

Influence Human Development Index, Open Unemployment Rate, and Product Gross Regional Domesticity Per Capita on Poverty in Indonesia

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KEYWORDS

Human Development Index;
Open Unemployment Rate;
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ABSTRACT Poverty problem has become a problem in societies and countries in this world. Indonesia continues to try to get out of the poverty zone, and the government at the central and regional levels is carrying out various efforts and programs to lower poverty in Indonesia. This research was conducted to see the influence of human development index (HDI) data, unemployment rate open (TPT), and GDP per capita of 34 Provinces in Indonesia on the Number of Poor populations of 34 Provinces in Indonesia in 2022. This research uses a quantitative method with a descriptive approach. The data source in this research is secondary data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in the form of data on the number of poor people in 34 provinces in Indonesia, and data on 34 provinces in Indonesia human development index (HDI), unemployment rate open (TPT), and GDP per capita originate from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). All research results, which are variable independent in this study, have a simultaneous relationship with the number of poor people. The Human Development Index (HDI) is negative and significant in a way statistics on the number of poor people, the open unemployment rate (TPT) has an influence positive and essential in a way statistics on the number of poor people and GDP per capita influential negative and significant in a way statistical to the total poor population.

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1. INTRODUCTION

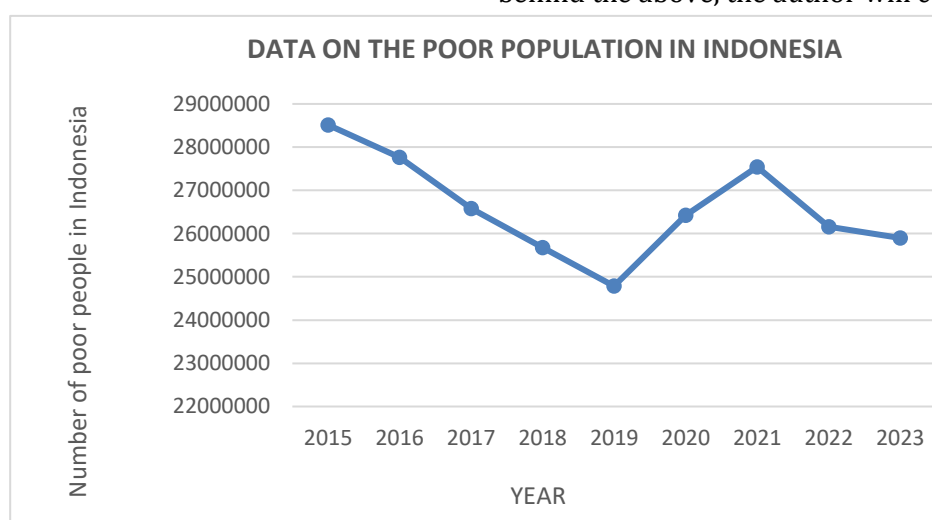
Indonesia continues to try to get it out of the poverty zone. The government has carried out various efforts and programs to reduce the number of impoverished people in Indonesia. Deep business lowers poverty. Not only does it not have enough answers from the government,

but society should also play a role in reducing poverty. The Government will continue to push the number of poverty with reduction programs in various sectors. According to BPS, measuring poverty uses the draft ability to fulfil basic needs (basic needs approach). With this approach,

poverty is seen as the inability of the side economy to satisfy the needs of base food and non-food, which are measured from side expenditure. So, the poor population is a population that has average spending per capita per month below the poverty line.

Although Indonesia's poor population is experiencing decline, Indonesia hasn't gone out of the 100 poorest countries in the world. In 2022, based on BPS data, Indonesia's poor population is 26,161,000 people, which amounts to 1,382,000 in 2021.

Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) per capita is one of the variables in a growth economy. A higher GDP per capita signifies decreasing unemployment and creates income for residents the more tall it is. So that the government can accept taxes more, many can used for alleviation programs poverty in Indonesia. Alleviation-related poverty is closely related to welfare (Sukirno, 2000). The declining unemployment increases GDP per capita as an indicator of the growth economy and success index development. The right man target should be able to lower the level of poverty. From the background behind the above, the author will complement



Source: Central Statistics Agency (data processed)

By upgrading the rate of growth, the economy surpasses population growth . The expected increase in income per capita residents will also be followed by improved well-being population and reduced poverty levels. With growth, Indonesia's economy will impact the Index Development Human (IPM).

The growth of a good economy also impacts the rates of unemployment. A changing level of unemployment will affect poverty; an increasingly dire level of unemployment will result in a declining public income so that welfare also declines, leading to an increase in poverty (Sukirno, 2000). Indonesia's unemployment rate tended to decrease for several years before Covid 19, with its peak decline level of unemployment in Indonesia to 5.23 percent and back increased in 2020 by 7.07 percent, up almost 2 percent from the year before Covid 19.

The economic performance of every province can be assessed. We look at the GDP per capita value of the province in question. Product Value Gross

previous research analyzed the influence of the Human Development Index, Open Unemployment Rate, and Product Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) per capita on the poverty level in 34 provinces in Indonesia in 2022.

There are two studies reference, namely research (Dianti, 2017) discuss The influence of GDP per capita, Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) and Human Development Index (HDI) on Poverty Levels in 15 Regencies /Cities in Lampung Province for the 2017-2021 Period. The research sample covers 15 districts /cities in Lampung Province for 2017-2021. The panel regression method using the Random Effect Model investigates the influence of GDP per capita, TPT and HDI on poverty levels in 15 districts /cities in Lampung Province for 2017-2021. The research results show that the GDP per capita and HDI variables have negative and significant influences, while the TPT variable positively and significantly influences poverty levels in 15 Regencies /Cities in Lampung Province for the 2017-2022 period. Second, research was

carried out on the influence of population, index development people, products gross regional domestic, and unemployment to poverty in East Java (Nur Azizah & Nur Asiyah, 2022). This research shows that (1) population size does not affect poverty districts/cities in East Java. (2) The Human Development Index (HDI) influences poverty districts/cities in East Java. (3) Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) does not affect poverty districts/cities in East Java. (4) Unemployment influences poverty districts/cities in East Java.

Based on previous research Not yet there is research that uses human development index (HDI) data, unemployment rate open (TPT), and GDP per capita of 34 provinces in Indonesia as independent variables so, the author feels it is necessary to research the influence of the third variable of the on the Number of Poor People in 34 Provinces in Indonesia. This research covers 34 provinces in Indonesia in 2022. This research was conducted to determine the influence of HDI, TBT, and GRDP per capita in 34 provinces in 2022.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research uses a quantitative method with a descriptive approach. This research was conducted to find out the influence of human development index (HDI) data, level of unemployment open (TPT), and GDP per capita of 34 provinces in Indonesia against the number of

poor people in 34 provinces in Indonesia. The data source in this research is secondary data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in the form of data on the number of poor people in 34 provinces in Indonesia, as well as index data development human (HDI), level of unemployment open (TPT), and GDP per capita of 34 provinces in Indonesia originating from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). The model used in this research is as follows following:

$$Y_{ij} = a_0 + X_{1ij} + Y_{2ij} + Y_{3ij}$$

Y is the number of poor people.

X_1 is the Human Development Index

X_2 is the Open Unemployment Rate

X_3 is the GDP per capita

The data used in this research is sourced from the Central Statistics Agency.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The research results were obtained from data processing with E-views 12 software using data from 34 provinces in Indonesia in 2022. Regression results shown in the table below show results analysis, index development human (HDI) is negative and significant in a way statistics to the number of poor people, level unemployment open (TPT) effect positive and essential in a way statistics on the number of poor people, and GDP per capita influential negative and significant in a way statistical to the number of poor people.

Dependent Variable: LOG(JPM)

Method: Least Squares

Date: 05/24/24 Time: 17:40

Sample: 1 34

Included observations: 34

Variables	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistics	Prob.
C	12.39679	4.141623	2.993221	0.0055
HDI	-3.50E-05	0.000585	-0.059763	0.9527
TPT	0.221138	0.129544	1.707049	0.0981
LOG(GRDP)	-0.653219	0.353812	-1.846232	0.0747
R-squared	0.169228	Mean dependent var		6.023354
Adjusted R-squared	0.086151	SD dependent var		1.085600
SE of regression	1.037784	Akaike info criterion		3.022184
Sum squared resid	32.30989	Schwarz criterion		3.201756
Log-likelihood	-47.37713	Hannan-Quinn criteria.		3.083423
F-statistic	2.036994	Durbin-Watson stat		1.526784
Prob(F-statistic)	0.129825			

Then, the partial influence on each independent variable can be seen from the t-test. The concluded variable index development mainly influences the number of poor people, and the variable level of unemployment positively influences the number of poor people. The Per capita GRDP variable also provides influence in a way that is partial to the number of poor people.

Influence Human Development Index (HDI) on the Number of Poor People.

Based on tests that have been carried out, index builder man shows a negative and significant relationship to the number of poor people. Showing that index development humans are essential in overcoming problems staples in Indonesia. The more tall the Human Development Index, the more the number of poor people in Indonesia is small. The more the index development man will increase, the more the quality of Indonesian society will be shared, namely physical and non-physical, when the physical and non-physical Indonesian society is already fulfilled, meaning the HDI increases. The greater the ability to work and produce income, the greater it is. Assume somebody will be able to work well if the quality of physical and non-physical work is already fulfilled. When someone already works, so will increasing income somebody, and when income somebody increases, somebody will go out from data on poor people.

The Influence of the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) on the Number of Poor People.

Based on the testing performed, the level of unemployment shows an influence on the number of poor people. That is, the more unemployment in 34 provinces of Indonesia, the more The number of poor people in Indonesia's 34 provinces is also tiny. The lower the level of unemployment, the more Indonesian people are working, and there are increasingly many working Indonesian people, so the more Lots Indonesian people are earning and the more Lots Indonesian people have income, the more poor people in Indonesia.

Influence of GRDP Per Capita on the Number of Poor People.

Based on the tests, a negative and significant

connection exists between GDP per capita and the number of poor people. The greater the GRDP per capita in the 34 provinces in Indonesia, the greater the number of poor people in 34 provinces in Indonesia. The gross added value from all over the region's sector economy will influence GDP per capita in each area. Assumed area-specific, the greater the GDP per capita value, the more it opened various regional sector economies. The more It's an open sector economy area, the more significant the opportunity income for people living in the area, the more significant the opportunity income community in the area, so the more critical the income, the greater the income public area, the smaller number of poor people in the area.

4. CONCLUSION

This research was conducted to see the influence of human development index (HDI) data, unemployment rate open (TPT), and GDP per capita of 34 provinces in Indonesia against the number of poor people in 34 provinces in Indonesia. All variables independent in this study are simultaneously related to the Number of Poor People. The Human Development Index (HDI) is negative and significant in the statistics on the number of poor people. The open unemployment rate (TPT) positively impacts the number of poor people, and GDP per capita is influential, damaging and vital in a way statistical on the Number of Poor People.

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