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Analysis Determinants of Poverty in ASEAN-5

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ABSTRAK

Pembangunan ekonomi masih menghadapi masalah kemiskinan yang tinggi. Persoalan ini seharusnya menjadi masalah utama karena dampak negatifnya menyerang ke permasalahan yang lebih luas. Berkurangnya kualitas hidup dapat disebabkan oleh kemiskinan. Oleh karena itu, tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menentukan pengaruh pertumbuhan ekonomi, angkatan kerja, pengangguran, dan populasi terhadap kemiskinan pada lima negara ASEAN (Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, dan Cambodia). Penelitian ini menggunakan data yang diperoleh dari worldbank dari tahun 2008 – 2022. Penelitian ini menggunakan teknik analisis data panel. Dari penelitian yang telah dilakukan maka hasilnya adalah Variabel Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Angkatan Kerja, Pengangguran, dan Populasi secara bersamaan memiliki pengaruh secara simultan terhadap Kemiskinan. Dengan rincian Variabel Pertumbuhan Ekonomi (GDP) tidak mempengaruhi Kemiskinan, Variabel Angkatan Kerja mempengaruhi Kemiskinan, Variabel Pengangguran mempengaruhi Tingkat Kemiskinan, Variabel Populasi mempengaruhi kemiskinan.

ABSTRACT

Economic development still faces the problem of high poverty. This should be a major problem because of its negative impact on a wider range of issues. Reduced quality of life can be caused by poverty. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to determine the effect of economic growth, labor force, unemployment, and population on poverty in five ASEAN countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, and Cambodia). The data used in this study was obtained from the world bank from 2008 to 2022. This research uses panel data analysis method. The study shows that the variables of economic growth (GDP), labor force, unemployment, and population simultaneously have a simultaneous influence on Poverty. In other words, the economic growth (GDP) variables does not affect poverty, the labor force variables affect poverty, the unemployment variables affect poverty, the population variables affect poverty.

INTRODUCTION

Poverty is often defined as a state where a person does not have enough money or goods necessary for survival (Mahsunah, 2013). This poverty problem should be prioritized because it has a negative impact with broader dimensions. Poverty can have an impact on the decline in quality of life, hinder the creation of superior human resources, create socio-economic burdens on society, foster higher crime rates, and result in a decrease in public order (Septiadi & Nursan, 2020). Poverty is an issue that every country faces (Murobbi & Usman, 2021). This problem is also experienced by Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam dan Cambodia which will be the object of this research.

Efforts to reduce and suppress poverty can be made by the government, for example by increasing economic growth, equalizing the level of the labor force, reducing unemployment, and equalizing the population. Economic growth is the driving force behind wealth creation, and is interpreted as poverty alleviation and the many problems it causes (Cremin & Nakabugo, 2012). Efforts that can be made to boost the economy are strengthening in areas that can support economic growth such as transportation, health, education, and others (Djadjuli, 2018). According to Itang (2015), the problem that is one of the causes of poverty is limited employment opportunities. The increasing level of the labor force that is not matched by the available jobs will make it difficult for the population to get a job. Thus, this also triggers soaring unemployment (Tambunan et al., 2021). According to some experts, creating economic activities to boost economic growth is the most effective way to overcome poverty (Yacoub, 2012). Finally, another factor that influences poverty is population. An increasingly unstoppable population can also support a high poverty rate if the population does not get a good job. With an increase in population density and unemployment rate, the poor population will increase (Trisnanesya, 2016).

In general, poverty and lack of income are major problems for economic development in developing countries (Arsyad, 2010). Economic growth is very important as an indicator of the success of economic development and a condition for reducing poverty (Pangiuk, 2018). Economic growth must spread to all groups of society, including the poor (Pratama & Utama, 2019). In this case, the relationship between economic growth and poverty can be categorized as very strong because in the early stages of the

development process, poverty rates tend to increase and then gradually decrease as the process nears its end (Jhingan, 2004).

Poverty is also closely related to the uneven level of the labor force. This is because high levels of employment do not necessarily contribute to poverty alleviation. In recent times, some developing countries have succeeded in creating rapid economic growth but failed to reduce the alarming poverty rate (Arsyad, 2015). The government in this case also needs to pay more attention. The government must try to harmonize the level of the labor force with the available jobs. Thus, if it can be done regularly, it will be able to reduce the poverty rate because this labor force has found a job.

Poverty also has a close relationship with unemployment. Unemployment is often one of the causes of poverty, and vice versa, poverty can exacerbate the problem of unemployment. Therefore, efforts to reduce poverty and unemployment are equally important (Yacoub, 2012). Unemployment is also one of the indicators that affect poverty because the level of income is a determining element of population welfare. In general, the definition of unemployment is someone who does not have a job and is still actively looking for work. Unemployment can increase due to the increase in the new labor force every year while the labor force absorbed by the labor market does not increase. The increase in unemployment can certainly reduce the welfare of the community, causing other problems, namely poverty (Tambunan et al., 2021).

The relationship between poverty and population can also be said to be quite close, rapid and uncontrolled population growth without equal distribution of population in all regions will result in a buildup in certain aeas only. If this rapid population growth is not matched by sufficient economic growth, it can increase poverty because the supply of jobs and resources is limited (Setiawan, 2018). The population aged 16-64 years is of productive age. Therefore, the balance between the availability of jobs and the productive population must be considered, because otherwise it will continue to increase the poverty rate.

Research on the determinants of poverty has been done but obtained different test results. Research conducted by Budhijana (2019) shows that economic growth has a negative and insignificant effect on poverty, as well as Aprilia (2015) which shows the result that the economic growth variable has no significant effect on the poverty variable, while research conducted by Subayil & Suripto (2020) has the result that the economic

growth variable has a negative and significant effect on poverty. Then, research on the influence of the labor force variable conducted by Sudirman & Sakinah (2020) showed significant results on poverty, in contrast to research conducted by Sembiring (2020) which showed positive but insignificant results by the labor force variable on poverty. The unemployment variable on poverty has been researched by Abdul Aziz et al., (2016) and shows a significant effect, while the results of this study differ from those conducted by Amalia (2012), which shows the result that the unemployment variable has no significant effect. The population variable has a positive and significant relationship from the results of research Trisnanesya (2016), while the results of research conducted by Firmani & Aif (2021) state that population has no significant effect on poverty.

Based on the background that has been described, this study uses the dependent variable in the form of poverty, and the independent variable in the form of economic growth with the parameters of GDP, Labor Force Level, Unemployment and Population. This study was conducted to see the opportunities of these five countries to change from developing countries to developed countries, considering that the five countries used as objects in this study are countries with the lowest poverty rates among other ASEAN countries. It is important to remember that transforming from a developing to a developed country is a complex process that requires several steps, including improved infrastructure, economic growth, quality education, and reduced inequality. Poverty research is one important component of a broader strategy to achieve this goal.

The novelty in this study is variables Labor Force Level and population. It aims to determine the relationship between the labor force level and poverty in order to understand the role played by employment-related factors in overcoming or exacerbating the problem of poverty. As well as knowing the effect of the population aged 15 to 64 years who are already included in the labor force on poverty. This study aims to analyze the determinants of poverty in five ASEAN countries namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, and Cambodia from 2008 to 2022.

LITERATURE VIEW

A. Poverty

Poverty is a multidimensional problem that can be viewed from various perspectives. In general, poverty is a situation or condition where a person does not have

the ability to meet his or her needs, in this case the needs of clothing, food and shelter (Maulana et al., 2022). One can look at poverty from three perspectives: economic, political and social. Poverty is described in economic terms as the inability to obtain the necessities for survival and well-being. In political terms, poverty is the extent to which a group of people can access resources and utilize them, depending on the prevailing political system. In social terms, poverty is the extent to which there are no social networks or social institutions that provide opportunities to increase productivity (Suliswanto, 2010). The Big Indonesian Dictionary defines poverty as a situation in which a person lacks food, clothing, shelter, and other things related to the quality of life. The World Bank states that poverty is a state in which a person is unable to take advantage of all the options and opportunities available to meet basic needs such as health, adequate quality of life, self-esteem and respect from others, and freedom. In the opinion of Vita Ferezagia (2018), poverty is also associated with limited employment opportunities. Those who are considered poor are usually unemployed, or underemployed, and usually have poor levels of education and health. Poverty is multidimensional, meaning that people's needs are diverse and have many primary and secondary aspects. The primary aspect is described as poor in assets, social and political organization, and poor in skills and knowledge. Meanwhile, the secondary aspect is described by poor social networks, sources of income, and information (Mahsunah, 2013). The magnitude of this aspect can be seen in the lack of nutrition, slum housing, poor health quality and lagging quality of education (Pantjar Simatupang dan Saktyanu K, 2003).

Meanwhile, according to (Islami & Anis, 2019), Poverty is seen as a multidimensional problem, where poverty has 4 forms Suryawati (2004) namely absolute poverty, relative poverty, cultural poverty, and structural poverty.

a.   Absolute Poverty

When income falls below the poverty line and is insufficient to cover living expenses, including food, clothing, health care, and education.

b.   Relative Poverty

This is caused by a development strategy that does not reach everyone and results in economic inequality that impacts on poverty.

c.   Cultural Poverty

The problem of a person's attitude due to cultural circumstances, such as being wasteful or unwilling to strive to work and improve their standard of living, is referred to as poverty.

d.   Structural Poverty

Low access to resources combined with poverty leads to socio-cultural and political structures that do not promote poverty reduction, and vice versa.

B.   Economic Growth and Poverty

The increase in per capita output over a long period of time is called economic growth (Menajang, 2019). The increase in the productive capacity of the economy, which is indicated in the increase in national income, is called economic growth. The success of economic development is shown by economic growth (Prasetyo, 2020). Nonetheless, this economic development still raises questions about whether economic growth is occurring evenly across society. This is expected to increase people's per capita income (Pateda et al., 2019). If this economic growth is uneven, of course this will result in income inequality which can ultimately trigger poverty problems.

C.   Labor Force Level and Poverty

The problem that is one of the causes of poverty is limited employment opportunities. According to Sudirman & Alhudori (2017), the level of productivity refers to the integrated use of human resources and skills, capital goods, knowledge, management technology, energy and other sources to develop and improve the standards of all residents with the concept of productivity.

A high labor force does not necessarily contribute to poverty alleviation. A rapidly growing labor force if not matched by job growth will lead to an increasing unemployment rate (Tambunan et al., 2021). One factor that affects the amount of economic output is the level of the labor force, which means that the more productive people are, the more output is produced, which in turn affects economic growth and income. Thus, an increase in the labor force level also means an increase in per capita income and consumption levels, which in turn reduces poverty (Ahmaddien, 2019).

D. Unemployment and Poverty

Unemployment is generally defined as someone who does not have a job but continues to look for a job with a certain wage, but cannot get the job he wants (Gebila & Wulandari, 2020). Therefore, someone who is still actively looking for a job but does not have one is defined as unemployed. Unemployment can increase due to the increase in the new labor force every year while the labor force absorbed by the labor market does not increase. The increase in unemployment can certainly reduce the welfare of the community, causing other problems, namely poverty (Tambunan et al., 2021).

E. Population and Poverty

Population means a collection of individuals with the same characteristics and inhabiting the same place. The relationship between population and poverty can be categorized as large, because if the increasing population does not have a permanent job and remains dependent on each other, there will be more unemployment. The increase in unemployment caused by a large population will in turn increase the poverty rate (Trisnanesya, 2016).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. Data and Data Sources

The research presented here makes use of a specific type of quantitative approach. The World Bank provided the secondary data used in this study. Panel data regression is the name of an analysis method that combines cross section and time series data. In time series data, one or more variables will be found in one unit of observation over a predetermined period of time. On the other hand, data cross-section is a composite of several observation units inside a single time interval (Dwiningsih, 2019).

Multiple regression analysis was used in this study to investigate the possibility of the independent variable influencing the dependent variable. Testing is done using the assumption of a relationship between variables analyzed through hypothesis testing. The secondary data used in this study comes from the World Bank in five ASEAN countries in 2008-2022. The number of ldpha applied is 5%.

2. Operational Definition and Measurement of Variables

a. The dependent variable Poverty is the proportion of the population living below the poverty line measured in percent in five ASEAN countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam and Cambodia) from 2008 to 2022.

b. The independent variable of Economic Growth is the amount of economic growth using GDP parameters in percent size in five ASEAN countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam and Cambodia) from 2008 to 2022.

c. The independent variable Labor Force Level is the proportion of the population aged 15-64 years that belongs to the labor force as a percent in five ASEAN countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam and Cambodia) from 2008 to 2022.

d. The independent variable Unemployment is the proportion of the population who do not have a permanent job or are categorized as working but whose income is not able to meet their needs. This variable is measured in percent in five ASEAN countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam and Cambodia) from 2008 to 2022.

e. The independent variable Population is the proportion of the population aged 16-64 years. This variable is measured in percent in five ASEAN countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam and Cambodia) from 2008 to 2022.

3. Analysis Method

a. Selection of panel data regression

The equation model of multiple linear regression in this study is:

$$Poverty = \beta 0 - \beta 1 X1 - \beta 2 X2 + \beta 3 X3 + \beta 4 X4 + e$$

Where :

$\beta 0$ = Intercept

$\beta 1, \beta 2, \beta 3, \beta 4$ = Coefficient

Y = Poverty (%)

$X1$ = Economic Growth (%)

$X2$ = Labor Force Level (%)

$X3$ = Unemployment (%)

$X4$ = Population (%)

e = Confounding error (standard error)

b.   Panel data regression model selection

In order to achieve a suitable regression analysis, this study employs the Common Effect Model (CEM), Fixed Effect Model (FEM), and Random Effect Model (REM). The most robust data panel model is the CEM model as it only combines cross-sectional and time series data. This model does not take individual time into account, hence it is assumed that business data is processed over a range of time intervals. This method may be used to estimate the model data panel using Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) or a small-scale random forest technique (Dwiningsih, 2019). Conversely, FEM asserts that individual differences may accommodate differing interseps. To verify FEM with individual differences in perception, a dummy variable technique is used (Zulfikar, 2018). Finally, the Random Effect Model When estimating panel data using the FEM method, the dummy variable indicates the model's inaccuracy. To address this issue, the residual variable, also known as the random effect model (REM), is used. The fundamental idea of REM is to approximate random errors. REM is calculated using the Generalized Least Squares (GLS) method (Yuwono, 2016).

Panel data regression calculations suitable for FEM and CEM models can employ the Chow test. To ascertain if the coefficients of determination in two regression lines for dissimilar data sets are identical, one statistical and econometric test is the Chow test. To check for structural inequalities in differential time analysis, the Chow test is most frequently utilized in econometrics (Abiola & Adetunji Adefabi, 2021). The next stage is to identify the suitable model with FEM and REM using the Hausman Test model. The Hausman principle, which compares two estimators—one robust but inefficient and the other extremely efficient but not resilient to the measured deviations—is the foundation of this computation. Thus, in order to compare FEM with REM, the Hausman test must be used (Aït-Sahalia & Xiu, 2019). Lastly, Uji Lagrange Multiplier is used if the outcomes of Uji Chow yield CEM and Uji Hausman yield REM. To select the optimal model for the panel data regression between CEM and REM, this uji is required.

c.   Hypothesis Test

1.)   Coefficient of Determination

The coefficient of determination test is used to assess how well the model explains changes in dependent variables. The range of the coefficient of determination is 0 to 1. A low R_2 value suggests that the independent variables have very little capacity to explain the variance in the dependent variable. When the independent variables yield almost all of the information required to predict the dependent variable, the value of almost one is indicated (Natoen et al., 2018).

2.) F Test (Simultaneous Test)

The purpose of the F test is to determine the overall impact of each independent variable on the dependent variable, or to determine the quality and significance of the regression model we made good / significant or not good / non-significant (Andi et al., 2017). The feasibility of the regression model is indicated by a significant F value of no more than 0.05; conversely, the unworthiness of the regression model is indicated by a significant F value of more than 0.05.

3.) T Test (Partial Test)

One of the parametric statistical test techniques is the t statistical test, which is often referred to as the T test. The t statistical test, according to Ghozali (2012), shows the extent of the influence of one independent variable in explaining the dependent variable individually. The t statistical test, which is often known as the t-test, is run with a significance threshold of 0.05 ($\alpha = 5\%$). The hypothesis is rejected if the significance value is greater than 0.05, but can be accepted if it is smaller than 0.05.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Poverty in ASEAN-5 over the period 2008 to 2022 shows a declining rate from year to year. During this period, the highest poverty rate was Cambodia in 2008, which reached 34%. While the lowest poverty rate was Malaysia in 2016 with 0.4%. The poverty rate in ASEAN-5 can be seen in the following figure:

Figure 1. ASEAN-5's poverty rate from 2008 to 2022
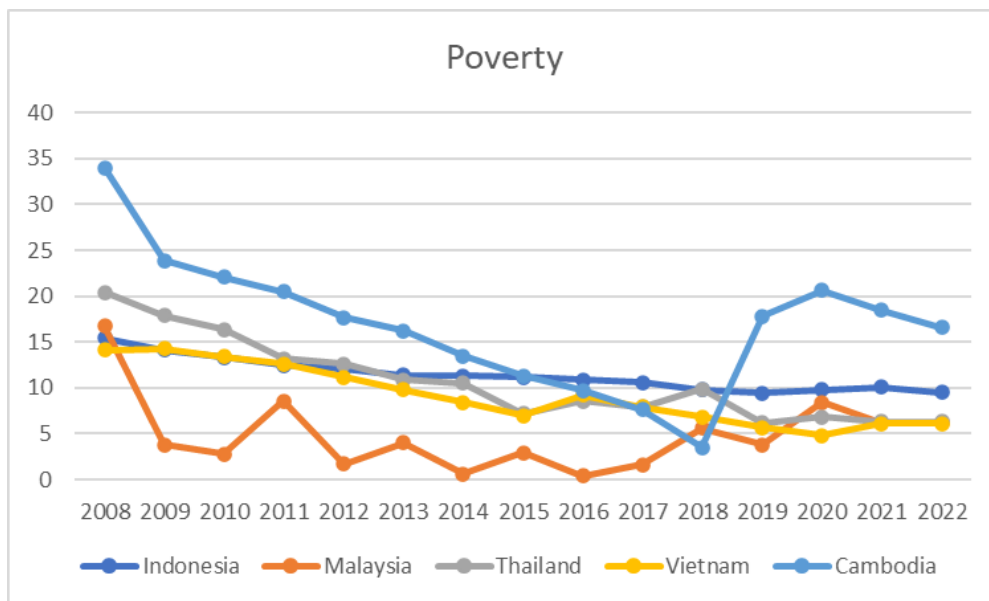
Source: World Bank

When viewed from the average poverty rate in the period 2008 to 2022 in the 5 ASEAN countries, Malaysia is the country with the lowest rate of 4.89%, followed by Vietnam with 9.16%, then Indonesia with 11.42%, finally with the highest average poverty rate is Cambodia with 16.9%. Malaysia's low poverty is attributed to many factors, including economic growth. There is a widespread assumption that economic growth as measured by GDP growth is directly related to poverty alleviation (Mulok et al., 2012). In addition to strengthening economic growth, Malaysia also conducts education policies, economic diversification, social welfare programs, and so on. The highest poverty rate among the 5 ASEAN countries is Cambodia. There are several factors that cause poverty in Cambodia to be high, namely a history of conflict and war, lack of access to education, economic inequality, unemployment and migrant work, and so on.

Reseacrh Results

1.   Panel Data regression Model Selection

The Chow test is used to determine the right model between FEM and CEM with the following conditions :

H0 : CEM

H1 : FEM

Table 1. Chow Test Results

Effects Test	Statistic	Prob.
Cross-section F	23.754026	0.0000

Source : Output Eviews 10.

Based on the Chow Test results, it can be decided to accept H1 and reject H0 because the F probability value is 0.0000 which indicates that the value is smaller than α 5% and in accordance with the hypothesis. Therefore, it can be said that the Fixed Effect model is more suitable than the Common Effect model. In addition, the following conditions are met when performing the Hausman Test to determine the appropriate panel data regression between FEM and REM :

H0 : REM

H1 : FEM

Table 2.

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Prob.
Cross-section random	95.016102	0.0000

Hausman Test Results

Source : Output Eviews 10.

A probability of 0.0000 is generated from the Hausman Test, which indicates that the result is less than α 5%. Therefore, it is possible to decide to accept H1 and reject H0. Thus, it can be decided that the Fixed Effect Model is more suitable than the Random Effect Model.

2.   Panel data regression results

FEM is chosen as the best model, then the regression results are

Table 4. Regression results using FEM

Variables	Regression Coefficient	Probability
C	-136.7654	0.0000
EG_X1	0.317663	0.1740
LFL_X2	0.809473	0.0033
UNEMPLOYMENT_X3	2.564500	0.0235
POPULATION	3.285309	0.0000

Source : Output Eviews 10.

From the regression results, an equation can be made

POVERTY_Y = -136.7654 + 0.317663*X1 + 0.809473*X2 + 2.564500*X3 + 3.285309*X4

From this equation it can be concluded :

a.   If the values of economic growth, labor force, and unemployment are 0 or constant, then the average poverty constant is -136.7654

b.   The regression coefficient of economic growth is 0.317663, which means that economic growth and poverty have a positive relationship, so if economic growth increases by one percent while holding other factors constant or fixed, then poverty in the five ASEAN countries will increase by 0.317663 percent.

c.   The regression coefficient of the labor force is 0.809473, which means that the labor force and poverty have a positive relationship, so if the labor force increases by one percent while holding other factors constant, poverty in the five ASEAN countries will increase by 0.809473 percent.

d.   The regression coefficient of unemployment is 2.564500, which means that unemployment and poverty have a positive relationship, so if unemployment increases by one percent, assuming other factors are constant or fixed, then poverty in the five ASEAN countries will increase by 2.564500 percent.

e.   The population regression coefficient is 3.285309, which means that population and poverty have a positive relationship, so if the population increases by one percent while holding other factors constant, then poverty in the five ASEAN countries will increase by 3.285309 percent.

3.   Hypothesis Test

a.   Determination Coefficient Test

Table 5. R-Square test results

R-Square	0.817789

Source : Output Eviews 10.

It is evident from the findings that the R-Square is 0.817789, or 81.77%. This indicates that, in five ASEAN countries between 2008 and 2022, the variables of economic growth, labor force participation, unemployment, and population had an 81.77% impact on poverty. Meanwhile, other factors affect the remaining 18.23%.

b.   F test

Table 6. F test results

F- statistic	37.02938
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000

Source : Output Eviews 10.

The results presented show that, in five ASEAN countries between 2008 and 2022, poverty is simultaneously influenced by economic growth, labor force participation, unemployment, and population variables. this is indicated by the prob. f statistic value of 0.000000, which is smaller than 0.05.

c.   T test

Table 7. T-test results

Variables	Regression Coefficient	Probability
C	-136.7654	0.0000
EG_X1	0.317663	0.1740
LFL_X2	0.809473	0.0033
UNEMPLOYMENT_X3	2.564500	0.0235
POPULATION	3.285309	0.0000

Source : Output Eviews 10.

In the T test it can be concluded that :

1) Economic Growth Variable

The results show that the economic growth variable has a positive but insignifiant effect on poverty in the five ASEAN countries, with a t-statistic probability of 0.1740, which is greater than 0.05.

2) Labor force variable

The results show that the labor force variable has a positive and significant effect on poverty in the five ASEAN countries, with a t-statistic probability of 0.0033, which is lower than 0.05.

3) Unemployment Variable

The results show that unemployment has a positive and significant effect on poverty in the five ASEAN countries, with a t-statistic probability of 0.0235, which is lower than 0.05.

4) Population Variable

The results show that the population variable has a positive and significant effect on poverty in the five ASEAN countries, with a t-statistic probability of 0.0000, which is lower than 0.05.

 Disscusion

The purpose of this study was to ascertain how poverty in five ASEAN nations was affected by population growth, unemployment, labor force participation, and economic expansion between 2008 and 2022.

1.According to the Economic Growth variable's study findings, the poverty rate is positively but not significantly impacted by it. These findings demonstrate that the Poverty Level is unaffected by the Economic Growth variable. The findings of this investigation are consistent with those of studies carried out by Wulandari (2015) dan Ningsih & Andiny (2018). This means that increased economic growth is not able to reduce poverty. There may be financial and income flows in the economy that only flow to the middle and upper income groups, or in other words, there is income inequality.

2. According to the Labor Force variable's study results, the poverty rate is positively and significantly impacted by it. Poverty will be impacted by a higher labor force participation rate. This finding is consistent with earlier research by the Ministry of Health's Mirah et al., (2020) which demonstrates the impact of the labor force participation rate on poverty. This is due to the fact that there are more people engaged in economic activity when the labor force is larger. A high labor force can cause productivity levels to decline and hinder the career paths of workers. The higher labor force will also tighten competition for jobs. Therefore, an increasing labor force can also increase the poverty rate.

3. According to research on the unemployment variable, there is a positive and significant correlation between this variable and the poverty rate. This figure shows how the Poverty Rate can be affected by the Unemployment variable. In other words, a country's poverty rate increases with the unemployment rate. The results of this research are similar to the research conducted by Yacoub (2012) and Nainggolan (2020) a relatively high unemployment rate leads to low income which in turn leads to poverty.

4. According to research on the population variable, the population variable has a positive and sizable impact on the poverty rate, according to research on the subject. This finding implies that poverty increases as population density increases, which is not accompanied by equal distribution of population. This research is similar to what has been done (Trisnanesya, 2016). This phenomenon occurs because the increasing population will increase the number of people looking for work, so there will also be more unemployment, if the unemployed do not get a job, it will automatically increase the poverty rate.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusions

The results of research conducted to study the determinants of economic growth, labor force, unemployment, and population on the poverty rate in five ASEAN countries from 2008 to 2022 show that economic growth, labor force, unemployment, and population variables simultaneously affect poverty. The growth variable has a positive but insignificant effect on poverty, the labor force variable has a positive and significant effect on poverty, the unemployment variable has a positive and significant effect on poverty, and the population variable has a positive and significant effect on poverty. Fixed effect is the best model for this study from the three existing models.

Suggestions

The suggestion that can be given by the author based on research is that for poverty alleviation, it is necessary to deepen economic growth so that it reaches the lower strata of society. This is also done to erode the level of income inequality. Then, an increase in the labor force is also needed. However, this increase in the labor force must have a balanced value in the labor market, namely between labor demand and supply. The high level of labor supply without being accompanied by a high demand for labor will also lead to narrow employment opportunities and can actually result in increased

unemployment. In overcoming the problem of unemployment, training is needed so that the available human resources are able to compete in the world of work. Furthermore, equalization of the population also needs to be done so that there is no accumulation of productive population which will trigger unemployment and poverty. If this can be done, it will reduce the poverty rate. For future researchers, they can add other variables that can affect the poverty rate or others so that further research can be greater than the previous one.

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