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Analysis of the Effect of Literacy Rate, Inflation and Open Unemployment Rate on Poverty Levels in Bali Province in 2002 - 2020

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ABSTRACT : Economic growth is the main driver in reducing or increasing poverty. The economic growth of a region can be measured by Gross Regional Domestic Product. Inequality of economic growth between regions in Bali Province is one of the causes of increasing poverty rates in Bali Province. The poverty rate in this study was reviewed based on three categories, namely literacy rate, inflation, and open unemployment rate. The purpose of this study was to examine the effect of literacy rates, inflation, and the open unemployment rate simultaneously and partially on the poverty rate in Bali Province. This research was conducted using secondary data. The analysis technique used is multiple linear regression analysis using panel data. The number of observations is 19 observations. Based on the results of the study, it shows that simultaneously the literacy rate, inflation, and the open unemployment rate have a significant effect on the poverty level in Bali Province. Partially the literacy rate and the open unemployment rate have a significant effect on the poverty level in Bali Province, but inflation has no significant effect on the poverty level in Bali Province.
Keywords :Literacy Rate, Inflation, and Open Unemployment Rate.

I.   INTRODUCTION

Bali is a province in Indonesia with the best development of the tourism sector which is well known to foreign countries. By relying on natural charm, art, culture and customs that are still beautiful and highly guarded from generation to generation, the Province of Bali has its own charm in the eyes of both local and foreign tourists. The development of the tourism sector in the Province of Bali also affects other economic sectors in the Province of Bali, both from the industrial sector, the agricultural and plantation sectors, the transportation sector, and so on.

The province of Bali has a very unique economic structure compared to other provinces in Indonesia. This uniqueness is due to the fact that most of the people's sources of livelihood come from the tertiary sector (tourism) while other sectors only act as supporting sectors (BPS, 2003). According to Xing and Dangerfield (2011) tourism is one of the largest industries in the world and plays a role in economic growth. Indonesia's current economic growth has begun to move in a better direction (Lindblad and Kian Wie, 2007), one of which is because there are quite a number of tourism sectors that have selling points in Indonesia, one of which is Bali tourism.

One of the positive impacts of the development of the tourism sector in the province of Bali is the creation of jobs in all economic sectors so that it affects the optimal absorption of labor and improving the quality of human resources which will automatically reduce poverty in Bali. Merut Dollar and Kraay (2002) economic growth is very important to be further accelerated in poverty alleviation. Meanwhile, according to Fosu (2010), economic growth is the main driver in reducing or increasing poverty. The economic growth of a region can be measured by looking at the Gross Regional Domestic Product and its growth rate based on constant prices which can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1: GRDP Growth of Bali Province by Regency/City in 2014 – 2019.

Regency/City	Regency/City GDRP and Economic Growth Rate in Bali Province at Constant Prices 2014-2019 (Billion Rupiah & Percent)											
	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
Jembrana	7 134,97	6,05	7 576,31	6,19	8 027,93	5,96	8 452,03	5,28	8 924,88	5,59	9 421,37	5,56
Tabanan	11 908,00	6,53	12 644,52	6,19	13 420,55	6,14	14 141,72	5,37	14 951,72	5,73	15 789,28	5,6
Badung	27 458,06	6,98	29 170,24	6,24	31 157,37	6,81	33 052,05	6,08	35 278,50	6,74	37 335,77	5,83
Gianyar	14 269,42	6,8	15 168,55	6,3	16 125,28	6,31	17 005,12	5,46	18 030,41	6,03	19 046,60	5,64
Klungkung	4 536,35	5,98	4 813,39	6,11	5 115,61	6,28	5 387,61	5,32	5 683,75	5,5	5 992,74	5,44
Bangli	3 472,30	5,83	3 686,10	6,16	3 916,10	6,24	4 124,22	5,31	4 350,92	5,5	4 588,86	5,47
Karangasem	8 482,88	6,01	8 991,75	6	9 524,23	5,92	10 006,13	5,06	10 554,39	5,48	11 134,80	5,5
Buleleng	17 741,75	6,96	18 818,62	6,07	19 950,72	6,02	21 023,60	5,38	22 204,11	5,62	23 437,49	5,55
Denpasar	26 778,59	7	28 422,70	6,14	30 273,39	6,51	32 105,35	6,05	34 168,72	6,43	36 164,89	5,84
Bali Province	121 787,57	6,37	129 126,56	6,03	137 296,45	6,33	144 933,31	5,56	154 109,80	6,33	162 783,94	5,63

Source: *BPS Bali Province, 2020*

The economic growth of the Province of Bali in the last five years when viewed based on the GRDP table above, shows more high economic growth in the southern Bali region (Badung and Denpasar). This is because the southern Bali region has great potential in the tourism sector and is also the center of the Bali Province government so that the development of the South Bali region is very fast when compared to regencies outside the South Bali region. Based on this explanation, it can be concluded that economic growth in Bali Province is uneven and still shows inequality between districts.

The inequality of economic growth between districts will clearly reflect the existence of development inequality between one district and another, both from the education sector, health, employment, and others which will have an impact on poverty in areas with low economic growth. According to Yanthi (2015) poverty is an absolute and relative condition that causes a person or group of people in an area not to have the ability to meet their basic needs according to certain values or norms that apply in society due to natural, cultural, and structural causes.

Table 2: Data on Percentage of Literacy Rate, Inflation, Open Unemployment Rate, and Poverty Level of Bali Province 2002 – 2020.

Year	Literacy Rate	Inflation	Open Unemployment Rate	Poverty Level
2002	85,64	12,49	3,51	6,89
2003	84,44	4,56	7,58	7,34
2004	85,52	5,97	4,66	6,85
2005	86,22	11,31	5,32	6,72
2006	85,79	4,30	6,04	7,08
2007	85,98	5,91	3,77	6,63
2008	86,94	9,62	3,31	5,85
2009	87,22	4,37	3,13	4,88
2010	88,40	8,10	3,06	5,67
2011	89,17	3,75	2,95	4,59
2012	90,17	4,71	2,10	3,95
2013	91,03	7,35	1,79	4,49
2014	92,56	8,03	1,90	4,76
2015	92,77	2,70	1,99	4,74
2016	92,82	2,94	1,89	4,25
2017	92,90	3,31	1,48	4,25
2018	92,98	3,40	1,40	4,01
2019	94,53	2,37	1,57	3,79
2020	94,80	0,55	5,63	3,78

Source: *BPS Bali Province, 2020*

Based on table 2, it can be seen that the percentage of poor people in the province of Bali from 2002 to 2020 shows a fluctuating number. In 2011 to 2020 the poverty rate in the province of Bali did not show a

significant change and even tended to remain at 3 and 4 percent, so it can be concluded that poverty in the province of Bali from year to year has decreased quite slowly.

According to Kartasasmita (1996) the factors that cause poverty include; low level of education, low health status, limited employment opportunities, and conditions of isolation. Margareni (2016) in his research said that apart from education, inflation is also a factor that can affect poverty. Based on these factors, this study focuses on the literacy rate (AMH), inflation, and the open unemployment rate in influencing poverty in Bali Province.

The first variable that becomes the focus of this research is the literacy rate (AMH). The literacy rate has a relationship with high or low poverty levels because AMH is a measure of the success of education in an area. This can be seen if someone has a high level of education, it can be said that the quality of education and the quality of human resources is also high. If a person is qualified and qualified, then that person is ready to compete in the world of work, after that person gets a job, that person will have an income, so that person is able to fulfill his life needs and his welfare is also good, therefore poverty will decrease. The literacy rate (AMH) can be an indicator to see the education development of the population. The higher the literacy rate or literacy rate, the higher the quality and quality of human resources. Residents who can read and write are assumed to have the ability and skills because they can absorb information both verbally and in writing (Dores (2014). Based on Table 2, it can be seen that the literacy rate in Bali Province when viewed from the past nineteen years shows that the population in Bali Province already has proficiency in reading and writing with an average AMH percentage of 90%. But there are still some who have an AMH figure of 80%.

In addition to the literacy rate, another factor causing poverty that is the focus of this research is inflation. Inflation is one of several macroeconomic indicators as a measure of a country's economic stability (Rocheteau, 2008). Inflation and poverty are closely related. According to Imelia (2012), if it is associated with poverty, the rising inflation rate will in turn be followed by an increase in the poverty line as a result of the increase in the inflation rate which will encourage an increase in the number of poor people if it is not followed by an increase in purchasing power or an increase in people's income, especially community groups. low income. Based on Table 1.2, it can be seen that inflation in Bali Province shows fluctuating numbers. When viewed from 2002 and 2005, inflation in Bali Province showed a fairly high number (above 10%), one of the factors causing this was the Bali Bombing tragedy that occurred in 2002 and the Bali Bombing Two which occurred in 2005. In 2008, 2010, and 2014 inflation in the Province of Bali again almost touched 10% and showed a quite drastic increase from other years.

In addition to AMH and inflation factors, the focus of this research is the open unemployment rate. According to the Central Bureau of Statistics, the open unemployment rate is the percentage of the number of unemployed to the total labor force. One of the factors that affect the level of poverty in an area is the high level of open unemployment. According to Jundi in Putra (2018), open unemployment occurs due to the relatively slow growth rate of employment and the rapid growth rate of the labor force. The high unemployment rate is a reflection of the lack of success in development in an area because there is an imbalance between the number of the workforce and the number of available jobs. Based on table 1.2, it can be seen that the percentage figures for the open unemployment rate in Bali Province from 2002 to 2020. When viewed from the distribution of the data, the percentage of open unemployment in Bali Province shows a declining percentage every year, but in 2020 the open unemployment rate in Bali The province of Bali experienced an increase of four percent from the previous year.

Based on the problem factors that have great potential in influencing the poverty rate in Bali Province as described previously, several questions arise whether it is true that the literacy rate (AMH), inflation, and the open unemployment rate affect poverty in Bali Province and how much influence these three factors have. on the level of poverty in the province of Bali.

II.   CONCEPTUAL MODEL AND HYPOTHESIS

Literature Review

Literacy Rate :literacy rate is the percentage of population aged 15 years and over who can read and write and understand a simple sentence in their daily life. AMH is the strength of basic education and literacy programs in providing basic skills to the population, in a way that the population is expected to apply in their daily lives, so that they can develop their social and economic conditions (Fadila, 2015). The relationship between literacy rates and poverty based on research from Dores (2014) is that literacy rates have a negative effect on the number of poor people in West Sumatra Province. This means that the higher the literacy rate, the lower the number of poor people, and vice versa.

Inflation :the theory of inflation is always with the money supply. High inflation will cause people whose income will still be eroded, so that for the poor it will be difficult to meet their daily needs (Barika, 2013). As a result of the increase in the inflation rate will encourage an increase in the number of poor people. The purchasing power of people with low income will increase. The higher the inflation rate, the more the number of

poor people (Margareni, 2016). This is also in accordance with Susanto's research (2017) where the inflation rate has no effect on the impact and will automatically have an impact on poverty, so it can be concluded that inflation has a positive effect on poverty. A.W. Phillips (1958) in Mankiw (2012) in his theory says that inflation will not have a major effect on inflation and will have an impact on poverty, so it can be said that inflation has a negative effect on poverty.

Open Unemployment Rate : The level of openness is one of the macroeconomic problems that affect the level of poverty in an area. high levels lead to low income which in turn triggers the emergence of missions (Yacoub, 2012). Soejoto and Karisma (2013) in their research said that a high movement will cause a decrease in income so that it cannot meet daily needs which will eventually experience poverty, thus the number of impacts has a positive relationship to poverty. Nugroho (2015), that the variable that shows a positive relationship and has an effect on poverty, notes that the bad effect of the movement is to reduce people's income which ultimately reduces the prosperity that a person achieves.

The conceptual framework in this study analyzes the effect of literacy rates (AMH), inflation, and open unemployment rates on the poverty rate in Bali Province. The independent variables in this study are literacy (AMH), inflation, and the open unemployment rate, while the dependent variable is the poverty rate. The relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable according to the conceptual framework in this study is as follows:

AMH is the percentage of population aged 15 years and over who can read and write and understand a simple sentence in their daily life. AMH is the achievement of basic education and literacy programs in providing basic literacy skills to the population, in this way the population is expected to apply it in their daily lives, so that they can develop their social and economic conditions (Fadila, 2015). The relationship between literacy rates and poverty based on research from Dores (2014) is that literacy rates have a negative effect on the number of poor people in West Sumatra Province. This means that the higher the literacy rate, the lower the number of poor people, and vice versa.

The theory of inflation is always associated with the money supply. High inflation will cause people who have a fixed income to have their purchasing power eroded, so for the poor it will be difficult to meet their daily needs (Barika, 2013). As a result of the increase in the rate of inflation will be able to encourage an increase in the number of poor people. The purchasing power of low-income people will continue to decline. The higher the inflation rate, the more the number of poor people (Margareni, 2016). This is also in accordance with Susanto's research (2017) where the inflation rate affects unemployment and will automatically have an impact on poverty, so it can be concluded that inflation has a positive effect on poverty. Cutler & Katz (1991), in their research, shows that there is a significant and positive effect of unemployment and inflation on poverty. A.W. Phillips (1958) in Mankiw (2012) in his theory says that where high inflation affects unemployment, it will be low and will automatically have an impact on poverty, so it can be concluded that inflation has a negative effect on poverty.

The open unemployment rate is one of the macroeconomic problems that affect the level of poverty in an area. The high unemployment rate causes low income which in turn triggers the emergence of poverty (Yacoub, 2012). Soejoto and Karisma (2013) in their research said that high unemployment will cause income to decrease so that it cannot meet daily needs which will eventually experience poverty, thus the number of unemployed has a positive relationship to poverty. Nugroho (2015), states that the unemployment variable shows a positive and influential relationship to poverty, according to him the bad effect of unemployment is to reduce people's income which ultimately reduces the level of prosperity that has been achieved by a person.

Then the formulation of the hypothesis from the research can be proposed as follows:

1) Literacy Rate and Inflation have a negative effect on the level of poverty.
2) The open unemployment rate has a positive effect on the poverty rate.
3) Literacy rate, inflation and open unemployment rate together affect the poverty rate in Bali Province.
4) It is suspected that the variable that has the dominant influence on the poverty rate in the Province of Bali is the literacy rate variable.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a quantitative approach. The location of this research is in Bali Province by considering data from BPS. The objects used in this study are the literacy rate (AMH), inflation, and the open unemployment rate in Bali Province. The data collection method that the author uses in the study is documentation. This study uses multiple linear regression analysis technique which aims to determine the relationship, influence, and how much the variables of literacy rate, inflation and open unemployment rate affect the poverty level variable. In this study using panel data. According to Gujarati (2003:637), panel data is a combination of time series data (between time) and cross section data (between individuals and spaces). The data regression analysis technique uses panel data, so this study has a total of 19 observations (observations).

Before testing the hypothesis, the classical assumption test is first carried out with the aim that the regression estimation is feasible to be used to analyze a thing. Autocorrelation testing on data that is not time series (cross section or panel) will be useless or meaningless. Therefore, the classical assumption test in this study includes the normality test, multicollinearity test, and heteroscedasticity test. Hypothesis testing was carried out with two tests according to the formulation of the hypothesis, namely the regression coefficient significance test simultaneously (F test) and partially (t test).

The F test was conducted to determine whether all independent variables simultaneously (simultaneously) can affect the dependent variable. While the t-test was conducted to determine the effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable partially. The t test is done by comparing the calculated t value with the t table value.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From the results of the determination of the three panel data estimation models, only one model can be used, based on the test results, which have been carried out, the panel data model approach that will be used in this study is the fixed effect model approach. After testing the classical assumptions on the results of data processing based on the fixed effect model, no classical assumption problems were found.

Table 3 : Multiple Linear Regression Test Results

Coefficients[a]						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	24.069	5.383		4.471	.000
	x1	-.222	.056	-.612	-3.980	.001
	x2	.072	.047	.182	1.529	.147
	x3	.215	.089	.302	2.410	.029
a. Dependent Variable: Y						

Source: *Data in Process Program SPSS*

Based on the results of the calculation of the data in Table 4.2, the following equation is obtained:
$Y = 24.069 - 0.222X1 + 0.072X2 + 0.215X3$

The meaning of these numbers is as follows: (which means the coefficient value of the independent variable that has a significant effect, significance value is less than 0.05). The constant of 24,069, states that if all the independent variables, namely literacy rate, inflation and the open unemployment rate in Bali Province are 0, then the magnitude of poverty in Bali Province is 24,069%.The regression coefficient value for the literacy rate variable (X1) is -0.222, stating that when there is an increase in the literacy rate variable in Bali Province by 1%, there will be a decrease in poverty in Bali Province by 0.222%, assuming other independent variables. fixed (ceteris paribus).The value of the inflation variable regression coefficient (X2) is 0.072, stating that when there is an increase in the inflation variable in Bali Province by 1%, there will be an increase in poverty in Bali Province by 0.072%, assuming the other independent variables remain (ceteris paribus).The regression coefficient value of the open unemployment rate variable (X3) is 0.215, stating that when there is an increase in the open unemployment rate variable in Bali Province by 1%, there will be an increase in poverty in Bali Province by 0.215%, assuming the other independent variables remain (ceteris paribus).

Table 4: F Test Results

ANOVA[a]						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	25.297	3	8.432	37.082	.000[b]
	Residual	3.411	15	.227		
	Total	28.707	18			
a. Dependent Variable: Y						
b. Predictors: (Constant), x3, x2, x1						

Source: *Data in Process Program SPSS*

In the simultaneous regression significance test, the Fcount value is 37,082 with a probability of 0.000 <0.05, it can be concluded that H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted. This means that the level of poverty in Bali Province is influenced by the literacy rate, inflation, and the open unemployment rate. This indicates that literacy rates, inflation and open unemployment rates are followed by changes in poverty. The results of this

study are in line with research conducted by Atiqoh (2018), where the number of unemployed, population, and literacy rates simultaneously or jointly affect the poverty rate in Bali Province in 2007-2015. This is shown from the results of statistical test analysis on F-staristik whose probability value is less than 0.05.

Based on the output of SPSS, it is found that the effect of literacy rate (X1) on poverty level (Y) shows a significance level of 0.001 which is smaller than = 5 percent (0.05), so it can be concluded that H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted. It means that the literacy rate has a significant effect on the poverty level in the Province of Bali. This result accepts hypothesis H1 which states that the literacy rate (AMH) has a negative effect on the poverty level, which means that the higher the literacy rate of the people in Bali Province, the poverty rate will decrease, and vice versa. The results of this study are in line with the research of Dores, et al (2014) which states that the literacy rate partially has a negative and significant effect on the number of poor people in the province of West Sumatra. This means that the higher the literacy rate, the lower the number of poor people. In Rohman's research (2013) also stated that the literacy rate had a significant negative influence in five districts/cities in Karesidenang, Semarang.

Based on the significance level of the results of data processing, the sig value of the inflation variable (X2) is 0.147, where the value is greater than = 5 percent (0.05), it can be concluded that H0 is accepted and H1 is rejected. It means that inflation has no significant effect on poverty in Bali Province. This result is in line with research conducted by Margareni (2016), where inflation has no significant effect on poverty. According to him, the inflation rate in Bali Province is at a low level, which is below 10 percent, so it doesn't really affect poverty. In the research of Kolibu, et al (2019), it is stated that the inflation rate has no effect on the poverty level. But in theory A.W. Phillips (1958) in Mankiw (2012) said that due to high prices (inflation) then to meet this demand producers increase their production capacity by adding labor (labor is the only input that can increase output). As a result of the increase in demand for labor, rising prices (inflation) will reduce unemployment which in turn will make the poverty level decrease. The data in this study indicate that the highest inflation rate was in 2002 and 2005, one of the reasons for this was the tragedy of the Bali 1 bombing in 2002 and the Bali bombing 2 in 2005. After the tragedy the economic situation of Pali Province again showed stability, as evidenced by the provincial government of Bali managed to suppress the inflation rate from 2006 to 2020 with a figure below 10 percent.

Based on the output of SPSS, it is found that the effect of the open unemployment rate (X3) on the poverty rate (Y) shows a significance level of 0.029 which is smaller than = 5 percent (0.05). It means that the open unemployment rate has a significant effect on the poverty rate in the Province of Bali. This result accepts hypothesis H1 which states that the partially open unemployment rate has a significant effect on the poverty rate in Bali Province. The results of this study are in line with Putra's research (2018) which states that the unemployment rate has a positive and significant effect on the poverty rate. This means that the higher the unemployment rate, the higher the poverty rate in an area will be. Ningrum's research (2017) also states that the open unemployment rate or abbreviated as TPT has a positive and significant effect on the number of poor people in Indonesia in 2011-2015.

Based on the results of data processing obtained Standardized Coefficients, the variable literacy rate (AMH) has a dominant influence compared to other independent variables, with the Standardized Coefficients value of 0.612. This means that the literacy rate variable (AMH) has a dominant influence that affects the poverty level in Bali Province.

V.   CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion of the results of the research data analysis and referring to the research objectives that have been described in the introductory chapter, the conclusions that can be conveyed at the same time that can be used to answer the formulation of the research problem proposed are as follows: Simultaneously on the poverty rate in the Province of Bali in 2002 - 2020. The variable literacy rate partially has a negative and significant effect and inflation has a negative and insignificant effect on the poverty rate in the Province of Bali in 2002 - 2020. While the open unemployment rate has a positive and significant effect on the poverty rate in Bali Province in 2002 – 2020. 3) The variable that has a dominant influence on the poverty rate in Bali Province is the literacy rate variable.

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