

## FACTORS INFLUENCING POVERTY IN THE PROVINCE OF NORTH MALUKU

Askal Samiudin

Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, Indonesia

[askalchali@gmail.com](mailto:askalchali@gmail.com)

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### ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to identify the factors that affect the poverty level in North Maluku province. This study is a type of quantitative descriptive research that uses primary and secondary data. The method of data collection involves obtaining information from the official website of the Central Bureau of Statistics (PBS) and other sources that support this research. The results of hypothesis testing show that there is no relationship between the open unemployment rate (OUR) and poverty in North Maluku. Additionally, a negative relationship was found between literacy rate (LR) and poverty, which means that the lower the literacy rate, the higher the poverty level. Furthermore, the life expectancy variable (LE) was found to have an influence on the poverty level in North Maluku. for future researchers to be able to add variables and scope of data collection so that the research can be even better.

**Keywords:** influence of OUR, LR, and LE on poverty.

### ABSTRAK

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi tingkat kemiskinan di provinsi Maluku Utara. Penelitian ini termasuk dalam jenis penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif dan menggunakan data primer dan sekunder. Metode pengumpulan data melibatkan pengambilan informasi dari situs web resmi PBS dan sumber lainnya yang mendukung penelitian ini. Hasil pengujian hipotesis menunjukkan bahwa tidak ada hubungan antara tingkat pengangguran terbuka (TPT) dan kemiskinan di Maluku Utara. Selain itu, ditemukan hubungan negatif antara angka melek huruf (AMH) dan tingkat kemiskinan, yang berarti semakin rendah tingkat literasi maka semakin tinggi tingkat kemiskinan. Selanjutnya, variabel angka harapan hidup (AHH) juga ditemukan memiliki pengaruh terhadap tingkat kemiskinan di Maluku Utara. untuk peneliti selanjutnya agar dapat menambahkan variabel dan cakupan pengambilan data agar penelitiannya bisa lebih baik lagi.

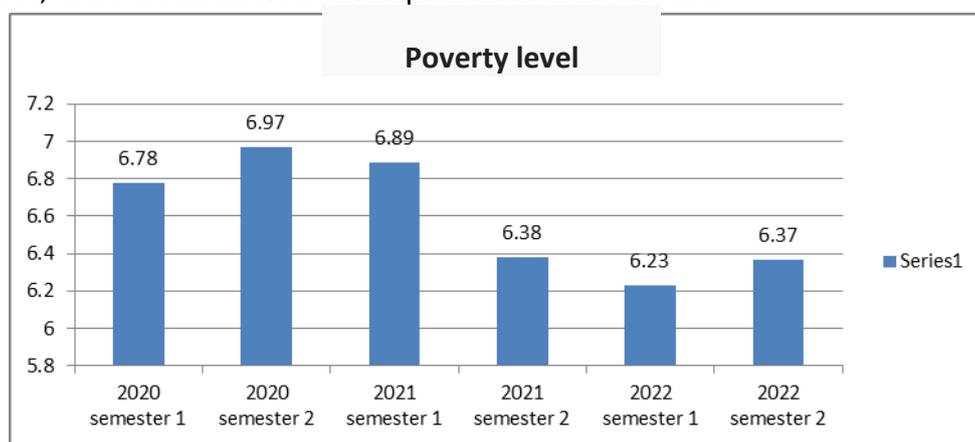
**Kata kunci:** pengaruh TPT, AMH dan AHH terhadap kemiskinan.

## A. INTRODUCTION

Improving the economy is considered a crucial endeavor for a country to address poverty by providing more job opportunities, higher incomes, increasing the production of goods and services, and developing the latest production technologies (Mukrimaa *et al.*, 2016). However, many countries around the world still face challenges in establishing economic frameworks, modern technologies, industrial sectors, and infrastructure due to

various historical and political factors (Sholeh, 2018). This situation leads to significant disparities between nations (Hasan *et al.*, 2022), making poverty an enduring and difficult problem to overcome.

The poverty rate in North Maluku in 10 regencies/cities has experienced a fluctuating decline over the years, although not consistently, the decrease has been quite significant. In the second semester of 2022, there was an increase of 6.37 compared to the first semester, which was only around 6.23. Looking back, it is evident that at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 (Goma, 2021), the poverty rate experienced a sharp increase, reaching 6.97, higher than in 2021 and 2022, when the COVID-19 pandemic had been fairly contained (Aeni, 2021). Furthermore, data from BPS, (2023) shows that North Maluku is among the provinces with low poverty rates, ranking 35th, although there are still two regencies categorized as underdeveloped regions according to Presidential Decree No. 63 of 2020 concerning the Decision of Underdeveloped Regions for the Year 2020-2024, namely the Regency of Sula Islands and the Regency of Taliabu Island (Perpres, 2020). Therefore, there is still uneven development in North Maluku.

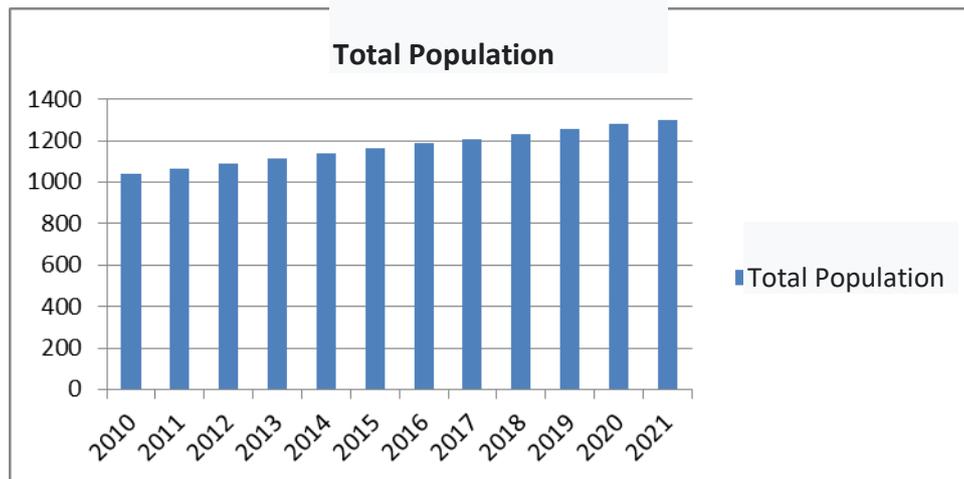


Reference: <https://malut.bps.go.id/indikator/23/63/5/jumlah-dan-persentase-penduduk-miskin.html>

**Figure 1.**

Poverty Rate

The cause of poverty in North Maluku is due to the increasing population density every year, which is not balanced with an even distribution of the population in each regency/city in North Maluku. According to data from BPS in 2021, there is a concentration of population growth in Ternate City, with a population reaching 1,848.19 million people, compared to other cities (BPS, 2021).



Reference: <https://malut.bps.go.id/indikator/23/63/5/jumlah-dan-persentase-penduduk-miskin.html>

**Figure 2**  
Population

The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is a prominent method of measuring poverty, which combines three dimensions of poverty: health, education, and wealth (Todaro, 2015). A study conducted by Adam & Olilingo (2022) found a positive and significant correlation between the open unemployment rate and poverty, indicating that an increase in the open unemployment rate can lead to an increase in poverty levels. However, a study conducted by Mukhtar *et al.* (2019) yielded different results, suggesting that the open unemployment rate does not have a significant impact on the poverty level in Indonesia.

Study by Tambun & Herawaty (2018) indicates that the literacy rate (LR) has a positive influence on the poverty depth index. However, in a different study conducted by Astuti (2018), it was found that the education variable measured by LR actually has a significant negative impact on the poverty rate.

Study conducted by Wulandari *et al.* (2022) found that life expectancy has a significant negative impact on the poverty rate in Indonesia during the period 2010-2021. This means that the higher the life expectancy, the lower the poverty rate, and vice versa. However, a study by Pramesti & Bendesa (2018) showed different results, indicating that life expectancy does not have a significant impact on poverty in Bali Province during the period 2000-2016. In that study, it was found that the per capita income and life expectancy of the poor population in Bali Province do not only depend on formal education but also on skills acquired by the community. This is because the focus of the community is solely on formal education, leading to a lack of skills that are needed in the job market.

From the background above, we can observe several novelties in this research, such as the object of the study being North Maluku province, which has been rarely investigated. Additionally, the variables in this research are more diverse and have not been combined in a single study, and it also addresses the issue of COVID-19. The explanation above also suggests that the poverty in North Maluku from 2010 to 2021 is influenced by the open unemployment rate, literacy rate, and life expectancy, with inconsistent research findings. Therefore, this study aims to identify the factors that affect poverty in the North Maluku province from 2010 to 2021.

## B. RESEARCH METHOD

This research adopts a quantitative research method, which is a systematic scientific study conducted on elements and phenomena along with their relationships. The goal is to develop and utilize mathematical models, theories, and/or hypotheses related to the phenomena associated with the target object (Sugiyono, 2013), as explained by Hardani *et al.* (2020). The object of this study is the data from 10 regencies/cities in North Maluku Province over 12 years, from 2010 to 2021. The variables used in this study are the open unemployment rate (X1), literacy rate (X2), and life expectancy (X3), with poverty as the dependent variable (Y). All these variables are measured in percentage form.

This research aims to evaluate the impact of the open unemployment rate, literacy rate, and life expectancy on poverty in North Maluku Province. The analysis approach used is multiple linear regression with the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) model and classic assumption tests, conducted using the EVIEWS 10 software (Napitupulu *et al.*, 2021).

The author employs the regression equation form proposed by (Agus, 2016):

$$Y = \alpha + B1X1it + B2X2it + B3X3it + \varepsilon$$

Description:

Y = Y = Poverty

$\alpha$  = Constant

B1, B2, B3 = Regression Coefficients

X1 = Open Unemployment Rate (OUR)

X2 = Literacy Rate (LR)

X3 = Life Expectancy (LE)

$\varepsilon$  = Residual Error

## C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 1. Normality Test

The normality test is used to determine whether the distribution of residual data is normal or not by comparing the Jarque Bera (JB) value with the critical value from the X-table (Agus, 2016). It can be interpreted as follows:

- a. If the p-value of Jarque Bera (JB) is greater than 0.05, it can be concluded that the residuals have a normal distribution.
- b. If the p-value of the Jarque Bera (JB) test is less than 0.05, it can be concluded that the distribution of residuals is not normal.

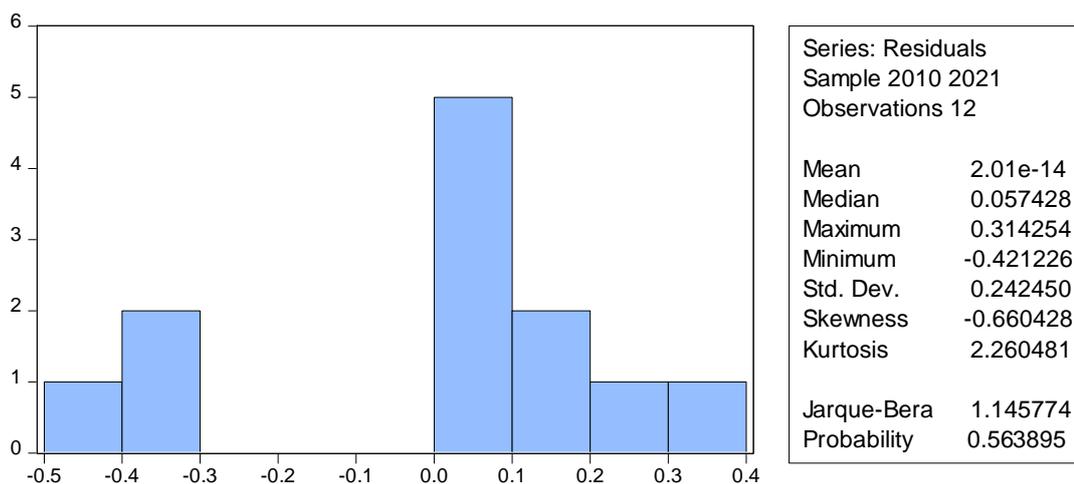


Figure 3.  
Normality Test

Based on the results of the data testing above, it can be observed that the probability has a value of 0.56. Therefore, it can be concluded that the data analyzed in this study has a normal distribution since the probability value is greater than 0.05.

## 2. Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test is conducted to evaluate whether there is correlation or intercorrelation among the independent variables in the regression model. If the VIF (Variance Inflation Factor) value for the data is less than 10, it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity issue in the predictive model (Napitupulu *et al.*, 2021).

Table 1  
Multicollinearity Test

Variance Inflation Factors  
Date: 03/21/23 Time: 15:46  
Sample: 2010 2021  
Included observations: 12

Variable	Coefficient Variance	Uncentered VIF	Centered VIF
C	409.3922	60781.78	NA
X1	0.016927	64.13536	<b>1.054897</b>
X2	0.064741	1621.745	<b>5.017364</b>
X3	0.116623	78983.57	<b>4.999417</b>

Based on the data analysis conducted above, it can be concluded that the value of X1 is 1.05, X2 is 5.01, and X3 is 4.99. After being tested, the VIF values for all three variables are less than 10, which means there is no multicollinearity issue in this research data.

## 3. Heteroskedasticity Test

The results of the heteroskedasticity test are as follows:

**Table 2**

## Heteroskedasticity Test

Heteroskedasticity Test: Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey

F-statistic	0.636850	Prob. F(3,8)	0.6121
<b>Obs*R-squared</b>	<b>2.313352</b>	<b>Prob. Chi-Square(3)</b>	<b>0.5100</b>
Scaled explained SS	0.647986	Prob. Chi-Square(3)	0.8854

Dari hasil olah data diatas maka kita mendapatkan nilai dari nilai Obs\*R-squared sebesar 2,31 dan Prob. Chi-Square 0,51 lebih besar dari 0,05, sehingga dapat kita simpulkan bahwa tidak terdapat heterokedastisitas dengan kata lain data tersebut terdapat homokedastisitas.

**4. T-test (Partial)**

The results of the partial test are as follows:

**Table 3**

## Partial Test

Included observations: 12

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-37.57415	20.23344	-1.857032	0.1004
X1	0.187141	0.130105	1.438391	0.1883
X2	-1.968760	0.254442	-7.737547	0.0001
X3	1.029819	0.341502	3.015562	0.0167

In this study, it is known that the t-table value is 1.860. Furthermore, the calculated t-values for the variables of open unemployment rate, literacy rate, and life expectancy are 1.438391, -7.737547, and 3.015562, respectively. Based on these results, it can be concluded that the calculated t-value for the variable of open unemployment rate, which is 1.438, is less than the t-table value of 1.860. Therefore, it can be inferred that there is no significant influence of the open unemployment rate variable on poverty. On the other hand, from the testing above, it is also evident that the calculated t-value for the literacy rate variable, which is -7.737, is less than the t-table value of 1.860. Hence, it can be concluded that there is a negative relationship between literacy rate and the poverty rate. In other words, as literacy rates decline, the poverty rate tends to increase. Additionally, it is known that the calculated t-value for the life expectancy variable is 3.015, which is greater than the t-table value of 1.860. Thus, it can be concluded that life expectancy has a significant influence on the poverty rate.

**5. F-test (Simultaneous)**

The results of the simultaneous test are as follows:

**Table 4**

## Simultaneous Test

F-statistic	<b>48.74201</b>	Durbin-Watson stat	0.913319
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000017		

After conducting the test, the obtained F-value is 48.742, while the tabulated F-value is only 4.066. Therefore, it can be concluded that the calculated F-value is greater than the tabulated F-value. When the calculated F-value is greater than the tabulated F-value, it indicates that the variable X being tested has a significant effect on the variable Y. Thus, it can be concluded that all the variables tested, namely open unemployment rate (OUR), literacy rate (LR), and life expectancy (LE), collectively influence the poverty rate.

### **The Influence of Open Unemployment Rate on Poverty**

The results of this study conclude that the Open Unemployment Rate (OUR) does not have a significant influence on poverty in North Maluku. This can be explained from several perspectives, one of which is the non-significant relationship between the OUR indicator and poverty. OUR mainly refers to informal employment such as job seekers, business preparations, individuals who feel unlikely to find jobs, and those who have not started working. From this, it can be observed that open unemployment is not always due to job market competition. Instead, it could also be an individual choice, where some opt to become entrepreneurs or not seek employment due to various reasons. Even though they are unemployed, it does not necessarily mean they contribute to the poverty rate in Indonesia. In certain instances, people choose not to work or try businesses due to sufficient family support or jobs not aligning with their preferences, in terms of both job type and wage (Mukhtar *et al.*, 2019).

The age group of 4-19 years is the most populous in North Maluku, and this contributes to the high unemployment rate in the region. However, it should be understood that there are households in North Maluku that contribute to the high unemployment rate, but their members are still in school and not yet working (BPS, 2021). The findings of the study by Ristika *et al.* (2021) indicate that the Open Unemployment Rate (OUR) does not have a significant influence on the poverty rate. This proves that unemployed individuals do not necessarily have low income, or they may be financially supported by other household members with sufficient income. Additionally, not everyone experiencing unemployment is living in poverty. The study by Mukhtar *et al.* (2019) also supports this finding, showing that the open unemployment rate does not have a significant impact on poverty in Indonesia. These results are in line with previous research by Ristika *et al.* (2021); Puspitasari (2020); Rahmadi Islam (2018).

Based on the research findings, the majority of the unemployed in North Maluku are in the age group of 4-19 years, which supports the results of this study, indicating that the open unemployment rate does not have a significant influence on poverty. This is because the unemployed individuals in this age group are still financially supported by their families and are in the school-going phase, which prevents them from actively participating in work while managing their daily school activities.

### **The Influence of Literacy Rates on Poverty**

Based on the research, there is a negative correlation between the literacy rate (LR) and poverty in North Maluku, which means that the lower the literacy rate, the higher the poverty rate. Similar studies conducted on poverty in Java Island also indicate that with a continuously increasing population, the poverty rate tends to rise as well. Additionally, the imbalance between education and healthcare services is also a significant factor contributing to the increase in poverty rates. Furthermore, the growing population also leads to an increased demand for the workforce, but it is not met with sufficient job opportunities provided by both the government and the private sector. Regional disparities also contribute to the high poverty rates, as each area has different policy programs (Pertiwi & Hardiyanti, 2022). Education has a significant influence on poverty rates due to the connection between an adequate human resource and per capita income. Therefore, if the education variable or literacy rate has a negative and significant impact on poverty, it can be concluded that reducing the literacy rate will result in an increase in poverty rates (Astuti, 2018). Other supporting studies were conducted by Yoga & Putra (2022), Lavenia *et al.* (2023), and Megantara & Budhi (2020).

Similar research has been conducted by Yoga *et al.*, (2022), and they obtained the same results, indicating that the literacy variable has a negative and significant impact on the poverty rate. The study demonstrates that higher literacy rates will reduce the level of poverty and enhance the quality of human resources. Amalia (2017) also found similar results in North Sumatra, showing that literacy has a significant and negative influence on poverty.

The significant and negative influence of literacy mentioned above refers to the fact that the lower the literacy rate, the higher the poverty rate in North Maluku. This is indicated by the uneven distribution of educational opportunities, leading to many people being unable to access education.

### **The Influence of Life Expectancy on Poverty**

The research results indicate a relationship between Life Expectancy (LE) and the poverty rate in North Maluku, where an increase in LE leads to a decrease in the poverty rate. This is consistent with the findings of Bintang & Woyanti (2018), who conducted a study in 35 districts and cities in Central Java Province, showing that health represented by LE has a negative impact on the poverty rate. Improvements in the health sector have the potential to reduce the poverty rate because good health is linked to increased productivity and workforce capacity, which in turn leads to higher output.

The same research was conducted by Wulandari *et al.* (2022) during the period of 2010-2021, showing that life expectancy has a negative and significant impact on the poverty rate in Indonesia. This means that the higher the life expectancy, the lower the poverty rate, and vice versa. This finding is supported by Ginting (2020), who found that life expectancy is closely related to infant mortality rates, job opportunities, poverty, and economic growth in Central Kalimantan province. Ginting's research aimed to analyze the

factors influencing life expectancy and job opportunities in relation to poverty in the province. Other supporting studies include (Ginting, 2020), (Hasanah *et al.*, 2021), and (Valiant Kevin *et al.*, 2022).

#### D. CONCLUSION

The research results show that the Open Unemployment Rate (OUR) does not have a significant influence on poverty in North Maluku. This might be due to the fact that the OUR indicator is more inclined towards the informal sector, which includes individuals who are actively seeking employment, preparing to start a business, those who feel unlikely to find a job, and those who have not yet started working. However, this study reveals a negative and significant correlation between Literacy Rate (LR) and poverty in North Maluku. In other words, if the LR decreases, poverty tends to increase. Additionally, the research also indicates a relationship between Life Expectancy (LE) and poverty in North Maluku. Therefore, if the LE increases, the poverty rate will decrease.

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