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Analysis the Effect of Economic Growth, Population, Labor Force Participation Rate, and Open Unemployment Rate on Poverty Rate in Malang Regency

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Abstract

Poverty is a shared issue that must be addressed seriously, as it describes the condition of an individual unable to live a life considered humane. This study examines the impact of economic growth, population size, labor force participation rate (LFPR), and open unemployment rate (OUR) in Malang Regency. Using secondary time series data from 2004-2023, a quantitative descriptive approach with multiple linear regression analysis was employed, processed using SPSS 25 software. The research findings indicate that simultaneously, the variables of population size and open unemployment rate significantly affect poverty levels. Specifically, economic growth does not affect poverty levels, population size has a significant negative effect on poverty, labor force participation rate has no effect on poverty, and open unemployment rate has a positive effect on poverty. This study provides insights into the dynamics affecting poverty levels in Malang Regency, highlighting the crucial role of population size as an initial factor in creating open unemployment, which reduces an individual's effectiveness in working and increases poverty levels. Understanding these factors can help policymakers develop strategies to reduce poverty and promote economic stability.

Keywords: Economic Growth, Population, LFPR, OUR, Proverty Rate.

INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a serious issue that must be addressed collectively. It reflects a person's inability to meet daily needs and is a multidimensional social problem. In Indonesia, 9.36% of the population, or 25.9 million people, live in poverty, with the highest

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percentage in the Maluku and Papua regions (19.68% or 1.51 million), followed by Java Island.

Java Island has the highest number of poor people in Indonesia, totaling 13.62 million. The COVID-19 pandemic further impacted the economy, especially on Java. In 2023, the provinces with the highest poverty rates are East Java (4.19 million), West Java (3.8 million), Central Java (3.7 million), North Sumatra (1.24 million), and East Nusa Tenggara (1.14 million).

The poverty cycle involves interconnected factors that keep a country trapped in poverty and hinder its development. Poverty results not only from past underdevelopment but also obstructs future progress. It impedes national economic development and contributes to social issues. Addressing poverty is crucial for development, focusing on improving quality of life rather than just regional income. This underscores the importance of researching poverty alleviation.

Several factors cause fluctuations in poverty levels in Indonesia, one of which is economic growth. Economic growth is believed to alleviate poverty directly by creating jobs and economic opportunities, as explained by the trickle-down effect. This theory suggests that progress made by the wealthy will eventually benefit the poor, leading to income distribution. Research shows mixed results: some studies find a positive correlation between economic growth and poverty reduction, while others indicate a negative correlation.

Population size significantly affects poverty levels. A higher population increases the likelihood of poverty in an area. According to Statistics Indonesia (2022), a resident is someone who has lived in Indonesia for six months or more, or less than six months with the intention to stay. Population growth adds to economic potential as the population is a key production factor.

The labor force participation rate significantly affects poverty levels. A higher participation rate can help reduce poverty, but if the labor force exceeds available job opportunities, increased competition for jobs can lead to higher poverty due to insufficient employment opportunities. Research indicates that labor force participation significantly impacts poverty, though some studies suggest its indirect effect may be less significant.

The final factor affecting poverty is the open unemployment rate. Open unemployment occurs when individuals are jobless, seeking employment, preparing to start a business, or waiting to start work despite having a job offer. In 2020, East Java had the highest open unemployment rate at 5.84%. Persistent open unemployment can lead to social instability and increased poverty. Economic theory suggests that high

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unemployment leads to higher poverty. Research shows that a 1% increase in open unemployment raises poverty by 0.099%. While some studies find a positive and significant effect of unemployment on poverty, others indicate a negative or insignificant impact.

Objectives

Poverty

Poverty is a condition in which individuals or groups are unable to fulfill basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter, as well as access to health, education, and security services. This condition is multidimensional, covering economic, political, and social aspects, and is influenced by low income, lack of capital, and market imperfections that limit productivity. According to the vicious circle theory of poverty, low productivity reduces income, investment, and savings, which further exacerbates poverty. In addition, poverty is also linked to limited access to political power and social structures that support welfare improvement.

Economic growth

According to Sukirno, is a sustained increase in real national output and income over time, which is the measure of successful economic development. Economic development involves increasing per capita income through investment, technology, knowledge, and skills. Adam Smith emphasized that economic growth depends on natural resources, population, and capital stock. However, limited natural resources and the quality of the population can hinder economic growth. The government should play a role in creating favorable conditions for the free market so that the private sector can contribute optimally.

Total Population

Population is a group of people who live in a region or country for a certain period of time, with changes in numbers influenced by demographic processes such as birth, death, and migration. According to various sources, including BPS and experts such as Said, Mulyadi, and Nurdiman, population includes individuals or groups who have settled in an area for a certain period of time according to regulatory requirements. In general, population is the total population that has settled in an area at a certain time, and the number is constantly changing due to demographic factors.

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Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK)

The Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK) measures the percentage of the working-age population (15-64 years old) who are active in economic activities, either working or looking for work, compared to the total working-age population. A high TPAK indicates active economic participation, while a low TPAK reflects a large working-age population that is not engaged in productive activities. In Indonesia, the minimum working age is 10 years old with no maximum limit, as many older workers still have to work due to lack of social security. The non-working population includes students, housewives and retirees.

Open Unemployment Rate

According to the Central Bureau of Statistics, it includes people who are not working, are looking for work, preparing for a new business, or feel discouraged because they cannot find work. Malthus' theory explains that population growth that is not matched by employment opportunities causes competition that leads to unemployment. Sukirno (2000) states that unemployment occurs due to an imbalance between the number of workers and available jobs. Unemployment can be voluntary (not wanting to work because of low wages) or forced (not being absorbed because of the lack of job opportunities). The open unemployment rate measures the percentage of unemployment to the total labor force, and high unemployment is closely related to poverty and worsens the economy.

DISCUSSION

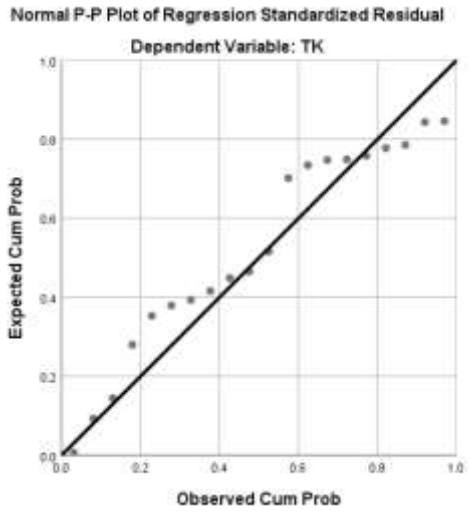
This study uses a quantitative approach to examine the influence of independent variables, such as economic growth, population, labor force participation rate, and open unemployment rate, on the dependent variable, namely the poverty rate in Malang Regency, East Java. The data used is secondary data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) for the period 2007 to 2021. This research uses multiple linear regression analysis to see the influence of these independent variables on the poverty rate over a period of 15 years.

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Normality Test

Picture 1 Grafik Normal Probability Plot



Source : Data processed with SPSS 25

In Figure 1 it can be seen that the normal probability plot graph shows a normal graph pattern. This can be seen from the data distribution points that spread along the diagonal axis and follow the directions of the diagonal axis. So it can be concluded that the regression model above has fulfilled the assumption of normality.

Multicollinearity Test

Tabel 1 Multicolinearity Test

Model		Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)		
	PE	.688	1.454
	JP	.593	1.688
	TPAK	.866	1.155
	TPT	.707	1.415

Source : Data processed with SPSS 25

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In table 1, it can be seen that the regression model of each independent variable does not have multicollinearity symptoms. This can be seen from the regression results which show that the four independent variables have a tolerance value> 0.10 and a VIF value < 10. So it can be concluded that this regression model does not occur multicollinearity between independent variables.

Heteroscedastisity Test

Table 2 Heteroscedastisity Test

Coefficients[a]						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
	(Constant)	13.813	8.042		1.718	.106
	PE	-.023	.094	-.065	-.240	.813
	JP	-2.772E-6	.000	-.476	-1.624	.125
	TPAK	-.083	.088	-.230	-.947	.359
	TPT	-.028	.114	-.067	-.250	.806
a. Dependent Variable: ABS						

Source : Data processed with SPSS 25

In table 2, it can be seen that each independent variable has a sig, value greater than 0,05 (> 0,05). Based on these result, it can be concluded that there is no hetero scedasticity in this regression model.

Autocorrelation Test

Table 3 Autocorrelation Test

Model Summary[b]					
Change Statistics					
R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change	Durbin-Watson
.810	15.993	4	15	.000	1.296

Source: Data processed with SPSS 25

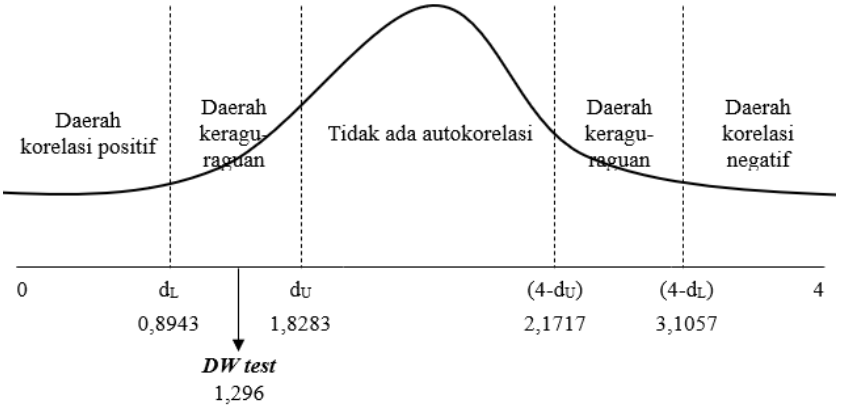
In table 3, it can be seen that the results of the autocorrelation test with the Durbin Watson (DW) test value are 1.296. In this study, it is known that the number of

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independent variables k – 4 and the amount of data n = 20, so that the DW table value is obtained, namely dL = 0,8943 and dU = 1.8283.

Picture 2 Kurva Statistik Durbin Watson



Source: Data processed with SPSS 25

It can be seen in Figure 2 that the position of the DW value of 1.296 is in the doubt area. So researchers need to conduct a run test to further confirm the presence or absence of autocorrelation symptoms in this study.

Table 4 Run Test

Runs Test	
	Unstandardized Residual
Test Value[a]	-.03009
Cases < Test Value	10
Cases >= Test Value	10
Total Cases	20
Number of Runs	8
Z	-1.149
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.251

a. Median

Source : Data processed with SPSS 25

Table 4 shows that the run test results in the Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) of 0,251>0,05. So it can be concluded that the run test does not have autocorrelation symptoms.

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Multiple Lincar Regression Analysis

Based on the results of data processing with the help of SPSS (Statistical Program for Social Science) version 25.0, the multiple linear regression equation is obtained as follow :

$$TK = \alpha + \beta 1PE + \beta 2JP + \beta 3TPAK + \beta 4TPT + e$$

$$TK = 36{,}581 - 0{,}007PE - 0{,}00001437JP + 0{,}122TPAK + 0{,}573TPT$$

From the equation above, it can be explained as follows :

α = The constant value of 36,581indicates that if Economic Growth (X1), Total Population (X2), Labor Force Participation Rate (X3), Open Unemployement Rate (X4) are constant, then the Poverty Rate (Y) will increase by 36,581%.

β1 = The regression coefficient of -0.007 indicates that every time Economic Growth (X1) increases by 1 percent, the Poverty Rate (Y) will decrease by 0.007%. Assuming X2, X3, and X4 are constant.

β2 = The regression coefficient of -0.00001437 shows that every time the Total Population (X2) increases by 1 person, the Poverty Level (Y) will decrease by 0.00001437. Assuming X1, X3, and X4 are constant.

β3 = The regression coefficient of 0.122 indicates that every time the Labor Force Participation Rate (X3) increases by 1 percent, the Poverty Rate (Y) will increase by 0.122%. Assuming X1, X2, and X4 are constant.

β4 = The regression coefficient of 0.573 indicates that every time the Open Unemployment Rate (X4) increases by 1 percent, the Poverty Rate (Y) will increase by 0.573%. Assuming X1, X2, and X3 are constant.

Determination Coefficient Test

Table 5 Determination Coefficient Test

Model Summary[b]					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	R Square Change
1	.900[a]	.810	.759	1.23392	.810

Source : Data processed with SPSS 25

Table 5 shows that the R Square (R2) value is 0.810, which means that 81% of all observations show that the independent variables, namely Economic Growth (X1),

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Population (X2), Labor Force Participation Rate (X3), and Open Unemployment Rate (X4) are able to explain variations in the dependent variable Poverty Level (Y). While the remaining 19% can be explained by other factors not examined in this study.

F-test

Table 6 F-test

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	97.401	4	24.350	15.993	.000b
	Residual	22.838	15	1.523		
	Total	120.239	19			

a. Dependent Variable: TK

b. Predictors: (Constant), TPT, PE, TPAK, JP

Source : Data processed with SPSS 25

Table 6 shows that the F test result is 15.993 with a sig value. 0,000. The F table value is df1 = 4 (the amount of data) and df2 = 15 (n-k-1). So that the F table value is 3.06, then the results of the F count value> F table (15.993> 3.06). It can be concluded that Economic Growth (X1), Population (X2), Labor Force Participation Rate (X3), and Open Unemployment Rate (X4) simultaneously (together) have an influence on the Poverty Rate (Y).

t-test

Table 7 t-test

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	36.581	14.920		2.452	.027
	PE	-.007	.174	-.005	-.040	.969
	JP	-1.437E-5	.000	-.663	-4.539	.000
	TPAK	.122	.163	.090	.747	.467
	TPT	.573	.211	.362	2.708	.016

Source: Data processed with SPSS 25

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Table 7 shows the t test results of each independent variable. In determining the value of the t table, it can be seen from df1 = 15 (n-k-1) with a confidence level of 0.05, and the t table value is 2.13145. So it can be explained as follows :

1. The Economic Growth Variable (X1) on the Poverty Level (Y) has a t value < t table (-0.040 < 2.131) with a sig value. 0,969 > 0,05. So it can be concluded that partially economic growth has no effect on the poverty rate.
2. The Total Population (X2) variable on the Poverty Level (Y) has a t value > t table (-4.539 > 2.131) with a sig value. 0,000 < 0,05. So it can be concluded that partially the population has an effect on the poverty rate.
3. The variable Labor Force Participation Rate (X3) on Poverty Level (Y) has a t value < t table (0.747 < 2.131) with a sig value. 0,467 > 0,05. So it can be concluded that partially the labor force participation rate has no effect on the poverty rate.
4. The Open Unemployment Rate (X4) variable on the Poverty Level (Y) has a t value > t table (2.708 > 2.131) with a sig value. 0,016 < 0,05. So it can be concluded that partially the open unemployment rate affects the poverty rate.

1. The Effect of Economic Growth on Poverty Levels in Malang Regency

The results of research in Malang Regency in 2004-2023 show that economic growth has no significant effect on the poverty rate, with the regression test showing a calculated t value of -0.040 smaller than the t table of 2.131 and a significance level of 0.969> 0.05. This is due to uneven economic growth, where only a small part of the population feels the benefits, while most are still in poverty. This is due to uneven economic growth, where only a small part of the population benefits, while most are still in poverty. The inability of employment to absorb labor and government policies that do not focus on poverty alleviation are also factors. This research is in line with Todaro who states that economic growth without job creation can increase inequality, but in contrast to Sukirno's opinion that economic growth can reduce poverty.

2. The Effect of Population on Poverty Level in Malang Regency

The results of research in Malang Regency in 2004-2023 show that population has a significant negative effect on the poverty rate, with multiple linear regression test showing t count -4.539 greater than t table 2.131 and significance of 0.000 < 0.05. An increase in population, dominated by productive age, boosts productivity and reduces poverty. The productive population structure and low dependency rate contribute to

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community welfare. This research is supported by Karl Marx's theory and other studies that show that population increase is not always bad if productivity remains high and economic opportunities expand.

3. The Effect of Labor Force Participation Rate on Poverty Level in Malang Regency

The results of research in Kabupaten Malang for the years 2004-2023 show that the labor force participation rate has no effect on the poverty rate, with a calculated t value of 0.747 smaller than the t table of 2.131 and a significance of 0.467 > 0.05. Although the labor force participation rate is increasing, many workers are in the informal sector or low-wage jobs, so they remain vulnerable to poverty. This study contradicts Todaro's theory that increasing labor force participation can reduce poverty, but is supported by the finding that limited employment opportunities and low quality human resources are the main barriers.

4. The Effect of the Open Unemployment Rate on the Poverty Level in Malang Regency

The results of research in Malang Regency in 2004-2023 show that the open unemployment rate has a positive effect on the poverty rate, with a calculated t value of 2.708 exceeding the t table of 2.131 and a significance of 0.016 <0.05. Although the open unemployment rate declined, an increase in poverty still occurred because people with low education and skills often work in the informal sector with low incomes, making it difficult to fulfill basic needs. This finding is in line with research by Sukirno (2006) and Moh. Agus Budianto (2019), which states that unemployment contributes to low income and poverty.

CONCLUSION

The results of the study in Kabupaten Malang during 2004-2023 show that economic growth has no effect on the poverty rate, while population has a significant negative effect, where an increase in population decreases the poverty rate. In addition, the labor force participation rate has an effect on poverty, and the open unemployment rate has a positive effect, where a decrease in unemployment causes an increase in poverty.

1. For the Malang Regency Government

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Prioritize poverty alleviation efforts through development and policies to control population growth so that population growth will not have a negative impact on Malang Regency. Open many job opportunities to reduce poverty because the population of Malang Regency is dominated by the productive age. This means that Malang Regency has very large human resource potential. The government is expected to increase training programs, coaching for independent young entrepreneurs, and other informal education for the productive age population. Thus, these productive ages can play a role in improving the economy and reducing the number of poor people in Malang Regency.

2. For further researchers

With this research, it is hoped that it can be used as a reference for further researchers in conducting research in the same/similar scope.

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