The Influence Of The Human Development Index And The Rate Of Open Unemployment On Poverty In The City Of Palopo

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Abstrack

Poverty is a problem that exists in almost every province in Indonesia, including Palopo, South Sulawesi. Palopo has developed into an economic center, especially in the fields of education and health, so many foreigners want to live there in the hope of finding work. It is not surprising that the population of Palopo increases every year. The aim of this research is to determine the influence of the human development index and the open unemployment rate on poverty in Palopo City. The data used is secondary data. Data obtained from the Palopo City Central Statistics Agency for 2013-2023. Using the SPSS Version 20 application with multiple linear regression analysis methods. The test results show that the independent variable coefficient is 0.686 or 68.6%. This shows that the dependent variable is influenced by the independent, and 31.24% of the variables are influenced by other variables that are not related to the research. The Development Index and Open Unemployment Rate influence Poverty or between variables. Where the open unemployment rate decreased by 15.179% for every 1% increase in the poverty level.

Keywords: Human Development Indeks; Open Enemployment Rate; Poverty.

1. Introduction

In Indonesia, the problem of poverty has always been a major concern. Various social, economic and political problems can arise as a result of failure to fight poverty. Poverty has become a complex and chronic problem at both national and regional levels, so an appropriate and sustainable approach is needed to overcome it. So far, development programs have prioritized poverty alleviation. Poverty is still an unresolved problem to this day.[1]

One very important indicator for assessing economic performance is economic growth, mainly used to analyze the results of efforts to implement economic development that have been carried out by a country or region. Economic growth is defined as an increase in the production of goods and services from the previous year. This shows how long economic activity can generate more income for society. If all real returns to the use of production factors in a particular year are greater than in the previous year, then the economy is considered to be experiencing growth.[2]

Poverty is a problem that exists in almost every province in Indonesia, including Palopo, South Sulawesi. Palopo has developed into an economic center, especially in the fields of education and health, so many foreigners want to live there in the hope of finding work. It is not surprising that the Palopo population increases every year. Apart from that, this can cause socio-economic problems such as increasing the need for various social facilities, increasing unemployment levels due to job competition which results in reduced opportunities to obtain work, high cost problems, and difficulties in getting a decent education. As a result, poverty levels continue to increase, they will face increasingly complex problems of poverty and social welfare. This will indirectly hamper economic growth in various fields.

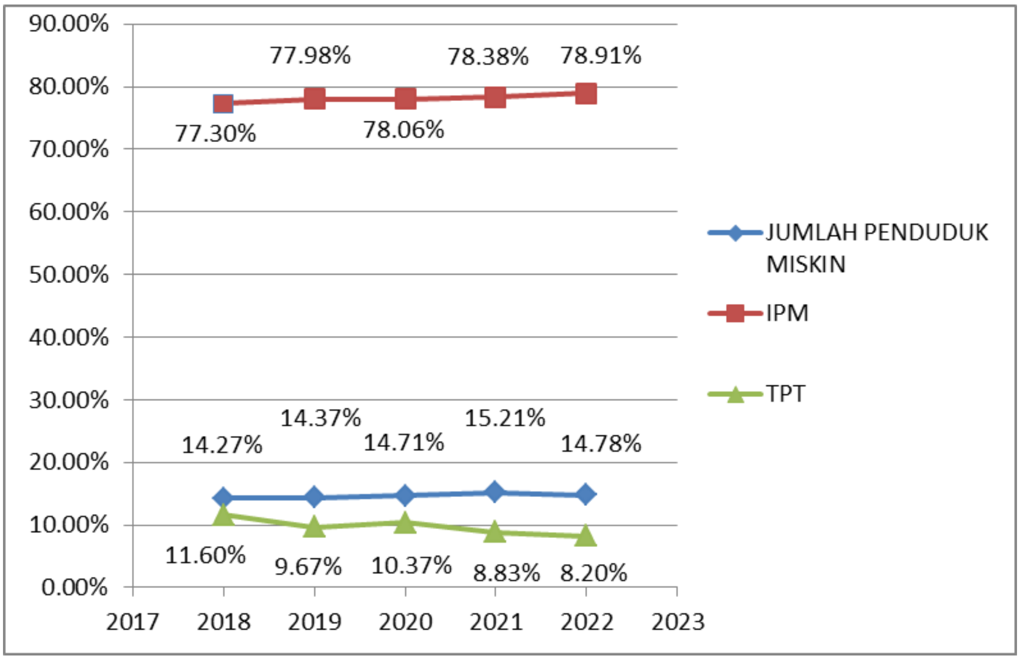

Figure 1. Graph of development index, open unemployment rate and poverty rate for Palopo City
Source: https://palopokota.bps.go.id/

The data above shows that the poverty level can be influenced by the human development index sector and the open unemployment rate sector. This shows how important HDI is in regional development management. To achieve targeted planning and development, the function of HDI and other human development indicators will be very important. One of the benchmarks for a region's development, the quality of life of the community (HDI), should be positively correlated with the level of poverty in the region. This is because in areas with high HDI it is expected that the quality of life of the community is also high, or more precisely, the poverty level of the community should also be low. [3]

The problem of unemployment also plays a major role in influencing the poverty rate in Indonesia. With the rapid growth of the labor force, the economy will face additional challenges due to expansion or creation of new jobs. If there are not enough new job vacancies to accommodate the entire workforce, the ranks of the unemployed will get longer.[4]

Literatur Review

Human Development Index

One of the indicators used to measure the success of human development is the human development index (HDI). If the HDI is low, people's work productivity will also be low, which means more poor people.[5] Palopo City's HDI increased from 2020 to 2022, rising from 78.06 in 2020 to 78.91 in 2022. This increase shows that the quality of people in Palopo continues to improve in terms of education, health, income and public expenditure.

Open unemployment

Unemployed is someone who is in the labor force category and is actively looking for a job with a certain wage, but cannot get it. Open unemployment is a workforce that truly does not have a job. This type of unemployment is very high because many people have tried to get a job, but failed to get a job.[6]

Poverty Theory

Poverty is defined as a situation where a person cannot fulfill the four main needs. This includes undertaking productive endeavors, gaining access to social and economic resources, experiencing discriminatory treatment, and being free from mental and cultural poverty. Poverty is not a condition where people do not have enough wealth. In contrast, poverty more often refers to a situation where people are unable to take full advantage of the wealth they have.[7]

The new growth theory emphasizes the important role of government, especially in increasing human capital development and encouraging research and development to increase human productivity. It can be seen that investing in education will be able to improve the quality of human resources which is shown by increasing a person's knowledge and skills. The higher a person's level of education, the knowledge and skills will also increase, thereby expanding employment opportunities.

In research conducted by Amartya Send, it was revealed that there is an absolute core of poverty. The hunger that struck them became a perspective of poverty, as well as the inability to suffer from social humiliation and the inability to educate children (education) and care for children's health. [8] Amartya Send's research findings are in line with the results of this research because this theory assumes that the absolute essence of poverty is inability to socialize and inability to educate children (education) and care for children's health.

Previous Research

Research by Kristin Ari P, (2018) entitled "Analysis of the Influence of the Human Development Index (HDI), Economic Growth and Unemployment on Poverty in Indonesia". The aim of this research is to analyze the influence of the Human Development Index, Economic Growth and Unemployment on Poverty in Indonesia. This research uses secondary data from BPS, which consists of time series data from 2013 to 2017 and cross-section data from 33 provinces in Indonesia. The research results show that the Human Development Index has a direct and negative effect on poverty levels with a path coefficient value of -0.71, while economic growth has no significant effect on reducing poverty levels with a probability value of 0.23. In addition, unemployment shows a positive influence on the poverty level with a path coefficient value of 0.14 and a significant influence with a probability value of 0.23.

Research by Wididarma, (2021) entitled "The Influence of the Human Development Index and Regional Indigenous Income on Economic Growth and Regency/City Poverty in Bali Province". This research was conducted in Bali Province and used secondary data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and the Bali Provincial Government. Path analysis is the method used in this research. The research results show that the human development index (HDI) has a negative and significant direct influence on poverty in several districts and cities in Bali Province.

Research by S. S. Ningrum, (2017) entitled "Analysis of the Influence of the Open Unemployment Rate, Human Development Index, and Minimum Wage on the Number of Poor People in Indonesia in 2011-2015". The aim of this research is to examine and analyze the influence of the open unemployment rate, human development index, and minimum wage on the number of poor people in Indonesia in 2011-2015. The regression results show that the Adjusted R-Square value is 0.993546, which means that 99.35 percent of the variation in the poor population (Y) can be explained by the independent variables in the statistical model, namely TPT, HDI and minimum wage. Meanwhile, 0.65 percent of the variation in the number of poor people (Y) is explained by factors outside the model. Apart from that, from Table 1 it can be seen that the minimum wage has a positive and significant effect on the number of poor people (Y). The minimum wage coefficient is 1.33E-06, which means that an increase in the minimum wage of 1 million rupiah can increase (Y) by 1.33E-06 million rupiah and vice versa. The research method used in this research is documentation techniques, namely collecting written data through related institutions, namely BPS Indonesia. Research variables are a form of obtaining information and then drawing conclusions. The operational definition of poverty (Y) is the inability to meet basic needs.

Framework of Thinking

The thinking framework is all research activities used to make it easier to explain the flow of research from planning to implementation. Systematically, here are some basic descriptions of this research:

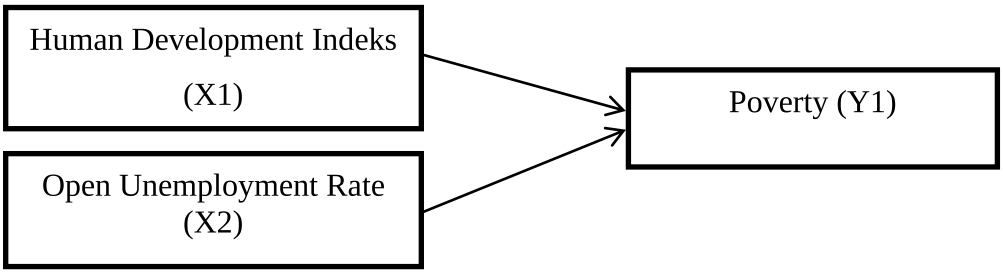

Figure 2: Coceptual Framework

Hypothesis Development

The Relationship between the Human Growth Index and Poverty

Humans are the country's wealth. UNDP uses the Human Development Index (HDI), or HDI, to measure human quality. HDI consists of three indicators: income, health, and education. An increase in income or wages is usually associated with an increase in a person's education. The more people with high levels of education and training experience, the higher the productivity and national economic output if wages reflect productivity.

In accordance with the empirical study conducted by Sayifullah, (2016) which analyzed the influence of the Human Development Index and Unemployment on Poverty in Banten Province. The research conclusion is that the Human Development Index (HDI) has a significant negative influence on poverty in Banten Province. This means that the higher the HDI, the more poverty will decrease. The study found that an increase in HDI by 1% would result in a reduction in poverty of 0.96% in the six districts/cities studied in Banten Province. On the other hand, research finds that unemployment does not have a significant impact on poverty in Banten Province. The study recommends that policymakers focus on increasing HDI as a way to reduce poverty in the region.
H1: The Human Development Index has an effect on poverty.

The Relationship between Open Unemployment Levels and Poverty

The unemployment problem is caused by rapid labor force growth combined with relatively slow employment growth. A high unemployment rate indicates a country's inability to develop. Unemployment affects poverty in various ways. Reducing poverty and unemployment levels is still very important. There is no unemployment if there are jobs and income in society. Income is expected to help people meet their living needs. If people's living needs are met, people will not be poor. When there are many job opportunities and little unemployment, poverty levels will fall. Construction

In accordance with the empirical study conducted by Amalia, (2022) which analyzed the factors that influence poverty in Bali Province. from this research is that poverty in Bali Province is influenced by several factors, such as education, inflation, population growth, unemployment, and economic growth. In this research, education and unemployment were found to have a direct influence on poverty, while other factors had an indirect influence through mediating variables, namely economic growth. Apart from that, this research also shows that development progress in each district/city has a big influence on the poverty level in Bali Province. Therefore, efforts are needed to increase development progress in each district/city area and improve the quality of education to reduce poverty levels in Bali Province.

H2: The level of open unemployment has a significant effect on poverty

2. Methodology

2.1 Types of research

This research uses a quantitative method approach, namely by using hypothesis testing with measurable data to produce conclusions. A descriptive approach is used to discuss further interpretation of the results of this research which were obtained in the form of quantitative analysis.

2.2 Variable Identification

The variables in this research consist of: The independent variables used are: (1) Human Development Index (X1) and (2) Open Enemployment Rate (X2). The dependent variable used is poverty (Y).

2.3 Operational Definition of Variables

1. The Human Development Index (HDI) is formed through 3 (three) basic dimensions, namely: (1). long and healthy life, (2). knowledge, (3). decent living standards and expressed in decimal index units (BPS Palopo City, 2023).

2. Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) is the ratio of the number of unemployed to the total workforce expressed in percent (BPS Palopo City, 2023, 2017).

3. Poverty is a condition of society's inability from an economic perspective to fulfill basic life needs, both food and non-food. Expressed as a percentage (%) of the poor population (BPS Palopo City, 2023).

2.4 Techniques and Data Collection

Secondary data used in this research comes from Palopo City for 10 years, from 2013 to 2022. This data includes the human development index (HDI), open poverty rate (TPT), and poverty, which is measured as the percentage of poor people. This data is quantitative and obtained from. Then selected and adapted to the research methodology.

2.5 Data analysis technique

The data analysis technique used in this research is descriptive analysis and multiple linear regression analysis with time series data which is used to determine the influence of independent variables together on the dependent variable. The independent variables are the

Human Development Index and Open Unemployment Rate. Meanwhile, the dependent variable is poverty in Palopo City.

a. Descriptive Analysis

This research carries out analytical tests by collecting data, then implementing the results. The data analysis method used in this research is quantitative descriptive analysis. Descriptive-quantitative analysis means describing a treatment in a particular field regarding cause and effect relationships based on observations of existing results. Quantitative descriptive analysis is analyzing data that uses numbers to draw conclusions and events that can be measured. The descriptive analysis method functions to describe or provide an overview of the object under study, without carrying out analysis and making generally accepted conclusions.

b. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Linear regression analysis is a linear relationship between two or more independent variables Human Growth Index and Open Unemployment Rate with the dependent variable Poverty. The multiple linear regression model is described with the following equation:

$$Y= \alpha + \beta 1\ X1 + \beta 2\ X2 + \ldots e$$

Information :

Y = Poverty

X1 = Human Development Index

X2 = Open Unemployment Rate

α = Constant

β = Slope or estimate coefficient.

Classic assumptions in multiple linear regression include: Interval or ratio data, linearity, normality of residuals, non-outliers or no outlier data (extreme data), homoscedasticity (Non Heteroscedasticity), non-multicollinearity and non-autocorrelation.

a) Test f

One way to carry out an F test is to compare the calculated F with Table F. If the calculated F in Excel is greater than the F table, (Ho is rejected, Ha is accepted), then the model is significant or can be seen in the Anova significance column. This was done with SPSS, using the Enter/Full Model method for regression testing. The model is significant as long as the significance column (%) < Alpha (readiness to err type 1, which is determined by the researcher himself; in social sciences, the value of the significance column (%) is usually greater than alpha 10%, 5%, or 1%. On the other hand, if F count < F table, then the model is not significant, and the value of the significance column (%) will also be greater than alpha.

b) t test

The t test or also known as a partial test, measures the influence of each independent variable on the dependent variable. One way to carry out this test is to compare the t count with the t table or by looking at the significance column for each t count. The t test process is identical to the F test, as shown in SPSS calculations in Full Model Coefficient Regression/Enter. In addition, the stepwise method test can be used as a substitute.

c) Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

The coefficient of determination (R2) shows how well the model explains variations in the dependent variable. The coefficient of determination value ranges between zero and one. The ability of the independent variable to explain variations in the dependent variable is very limited, as indicated by the low R2 value. A value close to one means that the independent variable provides almost all the information needed to predict variations in the dependent variable. The R2 adjustment value is considered to be zero if the empirical test results show a negative R2 adjustment value.

3. Result and Discussion

1. Descriptive Analysis

The descriptive analysis method functions to describe or provide an overview of the object being studied, without carrying out analysis and making generally accepted conclusions. Meanwhile, quantitative descriptive analysis is a data analysis technique that uses numbers to draw conclusions and events that can be measured.

a) Human Development Index

Table 4.
Palopo City Human Development Index 2013-2022

Year	HDI Palopo City
2013	75,02%
2014	75,65%
2015	76,27%
2016	76,45%
2017	76,71%
2018	77,30%
2019	77,98%
2020	78,06%
2021	78,38%
2022	78,91%

Source: Central Statistics Agency (2023)

Based on the results of the Human Development Index calculation, it shows that the HDI for Palopo City in 2013-2022 continues to increase, namely from 75.02% to 78.91%.

b) Open Unemployment Rate

Table 5.
Palopo City's open unemployment rate 2013-2022

Year	Number of poor residents of Palopo City
2013	9,03%
2014	8.10%
2015	12,07%
2016	14,54%
2017	10,96%
2018	11,60%
2019	9,67%

2020	10,37%
2021	8.83%
2022	8,20%

Source: Central Statistics Agency (2023)

Based on the calculation results of the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT), it shows that the TPT for Palopo City in 2013 was 9.03 percent. In 2014 it decreased to 8.10 percent. Then in 2015-2016 there were consecutive increases of 12.07 percent and 14.54 percent. In 2017 it experienced a rapid decline to 10.60 percent. It rose again in 2018 to 11.60 percent. It decreased again in 2019 to 9.67%. In 2020 it will increase to 10.37 percent. Then in 2021-2022 it decreased again to 8.83 percent and 8.20 percent.

c) Number of Poor People

Table 6.
Number of Poor Population in Palopo City 2013-2022

Year	Number of poor residents of Palopo City
2013	15.50%
2014	14.59%
2015	14.51%
2016	15.02%
2017	15.44%
2018	14.27%
2019	14.37%
2020	14,71%
2021	15.21%
2022	14.78%

Based on the results of calculating the number of poor people, it shows that the number of poor people in Palopo City in 2013 was 15.50%, but decreased in 2014-2015 to 14.59%-14.51%. Experienced an increase again in 2016-2017 amounting to 15.02%-15.44%. Experienced a decline again in 2018 to 14.27%. Then in 2019-2021 it experienced another increase to 14.37%, 14.71%, up to 15.21%. And in 2022 it will fall again to 14.78%.

2. Results of Multiple Regression Analysis

Multiple regression analysis aims to determine whether or not there is an influence of two or more independent variables (X) on the dependent variable (Y). In this study there are three independent variables, namely the Human Development Index and Open Unemployment Rate and the dependent variable, namely Poverty.

Table 7. Multiple Regression Test Results

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		

1	(Constant)	-12556.542	3391.704		-3.702	.008
	HDI	174.499	45.776	.977	3.812	.007
	TPT	-15.179	5.268	-.738	-2.881	.024

Source: 2023 Data Processing Results, SPSS 20

Based on the multiple linear regression test in the table above, it is known that the constant (α) is ¬-12,556.542, while the Human Development Index value is 174,499 and the Open Unemployment Rate value is -15,179, so the regression equation can be written:

$$\mathbf{Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + e}$$

$$\mathbf{Y = -12556.542 + 174.449X1 - 15.179X2 + e}$$

1. The constant value (a) obtained is -12556.542, meaning that the value of the Human Development Index and Open Unemployment Rate has an influence on economic growth with a constant value or equal to zero (0), so the economic growth value is -12556.542 which is expressed in percent.
2. The X1 coefficient value obtained is 174.449. This means that the coefficient X1 is positive, which means that for every 1% increase in the Human Development Index, the poverty level increases by 174.449%, with other variables remaining constant.
3. The coefficient value of X2 is obtained at -15.179, which has a negative coefficient X2, which means that for every 1% increase in the Open Unemployment Rate, the poverty level decreases by 15.179% with the other variables remaining constant.

a.T test

In Palopo City, the t test is used to determine whether the Human Development Index and open unemployment rate affect economic growth. Therefore, it can be presented as follows:

Table 8. T test result

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-12556.542	3391.704		-3.702	.008
	HDI	174.499	45.776	.977	3.812	.007
	TPT	-15.179	5.268	-.738	-2.881	.024

Source: 2023 Data Processing Results, SPSS 20

1. It is known that the significant value for the Human Development Index on Poverty Level is 0.007 < 0.05 and the calculated t value is 3.812 > t table 1.859. So it can be concluded that H1 is accepted, which means that there is an influence of X1 on Y.
2. It is known that the significant value for the Open Unemployment Rate against the Poverty Rate is 0.024 < 0.05 and the calculated t value is -2.881> t table 1.859. So it is concluded that H2 is accepted, which means there is an influence of X2 on Y.

b. F test

This test was carried out to determine the influence of all independent variables together or simultaneously on the dependent variable using the F test with a significance rate of 5%. If the significant value of the F test is smaller than 5% then there is an influence between all independent variables on the dependent variable. The results of the F test can be seen in the following table:

Table 9. F Test result

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	314000.825	2	157000.413	7.659	.017[b]
	Residual	143489.227	7	20498.461		
	Total	457490.053	9			

Source: 2023 Data Processing Results, SPSS 20

The calculated F value is 7.659 < F table 4.75 and the significance level is 0.017 < 0.05 calculated from the results of the F test table for the Human Development Index variable and the open unemployment rate. Therefore, it is concluded that the dependent variable Poverty Level is not influenced simultaneously by the independent variable.

c. Coefficient of Determination Test (R2)

Table 10. Coefficients Of Determination Result

	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error Of The Estimate
1	.828[a]	.686	.597	143.17284

Source: 2023 Data Processing Results, Spss 20

It can be seen above that the R square value is 0.686 or 68.6%. This means that the population, GRDP, and open unemployment rate have an impact of 68.6% on economic growth, while other factors outside this research have an impact of 31.24%.

From the results of research conducted, the Human Development Index variable for poverty in Palopo shows a sig. 0.007 < 0.05 and the open unemployment rate variable against poverty in Palopo shows a sig value. 0.024 < 0.05 and the coefficient of the HDI and TPT variables is 0.686, meaning that HDI and TPT are factors that play an important role in poverty, because factors outside HDI and TPT have little influence on poverty.

The findings of this research are in line with [11] Analysis of the influence of the open poverty level, human development index, and minimum wage on the population of Indonesia which explains that the Human Development Index has a significant effect on poverty while the Open Unemployment Rate has a positive and significant effect on poverty but research This is slightly different because the Human Development Index has a positive and significant influence on poverty.

The findings of this research are in line with the new growth theory, emphasizing the importance of the government's role, especially in increasing human capital development and encouraging research and development to increase human productivity. This can be achieved by investing in education, it will be able to improve the quality of human resources, which is shown by increasing a person's knowledge and skills. The higher a person's level of education, the knowledge and skills will also increase, thereby expanding employment opportunities.

4. Conclusion

From the results of this research, the conclusion is drawn that the human development index (HDI) and the level of open poverty (TPT) have an influence on poverty. This research shows that the human development index (HDI) and open poverty rate (TPT) can drive the rate and have a significant impact on poverty. Judging from the R square value of 0.686 or 68.6%, this means that the human development index (HDI) and open poverty level (TPT) have an influence on poverty in Palopo City, while 31.24% is influenced by other factors outside this research which are not related.

5. Acknowledgement

As a result of this research, the author hopes that the government will be more serious and focused on managing human development. In this case, the government must facilitate the community more and pay attention to ensure that growth remains stable so that there is no decline and continues to increase. Because this research shows that human development and poverty are clearly influential and have a significant impact on economic growth, the government is expected to continue to maintain and continue to pay attention to development and open poverty so that economic growth continues to increase.

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