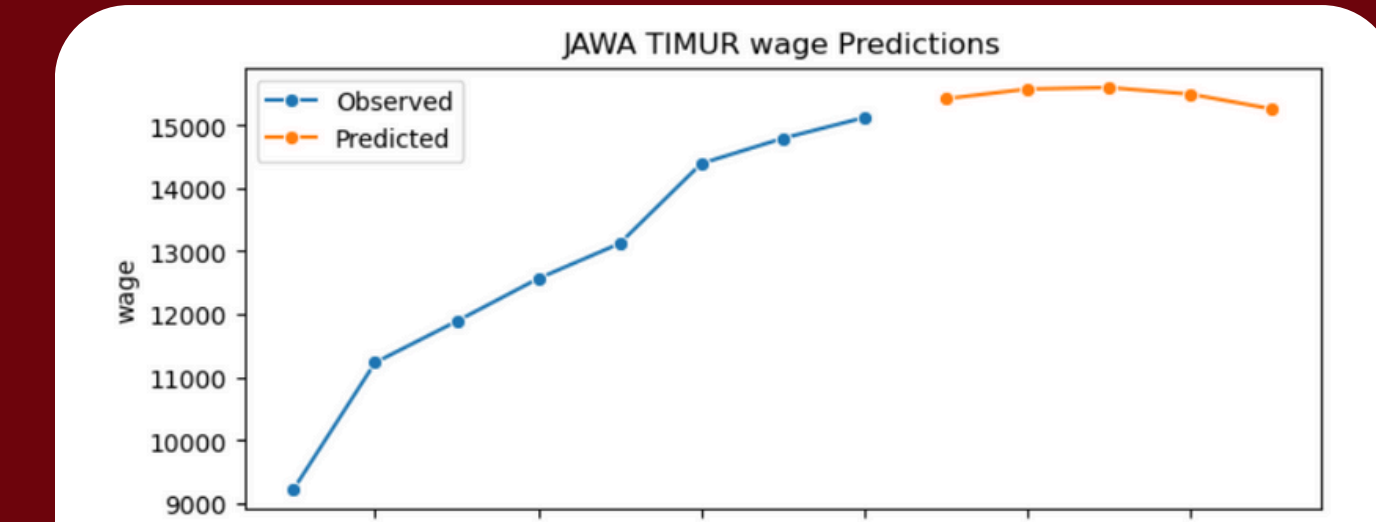
WILL TIER 3 PROVINCES LIVE THE WORST? Not. At. All.

Against steady increasing rate of poverty line and average expenses, TIER 3 provinces is predicted to have the most stable average wage for its citizens.

TIER 3

Example Case : Jawa Timur.

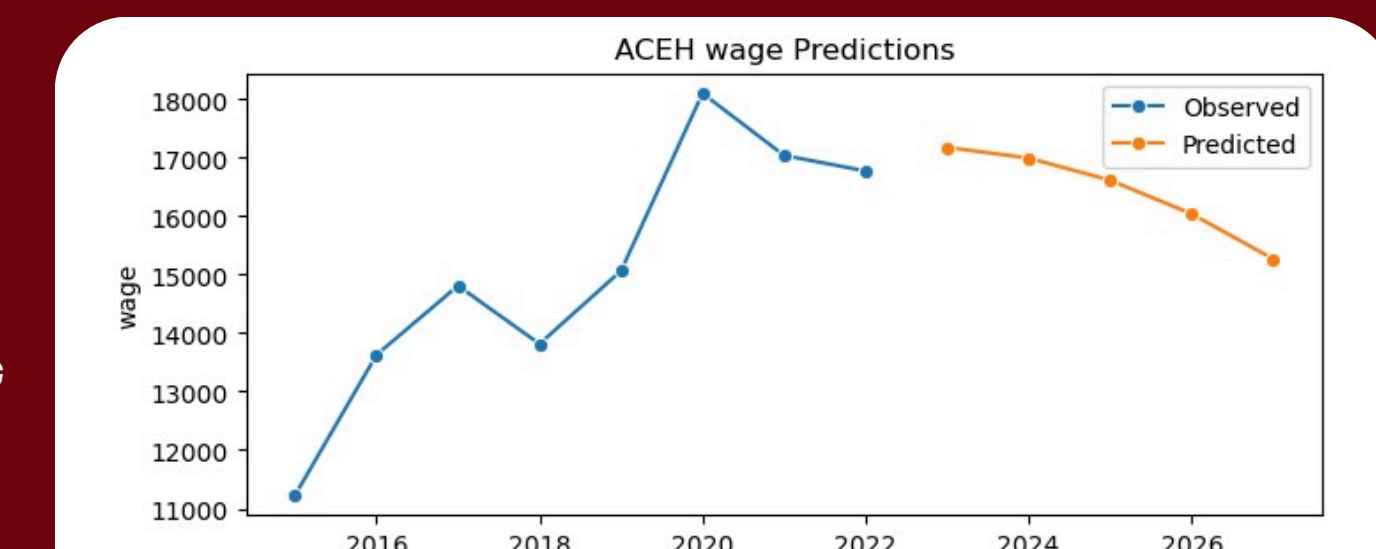
PREDICTED TO HAVE STEADY WAGES UNTIL 2028.



TIER 2

Example Case : Aceh.

PREDICTED TO HAVE DECREASING AVERAGE WAGES.



TIER 1

Example Case : Kalimantan Timur.

PREDICTED TO HAVE DECREASING WAGES IN MUCH FASTER RATE.

