

## **Pengaruh Sosial Ekonomi terhadap Kemiskinan di Provinsi Kalimantan Barat**

### *Socioeconomic Influences on Poverty in the Province of West Kalimantan*

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#### **ABSTRAK**

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Kemiskinan merupakan masalah mendasar yang terjadi di berbagai belahan dunia, terutama di negara berkembang. Maka dari itu diperlukan adanya kebijakan yang tepat bagi setiap negara agar permasalahan kemiskinan dapat dituntaskan dengan baik disertai dengan peningkatan kesejahteraan masyarakat secara merata. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui pengaruh jumlah penduduk, tingkat pengangguran terbuka dan rata-rata lama sekolah terhadap kemiskinan di Provinsi Kalimantan Barat. Data penelitian ini menggunakan 14 Kabupaten/Kota Provinsi Kalimantan Barat dalam kurun waktu 16 tahun yaitu 2008-2023 dengan total 224 data yang sumbernya didapatkan dari Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS). Penelitian ini menggunakan metode analisis regresi data panel melalui software StataMP 17 dengan model yang terpilih yaitu Fixed Effect Model (FEM). Hasil penelitian ini menyatakan bahwa secara parsial jumlah penduduk menunjukkan adanya pengaruh positif dan signifikan, sedangkan tingkat pengangguran terbuka dan rata-rata lama sekolah menunjukkan adanya pengaruh negatif dan signifikan terhadap kemiskinan. Secara simultan hasil penelitian ini menyatakan bahwa jumlah penduduk, tingkat pengangguran terbuka dan rata-rata lama sekolah berpengaruh terhadap kemiskinan.

**Kata Kunci:** Kemiskinan, Jumlah Penduduk, Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka, Rata-Rata Lama Sekolah

#### **ABSTRACT**

*Poverty is a fundamental problem that occurs in various parts of the world, especially in developing countries. Therefore, appropriate policies are needed for each country so that the problem of poverty can be resolved properly by increasing the welfare of the community evenly. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of the population, unemployment rate, and average length of school on poverty in West Kalimantan Province. This research data uses 14 Regencies/Cities of West Kalimantan Province over a period of 16 years, namely 2008-2023 with a total of 224 data sources obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). This research uses a panel data regression analysis method using StataMP 17 software with the selected model, namely the Fixed Effect Model (FEM). The results of this research state that partially the population shows a positive and significant influence, while the open unemployment rate and average years of schooling show a negative and significant influence on poverty. Simultaneously, the results of this study state that population, unemployment rate, and average length of school influence poverty.*

**Keywords:** Poverty, Population, Unemployment Rate, Average Length of School.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This study seeks to examine how various socio-economic factors influence poverty levels in West Kalimantan Province. The analysis concentrates on three key indicators: population size, the open unemployment rate, and the average length of schooling. The research is considered essential because poverty continues to be a pressing concern that affects overall living standards, particularly in regions such as West Kalimantan where poverty remains high. Despite its strategic location bordering Malaysia and its substantial economic potential, West Kalimantan still experiences significant inequality in development. Hence, this study aims to provide empirical insights that can serve as a basis for formulating more effective poverty reduction strategies.

The research utilizes panel data derived from 14 districts and cities within West Kalimantan, covering the period from 2008 to 2023. Employing a panel data regression technique through the Fixed Effect Model (FEM), the study examines the relationship between the independent variables (population size, open unemployment rate, and average years of schooling) and the dependent variable (poverty). The statistical analysis was performed using StataMP 17 software.

The findings reveal that population size has a significant positive effect on poverty, suggesting that unmanaged population growth tends to exacerbate poverty levels. Conversely, the open unemployment rate shows a significant negative relationship with poverty, implying that increased job availability can contribute to poverty alleviation. Likewise, average years of schooling exhibit a significant negative impact on poverty, confirming that education plays a pivotal role in reducing poverty. Collectively, these three factors exert a substantial influence on poverty dynamics in the province.

The distinct contribution of this paper lies in its use of extended panel data (2008–2023) to explore the interplay between socio-economic indicators and poverty in West Kalimantan. From a scientific perspective, it broadens the existing understanding of poverty dynamics in Indonesia, particularly in regions with unique geographical and demographic features. Practically, the study's outcomes can guide policymakers in crafting more precise and impactful poverty alleviation initiatives—such as enhancing educational access, expanding employment opportunities, and strengthening population management.

### **Theory of Poverty**

Ragnar Nurkse (1952), through the Vicious Circle of Poverty concept, argues that poverty emerges due to economic stagnation, low productivity, and insufficient investment. Poverty perpetuates itself through low income, poor savings, and minimal expenditure, creating a self-reinforcing cycle that is difficult to escape. Nurkse emphasized that improving education and developing human resources are crucial strategies for breaking this cycle.

### **Population Size**

In his population theory, Robert Malthus posits that unchecked population growth can threaten economic stability if it is not matched by advancements in productivity and effective resource management. A large population may serve as an economic asset when supported by a skilled workforce, yet it can also become a liability if growth outpaces employment opportunities and access to quality education.

### **Open Unemployment Rate**

Unemployment refers to a condition in which individuals of working age are unable to find employment despite their ability to work. Classical economic theory explains that high unemployment reduces household income and, consequently, increases poverty rates. Conversely, lowering unemployment levels can enhance social welfare by providing more income-generating opportunities.

### **Average Years of Schooling**

Schultz (1961), through his Human Capital Theory, views education as a productive investment that enhances individual capabilities, productivity, and income potential. The longer the duration of formal education, the greater the chances of securing decent employment, which in turn helps alleviate poverty.

### **Previous Studies**

#### **Several previous studies relevant to this research are as follows:**

Several studies have explored the relationships among these socio-economic variables and poverty:

Azizah, Sudarti, and Kusuma (2020) found that population size exerts a significant positive effect on poverty, while education negatively influences poverty levels, highlighting the crucial role of population control and educational accessibility.

Didu and Fauzi (2020) concluded that educational attainment and economic growth both reduce poverty, whereas population size exerts a significant negative impact.

Praja, Muchtar, and Sihombing (2023), using panel data analysis in DKI Jakarta, revealed that unemployment and population growth significantly influence poverty, whereas the Human Development Index (HDI) does not show a significant effect.

### Relationship Among Variables

#### 1. Population Size and Poverty

An expanding population can stimulate economic growth when accompanied by higher productivity and adequate employment opportunities. However, under limited resource conditions, population growth can intensify poverty due to increased competition for scarce jobs and services.

#### 2. Open Unemployment Rate and Poverty

A rise in unemployment typically leads to reduced household income, diminishing purchasing power and social well-being. Consequently, high unemployment rates are often associated with greater poverty incidence.

#### 3. Average Years of Schooling and Poverty

Education significantly enhances individuals' skills and competitiveness in the labor market. Higher educational attainment improves access to stable and better-paying jobs, thereby decreasing the risk of poverty.

### Strengths and Weaknesses of Previous Studies

**Strengths:** Prior research has contributed valuable insights into the interrelationship among socio-economic variables, emphasizing the importance of education, employment creation, and population management in reducing poverty.

**Weaknesses:** Many of these studies are geographically or temporally limited, restricting their ability to capture long-term trends or provide broader generalizations across different regions.

### Research Contribution

This study extends previous work by employing a long-term panel dataset (2008–2023) covering 14 regencies and cities in West Kalimantan. Such an approach allows for a more comprehensive understanding of how socio-economic variables affect poverty over time. Moreover, the findings are expected to assist policymakers in designing more focused and effective poverty alleviation initiatives, such as enhancing education, expanding employment opportunities, and managing population growth more efficiently.

## 2. RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs a panel data regression analysis method using the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) approach. The data used are secondary panel data obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) of West Kalimantan Province, covering the period 2008–2023 with a total of 224 observations from 14 regencies/cities.

The steps carried out in this research include:

**Data Collection:** Data on population size, open unemployment rate, average years of schooling, and number of poor people were obtained from official BPS documents.

**Data Processing:** The data were analyzed using StataMP 17 software to ensure data quality and to identify the most appropriate analytical model.

**Data Analysis:** The Fixed Effect Model was used to identify the causal relationship between socio-economic variables and the poverty level.

The regression equation obtained is as follows:

$$JPM_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1JP_{it} + \beta_2TPT_{it} + \beta_3RLS_{it} + \epsilon_{it}$$

Where:

JPM	: number of poor population
$\beta_0$	: constant
$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$	: coefficients of independent variables
JP	: population size
TPT	: open unemployment rate
RLS	: average years of schooling
i	: regency/city in West Kalimantan
t	: year 2019-2023
$\epsilon$	: error term

## 3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

## **A. Research Result**

The analysis results show a significant relationship between socio-economic variables and the poverty level in West Kalimantan Province:

**Population Size:** Has a positive and significant effect on the poverty level. This means that an increase in population size, without adequate management, tends to increase poverty.

**Open Unemployment Rate:** Has a negative and significant effect on the poverty level. A decrease in the open unemployment rate correlates with a reduction in poverty levels.

**Average Years of Schooling:** Has a negative and significant effect on the poverty level. Increased access to education and longer schooling duration among the population significantly help reduce poverty levels.

Simultaneously, all three variables have a significant influence on poverty at the 95% confidence level.

## **B. Discussion**

**Population Size:** In line with Malthus' population theory, an increase in population size intensifies pressure on resources, which worsens poverty if not accompanied by policies aimed at enhancing productivity.

**Open Unemployment Rate:** This finding supports classical economic theory, which posits that reducing unemployment creates income stability and thereby alleviates poverty.

**Average Years of Schooling:** Education is proven to be a long-term investment that improves community skills, enhances competitiveness in the labor market, and reduces poverty levels.

## **4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **Conclusion**

This study finds that population size has a positive and significant effect on the poverty level. The open unemployment rate has a negative and significant effect on the poverty level. The average years of schooling have a negative and significant effect on the poverty level. Simultaneously, these three variables significantly influence the poverty level in West Kalimantan Province.

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