Al-Ulum

Determinan Analyis of Poverty in Lampung Province

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the influence of pure participation rates and open unemployment rates on poverty in regencies and cities in Lampung Province partially and as a whole. The data used in the study are secondary data from 5 regions in Lampung Province for the period 2018-2021. The method used is Panel Data Regression Analysis using the program Eviews10.0 to analyze the effect of pure participation rate and open unemployment rate on poverty of Regency and City in Lampung Province. The tests used are Chow test, Hausman test, t test and F test. The results of the Chow Test show that the methodfixed effectbetter than the common effect method used in this study. The results of the Hausman Test indicate that the random effect method is better used than the fixed effect method in this study so that the model used is random effect. Data analysis shows that the Pure Participation Rate and the Open Unemployment Rate together have a positive and significant effect on Regency and City Poverty in Lampung Province. Partially, the Pure Participation Rate has a negative but insignificant effect on Poverty, and the Open Unemployment Rate has a positive but insignificant effect on Regency and City Poverty in Lampung Province.

Keywords: Net Participation Rate, Open Unemployment Rate, Poverty, and Panel Data.

Analisis Determinasi Kemiskinan di Provinsi Lampung

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh tingkat partisipasi murni dan tingkat pengangguran terbuka terhadap kemiskinan di kabupaten dan kota di Provinsi Lampung sebagian dan secara keseluruhan. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini merupakan data sekunder dari 5 daerah di Provinsi Lampung periode 2018-2021. Metode yang digunakan adalah Analisis Regresi Data Panel dengan menggunakan program Eviews10.0 untuk menganalisis pengaruh tingkat partisipasi murni dan tingkat pengangguran terbuka terhadap kemiskinan Kabupaten dan Kota di Provinsi Lampung. Tes yang digunakan adalah tes Chow, tes Hausman, tes t dan tes F. Hasil Uji Chow menunjukkan bahwa metode efek tetap lebih baik daripada metode common effect yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini. Hasil Uji Hausman menunjukkan bahwa metode efek acak lebih baik digunakan daripada metode efek tetap dalam penelitian ini sehingga model yang digunakan adalah efek acak. Analisis data menunjukkan bahwa Tingkat Partisipasi Murni dan Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka bersama-sama berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap Kemiskinan Kabupaten dan Kota di Provinsi Lampung. Sebagian Tingkat Partisipasi Murni berpengaruh negatif namun tidak signifikan terhadap Kemiskinan, dan Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka berpengaruh positif namun tidak signifikan terhadap Kemiskinan Kabupaten dan Kota di Provinsi Lampung.

Kata kunci: Tingkat partisipasi bersih, tingkat pengangguran terbuka, kemiskinan, dan data panel.

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A. Introduction

Economic development in developing countries initially focused on increasing per capita income or called economic growth strategy. Initially, many opinions stated that the difference between developed and developing countries was by looking at the income of its people. With increasing per capita income, there is hope that it will be able to solve the problems of unemployment, poverty, and inequality in income distribution faced by developing countries.[1]

In the 1950s, economists at that time tried to formulate theories that could be used generally and strategies that could solve the economic problems of developing countries. However, in the 1970s and 1980s there was a change in the focus of development economics known as the era of the "rise of neoclassical economics" where the focus of economic development studies emphasized more on the diversity and characteristics of each developing country.[2]

Due to the development in the focus of economic development, it creates a new situation where development becomes a multidimensional process that analyzes changes in social structures, community behavior, improvements in institutional systems and in economic aspects, namely equal distribution of income and poverty alleviation.[3]

Economic development in Indonesia still faces the problem of high poverty rates. Poverty is characterized by low income, so that it cannot meet basic needs. In general, in developing countries, the problem of low income and poverty is a major problem in economic development.[4]

B. Theoretical Review

1. Theory of Poverty

Poverty is a situation or condition experienced by a person or group of people who are unable to organize their lives to a level that is considered humane.

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[1] Mudrajad Kuncoro, *Dasar-dasar Ekonomika Pembangunan* (Yogyakarta: UPP STIM UPKN, 2010), 286.

[2] Lincolin Arsyad, *Ekonomi Pembangunan* (Yogyakarta: UPP STIM YKPN, 2010), 538.

[3] Ibid.

[4] Lincolin Arsyad, *Ekonomi Pembangunan* (Yogyakarta: UPP STIM YKPN, 2010), 538.

Broadly speaking, the definition of poverty can be divided into two aspects, namely, the primary aspect includes poor assets (property), socio-political organizations, knowledge, and skills and the secondary aspect includes poor social networks, financial resources, and information.5

According to Ravallion (2001) poverty is hunger, not having a place to live, and if you are sick you do not have the funds for treatment. [6]In absolute terms, poverty is the low economic capacity of people to meet their life needs.[7]

a. Poverty Line

Talking about poverty, of course the concept of measuring it is the level or number of poor people, namely people who have an average per capita monthly expenditure below the poverty line. [8]The poverty line in question is the sum of the Food Poverty Line (FPL) and the Non-Food Poverty Line (NPL). [9]The calculation of the Poverty Line itself can refer to the formula below: [10]

GK = GKM + GKNM

NO   = Poverty Line

GKM   = Food Poverty Line

GKNM = Non-Food Poverty Line

As a category of population whose average monthly per capita expenditure is below the poverty line, this certainly has real implications for the level of welfare or prosperity of the population. [11]This means that the poor tend to meet basic food needs, so this is a very difficult problem to provide a solution considering the population that is currently increasing. Based on the increase or size of the poverty level, there is a calculation related to the size of poverty, namely: [12]

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[5] Lincolin Arsyad, *Ekonomi Pembangunan* (Yogyakarta: UPP STIM YKPN, 2010), 538.

[6] ibid

[7] Hassan, "Defining the Characteristics of Poverty and Their Implications for Poverty Analysis," 1–10.

[8] Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS), "Konsep Penduduk Miskin Dan Garis Kemiskinan (GK)," https://www.bps.go.id/subject/3/kemiskinan-dan-ketimpangan.html.

[9] Debrina Vita Ferezagia, "Analisis Tingkat Kemiskinan Di Indonesia," *Jurnal Sosial Humaniora Terapan* 1, No. 1 (2018): 1–5.

[10] Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS), "Konsep Penduduk Miskin Dan Garis Kemiskinan (GK)."

[11] Tri Wahyu Rejekingsih Dicky Wahyudi, "Analisis Kemiskinan Di Jawa Tengah," *Diponegoro Journal of Economics* 2, No 1 (2013): 1–3.

[12] Rosalia Natalia Seleky Sugiyarto, Jangkung Handoyo Mulyo, "Kemiskinan Dan Ketimpangan Pendapatan Rumah Tangga Di Kabupaten Bojonegoro," *Agro Ekonomi* 26, No. 2 (2015): 116.

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1. *Poverty headcount index*(P0), which is a rough measure of poverty by only looking at the proportion of the population living below the poverty line.

2. *Poverty gap index*(P1), namely the measure or index of the depth of poverty in a region, this index estimates the distance or difference (gap) in the average income of poor people from the poverty line as a proportion of the poverty line.

3. *Squared poverty gap*(P2), which is the average of the squared poverty gap, the P2 measure takes into account the severity of poverty in a region and income inequality among the poor population.

The National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN) conducts a complete family data collection (BPS, 2005). The family data collection uses a family welfare approach. BKKBN divides family criteria into five stages, namely Pre-Prosperous Family (Pra-KS), Prosperous Family I (KS-I), Prosperous Family II (KS-II), Prosperous Family III (KS-III), and Prosperous Family III Plus (KS III Plus). [13] Meanwhile, the poverty line according to the World Bank uses two criteria in determining the poverty line. First, using the national poverty line based on a consumption pattern of 2,100 calories per day. Second, the international poverty line based on PPP (purchasing power parity) of US$ 1 and US$ 2. [14]

b. Types of Poverty

1. Absolute Poverty

This poverty is by comparing the income level of people with the income level obtained to meet their basic needs. The minimum income level is the boundary between poor and non-poor or can be called the poverty line. This concept is often referred to as absolute poverty. [15]

2. Relative poverty

The concept of relative poverty is an improvement from absolute poverty, where poverty is determined by the surrounding conditions, from the environment of the person concerned. Based on this concept, the poverty line will change if the

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[13] Mudrajad Kuncoro, *Dasar-dasar Ekonomika Pembangunan* (Yogyakarta: UPP STIM UPKN, 2010), 286.
[14] Ibid.
[15] Lincolin Arsyad, *Ekonomi Pembangunan* (Yogyakarta: UPP STIM YKPN, 2010), 538.

standard of living of the community changes, and this concept is also dynamic, meaning that poverty will always exist.[16]

2. Net Participation Rate (APM)

The Net Participation Rate (APM) is the proportion of the population that falls into a certain school age group category who are attending school at the appropriate level of education that should be appropriate and in harmony between the age of the population and the school age provisions at that level and the population of the appropriate school age group.[17]Therefore, it is clear that the number of people attending school will determine the level of progress or poverty in a region, which is determined by a number between 0-100.[18]This means that the higher the APM figure, the more people go to school or in other words, the lower the poverty rate in the area.

3. Unemployment

In general, unemployment is a condition in which a person who is part of the workforce does not have a job or is in the process of looking for a job. Unemployment is a figure that shows the number of the workforce that is actively looking for work.19

In the international standard sense, unemployment is a person who is already classified as part of the labor force who is actively looking for work at a certain wage level, but cannot get the desired job. Unemployment is a macroeconomic problem that affects people directly and is a very difficult problem to overcome. Losing a job means lower living standards and psychological stress. It is not surprising that unemployment is a frequent topic of political debate and politicians often claim that the policies they offer will help create jobs.[20]

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[16] Ibid.
[17] Badan Pusat Statistik, "Angka Partisipasi Murni (APM)," https://sirusa.bps.go.id/sirusa/index.php/indikator/568.
[18] Ibid.
[19] Sadono Sukirno, *Makroekonomi: Teori Pengantar* (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Perkasa, 2008)
[20] Gregory N. Mankiw, *Teori Makroekonomi* (Jakarta: Salemba Empat, 2003)

1. **Types of Unemployment**

According to Edgar O. Edwards (1974), to group the types of unemployment, the following dimensions must be understood. [21]:

a. Time (many of them want to work more or less hours).

b. Work intensity (related to health and food nutrition).

c. Productivity (lack of productivity due to lack of complementary resources in the job).

Based on these criteria, Edwards classifies five types of unemployment, namely:

a. **Open unemployment**

Both voluntary (those who do not want to work because they hope for a better job) and forced (those who want to work but do not get a job).

b. **Underemployed**

Those who work less hours (days, weeks, seasons) than they are capable of doing.

c. **It seems to work but it doesn't work fully**

1. Disguised unemployment; namely farmers who work in the fields for a full day, even though the work does not actually require a full day.

2. Hidden unemployment: people who work in jobs that do not match their level or type of education.

3. Early retirement is a tool to create opportunities for young people to occupy higher positions.

d. **Weak workforce (impaired)**

Those who may work full time, but their intensity is weak due to malnutrition or illness.

e. **Unproductive workforce**

Those who are able to work productively, but because their complementary resources are inadequate, they are unable to produce anything well.

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[21] Lincolin Arsyad, *Ekonomi Pembangunan* (Yogyakarta: UPP STIM YKPN, 2010), 538.

The large number of poor people is largely determined by the unemployment rate in the area. Unemployment itself occurs because of the relatively slow growth of employment and the rapid growth of the workforce. This condition shows that there is a positive relationship and significant influence between the unemployment variable and the occurrence of poverty.[22]

This means that the more unemployment will certainly result in high poverty rates because the impact of unemployment certainly reduces people's income so that the level of prosperity or welfare is also reduced. Related to unemployment which is closely related to poverty, Edwards provides an explanation of open unemployment where someone who is able and has the desire to work, but suitable jobs are not available so that such conditions create poor people and high poverty rates. [23]

C. Research Methods

a. Types and Nature of Research

The scope of this study is to analyze the effect of pure participation rates and open unemployment on poverty in the Districts and Cities of Lampung Province. The Districts and Cities of the Province include 5 areas in Lampung Province with the largest number of poor people from 2018 to 2021. The Districts and Cities of the Province that will be studied are Central Lampung Regency, Bandar Lampung City, South Lampung Regency, East Lampung Regency and North Lampung Regency. In this study, we will examine open unemployment, pure participation rates and poverty.

b. Data source

The data used in this study is panel data, which is a combination of time series data and cross-section data, and is secondary data, which is data obtained from a second source. The data to be studied in this study are data on open unemployment, pure participation rates and poverty from 2018 to 2021.

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[22] Lusi Nugraheni, "Pengaruh Kemiskinan Terhadap Indeks Pembangunan Manusia Di Provinsi Lampung," 29.

[23] Abdul Hakim, *Ekonomi Pembangunan* (Yogyakarta: Ekonisia Kampus Fakultas Ekonomi UII, 2010), 240.

The data in this study were obtained from literature studies using data collection methods, documentation methods, namely data collection methods carried out by taking data from various documentation or publications from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the Central Statistics Agency of Regency and City in Lampung Province. In addition, data sources are also obtained through other relevant secondary data sources such as scientific journals or research results.

c. Research Variables
1. Dependent Variable
a. Poverty in 5 regions in Lampung Province from 2018 to 2021.

2. Independent Variable
a. Net Participation Rate in 5 regions in Lampung Province from 2018 to 2021

b. Open unemployment in 5 regions in Lampung Province from 2018 to 2021.

d. Operational Variables and Their Measurement
1. Poverty

Poverty is a situation or condition experienced by a person or group of people who are unable to organize their lives to a level that is considered humane. Broadly speaking, the definition of poverty can be divided into two aspects, namely, the primary aspect includes poor assets (property), socio-political organizations, knowledge, and skills and the secondary aspect includes poor social networks, financial resources, and information.[24]

The poverty variable in this study will use data on the poor population and is denoted by the PM symbol which is measured in percentage form (%).

2. Net Participation Rate

The Net Participation Rate (APM) is the proportion of the population that falls into a certain school age group category who are attending school at the appropriate level of education that should be appropriate and in harmony between the age of the population and the school age provisions at that level

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[24] Lincolin Arsyad, *Ekonomi Pembangunan* (Yogyakarta: UPP STIM YKPN, 2010), 538.

and the population of the appropriate school age group. [25]The Pure Participation Rate variable in this study uses the Pure Participation Rate value for high school level which is denoted by the APM symbol which is measured in the form of a percentage (%).

3. **Open Unemployment**

In general, unemployment is a condition in which a person who is part of the workforce does not have a job or is in the process of looking for a job. Unemployment is a figure that shows the number of the workforce that is actively looking for work.[26]Open unemployment is those who do not have a job and are looking for work, those who do not have a job and are preparing a business, those who do not have a job and are not looking for work or because they feel it is impossible to get a job, and those who have a job but have not started working. [27]The open unemployment variable used in this study is by measuring the number of open unemployment against the number of workforce measured in percentage (%).

e. **Data analysis**

1. **Analysis Model**

   a) **Panel Data**

Panel data is a combination of time series and cross-section data. (Time series data is data arranged in time order, such as daily, monthly, quarterly or yearly data, while cross-section data is data collected at the same time from several regions, companies or individuals (Gujarati, 2012). [28]

The combination of the two types of time series data, namely time period data and cross-section data, namely company unit, regional and individual data, is called panel data.[29]If there is an equal number of time series observations from the cross-section unit, it is called a balanced panel, whereas if the number of time series observations from the cross-section unit is not the same, it is

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[25]   Badan   Pusat   Statistik,   "Angka   Partisipasi   Murni   (APM)," https://sirusa.bps.go.id/sirusa/index.php/indikator/568.
[26] Sadono Sukirno, *Makroekonomi: Teori Pengantar* (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Perkasa, 2008)
[27] https://www.bps.go.id/subject/6/tenaga-kerja.
[28] Damodar N dan Dawn Gujarati, *Dasar-Dasar Ekonometrika Edisi 5 Buku 2* (Jakarta: Salemba Empat, 2012).
[29] Ibid.

called an unbalanced panel.[30]Based on research data starting from 2011 to 2015, the panel data used in this study is a balanced panel.

According to Gujarati, the use of panel data methods basically has several advantages, including:[31]

1. Panel data are able to explicitly account for individual heterogeneity by allowing for individual-specific variables.

2. Panel data provides more information, more variation, less collinearity between variables, more degrees of freedom, and is more efficient.

3. Panel data is suitable for studying the dynamics of change.

4. Panel data is best for detecting and measuring impacts in a simple manner.

5. Panel data makes it easier to study complex models.

6. Panel data can minimize bias due to large amounts of data.

In general, the panel data regression model is as follows:[32]

b) Panel Data Approach Model

In panel data model analysis, there are 3 approach methods consisting of common effect, fixed effect, and random effect.

c) Selection of Panel Data Regression Estimation Techniques

1. Chow Test

This test uses one of the models in panel data regression, namely between the fixed effect model and the common effect model. The procedure for this test according to Baltagi: [33]If the F-value > F(n-1,nT-nk) value or p-value < α (significance level/alpha), then reject the initial hypothesis (Ho) so that the selected model is the fixed effects model.

2. Hausman test

This test is used to select a random effect model with a fixed effect model. This test works by testing whether there is a relationship between the error in the model (composite error) and one or more explanatory variables (independent) in the model. The initial hypothesis is that there is no

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[30] Ibid.

[31] Ibid.

[32] Bagi H Baltagi, *Econometric Analysis of Panel Data* (England: John Wiley and Sons Ltd, n.d.).

[33] Ibid.

relationship between the model error and one or more explanatory variables. The test procedure is as follows:[34]

      H0 = Random Effect Method (there is no relationship between individual effects and independent variables)

      Ha = Fixed Effect Method (individual effects correlated with independent variables)

d) Panel Data Regression Model Estimation

Research on the effect of pure participation rates and open unemployment on poverty in regencies and cities in Lampung Province, using time series data for 5 years from 2018 to 2021 and cross-section data for 5 regencies and cities in Lampung Province. The combination of the two data into panel data produces 20 observations.

Based on the panel data regression model according to Baltagi (2005) in Ekananda (2016), the panel data regression model in this study is:

$$\textbf{JPMit} = \quad \boldsymbol{\alpha_i} + \beta 1 \ APMit + \beta 2 PTit + \mu it \quad \textbf{(8)}$$

Information:

JPM : Number of Poor People (People)

APM : Net Participation Rate (%)

PT : Open Unemployment (People)

αi : Intercept

$\beta 1, \beta 2... \beta 4$: Regression Coefficient of Independent Variables

μit : Error component at time t for the cross-section unit

i : 1,2...,10 (cross-section data of regencies and cities in Lampung Province)

t : 1,2...,5 (time series data, year 2018-2021)

[34] Agus Widarjono, *Ekonometrika: Teori Dan Aplikasi Untuk Ekonomi Dan Bisnis* (Yogyakarta: Ekonisia, 2007).

f. Hypothesis Testing

1. t-test (Partial Significance Test)

A partial significance test or t-test is conducted to determine whether the independent variable partially has a significant influence on the dependent variable. [35]Testing of each partial regression coefficient using the t-test if the size of the population variance is unknown, so that the hypothesis testing is very much determined by the statistical values.

The t-test hypothesis is:

H0 = regression coefficient of parameter has no effect

Ha = regression coefficient of influential and significant parameters

2. F Test (Overall Significance)

To determine the overall influence of the independent variables, an F test is carried out. The conclusion of the F test can be obtained by comparing the F statistic with the F table at a certain level and certain degrees of freedom.

D. Discussion

a. Panel Data Approach Method Test Results

In panel data regression, there are 3 approach methods that can be used to analyze panel data regression, including the Common Effect, Fixed Effect, and Random Effect methods as explained in Chapter III on page 1.

1. Chow Test

This test uses one of the models in panel data regression, namely between the fixed effect model and the common effect model. The procedure for this test according to Baltagi (2005): [36]

Ho = $\alpha 1 = \alpha 2 = ... = \alpha n = 0$ (the overall cross section unit effect is insignificant).

Ha = There is at least one $\alpha 1 \neq 0$; i = 1,2..,n (mean area effect).

If the F-value > F(n-1,nT-nk) value or p-value < α (significance level/alpha), then reject the initial hypothesis (Ho) so that the selected model is the fixed effect model.

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[35] Widarjono, *Ekonometrika: Teori Dan Aplikasi Untuk Ekonomi Dan Bisnis*.
[36] Baltagi, *Econometric Analysis of Panel Data*.

Redundant Fixed Effects Tests

Pool: CHOW1

Cross-section fixed effects test

Effects Test	Statistics	df	Prob.
Cross-section F	118.706000	(4.13)	0.0000

Table 1. Chow Test Results

Source   : Eviews 10

Table 1. explains the results of the panel data regression estimation that has been carried out using the Chow test, namely a test to determine which method is better between common effect and fixed effect. The table shows that the value of Chi-square is118,706The p-value of 0.0000 is smaller than the significance level of α of 5% (0.05). Based on the results of this chow test, it can be concluded that the fixed effect method is a better method to use than the common effect method in this study.

2. Hausman test

This test is used to select a random effect model with a fixed effect model. This test works by testing whether there is a relationship between the error in the model (composite error) and one or more explanatory variables (independent) in the model. The initial hypothesis is that there is no relationship between the model error and one or more explanatory variables. If the test results obtained Chi-Square count > Chi Square table, and the p value is significant then the H0 hypothesis is rejected so that the fixed effect method is more appropriate to use in estimating panel data. Conversely, if the Chi Square count < Chi table and the p value is not significant, then the H0 hypothesis is accepted so that the random effect model (REM) is better used in estimating panel data.

Correlated Random Effects - Hausman Test

Pool: PANEL_DATA

Cross-section random effects test

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. df	Prob.
Random cross section	0.079379	2	0.9611

Table 2. Hausman Test Results

Source: Eviews 10

Table 2. shows the results of the Hausman test in determining which method is better to use between the fixed effect method and the random effect method. The table shows that the value of the calculated Chi-Square is 0.079379. While the Chi table with a degree of freedom of 2 has a value of 5.99. Therefore, Chi-Square is smaller than the Chi table value and the p-value of 0.9611 is greater than the significance level of α of 5% (0.05). So it can be concluded that the random effect method is better to use than the fixed effect method in this study.

3. **Results of the Test of the Influence of Independent Variables on Dependent Variables**

1. **The partial test of the Pure Participation Rate (APM) value against Poverty (PM) is:**

   Table 3.   t-Test ResultsNet Participation Rate

Variables	Coefficient	t-statistic	t-table	Prob.	Conclusion
APM	-0.262840	-1.641245	2,10092	0.1191	Reject Ha

Source: Eviews10, data processed (data details attached)

Based on Table 3, it can be seen that the t-count is-1.641245smaller than the t-table of 2.10092. So reject Ha and accept Ho, which means that the Pure Participation Rate (APM) variable has a negative but insignificant effect on Poverty (PM) in Districts and Cities in Lampung Province.

2. The partial test of the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) value against Poverty (PM) is:

Table 4. t-Test ResultsOpen Unemployment Rate

Variables	Coefficient	t-statistic	t-table	Prob.	Conclusion
TPT	0.314500	1.452582	2,10092	0.1645	Reject Ho

Source: Eviews10.0, data processed (data details attached)

Based on table 4, it can be seen that the t-count is 1.452582. smaller than the t-table of 2.10092. So accept Ho and reject Ha, which means that the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) variable has a positive but insignificant effect on Regency and City Poverty in Lampung Province.

Testing the Overall Value of Independent Variables on Poverty (PM)

Random cross section			4.893198	0.9867
Idiosyncratic random			0.567672	0.0133

	Weighted Statistics		
R-squared	0.332122	Mean dependent variable	0.804730
Adjusted R-squared	0.253549	SD dependent var	0.618819
SE of regression	0.534644	Sum squared residual	4.859344
F-statistic	4.226883	Durbin-Watson stat	1.263219
Prob(F-statistic)	0.032354		

	Unweighted Statistics		
R-squared	0.264188	Mean dependent variable	13.89650
Sum squared residual	203.9248	Durbin-Watson stat	0.030101

Table 5. Results of the F Statistical Test

Source: Eviews 10

Based on the estimation results, the F-calculated value obtained was4.226883while the F-table value at a 5% confidence level is 3.592 so that H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted. Thus, the F-count is greater than the F-table, meaning that the Pure Participation Rate (APM) and Open Unemployment Rate variables together have a positive and significant effect on Poverty (PM) Regencies and Cities in Lampung Province.

E. Conclusion and Recommendation

a. Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis that have been described, the following conclusions can be drawn regarding the objectives of this research:

1. The Pure Participation Rate has a negative but insignificant effect on Poverty (PM) in Districts and Cities in Lampung Province in 2018-2021.
2. The Open Unemployment Rate has a positive but insignificant effect on Poverty (PM) in Districts and Cities in Lampung Province in 2018-2021.
3. The Net Participation Rate (APM) and the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) together have a positive and significant effect on Poverty (PM) in Districts and Cities in Lampung Province.

b. Recommendation

From the various conclusions that have been summarized, as input in efforts to address poverty, the following suggestions can be made:

1. In dealing with the problem of unemployment, the government as a regional leader should pay more attention to the availability of employment opportunities in its area of authority for the local community in particular and it is hoped that it will be able to reduce unemployment by creating new jobs and minimum wage levels that are in accordance with the economy.
2. In terms of the availability of educated and qualified human resources, as indicated by the Pure Participation Rate data, it still needs to be improved every year, because the Pure Participation Rate at the high school level in 5 regencies and cities in Lampung Province has only reached 70% to 75%. By improving educational facilities that can support.

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