

Analysis of the Influence of Poverty Levels in Tuban District

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the relationship between population size, economic growth, education level, and unemployment rate on the poverty level in Tuban Regency. Tuban Regency is a district with a poverty percentage reaching 14.91% in 2022. The researchers used a quantitative approach with multiple linear regression analysis. The results show that the population size has a positive effect on the poverty level, economic growth has a negative effect on the poverty level, the education level has a positive effect on the poverty level, and the unemployment rate has a positive effect on the poverty level in Tuban Regency. The data used in this study include secondary data obtained from the Central Statistics Agency and other related sources. This research provides significant contributions to understanding the factors influencing poverty in the area, which can serve as a basis for policy formulation to reduce poverty. Potential policies include improving the quality of education, creating new job opportunities, and promoting inclusive economic growth. Improving the quality of education is expected to enhance the skills and competitiveness of the workforce, while the creation of new jobs can reduce the unemployment rate. Inclusive economic growth ensures that the benefits of economic growth are felt by all layers of society, particularly the poor. Therefore, this study offers comprehensive insights into the relationship between these variables and provides policy recommendations that can help reduce the poverty rate in Tuban Regency.

Keywords: Population, Economic Growth, Education Level, Unemployment Level, Poverty Level.

INTRODUCTION

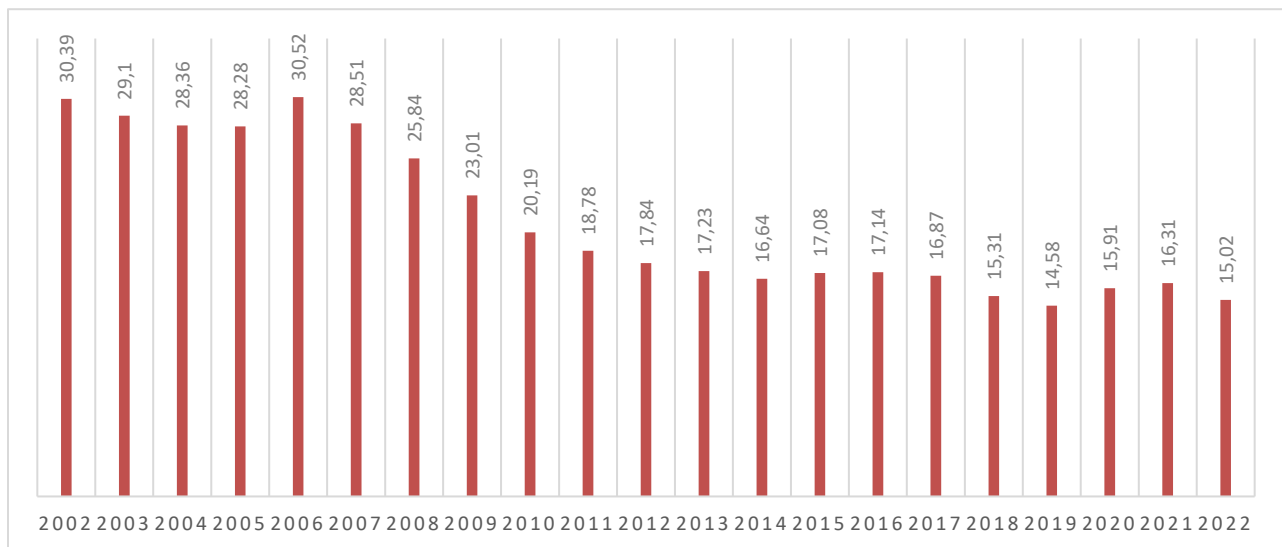
Tuban Regency is located on the north coast of Java Island, has an area of 1,904.70 km² and a beach length of 65 km. Tuban Regency has 20 sub-districts, 17 sub-districts and 311 villages with a population in 2022 reaching 1,209,543 people. Population increases and decreases can be caused by demographic processes such as fertility, mortality and migration. The population of Tuban Regency from 2002 to 2022 has always increased, although the number is not considered large. The population from 2002 to 2022 has increased. The population in 2002 reached 1,068,076 people and in 2022 the population will reach 1,209,543 people. During the 21 years from 2002 to 2022 the population in Tuban has increased by around 141,467 people. Based on research (Wiradyatmika & Sudiana, 2013) an increase in population every year can have an impact on a high percentage of unemployment and a percentage of poverty.

Tuban Regency's economic growth experienced a decline of up to -5.85% in 2020, this decline was caused by the industrial and processing sectors. Population size is a determining factor in development planning in an area. One way to improve the quality of human resources is by improving educational facilities.

The growth in the population of Tuban Regency is related to the unemployment rate, if the increase in population is not balanced with the number of jobs, it will cause unemployment problems. The level of education in Tuban Regency does not always increase, in 2002-2009 it increased by 1.02%, then in 2009-2010 it decreased by 0.64%, and in 2010-2022 it experienced an increase of 1.79%.

The problem of poverty is a serious challenge faced by various countries throughout the world, including developed and developing countries. Unemployment can have significant social, economic and political impacts (Rahman, 2023). Tuban Regency is a district with a poverty percentage reaching 14.91% in 2022. With a percentage of 14.91%, Tuban Regency is still ranked 5th in districts/cities with a relatively high poverty rate in East Java. Unemployment is caused by several factors, including the number of workers and the number of jobs being unbalanced, the quality of human resources needed is not the same as the quality of available human resources, and technological developments can cause a reduction in the workforce in a company.

From 2013 to 2023, the poverty level in Tuban Regency is always changing. In 2002-2005 it decreased by 2.11%, in 2005-2006 it increased by around 2.24%, in 2006-2014 the percentage of poverty in Tuban Regency decreased to 13.88%, then experienced an increase in 2014-2016 amounting to 0.5%, and in 2016-2022 it will decrease to 2.12%.



Source: <https://tubankab.bps.go.id/indicator/23/45/1/kemiskinan.html>

Figure 1. Tuban Regency Poverty Level

Based on this background, it is known that the population in Tuban Regency has experienced quite large growth in the last 21 years, economic growth has not always increased in the last 21 years, the level of education has begun to increase based on the average number of years of schooling in the last 15 years, and for unemployment has increased for the last 3 years in 21 years. For this reason, researchers chose the research location in Tuban Regency because they saw that the poverty level ranking in Tuban Regency was 5th in East Java. Based on the background description above, the problem formulation can be taken as follows:

1. Does population influence the level of poverty in Tuban Regency?
 2. Does economic growth affect the level of poverty in Tuban Regency?
 3. Does the level of education affect the level of poverty in Tuban Regency?
- Does the unemployment rate affect the poverty rate in Tuban Regency?

Literature review Poverty

According to Ragnar Nurkse (1953), the vicious circle theory of poverty states that the level of poverty occurs due to low per capita income, market imperfections, lack of capital, decreased community productivity caused by the low quality of society. The decline in productivity causes a lack of income so that investment and savings decrease, which will have an impact on poverty because it cannot meet life's needs, quoted by Amalia et al., (2022).

Total population

According to Adam Smith in Sukamdi (2018), population is a potential input to increase the production of a corporate household. Therefore, population size needs to be taken into account so that it does not become an obstacle for a country.

According to the Population Economics Book by Rijal et al., (2023) population is the number of people in a region/country and the population changes over time due to births, deaths, migration and aging. Total population growth can be calculated using the formula:

$$P = (L - M) + (I - E)$$

Information:

P = Total population growth within a year.

L = Number of residents in a year.

M = Number of deaths in a year.

I = Immigration

Economic growth

According to Thomas Robert Malthus, food materials are assumed to be a geometric series (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and so on), while population numbers are assumed to be a geometric series (1, 2, 4, 8, 16 and so on). As a result, population cannot be equal to food. In this explanation, it means that population growth will grow 2x faster than the amount of food. If the demand for food is greater than the availability of food, there will be a scarcity of food resources. Increasing population growth not only has a negative impact on food supplies, but also increasingly creates obstacles for the development of savings, foreign exchange reserves and human resources.

According to Sukirno (2016) that economic growth is the development of activities in the economy and causes the production of goods and services to increase. Economic growth can be said to increase if the production of goods and services in a country increases, with the formula:

$$G_t = ((GRDP_t - GRDP_{t-1}) / GRDP_{t-1}) \times 100\%$$

Information:

G_t = Economic growth rate

GDP_t = GDP value for period t

GDP_{t-1} = GDP value of the previous period

Education

According to the West Sulawesi Central Statistics Agency (2021) Education based on average years of schooling is the average number of years for the population aged 15 years and over to undertake all types of education. The length of schooling for completing elementary school is calculated as 6 years, for completing junior high school the length of school is calculated as 9 years, for completing high school it is taken into account whether you have stayed in class or not.

$$RLS = \frac{1}{n} \times \sum_{i=1}^n xi$$

RLS = Average years of schooling for residents aged 25 years and over
 xi = Years of schooling for resident i, aged 25 years
 n = Number of residents aged 25 years and over.

Unemployment

According to Sukirno (2006) unemployment is someone aged 15-64 years and is actively looking for work at a certain wage level, but cannot get a job in their field (Marini & Putri, 2020).

According to the Central Statistics Agency, (2021), the unemployment rate is defined as the ratio of the number of unemployed to the total number of employees, and unemployment itself refers to those who are not currently working. Unemployment is defined as a group of people who are looking for work or find it difficult to find new jobs. The Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) is a rate with the number of unemployed per 100 population in the labor force classification, with the formula:

$$\text{TPT} = \text{Number of Unemployed} / \text{Number of Labor Force} \times 100\%$$

RESEARCH METHODS

The approach taken by researchers is to use quantitative data using secondary data, namely Poverty Level data, Population Data, Economic Growth data, Education Level data and Unemployment Level data. This research was conducted in Tuban Regency. The stages of this research are collecting data through the Tuban Regency Central Statistics Agency from 2002 to 2022. This research uses multiple linear regression analysis methods. The similarities are:

$$TK = \alpha + \beta_1 JPnd + \beta_2 PEkn + \beta_3 TPddk + \beta_4 TPgrn + e$$

Keterangan :

| | |
|----------|----------------------|
| TK | = Poverty level |
| JPnd | = Total population |
| Pekn | = Economic growth |
| TPddk | = Level of education |
| TPgrn | = Unemployment Rate |
| α | = constant |
| e | = error |

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**A. Result****Table 1.** Autocorrelation Test

| Model | R | R Square | Df1 | Df2 | Sig F. Change | Durbin-Watson |
|-------|--------------------|----------|-----|-----|---------------|---------------|
| 1 | 0,973 ^a | 0,946 | 4 | 16 | 0,000 | 1,346 |

Source: SPSS output, processed data.

Table 2. Test Run Test

| | |
|-------------------------|----------|
| Test Value ^a | -0,01896 |
| Cases < Test Value | 10 |
| Cases >= Test Value | 11 |
| Total Cases | 21 |
| Number of Runs | 9 |
| Z | -0,887 |
| Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) | 0,375 |

Source: SPSS output, processed data.

Table 3. Multicollinearity Test Result

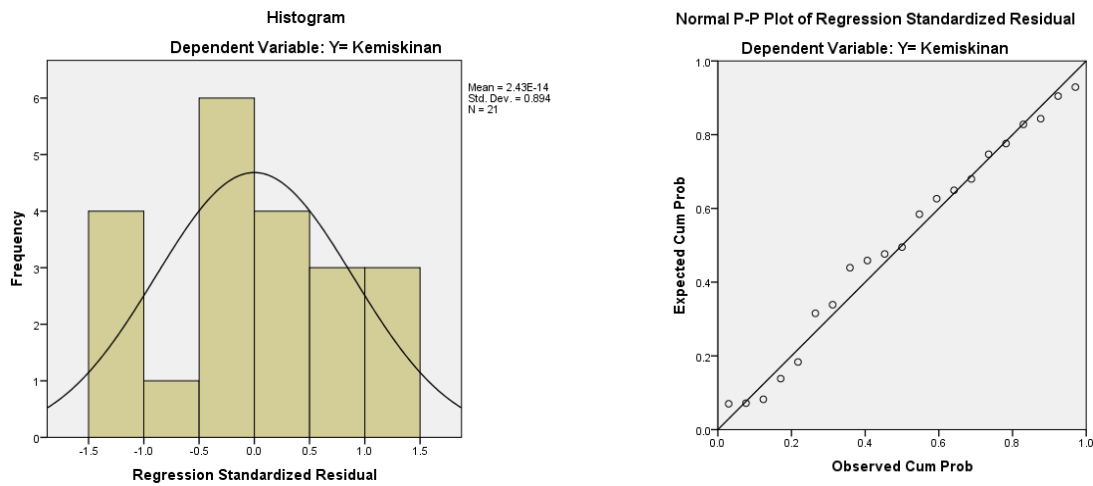
| Variabel | Tolerance | VIF | Keterangan |
|---------------------------|-----------|-------|---------------------------------|
| Jumlah Penduduk (X1) | 0,101 | 9,902 | Tidak terjadi multikolinearitas |
| Pertumbuhan Ekonomi (X2) | 0,912 | 1,096 | Tidak terjadi multikolinearitas |
| Tingkat Pendidikan (X3) | 0,121 | 8,285 | Tidak terjadi multikolinearitas |
| Tingkat Pengangguran (X4) | 0,537 | 1,862 | Tidak terjadi multikolinearitas |

Source: SPSS output, processed data.

Table 4. Heteroscedasticity Test

| Variabel | Correlation Coefficient | Nilai Sig. (2-tailed) | Ketentuan | Keterangan |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| Jumlah Penduduk (X1) | -0,081 | 0,729 | > 0,05 | Tidak terjadi Heteroskedastisitas |
| Pertumbuhan Ekonomi (X2) | -0,071 | 0,758 | > 0,05 | Tidak terjadi Heteroskedastisitas |
| Tingkat Pendidikan (X3) | -0,118 | 0,609 | > 0,05 | Tidak terjadi Heteroskedastisitas |
| Tingkat Pengangguran (X4) | 0,081 | 0,726 | > 0,05 | Tidak terjadi Heteroskedastisitas |

Source: SPSS output, processed data.



Source: SPSS output, processed data.

Figure 2. Normality test

Table 5. Multiple Linear Regression

| Model | | Coefficients ^a | |
|-------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| | | Unstandardized Coefficients | |
| | | B | |
| 1. | (Constant) | 207,809 | |
| | Jumlah Penduduk (X1) | 0,000 | |
| | Pertumbuhan Ekonomi (X2) | -0,236 | |
| | Tingkat Pendidikan (X3) | 6,150 | |
| | Tingkat Pengangguran (X4) | 0,393 | |

a. Dependent Variable : Tingkat Kemiskinan

Source: SPSS output, processed data.

Table 6. Coefficient of Determination (R²)

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate |
|-------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | .973 ^a | .946 | .932 | 1.52634 |

Source: SPSS output, processed data.

Table 7. F Test Result

| ANOVA | | | | | | |
|-------|------------|----------------|----|-------------|--------|-------------------|
| Model | | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
| 1. | Regression | 651.370 | 4 | 162.842 | 69.899 | .000 ^b |
| | Residual | 37.275 | 16 | 2.330 | | |
| | Total | 688.645 | 20 | | | |

Source: SPSS output, processed data.

Table 8. t Test Result

| Variabel | t hitung | t tabel | Sig. |
|---------------------------|----------|---------|-------|
| Jumlah penduduk (X1) | -7,895 | 2,120 | 0,000 |
| Pertumbuhan ekonomi (X2) | -1,859 | 2,120 | 0,081 |
| Tingkat pendidikan (X3) | 3,653 | 2,120 | 0,002 |
| Tingkat pengangguran (X4) | 1,259 | 2,120 | 0,226 |

Source: SPSS output, processed data

B. Discussion

The Influence of Population on Poverty Levels in Tuban Regency

The results of research in Tuban Regency for 2002-2022 state that population has a positive relationship and has a significant effect on poverty levels. In the multiple linear regression test carried out, the calculated t value was -7.895 and t table 2.120, so it is known that t calculated > t table with a significance level of $0.000 < 0.05$. The results of this analysis are caused by an increase in population without being followed by progress in other development factors such as technological developments, so that population growth will not increase income and demand. Thus, the increase in population cannot be balanced with the income of the people of Tuban Regency. The results of this research are in accordance with the theoretical basis according to Malthus (1803) quoted in Sukamdi (2018) that natural resources are unable to meet the needs of the population and have an impact on poverty levels. Due to high population growth, the demand for food will increase, which will result in scarcity of food sources.

The Effect of Economic Growth on Poverty Levels in Tuban Regency

The results of research in Tuban Regency in 2002-2022 state that Economic Growth has a negative but not significant relationship with the Poverty Level, meaning that if economic growth increases, the poverty level will decrease. In the test, the calculated t value was -1.859 and t table 2.120, so it is known that t calculated < t table with a significance level of $0.081 > 0.05$. The increase in economic growth is dominated by the processing industry sector. The processing industry in Tuban Regency was originally 2.97% in 2021, increasing by 14.74% to 17.71% percent in 2022. The Tuban Regency Government is using the One Village One Product (OVOP) program to increase economic growth. The results of this research are in accordance with the opinion of Sukirno (2005) who states that economic growth is a condition for reducing poverty, with economic growth it means there is an increase in production so that increasing employment opportunities will ultimately reduce poverty (Safuridar, 2017).

The Effect of Education Level on Poverty Levels in Tuban Regency

The results of research in Tuban Regency in 2002-2022 stated that the level of education had a significant positive effect on the level of poverty. In the test, the calculated t value was 3.653 and t table 2.120, so it is known that t calculated > t table with a significance level of $0.002 < 0.05$. The

high poverty rate in Tuban Regency is influenced by the low ability and skills to be competitive to get better jobs. The results of this research are supported by research (Mandey et al., 2023) that the average length of schooling has a positive effect on poverty in the Talaud Islands Regency because the average length of education of the population is still equivalent to a junior high school graduate (7-9 years) so there is a lack of ability and expertise to compete in looking for work. Lack of skills also causes low people's income.

The Influence of Unemployment Levels on Poverty Levels in Tuban Regency

The results of research in Tuban Regency in 2002-2022 stated that the unemployment rate had an insignificant negative effect on the poverty rate. In the test, the calculated t value was 1.259 and t table 2.120, so it is known that t calculated < t table with a significance level of $0.226 > 0.05$, meaning that when the unemployment rate decreases, the poverty level also decreases. The employment situation in Tuban Regency can be seen from two aspects, namely the availability aspect and the needs aspect. If these two aspects are in a balanced position, it means that the number of labor needs can be met so that there is no unemployment. The results of this research are in line with research by Sholikah et al., (2021) that the unemployment rate does not have a significant influence on the poverty rate in Tuban Regency.

CONCLUSION

The following are conclusions based on an analysis of the influence of population, economic growth, education level, and unemployment rate on poverty levels in Tuban Regency in 2002-2022:

1. The results of research in Tuban Regency in 2002-2022 show that there is a positive and significant relationship between population size and poverty level. This means that when the population increases by one percent, the poverty level will tend to increase. Therefore, the problem of poverty in Tuban Regency can be overcome by paying attention to population growth evenly.
2. The results of research in Tuban Regency in 2002-2022 show that there is an insignificant negative relationship between economic growth and poverty levels. The negative relationship indicates that there is potential for economic growth to help reduce poverty levels in Tuban Regency.
3. The results of research in Tuban Regency in 2002-2022 show that the level of education has a significant positive influence on the poverty level, meaning that when the level of education increases by one percent, the poverty level will increase.
4. The results of research in Tuban Regency in 2002-2022 show that there is an insignificant negative relationship between the poverty level and the unemployment rate, meaning that when the unemployment rate decreases by one percent, the poverty rate will decrease.

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