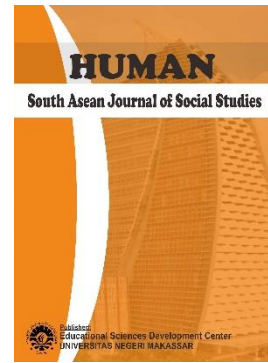


## ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING PUBLIC POVERTY IN BULUKUMBA DISTRICT

Rosdiana<sup>1</sup>, Inanna<sup>2</sup>, Agus Syam<sup>3</sup>, Muhammad Hasan<sup>4</sup>,  
Thamrin Tahir<sup>5</sup>

Universitas Negeri Makassar<sup>1,2,3,4,5</sup>

E-mail: [anaa140212@gmail.com](mailto:anaa140212@gmail.com)<sup>1</sup>



**Abstract.** This study aims to analyze the effect of GRDP, unemployment and education on poverty in the Bulukumba district. This study used quantitative methods, while data collection was carried out by means of documentation on documents obtained at the Central Bureau of Statistics, Bulukumba regency regarding GRDP, Unemployment and Education for the period 2012-2019. The results of this study indicate that: (1) Based on the results of partial testing, GRDP, education and unemployment each have a positive and significant effect in realizing poverty in the people of Bulukumba district. (2) PDRB, Education and Unemployment have a simultaneous influence in realizing the poverty of the people of Bulukumba Regency.

**Keywords:** GRDP, unemployment, education and poverty.



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/)

## **INTRODUCTION**

The purpose of development is to improve economic performance in order to be able to create employment opportunities and organize a decent life for all the people which will ultimately bring about the welfare of the Indonesian population. One of the goals of national development is to reduce the number of poor people. Poverty is one of the diseases in the economy, so it must be cured or at least reduced. The problem of poverty is indeed a complex and multidimensional problem. Therefore, poverty alleviation efforts must be carried out comprehensively, covering various aspects of community life and carried out in an integrated manner.

Poverty lines in various countries are not uniform, and change according to the level of income or the stage of a country's economic and social development. The definition of the poverty line is the level of minimum consumption or level of expenditure or income that allows ordinary people to live. There are still many people whose income is only slightly above the poverty line. This group, which is included in the near poor, is very vulnerable to changes in economic conditions such as an increase in the prices of main commodities or a decrease in the rate of economic growth. Hence the problem. This poverty still needs to be taken seriously because Indonesia's development goal is the development of the Indonesian people as a whole.

Poverty is a condition where there is an inability to fulfill the basic needs of each community which are interrelated. This is because the Indonesian government has not been able to face or solve these problems, but only reduced the number and minimized the suffering of the poor, as is the case with society. One of the alternatives that can be done to alleviate poverty is a helping hand from the authorities, associated with Indonesia is to become a part of the government's responsibility. Thus part of the sources of state income must be programmed to reduce poverty with the popular language now is to alleviate poverty. The government is also obliged to meet every need of citizens through legal sources of funds.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

Poverty is seen as an economic inability to meet basic food and non-food needs as measured from the expenditure side (BPS). Poverty is a problem faced by all countries. Economic growth is an indicator in overcoming the problem of poverty, where economic growth is a concept of economic development (Atalay 2015). Various existing empirical studies show that the hope of economic development is to bring economic improvements, such as poverty alleviation, better education standards or health improvements (Cremin & Nakabugo 2012). Economic growth itself can be a driving force to generate wealth which will eventually trickle down to eradicate poverty and all the problems that accompany it (Cremin & Nakabugo

2012). Education is an investment that can support economic growth. Educating poor children has a high chance of getting them out of poverty (World Bank).

One of the education indicators can be seen from the HDI level. HDI is a comprehensive index as a characteristic of the level of human development in a region or country as measured by the level of education, health and longevity, and income (Yakunina RP & Bychkov GA 2015). IPM according to BPS has three dimensions, namely long life and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living. Health comes as a concept from the part of human capital as evidence of a long-term impact on economic growth as has happened in the UK over the last 200 years (Hafner & Mayer-Foulkes 2013).

On the other hand unemployment is one of the causes of poverty. Unemployment, underemployment or lack of productive land as income-generating assets are acute for the poor when obtaining the most basic needs for food, water and shelter are things that must be fought for every day (world bank). So that poverty does not get more acute, the government must put the possibility into the center of attention, some experts say that the most effective poverty alleviation is by creating economic activities in the regions to create economic growth (Yacoub 2012). The existing economic growth is expected to be able to open new jobs so that existing unemployment will be reduced, as well as improve the quality of life of the community which will later reduce existing poverty.

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

This type of research is a type of quantitative research. Research using data in the form of numbers as a tool to analyze information about the data you want to know. The location of this research was conducted in Bulukumba Regency. The type and source of data used in this research is secondary data that is quantitative in nature, which is time series data from 2012-2019. This data is obtained from the library or from previous research reports. Secondary data in this study came from the Central Bureau of Statistics in Bulukumba Regency.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Based on the condition of poverty which is seen as a form of multidimensional problem, poverty has 4 forms. The four forms of poverty are (Suryawati, 2004):

### **Absolute Poverty**

Absolute poverty is a condition in which the income of a person or group of people is below the poverty line so that it is not sufficient to meet the standard needs for food, clothing, health, housing and education needed to improve the quality of life. The poverty line is defined as the average expenditure or average consumption for basic needs related to meeting welfare standards. This form of absolute poverty is most widely used as a concept to define or define the criteria for a person or group of people who are called poor.

### **Relative Poverty**

Relative poverty is defined as a form of poverty that occurs due to the influence of development policies that have not reached all levels of society, which causes inequality in income or inequality in welfare standards. Areas that have not been reached by development programs like this are generally known as disadvantaged areas.

### **Cultural Poverty**

Cultural poverty is a form of poverty that occurs as a result of the attitudes and habits of a person or society, which generally come from cultures or customs that are relatively unwilling to improve the standard of living with modern methods. Habits like this can be in the form of being lazy, extravagant or never thrifty, less creative, and also relatively dependent on other parties.

### **Structural Poverty**

Structural poverty is a form of poverty caused by low access to resources that generally occurs in a socio-cultural or socio-political order that does not support poverty alleviation. This form of poverty is also sometimes discriminatory.

Based on this concept, the poverty line will change if the people's living level changes. This is clearly an improvement from the concept of absolute poverty. The concept of poverty is relatively dynamic, so that poverty will always exist. Economic growth or an increase in GRDP is an important measure and indication for assessing the success of a region's economic development in terms of its economy. However, the high GRDP does not guarantee that all residents in an area have enjoyed prosperity. GRDP is only a general description of the welfare of the community. It is hoped that the improvement in indicators of economic growth will have a positive impact on poverty, which is an important issue. GRDP is often used as an indicator of development. The higher the GRDP of an area, the greater the potential source of revenue for the area because the greater the income of the local community. This means that the higher the GRDP, the more prosperous the population of an area is. In other words, the number of poor people will decrease. GRDP is statistical data that summarizes the added value generated as a result of the production process, both goods and services in a particular region / region in a certain period, usually a year or quarter regardless of the origin / domicile of the actors of the production. GRDP is one of the macroeconomic indicators that can be used to see the level of development and economic structure in a region.

According to SSukirno (2004) Measuring the progress of an economy requires precise measuring tools, several measuring tools for economic growth, including:

#### **a. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**

Gross Domestic Product or at the regional level is called Gross Regional Domestic Product, which is the amount of final goods and services produced by an economy in one year and expressed in market prices. Either GDP or GRDP is a global measure, and it is not an appropriate measuring tool for economic growth, because it cannot reflect the real welfare of the population,

whereas in fact the welfare must be enjoyed by every resident in the State or region concerned.

**b. Per capita Gross Domestic Product**

Gross domestic product per capita or regional gross domestic product per capita at a regional scale can be used as a better measure of economic growth because it more accurately reflects the welfare of a country's population than the value of GDP or GRDP alone. Gross domestic product per capita, both at the national and regional levels, is the total national GDP or PRDB of a region divided by the total population in the country and in the region concerned, or it can be referred to as GDP or average GRDP.

According to Dian (2001), the number of unemployed is closely related to poverty in Indonesia, where the population has a very large dependence on current salary or wages. The loss of employment causes a reduction in most of the income used to buy daily necessities, meaning that the higher the unemployment, the higher the poverty. Unemployment is closely related to the availability of employment, employment availability is related to development spending. In the strategy of optimizing and managing the budget, it will encourage economic growth by optimizing the potential of development sectors. Economic growth will reduce the unemployment rate and reduce the amount of poverty in the regions. The factors that cause unemployment, namely:

- a. The number of workers and the number of jobs that are not balanced Currently, there are many education graduates but the lack of job opportunities is the cause of unemployment.
- b. Technological advances Currently, companies or factories require only a few workers due to sophisticated technology.
- c. Skills and experience that do not match the criteria Every company has determined criteria for hiring employees, but there will be competition in this case because the higher a person's skills, the easier it is to be accepted.
- d. Lack of Education The higher a person's education, the easier it will be to get a job, so that if a person has a very low level of education, relatively few work.

Economic development is economic growth that can cause changes, especially changes in the decline in population growth rates and changes in the economic structure, both in its role in shaping national income and its role in providing employment opportunities. Development basically consists of two aspects of life, namely economic aspects and social aspects. This research will discuss about its social aspects. One indicator of the social aspect can be seen from education, education that reflects the quality of human resources itself, which is a measure of the success of human development in a particular area. The low quality of human resources can lead to poor people. Therefore, one way to overcome political, economic and socio-cultural problems,

One aspect that is closely related to human capital is the aspect of education. Education is an organized, planned and continuous effort (continuously throughout

life) in the direction of fostering humans to become complete, mature and civilized human beings. Organized means that education is carried out by conscious human efforts with clear bases and goals, there are stages and there is a shared commitment. Planning means that education is planned in advance, with a careful calculation and various support systems are prepared. Taking place continuously means that education is continuous throughout life, that is, as long as humans live on earth (long life education) (Hasan, 2018)

### **Poor People in Bulukumba Regency**

Poverty is a condition when the inability to fulfill basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter, education and health. Poverty can be caused by the scarcity of means of meeting basic needs, or the difficulty of access to education and employment. Poverty is a global problem. Some people understand this term subjectively and comparatively, while others see it from a moral and evaluative point of view, and still others understand it from an established scientific point of view, and so on. Poverty is understood in different ways. Its main understanding includes :

1. Description of material shortages, which usually cover needs for everyday, clothing, housing, and health services. Poverty in this meaning is understood as a situation of scarcity of basic goods and services.
2. Description of social needs, including social exclusion, dependency, and inability to participate in society. This includes education and information. Social exclusion is usually distinguished from poverty, because it encompasses political and moral issues, and is not confined to the economic sphere. This type of poverty picture is easier to overcome than the other two figures.
3. An overview of the lack of income and wealth adequate. The meaning of "adequate" here varies widely across sections of political and the economy around the world. This description can be overcome by looking for objects of income outside the profession in a halal manner. The exception is if the institution where he works prohibits.

The efforts of the Bulukumba Regency Government in poverty alleviation have begun to bear fruit. The data released by the South Sulawesi Provincial BPS shows a positive number. According to data on the Percentage of Poor Population in City Districts in 2019 from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of South Sulawesi Province, the poverty rate for Bulukumba Regency is at 7.26 percent or has decreased from 7.48 percent in 2018. Even though the poverty rate has decreased, the Deputy Regent Tomy Satria Yulianto, who attended the coordination meeting, admitted that he was not satisfied with this achievement. Therefore, the parties will continue to strive to carry out various poverty reduction strategies through cross-sector synergy. The following is a table of the number and percentage of poor people in Bulukumbai Regency:

Table 1. Number of Poor People in Bulukumba Regency 2012-2019

Year	Number of Poor Population	Percentage (%)
2012	31,500	-
2013	36,700	16.51
2014	34,190	-6.84
2015	33,360	-2.43
2016	33,250	-0.33
2017	33,100	-0.45
2018	31,250	-5.59
2019	30,490	-2.43

Source: BPS Bulukumba Regency 2020

According to the results of a survey from the Central Statistics Agency of Bulukumba Regency, during the period 2012 to 2019 the number and percentage of poor people in Bulukumba Regency still fluctuated from year to year, even though there were several years the number of poverty had increased and decreased.

#### **Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP)**

Gross Regional Domestic Product according to expenditure (expenditure GRDP) is a form of displaying economic data for a region, in addition to other forms of display such as GRDP by business field, input-output tables, socio-economic balance systems, and balance of funds flows. In a framework system (frame work) economic data of a region, GDP expenditure is a basic measure (basic measure) that describes the use of goods and services (products) produced through production activities. In this context, the expenditure GRDP represents the "final" result of the production process which takes place within the territorial boundaries of an area. The various types of final goods and services will be used to meet the final demand by domestic economic actors as well as economic actors from outside the region and even from abroad. Several important aggregates can be derived from this expenditure GRDP, such as final consumption expenditure variables, gross fixed capital formation or physical investment, as well as exports and imports. The following shows the GRDP data that occurred in Bulukumba Regency in 2012-2019

Table 2. GRDP Based on Constant Prices in Bulukumba Regency 2012-2019

<b>Year</b>	<b>GRDP</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
2012	5,035,299	-
2013	5,415,380	7.55
2014	6,774,320	8.45
2015	7,232,840	5.62
2016	7,730,910	6.77
2017	8,121,330	6.89
2018	6,413,700	5.05
2019	8,567,460	5.49

Source: BPS Bulukumba Regency 2020

From table 2, it can be seen that the value of GRDP based on constant prices in Bulukumba Regency has increased every year, in (2012) amounting to 5.035,299 and in (2013) 5,415,380 and in (2014) 6,413,700 for and years thereafter, namely 6,774,320 billion Rupiah (2015); 7,232,840 billion Rupiah (2016); 7,730,910 billion Rupiah (2017); 8,121,330 billion Rupiah (2018); and 8,567,460 billion Rupiah (2019).

### **Unemployment**

Unemployed are people who are looking for work or who do not have a job. According to BPS, the Open Unemployment Rate is a number that shows the number of unemployed people among 100 people who fall into the category of the labor force. A high population growth rate will increase the workforce (working age population), which in turn can reduce the availability of employment in the labor market. While the workforce itself consists of two components, namely unemployed people and working people. The open unemployment rate in urban areas only shows the visible aspects of the employment problem in developing countries. If they don't work the consequence is they can't fulfill their needs properly, conditions like this have an impact on the creation and swelling of the number of existing poverty. The following is a presentation of data on unemployment that occurred in Bulukumba Regency in 2012-2019.

Table 3. Unemployment Rate in Bulukumba Regency 2012-2019

<b>Year</b>	<b>Unemployment</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
2012	5,241	-
2013	7,274	38.79
2014	5,403	-25.72
2015	5,796	7.27
2016	5,796	0.00



2017	6,833	17.89
2018	6,946	1.65
2019	6,830	-1.67

Source: BPS Bulukumba Regency 2020

Table 3 above shows the unemployment rate in Bulukumba Regency in 2014-2019. The highest number of unemployed people in 2018 was 6,946 people and in 2014 the number of unemployed people in Bulukumba Regency was the lowest at 5,403 people.

### Education

Education is a very important thing in the future development of a nation. To avoid poverty, there is one key element, namely education. Education is a means of eliminating ignorance and poverty. One of the indicators of education is the level of the number of people who finish school in an area. The following shows the data that graduated from school in Bulukumba Regency in 2012-2019.

Table 4. Education Level in Bulukumba Regency 2012-2019

Year	Education	Percentage (%)
2012	76,671	-
2013	77,624	1.24
2014	76,611	-1.31
2015	91,790	19.81
2016	85,874	-6.45
2017	79,975	-6.87
2018	80,258	0.35
2019	83,709	4.30

Source: BPS Bulukumba Regency 2020

Table 4 above shows the level of education in Bulukumba Regency in 2012-2019. The highest number of education in 2015 was 91,790 people and in 2014 the number of unemployed people in Bulukumba Regency was the lowest at 76,611 people.

### Classic assumption test

The classical assumption test is one of the requirements for using multiple linear regression analysis. The testing can be divided into several stages of testing, namely:

#### 1. Normality test

The normality test is carried out to test whether in the regression model the independent and dependent variables both have a normal distribution or are close

to normal. The statistical test that can be used is the Kolmogrov-Smirnov non-parametric statistical test (1 Sample KS) by looking at the residual data whether it is normally distributed or not. If the significance value is greater than 0.05, the data is normally distributed.

Table 5. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test

<b>One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test</b>		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		22
Normal Parameters <sup>a</sup> , b	Mean	,0000000
	Std. Deviation	2,43026209
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,116
	Positive	,077
	Negative	-,116
Statistical Test		,116
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,200 <sup>c, d</sup>

From the test results above, it can be seen that the significance value of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is 0.200 or greater than 0.05, which means that the data is normally distributed.

2. Autocorrelation Test

The autocorrelation test aims to test whether in the linear regression model there is a correlation between confounding error in period t and confounding error in period t-1 (previous). If there is a correlation, it is called an autocorrelation problem. The results of the autocorrelation test can be seen in Table 6 below.

Table 6. Autocorrelation Test

<b>Model Summary b</b>					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	,738 <sup>a</sup>	,545	,497	2,55497	1,308

Based on Table 6, the autocorrelation test results show the Durbin-Watson value of 1.308 (see Appendix). This value is greater than -2 and less than +2 or it can be concluded that  $-2 < 1.308 < +2$ , which means that this study did not experience autocorrelation.

### 3. Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test aims to test whether in the regression model there is an inequality of variance from the residuals of one observation to another. If the residuals have the same variance, it is called homoscedasticity and if the variances are not the same or different, it is called heteroscedasticity. Regression equations are good if not heteroscedasticity. How to predict the presence or absence of heteroscedasticity in the regression model can be done by looking at the presence or absence of certain patterns on the scatterplot graph. If there is a certain pattern, such as the existing dots forming a certain regular pattern (wavy, widening then narrowing). If there is no clear pattern, and the dots spread above and below the 0 on the Y axis, there is no heteroscedasticity.

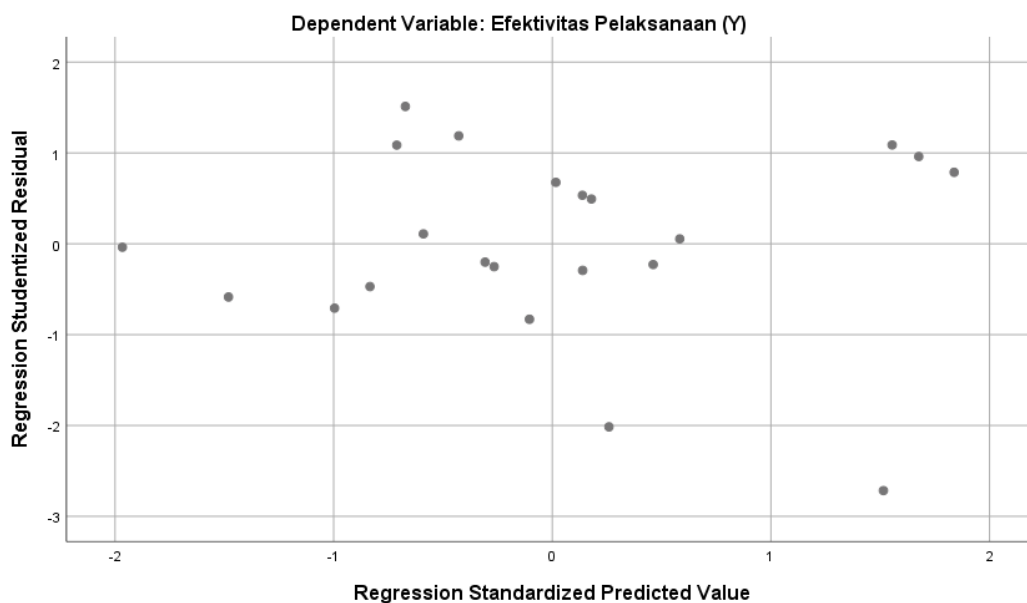


Figure.1 Heteroscedasticity Test *Scatterplot*

Based on Figure 1 the scatterplot image shows that the data (points) spread out between the Y-axis both above and below, do not gather in one place, and do not have a certain pattern. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity problem in the regression model in this study.

### Hypothesis testing

The hypothesis proposed in this study will be tested by looking at the average value of the variables used. Hypothesis testing will lead to conclusions to reject or accept the hypothesis. Hypothesis testing in this study uses the coefficient of determination and t statistical tests.

#### 1. Determination Coefficient Test (R<sup>2</sup>)

The coefficient of determination (R<sup>2</sup>) in essence measures how far the model's ability to explain the variation in the dependent variable. Based on the output model

summary in the table below, the amount of R2 (the adjusted coefficient of determination) is 0.497, this value indicates that 49.7% of the dependent variable is explained by the independent variable.

Table 7. Determination Coefficient Test

<b>Model Summary b</b>				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,738a	,545	,497	2,55497

2. Partial Test (t Statistical Test)

The t test is used to determine the relationship of each independent variable individually to the dependent variable to determine whether there is an effect of each independent variable individually on the dependent variable with a significance level of 0.05. If the significance value is less than 0.05, the proposed hypothesis is accepted or said to be significant. If the significance value is greater than 0.05, the proposed hypothesis is rejected or said to be insignificant. The method in determining the t table uses a significance level of 0.05 with  $df = n - k - 1$  (in this study  $df = 32 - 2 - 1 = 29$ ), so that the t table value is 2.09302. The results of the t test in this study can be seen in Table 8

Table 8. Partial Test (t test)

<b>Coefficientsa</b>						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	24,543	7,749		3,167	,005
	GRDP (X1)	,431	,170	,401	2,535	,020
	Unemployment (X2)	,754	,168	,711	4,492	,032
	Education (X3)	,775	,144	,824	6,750	,034

The t statistical test shows several conclusions regarding the effect of each of the GDP, unemployment and education on poverty, seen from the direction of signs and significance, namely as follows.

a. The effect of GRDP on Poverty.

The effect of GRDP on poverty shows a significant and positive sign. This is evidenced by the t value of the PDRB variable (X1) of 2.535 (see Appendix) which is greater than t table (2.093) or t count of  $2.535 > 2.093$  t table. Meanwhile, the value of this regression coefficient can be stated as significant as 0.020 which is smaller than  $\alpha = 0.05$  ( $0.020 < 0.05$ ) where 0.05 is the maximum significant level so that these results indicate that the GRDP (X1) has a positive and significant effect on poverty. (Y).

b. The Effect of Unemployment on Poverty.

The effect of unemployment on poverty shows a significant and positive sign. This is evidenced by the t value of the Unemployment variable (X2) of 4.492 (see Appendix), which is greater than the t table which is 2.093 or the t count of  $4.492 > 2.093$  t table. Meanwhile, the regression coefficient value can be stated as significant as 0.032 which is smaller than  $\alpha = 0.05$  ( $0.000 < 0.05$ ) where 0.05 is the maximum significant level so that this result explains that unemployment (X2) has a positive and significant effect on poverty. (Y).

c. The Effect of Education on Poverty.

The effect of education on poverty shows a significant and positive sign. This is evidenced by the t value of the Education variable (X3) of 6,750 (see Appendix) which is greater than t table (2,093) or t count  $6,750 > 2,093$  t table. Meanwhile, the regression coefficient value can be stated as significant as 0.034 which is smaller than  $\alpha = 0.05$  ( $0.034 < 0.05$ ) where 0.05 is the maximum significant level so that these results indicate that education (X3) has a positive and significant effect on poverty. (Y).

3. Simultaneous Test (Test Statistic F)

The F test shows whether all the independent or independent variables included in the model have a joint influence on the dependent or dependent variable. The F statistical test is used to determine the effect of all independent variables included in the regression model simultaneously on the dependent variable tested at the 0.05 significance level. Following are the results of the F statistical test which can be seen in Table 4:13 as follows.

Table 9. Simultaneous Test (Test F)

ANOVAa						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	148,743	2	74,372	11,393	,001b
	Residual	124,030	19	6,528		
	Total	272,773	21			

Based on Table 9, the F test results show that the F-count value is 11.393 with a significance of 0.001 (see Appendix). The significance value is less than 0.05, which indicates that the independent variables simultaneously influence the dependent variable and the F value of  $11.393 > 3.49$  F table, so the third hypothesis (H3) states that simultaneously GDP, unemployment and education have an effect on Poverty is acceptable.

This study examines the effect of GRDP, unemployment and education on poverty in Bulukumba district society. Previously, the partial test (t test) and simultaneous test (F test) had been carried out. Based on the t test, the results show that GDP, unemployment and education each have a positive and significant effect on poverty in the Bulukumba district community. Meanwhile, based on the F test, it was found that the PDRB, unemployment and education simultaneously had a positive and significant effect on the poverty of the people of Bulukumba district.

#### **The Effect of PDRB on Poverty of the people of Bulukumba district**

Sukirno (2004) If the income level of the population is very limited, many poor households are forced to change their staple food pattern to the cheapest item with a reduced number of goods. The economic growth of a region can reflect the success of development in that region. If a region can increase its economic growth rate, it can be said that the region has been able to carry out economic development well.

The results of this study are in accordance with the first hypothesis (H1) which states that the GRDP of Bulukumba Regency has a positive and significant effect on the poverty of the people of Bulukumba Regency. Based on the results of the multiple linear regression test, it is found that the results are significant and positive, which means that if the GRDP increases, the poverty rate will decrease and vice versa.

This is in line with Leonita and Sari's (2019) study entitled *The Effect of PDRB, Unemployment and Human Development on Poverty in Indonesia*. The results of his research show that simultaneously the rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product, Human Development Index, and the unemployment rate has a significant effect on the poverty level. Partially, the GDP rate and the unemployment rate show a significant effect on the poverty level. Meanwhile, the Human Development Index has no significant effect on poverty levels.

#### **The Effect of Unemployment on Poverty of the people of Bulukumba district**

Linconlin Arsyad (2010) states that there is a very close relationship between high levels of unemployment and poverty. Most of the people who do not have permanent or only part-time jobs are always among the very poor groups of people. People who work for a fixed fee in the public and private sectors are usually among the upper middle class.

The results of this study are in accordance with the first hypothesis (H2) which states that unemployment in Bulukumba district has a positive and significant effect on the poverty of the people of Bulukumba district. Based on the results of the multiple linear regression test, it is found that the results are significant and positive, which means that if unemployment increases, the poverty rate will also increase and

vice versa. In line with Avrianti's previous research (2019) entitled Analysis of Factors Affecting Poverty in Sinjai Regency. The results showed that unemployment and education affect the level of poverty in Sinjai district

### **Effect of Education on Poverty of the people of Bulukumba district**

According to Simmons quoted from Todaro (1994) education in many countries is a way to save yourself from poverty. A poor person who expects a good job and high income then they must have higher education, but do not have enough money to finance their education, therefore government support is needed.

The results of this study are in accordance with the first hypothesis (H3) which states that Bulukumba district education has a positive and significant effect on the poverty of the people of Bulukumba district. Based on the results of the multiple linear regression test, it is found that the results are significant and positive, which means that if education increases, the poverty rate decreases and vice versa. In line with Ansori's (2019) previous research entitled Analysis of Factors Affecting Poverty in Tangerang Regency that the results of family income, education level have a significant effect on poverty.

### **CONCLUSION**

The results of data processing show that education has a positive and significant effect on the poverty of the people of Bulukumba district, which means that the more education increases, the poverty level of the people of Bulukumba district decreases. The results of data processing show that the GDP, unemployment and education simultaneously have an effect against the poverty of the people of Bulukunba district. simultaneously decreasing, it will have an impact on decreasing the effectiveness of the implementation of audit procedures in disclosing fraud.

### **REFERENCES**

- Arsyad, L. (1999). Economic development. Yogyakarta: STIE YKPPN Publishing Section.
- Central Bureau of Statistics. (2020). District / City Poverty Data and Information in 2019. <https://www.bps.go.id>
- Chriswardani, S. (2005). Understanding Poverty in a Multidimensional Way. Jakarta: LP3ES.
- Dian, O. (2001). Inflation, Unemployment, and Poverty in Indonesia: Analysis of the Forrester Greer & Horbecke Index. *Media Economics*, 7 (8), 100-118.
- Hasan. (2018) Education For All: Development and Education in the Perspective of Educational Ideologies
- Inanna. (2018). The Role of Education in Building a Moral National Character. *Journal of Economics and Education*. Vol. 1 No. 1. Pages 27-33.
- Lubis, D. (2004). National Poverty Reduction Strategy. Jakarta: TKP3KPK of the Coordinating Ministry for People's Welfare.
- Prastyo, AA (2010). Analysis of Factors Affecting Poverty Level (Case Study of 35 Districts / Cities in Central Java 2003-2007)

- Prastyo, AA (2010). Analysis of Factors Affecting Poverty Level (Case Study of 35 Districts / Cities in Central Java 2003-2007)
- Bulukumba Regency Official Website, <https://bulumbakab.bps.go.id/> (accessed on Thursday, 23 July 2020).
- Sukirno Sadono. 2004. Microeconomics: An Introductory Theory (Edition 3). Jakarta: Rajawali Press
- Tilak, JBG (2007). Post-elementary Education, Poverty and Development in India International Journal of Educational Development.
- Yuliana ,. 2018. Analysis of factors affecting poverty and poverty reduction strategies in South Kalimantan province