The Influence of Poverty on Economic Growth in Central Kalimantan

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze the influence of poverty variables on GRDP in Central Kalimantan using the 2015-2023 period. The analytical tools used are simple linear regression and classical assumption tests. The results of the analysis explain that the poverty variable is -0.645 which is greater than the error degree of 0.05 which explains that the poverty variable does not have a significant influence on economic growth in Central Kalimantan. From the results of the classical assumption test, it is explained that the normality test shows that the research data is normally distributed, there is no multicollinearity, there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity. It is concluded that increasing or decreasing poverty will not have an impact on economic growth. This is because economic growth in Central Kalimantan is predominantly influenced by potential resources, adequate technology, and a workforce that increases every year with the development of the economic sector in Central Kalimantan.

Keywords: poverty, economic growth

INTRODUCTION

Poverty is an important problem for a country, so it has become government policy to overcome it in several ways or alternatives, both with job opportunities and the use of natural resources to provide jobs for the community which ultimately aims to increase the economic growth of a region. A region experiences increased economic growth if the people of that region have a high

level of welfare, in the form of adequate income, decent work, diverse business sectors related to adequate food and clothing and so on.

The economic development of a country or region can be seen from several economic indicators. One of them is the unemployment rate. Based on the unemployment rate, it can be seen whether the condition of a country or region is whether its economy is developing or is slow and or even experiencing setbacks.[1]

Growth in the economy is an increase in the quality and quantity of products and services produced by the country from year to year. This can be measured by indicators such as a country's national income, per capita income, a labor force that is higher than the number of unemployed and decreasing poverty. Economic growth can also be defined as a process of continuous improvement in a country's economy. When the economic activities of a country's citizens have a direct impact on increasing the production of goods and services, that country's economy is said to be growing.[2]

The amount of poverty is negative and significantly if there are still a large number of poor people, this can hinder the acceleration of a country's economic pace. Thus, in the development process of a country, poverty is a problem that must be addressed immediately because the fate of a country's economy can depend on the level of poverty within it.[3]

Based on Central Kalimantan in Figures, the number of poor people in Central Kalimantan in 2015 was 147.70 thousand/person and in 2018 it was 136.93 thousand/person and finally in 2023 it was 142.17 thousand/person, which means there has been a reduction in poverty in area or region in Central Kalimantan.[45]

Apart from having population potential and attractiveness for investment, technology is also another factor that is considered to be able to encourage

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[1] Rahmat Imanto, Maya Panorama, and Rinol Sumantri, 'Pengaruh Pengangguran Dan Kemiskinan Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi di Provinsi Sumatera Selatan', *Al-Infaq: Jurnal Ekonomi Islam* 11, no. 2 (26 December 2020): 118–39, https://doi.org/10.32507/ajei.v11i2.636.

[2] Ahadi Akbar Fajri dan Ririt Iriani, "Pengaruh Kemiskinan Dan Pengangguran Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Provinsi Bali Tahun 2002-2021," *Ekopem: Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan* 4, no. 2 (1 Juni 2022): 53–66, https://doi.org/10.32938/jep.v7i2.2555.

[3] Amita Prameswari, Sri Muljaningsih, and Kiki Asmara, 'Analisis Pengaruh Kemiskinan, Indeks Pembangunan Manusia (IPM) Dan Tenaga Kerja Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Jawa Timur', *Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan STIE Muhammadiyah Palopo* 7, no. 2 (31 December 2021): 168–79, https://doi.org/10.35906/jep.v7i2.909.

[4] Kalimantan Tengah dalam Angka 2018, Jumlah Penduduk Miskin Menurut Provinsi di Indonesia (ribu), 2014-2017.

[5] Kalimantan Tengah dalam Angka 2024, Jumlah Penduduk Miskin Menurut Provinsi di Indonesia (ribu), 2019-2023.

economic growth. When referring to the Solow growth model, the level of output in the economy is influenced, apart from being influenced by the accumulation of capital and labor, it is also influenced by technological progress.[6]

Talking about economic growth, where economic growth itself is interpreted as an increase in the value and amount of production of goods and services which is usually calculated by a country within a certain period of time. A country's economy can be said to be growing when the economic activities of its people have a direct impact on increasing the production of goods and services. This activity is also a factor in increasing national income.[7]

There are three main factors or components in the economic growth of every nation. These three factors are: (1) capital accumulation, which includes all forms or types of new investment invested in land, physical equipment, and capital or human resources (2) population growth, which will ultimately increase the number of workers, and (3) technological progress.[8]

Economic growth is a very important indicator in assessing the performance of an economy, especially for analyzing the results of economic development that has been implemented in a country or region. An economy is said to experience growth if the production of goods and services increases from the previous year. Thus, economic growth shows the extent to which economic activity can generate additional income or social welfare in a certain period.[9]

Economic growth is often seen from the GRDP of a region or region which increases every year. In particular, it is often seen from economic growth according to GDP per capita according to districts/cities in Central Kalimantan. Where economic growth does not always increase every year or experiences fluctuations. Sometimes it fluctuates but leads to a significant increase, which means that the area or region is experiencing improved economic life or vice versa.

Economic growth is often associated with decreasing poverty in a region or area, the availability of job opportunities, adequate natural resources and so on.

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[6] Halimy Widya Falah and Syafri, 'Determinasi Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Indonesia', *Jurnal Ekonomi Trisakti* 3, no. 2 (7 July 2023): 2309–18, https://doi.org/10.25105/jet.v3i2.16541.

[7] Yuniar Sri Hartati, 'Analisis Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Inklusif Di Indonesia', *Jurnal Ekonomi dan Bisnis* 12, no. 1 (31 July 2021): 79–92, https://doi.org/10.55049/jeb.v12i1.74.

[8] Putu Sarda Ardyan and Andrik Mukamad Rofii, 'Analisis Pengaruh Inflasi, Penanaman Modal Asing (Pma) Dan Tenaga Kerja Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Jawa Timur | JEB17: Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Bisnis', 2017, https://jurnal.untag-sby.ac.id/index.php/JEB17/article/view/1100.

[9] Syahrur Romi dan Etik Umiyati, "Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Dan Upah Minimum Terhadap Kemiskinan Di Kota Jambi," *E-Jurnal Perspektif Ekonomi Dan Pembangunan Daerah* 7, no. 1 (1 April 2018): 1–7, https://doi.org/10.22437/pdpd.v7i1.4439.

Economic growth in a region is characterized by increased production of goods and services in society, technological developments and investors in profitable economic sectors in a region or region.

Economic growth indicates that the availability of clothing and food needs for the community is adequate. Economic growth does not look at the increase in prices of goods and services on the market, what is important is that the needs of the people who need them are met.

Based on Central Kalimantan in Figures, in 2018 GDP at constant prices according to business fields in Central Kalimantan was IDR. 94,566.2 thousand and in 2020 around Rp 98,933.6 thousand and in 2023 around Rp 113,611.5 thousand. This illustrates that economic growth in Central Kalimantan is getting better.[10]

Below is a table of poverty and GRDP at 2010 Constant Prices for Central Kalimantan Province According to Business Fields during 20152023 as follows:

Table 1. Number of poor people (Thousand/person) and Gross Regional Domestic Product at Constant Prices 2010 Central Kalimantan Province According to Business Fields (Billions of Rupiah) 2015-2023

Year	Poverty (X)		GDP at Constant Price (Y)
2015	147,70	78891,0	
2016	143,49	83 909,5	
2017	139,16	89 565,1	
2018	136,93	94 566,2	
2019	134,59	100349,3	
2020	132,94	98933,6	
2021	140,04	102481,5	
2022	145,10	109094,7	
2023	142,17	113611,5	

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[10] Kalimantan Tengah dalam Angka 2023, Jumlah Penduduk Miskin Menurut Provinsi di Indonesia (ribu), 2018-2022.

Source: Central Kalimantan in Figures 2018,[11] Central Kalimantan in Figures 2023,[12] Central Kalimantan in Figures 2024.[13]

Poverty is a major problem for many countries in the world, especially in developing countries. Poverty is a condition where a person cannot fulfill basic needs such as food, clothing, medicine and shelter.[14] One measure of social and economic conditions in assessing the success of government development in an area is the existence of poverty itself.[15]

Poverty alleviation can be done by advancing economic growth rates. Because economic growth can be said to be an indicator of prosperity, so it is important to pay close attention to economic growth. Research (Rudy & Indah, 2020) reveals that economic growth has a significant impact on poverty levels, increasing economic growth due to the large number of jobs that can attract workers, ultimately poverty levels can be reduced. Research (Purnama, 2017) also reveals that economic growth has a significant effect on poverty levels, so if a country wants to reduce poverty it must be oriented towards economic growth.[16]

Economic growth itself is the growth rate formed from several economic sectors which can describe the rate of growth that occurs directly and can be used as a measurement tool for regions to evaluate the success of development (Kutarga et al., 2008). So that the relationship between economic growth and

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[11] Kalimantan Tengah dalam Angka 2018, Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Atas Dasar Harga Konstan 2010 Provinsi Kalimantan Tengah Menurut Lapangan Usaha (Miliar rupiah) 2014-2017.

[12] Kalimantan Tengah dalam Angka 2023, Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Atas Dasar Harga Konstan 2010 Provinsi Kalimantan Tengah Menurut Lapangan Usaha (Miliar rupiah) 2018-2022.

[13] Kalimantan Tengah dalam Angka 2024, Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Atas Dasar Harga Konstan 2010 Provinsi Kalimantan Tengah Menurut Lapangan Usaha (Miliar rupiah) 2019-2023.

[14] Fajrin Hardinandar, "Determinan Kemiskinan (Studi Kasus 29 Kota/Kabupaten Di Provinsi Papua)," *Jurnal REP (Riset Ekonomi Pembangunan)* 4, no. 1 (26 April 2019): 1–12, https://doi.org/10.31002/rep.v4i1.1337.

[15] Deby Oktaviana, Wiwin Priana Primandhana, dan Mohammad Wahed, "Analisis Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Upah Minimum Kabupaten, Dan Pengangguran, Terhadap Kemiskinan Di Kabupaten Madiun," *Syntax Idea* 3, no. 5 (20 Mei 2021): 1034–49, https://doi.org/10.46799/syntax-idea.v3i5.1183.

[16] Rosidatul Halim Najib Putri dan Indah Yuliana, "Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Terhadap Tingkat Kemiskinan Dengan Pengangguran Sebagai Mediasi Di Probolinggo," *Fair Value: Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi Dan Keuangan* 5, no. 6 (25 Januari 2023): 2691–2700, https://doi.org/10.32670/fairvalue.v5i6.2531.

poverty, where the effects of cycles in macroeconomics and income growth are evenly distributed across all groups, will effectively reduce poverty.[17]

Economic growth is the development of activities in the economy which causes goods and services produced in society to increase and society's prosperity to increase (Sukirno, 2012:331). So economic growth measures the achievements of the development of an economy from one period to another. Apart from economic growth, one important aspect to see development performance is how effectively existing resources are used so that employment can absorb the available workforce. Increasing economic growth means that the production of goods/services produced increases. Thus, more and more labor is needed to produce goods/services so that the level of poverty is reduced and this will have an impact on reducing the number of unemployed, especially in Indonesia.[18]

Poverty is a complex problem of the economy. Increasing levels of poverty indicate that economic growth in a region is hampered. If viewed based on the consequences of poverty, it can be said that poverty is the central point of output and input from a series of matters related to development efforts and economic growth. Poverty has a multiplier effect on the economy, because poverty is the root of the problem and also an obstacle to economic growth.[19]

As research (Rudy & Indah, 2020) reveals that there is a significant influence between Economic Growth and Poverty Levels, because with increasing economic growth, many jobs will be created that can absorb labor, so that the poverty level will decrease.[20]

Economic growth is an indicator of prosperity in a region, according to Mankiw (2007:158). With economic growth, it means there is an increase in productivity, thereby increasing employment opportunities which will ultimately reduce poverty. According to Sukirno (2013:25), economic growth is a necessary condition for poverty reduction. The sufficient condition is that the growth is effective in reducing poverty. This means that this growth should spread to every

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[17] Wyanet Putri Alisha dan Yulhendri Yulhendri, "Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Terhadap Tingkat Kemiskinan Di Kabupaten/ Kota Sumatera Barat," *Jurnal Ecogen* 4, no. 4 (31 Desember 2021): 581–93, https://doi.org/10.24036/jmpe.v4i4.12455.

[18] Nurafna Damaang, Rusli Rusli, dan Abdul Halim, "Pengaruh pertumbuhan ekonomi terhadap tingkat kemiskinan," *AKUNTABEL: Jurnal Ekonomi dan Keuangan* 16, no. 2 (25 September 2019): 272–75, https://doi.org/10.30872/jakt.v16i2.14336.

[19] Tete Saepudin dan Sestri Nurfala, "Analisis Indikator Ketenagakerjaan Dan Demografi Terhadap Kemiskinan Di Jawa Barat," *Jurnal Riset Ilmu Ekonomi* 2, no. 2 (4 September 2022): 69–78, https://doi.org/10.23969/jrie.v2i2.30.

[20] Rudy Susanto dan Indah Pangesti, "Pengaruh Inflasi Dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Terhadap Tingkat Kemiskinan Di Indonesia," *JABE (Journal of Applied Business and Economic)* 7, no. 2 (31 Januari 2021): 271–78, https://doi.org/10.30998/jabe.v7i2.7653.

opinion group, including the poor (growth with equity). Research conducted by Slamet Priyo Marmujiono, (2014). Shows that the economic growth variable has a significant effect on the poverty level in 17 sub-districts in Brebes district.[21]

Poverty, which is measured by the high number of poor people, is a major problem experienced by developing countries, one of which is Indonesia. Poverty in Indonesia is caused by various factors, such as investment conditions, unemployment rates and the slow economy. In an effort to improve welfare and overcome poverty, one effective effort is to improve economic growth. Poverty has a very strong relationship to economic growth, if the economy in a country is high poverty can decrease, conversely, if the regional economy is low then poverty will rise (Lidyawati Padang, 2019).[22]

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is quantitative descriptive research. The type of data used in this research is secondary data, where the data obtained comes from publications from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and other sources related to research. This research was carried out in the Central Kalimantan region with the research year 2012-2023 and the variables studied in this research were the number of poor people and the economic growth variable using a simple regression analysis tool. The statistical tests used in this research are as follows:

1.Simple Linear Regression Analysis

Simple linear regression analysis in this research aims to measure the strength of the relationship between two variables, as well as showing the direction of the relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variable. Where according to Sugiyono (2004:234), the simple regression equation is formulated as follows.[23]

Y = a + bX
Information:
Y = GRDP

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[21] Junaidin Zakaria, "Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Pendidikan Dan Pengangguran Terhadap Tingkat Kemiskinan Di Kota Makassar," *PARADOKS : Jurnal Ilmu Ekonomi* 3, no. 2 (2020): 41–53.

[22] Lidyawati Padang dan Murtala Murtala, "Pengaruh Jumlah Penduduk Miskin Dan Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Indonesia," *JURNAL EKONOMIKA INDONESIA* 9, no. 1 (28 November 2020): 9–16, https://doi.org/10.29103/ekonomika.v9i1.3167.

[23] Moch Arzad Aditya Imran, 'Pengaruh Kepuasan Pelanggan Terhadap Minat Beli Ulang Makanan Di Rumah Makan Ayam Bakar Wong Solo Alauddin Kota Makassar', *Jurnal Ilmu Manajemen Profitability* 2, no. 1 (2018): 50–64, https://doi.org/10.26618/profitability.v2i1.1958.

$\quad$ a $\quad$ = $\quad$ Simple
regression constant b =
Regression coefficient
$\quad$ X = Poverty

2. Classic Assumption Test
a. Normality test

$\quad$ According to Ghozali (2013: 160), the normality test aims to find out whether each variable is normally distributed or not. To test whether the data is normally distributed or not, the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test statistical test is carried out. Residuals are normally distributed if they have a significance value > 0.05. And it can be detected by looking at the distribution of data (points) on the diagonal axis of the graph or looking at the histogram of the residuals. Basis for decision making:

1) If the data spreads around the diagonal line and follows the directionof the diagonal line or the histogram graph shows a normal distribution pattern, then the regression model meets the assumption of normality.
2) If the data spreads far from the region and/does not follow thedirection of the diagonal line or the histogram graph does not show a normal distribution pattern, then the regression model does not meet the assumption of normality.[24]

b. Multicollinearity Test

$\quad$ The multicollinearity test is used to determine whether or not there is a correlation between independent variables. There should be no correlation between independent variables when using a regression model. The multicollinearity test was carried out by looking at the TOL (Tolerance) and VIF (Variance Inflation Factor) values.[25] The multicollinearity test can be analyzed using the SPSS application in the coefficients table. Basis for decision making:

$\quad$ Looking at the Tolerance value:

$\quad$ Multicollinearity does not occur if the Tolerance value is greater than 0.10.

$\quad$ Multicollinearity occurs if the Tolerance value is less than or equal to 0.10.

$\quad$ View the VIF (Variance Inflation Factor) value:

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[24] Bagus Nurcahyo and Riskayanto Riskayanto, 'Analisis Dampak Penciptaan Brand Image Dan Aktifitas Word Of Mouth (Wom) Pada Penguatan Keputusan Pembelian Produk Fashion', *Jurnal Nusantara Aplikasi Manajemen Bisnis* 3, no. 1 (18 April 2018): 14–29, https://doi.org/10.29407/nusamba.v3i1.12026.

[25] Sahid Raharjo, "Uji Asumsi Klasik, Uji Multikolinearitas dengan Melihat Nilai Tolerance dan VIF," 2018, https://www.spssindonesia.com/2014/02/uji-multikolonieritasdengan-melihat.html.

Multiconierity does not occur if the VIF value is less than 10.00. Multiconierity occurs if the VIF value is greater than or equal to 10.00.[26]

c. Heteroscedasticity Test

Heteroscedasticity test is a residual variance that is not the same for each variable in the regression model. A good regression model is if there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity.

Guidelines for making Heteroscedasticity Test Decisions with the Glejser Test:

1) If the significance value (Sig) is > 0.05 then there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity
2) If the significance value (Sig) < 0.05 then symptoms of heteroscedasticity occur (Yusuf, 2024).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of a simple regression test on the influence of poverty on economic growth in Central Kalimantan during 2012-2023, the following results were obtained:

Table 2. The Influence of Poverty On Economic Growth In Central Kalimantan

Variable	B	Std. Error	Be ta	T	Sig.	Ket
Constant	173925, 699			1,455	,189	
Poverty (X)	- 549,808	119539,4 45 851,960	-,23 7	-,645	,539	Tidak Signifikan

R = 0,580
R Square = 0,336
F= 0,416
T-tabel = 1.943

Source: Data processed, 2024

Based on the results of the regression analysis above, it is known that the t-count of the poverty variable is -0.645 which is greater than the error degree of 0.05 which explains that the poverty variable does not have a significant influence on economic growth in Central Kalimantan. Which indicates that if the number
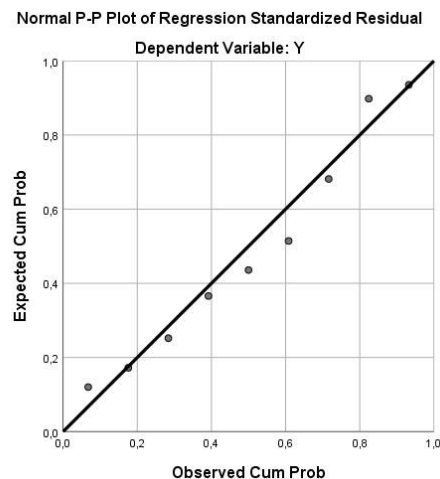
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[26] Raharjo.

of poor people increases or decreases it will not have an impact on economic growth in Central Kalimantan. Other factors that dominantly influence economic growth are potential resources, adequate technology and an increasing economic sector, which absorbs labor which contributes to economic growth in Central Kalimantan.

Classic assumption test:

1. Normality test

From the test results using a probability plot graph, it is known that the data is spread around the diagonal line so it can be concluded that the research data is normally distributed.

2.Multicollinearity Test

From the results of the multicollinearity test, it was obtained that the tolerance value for the poverty variable was 1,000 > 0.10, meaning that there was no multicollinearity and from the VIF value for the two variables of 1,000 < 10.00, it could be concluded that there was no multicollinearity.

Table 3. Multicollinearity Test

Variable	Tolerance	VIF	Conclusion
Voverty (X1)	1,000	1,000	Multicollinearity did not occur

Source: Data processed, 2024.

3.Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test is used to find out whether the regression model has the same variance (homoscedasticity) from one residual to another observation.

The heteroscedasticity test results in table 3 show a sig value. poverty is 0.539<0.05, so it can be concluded that there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity.

Table 4. Heteroscedasticity Test

Variable	Sig	Conclusion
Poverty (X1)	0, 539	There are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity.

Source: Data processed, 2024.

CONCLUSION

From the results of simple linear regression analysis, the results obtained show that poverty in the Central Kalimantan area is not significant for economic growth, which means that increasing or decreasing poverty will not have an impact on economic growth. This is because economic growth in Central Kalimantan is predominantly influenced by potential resources, adequate technology, and a workforce that increases every year with the development of the economic sector in Central Kalimantan. Based on classical assumptions, the results obtained show that the normality test shows that the research data is normally distributed, there is no multicollinearity, there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity.

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