Measuring the Poverty Level Of Society In Jambi Province

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Abstract: In its study Determination of Poverty in the Province of Jambi, second-hand data is given in the form of the 2000-2019 yearly data/series collected from BPS RI, BPS Jambi and Bappeda Province. The tool utilizes the model and Pearson correlation for multiple regression models with software views 8.0 and 21.0 for PLCS. This was demonstrated by the outcomes 1). Economic growth (EG) and human development index (HDI) have partially negative and substantial effects on poverty reduction in the Province of Jambi, while the Productive People (PP) have an impact on the increase of poverty in the Province of Jambi in 2000-2019. Meanwhile, per capita spending and labor expenditure in the Jambi Province did not affect considerably the rise or decrease in poverty between 2000 and 2019. But, at the same time, economic growth, per capita spending, population, human development and labor forces have a substantial impact on the fluctuation of poverty at an R-square of 87.00 percent in the Jambi province. 2). In the Province of Jambi as a whole, the link between economic growth, per capita spending, population, human development index and the labor force is quite high with a correlation coefficient of 92,3 per cent. In the province of Jambi, government expenditure (PP), the productivity population (JP) number and the labor force (AK) have "a very strong link." For the period 2000-2019, Jambi Province has a very significant association with poverty for economic growth (GE) and human development index (HDI).

Keywords: Government Expenditure, productive populations, workforce, economic growth, poverty and human development index

1. Introduction

One of the essential components to assist the poverty reduction plan is the precise and objective availability of poverty statistics. A accurate measure of poverty may be a great tool for policymakers to focus their attention on the lives of the poor. Good poverty statistics may be used to assess government policies on poverty, compare poverty over time and between areas, and identify impoverished people's targets to better their situations. The government itself declares every year attempts to reduce poverty. BPS data shows a declining trend in the number of poor individuals, but qualitatively it does not demonstrate a true change in effect, rather every year the condition deteriorates. The rise in the numbers of poor people shows a decreasing tendency in the number of poor people in the positive trend of economic growth. Mapping the poverty rate is not sufficient to count the poor. However, in Jambi Province, the government also needs to understand the depth and severity of poverty. Poverty has different levels of depth and severity of poverty, therefore these characteristics should be taken into consideration when allocating funding for poverty reduction. Several challenges have been highlighted to decrease poverty in the province of Jambi.

The Kuznets hypothesis (in Sheik, 2014) asserts a negative link between poverty and economic growth. Indeed, high economic growth can lead to immigration of the population. In order to enhance the population, which might become a challenge to economic progress and to raise the number of the poor. Moreover, a growth in population can lead to an increase in community expenditure per person, which may promote the increase in the production of products and services associated with an increase in labor. Employees or job-seekers in the province of Jamb are not proportionate to the number of employment that might lead to increased poverty in the province of Jambi. The connection between poverty and human development is very important since it enables people to enhance their quality via improved education that adversely impacts poverty in the Jambi Province. In this study, the determinants of the variables that may impact poverty may thus be stated as follows:

1. How do the population, the human development index, and the workforce influence poverty in the province of Jambi?

2. How are the factors in the Jambi province connected to economic growth, per capita spending, population and the Human Development Index?

2. Research Methods

The gathered data in this study are secondary data, given as yearly data/series from 2000–2019, whereas the obtained data are:

1. Business Field Province of PDRB Jambi

2. Jambi Province Economic Indicators

3. Poverty, Economic Growth, Per-Capital Data, Government Expenditure, HDI, Labor, Inflation and Total Population, BPS Jambi Province

The data sources used in this study include those collected from several agencies, including:

1. Central Statistics Office, BPS RI Province and BPS Jambi Province.

2. Jambi Province Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda)

The model of analysis utilized in this study to evaluate the hypothesis is:

In order to address the first goal addressing the variables that impact poverty in the province of Jambi, a semi-logarithmic multiple linear regression analysis tool based on the unit of measurement differences for each regression variable should be used. With the aid of Eviews 8.0 software this time series data is processed. In this work, the regression equation model contains the following fundamental model specifications:

KEMIS = F {GE, PP, JP, IPM, AK,} may be stated in multiple linear regression equations based on the fundamental model and time series data as follows:

$$LogKEMIS_t = \beta_{0t} + \beta_1 GE_t + \beta_2 LogPP_t + \beta_3 LogJP_t + \beta_4 IPM_t + \beta_5 LogAK_t + \mu_t$$

Information:

KEMIS = number of the poor (in soul)

GE = Jambi Province Economic Growth (Percent) PP = Per capita expenditure (Million Rupiah)

JP = Total production population between the ages of 15 and 65 Province of Jambi (in person)

IPM = Jambi Province Human Development Index (Years)

AK = Special Labor Force of Jambi Province Workers (Soul)

Log = Logarm.

$\beta 0$ = Constant

$\beta 1, \beta 2 \dots \beta 5$ = Coefficient of Regression for each independent variable

μ = Satndart error t = time

To meet the second objective of the Economic Growth Variables (EG), Per Capita Exploration (PP), Total Population (Productive Age Population) (PP), Human Development Index (HDI), and Working Population (AK) with Poverty (KEMIS) of the Jambi Province as a rule using the Pearson Modell of SPSS version 21.0 , software which can be described in terms of the following functions:

$$r = \frac{n\Sigma xy - \Sigma x \Sigma y}{\sqrt{n\Sigma x^2 - (\Sigma x)^2}\sqrt{\Sigma y^2 - (\Sigma y)^2}}$$

Where:

r is the coefficient of correlation

n is the number of times

y is the realization of poverty

x is the achievement of the influence variable

The extent of the coefficient for correlation (r) between two variables (y and x) is nil to 1, If two variables (y and x) have a value of r = 0 , it means that the variables have no relationship.

3. Results and Discussion

If the variables have r = □ 1, then the two variables have a perfect relationship.

1. Results

In keeping with the research methodology used to assess the factors that affect poverty levels, it is necessary to carry out a quantitative analysis, using a Multi-linear Methodology to evaluate the impact of economic growth, per capita expenditure, population, human development index and labor force in Jambi province, through the Eviews version 8.0 programme.

Table 1: Evaluation results of multiple linear regression 8.0

Variabel	Coefficient	Std. Error t-Statistic	Prob.
C	297.3802	82.93893 3.585532	0.0030
GE	-0.157488	0.048441 -3.251130	0.0023

LOG(PP)	-1.351797		0.961098 1.406513	0.1814
LOG(JP)	2.431816		0.789035 -3.082013	0.0190
IPM	-0.160489		0.039247 -4.089204	0.0000
LOG(AK)	4.124805		7.077417 0.582812	0.5693
R-squared		0.870003	Mean dependent var	9.761500
Adjusted R-squared		0.823575	S.D. dependent var	1.906093
S.E. of regression		0.800615	Akaike info criterion	2.636452
Sum squared resid		8.973781	Schwarz criterion	2.935172
Log likelihood		-20.36452	Hannan-Quinn criter.	2.694765
F-statistic		18.73895	Durbin-Watson stat	0.925810
Prob(F-statistic)		0.000009		

Variable dependent: Method: Lest Squares LOG(KEMIS)

Date: 23/09/20 Time: 11:58 AM

Test sample: 2000-2019

Comments included: 20

$$LogKEMIS_t = 297,38 - 0,157GE_t - 1,352LogPP_t + 2,432LogJP_t - 0,160IPM_t + 4,125LogAK_t + \mu_t$$

2. **Discussion**:

It may be understood from the equation in the discussion and the outcomes are as follows:

1. The $\beta 0$ coefficient value for municipalities is 297,38, which means there has been no change in economic growth (GE), per capita expenditure (PP), population (JP), human development index (HDI) and labor force (AK) for 2000-2019 or a constant assumption that poverty (KEMIS) is increasing in the Jambi province by 297,38 people a year. This implies that, although the description of the regression findings is stagnant, poverty is still increasing in the Jambi Province. Based on the aforementioned data, it indicates that the local government is attempting, by boosting economic growth, to decrease poverty but could not overcome poverty in the province of Jambi. Because the government only boosts economic growth by increasing commodities and services which are not followed by sustainable development. As a consequence, economic inequalities exist across areas in which each region raises its regional revenues depending on its capacity.

2. For the economic growth variable (GE) ($\beta 1$) regression coefficient a value of - 0.157 implies that if economic growth (EG) is up or increased by 1 percent, poverty will fall by 0.157 percent in the province of Jambi, assuming that other variables would stay (Cateris paribus) or that there is no change or continuous growth. In this example it is indicated that attempts to alleviate poverty were not ideal in the regional government due to rapid economic expansion that does not follow a human urbanization management system which spikes production mobility variables. This makes the region's potential an attraction for the surrounding area. This is a negative bomberang against

poverty reduction, such that strong economic growth has minimal effect on poverty reduction in the province of Jambi.

3. Likewise, the per capita variable (MP) (β2) regression coefficient has obtained a value of 1.352, meaning that if per capita expenditure (PP) in Jambi Province rises by 1%, poverty will be reduced by 1.352% provided that other variables are consistent (Cateris paribus) or are not changing or constant. Low productivity regions as per capita spending are related both as a reason and as a result to poverty. Thus, a location with low per capita spending might lead to poor individuals. Likewise, the community's failure to manage resources leads to an impoverished region. Per capita (PP) spending varies widely throughout regions due to regional potential variables but also household characteristics. Access to metropolitan regions, which are hubs of economic activity, is frequently prominent in the change in the per capita structure of expenditure in Jambi Province. In general, per capita expenditure does not have a substantial impact on poverty reduction in the province of Jambi.

4. Whilst the population variable regression coefficient (β3) has a value of -2,43 implies that if a population increase or rise of 1 percent (JP) occurs, Jambi Province poverty would grow by 2,43 percent, provided other variables remain or are not changed or are consistent (Cateris Paribus). The findings of the multiple regression analysis calculations reveal that the people have an impact on poverty. These findings are consistent with prior theories and research, which constitute the theoretical framework for this study. According to Malthus hypothesis, the population tends to grow by geometrical sequence, whereas the production of food (natural resources) tends to rise by arithmetic sequence. This results in an imbalance between the resources of the world which cannot fulfill the requirements of a growing population. In other words, if resource development cannot sustain population development, poverty will grow. This is because the earth's resources or the regional potential cannot meet the demands of the expanding population in the province of Jambi, as a consequence, infinite human wants are inversely proportionate with the limited number of natural resources that are employed to meet human needs. Poverty because competition is extremely intense to meet the needs of life.

5. The Regression coefficient for the Variable Human Development Index (HDI)(β4) also obtained a value of -0,160, i.e. if the Human Development Index (HDI) increases or increases by 1%, it will reduce poverty by 0,16%, provided that the other variables (Cateris paribus) remain, or do not change or are constant. The HDI is a composite index derived as a simple average of three indicators that depicts basic human expansion, namely: the Life Expectancy Index, the Lifelong Learning Index and the Standard Index, and Decent Living. Based on the research results on the impact of HDI on poverty in Jambi Province 2000-2019, HDI has a negative and substantial impact on poverty reduction. This is due to better access to social services by means of HDI (education, health care and income), which can enhance the quality of competitive human resources in the workplace. So human resources productivity is still relatively low, and ultimately it reduces poverty in the province of Jambi.

The value 4.125 is obtained for the labor force variable (AK) regression coefficient (β5), meaning that, if the workforce (AK) increases or increases in 1%, the poverty of the Province of Jambi will increase by 4.12%, assuming that the other variables (Cateris paribus) remain or do not change or are consisting. A huge workforce of a large population will be developed. Without the advancement of other

development elements, a rise in population will surely raise incomes and demand. Poverty with respect to a large population is therefore the availability of employment that cannot meet the requirements of generated workforce, creating unemployment which increases poverty in the province of Jambi.

Testing of hypotheses

1. Partial assessment (t test)

Based on partial statistical tests with confidence level α = 5%, t-statistical value (GE) (β1), which is larger than t-prob, is produced for variable economic growth (3.251130> 0.0023), which means that H0 is H1 rejected. This indicates that economic growth (EG) in 2000-2019 has an important influence on poverty reduction (KEMIS) in the province of Jambi, below α = 5 percent trust level.

In contrast to the t-statistical value of per-capita (PP) (β2) variable expenditure, the value is larger than t-prob (1.406513> 0.1814), suggesting that H0 is not accepted. H1 is accepted. H1 is accepted. This indicates that per capita (PP) spending does not have a substantial impact on poverty reduction (KEMIS) in Jambi Province, trust level above α= 5% (trust level α 18,14%). In this study, however, the confidence threshold is α = 5%. That's the consequence perExpenditure on capital is higher than other factors, but is not important in alleviating poverty in the Jambi Province district/city. Local governments are not optimized to spend per capita on poverty reduction. Therefore, proper policies must be taken to overcome the problem so that per-capita spending is effective and optimal for poverty reduction in the province of Jambi.

While for the variable population (JP) the t-statistic value (β3) is significant Increased poverty in the province of Jambi. Based on the findings obtained (3.082013> 0.0190), which means that H0 is rejected, the value H1 is acceptable. H1 is rejected. This implies that the population (X3t) in the Jambi Province has a substantial impact on growing poverty (KEMIS). Trust level α below 5 percent (trust level α 1.90 percent).

The t-static value for the HDI variable (β4) is higher than the t-static value is derived as t-prob (4.089204 > 0.0000), i.e. H0 is rejected. H1 is accepted. H1 is accepted. This implies that HDIs (X4t), with a confidence level of α lower than 5 percent, have a negative and substantial impact on increased poverty in Jambi Province (KEMIS). That's it Because the HDI is an indicator that indicates how local inhabitants have the chance, as part of their right to receive income, health, education and so on, to access developments. Of course, the production of the community also increases the income with a healthy and well-educated community in order to reduce poverty. Because work ethics and indolent culture continue to be intrinsic, HDI promotes poverty owing to low productivity, and low income also leads to large numbers of poor people in the province of Jambi.

The t-statistic value for the variable labor force (AK) (β5) is not significant for increased poverty in the province of Jambi. Based on the findings obtained that H0 is rejected H1 and that this value is higher than t-prob (0.582812> 0.5693). This implies that the workforce (X5t) has a substantial impact on the growth of poverty (KEMIS) at the level α over 5% (trust level α 56.93%) in the Jambi province. In this study, however, the degree of confidence α = 5 percent is used to reduce the poverty in the Province of Jambi. The poverty problem is directly linked to the constraints of the labor market, which are significantly lower than the workforce. There are limited employment opportunities this makes

many people do not work. This makes it difficult for people to meet their daily needs so that the poverty rate is always there and high.

1. Sumulatan testing (F-Test)

Tabel 2 : Uji F-Statistik

R-squared	0.870003	Mean dependent var	9.761500
Adjusted R-squared	0.823575	S.D. dependent var	1.906093
S.E. of regression	0.800615	Akaike info criterion	2.636452
Sum squared resid	8.973781	Schwarz criterion	2.935172
Log likelihood	-20.36452	Hannan-Quinn criter.	2.694765
F-statistic	18.73895	Durbin-Watson stat	0.925810
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000009		

Based on this table equation, at confidence level $\alpha = 5$ percent, the F-statistic is higher than the F-prob value (18.73895> 0.000009). In other words, H0 is rejected and H1 accepted. This demonstrates that jointly, the economic growth (EG), per capita spending (PP), population (JP), human development index (HDI) and labor force (AK) vary greatly in the context of the poverty fluctuation (KEMIS) in the Jambi province from 2000 to 2019.

2. R-Squared Significance Level (R2)

The R-squared calculation results indicated in the preceding equation reveal a value of 0.870003. This indicates that about 87.00% of the rises in district/city poverty (KEMIS) in the province of Jambi from 2000 until 2019 are impacted by the variables of economic growth (GE), per capita spending (PP), population expenditure (JP), human development index and labor force (AK). The remaining 13.00 percent is explained by additional factors which are not included in this study's regression equation.

The relation between economic growth variables, per capita expenditure, total population, the Human Development Index and the Jambi Province Labor force and poverty. The second problem formulation analysis for the test of the quantitative model in this study resulted from the first problem discussion that examined the connection between the economic growth variables, per capita expenditure, population, human development index and labor in the Province of Jambi using the Perason correlation method in version 21.0 of the SPSS programme. will be connected to poverty, with the following results:

Table 3. Correlation Results With SPSS 21

		Kemis	GE	PP	JP	IPM	AK
Kemis	Pearson	1	,254	-,832[**]	-,882[**]	-,328	-,852[**]

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	Correlation						
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,281	,000	,000	,158	,000
	N	20	20	20	20	20	20
GE	Pearson	,254	1	-,538*	-,498*	,086	-,546*
	Correlation						
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,281		,014	,025	,719	,013
	N	20	20	20	20	20	20
PP	Pearson	-,832**	-,538*	1	,980**	,001	,965**
	Correlation						
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,014		,000	,998	,000
	N	20	20	20	20	20	20
JP	Pearson	-,882**	-,498*	,980**	1	,144	,986**
	Correlation						
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,025	,000		,544	,000
	N	20	20	20	20	20	20
IPM	Pearson						
		-,328	,086	,001	,144	1	,131
	Correlation						
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,158	,719	,998	,544		,581
	N	20	20	20	20	20	20
AK	Pearson	-,852**	-,546*	,965**	,986**	,131	1
	Correlation						
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,013	,000	,000	,581	
	N	20	20	20	20	20	20

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Note:*) Significant at = 5% KEMIS = Poverty; GE = Economic Growth; PP = Per capita Expenditure; JP = Total Productive Population; HDI = Human Development Index; AK = Working Forces

From the results of the above correlation, the correlation coefficient (rxy) of Economic Growth (GE) is obtained of 0.254, where r = 0.254 or 0.254 x 100 = 25.40 percent (this correlation figure means that economic growth has a relationship with poverty in Jambi Province of 25 , 40 percent or strong enough category).

Correlations

		KEMIS	GE
KEMIS	Pearson Correlation	1	**,254**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,281
	N	20	20

GE	Pearson Correlation	**,254**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,281	
	N	20	20

For the correlation coefficient (rxy) per capita expenditure (PP) of 0.832, where r =0.832 or 0.832 x 100 = 83.20 percent (this correlation figure means that per capita expenditure has a relationship with poverty in Jambi Province of 83.20 percent or a very strong category). **Correlations**

		KEMIS	PP
KEMIS	Pearson Correlation	1	**-,832****
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000
	N	20	20
PP	Pearson Correlation	**-,832****	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	
	N	20	20

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

As for the correlation coefficient (rxy) of the productive population (JP) of 0.882, where r = 0.882 or 0.882 x 100 = 88.20 percent (this correlation figure means that the number of productive population has a relationship with poverty in Jambi Province of 88.20 percent or very strong category).

Correlations

		KEMIS	JP
KEMIS	Pearson Correlation	1	**-,882****
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000
	N	20	20
JP	Pearson Correlation	**-,882****	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	
	N	20	20

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

And for the correlation coefficient (rxy) the human development index (HDI) is 0.328, where r = 0.328 or 0.328 x 100 = 32.80 percent (this correlation figure means that the human development index has a relationship with poverty in Jambi Province of 32.80 percent. or strong enough category)

Correlations

		KEMIS	IPM
KEMIS	Pearson Correlation	1	-,328
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,158
	N	20	20
IPM	Pearson Correlation	-,328	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,158	
	N	20	20

And for the correlation coefficient (rxy) of the working labor force (AK) of 0.852, where r = 0.926 or 0.852 x 100 = 85.20 percent (this correlation figure means that the working workforce has a relationship with poverty in Jambi Province of 85, 20 percent or very strong category).

Correlations

		KEMIS	AK
KEMIS	Pearson Correlation	1	**-,852**[**]
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000
	N	20	20
AK	Pearson Correlation	**-,852**[**]	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	
	N	20	20

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The purpose of the correlation study based on the rxy-correlation formula is to demonstrate a substantial link between economic growth factors, per capita spending, population, the human development index, and the poverty workers in the Province of Jambi. This is to measure the coefficient of correlation between variables. The purpose of this analysis is to demonstrate the correlation or connection of one vary. Explanation of correlation analysis findings using the formula for rxy correlations. The hypothesis, then, that "there is a strong connection between government expenditure (PP), production population numbers (JP) and worker numbers (AK) and poverty in the

province of Jambi over 2000-2019" is a very strong link." Meanwhile, over the years 2000–2019, the economic growth (GE) and human development index (HDI) were "strongly connected" to poverty in the province of Jambi. However, if evaluated concurrently using the summary model in Jambi Province between 2000-2019, economic growth, per-capita spending, population, the Human Development Index and labor power show extremely high correspondence with a coefficient of 92.30 percent.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,923 [a]	,852	,799	,85355

4. Conclusion

1. The following conclusions may be formed based on the discussion of the results of the data analysis in this study:

The economic growth (GE) and the Human Development Index (HDI) in Jambi Province have a partially negative and substantial influence on poverty reduction, while the number of productive population (PP) in Jambi Province has a positive and significant impact on increased poverty in the 2000-2019 period. Meanwhile, per capita and labor spending in the province of Jambi did not significantly affect or diminish poverty in the period 2000-2019. At the same time, however, economic growth and per capita spending, population, human development indices and labor force in Jambi Province with an R-squared of 87.00 percent will have an important influence on the fluctuation of poverty.

2. With a 92.3 percent correlation coefficient, the link between growth, per capita spending, population, human development index and poverty labor force throughout the province of Jambi is quite high. However, the government's expenditure (PPs), the number of productivists (JPs) and the workforce (AKs) have a "very strong link" with poverty in Jambi Province. Economic growth (EG) and Meanwhile During the years 2000-2019 the Human Development Index (HDI) with poverty in the Jambi province "had a pretty significant connection."

5. Suggestion

There are also some suggestions made by the author:

1. To eliminate poverty, government is expected to boost economic growth by raising per capita expenditure by spending it on the production sector on requirements of the broader community in a reasonably long and sustainable way, and by jointly implementing them by government and society.

2. Workforce and per capita expenditure are projected to create good outcomes on community well-being and regional economic growth so that local governments may overcome the rate of poverty in Jambi province.

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