



## The Influence Of Population Growth And Education On Unemployment And Poverty In East Kalimantan

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***Abstract:** The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of The Influence of Population Growth and Education on Open Unemployment and Poverty in East Kalimantan. The data used is secondary time series data for 2012 – 2022 obtained from the BPS of East Kalimantan Province. Using the SPSS 25 analysis tool with the path analysis method, this study concludes that there is a direct effect of population growth and unemployment has not effect and education level on unemployment has an effect. Population growth, education level and unemployment have a significant influence on economic growth in East Kalimantan Province. Then, the indirect influence of population growth and unemployment on economic growth through unemployment in East Kalimantan has not an effect.*

***Keyword :** Poverty, Unemployment, Education, Population Growth*

### INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a fundamental problem for every region where economic growth becomes an obstacle to the creation of fair and equitable inequality of welfare, conditions. Not only do people live with a lack of money which results in poverty, but issues of population growth, education levels and open unemployment levels can trigger problems if not handled properly. According to (Subagiarta, 2016) poverty is a problem that always appears in the midst of people's lives, poverty can be a problem in all aspects of human life where its presence is sometimes not realized. Unemployment is closely related to the level of poverty experienced by society in general. If economic growth in a region increases, it will overcome the problem of unemployment by opening up job opportunities for people who do not have jobs with a fixed income, but if economic growth is only able to absorb fewer workers. of the number of job seekers, the impact will increase the rate of unemployment as a result of the remaining job seekers not getting the opportunity to work. Unemployment is a problem that is difficult for every country to avoid. In reality, all countries in the world experience unemployment problems, and of course the level of the problem varies in each country.

Unemployment is often a problem in society economy because with unemployment, people's productivity and income will decrease, which can cause social and economic problems. Unemployment rate too is an important indicator for measuring the welfare of regional communities. The reason It is clear that a high unemployment rate indicates a low level of social welfare, and vice versa. This indicator is very important for developing countries in the world, especially Indonesia which has the fourth largest population in the world so Providing more employment opportunities is the main objective of development strategic

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(Sjafrizal, 2014).

Education is one factor that has an important role in the unemployment rate. If the education possessed by the community is low, it could result in an increase in the unemployment rate in the area, and vice versa. This is due to the lack of human resources who have good quality education, knowledge and skills to compete in the labor market. According to Kamaludin (1999:59) the higher a person's education, the higher their ability and opportunity to work. Someone who has a higher education tends to have diverse abilities or skills, which will increase job opportunities and reduce the problem of unemployment. Education is considered as a means of obtaining quality human resources. Because education is considered capable of producing a workforce that is of high quality, has a high mindset and modern ways of acting, these resources are expected to be able to move the wheels of development in the future.

Population growth results in urbanization. Urbanization has historically been associated with large increases in total factor productivity. This means that the productivity of an economy generally increases substantially when economic centers grow (Gilpin, 2002; 19). In population theory, Thomas Robert Malthus stated that the population would exceed the amount of food supplies needed. Furthermore, Malthus was very concerned that the amount of time needed for the population to double in size was very short, he described that if there were no restrictions, the population would tend to grow according to a geometric progression. From these series it can be seen that there will be an imbalance between population and food supplies. In 200 years, this ratio will be 256 : 9. (Mantra, 2000; 35)

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Population Growth**

According to Arsyad (2004:268) the definition of population is people who live in villages, cities and so on. The population can be seen as a supporting factor for development because population increase also means an increase in labor which can increase production and expand markets. BPS Institute in Indonesian Statistics (2013) Population is all people who have been domiciled in the geographical area of Indonesia for six months or more, those who have been domiciled for less than six months but with the aim of staying. Population growth is the change in the number of residents in a certain area at a certain time compared to the previous time. The more widespread population growth in an area, the more people will be unemployed or who do not have jobs because the jobs created do not meet the requirements for the population which is increasing every year. Economic growth means the development of activities in the

economy which causes the goods and services produced in society to increase and the prosperity of society to increase. From one period to another, a country's ability to produce goods and services will increase. This increased capability is because production factors will always increase in quantity and quality. Investment will increase the amount of goods and capital. The technology used is developing. Besides that, the workforce has increased as a result of population development and work experience and education have increased their skills. (Sukirno S, 2014). According to Gilpin (2002), it is explained that population growth results in population movement (urbanization). Urbanization is usually associated with large increases in total factor productivity. This means that the productivity of an economy generally increases substantially when the economic centers grow. According to Arsyad (2004) the definition of population is people who live in villages, cities and so on. The population can be seen as a supporting factor for development because population increase also means an increase in labor which can increase production and expand markets.

### **Education**

Education is a process that aims to increase skills, knowledge and According to Arsyad (2004:268) the definition of population is people who live in villages, cities and so on. The population can be seen as a supporting factor for development because population increase also means an increase in labor which can increase production and expand markets. BPS Institute in Indonesian Statistics (2013) Population is all people who have been domiciled in the geographical area of Indonesia for six months or more, those who have been domiciled for less than six months but with the aim of staying. Population growth is the change in the number of residents in a certain area at a certain time compared to the previous time. The more widespread population growth in an area, the more people will be unemployed or who do not have jobs because the jobs created do not meet the requirements for the population which is increasing every year. Economic growth means the development of activities in the economy which causes the goods and services produced in society to increase and the prosperity of society to increase. From one period to another, a country's ability to produce goods and services will increase. This increased capability is because production factors will always increase in quantity and quality. Investment will increase the amount of goods and capital. The technology used is developing. Besides that, the workforce has increased as a result of population development and work experience and education have increased their skills. (Sukirno S, 2014). According to Gilpin (2002), it is explained that population growth results in population movement (urbanization). Urbanization is usually associated with large increases in total factor productivity. This means that the productivity of an economy generally increases

substantially when the economic centers grow. According to Arsyad (2004) the definition of population is people who live in villages, cities and so on. The population can be seen as a supporting factor for development because population increase also means an increase in labor which can increase production and expand markets.

### **Unemployment**

According to (Prasaja, Mukti, 2013) unemployment is something that will always appear within economy, where aggregate expenditure is lower than the ability of the production factors available in the economy to produce goods and services. According to (Budiarto, P, 2011) one of the reasons unemployment always appears in unemployment is job search. According to Sukirno (2004:28), unemployment is someone who is included in the workforce and is actively looking for work but has not yet obtained it. The International Labor Organization (ILO) provides the following definition of unemployment:

1. Open unemployment is someone who is part of the working age population or labor force group who has not worked for a certain period, and is willing to accept work, and is looking for work.
2. Underemployment is someone who works as an employee and is an independent worker (self-employed) who during a certain period works less than normal working hours, less than 35 hours a week.

Based on age category, the age of the workforce is 15-64 years. However, not everyone Those aged 15-64 years are counted as the labor force, those aged 15-64 years who are working and looking for work, while those who are not looking for work, either because they have to take care of their families or go to school, are not in the labor force. The unemployment rate is the percentage of the workforce who do not or have not found work (Raharja and Manurung, 2019).

### **Poverty**

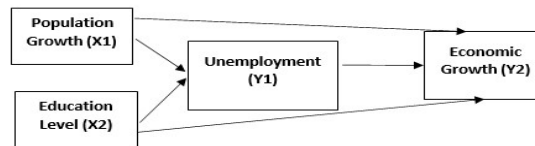
Poverty in development is a multidimensional problem. Poverty is a complex problem that involves various dimensions including society, economy, culture, politics, space and time. Poverty is defined as the inability of a person or group of people, men or women, to exercise their basic rights to maintain and develop a decent life. So in this context poverty is considered a state of lacking necessities in the form of money or goods used to continue one's life (Berliani, 2021). According to Widodo, poverty is the nation's obsession and a very basic problem that must be addressed. Poor people generally do not earn enough, or even no income at all. Poor people are generally weak in their ability to do business and have limited access to economic activities so they lag behind other communities. Adam Smith's theory states that no society can

be prosperous and happy if the majority of its population is in poverty and suffering. Adam Smith in his book *The Wealth of Nations* stated that basic needs are not only things that are natural, but also things that are determined by general norms of eligibility.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study uses a quantitative approach. The data used is secondary data obtained from the East Kalimantan Central Bureau of Statistic The data used is time series from 2012 to 2022. The independent variable of this study is This study uses a quantitative approach. The data used is secondary data obtained from the East Kalimantan Central Statistics Agency. The data used is time series data from 2012 to 2022. The independent variables of this research are population growth and education level and the dependent value is open unemployment in poverty. The method used in this research to determine the relationship between population growth and education level on open unemployment and poverty is by using Path Analysis.

The Conceptual Framework from Figure 1 can be formulated as follows:



**Figure 1 – Conceptual Framework**

The structural equation in Figure 1 can be formulated as follows:

Defined :

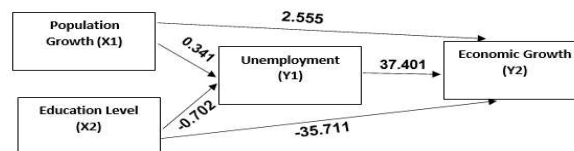
X1 = Population Growth X2 = Education Level Y1 = Unemployment Y2 = Economic Growth

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

$$Y1 = \rho Y1X1 + \rho Y1X2 + \varepsilon1$$

$$Y2 = \rho Y2X1 + \rho Y2X2 + \rho Y2Y1 + \varepsilon2$$

**Equation 1 – Structure Model**



**Figure 2 – Conceptual Framework**

### Direct relationship between population growth and unemployment

Based on the Path Analysis results, it shows that during 2012-2022 the sig value was  $(0.270) > (0.05)$  and the calculated t value showed a value of  $(1.348) < t \text{ table } (2.306)$ , so that

it was partially unaffected and not significant. So there is no influence and does not have a partially significant influence between the population growth index and open unemployment.

#### **Direct relationship between education level and unemployment**

Based on the Path Analysis results, it shows that during 2012 - 2022 the sig value (0.069) < (0.05) and the calculated t value shows a value of (-2.774) > t table (2.306), so that partially it has a significant influence. So there is a partially significant influence between education level and unemployment.

#### **Direct relationship between population growth and economic growth**

Based on the Path Analysis results, it shows that during 2012 - 2022 the sig value (0.064) < (0.05) and the calculated t value shows the value (3.773) > t table (2.306), so that partially it has a significant influence.. So there is a partially significant influence between population growth and economic growth.

#### **Direct relationship between education level and economic growth**

Based on the Path Analysis results, it shows that during 2012 - 2022 the sig value (0.038) < (0.05) and the calculated t value shows a value of (-4.449) > t table (2.306), so that partially it has a significant influence. So there is a partially significant influence between the level of education on economic growth.

#### **Direct relationship between unemployment and economic growth**

Based on the Path Analysis results, it shows that during 2012 - 2022 the sig value (0.037) < (0.05) and the calculated t value shows the value (5.019) > t table (2.306), so that partially it has a significant influence. So there is a partially significant influence between open unemployment and economic growth.

#### **Indirect relationship between population growth and economic growth through unemployment**

Based on the Path Analysis results, it shows that during 2012 - 2022, the indirect influence value (12.753) < the direct influence value (-35.711), so the indirect influence between gender development and economic growth through poverty is not significant influence.

#### **Indirect relationship between education level and economic growth through unemployment**

Based on the Path Analysis results, it shows that during 2012 - 2022, the indirect influence value (-26.255) < the direct influence value (-35.711), so that the indirect influence between employment and economic growth through poverty has no significant effect. .

## CONCLUSIONS

The results of this paper conclude that the direct influence of population on unemployment has no effect because the most important thing is the availability of balanced employment opportunities and education on unemployment has a negative influence, which means that the higher the level of education will reduce the unemployment rate, economic growth is influenced by population, level of education and unemployment. has an influence, while the influence of population size and education level through unemployment has no effect, which means that basically the direct influence of economic growth is influenced by many things, including population size, education level and unemployment.

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