Poverty Level Analysis In Selatan Sulawesi Province

Herman[1], Rahmatia[2], Indraswati Tri Abdireviane[3].

[123]Hasanuddin University, Faculty of Economics and Bussines, Makassar

E-mail: [1] herman.jps.96@gmail.com,[2]rahmatiayunus@gmail.com,[3] annedarwis@gmail.com

Abstract

This study aims (1) to analyze the effect of population on poverty. (2) To analyze the effect of unemployment on poverty. (3) To analyze the effect of education on poverty This research is quantitative using multiple linear regression analysis with time series data. Namely the factors that influence the level of poverty in South Sulawesi. The results of the study explain that the population has a negative and significant effect on the level of poverty, education simultaneously has a negative and significant effect on poverty in South Sulawesi, on the other hand the unemployment rate has a negative but not significant effect on poverty in South Sulawesi.

Keywords: *Poverty, Population, Unemployment, and Education.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Every country strives to become a developed and prosperous nation. This effort must be supported by development, while in the post-war period each country's ideology has always sought to achieve high economic growth in each of its development policies to keep up with the other country.

Many efforts have been made by the government in the form of handing over poverty reduction programs. One of the current global agendas to remove barriers to development progress is through the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (Adji et al., 2020). It is also mentioned that one of the main goals of the seventeen (17) SDGs is to reduce poverty in all its forms everywhere. Government efforts, especially in the form of poverty management programs, are inversely proportional to the fact that poverty rates in Indonesia remain high. According to Prambudi (2016), the problem of poverty is clearly a difficult and multidimensional problem (more than one problem). In theory, unemployment should lead to an increase in poverty. In this situation, an increase in the unemployment rate will lead to an increase in the number of people living in poverty.

According to the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), the poverty rate of Indonesia's population in September 2020 was 10.19%, or 27.55 million people. The number of poor people in September 2020 increased by 1.13 million people compared to March 2020 and increased by 2.76 million people compared to September 2019. In 2020, the number of poor

people in urban and rural Indonesia is 26, 42 million people. This statistic is up 5.09% from the previous year, to 25.14 million.

The percentage of poor people in Indonesia's population increased from 9.78% in March 2020 to 10.19% in September 2020 and then decreased slightly by 0.05 percentage points to 10.14% in March 2021. (BPS, 2021). Out of 34 provinces, 16 regions have double-digit poverty rates. The five provinces with the highest poverty rates are in eastern Indonesia. The province of Papua leads the way with the highest poverty rate in Indonesia with 26.86% and Bali the province with the lowest poverty rate at 4.53%. While South Sulawesi takes 18th place with poverty rates of 8.69%, 8.72% and 8.78% respectively for the period of March 2019, March 2020 and March 2021. Indeed, this number increased to 8.99% during the September 2020 period (BPS, 2021).

On the other hand, human development achievements in South Sulawesi province, as measured by the HDI, have been in the high position or category since 2017. South Sulawesi's HDI reaches 72.24 in 2021. This is an improvement over the previous year's 71.93. Even so, the HDI growth rate in 2020 has slowed down compared to previous years.

It is difficult to identify the various factors that contribute to the problem of poverty (Fajriawati, 2016). Indeed, social, economic, community and natural resource conditions vary widely from region to region. This difference in conditions inevitably creates different poverty problems in each region/region.

According to Permendagri RI No. 56 of 2015 related to area codes and government area data, it is stated that the number of provinces in Indonesia is 34, according to the systematization and organization of regional administration of each province. Along the way, it is clear that both areas are trending. Provinces in the West Indonesia region (KBI) have a shorter economic growth rate than those in the East Indonesia region (Tubaka, 2019). Resources are limited, poverty reduction must be focused

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Population is often a fundamental problem that often occurs, when the population increases uncontrollably leading to high poverty rates. The population itself can change under the influence of birth, death, population aging and migration, in addition to the size, structure and distribution of the population. According to Malthus' theory, the resources on earth are getting less and less, unable to meet the needs of the population that is increasing day by day because human needs are limitless. At the same time, it will bring people closer to the poverty line (Agustina et al., 2019).

The second factor affecting the poverty rate is the unemployment rate (Wijaya, 2021). Unemployment is a problem in all developed countries as well as developing countries. According to (Sukirno, 2018) revealed that unemployment is a situation where a person who knows the labor force well wants to get a job but has not yet found a job (Achmad Selamet

Aku, 2015). Rising unemployment is also due to villagers moving to towns, meaning unemployed or unemployed villagers choose to move to towns in the hope of finding work. Likewise, the population looking for work will be denser, leading to an increase in unemployment due to limited employment opportunities.

Education is the main thing to realize the quality of human resources (HR). The survival of a good education will later create an intelligent generation, because education is the main goal of economic and social development. Education according to (Mankiw, 2015) is also human capital, where knowledge and abilities are acquired through education, starting from programs for children to training and employment for workers. mature. The higher a person's education level, the better is the human resource, because if a person is highly educated, it affects the existing productivity. Average years of schooling by (BPS South Sulawesi, 2020) increased significantly between 2010 and 2019, helping to reduce poverty. Therefore, this study aims to identify and analyze the influence of population on poverty in South Sulawesi, the effect of unemployment on poverty in South Sulawesi and the effect of education level on poverty. in South Sulawesi. .

3. RESEARCH METHODS

This research method implements quantitative method. Data analysis is applied using a variety of linear regression analysis methods, namely classical assumptions and time series data. The formula for multiple linear regression analysis (Sugiyono, 2018), namely:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta 1 X1 + \beta 2 X2 + \beta 3 X3 + e$$

Information:
Y = Poverty
α = Constant
X1 = Total Population (Soul)
X2 = Unemployment Rate (Percent)
X3 = Education Level (Percent)
e = Standard error (Disturb Variable)

When testing multiple linear regression analysis, the test (F) and partial test (T) will be performed simultaneously so that when looking up, the results of the allowed data must not have consistent errors. There are several steps to perform the test, namely having 4 classical hypothesis tests with pass data results, after which the next test, four classical hypothesis tests, can be performed, specifically To be:

1. Normality test

It aims to find out if these variables are normally distributed, by performing the Kolmogrov Smirnov normal test. If the probability is greater than 0.05 then the regression

model is said to be normal and if it is less than 0.05 then the regression model is said to be abnormal (Handayani, 2019).

2. Multicollinearity test

Aim to find out if there is a correlation between the independent variables. If the value of the variable inflation coefficient (VIF) is less than 10, then the regression model used does not have multicollinearity (Ghozali I, 2018) Variance Variance The objective is to know if there is a model. regression shows that the difference between variance of residuals from one observation to another using Spearman's rank method has a significant value > 0.05, which means it has no method wrong change (Jaya, 2020)

3. Autocorrelation test

This study applies Run Test. When the non-parametric statistic is used to check if the residual value is highly correlated, then a decision can be made when looking in the Asymp value. Sig (two sides) > 0.05 can be called regression model without autocorrelation. (Rukhiyati, 2019)

4. Hypothesis testing
a. Simultaneous check F

This test works to know whether the independent variables of this model affect the dependent variable by a significant value (Ghozali I, 2018).

b. Partial T test

The purpose of this test is to determine the degree of influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable. Then it will be answered by the result of the hypothesis (Ghozali I, 2018).

c. Factor of determination (R2)
This test will measure the simultaneous influence of the independent variables on the dependent variable. If the value of adjusted R2 is close to 1, the independent variable will be better (Ghozali I, 2018).

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 Normality Test

		Unstandardiz ed Residual
N		10
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	,0000000
	Std. Deviation	3,51350525
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,173
	Positive	,121
	Negative	-,173
Test Statistic		,173
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,200[c,d]

Source: Data processed with SPSS 26

According to the test graph above, it produces a normal distribution because the Asymp Sig number (two-sided) shows 0.200, which means the value is > 0.05.

1. Multicollinearity Test

Table 2 Multicollinearity Test

Variable Y	VIF (X1)	VIF (X2)	VIF (X3)	Provision	Keterangan
Poverty	1,699	1,970	1,401	≤10	Multicollinearity Does Not Occur

Source: Data processed with SPSS 26

According to the test of the table, there is no symptom of multicollinearity, specifically, a value over the value of variable inflation coefficient (VIF) less than 10 means that there is no multicollinearity symptom.

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2. Heteroscedasticity Test

Table 3 Heteroscedasticity Test

Variable Y	Sig2-tailed (X1)	Sig2-tailed (X2)	Sig2-tailed (X3)	Provision	Information
Poverty	0,881	0,960	0,987	≥0,05	Not occur Heteroscedasticity

Source: Data processed with SPSS 26

According to the test in the table above, the independent variables with the common poverty variable are 0.05. Whereas, in a regression model, this can be interpreted as no variable variance.

3. Autocorrelation Test

Table 4 Runs Test

Unstandardized Residual

Test Value[a]	-,23850
Cases < Test Value	5
Cases >= Test Value	5
Total Cases	10
Number of Runs	6
Z	,000
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	1,000

Source: Data processed by SPSS 26

According to this test, the results of the autocorrelation test actually show an Asymp sig (two-sided) value of 1,000, i.e. > vs 0.05. Hence it can be concluded that there is no autocorrelation or no autocorrelation in Run Test.

4. Hypothesis testing
a. F test

Table 5 Uji F

ANOVA[a]

Model	Sun of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig
1 Regression	1370,928	3	456,976	24,679	,001
Residual	111,102	6	18,517		
Total	1482,030	9			

Source: Data processed with SPSS 26

According to the panel test, the calculated F value is 24,679 and the table F is 4.35, so it can be obtained as 24,679 > 4.35 with a significance level of 0.001. So the independent variable has an effect on the dependent variable.
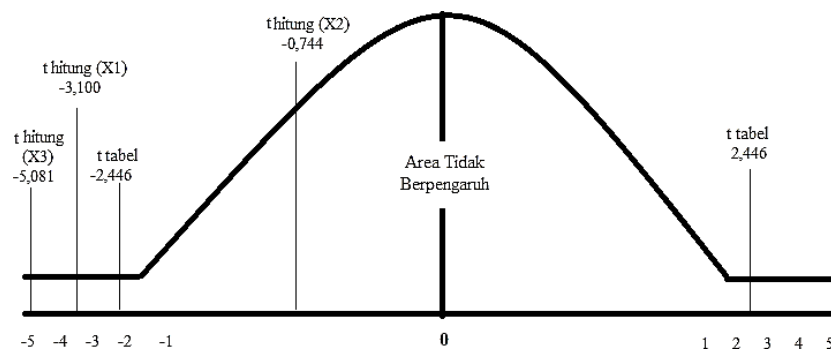
b. Uji T

Figure 1. Population Distribution Curve, Unemployment Rate, and Education Level Against Poverty

According to the image of the curve of the impact of population on poverty with t-value of -3,100 > -2,446, it can be concluded that population has a negative impact on poverty variables. Relevance to this question is also supported by a significance number of 0.021 0.05, it can be concluded that this has no significant impact on poverty. The final conclusion is that at education level, the calculated t-value is -5.081 > -2.446, showing that education level has a negative impact on the variable Poverty. Related to this, the significance value is also enhanced, namely up to 0.001 <0.05, which means it has a significant impact on poverty.

c. Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

Tabel 6 Koefesien Determinasi

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of The Estimate
1	0,962	0,925	0,888	4,30315

Source: Data processed with SPSS 26

According to the panel test, the R2 value is 0.888, which means that the independent variable explains 88% of the dependent variable, the rest is explained by other factors.

1. The effect of demographic variables on poverty

Total population on poverty has a significant effect on the dependent variable. This effect was significant with the data obtained by the researchers. Thus, population has a very strong influence on the poverty rate of a territory, the rapidly growing population is poorly controlled and the lack of jobs for the community makes the poverty rate even higher.

In South Sulawesi, for example in Makassar, where Makassar city is the capital of South Sulawesi province, this is one of those places where every community seeks to try their luck for work, but in reality, with The population of Makassar city is increasing, the poverty rate is also increasing, making it impossible for the government to properly control. and recommend them suitable jobs. This is consistent with (Nabawi, 2020), who argues that total population has a significant effect on poverty. If the population decreases, poverty will continue to increase. According to Malthus' theory, the earth's resources are less and less able to meet the needs of a growing population because human needs are limitless. At the same time, it will bring people closer to the poverty line (Agustina et al., 2019).

2. The effect of the unemployment rate variable on poverty

Unemployment rate has a negative effect on poverty but in this test it did not have a significant effect on the dependent variable. Thus, we know that unemployment is one of the factors that increase the poverty rate in South Sulawesi, although in this study there is no significant effect, we know that the higher the unemployment rate, the higher the poverty rate as well. increase as income decreases while expenses increase.

South Sulawesi itself, although the unemployment rate has decreased, it has not been able to reduce the poverty rate. The poverty rate in South Sulawesi province is known to be 316,600 per capita per month in 2022. This shows that the poverty rate is affected by the unemployment rate. Indeed, according to a study supported by (Giovanni, 2018), the unemployed are not necessarily not living enough. Since not all members of a family are unemployed, they are still able to meet their daily needs. Thus, an increase in the unemployment rate is not necessarily due to an increase in the poverty rate.

3. The effect of education level variables on poverty

Education level has a negative and significant impact on the dependent variable. This effect was significant with the data obtained by the researchers. So we know that one of the factors that increases the poverty rate is education, because education has an important role in this case because more and more people are educated, the community thinks that it is better for them but the reality is that there is no suitable job for them. them, where many people want to get a suitable job according to the level of education achieved.

The level of education in South Sulawesi is increasing every year, showing that people are starting to realize how important education is to them. However, those who do not believe that job offers are insufficient or insufficient to create unemployment, many

migrate in search of work. People migrate to cities like Makassar in search of good work, which in turn leads to a population buildup that drives poverty rates even higher.

By increasing education, it can be said that poverty rate can be reduced because good human resources (HR) will be created and can compete with each other, education can also provide good jobs for society.

The results of this study are comparable to that of previous research (Trisnu & Sudiana, 2019) which also explains that education has a negative and significant impact on poverty. This means that the higher the number of studies completed, the higher a person's income, the lower the poverty rate.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion on the economic value analysis of the use of feathers as household necessities in Rangomari Village, Wolo District, Kolaka District. Using the CVM (Continent Valuation Method) analysis technique, we can conclude that the average WTP (Willingness To Pay) value will be Rp. 5,788.46 per month per Head of Household (KK). This value reflects the community's desire to pay the resource fee for the spring in Rangomari village. The total WTP is IDR 1,724,961.54 per month, so the potential economic value of the spring in Rangomari village is IDR 20,699,584 per year.

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