

The Effect of Population Growth and Economic Growth on Unemployment and Poverty In East Kutai Regency Period 2012 - 2022

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh pertumbuhan penduduk dan pertumbuhan ekonomi terhadap tingkat pengangguran dan tingkat kemiskinan di Kabupaten Kutai Timur periode tahun 2012 sampai dengan tahun 2022. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan menggunakan data sekunder yang bersumber dari Laporan Badan Pusat Statistik. Metode analisis yang digunakan adalah analisis regresi dengan menggunakan diagram jalur (Path Analysis). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa (1) Pertumbuhan Penduduk berpengaruh positif dan tidak signifikan terhadap Tingkat Pengangguran. (2) Pertumbuhan Ekonomi berpengaruh positif dan tidak signifikan terhadap Pengangguran. (3). Variabel Pertumbuhan Penduduk berpengaruh negatif dan signifikan terhadap Kemiskinan. (4) Variabel Pertumbuhan Ekonomi berpengaruh negatif dan tidak signifikan terhadap Kemiskinan. (5) Variabel Pengangguran berpengaruh negatif dan tidak signifikan terhadap Kemiskinan.

Kata kunci : *Pengangguran, Kemiskinan, Pertumbuhan Penduduk, Pertumbuhan Ekonomi*

Abstract

This research aims to analyze the effect of population growth and economic growth on the unemployment rate and poverty rate in East Kutai Regency, for the period 2012 to 2022. This research is quantitative research using secondary data sourced from the Central Statistics Agency Report. The analysis method used is regression analysis using path diagrams (Path Analysis). The research results show that (1) Population Growth has a positive and insignificant effect on the Unemployment Rate. (2) Economic Growth has a positive and insignificant effect on the Unemployment. (3). The Population Growth variable has a negative and significant effect on the Poverty. (4) The Economic Growth variable has a negative and insignificant effect on the Poverty. (5) The Unemployment variable has a negative and insignificant effect on the Poverty.

Keywords: *Unemployment, Poverty, Population Growth, Economic Growth*

INTRODUCTION

The East Kutai Regency Government was formed based on Law Number 47 of 1999 concerning the Establishment of Nunukan Regency, Malinau Regency, West Kutai Regency, East Kutai Regency and Bontang City, as amended by Law Number 7 of 2000 concerning Amendments to Law Number 47 of 1999. East Kutai Regency experienced 2 (two) sub-district expansions, originally this district consisted of 5 (five) sub-districts, it was expanded into 11 (eleven) sub-districts based on East Kalimantan Provincial Regulation Number 16 of 1999 then expanded again to 18 (eighteen) sub-districts based on East Kutai Regency Regional Regulation Number 12 of 2005 with the Government City Center located in Sangatta as the capital of East Kutai Regency.

In the last 5 years, East Kutai Regency has experienced relatively slow population growth, where this growth has not been accompanied by an even distribution of population. Growth is still centered in certain regions, especially in regions that act as economic resources

such as in North Sangatta, Bengalon, South Sangatta and Muara Wahau Districts. This condition is categorized as non-natural population growth or migration from other areas. Meanwhile, the population growth rate of East Kutai Regency in 2022 will increase from 4.26% in 2021 to 4.38% in 2022.

In 2022 the number of people below the poverty line or better known as poor people will be around 36,840 people, a decrease compared to the previous year (37,780 people). The percentage of poor people has also decreased from 9.81% in 2021 to 9.28% in 2022. The poverty line is the basis for calculating the poor population in 2022 will increase compared to the previous year. In East Kutai, line poverty increased from IDR 626,492.00 in 2021, to IDR 659,136.00 in 2022.

The total labour force in East Kutai in 2022 will reach 203,186 people, of which the number of employed people will reach 190,015 people and those still unemployed will reach 13,171 people. Along with population growth, the number and composition of the labour force will change. Level Labour Force Participation (TPAK) in 2022 shows a figure of 67.78% where TPAK is an indicator of the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over who are in the labour force. In terms of unemployment, it can be seen based on the TPT or Open Unemployment Rate which is 6.48%.

In the population-oriented development triangle, it is stated that the population is central to social development, economic development and environmental development which are managed jointly and in an integrated manner. Widjojo Nitisastro (2004) said that for the concept of population-oriented development in order to realize sustainable development, the population must be placed as the central point of development activities (2004). In this way, the population is placed as the focus of participatory development, encouraging equality, non-discrimination, empowering families and communities, alleviating poverty, developing human resource capabilities, and democratic governance.

Population development can be a driving or inhibiting factor for development. Population development is considered a driving factor because, firstly, this development allows an increase in the number of workers from time to time. Furthermore, population growth and providing education to them before becoming workers, allows a society to obtain

not only skilled workers but also skilled, educated workers and educated entrepreneurs. At a higher level of development, population growth can make a greater contribution to the development of economic activities. Population development is a driving force for the production sector to increase its activities in terms of technological development

Regional economic indicators that are commonly used to measure the success of a region's development relate to regional economic growth. Economic growth is a quantitative measure that describes the development of an economy in a particular year when compared to the previous year. Regional economic growth is a benchmark for the success of the regional development process in addition to aspects of equality and stability. This means that increasing regional development activities will be difficult to realize without fairly high regional economic growth.

Regional economic growth is basically an increase in real production activities (excluding price increases), both in the form of goods and services within a certain period. Therefore, measuring the level of economic growth of a region can be done by calculating the increase in the GRDP value from a certain year to the next year. To avoid price increases in the calculations, the data used is GDP at constant prices, not current prices.

Increasing the welfare of a prosperous community by developing poverty alleviation programs and also programs to reduce unemployment rates. Efforts that can be made include developing poverty alleviation programs and rate reduction programs unemployment. This program can be carried out by increasing the skills of the workforce in accordance with the needs of the job market. The unemployment rate is an important indicator for measuring the level of welfare of regional communities. Because a high unemployment rate indicates a low level of social welfare and vice versa. As a country with a large population, this indicator is very important so that providing more employment opportunities is the main target of regional development which is very strategic.

Poverty is a complex problem that is generally always faced by the majority of the population in developing countries, including Indonesia. Poverty is a social disease where individuals cannot fulfill their basic life needs properly according to certain standards and are therefore categorized as poor. The amount of poverty in general is an indication of the weak economy of a region. Therefore, progress in economic development will, among other things, be reflected in the success of government programs in the context of poverty alleviation. The government has made various efforts to reduce or eradicate the population from poverty. Poverty level is the percentage of poor people in the area concerned, which can be calculated for both rural and urban areas, as well as administrative areas such as provinces, districts and cities. Meanwhile, poor people are basically people whose income cannot meet the minimum basic needs in life. These limitations mean that this group of people cannot live properly as they should. This situation greatly influences the level of welfare of the community concerned.

Formulation of the problem

Based on this background, the problem can be formulated as follows;

1. Does population growth affect unemployment in East Kutai?
2. Does economic growth affect unemployment in East Kutai?
3. Does population growth affect poverty in East Kutai?

4. Does economic growth affect poverty in East Kutai?
5. Does unemployment affect poverty in East Kutai?
6. Does economic growth affect poverty through unemployment in East Kutai?
7. Does population growth affect poverty through unemployment in East Kutai?

METHOD

The method used in this research is a quantitative data analysis method and a data method using path diagrams (Path Analysis) involving 2 types of research variables, namely the dependent variable and the independent variable. The dependent variable in this research is unemployment (Y_1) which is expressed in percent per year from 2017 to 2022 in East Kutai Regency. Meanwhile, the poverty variable (Y_2) is the percentage of poor people from 2012 to 2022.

The scope of the research is limited to the variables of population growth, economic growth, unemployment rate and poverty rate in East Kutai Regency. Meanwhile, the type and source of data is secondary data obtained from secondary sources from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of East Kutai Regency and other agencies.

TechniqueThe data collection used in this research is library research, namely the process of collecting data related to data on the object under study, including recording and research that has been carried out by institutions/institutions related to the research object.

The analysis model is path analysis. This analysis is used to determine the direction of the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable, whether each variable is positively or negatively related and to predict the value of the dependent variable if the value of the independent variable increases or decreases.

Testing the classical assumptions, namely the assumptions that underlie the implementation of multiple linear regression so that the results can be relied on. According to Gujarati (1999) there are three deviations from classic assumptions that can occur when using multiple linear regression models, namely multicollinearity, autocorrelation and heteroscedasticity.

The final step is testing the research hypothesis. Hypothesis testing using statistical tests on multiple regression. To prove the hypothesis whether or not there is a significant or strong influence, the F test and t test are carried out.

F test

To test the influence of the independent variables (X) simultaneously on the dependent variable by testing simultaneously. If $F_{count} < F_{table}$ then the independent variables contained in it together do not affect the dependent variable where H_0 is accepted.

t test

This t test is used to partially test the influence of independent (independent) variables on the dependent variable by testing individually. The significance of this influence can be estimated by comparing the t_{table} value with the t_{count} value.

If $t_{count} > t_{table}$ then the independent variable individually influences the independent variable, conversely if the $t_{count} < t_{table}$ then the independent variable individually does not influence the dependent variable.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The following is East Kutai Regency data which presents Population Growth, Economic Growth, Unemployment Rate and Poverty Rate from 2012 to 2022.

Table 1. Data on Population Growth, Economic Growth, Unemployment Rate and East Kutai Regency Poverty Level 2012-2022

Year	Population growth (%)	Growth Economy (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)	Poverty level (%)
2012	4.54	11.54	6.49	8.77
2013	4.48	4.1	6.09	9.06
2014	4.34	3.43	6.69	9.09
2015	4.28	1.43	9.06	9.32
2016	4.21	-1.08	5.14	9.16
2017	4.16	3.28	4.61	9.29
2018	4.09	2.38	5.85	9.22
2019	3.99	8.17	5.45	9.48
2020	3.96	-3.08	5.45	9.55
2021	3.38	-0.89	5.35	9.81
2022	3.38	5.58	6.48	9.28

*Data source: BPS, East Kalimantan Province in Figures, 2012-2022
 East Kutai Regency in Figures, 2012-2022*

There are two independent variables in this research, namely the Population Growth variable and the Economic Growth variable, as well as two dependent variables, namely the Unemployment Rate and Poverty Rate variables. To find out the relationship between these variables, analysis was carried out using the SPSS version 24 application program

Table 2. Correlations

		Population_Growth_Rate	Economic_Growth_Rate	Level_Unemployment	Level_Poverty
Population_Growth_Rate	Pearson Correlation	1	,295	,232	-.750**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,378	,492	,008
	N	11	11	11	11
Economic_Growth_Rate	Pearson Correlation	,295	1	,143	-.590
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,378		,676	,056
	N	11	11	11	11
Unemployment_Rate	Pearson Correlation	,232	,143	1	-.239
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,492	,676		,478
	N	11	11	11	11
Poverty level	Pearson Correlation	-.750**	-.590	-.239	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,008	,056	,478	

N	11	11	11	11
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** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Analysis of the Effect of Population Growth and Economic Growth on the Unemployment

Table 3. Regression coefficient for the influence of the population growth variable on the unemployment rate.

		Coefficients ^a				
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	3,397	4,392		,773	,461
	Population growth	,636	1,094	,209	,581	,577
	Economic growth	.023	,100	,081	,226	,827

a. Dependent Variable: Unemployment_Rate

The table above presents the results of regression analysis on the influence of the Population Growth variable (X_1) on the unemployment rate (Y_1). Based on the output above, the results of the direct influence coefficient model of structure model 1 show that $X_1 - Y_1$ in the partial test has an insignificant influence on the unemployment rate variable. This can be seen from the significance value which is greater than the alpha value of 0.05 ($0.577 > 0.05$). This means that the Population Growth variable (X_1) has a positive and insignificant influence on the Unemployment Rate (Y_1).

Analysis of the Effect of Economic Growth on the Unemployment Rate

The influence of economic growth (X_2) on the unemployment rate (Y_1) is shown in table 2 where the results of the regression analysis the unemployment rate is greater than the alpha value of 0.05, namely ($0.827 > 0.05$). This means that the Economic Growth variable (X_2) has a positive and insignificant influence on the Unemployment Rate (Y_1).

From the results of the analysis of the two variables, the Population Growth (X_1) and Economic Growth (X_2) variables on the Unemployment Rate (Y_1), the following linear regression equation can be obtained:

$$Y_1 = 0.636X_1 - 0.023X_2 + e$$

Table 4. Model 1 Summary regression analysis of the influence of Population Growth and Economic Growth on the Unemployment Rate.

Model Summary					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	
1	.245a	,060	-.175	1.28256	

a. Predictors: (Constant), Economic_Growth, Population_Growth

From the output of model 1 summary, it can be seen that the coefficient of determination (R Square) is 0.060. The determination figure is equal to 6%, which means that the first structural model equation influences the unemployment rate by 6%, while 94% is influenced by other variables outside this regression model.

Table 5. ANOVA results of regression analysis of Population Growth and Economic Growth on the Unemployment Rate.

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	,841	2	,420	,256	.781b
	Residual	13,160	8	1,645		
	Total	14,000	10			

a. Dependent Variable: Unemployment_Rate

b. Predictors: (Constant), Economic_Growth, Population_Growth

For the F test or simultaneous test on direct model structure 1, you can see the results of the anova data above. From the table it can be seen that the significance value is 0.781 while the alpha value used is 0.05. This means that all independent variables in this study simultaneously or simultaneously have no significant effect on the Unemployment Rate (Y₁) variable in East Kutai Regency.

Analysis of the Effect of Population Growth and Economic Growth on Poverty Levels in East Kutai Regency

Table 6. Regression Coefficient Influence of Population Growth and Economic Growth Rate variables on Poverty Levels.

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	11,183	,566		19,758	,000
	Population growth	-.448	.141	-.631	-3,175	.013
	Economic growth	-.026	.013	-.404	-2,032	,077

a. Dependent Variable: Poverty_Level

From the data tabulation above, the variables Population Growth (X₁) and Economic Growth partially contributed to the changes that occurred in the Poverty Level variable (Y₂).

The influence of Population Growth (X₁) on the Poverty Level (Y₂) can be seen in table 3 where the results of the regression analysis (0.013 < 0.05). This means that the Population Growth variable (X₁) has a negative and significant influence on the Poverty Level (Y₂).

The influence of Economic Growth (X_2) on the Poverty Level (Y_2) can be seen in table 6 where the results of the regression analysis namely ($0.077 > 0.05$). This means that the Economic Growth variable (X_2) has a negative and insignificant influence on the Poverty Level (Y_2).

From the results of the analysis of these two variables, the Population Growth variable (X_1) and the Economic Growth variable (X_2) on the Unemployment Rate (Y_1) and Poverty Rate (Y_2), the following linear regression equation is obtained:

$$Y_2 = -0.631X_1 - 0.404X_2 + e$$

Table 7. Model 2 Summary regression model of the influence of Population Growth and Economic Growth on Poverty Levels.

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.844a	.712	.640	.16529

a. Predictors: (Constant), Economic_Growth, Population_Growth

From the Model 2 Summary output, it is known that the coefficient of determination (R Square) is 0.712. This figure is equal to 71.20%, which means that the second structural model equation influences the poverty level by 71.20%, while the remaining 28.80% is influenced by variables outside this regression model.

Table 8. Anova results from the regression model of the influence of Population Growth and Economic Growth on the Unemployment Rate and Poverty Rate in East Kutai Regency

		ANOVAa				
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.539	2	.270	9,870	.007b
	Residual	.219	8	.027		
	Total	.758	10			

a. Dependent Variable: Poverty_Level

b. Predictors: (Constant), Economic_Growth, Population_Growth

The table above shows the F test data or simultaneous test on direct model structure 2 on the results of the anova data. In the table it can be seen that the output significance value is 0.007 while the alpha value used is 0.05. This means that all independent variables in this study simultaneously or simultaneously have a significant effect on the Poverty Level variable (Y_2).

Regression Analysis of the Effect of Unemployment Levels on Poverty Levels in East Kutai Regency

Table 9. Regression model coefficient for the influence of the unemployment rate on the poverty level of East Kutai Regency

Model		Coefficients ^a				
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	9,613	,464		20,712	,000
	Unemployment_Rate	-.056	,075	-.239	-.740	,478

a. Dependent Variable: Poverty_Level

In the tabulation of the data above, the Unemployment Level variable (Y_1) partially contributes to the changes that occur in the Poverty Level variable (Y_2).

Table 9 above presents the results of the regression analysis of the influence of the Unemployment Rate (Y_1) on the Poverty Rate (Y_2). The results of the direct influence coefficient model of structure model 3 show that $Y_1 - Y_2$ in the partial test has an insignificant influence, indicated by a significance value greater than the alpha value of 0.05, namely ($0.478 > 0.05$), which means that the Unemployment Rate variable (Y_1) has a negative and insignificant effect on the Poverty Level (Y_2).

From the analysis of the variable Unemployment Rate (Y_1) against Poverty Rate (Y_2), the following linear regression equation can be obtained:

$$Y_2 = -0.239Y_1 + e$$

Table 10. Model 3 summary regression model of the influence of the unemployment rate on the poverty rate of East Kutai Regency.

Model Summary					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	
1	.239a	,057	-.047	.28174	

a. Predictors: (Constant), Unemployment_Rate

From the output of model 3 summary, it is known that the coefficient of determination (R Square) is 0.057 or equal to 5.7%, which means that the third structural model has an influence of 5.7% on the poverty level, while 94.3% is influenced by other variables outside this regression model.

Table 11. ANOVA results of the regression model on the influence of the unemployment rate on the poverty level of East Kutai Regency.

ANOVA						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	,043	1	,043	,548	.478b
	Residual	,714	9	,079		
	Total	,758	10			

a. Dependent Variable: Poverty_Level

b. Predictors: (Constant), Unemployment_Rate

In the F Test or Simultaneous Test on the direct model structure 3, it can be seen in the results of the anova data which shows that the output significance value is 0.478 while the alpha value used is 0.05. This means that all independent variables in this study simultaneously have an insignificant effect on the Poverty Level variable (Y_2).

The Effect of Population Growth on Unemployment

Based on the research results, it shows that population growth has an effect positive and not significant. This means that the higher the population growth, the higher the unemployment rate. The problem that arises from high economic growth is in terms of employment. Limited new jobs will create an increase in unemployment.

The results of this research are in line with the theory of Adam Smith and David Ricardo who argue that increasing unemployment in an area can be caused by an increase in population, because the population also functions as a workforce, so when there is a large population without providing many job opportunities it will result in unemployment is increasing.

The Effect of Economic Growth on Unemployment

Results Research shows that Economic Growth has an insignificant positive effect on the Unemployment Rate. This means that the higher the value of economic growth, the higher the unemployment rate in East Kutai Regency from 2012 to 2022. Based on Economic Growth Rate data, the coal mining industry is still the leading sector that drives economic growth in East Kutai Regency. This should indicate that if economic growth increases then the unemployment rate will decrease. However, economic growth that is not supported by equal distribution of employment opportunities and employment has the potential to cause an increase in the number of unemployed.

This research shows that Economic Growth has a positive effect on the Unemployment Rate. This is not in accordance with Okun's Law (1962). Okun's Law states that there is a negative relationship between unemployment and economic growth. According to him, a 1 percent increase in the unemployment rate will cause a decline in economic growth of 2 percent or more. Conversely, a one percent increase in output in economic growth will cause a decrease in the unemployment rate of 1 percent or less.

The Effect of Population Growth on Poverty Levels

Based on the research results, it shows that the Population Growth variable has a negative and significant effect on the Poverty Level. This means that the higher the population growth rate, the lower the poverty level, and vice versa, if population growth decreases, the poverty level will increase.

Data on the poor population of East Kutai Regency in 2022 shows that the number of people below the poverty line or better known as poor people is around 36,840 people, a decrease compared to the previous year (37,780 people). In terms of percentage of population poverty also decreased from 9.81% in 2021 to 9.28% in 2022. The highest number of poor people occurred in 2021 as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic.

However, the poverty line as the basis for calculating the poor population in 2022 has increased compared to the previous year. In East Kutai, the poverty line increased from IDR 626,492.00 in 2021, to IDR 659,136.00 in 2022.

The results of this research are not in accordance with Malthus's theory (in Todaro and Smith, 2006) which states that rapid population growth in a country can cause chronic poverty.

Population growth will increase the number of workers, thereby affecting unemployment and increasing poverty. This shows that increasing population growth must be balanced with the availability of jobs, opening employment opportunities to reduce unemployment and poverty.

The Effect of Economic Growth on Poverty Levels

Based on the research results, it shows that the Economic Growth variable has a negative and insignificant influence on the Poverty Level. This means that the higher the economic growth, the lower the poverty level and conversely, the lower the economic growth rate, the higher the poverty level.

Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) is an indicator to see development results from an economic perspective which reflects all the added value of goods and services produced by a region in a certain period.

The economic picture of East Kutai can also be seen in the rate of economic growth based on GRDP value. After experiencing a contraction in 2016, the economy of East Kutai Regency continued to grow positively from 2017 until 2019. However, then there was a slowdown and contraction in economic growth again in East Kutai in 2020 so that the economy only grew to -3.10 percent. Meanwhile, in 2021, although it still contracted by 1.01, it was not as deep as in 2020, where the economy gradually recovered from the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. In 2022, the economic growth rate in East Kutai Regency will grow significantly, with oil and gas reaching 5.58%.

Keep goingThe increasing rate of economic growth in East Kutai Regency has an impact on reducing the poverty level in East Kutai Regency.

The Effect of Unemployment Levels on Poverty Levels

Based on the research results, it shows that the Unemployment Level variable has a negative and insignificant influence on the Poverty Level. This means that if the

unemployment rate increases, the poverty rate decreases and conversely, if the unemployment rate decreases, the poverty rate increases.

Data on the Unemployment Rate and Poverty Rate of East Kutai Regency are fluctuating. The latest data shows that the Open Unemployment Rate in 2022 increased by 1.13% compared to 2021, namely from 5.35% in 2021 to 6.48% in 2022. However, even though the Open Unemployment Rate has increased, the District Poverty Rate East Kutai experienced a decrease of 0.53%, namely from 9.81% in 2021 to 9.28% in 2022.

The results of this research are not in line with Sukirno's opinion in Yogatama, 2010:34, which states that the bad effect of unemployment is reducing people's income which ultimately reduces the level of welfare that a person achieves. The further decline in people's welfare due to not having a job will of course increase their chances of being trapped in poverty because they have no income.

The Effect of Population Growth on Poverty Levels through Unemployment Rates

Based on the research results, population growth has a significant negative effect and the unemployment rate has an insignificant negative effect on the poverty level. This is shown by the significance value of the Population Growth variable which is smaller than the alpha value of 0.05, namely ($0.015 < 0.05$) and the Unemployment Rate variable with a significance value greater than the alpha value, namely ($0.781 > 0.05$).

The Effect of Economic Growth on Poverty Levels through Unemployment Rates

Based on research results, both Economic Growth and Unemployment Rate have a significant negative effect on Poverty Rates. This is shown by the significance value of the Economic Growth variable which is greater than the alpha value of 0.05, namely ($0.080 > 0.05$) and the Unemployment Rate variable with a significance value which is also greater than the alpha value, namely ($0.591 > 0.05$).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Based on the research results, it shows that Population Growth has a positive and insignificant influence on the Unemployment Rate. That's means that if population growth increases then unemployment also increases.
2. The research results show that Economic Growth has an insignificant positive effect on the Unemployment Rate. This means that If economic growth increases then unemployment also increases.
3. Based on the research results, it shows that the Population Growth variable has a negative and significant effect on the Poverty Level. This means if population growth decreases then poverty will increases, and vice versa, if population growth decreases, the poverty level will increase.
4. Based on the research results, it shows that the Economic Growth variable has a negative and insignificant influence on the Poverty Level. This means that if the economic growth increases, the poverty will decrease and conversely.

5. Based on the research results, it shows that the Unemployment Level variable has a negative and insignificant influence on the Poverty Level. This means that if the unemployment rate increases, the poverty rate decreases and conversely, if the unemployment rate decreases, the poverty rate increases.
6. Population growth has a significant negative effect and the Unemployment Rate has an insignificant negative effect on the Poverty Rate.
7. Economic Growth has a significant negative effect and the Unemployment Rate has an insignificant negative effect on the Poverty

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