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# THE EFFECT OF POPULATION, UNEMPLOYMENT AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX ON POVERTY IN PADANG PARIAMAN DISTRICT INDONESIA

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**ABSTRACT**
This study aims to determine the effect of population, open unemployment rate and human development index partially and simultaneously on poverty in Padang Pariaman District. The secondary data used for 2006-2020 was obtained from the Central Statistics Agency for Padang Pariaman District Indonesia and the Central Statistics Agency for West Sumatra. The data analysis technique is a multiple regression analysis processed using the SPSS 25 program. The results show that the population has a partial negative and significant effect on poverty. The open unemployment rate partially has positive and insignificant effects on poverty. The results showed that the human development index has a positive effect simultaneously and partially on poverty due to the open unemployment rate.
The calculation results show that the coefficient of determination R2 = 0.854. It means that 85.4% of poverty is explained by population variables, open unemployment and the human development index. The remaining 14.6% of the poverty value is influenced by other variables that this study did not investigate.

**Keywords:**
Population, Open Unemployment Rate, Human Development Index and Poverty, Padang Pariaman District Indonesia.

## INTRODUCTION

Law No. 24 of 2004 explains that poverty is a socio-economic condition of a person or group of people whose basic rights are not fulfilled to maintain and develop a dignified life. The basic needs that are the rights of a person or group of people include the need for food, health, education, work, housing, clean water, land, natural resources, the environment, a sense of security from treatment or threats of violence, and the right to participate in the implementation of social life and politics. Indonesia's poverty rate is high, in general, they work as farm labourers, small farmers, small traders, fishermen, small craftsmen, labourers, street vendors, hawkers, scavengers, homeless and beggars (sprawl), and unemployed. And their profession cannot meet a decent standard of living in life. The World Bank Institute (2020) argues that poverty should be measured for the following: (1) the poor must be on the agenda and to be considered, (2) identification of poverty is needed for poverty alleviation interventions, (3) policy interventions for the poor, and (4) evaluation of poverty. effectiveness of government institutions in poverty alleviation. The development of poverty increased with the COVID-19 pandemic, at the beginning of 2020. Under this condition, economic activity had been slowed and the income fell due to restrictions on activities carried out by many countries as a form of overcoming the transmission of the Covid-19 virus. The decline in income has a greater impact on poverty, so efforts are needed to reduce poverty nationally and regionally with a fiscal stimulus in the form of social assistance.
The following is poverty data for West Sumatra Province and Padang Pariaman District Indonesia:

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***Table 1***
***Percentage of Poverty Population in West Sumatra and Padang Pariaman District Indonesia.***

| Year | Padang Pariaman | | West Sumatra | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Poor** | **Population (people)** | **Poor** | **Population (people)** |
| 2016 | 36.340 | 408.612 | 371.500 | 5.259.528 |
| 2017 | 34.700 | 411.003 | 364.510 | 5.321.489 |
| 2018 | 33.200 | 413.272 | 357.130 | 5.382.077 |
| 2019 | 29.480 | 415.613 | 348.220 | 5.441.197 |
| 2020 | 28.980 | 430.626 | 344.230 | 5.534.472 |

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics of West Sumatra Province and Padang Pariaman District Indonesia.

Table 1 above showed that the percentage of poor people in Padang Pariaman District Indonesia in 2016-2020 decreased. The decrease in each year impacts economic development. The development process requires high national income and fast economic growth. According to Wongdesmiwati (2009), this condition in many countries creates a permanent reduction in poverty, and impacts economic growth. In addition, according to the World Bank, the poverty alleviation strategy in Indonesia includes three components, (1) Making economic growth beneficial for the poor, (2) Making social protection benefits for the poor, and (3) Making government spending beneficial for the poor.

Uncontrolled population growth following Lincoln will cause various problems and obstacles because high population growth will cause a rapid increase in the number of workers. At the same time the ability of regions to create new job opportunities is very limited and results in unemployment. The unemployment rate can be seen in the following table 2 data:

***Table 2. : Open Unemployment Rate in West Sumatra and Padang Pariaman District Indonesia (%).***

| Year | **Padang Pariaman District** | **West Sumatra** |
|---|---|---|
| 2016 | 4,09 | 5,09 |
| 2017 | 6,65 | 5,58 |
| 2018 | 7,03 | 5,66 |
| 2019 | 6,08 | 5,38 |
| 2020 | 8.13 | 6,88 |

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics of West Sumatra Province and Padang Pariaman District Indonesia.

The table shows that the open unemployment rate in Padang Pariaman District Indonesia fluctuates and tends to rise. While, in West Sumatra Province, it tends to increase. The unemployment rate in Pariaman District is higher than the unemployment rate in West Sumatra Province. Table 3 shows that the open unemployment rate in Padang Pariaman District tends to fluctuate and get higher. Meanwhile, in West Sumatra Province, it tends to increase. The unemployment rate in Pariaman District is higher than the unemployment rate in West Sumatra Province. The open unemployment rate in Pariaman District under the Central Bureau of Statistics in 2020 is the second-highest after the city of Padang. This is due to the impact of the COVID -19 pandemic, where there is a policy of limiting economic activity which causes layoffs in various sectors.

Although the open unemployment rate in Padang Pariaman District has increased, unemployment must be addressed by the government before it gets serious and even results in an increase in poverty.

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Another factor that affects poverty is the quality of human resources, the quality of human resources is seen from the human development index. According to the Central Bureau of Statistics (2019), "The Human Development Index (HDI) measures human development achievements based on several basic components of quality of life. The quality of life measurement of HDI is through a basic three-dimensional approach. These dimensions include long and healthy life, knowledge or education, and a decent life. The following is data on the Human Development Index in Padang Pariaman Regency and West Sumatra Province for comparison. The year 2020 is the second-highest after the city of Padang. The existence of a policy of limiting economic activity due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has caused layoffs in various sectors. The increase in open unemployment rate in Padang Pariaman Regency continues to rise, however, the government must deal with unemployment so that it does not continue to increase and can result in an increase in poverty. Another factor that affects poverty is the quality of human resources, the quality of human resources is from the human development index. According to the Central Bureau of Statistics (2019), "The Human Development Index (HDI) measures human development achievements based on several fundamental components of quality of life. The measurement of quality of life, HDI is built through a basic three-dimensional approach. The dimensions include long and healthy life, knowledge or education, and a decent life. The following is data on the Human Development Index in Padang Pariaman District and West Sumatra Province for comparison.

***Table 3.***
***Human Development Index (HDI) in Padang Pariaman District and West Sumatra Province Indonesia (%).***

| Year | Padang Pariaman District (%) | West Sumatra Province (%) |
|---|---|---|
| 2016 | 68,44 | 70.73 |
| 2017 | 68,90 | 71.24 |
| 2018 | 69,71 | 71.73 |
| 2019 | 70,59 | 72.39 |
| 2020 | 70.61 | 72.38 |

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics of Padang Pariaman District

From table 4 above, the human development index (HDI) data in Padang Pariaman Regency has increased every year. HDI District Padang Pariaman is under HDI West Sumatra.
Based on the descriptions of the background problems mentioned above, the researchers are interested in studying more deeply "The Effect of Population, Unemployment and Human Development Index on Poverty in Padang Pariaman District". And the formulation of the problem from this research is how the effect of population, open unemployment rate and human development index simultaneously and partially on poverty in Padang Pariaman District?

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Poverty

According to the Central Bureau of Statistics of Padang Pariaman Regency (2019), the poor population defines as a population whose income (approached by expenditure) is less than the income needed to properly live in the area where they live or in a household that is below the poverty line. While Arsyad (2010), poverty is hunger, not having a job, being afraid to face the future, losing children due to illness, helplessness, being marginalized and not having a sense of freedom. Dan Rapidah (2019) states that poverty is a state of complete lack of valuable assets and objects suffered by a person or group of people who live in an all-poor environment or lack of capital both in terms of

money, knowledge and social needs, legal politics and access to service facilities, and general business and work opportunities. Thus, poverty means a condition in which a person or group of people does not have the ability, freedom, assets and accessibility for their future needs and is very vulnerable to risks and pressures caused by disease and sudden increases in food prices and tuition. According to Kuncoro (2010), the cause of poverty is due to unequal patterns of resource ownership that lead to unequal income distribution and differences in the quality of human resources (HR).

The Central Bureau of Statistics (CSA), to measure poverty, uses the concept of the ability to meet basic needs (basic needs approach). The method used in calculating the Poverty Line (PL) is the sum of the components of the Food Poverty Line (FPL) and the Non-Food Poverty Line (NFPL), written as follows:

$$PL = FPL + NFPL$$

Research that discusses the factors that cause poverty are Nur Sakinah and Hary Pudjianto (2018), Amaluddin Amaluddin et al (2018), Nurisqi Amalia, Anisa Nurpita, Rina Oktavia (2018), Firman et al (2019), Ali Asghar Salem and Neda Bayat (2019), Ade Marsinta Arsani (2020) and Patria Nagara et al (2021).

**Population**

According to CSA (2019), "Population is the people who live in an area for 6 months or more and or those who live for less than 6 months but aim to settle down". Demographic processes influence the population, namely: births, deaths, and migration. A high birth rate will increase the rate of population growth. Population growth is related to poverty and social welfare. In Malthus' theory, poverty is caused by the difference in the proportion between food supply growth and population growth. The population in the economic development of an area is a fundamental problem. The study result that state the relationship between the population and poverty are Asrol Asrol and Hafsah Ahmad (2018) and Abdul Hakim and Sutrisni (2020).

**Unemployment Rate**

Sukirno (2011) argues that unemployment is a complex problem and adversely affects the economy, politics and society. The effect of unemployment is that the population has no income, so, they can meet basic needs in life.

Nonce Hasan and Muammil Sun'an (2020) and Isnaini Khorunisa and Prasojo (2020) stated that the relationship was positive and significant.

**Human Development Index (HDI)**

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) introduced the Human Development Index (HDI) in 1990, and the annual report is published regularly.

The Human Development Index (HDI) is formed by three basic dimensions, namely longevity, knowledge, and a decent standard of living. These three dimensions have a broad meaning because they relate to many factors. In 1996, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) stated that the HDI components, namely productivity, equity, sustainability, and empowerment, and in 2010 made changes to the indicators, namely: 1. Aggregation of Literacy Rates (ALR) and the combined Gross Enrollment Rate (GER) is converted into the aggregation of Average Years of Schooling (AYS) and Expected Years of Schooling (EYS); 2. GDP per capita converted to Gross National Product (GNP) per capita. In 2014 changed base year of GNI per capita to 2011 and the method of calculating the average education, the index is from geometric to the arithmetic mean. According to the Central Bureau of Statistics (2019), the human development index explains how the population can access development outcomes in obtaining education, income, health, and others. HDI is classified as follows: low" with criteria HDI value < 60, moderate with criteria 60 HDI value < 70, high with the criteria of 70 HDI

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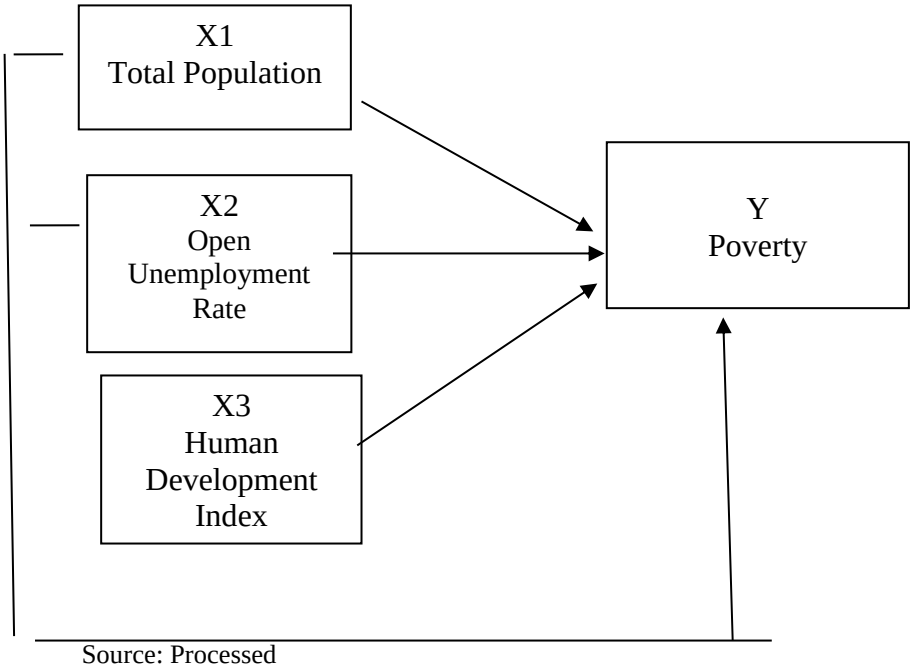
value < 80 and very high with criteria HDI value is 80. What if the value is close to 100 is higher than the quality of human resources? According to Aji et al. (2014), HDI can describe the overall level of welfare. Yolanda (2017), the Human Development Index is a benchmark for achieving quality human development.

## RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses secondary data as panel data consisting of cross-sectional data obtained by the Central Statistics Agency of West Sumatra and Padang Pariaman Regency from 2006 to 2020. We used the common effect (OLS) approach, fixed effect, and random to find the poverty regression equations effect because this study uses panel data. The selection of the best model among the three approaches used the Chow test, Hausman test and Lagrange multiplier (LM) test. The Chow test is to select the best model between the common effect and the fixed effect. Meanwhile, the random effect approach to the fixed effect is selected based on the Hausman test criteria. Meanwhile, the Lagrange Multiplier (LM) test examines the common effect model and the random effect model. The next step is the F-test hypothesis, the t-test and the coefficient of determination.

**The framework of this research is**




Source: Processed

***Figure 1.***
***Conceptual framework***

From Figure 1, the following hypothesis is obtained:

1. There is a positive and significant influence between the total population, the Open Unemployment Rate and the Human Development Index on poverty in Padang Pariaman District on a partial basis.
2. There is a positive and significant effect between the total population, the Open Unemployment Rate and the Human Development Index on poverty in Padang Pariaman District partially.

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The tool for processing the data in this study uses SPSS version 25. The determination of multiple linear regression is done through classical assumption testing (normality test, multicollinearity test, heteroscedasticity test, autocorrelation test). The multiple linear regression equation of this study is

$$Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3 + e$$

Where:
Y: Poverty
a: Constant
X1: Total population
X2: Open unemployment rate
X3: Human development index
b: Coefficient of regression direction
e: Other factors that affect the variable Y.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Classical assumption testing was carried out wherein this study the data was normally distributed, and free from problems of multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, and autocorrelation, so that it has fulfilled the requirements to perform multiple linear regression analysis.

***Table 4.***
***Multiple Linear Regression Analysis***

| Coefficients[a] | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | | | Collinearity Statistics | |
| Model | | B | Std. Error | Beta | t | Sig. | Tolerance | VIF |
| 1 | (Constant) | 269,302 | 57,238 | | 4,705 | ,001 | | |
| | $X_1$ | -,001 | ,000 | -,939 | -7,910 | ,000 | ,943 | 1,061 |
| | $X_2$ | ,720 | ,972 | ,086 | ,741 | ,474 | ,997 | 1,003 |
| | $X_3$ | 1,654 | ,695 | ,282 | 2,380 | ,037 | ,945 | 1,058 |

Source: processed secondary data, 2021Using SPSS 25

**Y=269,302 –0,001 X1+ 0,720 X2+1,654X3**

From the regression equation above, several things can interpret as follows:

1. The constant value in the equation shows a positive number of 269.302 which means that if the population, open unemployment rate and human development index do not change/constant, then the poverty value is 269.302 units.
2. The total population has a negative regression coefficient value, which is -0.001 for Poverty. It means that there is an increase in the population by 1 unit, and the poverty rate will decrease by 0.001 with the assumption that other variables are constant.
3. The open unemployment rate has a positive regression coefficient of 0.720 for poverty. It means that if there is an increase in the open unemployment rate by 1 unit, then the poverty rate will also increase by 0.720 assuming other variables are constant.
4. The human development index has a positive regression coefficient value, which is 1.654 against poverty. It means that if there is an increase in the human development index by 1 unit, the poverty rate will also increase by 1.654 assuming other variables are constant.

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The first hypothesis is that there is a positive and significant partial effect of the population on poverty in the Padang Pariaman District. And this is shown by the significance value of the population variable is 0.000 which is smaller than the probability value (α) 0.05 (0.000 < 0.05), then the first hypothesis (H1) is declared accepted. The population data for the last 15 years has increased but is still under government control, so the more the population increases, the more poverty will decrease. The study results are following the research by Dita Sekar Ayu (2018) that the population partially has a negative and significant effect on the number of poor people in East Java, and is also following the results of research by Umaruddin Usman and Diramita (2018) that the number of poor people in East Java. The population partially has a negative and significant effect on poverty in the Riau Islands Province, and the research results by Safuridar and Natasya Ika Putri (2019) that the total population has a partial negative and significant effect on poverty levels in Eastern Aceh. However, it is different from the research results by Whisnu Adhi Saputra (2011) that population has a positive and significant effect on poverty levels in Central Java.

The second hypothesis has a positive and insignificant effect partially on the open unemployment rate on poverty in Padang Pariaman District shown by the significance value of t count of 0.474 is greater than the probability value (α) 0.05 (0.474 > 0.05). Data on the open unemployment rate in the last 15 years have fluctuated, but these fluctuations ranged at a high rate, an average of 99%. The open unemployment rate here has increased but does not affect the poverty level in Padang Pariaman District. The study results followed the research by Patria et al. (2021) that the open unemployment rate has a negative and insignificant effect on the poverty level on the island of Sumatra. However, the results from Inda Arfa Syera's research (2017) stated that the relationship is positive and significant.

The third hypothesis is a positive and partially significant effect of the human development index on poverty in the Padang Pariaman District. With the significance value of t-arithmetic of 0.037 which is smaller than the probability value (α) 0.05 (0.037 < 0.05), then the third hypothesis is accepted. Human development index data in the last 15 years has always increased, but the increase that occurs is still under government control, so the human development index here has increased, and poverty will also increase. The results of this study are in accordance with research conducted by Isnaini Khorunisa1 and Prasojo (2020) which stated that the human development index had a significant effect on poverty. Nurisqi et al (2018) and Ahmad et al (2019) and Amaluddin Amaluddin et al (2018 stated that HDI has a negative and significant effect on poverty. Meanwhile, Yolanda et al (2020) stated a significant relationship as well. However, this is different from the results of research by A. Syaifullah and N. Malik, (2017), with the conclusion that the human development index partially has no significant effect on poverty.

The fourth hypothesis is the simultaneous positive and significant effect of population, open unemployment rate and human development index on poverty in Padang Pariaman District.

***Table 5.***
***F-Test (Simultaneous)***

| ANOVA[a] | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
| 1 | Regression | 1508,695 | 3 | 502,898 | 21,431 | ,000[b] |
| | Residual | 258,127 | 11 | 23,466 | | |
| | Total | 1766,822 | 14 | | | |

Source: processed secondary data, 2021. Using SPSS 25.

Table 6 shows that the F value for the regression model is 21.431, which is greater than the f-table value of 3.59 (21.431 > 3.59). And the significance value of calculated f is 0.000, which is smaller

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than the probability value (α) 0.05 (0.000 < 0.05). So the significance level of the regression model is lower than the real level. These results show that simultaneously the population, the open unemployment rate and the human development index have a positive and significant effect on poverty in Padang Pariaman District, so the fourth hypothesis is accepted.

The coefficient of determination ($R^2$) aims to measure how far the model's ability to explain the variation of the independent variables. The value of the coefficient of determination is between zero (0) and one (1).

***Table 6.***
***Coefficient of Determination***

| Model Summary[b] | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate | Durbin-Watson |
| 1 | ,924[a] | ,854 | ,814 | 4,844 | 1,847 |

Source: processed secondary data, 2021. Using SPSS 25.

Based on table 7 it showed that the value of the coefficient of determination seen from the R Square value is 0.854. It means that poverty can be explained by variations of the three independent variables, namely population, open unemployment rate and the human development index of 85.4%, and the remaining 14.6% is influenced by other variables not included in this study.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion from this study are there is a negative and significant effect between the population and poverty, there is a positive and insignificant effect between the level of Open Unemployment on poverty, there is a positive and significant influence on the human development index on poverty in Padang Pariaman District. There is a simultaneous positive and significant effect of population, open unemployment rate, and human development index on poverty in Padang Pariaman District.

The population in Padang Pariaman District is dominated by people of productive age, so job opportunities to improve the welfare of life are large and can encourage economic activities. It also shows that the residents of Kabupaten Padang Pariaman are actively involved in the labour market either by working status, looking for work or preparing for a business.

The Open Unemployment Rate in Padang Pariaman District always increases every year, but based on statistical calculations, the Open Unemployment Rate does not affect the number of poor people in Padang Pariaman Regency. It happens because the population in Padang Pariaman District makes agriculture the most dominant business field in Padang Pariaman District. The category of agricultural business fields consists of: agriculture, plantations, forestry, hunting and fishing, and most of the working-age population in Padang Pariaman Regency are still in school, so the open unemployment rate in Padang Pariaman District does not affect poverty.

The Human Development Index is built through a three-dimensional approach, namely long and healthy life, knowledge, and a decent life.

To measure these dimensions the components of Life Expectancy (LE), Average Years of Schooling (AYS), Expected Years of Schooling (EYS), and Real Expenditures per Capita are adjusted. With a healthy and well-educated society, the increase in people's productivity will also increase their consumption expenditure, when consumption expenditure increases, the poverty rate will increase. On the other hand, the low Human Development Index (HDI) results in the low work productivity of the population. Low productivity results in low income.

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