

THE EFFECT OF ECONOMIC GROWTH, LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX ON POVERTY IN MALUKU (2010-2022): MULTIPLE LINEAR REGRESSION APPROACH

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Abstract: *This study examines the impact of economic growth, labor force participation rate (LFPR), and the human development index (HDI) on poverty in Maluku Province using secondary data from 2010–2022. Employing multiple linear regression via SPSS, the findings indicate that all three variables significantly affect poverty levels. Inclusive economic growth and higher LFPR reduce poverty when aligned with quality job creation. Improvements in HDI reflecting better health, education, and living standards also contribute to poverty reduction. These results underscore the need for targeted and effective poverty alleviation strategies by both regional and national governments.*

Keywords: *economic growth, LFPR, HDI, poverty*

1. INTRODUCTION

In recent decades, Indonesia has experienced significant economic growth. However, an interesting phenomenon has emerged, where poverty remains a persistent problem despite high economic growth. The same phenomenon also occurs in Maluku Province, where the poverty rate of Maluku Province ranks fourth with a percentage of poor people from 34 provinces in Indonesia since 2012 [1]. BPS data [2] recorded the percentage of poor people in Maluku in September 2022 at 16,23 percent or 296,66 thousand people, so Maluku Province still ranks fourth in terms of the highest percentage of poor people in Indonesia. Increasing poverty and high poverty rates are at the heart of all development problems. This high poverty rate prioritizes poverty in every development, including the poverty alleviation program [3]. Therefore, poverty alleviation efforts must be carried out comprehensively, covering several aspects of community life, and carried out in an integrated manner.

On the other hand, human resources can be a factor causing high poverty. The quality of human resources can be seen in the quality of life index/human development index. The low Human Development Index (HDI) results in low work productivity in the population. Low productivity will result in low income, which will cause a high number of poor people. [4]. One of the studies [5], stated that human resource development is one of the strategies in reducing poverty rates, low resources will reduce productivity so that it will affect wages or income. The human development index of Maluku province in 2022 has reached 70,2; this figure has increased from 2021 which was 69,71. The Maluku Human Development Index level has continued to grow since 2022 and has increased in status from medium to high level [6].

Economic growth is a central theme in the economic development of all countries today [7]. The government in any country can quickly fall or rise based on the high or low economic growth achieved in national statistical records. Maluku's economic growth in 2022 was recorded at 5.11 percent, GRDP at

current prices reached 53.69 trillion rupiahs, and GRDP at constant prices reached 33.69 trillion rupiahs [8], so stable economic growth can reduce poverty rates.

The existing economic growth will later open up new job opportunities, thereby reducing unemployment and improving the community's quality of life, thereby reducing poverty [9]. So, the government continues to strive to increase the labor force participation rate (LFPR) because employment will be a source of poverty problems. If an area has a larger number of unemployed people, it will have implications for increasing the number of poor people. If LFPR increases, it will impact greater economic growth [10]. From the data released by BPS, the LFPR figure for Maluku in 2022 was recorded at 65.46 percent [11]. LFPR can be interpreted as the percentage of the workforce to the population aged ten years and over.

Several studies have been conducted in various regions of Indonesia, showing the impact of poverty in each region. Similar studies that are very relevant have been undertaken at the national level and in several regions, including Tapal Kuda Area [3], Central Java [4], North Sulawesi [10], Jambi [12], Regency Pangkajene and Islands [13], North Sumatera [14], Yogyakarta [15], Bojonegoro Regency [16], South Sulawesi [17] etc. In fact, several studies have been conducted in Maluku province and Regency/Cities and have investigated several related aspects such as factors influencing poverty in Maluku [1], Income and Productivity Inequality on Maluku Poverty [18], The Impact of Infrastructure in Southeast Maluku Regency [19], Poverty Study of Three Regency/Cities in Maluku [20], People's Economic Development Through Cooperatives for Poverty Alleviation in Maluku [21].

In this context, research on the influence of economic growth, labor force participation rate, and human development index on the percentage of poor population in 2010-2022 is relevant. This period was chosen to understand the long-term impact of economic growth policies, labor force participation rate, and human development index on the percentage of poor population in Maluku. This study aims to: 1) determine the influence of economic growth, labor force participation rate (LFPR) and human development index (HDI) on the percentage of poor population in Maluku in 20210-2022; 2) determine the influence of economic growth on the percentage of poverty; 3) the influence of the labor force participation rate on the percentage of poor population in Maluku; and 4) the influence of the human development index (HDI) on the percentage of poor population in Maluku.

This study uses the multiple linear regression method. Multiple linear regression is a statistical method used to analyze the relationship between two or more independent variables with one dependent variable. The difference between this study and previous studies is that this study uses secondary data sourced from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Maluku Province so that the results can describe the poverty conditions of Maluku Province as a whole. In addition, this study uses an extended period from 2010 to 2022 to provide a comprehensive picture of the influence of the three independent variables on poverty in Maluku. This study has advantages, including using the multiple linear regression method to analyze the impact of the three variables partially and simultaneously; in addition, this study uses quantitative secondary data so that the results obtained are more objective.

The study also has significant practical relevance, as it can provide an overview of how the Maluku Provincial Government can design more effective poverty alleviation policies, which aligns with findings from previous studies in several other regions. In addition, this study can also provide valuable insights for researchers, academics, and other stakeholders interested in poverty issues.

2. METHODOLOGY

This research was conducted within the scope of the Maluku Province and used a quantitative approach by collecting secondary data from 2010-2022, sourced from Central Bureau of Statistics.

Tabel 1. Economic Growth, LFPR, HDI and Percentage of Poor Population Maluku Province 2010-2022

Year	Economic Growth [EG] (Percent)	Labor Force Participation Rate [LFPR] (Percent)	Human Development Index [HDI] (Index)	Percentage of Poor Population [P0] (Percent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2010	7.47	66.48	64.27	25.32
2011	6.34	69.47	64.75	22.45
2012	7.16	63.71	65.43	20.76
2013	5.24	62.31	66.09	19.27
2014	6.64	60.92	66.74	18.44
2015	5.48	64.47	67.05	19.51
2016	5.73	64.51	67.60	19.18
2017	5.82	60.18	68.19	18.45
2018	5.91	62.90	68.87	18.12
2019	5.41	63.04	69.45	17.69
2020	- 0.91	65.07	69.49	17.44
2021	3.05	65.75	69.71	17.87
2022	5.11	65.46	70.22	15.97

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

The modeling used in this study is the Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Model. Multiple linear regression is an equation that explains the relationship between a dependent variable/response (Y) and two or more independent variables/predictors (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n). The Multiple Linear Regression Model can be formulated as follows [22][23][24]:

$$Y = a + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + b_3x_3 + \dots + b_nx_n + \varepsilon \tag{1}$$

with Y is the dependent variable (predicted value), x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n is an independent variable, a is a constant (value if $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n = 0$), and b is the regression coefficient (increase or decrease value).

The concepts used in this research are as follows:

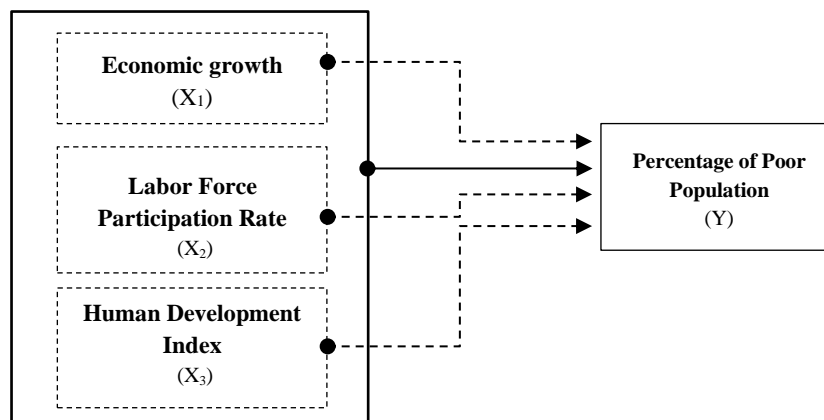


Figure 1. Equation Model

The regression equation model that can be formed is

$$Y = a + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + b_3x_3 + \varepsilon \quad (2)$$

with Y is the Percentage of Poor Population.

x_1 is Economic Growth.

x_2 is the Labor Force Participation Rate.

x_3 is the Human Development Index.

2.1. Simultaneous Testing of Variables

Hypotheses that can be built include:

H_0 : There is no influence of economic growth, labor force participation rate and human development index on economic growth.

H_1 : There is an influence of economic growth, labor force participation rate and human development index on economic growth.

2.2. Partial Variable Testing

Hypothesis to see the effect of economic growth on the percentage of poverty:

H_0 : There is no influence of economic growth on the percentage of poverty.

H_1 : There is an influence of economic growth on the percentage of poverty.

Hypothesis to see the effect of labor force participation rate on poverty percentage:

H_0 : There is no influence of the labor force participation rate on the poverty percentage.

H_1 : There is an influence of the labor force participation rate on the percentage of poverty.

Hypothesis to see the influence of the human development index on the percentage of poverty:

H_0 : There is no influence of the human development index on the percentage of poverty.

H_1 : There is an influence of the human development index on the percentage of poverty.

We used the previous multiple linear regression model for classical assumptions to test the hypothesis of the model's parameter values. The classical assumption tests that are met include normality, multicollinearity, autocorrelation, and heteroscedasticity tests [23]. The classical assumption test determines whether the regression model meets essential requirements, including residual normality, multicollinearity, autocorrelation, and homoscedasticity. A linear regression model is considered reliable if it meets a series of classical assumptions. Fulfilling these assumptions is essential because it impacts unbiased estimates and the reliability of the regression test results. If one of these requirements is not met, the regression analysis results cannot be said to be the Best Linear Unbiased Estimator [25], [24].

2.3. Normality test

Data normality is a basic requirement that must be met in parametric analysis. Data normality is essential because, with normally distributed data, the data can be considered to represent the population [24]. The normality test will use the One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov method in this study. The residual is normally distributed if it has a significance value > 0.05 . So, 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 [25].

2.4. Multicollinearity Test

Researchers usually use multicollinearity testing to detect the presence or presence of multicollinearity problems in regression models by looking at the tolerance and VIF (Variance inflation factor) values. The recommended values to indicate the absence of multicollinearity problems are that the tolerance value must be > 0.10 and the VIF value < 10 [26].

2.5. Autocorrelation Test

Autocorrelation is a correlation between observation members arranged according to time or place. A good regression model should not have autocorrelation. The testing method will be carried out using the Durbin-Watson test (DW test). Decision-making in the Durbin-Watson test includes: 1. $DU < DW < 4 - DU$ then H_0 is accepted, meaning there is no autocorrelation; 2. $DW < DL$ or $DW > 4 - DL$, then H_0 is rejected, meaning there is autocorrelation; 3. $DL < DW < DU$ or $4 - DU < DW < 4 - DL$, meaning there is no certainty or definite conclusion [24].

2.6. Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test is carried out to test the regression model for similarities in residual variance from one observation to another. Suppose the residual variance from one observation to another remains the same. In that case, it is called homoscedasticity, but if the residual variance changes from one observation to another, it is called heteroscedasticity. The heteroscedasticity test is measured using the Glejser tes [26]. The Glejser test is conducted by regressing between the independent variables and their absolute residual values. If the significance value between the independent variables and the absolute residual is more than 0.05, then there is no heteroscedasticity problem [24].

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Economic growth, labor force participation rate, human development index, and poverty are interrelated factors that can be analyzed using various economic theories and models. The results of the study can be described as follows:

3.1. Normality test

From the results of the one sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, a p-value (asyp. Sig 2-tailed) of $0.200 > 0.05$ can be obtained, so it can be concluded that the regression model has met the normality assumption.

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		12
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	.04588747
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.130
	Positive	.130
	Negative	-.080
Test Statistic		.130
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200 ^{c,d}

3.2. Multicollinearity Test

Based on the results obtained, the VIP value for all independent variables (Economic Growth, Labor Force Participation Rate, Human Development Index) is less than 10, so the independent variables are free from multicollinearity.

Table 2. Multicollinearity Test Results

		Coefficients ^a	
Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	EG	.633	1.580
	LFPR	.732	1.366
	IPM	.515	1.942

3.3. Autocorrelation Test

The research regression equation model will be analyzed using durbin-watson to see the autocorrelation in the model. The results of the test indicate that in the equation model in this study there is no autocorrelation. This can be seen from the durbin-watson value in the estimation results of $DW = 1.972$. The Durbin-Watson results are between the values and $DU = 1.8159$ and $4 - DU = 2.1841$ or $1.8159 < 1.972 < 2.1841$.

Table 3. Autocorrelation Test Results

Model Summary ^b					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.450 ^a	.202	-.064	.37058	1.972

3.4. Heteroscedasticity Test

Heteroscedasticity is a residual variance that is not the same in all observations in a regression model. A good regression should not have heteroscedasticity. The results of the heteroscedasticity test show that the variables of economic growth, labor force participation rate, and human development index are less than 0.05 (economic growth 0.985; labor force participation rate 0.738 and human development index 0.383), which means that this model has no heteroscedasticity; in other words, all independent variables have the same/homogeneous variable distribution.

Table 4. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

		Coefficients ^a		t	Sig.	
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients				Standardized Coefficients
		B	Std. Error			Beta
1	(Constant)	4.804	5.597	.858	.413	
	EG	-.001	.062	-.007	.985	
	LFPR	.031	.090	.120	.738	
	IPM	-.069	.075	-.380	.383	

3.5. The Influence of Economic Growth, Labor Force Participation Rate, Human Development Index on the Percentage of Poor Population in Maluku

From the research data, processing was carried out and the results obtained were a multiple linear regression model, namely $Y = 103,266 - 0.057x_1 - 0.228x_2 - 1.212x_3$.

Table 5. Relationship between variables

Model Summary ^b				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.904 ^a	.818	.757	1.19453

Based on the results in Table 5, there is a correlation coefficient value of 0.904, which shows a powerful relationship or correlation between Economic Growth, Labor Force Participation Rate, and the Human Development Index on the Percentage of Poor Population in Maluku Province during the period 2010-2022.

The results of the determination coefficient test are produced to measure the regression line or verbally measure the proportion of the total variance of Y resulting from the results of the regression

processing. Previously, measurements must be made to obtain the correlation coefficient (R) to determine the determination coefficient [27].

The R Square value (Coefficient of Determination) is 0.818 which means that simultaneously Economic Growth, Labor Force Participation Rate and Human Development Index affect the Percentage of Poor Population in Maluku Province by 81.8 percent. While the rest, which is 18.2 percent is influenced by other variables that are not observed in this study.

Table 6. Results of Simultaneous Influence Processing

		ANOVA ^a				
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	57.538	3	19.179	13.441	.001 ^b
	Residual	12.842	9	1.427		
	Total	70.380	12			

If $Sig. F < 0.05$, it is rejected or accepted, conversely If $Sig. F > 0.05$, it is accepted or rejected. So based on the results in the table, the $Sig. F$ value is $0.001 < 0.05$, so it is rejected, which means that simultaneously the independent variables (Economic Growth, Labor Force Participation Rate and Human Development Index) affect the Poverty Percentage of Maluku Province during the period 2010-2022.

There is a relationship between economic growth, labor force participation rate, and human development index on poverty in Maluku. Sustainable and inclusive economic growth tends to contribute to poverty reduction. However, uneven growth can increase inequality and does not directly reduce poverty.

A high Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) generally reduces poverty by creating jobs and income for individuals. Still, increasing participation rates without corresponding economic growth may not guarantee poverty reduction.

An increase in the Human Development Index (HDI), which includes dimensions of health, education, and standard of living, can indirectly reduce poverty by providing better access to education and health. However, the impact may depend on how evenly the benefits are distributed.

These variables are interrelated, but there is no absolute relationship. Economic context, policies, and other variables play a role in determining their impact on poverty. In an ideal situation, inclusive economic growth, high labor force participation rates, and increased HDI can effectively reduce poverty levels in Maluku. However, appropriate implementation of local/central government policies and equitable distribution of benefits are essential factors in achieving these goals.

3.6. The Impact of Economic Growth on the Percentage of Poor Population in Maluku

From the research data obtained from the multiple linear regression model, the result is $Y = 103,266 - 0.057x_1 - 0.228x_2 - 1.212x_3$. The Economic Growth variable has a coefficient value of -0.057 and a probability value of 0.784. Therefore, economic growth in Maluku Province during the 2010-2022 period has a negative but insignificant effect on the percentage of poor people in Maluku Province.

Table 7. Results of Partial Influence Processing

		Coefficients ^a				
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	103.266	18.041		5.724	.000
	EG	-.057	.201	-.050	-.282	.784
	LFPR	-.228	.289	-.131	-.790	.450
	IPM	-1.212	.242	-.995	-5.014	.001

From 2010 to 2022, when Maluku's economic growth increases, Maluku's poverty will decrease. A 1 percent increase in economic growth will reduce the percentage of poor people in Maluku by 0.057 percent, but the effect is not significant. The economic growth of Maluku province is inclusive and sustainable, so it has the potential to reduce poverty, which happens when economic growth is not only

enjoyed by a small segment of Maluku society but also provides economic opportunities and access to decent work for a larger portion of the population. This research is in line with research [19] where the economic growth of Southeast Maluku Regency has contributed to reducing poverty in Southeast Maluku; in addition, research conducted in East Aceh Regency also confirmed that economic growth has an adverse effect on poverty [28]. The research was conducted in North Sumatra, where economic growth negatively and significantly influenced the poverty rate in North Sumatra province from 1996 to 2015 [29].

Growth and poverty have a powerful relationship because the poverty rate tends to increase at the beginning of the development process. As the development process ends, the number of poor people gradually decreases [30]. Economic growth increases, and then poverty rates decrease; it shows a typical scenario where inclusive and sustainable economic growth can effectively reduce poverty rates. When economic growth is accompanied by increased employment opportunities, more equitable income distribution, better access to health and education services, and supportive social policies from the Regional Government/Central Government, the possibility of poverty reduction becomes greater [31].

3.7. The Influence of Labor Force Participation Rate on the Percentage of Poor Population

The Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) variable has a coefficient value of -0,228 and a probability value of 0,450; therefore, the Labor Force Participation Rate in Maluku Province during the 2010-2022 period has a negative but insignificant effect on the percentage of poor people in Maluku Province.

From 2010 to 2022, Maluku's poverty will decrease when the labor force participation rate increases. If there is an increase in the labor force participation rate by 1 percent, it will reduce the percentage of poor people in Maluku by 0.228 percent, but the effect is not significant.

The labor force participation rate (LFPR) of Maluku Province increased, and then the percentage of poor people decreased; this shows that increasing participation in the workforce in Maluku could reduce poverty. A high labor force participation rate can reduce poverty in several ways, such as: 1). more people working means more sources of income for households; thus, a high LFPR can help reduce poverty because more people have adequate income. 2). Through work, people can access social benefits such as health insurance, pensions, or educational facilities. This can also reduce poverty by providing access to services that may not be available to unemployed people. 3). A job can improve psychological well-being, reducing financial stress associated with poverty.

This research is in line with research conducted in South Sulawesi Province, where the increasing number of workers is a positive factor that can stimulate economic growth, which means that a large number of people can increase domestic market output, except for people who have purchasing power so that it will increase demand [17]. Male LFPR and female LFPR influence reducing poverty rates in North Sulawesi [10]. LFPR does not have a significant effect on the number of poor people; this is because the level of workforce participation has increased without being balanced by the provision of adequate employment opportunities and low levels of education, whereas at present, the level of education is an essential thing for finding work [32]. A high labor force participation rate means that more people have jobs. With jobs, people will have income, so that people can meet their life needs better.

3.8. The Influence of the Human Development Index on the Percentage of Poor Population

The Human Development Index variable has a coefficient value of -1.212 and a probability value of 0.001; therefore, the Human Development Index in Maluku Province during the 2010-2022 period negatively and significantly affects the percentage of poor people in Maluku Province.

From 2010 to 2022, when the human development index increases, poverty in Maluku will decrease. If there is an increase in the human development index by 1, it will reduce the percentage of poor people in Maluku by 1.212 percent, and the impact will be significant. The increase in Maluku's Human Development Index (HDI) from 2010-to 2022 can reduce poverty rates. The increase in the HDI in Maluku shows improvements in health, education, and living standards of the people in Maluku.

Increasing the HDI can reduce poverty in several ways. For example, 1) By increasing access to and quality education, people have more opportunities to acquire the skills needed for better jobs, reducing poverty. This can also be seen from the expected length of schooling in Maluku in 2022 of 14.00 years, higher than the national figure of 13.10 years; in addition, the average length of schooling in Maluku in 2022 of 10.19 years is also higher than the national figure of 8.69 years. 2). Better access to health services and improving public health conditions can decrease poverty rates because diseases that hinder productivity or cause high health costs can be minimized. The Life Expectancy at Birth in Maluku Province in 2022 was 66.45 years, an increase of 0.54 percent compared to 2021. 3). Through improvements in living standards, including access to basic facilities such as clean water, sanitation, and adequate housing, poverty rates can decrease because basic needs can be met.

This research is in line with research conducted [33] and [34], which shows a decrease in poverty when the HDI increases, increasing the work productivity of the community, which experiences an increase in income. According to [35] in [36], one of the mechanisms in poverty alleviation is the effort to develop human capital, especially in education and health. Thus, education is one of the most critical investments in human resources. With proper education, every individual will have the knowledge and skills to choose to get a job and become more productive. Improving the quality of education and health carried out by the Regional Government and the Central Government will encourage the creation of a society with high productivity, and the community will be able to meet its life needs so that it can increase the Human Development Index and prosperous life will be achieved [16].

4. CONCLUSION

The results of the analysis show a very strong correlation between economic growth, labor force participation rate, and human development index on the percentage of poor population in Maluku Province from 2010-2022. The results of the determination coefficient test show that around 81,8% of the variability of the Percentage of Poor Population can be explained by the three independent variables.

Furthermore, the analysis shows that Economic Growth in Maluku negatively affects the Percentage of Poor Population, although the effect is insignificant. This indicates that inclusive and sustainable economic growth can reduce Maluku's poverty.

The Labor Force Participation Rate also shows a negative, although insignificant, effect on Maluku's Percentage of Poor Population. This confirms that increasing participation in the workforce has the potential to reduce poverty, but needs to be balanced with an increase in adequate employment opportunities and adequate education.

Meanwhile, the Human Development Index negatively and significantly affects the Percentage of Poor Population in Maluku. This indicates that improvements in Maluku's health, education, and living standards can effectively reduce the poverty rate.

To reduce poverty in Maluku Province, the Regional Government, and Central Government should prioritize inclusive and equitable economic growth, support the improvement of the quality of the workforce with training programs, and focus on equitable access to education and health services. Policies are needed to reduce social and economic disparities and continuously evaluate the effectiveness of the policies implemented. Collaboration between the government and the private sector is also required to create an environment that supports poverty reduction.

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