POVERTY LEVELS AND THE IMPACT OF ECONOMIC, DEMOGRAPHIC, EDUCATION, AND UNEMPLOYMENT DYNAMICS IN EAST JAVA PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

The objective to be achieved in this study is to determine the influence of Economic Dynamics, Demography, Education, and Unemployment on the level of poverty in East Java Province. This research was conducted using a quantitative approach. The data used is numerical and analyzed using statistics. This research focuses on the influence of economic dynamics, demographics, education, and unemployment on poverty levels in East Java Province. The population in this study is data on Economic Dynamics, Demography, education level, open unemployment rate and poverty rate taken from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). The analysis technique used in this study is the multiple linear regression analysis technique because several or more than one independent variables are used.

Based on the research results, the following conclusions can be drawn: Economic dynamics do not significantly influence the poverty rate in East Java Province. Demographics have a negative and significant effect on the poverty rate in East Java Province. Education has a positive and significant effect on the poverty rate in East Java Province. Unemployment does not significantly influence the poverty rate in East Java Province.

Keywords: Economic Dynamics, Demography, Education, Unemployment and Poverty Level

INTRODUCTION

Development is a continuous process of change across all aspects of the economy, including natural resources, human resources, education, and industry, aimed at improving the situation. The primary goal of development is to improve the well-being of its citizens. Many countries, particularly Indonesia, face a significant problem related to the well-being of their citizens, namely the inability to meet their basic needs. This is due to the persistently high poverty rate, which limits their ability to meet their basic needs. Efforts to improve well-being are generally carried out through a sustainable development process.

One of the goals of national development is to boost economic performance, create jobs, and improve the quality of life for the Indonesian people, ultimately achieving prosperity. The goal of national development is poverty alleviation. Poverty is a complex and multidimensional issue. Therefore, poverty alleviation efforts must be comprehensive, encompassing all aspects of society (Lendentiang, 2023).

Poverty is a problem that occurs in various countries, especially in Indonesia. Poverty is a complex problem that can be influenced by several interrelated aspects, including education, income levels, unemployment, life expectancy, access to goods and services, gender, geographic conditions, and environmental location. Poverty is defined as a condition where an individual or group of people cannot meet their basic needs,

including food, drink, clothing, housing, education, and health, in order to develop and maintain a better life. The problem of poverty is an ongoing problem to this day, where this poverty problem will limit them from maintaining a healthy life and being able to develop their skills.

Poverty is a pervasive social problem that continues to be a concern for governments in every country. Poverty can hinder the well-being and progress of a society, partly due to low income levels. Several factors contribute to high and low poverty rates, including population density in a region, slow economic growth, low levels of education, and rising unemployment.

From an economic perspective, the determining factor for community welfare and the success of development in a region is driving economic dynamics, which can impact poverty reduction. Economic dynamics are one indicator in interpreting a country's economic success. Economic dynamics are economic activities in a region characterized by an increase in the production of goods and services produced in that region and can improve community welfare. High economic dynamics do not necessarily guarantee that the demographics in a region are enjoying prosperity. However, in general, economic dynamics are only a reflection of community welfare.

According to Schumpeter (in Putong, 2019), economic dynamics is an increase in output or national income resulting from natural growth due to demographic size and savings rates. According to some development economists, economic dynamics is defined as a description of a developed country to indicate its success in development. A country's economy is said to be experiencing growth when the current level of economic activity is greater than previous achievements.

Demographics can be a fundamental problem in a country's economic development. Rapid population growth will increase poverty rates. Rapid demographic growth can lead to increased needs for basic necessities such as clothing, housing, and food. Rapid population growth can also lead to a decline in public welfare and an increase in poverty. Increasing demographic growth, if not accompanied by quality education, can certainly lead to higher unemployment rates.

According to classical economic experts led byAdam Smith argued that population is a potential input that can be used as a factor of production, increasing household and corporate production. A larger population means more labor is available. However, another economist, Robert Malthus, argued that population growth can actually drive economic dynamics in its initial state. However, under optimal conditions, population growth will not drive economic dynamics but will actually reduce them (Mustika, 2020).

Several factors influence poverty, including education level. Education is a recognized asset for the nation's future. In human resource development and development, education level is a key priority. Education can improve people's quality of life and prosperity, as improved education leads to prosperity. Education is a crucial strategy for national development. A better education leads to better jobs, which can increase one's income, which in turn improves community well-being.

To improve the quality of the workforce, education is the right way to advance one's quality. The higher a person's education, the greater their knowledge. Driving economic dynamics to increase the output of goods and services requires high-quality human resources with technological expertise. Generating added value to the economy requires a qualified workforce. Economic dynamics can absorb the workforce, which in turn can reduce poverty.
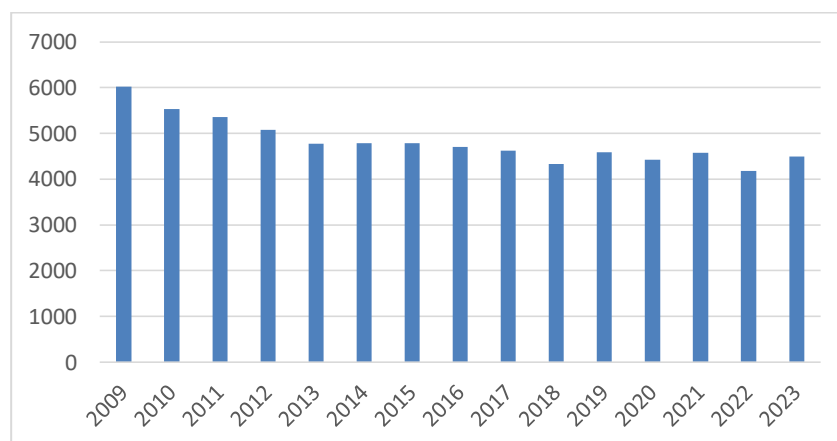
Poverty is sometimes caused by the large number of people with low levels of education and uncontrolled population growth. This can lead to limited job opportunities, leading to increased unemployment due to the lack of jobs. Demographic diversity can also influence economic dynamics, as a larger population means a larger workforce. However, demographic diversity can also pose a threat to a region if it is not balanced by quality human resources and sufficient employment opportunities. This can lead to increased unemployment, which can lead to increased poverty levels.

Another factor influencing poverty is the open unemployment rate, which indicates the size of the working-age population that is unemployed. The Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) is the percentage of the unemployed compared to the total workforce, or those who are employed but have not yet started work. High unemployment can impact a country's economy because many people are unemployed, which can lead to poverty, reducing people's purchasing power due to a lack of income. Unemployment can also reduce a person's skills and cause economic instability. According to Sukirno (2010:87), unemployment can result in a decrease in people's income, which can further reduce the level of prosperity that has been achieved, giving rise to new problems, namely poverty.

Unemployment can create problems, such as decreasing people's incomes, which in turn reduces their prosperity and well-being. If people's well-being continues to decline, the chances of someone falling into poverty increase. If unemployment in a country continues to rise, it will have negative political and social consequences and can have long-term impacts on the prosperity of the population and the prospects for economic development.

The central and regional governments have implemented various policies and programs to alleviate poverty, but these policies and programs are far from optimal. Some policies and plans have not yet achieved optimal results. The government's efforts to alleviate poverty are very serious and have even become a key program in various regions, including the East Java Provincial Government.

Poverty is a problem facing East Java Province, and the East Java provincial government has not been able to address it. Although the poverty rate in East Java has shown signs of decline, overall poverty alleviation has not been successful due to the relatively high poverty rate.

Figure 1.1. Demographics of the Poor in East Java Province 2019-2023
Source: Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of East Java Province

Based on Figure 1.1 above, it is known that the poverty demographic in East Java Province has shown a downward trend. From 2019 to 2010, the poverty demographic experienced uncertain fluctuations. The highest poverty rate occurred in 2020 at 7.46 percent. This was influenced by the COVID-19 pandemic that occurred between 2020 and 2021. The lowest poverty rate occurred in 2010 at -8.19 percent. Each of these factors causing poverty is quite relevant to the poverty conditions in East Java, because East Java is the province with the largest workforce in Indonesia. Statistics Indonesia (BPS) data states that the increase in poverty in East Java is due to a large demographic, but not balanced by an even distribution of population and increased employment opportunities.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research was conducted withThis study uses a quantitative approach. This approach is based on numerical data analyzed using statistics. This study focuses on the influence of economic dynamics, demographics, education, and unemployment on poverty levels in East Java Province (Sugiyono, 2021).

Population and Sample

According to Sugiyono (2021), population is the entire unit or object of research or also said as a generalization area composed of objects or subjects that have certain properties and characteristics determined by the researcher to be studied and then drawn a conclusion. The population in this study is data on Economic Dynamics, Demography, education level, open unemployment rate and poverty rate taken from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). While the sample is part of the data owned by the population that has the character to be able to represent the population. The samples in this study are Economic Dynamics, Demography, education, open unemployment rate and poverty rate in 2019-2023, each of which is 15 samples taken from annual data in the form of time series data.

Data Analysis Techniques

The analysis technique used in this study is multiple linear regression analysis because it uses several independent variables or more than one. Multiple linear regression analysis technique is used to measure the influence of independent variables on the dependent variable, where the data will be processed using the SPSS application program. Before conducting multiple linear regression analysis, it must first be tested using the classical assumption test. To obtain good regression results, it must meet the assumptions specified in fulfilling the normality assumption test and be free from multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, and autocorrelation. If these are met, the model is suitable for use.

According to Sugiyono (2021), multiple regression analysis is used to predict the influence of one or more independent variables on the dependent variable, which aims to calculate the intensity of the relationship between two variables and make correct predictions.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Results of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Multiple linear regression analysis is an analysis used to determine the influence of one or more independent variables on the dependent variable with the aim of calculating the intensity of the relationship that occurs between two variables and making accurate predictions.

Table 1. Multiple Linear Regression Test Results

		B
1	(Constant)	2155,149
	Economic Dynamics	-5,575
	Demographics	-,002
	Education	40,797
	Unemployment	1,845
a. Dependent Variable: Poverty		

SSource: SPSS test output results

The results of the linear regression test above can bethe multiple linear regression equation obtained is:

KMS= 2155,149 – 5,575PE- 0.002JP + 40.797PDK + 1.845PNG + e

The interpretation of the multiple linear regression equation is:
a. The constant of 2155.149 states that if Economic Growth, Demography, Education and Unemployment are constant or 0, then the Poverty Rate is 2155.149 percent.
b. The regression coefficient of Economic Dynamics (X1) has a negative value of -5.575, which means that the Economic Dynamics variable has a negative influence on the poverty rate, which means that if Economic Dynamics increases by 1 percent, the poverty rate will decrease by 5.575 percent. And vice versa.
c. The demographic regression coefficient (X2) is -0.002, indicating that the demographic variable has a negative effect on the poverty rate. This means that if there is an additional 1 person in the demographic population, the poverty rate will decrease by 0.002 people. And vice versa.
d. The regression coefficient for Education Level (X3) is 40.797, indicating that the Education Level variable has a positive influence on the poverty rate. This means that if the Education Level increases by 1 percent, the poverty rate will increase by 40.797 percent. And vice versa.
e. The regression coefficient for the Unemployment Rate (X4) is 1.845, indicating that the Unemployment Rate variable has a positive effect on the poverty rate. This means that if the Unemployment Rate increases by 1 percent, the poverty rate will increase by 1.845 percent. And vice versa.

Hypothesis Test Results
Coefficient of Determination Test (R2)

The coefficient of determination is used to measure the ability of a regression model to explain variation in the dependent variable. A higher R2 value indicates a greater proportion of the dependent variable that can explain the total variation in the dependent variable.

Table 2. Results of the Determination Coefficient (R2) Test
Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Standard Error of the Estimate
1	,971^a	,942	,919	13.93414

a. Predictors: (Constant), unemployment, Economic Dynamics, education, Demographics
b. Dependent Variable: poverty

SSource: SPSS test output results

Based on the table above, the R-square value is 0.942. This means that all independent variables explain 94.2% of the effect of changes in the dependent variable in this study. Meanwhile, 5.8% (100% - 94.2%) is explained by changes in other variables not included in this study.

Simultaneous Test (F Test)

The simultaneous test aims to determine whether the independent variables significantly influence the dependent variable simultaneously or jointly. This test is conducted with a significance level of 0.05 (α=5%). This test can be performed using the F-test hypothesis test.

Table 4.12 Simultaneous Test Results (F Test)
ANOVA^b

Model		Sum ofSquares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	31577,315	4	7894,329	40,659	,000^a
	Residual	1941,602	10	194,160		
	Total	33518,917	14			

c. Predictors: (Constant), unemployment, Economic Dynamics, education, Demographics
d. Dependent Variable: poverty

SSource: SPSS test output results

F table formula = F(k;nk) = F(4;15-4) = F(4;11) = 3.36. Based on the F test table above, the calculated F value is 40.659 > F table 3.36 and the significance value is 0.000 < 0.05. So it can be concluded that Ho is rejected, which means that the variables of

Economic Dynamics, Demography, Education and Unemployment simultaneously influence the Poverty Level.

Partial Test (t-Test)

This test aims to determine whether the independent variables individually have a significant effect on the dependent variable. The test is conducted using a significance level of 0.05. The testing process is carried out using the t-statistic test.   with methodsee   mark The t-count is compared with the t-table value. The basis for decision making is:

1) If the significance value is <0.05 and t count > t table, then Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted.
2) If the significance value > 0.05 and the calculated t < t table, then Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected. The t test results are as follows:
3)

Table 4.13 Partial Test Results (t-Test)

Coefficientsa					
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	237,255	41,176		4,663	,001
	Economic Dynamics	-,406	,598	-,057	-,829	,426
	Demographics	,000	,000	-1,161	-4,731	,001
	Education	5,152	1,365	,336	2,659	,024
	Unemployment	,087	,477	,029	,344	,738
a. Dependent Variable: Poverty						

SSource: SPSS test output results

Based on the table of the t-test results above, it can be seen as follows:
a. The Economic Dynamics variable (X1) shows a significance value of 0.426 > 0.05 with a calculated t value of -0.829 smaller than the t table of 2.228. Thus, the research hypothesis testing can be concluded that Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected. This means that partially the Economic Dynamics variable does not have a significant effect on the poverty rate in East Java Province.
b. The Demographic variable (X2) shows a significance value of 0.001 < 0.05 with a calculated t value of -4.731 greater than the t table of 2.228. Thus, the research hypothesis testing can be concluded that Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. This means that partially the Demographic variable has a negative and significant effect on the poverty level in East Java Province.
c. The education variable (X3) shows a significance value of 0.024 < 0.05 with a calculated t value of 2.659 greater than the t table of 2.228. Thus, the research hypothesis testing can be concluded that Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. This means that partially the education variable has a positive and significant effect on the poverty rate in East Java Province.
d. The unemployment variable (X4) shows a significance value of 0.738 > 0.05 with a calculated t value of 0.344 smaller than the t table of 2.228. Thus, the research hypothesis testing can be concluded that Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected. This

means that partially the unemployment variable does not have a significant effect on the poverty rate in East Java Province.

Discussion of Research Results

Based on the test results, it is known that the variables of Economic Dynamics, Demography, education, and unemployment have a simultaneous influence on poverty in East Java Province. This means that together, the four independent variables can influence the dependent variable, namely poverty, which occurred in East Java Province for the period 2019 to 2023. However, based on the t-test (partial), not all independent variables have a significant influence on the dependent variable, namely poverty.

The Influence of Economic Dynamics on Poverty Levels in East Java Province

The t-test results show that Economic Dynamics does not significantly influence the poverty rate. Based on the calculated t value, it shows that t count -0.829 < t table 2.228 with a significance value of 0.426 0.05. This means that Economic Dynamics does not significantly influence the poverty rate in East Java Province. This indicates that Economic Dynamics has not been effective in reducing the poverty rate. This means that the growth has not spread evenly to all levels of society, which should be spread to every income group, including the poor. In addition, this growth has not occurred in sectors where the poor work, namely the agricultural sector or labor-intensive sectors, so that Economic Dynamics will not affect the poverty rate. Contribution to the economy (GRDP) for the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries category tends to decline. This is because most people have switched to other business fields. This insignificant Economic Dynamics illustrates the low quality of the existing Economic Dynamics because it has not been able to reduce the poverty rate. The existing economic dynamics only provide significant benefits to entrepreneurs or the upper middle class, but not necessarily to the lower classes, thus contributing to the slow pace of poverty reduction. This research is also supported by research by Meri Hantika (2020), which explains that economic dynamics do not significantly impact poverty. If economic dynamics increase, it will not significantly impact poverty reduction during that period.

The Influence of Demographics on Poverty Levels in East Java Province

The t-test results show that the Demographic variable has a negative and significant effect on the poverty rate. Based on the calculated t value, it shows that the calculated t -4.731 > t table 2.228 with a significance value of 0.001 < 0.05. Which means that the Demographic variable has a negative and significant effect on the poverty rate in East Java Province where if Demographic increases poverty shows a decrease, this means that the level of economic capacity and purchasing power of the community is increasing or improving. With increasing income, it is suspected that many people are increasing their socio-economic class from the low-income class to the middle-income class. The population in East Java Province is also dominated by the productive age population so that it can encourage the production sector and become an opportunity to improve the welfare of life and reduce poverty. Increasing Demographics can be used as a driver in encouraging increased development so that it can encourage various economic activities and ultimately will improve the welfare of the community and can reduce the poverty rate.

The results of this study are also supported by the results of research by

Umarrudin Usman (2022) which explains that demographics have a negative and significant effect on poverty levels, meaning that if there is an increase in demographics, it will decrease the poverty level.

The Influence of Education on Poverty Levels in East Java Province

The t-test results show that the Education variable has a positive and significant effect on the poverty rate. Based on the calculated t value, it shows that the calculated t value is 2.659 > t table 2.228 with a significance value of 0.024 < 0.05. This means that Education has a positive and significant effect on the poverty rate in East Java Province, where the level of education has not been able to reduce the poverty rate in East Java Province. This is influenced by the low knowledge and skills in being competitive in finding better jobs. The quality of human resources can be seen from the skills and knowledge they possess, which can be described by the level of education they have completed. In East Java Province, education is one of the factors that makes it difficult to reduce poverty rates because the level of length of study in school is still minimal. Although the average education level has consistently increased, this increase in education is not significant, where there are still many Tuban residents who have not graduated from junior high school and also the majority of people whose education is only elementary school graduates and do not continue to the next level. If the quality of human resources is low, it means that productivity will also be low, which will ultimately affect low income levels, thereby increasing poverty levels. Likewise, if the level of education increases, the quality of human resources will also improve, which can increase work productivity, which in turn will reduce poverty rates. Thus, education is a very important investment in humans. A higher level of education will be capital for achieving prosperity in the future because education can improve the quality of human resources, through increasing skills and knowledge, thereby increasing income and reducing poverty. The results of this study are also supported by the results of Fitri Amalia's (2020) research, which explains that education has a positive and significant effect on poverty levels. Education is an investment whose rewards can be obtained several years later in the form of increased work results and influence productivity levels.

The Impact of Unemployment on Poverty Levels in East Java Province

The t-test results show that the unemployment variable does not significantly affect the poverty rate. Based on the calculated t value, it shows that t count 0.344 < t table 2.228 with a significance value of 0.738 0.05. This means that the unemployment variable does not significantly affect the poverty rate in East Java Province because the unemployment rate is not the only factor causing poverty. This means that the rise and fall of the unemployment rate will not impact the high and low levels of poverty due to the high level of family income, so it can help the living costs of unemployed family members. In addition, unemployment in East Java Province is a population with a state of having just completed education who are in a situation of looking for work based on existing skills and expected income levels. Employment fields that have experienced an increase in the percentage of the working population are mainly in the agricultural sector where the majority of the people of East Java Province still work in the agricultural sector with the status of only farmers working in rice fields due to the low level of education. The agricultural sector has an important role in the economy in East Java Province due to the lack of employment that has not been able to support all job

seekers in East Java Province so that the unemployment rate in East Java Province has decreased slightly. The results of this study are also supported by research by Moch. Aldino PG (2022), which shows that the unemployment rate has a positive but insignificant effect on poverty levels in Central Java, as fluctuations in the unemployment rate do not impact poverty levels.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

Based on the results of research that has been conducted and discussed in previous chapters, namely regarding the influence of economic dynamics, demography, education and unemployment on the poverty rate in East Java Province, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Economic dynamics did not significantly impact poverty levels in East Java Province, as evidenced by a t-value of -0.829, with a significance level of 0.426 > 0.05. This indicates that economic dynamics have not been effective in reducing poverty. This means that growth has not been distributed evenly across all levels of society, as it should be across all income groups, including the poor.
2. Demography has a negative and significant effect on the poverty rate in East Java Province, this is proven by the calculated t of -4.731 with a significance level of 0.001 < 0.05 which means that if Demography increases poverty shows a decrease, this means that the level of economic ability and purchasing power of the community is increasing or improving. With increasing income, it is suspected that many people are moving up their socio-economic class from the low-income class to the middle-income class.
3. Education has a positive and significant impact on poverty levels in East Java Province, as evidenced by a t-value of 2.659 with a significance level of 0.024 < 0.05. This suggests that education levels have not been able to reduce poverty levels in East Java Province. This is influenced by a lack of ability and expertise to compete in finding better jobs.
4. Unemployment does not significantly influence poverty levels in East Java Province, as evidenced by the calculated t-value of 0.344, with a significance level of 0.738 > 0.05. This is because unemployment is not the sole factor contributing to poverty. This indicates that fluctuations in unemployment rates do not significantly impact poverty levels.

Suggestion

1. The East Java Provincial Government is expected to improve economic dynamics by optimizing the region's potential. It is hoped that it will be able to achieve equal distribution of income and economic outcomes across all segments of society, especially the poor, in order to improve the well-being of its residents and reduce poverty levels in East Java Province.
2. The East Java Provincial Government is expected to improve the quality of human resources by providing skills training and technological advancements to improve the standard of living of the community and thereby reduce poverty levels.
3. It is hoped that the East Java Provincial Government will pay special attention to the development of educational infrastructure, such as buildings and supporting facilities for junior high and senior high schools. Further efforts are needed to

further foster public interest in higher education, such as providing scholarships or greater job opportunities for senior high school graduates.

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