The Effect on Inflation, Enemployment and Population Density on Povery in West Nusa Tenggara

by St Maryam

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The Effect Of Inflation, Unemployment, And Population Density On Poverty In West Nusa Tenggara

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ABSTRACT

Poverty occurs due to people's different abilities in terms of finance, unemployment rates, and continuous price increases. This study aims to analyze the effect of inflation, unemployment, and population density on poverty in the province of West Nusa Tenggara. This research was conducted in West Nusa Tenggara Province from 2011 to 2019. The method used in this research is documentation. This study uses Data Panel Regression through the Eviews for windows application. The results showed that inflation and unemployment have a positive and significant effect on poverty, meaning that increasing inflation and unemployment will actually increase the level of poverty and vice versa. Meanwhile, Population Density has no significant effect on Poverty. Therefore, there needs to be a community empowerment model related to Appropriate and Labor-Intensive Technology programs and Independent Laboruto to reduce the poverty rate in West Nusa Tenggara.

Keywords: Inflation, Unemployment, Population Density, Poverty

INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a fairly complex problem. The condition of poverty reflects the level of welfare of the population living in the country or region (Christianto, 2013). Indonesia is still a developing country, and poverty is a problem that is the center of attention. Based on existing data shows that the poverty rate in Indonesia has decreased. In 2011 the poverty rate in Indonesia was 12.49%, which decreased in the 2017 period by 10.12%. This means that of the total population of Indonesia, about 10% or approximately 25 million people are classified as poor. The amount of poverty is quite large and will become a serious problem if not addressed.

In some areas, the percentage of poor people has not shifted much. The number of poor people is still large—one of the provinces with a high poverty rate is West Nusa Tenggara Province. Compared with other provinces in Indonesia, the poverty rate in West Nusa Tenggara is still quite high. The Provincial Government of West Nusa Tenggara places poverty as a top priority in formulating general regional development policies, as stated in the West Nusa Tenggara Medium Term Development Plan.

The percentage of poor people in West Nusa Tenggara Province has decreased from year to year to 13.88% in the September 2019 period from 19.73% in 2011; West Nusa Tenggara Province's success in reducing poverty has not been fully effective. This can be seen in the poverty rate, which is still relatively high, above 10%, and above the national poverty percentage.

Unemployment has a very close relationship with poverty levels. In both developing and developed countries, unemployment is a condition whose existence is in the edit. However, unemployment has limitations that need to be considered because unemployment is very influential on the occurrence of problems of vulnerability to various crimes, social unrest, politics, and poverty (Amalia, 2012).

If a country's economy experiences a downturn, Bank Indonesia can implement an expansionary monetary policy by lowering interest rates. High and unstable inflation reflects economic instability, which results in rising prices of goods and services in general and continuously results in higher poverty rates in Indonesia.

Inflation is one of the important economic indicators; the rate of growth is always strived to be low and stable so as not to cause macroeconomic disease, which will later impact instability in the economy. Therefore, inflation has both positive and negative impacts on the economy. Because the higher the inflation rate, the people who initially can meet their daily needs with the high prices of goods and services cannot fulfill their needs, causing poverty.

The problem of poverty is complex. Therefore, poverty alleviation efforts must be carried out comprehensively, includes various aspects of life community, and implemented in an integrated manner (M. Nasir, 2008). Furthermore, poverty occurs because the community's ability as economic actors is not the same, so there are people who cannot participate in the development process. With the above problems, researchers are interested in analyzing the Effect of Inflation, Unemployment, and Population Density on Poverty in the Province of West Nusa Tenggara.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Poverty

Poverty is a situation or condition experienced by a person or group of people who cannot organize their lives to a level that is considered human (Sumedi and Supadi, 2004). Meanwhile, Bachtiar (2006) states that poverty is a condition of life that refers to a state of deficiency or difficulty in meeting the necessities of life. A person is poor if he has difficulty meeting his basic needs.

There are three indicators to measure poverty often used in many empirical studies. First is the incidence of poverty: the percentage of the population living in families with per capita consumption expenditures below the poverty line. The index is often called the H ratio. Second, the depth of poverty describes poverty in an area as measured by the poverty distance index (IJK) or the poverty gap index. This index estimates the distance/difference in the average income of the poor from the poverty line as a proportion of that line. Third, the poverty severity index (IKK) measures the severity of poverty. This index is, in principle, the same as the CPI. However, apart from measuring the distance that separates the poor from the poverty line, The IKK also measures the inequality among the poor or the distribution of spending among the poor. This index is also called the Distributionally Sensitive Index, which can use to determine the intensity of poverty. (Tambunan, 2001).

Inflation

Inflation is the process of increasing the general price of goods continuously. This does not mean that the prices of various goods increase by the same percentage. Perhaps the increase may not occur simultaneously. What is important is that there is an increase in the general price of goods continuously over a certain period. The Central Bureau of Statistics (2013) noted that high inflation rates could increase the size of the poverty line. This is because the price of goods and services is one of the determinants of the poverty line. An increase in inflation will inevitably raise the poverty line (Nopirin, 2016)

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Where the inflation rate is divided into three, the first is a low inflation rate, which is below 2 or 3 percent. The second is the moderate inflation rate if the price increase can reach 4 to 10 percent, and the third is the serious inflation rate. Finally, the serious inflation rate occurs if the increase reaches tens or hundreds of percent in a year.

The impact of inflation on individuals and social decline in the level of social welfare addition. Inflation will create income inequality between fixed income groups and fixed wealth owners (Manurung, 2006).

Inflation for the low-income group will experience a decrease in the purchasing power of the money they have to buy daily necessities. In addition, the money owned will experience a decrease in purchasing power so that, in reality, the person's income will decrease as inflation increases.

Unemployment

Unemployment is a condition without work faced by workers who have tried to find work but did not get it. (Sukirno, 2006) Unemployment is someone who belongs to the labor force and wants to get a job but has not been able to get one. The problem of unemployment that causes the level of national income and the level of prosperity of the community does not reach its maximum potential, which is the main macroeconomic problem. (Kuncoro, 2003)

According to Sukirno (2004), the bad effect of an increasing labor force or unemployment can reduce people's incomes, reducing people's prosperity. Moreover, the high economic unemployment rate can reduce opportunities to increase productivity regionally and socially, reflecting the increasing burden on the community and the surrounding environment so that the community will slowly be pushed into the poor population.

There is a very close relationship between high levels of unemployment and the extent of poverty. For most of them, those who do not have a permanent job or only work part-time are always among the impoverished groups. Those who work for fixed wages in the public and private sectors are usually among the upper-middle-class people. However, it is wrong If you think that everyone who doesn't have a job is poor while those who work full-time are the rich. Sometimes, there are workers in urban areas who do not work voluntarily because they are looking for better jobs that are more in line with their education level. They reject jobs that they feel are inferior and behave so because they have other sources that can help with their financial problems (Lincolin, 1997).

Population Density

Population density is a condition that is said to be denser when the number of people in a certain space limit increases compared to the area of the room (Sarwono, 1992). Population density is the ratio between the total population and the area inhabited (Mantra, 2007).

Population density is a condition in which the number of people in an inhabited area increases. In this case, the area cannot meet the population's need for space in a settlement. In addition, uncontrolled population density negatively impacts the environment, such as increasingly limited basic resources, inadequate social and health facilities, and insufficient job opportunities for the existing workforce.

Jhingan (2008) stated the bad effect of high population growth on the economy (per capita income). Population growth tends to slow down per capita income in three ways: increasing the population's burden on land, increasing consumer goods due to a lack of supporting factors to increase their supply, and decreasing capital accumulation. With additional family members, costs increase. This condition will be exacerbated if the percentage of children in the total population is high because children only spend and do not add products. The number of children dependent on the family is greater than those who produce, so the per capita income will be below. The large population causes competition for jobs to be stronger, while employment opportunities are limited.

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Framework

In economic development in developing countries, increasing unemployment is a more complicated and more serious problem than the problem of changes in income distribution that are less favorable to the lowest-income population. In recent decades, the situation in developing countries shows that economic development is unable to create job opportunities faster than population growth.

Therefore, the unemployment problem faced yearly is getting more serious. Worse still, in some developing countries, the unemployment rate has increased, but the proportion of the total workforce has grown higher. (Sukirno, 2011)

Unemployment is not related to those who do not work but do not or have not found work. So unemployment is a group of people who want to work and are trying to get (or develop) a job but have not managed to get it. We know that economic development in developing countries aims to improve the quality of life of the population as measured by real per capita income. Real income per capita is the real national income or overall output generated in a country for one year divided by the total population.

Thus, the quality of life cannot be improved unless total output increases faster than population growth. The higher the population per km2 or hectare, the narrower the fields for farming or the location for building factories or carrying out other economic activities, the smaller the job opportunities and sources of income, which means the greater the percentage of the population which is below the poverty line.

Then the concept of thinking in research states the main idea or problem of the research, which consists of variables that influence and variables that are influenced. In this study, researchers tried to examine and examine whether there is an influence between Inflation, Unemployment, and Population Density on poverty in West Nusa Tenggara Province from 2011-to 2019.

In the framework of describing the relationship between variable (X) and variable (Y) in this study, the variables are:

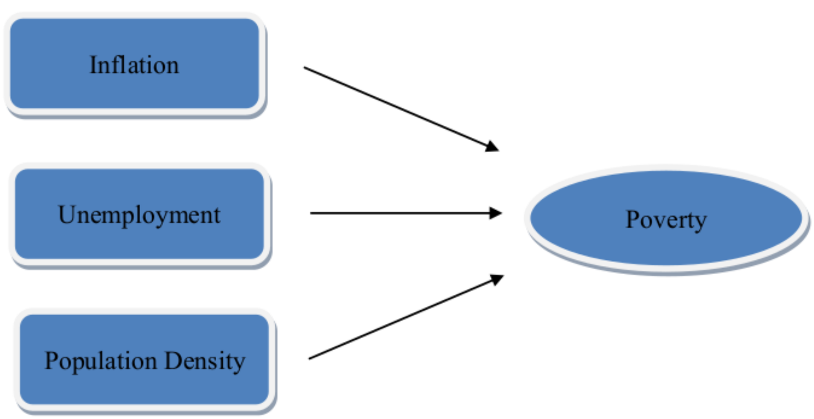

Figure 1. Framework

RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research used is descriptive-quantitative research. This research was conducted in West Nusa Tenggara Province from 2011 – to 2019. The method used in this research is documentation; documentation is a way of collecting data through written heritage, especially in archives, and includes books on opinions and arguments related to research problems (Hadari,

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2005). This research uses Panel Data Regression with Eviews Application. Panel data is a combination of time series data and cross-section data. Regression using panel data is called the panel data regression model. There are several advantages to using panel data. First, panel data is a combination of time series data and cross-section data capable of providing more data to produce a greater degree of freedom. Second, combining information from time series and cross-section data can overcome problems when there is a problem with eliminating committed variables.

RESEARCH RESULT

Poverty Equation Model

As previously stated, the statistical analysis uses panel data regression with several stages. The first stage is to determine the right method, whether to use a common effect (pooled least square), fixed effect, or random effect. Next, the analyzed data has been transformed through the Microsoft Excel program so that the data becomes 'Normal.' The equation of the Poverty model with the Common Effect method can be described as follows:

Poverty = 20.67082 + 0.8367 inflation - 1.5530 unemployment -4.97 population density

The Poverty Model with the Common Effect method shows an R-Squared value of 0.244 and an F-statistic value of 12.621 with a probability value of 0.000, which is declared significant because it is below 0.05. Next, the second method is tested, namely the fixed-effect method, with the results of the equation from the model being described as follows:

Poverty = 13,454 + 0.464 inflation + 0.279 unemployment - 4.27 population density

The Poverty Model with the Fixed Effect method shows an R-Squared value of 0.932 and an F-statistic value of 112.9137 with a probability value of 0.000, which is declared significant because it is below 0.05.

The next step is the Chow test. Chow test is a test to determine whether the Common Effect (CE) or Fixed Effect (FE) model is the most appropriate for estimating panel data. Chow Test Interpretation is if the value of Prob. Cross-section Chi-square <0.05, the more appropriate method is the fixed effect rather than the common effect. And vice versa, if the value is > 0.05, then the more appropriate method is the common effect rather than the fixed effect.
The results of the Chow Test can be seen in the following table,

Table 2. Chow Test Results of Poverty Model

Effects Test	Statistics	df	Prob.
Cross-section F	108.282053	(10,107)	0.0000
Cross-section Chi-square	291.456199	10	0.0000

Based on the table above, because the values of Prob. The cross-section Chi-square is 0.000 < 0.05, so the chow test chooses the fixed effect. If the chow test chooses a fixed effect, then the next step is to do a random effect and then do a Hausman test to choose a fixed effect or random effect.

The results of the equation of the Poverty model with the Random Effect method can be described as follows:

Poverty = 13,632 + 0.474 inflation + 0.234 unemployment - 5.55 population density

The Poverty Model with the Random Effect method shows an R-Squared value of 0.420 and an F-statistic value of 28.296 with a probability value of 0.000 which is declared significant because it is below 0.05.

The next stage is the Hausman test to choose fixed or random effects. The criteria for the results of the Hausman test are:

- If the Hausman Test has a p-value < 0.05, the method chosen is the fixed effect.
- If the Hausman Test has a p-value > 0.05, then the method we choose is a random effect. Then proceed with the Lagrangian Multiplier test to determine whether to choose a Random effect or a Common effect.

The following are the results of the Hausman test,

Table 3. Hausman Test Results

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistics	Chi-Sq. Df	Prob.
Random cross-section	12.345151	3	0.0063

Based on the table above, the Hausman Test has a p-value of 0.0063 <0.05, so the method chosen is a fixed effect. These results concluded that the most suitable Poverty estimation model used in this study is the Fixed Effect method compared to Commont and Random Effects and Random Effects. Therefore, the final model is as follows:

Poverty = 13,454 + 0.464 inflation + 0.279 unemployment - 4.27 population density

The above equation can be explained as follows:

1) The constant value obtained is 13,454, which means that if the independent variable is zero, then the poverty rate is 13,454.
2) Inflation regression coefficient value of 0.464 is positive. It means that every increase in inflation will increase poverty.
3) Unemployment regression coefficient value of 0.279 is positive. It means that every increase in unemployment will increase poverty.
4) Population Density regression coefficient value of -4.27 is negative, Which means that every increase in Population Density will reduce Poverty.

Hypothesis Test Results

Based on the results of the previous statistical analysis with Panel Regression, The results of hypothesis testing can be formulated as follows:

Table 4. Poverty Model Hypothesis Results

Variable	Coefficient	t-Statistics	Prob.	Information
Inflation	0.465	7,649	0.000	Accepted
Unemployment	0.279	2,165	0.032	Accepted
Population density	-4,270	-0.436	0.663	Rejected
R-squared		0.932		
Adjusted		0.923		

R-squared	
F-statistics	112,914
Prob (F-statistic)	0.000000

Based on the calculation table above, the estimation results of the inflation variable (X1) have a positive regression coefficient of 0.465, so every 0.465 increase in inflation will increase Poverty (Y) with a probability of 0.0000 greater than 0.05 significance. Also seen from the t statistic value shows the value of 7.649 is greater than the t table value of 1.979. This means that hypothesis 1 is accepted.

The estimation results of the Unemployment variable (X2) have a positive regression coefficient of 0.279, so every 0.279 increase in Unemployment will increase Poverty (Y) with a probability of 0.0326 less than a significance of 0.05. Seen also from the t statistic value shows the value of 2.165 is greater than the value of the t table, which is 1.979. This means that hypothesis 2 is accepted.

The estimation result of the Population Density variable (X3) has a negative regression coefficient of -4.270, so every increase of 4.270 Population Density will reduce Poverty (Y) with a probability of 0.6633, which is greater than a significance of 0.05. Also seen from the value of the t statistic shows a value of -0.435, which is greater than the value of the t table, which is -1.979. This means that hypothesis 3 is rejected.

Coefficient of Determination (Adjusted R Square)

The Adjusted R Square test results in the table above show that the Adjusted R Square value is 0.932 or 93.2%. It means that the variation in Poverty (Y) is caused by three independent variables, namely Inflation (X1), Unemployment (X2), and Population Density. (X3) while the remaining 17.8% was caused by other variables not studied.

DISCUSSION

The Effect of Inflation on Poverty

The results showed that inflation had a positive and significant effect on poverty. Inflation increases the general price level (Samuelson and Nordhaus, 2004). In simple terms, inflation is defined as increasing prices in general and continuously. An increase in the price of one or two goods alone cannot be called inflation unless the increase extends (or results in an increase in the price of) other goods.

Inflation is one of the important economic indicators. The rate of growth is always strived to be low and stable so as not to cause macroeconomic disease, which will later impact instability in the economy. Inflation has both positive and negative impacts on the economy. If a country's economy experiences a downturn, Bank Indonesia can implement an expansionary monetary policy by lowering interest rates. High and unstable inflation reflects economic instability, which results in rising prices of goods and services in general and continuously results in higher poverty rates in Indonesia. Because the higher the inflation rate, the people who initially can meet their daily needs with the high prices of goods and services cannot fulfill their needs, causing poverty. And the inflation rate in Indonesia fluctuates from year to year. In 2012 inflation in Indonesia was 4.30 percent, then in 2013, inflation increased by 8.38 percent due to the increase in the price of subsidized fuel oil, with the premium being Rp. 6,500/liter and diesel at Rp. 5,500/liter. BBM contributed to the inflation of 1.17 percent. In 2014, inflation declined again by 8.36 percent. And in 2015, inflation decreased by 3.35 percent due to the decline in world oil prices, and in 2016, the inflation rate decreased again by 3.02 percent.

According to Keynes' theory, inflation occurs because society wants to live beyond the

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limits of its economic capacity. In other words, seizing the share of sustenance among social groups who want a larger share than the community can provide so that this struggle process eventually translates into a situation where public demand for goods always exceeds the number of goods available (inflationary gap).

The results of this study are in line with the results of research conducted by Ningsih & Andiny (2018), which shows that inflation has a positive and significant effect on poverty. Likewise, the research results from Windra (2016) and Wulandari (2016) found that inflation had a significant effect on poverty.

The Effect of Unemployment on Poverty

The results show that unemployment has a positive and significant effect on poverty. Unemployment can be defined as someone who does not have a job. The problem that comes to the surface related to the rapid population growth is the imbalance between job growth and the increasing number of workers every year. This will lead to an excess supply of labor compared to the demand. So this phenomenon gives rise to unemployment. On the one hand, unemployment shows the difference between demand (demand for labor) and supply of labor (supply of labor) in an economy. Apart from that, there are also non-economic reasons such as institutions, attitudes, and behavior patterns related to securing work rights and the desire of the unemployed to accept a type of work that is more suited to their qualifications, aspirations, or tastes. (Munir, 1985).

The Effect of Population Density on Poverty

The results showed that unemployment had no significant effect on poverty. However, the population in the economic development of an area is a fundamental problem because uncontrolled population growth can result in not achieving the goals of economic development, namely people's welfare and reducing poverty (Whisnu Adhi Saputra, 2011).

According to Nelson and Leibstein (quoted from Sadono Sukirno, 1983), there is a direct influence between population growth and community welfare. Nelson and Leibstein show that rapid population growth in developing countries causes the level of community welfare not to experience a significant improvement and, in the long term, will experience a decline in welfare and an increase in the number of poor people.

According to Maier (quoted from Mudrajat Kuncoro, 1997), among development experts, there is a consensus that high population growth rates harm food supply and create obstacles to the development of savings, foreign exchange reserves, and human resources. There are three reasons why high population growth will slow development.

High population growth will be needed to make future consumption higher. Lower per capita resources will cause the population to grow faster, making investing in "human quality" even more difficult. Next, in many countries where the population is still very dependent on the agricultural sector, population growth threatens the balance between scarce natural resources and population partly because population growth has slowed the movement of people from low-productivity agriculture to modern agriculture and other modern jobs.

Rapid population growth makes it increasingly difficult to make the changes needed to promote economic and social change. The high birth rate is a major contributor to the city's rapid growth. According to Maltus (cited in Lincolin Arsyad, 1997), the general tendency of a country's population to grow geometrically doubles every 30-40 years. Meanwhile, at the same time, due to the declining yield of the factor of land production, the food supply only grew arithmetically. Because the growth in food supply cannot keep pace with the swift and high population growth, the per capita income (in a farming community is defined as per capita food production) will tend to fall to shallow levels, which causes the population to be unstable.

According to Nelson and Leibstein (quoted from Sadono Sukirno, 1983), there is a direct influence between population growth and community welfare. Nelson and Leibstein show that rapid population growth in developing countries causes the level of community welfare not to experience a significant improvement and, in the long term, will experience a decline in welfare and an increase in the number of poor people.

CONCLUSION

1) Inflation has a positive and significant effect on poverty. This means that an increase in inflation can increase poverty and vice versa.
2) Unemployment has a positive and significant effect on poverty, meaning that increasing unemployment will actually increase the level of poverty and vice versa.
3) Population Density has no significant effect on Poverty. This means that the denser the population cannot affect the level of poverty in the area.

RECOMMENDATION

To reduce poverty, it is necessary to have a model of community empowerment related to the Appropriate Technology (TTG), Intensive Work, and Independent Manpower (TKM) programs. In this model, human quality development is an effort to increase human capacity to influence and regulate their future. Appropriate Technology (TTG) as an option to change future conditions through decision-making actions and community efforts in increasing the ability to change future conditions through Presidential Decree No. 1642/2002 on Budget Implementation Guidelines.
The government can improve the quality and productivity of the workforce by utilizing all the potential and resources of education as well as the application of existing technology in rural areas in the form of holding Applied Appropriate Technology (TTG) which directly touches the community intending to increase knowledge, abilities, productivity and creating jobs. For the community as a provision to face the world of work by holding the Appropriate Technology (TTG) program. This program is an alternative to overcome the unemployment problem in the Province of West Nusa Tenggara. This activity must have the potential to meet several criteria; namely, the natural resources used must be available and appropriate, absorb labor and stimulate home industries and increase people's income.

LIMITATIONS OF THE RESEARCH

This research is inseparable from limitations and weaknesses that need to be improved. This research was carried out in all governments in the Province of West Nusa Tenggara by taking aspects of inflation, unemployment, and population density variables that can affect poverty. However, there need to be other variables that can intervene in the relationships between these variables.

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