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RESEARCH ARTICLE

THE EFFECT OF GROSS REGIONAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND NUMBER OF POPULATION ON POVERTY LEVEL IN PADANG PARIAMAN DISTRICT INDONESIA

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the effect of regional gross domestic product and population on the poverty level in the district of Padang Pariaman partially and simultaneously. The classical assumption tests used are normality, multicollinearity, autocorrelation, and heteroscedasticity. While the hypothesis testing used is the t-test, f-test, and R-test. The analytical technique used is multiple linear regression analysis with the help of SPSS version 22, 2021. Based on the study results, the multiple linear regression equation Log Y = 11.906 – 0.548X1 + 0.512X2.The t-test showed that the gross regional domestic product has a negative and significant effect on the poverty level, as evidenced by the value of 0.001 < 0.05. While the population has a positive and significant effect on the poverty level, as evidenced by the value 0.048 < 0.05. The f-test showed that simultaneously gross regional domestic product and population with a significance value of 0.001 < 0.05. The coefficient of determination (R^2) showed a value of 0.804 or 80.4%. So, it is said that 80.4% of the poverty rate is influenced by gross regional domestic product and population. At the same time, the remaining 19.6% is influenced by other variables not examined in this study.

Introduction:-

Development is a process in which progress is made, namely efforts to make changes for the better. Development must be directed in such a way that each stage is getting closer to the goal (Prima Sukmaraga, 2011). Regional development is also expected to have a positive impact on economic growth. The economy of Padang Pariaman Regency is the worst in West Sumatra (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2021). This condition can be seen in the following table:

Table 1:- Economic Growth of West Sumatra Province and Padang Pariaman Districtin 2016-2020 (%).

No	Year	Province West Sumatra	Padang Pariaman District
1	2016	5,27	5,52
2	2017	5,30	5,58

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3	2018	5,16	5,46
4	2019	5,01	2,51
5	2020	-1,62	-10,46
	Average	3,82	1,72

Source: Indonesia Central Bureau of Statistics

Based on table 1 above, it is explained that the average economic growth for Padang Pariaman District for the last five years is 1.72%, which is below the economic growth of West Sumatra Province, which is 3.82%. For economic growth in West Sumatra Province, the highest was in 2017 at 5.30, and the lowest was in 2020 at -1.62%. Meanwhile, the highest economic growth in Padang Pariaman District was in 2017 at 5.58%, and the lowest was in 2020 at -10.46%. The lack of economic growth in 2020 was due to Indonesia experiencing the COVID-19 pandemic, where all economic activities experienced a slowdown.

Economic growth is defined as one of the capabilities of an increase in an economy in order to be able to produce goods and services (Sadono Sukirno, 2011). Regional economic growth can be reflected in changes in a region's gross regional domestic product (GRDP). GRDP is the net value of final goods and services produced by various economic activities within a certain period. The higher the regional gross domestic product (GRDP) of a region, the greater the potential source of regional revenue. One of the most important things in seeing how much economic growth is in a region is to calculate gross regional domestic product (GRDP) at current prices (CuP) and gross regional domestic product (GRDP) at constant prices (CoP). The development of gross regional domestic product (GRDP) at constant prices (CoP) in 2016-2020 is seen in table 2 as follows.

Table 2:- Gross Regional Domestic Product in West Sumatra andPadang Pariaman District on Constant Price BaseThe year 2016-2020.

Year	GRDP on the basis of constant prices (Rupiah)		Percentage from West Sumatra. (%)
	West Sumatra	Padang Pariaman District	
2016	148.134.243,89	10.697.039,96	7,22
2017	155.984.364,13	11.350.186,95	7,28
2018	172.205.571,30	13.021.887,79	7,56
2019	163.996.189,04	13.334.921,66	8,13
2020	169.416.717,87	11.939.475,18	7,05

Source: Indonesia Central Bureau of Statistics

Based on table 2 above, it is seen that the contribution of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) based on Constant Prices for Padang Pariaman District to the Gross Domestic Product (GRDP) of West Sumatra Province in 2016 was 7.22% and continued to increase in 2019 to 8.13 % and in 2020 decreased to 7.05%.

Padang Pariaman District is one of the areas where the population still has an average monthly income below the poverty line. The poverty that occurs can be seen in Table 2 below:

Table 3:- Poverty Level of West Sumatra Province and Padang Pariaman District2016-2020 (%).

No	Year	West Sumatra Province	Padang Pariaman District
1	2016	7,09	8,91
2	2017	6,87	8,46
3	2018	6,65	8,04
4	2019	6,42	7,10
5	2020	6,28	6,95
	Average	6,66	7,89

Source: Indonesia Central Bureau of Statistics

Based on table 3, it can be explained that the average poverty rate for the last five years for Padang Pariaman District is 7.89%, which is above the average poverty rate for the province of West Sumatra, which is 6.66%. For the poverty rate of West Sumatra Province, the highest was in 2016 at 7.09%, and the lowest was in 2020 at 6.28%.

Meanwhile, the highest poverty rate in Padang Pariaman District was in 2016 at 8.91%, and the lowest poverty rate was in 2020 at 6.95%.

The population condition of Padang Pariaman District that can affect the implementation and achievement of development goals, among others, is the pattern of population distribution and labor mobility that is less balanced. Too much population will suppress people's living standards, especially if the population is related to the area of land or agricultural land available to meet the population's needs. With the Covid-19 pandemic, poverty development increases, the problems affect economic activity, and income is falling. Decreased income due to reduced working time, job loss, and loss of business have a greater impact on poverty, so it is necessary to reduce poverty nationally and regionally with fiscal stimulus in the form of social assistance. According to Asep Suryahadi et al. (2020), the transmission of COVID-19 poverty starts from (1) Declining economic activities, (2) Declining economic growth, (3) Declining average household expenditure, (4) Distribution impact on household expenditure, (5) Poverty incidence.

Economic growth in Padang Pariaman District has not been able to develop without assistance from the government, and the government must review which communities need assistance more so as not to be misdirected in helping the community because, in Padang Pariaman District, there are still many people who do not get assistance because the government is not wise. In reviewing the assistance provided, whether targeted or misused for personal gain and relatives only. Because the population continues to grow, it will be difficult to meet economic needs, leading to poverty. For this reason, the government must provide many job vacancies so that there is no unemployment. If many workers find work in Padang Pariaman District, then the development of Padang Pariaman District is very fast.

The population in the economic development of an area is a fundamental problem because uncontrolled population growth can result in not achieving the goals of economic development, namely the welfare of the people and reducing poverty (Whisnu Adhi Saputra, 2011). If followed by adequate quality, a large population is a reliable development capital. However, it will become a development burden if the quality is low. Meanwhile, the increasing population affects many things, namely the increase in basic needs such as clothing, food, and housing.

A population that is too large will drain the government with very limited cash to provide various health, economic, and social services for the new generation. The high financing burden on the government budget will reduce the possibility and ability of the government to improve the standard of living of generations and encourage the transfer of poverty to future generations who come from lower-middle-income families.

Rapid population growth tends to have a negative impact on the poor, especially the poorest. Those who do not have land or means of production are usually the first victims of government budget austerity measures (for example, when the government is forced to limit funding for health and education programs). If there is a natural disaster or environmental damage, they are the ones who suffer the most and are the first to suffer the same fate when the overall economic growth slumps. If the low-income families have many members, then the worsening of their poverty will automatically be followed by a worsening income inequality or welfare.

The development of the population in 2016-2020 can be seen in Table 4 as follows:

Table 4:- Total Population of West Sumatra Province and Padang Pariaman DistrictThe year 2016-2020.

Year	**Total population**		
	West Sumatra	Padang Pariaman District	Percentage from West Sumatra
2016	5.259.528	508.612	9,67
2017	5.321.489	511.003	9,60
2018	5.382.077	413.272	7,68
2019	5.441.197	415.613	7,64
2020	5.534.472	430.626	7,78

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Padang Pariaman District

Based on table 4 above, it can be seen that the population for the province of West Sumatra in 2016 was 5,259,528 people and continued to increase until 2020 to 5,534,472 people. At the same time, the population of Padang

Pariaman district has decreased from 2016 to 508,612 people until 2019 to 415,613. While in 2020, the population of Padang Pariaman district increased to 430,626. Meanwhile, the population of Padang Pariaman district to the population of West Sumatra Province ranges from 7.78% - to 9.67%. This contribution tends to decrease from year to year.

The problem of poverty is inherent in the course of the development process. Poverty is the inability from an economic, material, and physical point of view to meet the basic needs of food and non-food as measured by expenditure (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2021). The poverty level in developing countries is difficult to eliminate because poverty is a social problem caused by economic factors. Poverty occurs in almost all developing countries. *Poverty* is a serious social problem faced by the Indonesian government. Poverty in Indonesia causes many problems, including slowing economic growth and triggering high inflation rates. Even though it has been struggling for decades to free itself from poverty, the reality shows that Indonesia has not been able to escape from the shackles of the problem of poverty. According to Omoniyi, M.B.I. (2013), poverty is not only a problem of lack of money but has dimensions of short life, illiteracy, social exclusion, and lack of material means to improve family conditions.

Once the importance of the problem of poverty in a country, many researchers discuss, including Patria Nagara et al. (2021), Amaluddin Amaluddin et al. (2018), Olanrewaju Makinde Hassan (2015), and Firman (2019).

The problem of poverty is much influenced by, among others, low investment levels, high unemployment rates, slow economic growth, large population, GRDP value, human development, education, and labor productivity. Based on the explanation above, the research title that we took was "The Effect of Gross Regional Domestic Product and Population on Poverty Levels in Padang Pariaman District."

Literature Review:-

Poverty is a condition of life in which there are complete shortages or difficulties in meeting the necessities of life. A person is said to be poor if he experiences difficulties meeting their basic needs and cannot enjoy their life in terms of health, worship according to their religion, education, work, high income, and a decent standard of living. The problem of limited job opportunities is one of the root causes of poverty (Azhar Arsyad, 2015).

Poverty is seen as an economic inability to meet basic food and non-food needs as measured by expenditure (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2020). Several types of poverty exist in the community, including (1) Absolute Poverty is a type of poverty where poor people have an income level below the poverty line, or the amount of income is not sufficient to meet the basic needs of life, such as food, clothing, and shelter, (2) Relative poverty is a type of poverty that occurs because of the influence of poverty. Development policies that have not reached the entire community, (3) Cultural poverty is a type of poverty caused by cultural factors, such as laziness, no attempt to improve the standard of living, waste, and others, (4) Structural poverty is poverty experienced by a group of people because the community's social structure allows the community group not to participate in using sources of income that are available to them.

In the research of Patria Nagara et al. (2021) to measure poverty, the concept of the ability to meet basic needs (basic needs approach). The method used in calculating the Poverty Line (PL) is the sum of the components of the Food Poverty Line (FPL) and the Non-Food Poverty Line (NFPL), written as follows:

$$PL = FPL + NFPL$$

Researchers who discuss poverty and the factors that influence it are Marito Ritonga and Tri Wulantika (2020), Andriyani Musrifah (2020), Aldora Anta Fahma Putri Noreen Chumairo (2020), Riska Rosyda Putri (2019) and Dita Sekar Ayu (2018).

Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) is the amount of added value for goods and services produced by various production units in the territory of a country within a certain period (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2021). GRDP is the added value generated from a country's products that can be calculated based on current and constant prices. The Central Bureau of Statistics defines Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) as the added value produced by all business units or the total value of final goods and services produced by all economic units in a region. GRDP can describe the ability of a region to manage its resources. Therefore, the amount of GRDP generated by each region is

very dependent on the potential of production factors in that area. The method of calculating GRDP can be obtained through three approaches, namely:

(1) Production Approach, which is an approach that calculates the added value of goods and services produced by economic activity in the area minus costs between each of the total gross production of each sub-sector or sector activity in the long term at a certain time. The added value is the difference between the production value and the cost value between the raw materials used in the production process,

(2) the Income Approach is an approach in which the added value of each economic activity is estimated by adding up all the remuneration received by the production factors, namely wages, salaries, business surplus, depreciation, net indirect taxes on government, and non-profit business sectors, the business surplus is not taken into account,

(3) the Expenditure Approach is an approach that adds up the final use-value of domestically produced goods and services. The total supply/production of goods and services is used for household consumption, consumption of private institutions that are not looking for profit, government consumption, gross fixed capital formation (investment), changes in stock, and net exports. The results of research that discuss the negative and significant relationship between GRDP and poverty are Sindi Paramita Sari and Deky Anwar (2016) and Marito Ritonga and Tri Wulantika (2020). Meanwhile, Inda Arfa Syera (2017) stated that GDP has a negative and insignificant relationship to poverty.

Population in the economic development of an area is a fundamental problem because uncontrolled population growth can result in not achieving the goals of economic development, namely people's welfare and reducing poverty (Whisnu Adhi Saputra, 2011). The large population is the cause of poverty; the high and low population is influenced by demographic processes, namely births, deaths, and migration. A high birth rate will certainly increase the rate of population growth. However, the high birth rate mostly comes from the poor category of the population. In the Malthusian population trap theory, poverty is caused by the difference in the proportion between the growth of food supply and population growth which causes per capita income (in a farming society defined as per capita food production) will tend to fall to very low which causes the population to never be stable or only slightly above the subsistence level. The population in the economic development of an area is a fundamental problem because uncontrolled population growth can result in not achieving the goals of economic development, namely the welfare of the people. Research that examines the problem of the number of people living in poverty is Asrol Asrol and Hafsah Ahmad (2018) and Abdul Hakim and Sutrisni (2020).

Research Methods:-

This research was conducted to determine the effect of regional gross domestic product and population on the poverty level in Padang Pariaman District from 2011 – to 2020. In providing a clear systematic picture, this research can be structured in a conceptual framework as follows:

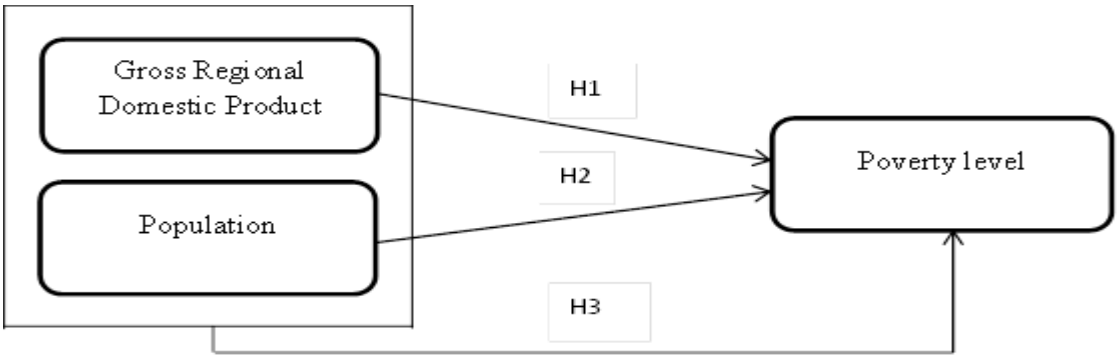

Figure 1:- Conceptual Framework.

The hypothesis in this study is formulated that can be tested concerning the F-test and t-test. The form of the inner hypothesis is as follows:

1. Gross Regional Domestic Product affects the Poverty level in Padang Pariaman District.
2. The Population affects the poverty level in the Padang Pariaman District.

3. Gross regional domestic product and population affect the poverty level in Padang Pariaman District.

The equation model of the conceptual framework above is multiple linear regression which can be seen in the following equation:

$$Poverty = f(PDRB, Pop)$$

$$LogPov = \alpha + \beta_1 LogPDRB + \beta_2 LogPop + e_{it}$$

Where:
Pov = Poverty
GRDP = Gross Regional Domestic Product
Pop = Population
α = Constant Number (Intercept)
β= coefficient
e_{it} = Error ter

Meanwhile, to show the value of the variable GRDP and the number of residents on Poverty, the Coefficient of Determination (R^2) is used.

Research Results And Discussion:-

To have the linear regression equation from the variables studied, then the test is carried out as follows:

1. Descriptive statistics

Descriptive statistics can provide an overview of the data seen from the minimum value, maximum value, average (mean), and standard deviation of a variable

Table 5:- Descriptive Statistics
Source: Secondary data that has been processed using SPSS 22.2021

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Poverty Level	10	1.94	2.42	2.1509	.14737
GRDP	10	15.80	16.41	16.1331	.20680
Population	10	12.90	13.14	13.0261	.10436
Valid N (listwise)	10				

Table 5 above shows that the value of N or the amount of data to be studied is 10. The Poverty Level variable has a minimum value of 1.94 and a maximum value of 2.42 with an average value of 2.1509 and a standard deviation of 0.14737. The Gross Regional Domestic Product variable has a minimum value of 15.80 and a maximum value of 16.41, with an average value of 16.1331 and a standard deviation of 0.20680. The population variable has a minimum value of 12.90. A maximum value of 13.14, with an average value of 13.0261 and a standard deviation of 0.10436.

2. Classical Assumption Test

Normality test aims to test whether in the regression model the dependent variable, the independent variable or both are normally distributed or not, because a good regression model is a normal or close to normal data distribution. The normality test on the test results of this study are as follows:

Table 6:- Normality Test ResultsOne-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test.

		Unstandardized Residual
N		10
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	.0000000

	Std. Deviation	.05756296
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.164
	Positive	.164
	Negative	-.128
Test Statistic		.164
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200[c,d]

Source: Secondary data that has been processed using SPSS 22.2021

Based on the results of the normality test carried out above, it shows that results of the normality test show the One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov value of 0.200 with a significance value of 0.200; it can be concluded that the data used in this study were normally distributed because the significance value was > 0.05 (0.200 > 0.05).

The multicollinearity test was tested whether the regression model found a correlation between the independent variables (independent variables). The multicollinearity test on the test results of this study are as follows:

Table 5:- Multicollinearity Test Results

Model (Constan)	Coefisients[a]	
	Tolerance	VIF
GRDP	.950	1.052
Population	.950	1.052

Source: Secondary data that has been processed using SPSS 22.2021

Based on table 5 above, it can be seen that there is no multicollinearity in the regression model. There is no multicollinearity in this study because the variables of Gross Regional Domestic Product and Total Population have a Tolerance value of 0.950, greater than 0.10 (0.950 > 0.10). Furthermore, the VIF value of 1.052 is smaller than 10 (1.052 < 10).

Based on the test results, it can be seen that the Tolerance value is> 0.10 and the VIF value < 10. Thus, it shows that there is no multicollinearity in the regression model.

The autocorrelation test aims to test whether, in a linear regression model, there is a correlation between the nuisance error in period t and the confounding error in period t-1 (previous).

The results of autocorrelation testing in this study are as follows:

Table 6:- Autocorrelation Test ResultsModel Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Durbin Watson
1	.921[a]	.847	.804	1.625

Source: Secondary data that has been processed using SPSS 22.2021

Based on table 6, it can be seen that the DW value generated from the regression model is 1.625 with a significance of 0.05 and the amount of data is 10, and the k is 2, so the dL value is 0.6972 and dU is 1.6413. In accordance with the provisions of the test method that meets the criteria is dL < DW < dU with a value of 0.6972 < 1.625 < 1.6413. Then there is no positive correlation, which means there is no autocorrelation.

The heteroscedasticity test aims to test whether, in the regression model, there is a difference in residual variance from one observation period to another observation period. Detection of the presence or absence of heteroscedasticity can be done by looking at certain patterns on the Scatterplot graph between SRESID and ZPRED, where the Y-axis is the predicted Y, and the X-axis is the studentized residual (Y predicted – Y actually). It can be seen in the following figure 2:

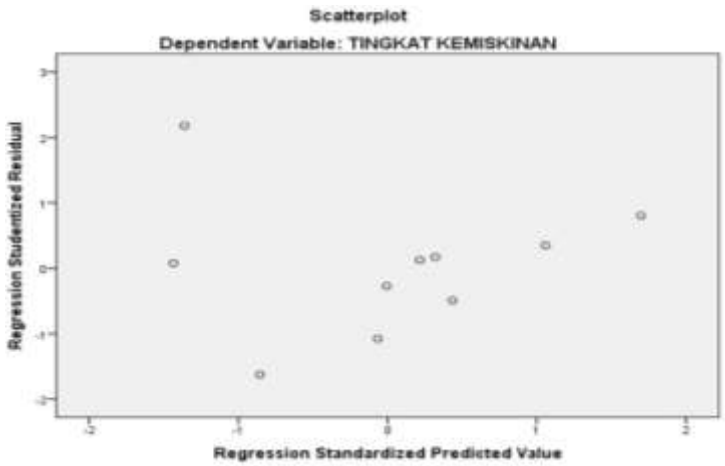

Figure 2:- Heteroscedasticity Test Results.

Based on the basic explanation of previous decision-making, it can be seen that the regression model of this study does not occur heteroscedasticity. It can be seen from the scatterplot image where there is no clear pattern and the points spread above and below zero so that there is no heteroscedasticity.

The multiple linear regression model is as follows:

Table 7:- Multiple Linear Regression.

Model	Coefficients				
	UnstandardizedCoefficients		StandardizedCoefficients		
	B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.
Constant	4.331	3.599		1.203	.268
GRDP	- .548	.108	-.769	- 5.080	0.001
Population	0.512	.214	.362	2.393	.048

Source: Secondary data that has been processed using SPSS 22.2021

Based on table 7 above, it can be explained: The multiple linear regression equation is as follows:

Log Poverty $= a + b_1 \text{LogGRDP} + b_2 \text{LogPopulation} + e$

$\text{LogY} = a + ß_1 \text{LogX}_1 + ß_2 \text{LogX}_2 + e$

$\text{Log Y} = 4{,}331 - 0{,}548\ \text{LogX}_1 + 0{,}512\ \text{LogX}_2$

The coefficients of the multiple linear regression equation above can be interpreted as follows:

a. The constant value in the multiple regression equation of 4.331 indicates that if the other independent variables are zero. Then the magnitude of the Poverty Level variable has increased by 4,331 units.
b. The regression coefficient of the Gross Regional Domestic Product (X_1) variable is -0.548. If the GRDP variable increases by one unit, the Poverty Level variable will decrease by 0.548 units, assuming other variables are fixed (X_2).
c. The regression coefficient for the population variable (X_2) is 0.512. If the Population Number variable increases by one unit, the Poverty Level variable will increase by 0.512 units, assuming other variables are fixed (X_1).

Hypothesis test:

a. Partial Test (Test Statistics t), based on table 7 above, also obtained:

1. Gross Regional Domestic Product has an effect and is significant on the Poverty Level. The results of hypothesis testing for the Gross Regional Domestic Product variable show a t-count value of -5.080 and a significance of 0.001, which means it is smaller than 0.05; it can be concluded that the Gross Regional Domestic Product variable has a negative and partially significant effect on the Poverty Level.
2. Population has a significant effect on the Poverty Level. The results of hypothesis testing on the Population variable indicate a significance value of 0.048, which means it is smaller than 0.05 with a value of 0.048 <0.05,

the second hypothesis in this study is accepted. It can be concluded that the Population Number variable has a positive and partially significant effect on the Poverty Level.

b. Simultaneous Testing (Statistical Test f) shows whether all independent variables included in the model have a combined effect on the dependent variable. The results of the f (simultaneous) test can be seen in Table 8, among others, as follows:

Tabel 8:- Hasil Uji f (Simultan).

ANOVA[a]						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.166	2	.083	19.441	.001[b]
	Residual	.030	7	.004		
	Total	.195	9			
a. Dependent Variable: Poverty LeveL						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Population, GRDP						
Source: Secondary data that has been processed using SPSS 22.2021						

c. Coefficient of Determination (R^2):

Table 9:- Coefficient of Determination Test Results (R^2).

Model Summary[b]										
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics					Durbin - Watson
					R Square Change	F Change	df 1	df 2	Sig. F Change	
1	.921[a]	.847	.804	.06527	.847	19.441	2	7	.001	1.625
a. Predictors: (Constant), Total Population, GRDP										
b. Dependent Variable: Poverty Level										
Source: Secondary data that has been processed using SPSS 22.2021										

Based on table 9 above, it can be explained that the magnitude of the influence of GRDP and population on poverty is 80.4, and the remaining 19.6 is influenced by other factors not discussed in this study.

Conclusion:-

This study aims to determine the effect of Gross Regional Domestic Product and Total Population on Poverty Levels in Padang Pariaman District from 2011 - to 2020. The study results are that Gross Regional Domestic Product has a negative and partially significant effect on the Poverty Level in Padang Pariaman District and Population has a positive effect. And partially significant to the Poverty Level in Padang Pariaman District.

Based on the results of this study, it is expected that the Padang Pariaman District government will increase the Gross Regional Domestic Product so that the poverty rate can decrease. And have skills. In addition, it was suppressing population growth by moving the socialization of the Family Planning (FP) program. Poverty alleviation must be made a priority in a government; besides that, the program's implementation must be right on target and carried out with good supervision so that there are no deviations in the program's implementation.

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