THE INFLUENCE OF POPULATION GROWTH, INFLATION AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND POVERTY
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Abstrak

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This study aims to analyze and find out the influence of population growth inflation and the human development index on economic growth and the number of poor people in East Kalimantan Province. The analysis tool used is path analysis. The data used is secondary data from 2013-2022. The results of the analysis of path 1. Population growth has a positive and insignificant effect on economic growth, inflation has a negative and insignificant effect on economic growth, and the human development index has a positive and significant effect on economic growth in East Kalimantan Province. The results of the analysis of path 2. Population growth negatively and significantly affects the number of poor people, inflation has a positive and insignificant effect, and the human development index negatively and significantly affects the number of poor people, as well as economic growth, has a positive and significant effect on the number of poor people in East Kalimantan Province. Population growth and the human development index have a positive and insignificant effect on the number of poor people through economic growth, while inflation has a negative and insignificant effect on the number of poor people through economic growth in East Kalimantan Province. The effect of total inflation and economic growth is positive and un-negating on the number of poor people, population growth and human development index are negative and insignificant on the number of poor people in East Kalimantan Province.

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Keywords: *Population Growth, Inflation, Human Development Index, Economic Growth, Poverty, Poor Population*

JEL Classification: O47; I32; P44

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INTRODUCTION

Economic development is one of the main focuses in efforts to improve community welfare, especially in developing areas such as East Kalimantan Province. One of the main challenges in economic development in this region is the high level of poverty, which is driven by a number of macroeconomic factors, including population growth, inflation, and the Human Development Index (HDI). Even though various development policies have been implemented, the problem of poverty is still a crucial issue that hinders regional progress.

Previous research shows different results regarding the influence of these variables on poverty and economic growth. According to Rini Apriani (2016), population growth has a negative influence on economic growth, but this research has positive results but is not significant on economic growth. According to Amir Salim (2021), inflation shows a significant influence on economic growth in Indonesia, while this research finds that inflation does not have a significant influence on economic growth in East Kalimantan. HDI, as explained by Todaro (2006), is important in increasing economic growth, but this research further reveals that HDI has a significant positive effect on economic growth and a significant negative effect on the number of poor people in East Kalimantan.

Table 1. East Kalimantan Province Economic Growth and Poverty Rate 2004 – 2023

Year	Economic Growth	Poverty Level
2004	5.52%	11.59%
2005	4.74%	11.52%
2006	4.91%	11.24%
2007	5.12%	10.75%
2008	7.29%	9.69%
2009	2.51%	9.25%
2010	4.63%	8.11%
2011	4.71%	7.94%
2012	3.97%	7.88%
2013	2.72%	7.85%
2014	1.46%	6.64%
2015	(0.85)%	6.62%
2016	(0.38)%	6.79%
2017	3.11%	6.08%
2018	2.67%	6.03%
2019	4.74%	6.04%
2020	(2.85)%	6.10%
2021	2.58%	6.64%
2022	3.73%	6.31%
2023	6.22%	5.76%

Souces:

Although there have been many studies examining the relations between these economic variables, there is a research gap in the context of specific regions such as East Kalimantan, where previous research results are not always consistent with results obtained in other regions. There is also a lack of understanding of the interaction of variables simultaneously, such as how economic growth becomes an intervening variable in the relations between population growth, inflation, HDI, and poverty.

The difference between this research and previous research lies in the methodology and regional focus. For example, research by Rini Apriani (2016) and

Amir Salim (2021) also examined the impact of variables such as population growth and inflation on economic growth, but with different results. Previous research shows that population growth has a negative and significant influence on economic growth, while inflation significantly influences Indonesia's economic growth.

Thus, the contribution of this research is a more in-depth analysis of a particular East Kalimantan Province, as well as the application of a path analysis model that allows the simultaneous evaluation of several variables that influence poverty and economic growth in that region.

Compare to previous research, this research presents novelty on first, more specific regional focus on East Kalimantan, where the economic and social characteristics of this region are different from other regions in Indonesia. Second, the using of path analysis to understand the direct and indirect influence of economic variables on poverty, which provides a more comprehensive view than conventional regression analysis. Third, this research pursues to identify the simultaneous influence of population growth, inflation, and HDI on economic growth and poverty, which provides new insights regarding effective economic policy.

From the statement above, the following questions aris are first, How do population growth, inflation, and HDI influence economic growth in East Kalimantan? Second, how do these variables influence poverty, both directly and through economic growth? And third, to what extent does economic growth act as an intervening variable in the relations between economic factors and poverty?

RESEARCH METHOD
Data analysis method

This research model is called a recursive model with one headed arrow. To explain the causal relations, the quantitative method and the appropriate and suitable analysis tool used are quantitative methods with path analysis tools using the application AMOS 22. AMOS (Analysis of Moment Structures) is software that is generally used for the analysis of structural equation models (SEM). Even though it is more suitable for analyzing latent data, the use of AMOS in research that uses observation variables (such as in this study) is still relevant for the following reasons:

1. Path Analysis: AMOS provides features to perform path analysis, which is used in this research. Path analysis is useful for understanding direct and indirect relations between observed variables, both exogenous variables (such as population growth, inflation, and HDI) and endogenous variables (such as economic growth and the number of poor people). AMOS allows visualization of path models that make it easier to interpret relations between variables.

2. Handling Model Complexity: If the research involves several variables with complex relations, AMOS allows researchers to construct more structured models and test many variables at once in one analysis. It helps in understanding the direct, indirect, and total effects of the variables involved.

3. Complex Structural Models: Even if latent data is not used, if the research goal is to build a structural model that includes multiple variables with clear causal paths, AMOS is still suitable. Researchers can use AMOS to construct models that combine observed variables to understand the structure of the relations between these variables.

4. Accurate Estimation Power: AMOS also provides more accurate and complete estimation results, including goodness-of-fit tests (such as CFI, and RMSEA) that allow researchers to measure the degree to which the hypothesized model fits the observed data.

Relation arranged in the Model:

• X1, X2, X3 affect Y1.

• X1, X2, X3 affect Y2 directly.

• Y1 influences Y2 as an intervening variable.

Where is:

- X_1 = Population Growth (PopGrow)

- X_2 = Inflation (Inflation)

- X_3 = Human Development Index (HDI)

- Y_1 = Economic Growth (EcoGrow)

- Y_2 = Poverty / Poor People (Pov)

The study used an equation model, with 2 (two) models of structural equations. Data used time-series data. The two equations are explicit as follows:

1) Substructure Equation 1

$$Y_1 = \alpha_1 X_1, + \alpha_2 X_2, + \alpha_3 X_3 + e_1$$

2) Substructure Equation 2

$$Y_2 = b_1 X_1, + b_2 X_2, + b_3 X_3 + e_2$$

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Simultaneous Test

With respect to structure model 1, is $e_1 = \sqrt{(1- 0.988)} = 0.109$. It also shows that the EcoGrow changes are not much influenced by other factors beyond the PopGrow, Inflation and HDI models. With respect to structure model 1, then F calculate = 102.91 and F table = 4.76 ($\alpha = 0.05$). F count = 102.9 > F table up to $\alpha = 0.05$. Therefore, the structural equation model 1 is acceptable.

The coefficient of determination for the model of the equation of structure 2 is the coefficient of determination Poverty (square multiple correlation Poverty) of 0.991. This suggests that 99.1% of the changes (increases and decreases) of Poverty can be explained together by variables PopGrow, Inflation and HDI, and EcoGrow.

Partial Test

Individually testing each path coefficient is done to determine the significant or insignificant path coefficient

(test of significance) in the model used by looking at the t table and Critical Ratio (C.R) = t calculate if you want to compare it using t table (in Djohan 2018; 157). T of the table determines the significance, if the value t is smaller than (<) α = 0.05 then the hypothesis is accepted, and if the t table is greater than (>) α = 0.05 then the hypothesis is rejected. Furthermore, individually test the meaning (test of significance) results of estimated

model parameters to determine the accepted or rejected hypothesis proposed. In this regard, to see the functional relations between variables and the significance of the influence of exogenous variables PopGrow, Inflation and HDI there is an intervening variable or endogenous variables EcoGrow and Poverty that can be interpretations of the direct influence between variables are:

Table 2. Analysis Result

Variable	Impact on Economic Growth	Impact on Poverty	Explanation
Population Growth (X1)	Positive but not significant	Negative and significant	Population growth does not significantly impact economic growth
Inflation (X2)	Negative but not significant	Positive but not significant	Inflation does not significantly impact economic growth
Human Development Index (HDI) (X3)	Positive and significant	Negative and significant	HDI significantly impacts both economic growth and poverty
Economic Growth (Y1)	-	Positive and significant impact on poverty	Economic growth reduces the number of poor people

Sources:

Direct Effect X1 (Population Growth), X2 (Inflation), and X3 (HDI) on Y1 (Economic Growth) (α = 0.05) t- table = 1,943)

a. The coefficient of PopGrow against EcoGrow is 0.771 this indicates that PopGrow has a positive effect on EcoGrow. Thus, if PopGrow increases, then EcoGrow will increase. Label P values of 0.008 > 0.05 indicate that PopGrow has a positive, but insignificant, effect on EcoGrow. t calculates 2,669 > t table 1,943 are within Ho reception area. Direct Effect PopGrow, Inflation, and HDI on EcoGrow

(α = 0.05) t- table = 1,943).

b. The coefficient of Inflation against EcoGrow is -0.091 this indicates that Inflation negatively affects EcoGrow. Thus, if Inflation decreases, then EcoGrow will decrease. P Label values of 0.156 > 0.05 indicate that Inflation is influential negative and insignificant to EcoGrow. t calculates -1,419 < t table 1,943 are in Ho's reception area. Therefore, the hypothesis states that Inflation has a significant direct effect on EcoGrow is unacceptable.

c. The coefficient of HDI against EcoGrow is

0.620 this indicates that HDI has a positive effect on EcoGrow. Thus, if HDI increases, then EcoGrow will increase. The P Label value of 0.021 < 0.05 indicates that HDI has a positive and significant effect on EcoGrow. t calculates 2,309 > t table 1.943 is beyond Ho's acceptance. Therefore, the hypothesis that HDI has a significant direct effect on EcoGrow is acceptable.

Direct Effect X1 (Population Growth), X2 (Inflation), and X3 (HDI) on Y1 (Economic Growth) on Y2 (Poor People) (α = 0.05) t-table =2,015)

a. The coefficient of PopGrow against Poverty is -0.951 this indicates that PopGrow negatively affects Poverty. Thus, if PopGrow decreases, then Poverty will decrease. The P Label value of 0.004 < 0.05 indicates that PopGrow has a negative and significant effect on Poverty. t calculate -2,902 < t table 2.015 are within Ho reception area. Therefore, the hypothesis that PopGrow has a significant direct effect on EcoGrow is acceptable.

b. The coefficient of Inflation against Poverty is 0.089, indicating that Inflation has a positive effect on Poverty. Thus, if Inflation increases, then Poverty will increase. A P Label value of 0.143 > 0.05 indicates that Inflation has a positive and insignificant effect on Poverty. t calculate 1,466 < t table 2.015 is in Ho's reception area. Therefore, the hypothesis that Inflation has a significant direct effect on

Poverty is unacceptable.

c. The coefficient of HDI against Poverty is -1,216, this indicates that HDI negatively affects Poverty. Thus, if HDI decreases, then HDI will decrease. The t tabel value < 0.05 indicates that HDI has a negative and significant effect on Poverty. t calculate -4,236 < t table 2.015 is beyond Ho's reception. Therefore, the hypothesis that HDI has a significant direct effect on Poverty is acceptable.

d. The coefficient of EcoGrow against Poverty is 0.581, this indicates that EcoGrow has a positive effect on Poverty. Thus, if EcoGrow increases, then Poverty will increase. The P Label value of 0.040 < 0.05 indicates that EcoGrow has a positive and significant effect on Poverty. T calculates 2,056 > t table 2.015 is beyond Ho's acceptance. Therefore, the hypothesis that EcoGrow has a significant direct effect on Poverty is acceptable.

1. Path Equation to Y1:

   EcoGrow = 0.771(PopGrow) + (-0.091)(Inflation)+ 0.620(HDI)

2. Path Equation to Y2

   Pov = - 0.951(PopGrow) + 0.089(Inflation) + (-1,216)(HDI) + 0.581(EcoGrow)

The indirect effect of (Population Growth), X2 (Inflation), and X3 (HDI) through Y1 (Economic Growth) on Y2 (Poor People)

a. The indirect effect of PopGrow through

EcoGrow on Poverty is 0.448. This means that if PopGrow increases, then Poverty will increase anyway. This increase is due to the effect of EcoGrow on Poverty is also positive. The direct effect of PopGrow through EcoGrow on Poverty is insignificant. The hypothesis that PopGrow has an indirect effect through EcoGrow against Poverty is unacceptable.

b. The indirect effect of Inflation through EcoGrow on Poverty is -0.053. This means that if Inflation decreases, then Poverty will decrease anyway. This decrease is due to the direct effect of Inflation on EcoGrow which is -0.091 and the influence of EcoGrow on Poverty by 0.581. The direct effect of Inflation through EcoGrow on Poverty is insignificant. Thus, the hypothesis that Inflation has an indirect and significant effect through EcoGrow against Poverty is unacceptable.

c. The indirect effect of HDI through EcoGrow on Poverty is 0.360. This means that if HDI increases, then Poverty will increase anyway. This increase is due to the effect of HDI on EcoGrow is also positive. The direct effect of HDI through EcoGrow on Poverty is insignificant. The hypothesis that HDI has an indirect effect through EcoGrow against Poverty is unacceptable.

Following the previous explanation, it can be concluded that the three exogenous variables PopGrow, Inflation, HDI have an insignificant indirect effect through EcoGrow against Poverty. The hypothesis that EcoGrow, Inflation, HDI had an indirect and significant effect through EcoGrow against Poverty is unacceptable or rejected.

Total effect of (Population Growth), X2 (Inflation), and X3 (HDI) through Y1 (Economic Growth) on Y2 (Poor People)

a. The total effect of PopGrow, against Poverty of -0.503 indicates that PopGrow has a totally negative influence on Poverty. This is because the direct effect of PopGrow on Poverty is negative greater than the indirect influence of PopGrow positive through EcoGrow against Poverty, so the total effect of PopGrow on Poverty is negative. The total effect of PopGrow is insignificant because the direct influence of EcoGrow on Poverty is significant.

b. The total effect of Inflation, against Poverty of 0.035 indicates that Inflation has a positive and insignificant total effect on Poverty. This is because the direct effect of Inflation on Poverty is greater than the indirect influence of Inflation negatives through EcoGrow to Poverty, so the total effect of Inflation on Poverty is positive. The total effect of Inflation is insignificant because the direct influence of EcoGrow on Poverty is significant.

c. The total effect of HDI, on Poverty of -0.856 indicates that HDI has a totally negative and insignificant effect on Poverty. This is because the direct

influence of HDI on Poverty is greater than the indirect influence of HDI positive through EcoGrow against Poverty, so the total effect of HDI on Poverty is negative. The total effect of HDI is insignificant because the direct influence of EcoGrow on Poverty is significant.

From the description, it can be concluded that the total influence of the three exogenous variables is not significant on Poverty, because the direct influence of EcoGrow on is not significant.

The results of this study provide insights into the relations between population growth, inflation, the Human Development Index (HDI), and their effects on economic growth and poverty in East Kalimantan Province. The findings are compared with previous studies, highlighting areas of convergence and divergence.

Population Growth and Economic Growth

This analysis shows that population growth has a positive but not significant effect on economic growth. This suggests that while an increase in population might contribute to economic activity, the relations is not strong enough to be statistically significant in East Kalimantan. The findings diverge from Rini Apriani (2016), which showed that population growth has a negative and significant effect on economic growth in Indonesia, particularly in the short term. Apriani argued that rapid population growth could strain resources and infrastructure, limiting economic productivity.

Inflation and Economic Growth

Inflation exhibits a negative but not significant effect on economic growth. The results imply that while inflation could theoretically reduce purchasing power and inhibit economic activity, its actual impact in East Kalimantan is statistically insignificant. Amir Salim (2021) found that inflation had a significant negative impact on economic growth in Indonesia. In contrast, Srisinto (2018) also highlighted a negative and significant relations between inflation and economic growth. The difference in results might be due to regional economic structures, where East Kalimantan, a resource-based economy, may respond differently to inflationary pressures compared to other regions.

Human Development Index (HDI) and Economic Growth

HDI has a positive and significant impact on economic growth, aligning with theoretical expectations. A higher HDI, which reflects improvements in education, health, and standard of living, fosters a more productive and capable workforce, contributing to economic development. This finding is consistent with the theoretical framework presented by Todaro (2006), which emphasized that human capital development, measured through HDI, is a key driver of sustainable economic growth.

Saputra (2011) similarly observed that HDI is positively correlated with economic growth in various Indonesian provinces.

Population Growth and Poverty

Population growth has a negative and significant effect on poverty, indicating that as the population grows, the number of poor people tends to decrease significantly. This result could be attributed to the role of population growth in generating economic activities that alleviate poverty.

HDI and Poverty

The HDI has a negative and significant effect on poverty. A higher HDI implies better access to education and healthcare, which enables individuals to escape poverty by improving their skills and productivity. This finding is in line with Maskur et al. (2023), who also found that improvements in HDI significantly reduced poverty levels across Indonesian provinces. This reinforces the importance of investing in human capital as a strategy to combat poverty.

Economic Growth and Poverty

Economic growth has a positive and significant effect on poverty reduction. This suggests that an increase in economic output directly contributes to lowering poverty levels by creating jobs and improving income distribution. This result aligns with Marinko Škare and Romina Pržiklas Družeta (2016), who found that economic growth is a primary mechanism for reducing poverty globally. However, the magnitude and speed of poverty reduction through growth can vary across regions depending on how inclusive that growth is.

DISCUSSION

The differences between this study and prior research are largely explained by regional economic structures and local conditions in East Kalimantan. As a province heavily reliant on natural resources, the effects of macroeconomic variables such as population growth and inflation may differ from those observed in more diversified or industrialized regions. The positive impact of HDI and economic growth on poverty highlights the crucial role of human capital development and inclusive economic policies in addressing poverty issues.

In conclusion, while this study confirms some of the established theories regarding economic growth and poverty, it also provides new insights into how regional contexts shape the relations between these variables. The findings underscore the need for context-specific policies that address local economic conditions when designing strategies for poverty alleviation and economic growth.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS
Conclusion

Based on the research results, several significant influences were found between population growth, inflation, Human Development Index (HDI), and economic growth on poverty in East Kalimantan

Province. Population growth has a positive but not significant effect on economic growth but has a negative and significant effect on poverty levels. This shows that increasing population does not necessarily improve the economy significantly but can reduce the number of poor people through increasing economic activity.

Inflation has a negative but not significant impact on economic growth and a positive but not significant impact on poverty. This indicates that inflation, although it can reduce people's purchasing power is not enough to significantly influence economic dynamics in East Kalimantan possibly due to the natural resource-based economic structure.

HDI is proven to have a positive and significant influence on economic growth as well as a negative and significant influence on poverty. Improvements in HDI which include education, health, and living standards have been proven to encourage economic growth and help reduce the number of poor people significantly. This emphasizes the importance of investment in human resource development as an effective poverty alleviation strategy.

Overall, this research emphasizes that economic growth has a significant impact on reducing poverty. However, specific and inclusive policies are needed to ensure that this growth can be felt by all levels of society, especially in areas with economic characteristics such as East Kalimantan.

Suggestion

Based on the results of the preceding conclusions, the researcher can make the following recommendation is expected that the government can make training so that human resources in East Kalimantan are more qualified because human resources are potential resources like drivers, initiators, and implementation of regional development as a driver of regional economic growth. The improved quality of human resources is expected to improve welfare, and eventually reduce the number of poor people in East Kalimantan province.

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