Influence Number literacy Letters and Number Hope Life to Amount Number PovertyYear 2015-2021

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine how much influence the Literacy Rate and Life Expectancy Rate on Poverty Levels in the Provinces of Aceh, West Java, DKI Yogyakarta, and East Java in 2015-2021. The method used is a quantitative method. Data obtained from the Central Statistics Agency and processed by the author using the E-views 9 application to help obtain conclusions. Poverty is one of the fundamental problems, because poverty involves meeting the most basic needs in life and poverty is a global problem because poverty is a problem faced by many countries. Life Expectancy (AHH) is the estimated average number of years for a person can live for a lifetime. Literacy is the ability to identify, understand, translate, communicate, create, and process the contents of a series of texts contained in printed and written materials related to various situations. The literacy rate variable has no significant effect on the level of poverty in the provinces of Aceh, West Java, DKI Yogyakarta, and East Java. When the literacy rate increases, the poverty rate will decrease. Meanwhile, life expectancy has a positive and insignificant effect on the Poverty Level in the Provinces of Aceh, West Java, DKI Yogyakarta, and East Java. when the life expectancy increases, the poverty rates will increase.

1. PRELIMINARY

Poverty is one _ problem fundamental , because poverty concerns fulfillment that need most basic in life and poverty is global problem because poverty is that problem faced many countries. According to (World Bank, 2004) one because poverty is because lack of income and assets (lack of income and assets) for Fulfill needs base like food , clothing , housing , rate health and education that can accepted (acceptable). On the side that Poverty is also related with limitations field work and usually those who are categorized as poor (the poor) are not have employment (unemployment), as well level education and health they on generally no adequate .

Poverty is circumstances where occur deficiency the usual stuff for owned like food , clothes , the place shelter and drinking water , p this relate tight with quality live . Poverty sometimes it means no exists access to education and capable employment _ resolve problem poverty and gain honor which worthy as inhabitant country.

Reported from Republika.co.id that problem poverty Becomes one of Jokowi 's priority programs in the period second his government . President will Keep going look for method for resolve problem poverty in Indonesia moment this . With method look for reason from increase number poverty in Indonesia later _ solved together for resolve problem it . one _ the way to go is with give help to Public Indonesia through card Indonesia smart , family program planned etc . As for method the addressed for reduce amount Public poor in indonesian .

Table 1. Comparison Level Poverty Year 2015-2021.

	aceh	West Java	DKI Yogyakarta	Java Middle
2015	10.92	8.58	11.93	11.5
2016	10.79	7,67	11.68	11.38
2017	10,42	6,76	11	10.55
2018	9,63	6,33	10.73	9.67

2019	9.47	5.98	10.62	8.99
2020	10.31	7,79	12,17	10.57
2021	10.58	7,48	11,2	10,16

Source : Body Center Statistics (BPS) , 2022 processed By Writer

Table 2. Comparison Number Letter literacy Year 2015-2021.

	aceh	West Java	DKI Yogyakarta	Java Middle
2015	99.97	99.93	99.92	99.98
2016	99.92	99.98	99.96	99.86
2017	99.96	99.96	99.94	99.87
2018	99.92	99.99	100.00	99.88
2019	99.98	99.98	100.00	99.92
2020	99.98	99.97	99.93	99.95
2021	99.99	99.97	99.93	99.97

Source : Body Center Statistics (BPS) , 2022 processed By Writer

Table 3. Comparison Number Hope Life Year 2015-2021.

	aceh	West Java	DKI Yogyakarta	Java Middle
2015	67,59	70,54	72.90	72.05
2016	67,61	70,57	72,92	72,10
2017	67,62	70.58	72.95	72,16
2018	67,73	70,76	73.03	72,28
2019	67.98	71.03	73,13	72,33
2020	68.04	71.30	73,22	72.51
2021	68.07	71.57	73,27	72,61

Source : Body Center Statistics (BPS) , 2022 processed By Writer

If condition Public have fulfilling education _ standard will provide a stimulus for improvement in source power man which available . Whereas based on study which conducted by Tjiptoherijanto (1994) argue condition health somebody take effect to level productivity someone . So that in a manner no direct take effect to poverty a country. Besides that based on research conducted by Edi Dores , that number literate letters and numbers hope life take effect negative and significant to level poverty in West Sumatra. As well as research conducted by Eka Agustina Total population take effect positive and significant to level poverty in province aceh.

Identification Problem

Based on background behind so obtained formula problem in in between is following this :

1. How influence Number literacy Letters and Numbers Hope Life to decline number Poverty in years 2015-2021?

2. How many big influence Number literacy Letters and Numbers Hope Life to decline number Poverty in year 2015-2021?

Destination Study

Destination study this is for identify and analyze :

1. Influence Number literacy Letters and Number Hope Life to decline number Poverty in year 2015-2021.

2. The magnitude influence Number literacy Letters and Numbers Hope Life to decline number Poverty in years 2015-2021.

Benefit Study

As for benefit from study from study this is as following :

1. Study this used for knowing how influence Number literacy Letters and Numbers Hope Life to decline number Poverty in year 2015-2021.

2. Study this as ingredient references and materials learning for needy parties _ in arrange study next .

3. Study this could used for add outlook and ability think about application theory whichgot from eye studying which received into the research .

2. LITERATURE REVIEWS

2.1 Number literacy Letter

Education is one _ element in knowledge knowledge , skills attitude and behavior generally can in environment school or education formal. But no only education formal, through education , individual will have ability for develop self To use reach livelihood which more ok , in see leveleducation formal nor non formal could seen from wrong only one number literate letters .

According to UNESCO (nd) definition from literate letter is ability for identify , understand , translating , communicating , creating , and processing content from Suite the text contained in the materials print and related writings _ with various situation . Ability read write considered important because involve learning sustained by someone so that person could reach goal . Ability read write this is also related direct with method somebody for obtain knowledge , dig potential , and participate full in Public which broad .

Number literate letters too _ Becomes indicator see development education resident . The more tall number literate letter or prowess read write , then the more also high quality and quality of human resources. Residents who can read write assumed have abilities and skills because could absorb information good that oral nor writing (BPS, 2011:88)

2.2 Number Hope Life

Number Hope Life (AHH) is wrong one indicator which used for evaluate degrees health resident . According to Statistics Indonesia, numbers hope live in the moment birth (life expectancy at birth) is the average year life that will experienced by the new baby born on a year certain . Number Hope Live in one region different with region other depends from quality life which capable achieved by resident .

Number Hope Life (AHH) is additional average estimates age someone expected _ could Keep going live . AHH can too defined as the average amount year lived by a person after that person reach repeat year which to -x.

Number Hope Alive (AHH), made indicator in measure health something individual in one area . Number Hope Life (AHH) is an approximate average many possible year _ taken somebody During live . Number Hope Live (AHH) interpreted as possible age _ achieved someone born in _ _ certain . Number hope life counted use approach not direct (indirect estimation). There are two the type of data used in countingNumber Hope Life (AHH) that is Child Born Life (ALH) and Child Still Life (AMH). Temporary that for count index hope life used score maximum hope life in accordance UNDP standards , where number highest as limit on for counting index worn 85 year and Lowest 25 year (standard UNDP).

Number hope life used for evaluate degrees health resident , it means if number hope life increases , then degrees health the population also increased as well as extend age hope his life . According to the Agency Population and Family National Planning (2014), in 1980 , age hope life (UHH) of the Indonesian people only reached 52.2 years . Along with enhancement quality life Indonesian society , then age hope life experience enhancement on year 2000 Becomes 64.5 year and on year 2010 Becomes 68 year .

Enhancement number hope life from year to year show the success of government programs in field health . However enhancement the no regardless from influencing factors _ number hope life that itself , form factor social nor factor economy . Number hope life could influenced by circumstances environment , availability food , education , policy government nor economy society and so on . Enhancement hope life caused because more life _ OK , prevention as well as care mother , rising education and income per capit

2.3 Poverty

kindly etymologically , " poverty " originates from the word "poor" which means no rich things and everything lack . Central Bureau of Statistics define as inability individual in Fulfill needs minimal basis for life worthy more far mentioned poverty is a existing conditions _ under line score standard needs minimum, fine for so - called food and non - food line poverty (poverty line) or also called limit poverty (poverty threshold).

In the proper meaning of poverty understood as circumstances deficiency money and goods for ensure continuity live . In meaning area , poverty is something phenomenon multi faces or multidimensional.

Chambers (in Nasikun) say that poverty is something integrated concept which have five dimensions , namely : 1) poverty (proper), 2) powerlessness (powerless), 3) vulnerability face situation emergency (state of emergency), 4) dependency (dependency), and 5) alienation (isolation) good in a manner geographical nor sociological .

Indicator poverty issued by BAPPENAS has relative meaning _ broad , that is from various side needs life , among others are ; (1) limited adequacy and quality food ; (2) limited access and low quality service kes - hatan ; (3) limited access and low quality service education ; (4) limited opportunity work and trying ; (5) weak protection to asset effort , and difference wages ; (6) limited access service housing area and sanitation ; (7) scattered the bag access to clean water ; (8) weak - nya certainty ownership and control land ; (9) worsening condition environment life and resources nature , as well its limited _ access Public to source power nature ; (10) weak security guarantee ; _ (11) weak participation ; (12) magnitude burden population caused by _ its big _ dependent family ; (13) governance bad governance that causes - right _ inefficiency and ineffectiveness in service public , widespread corruption and low guarantee social to masyara - cat . (Sahdan , 2005)

Sharp, et.al (in Kuncoro , 1997:131) tried identify reason poverty looked at from side economy . First , by micro , poverty appear because exists inequality pattern ownership generating resources _ distribution income which lame . Population poor only have

resource in amount limited and quality low . Second , poverty appear consequence difference in quality resource human . Quality resource low human _ means productivity low , which in turn the wages low . The low quality resource man this because low education , less fate _ lucky , exists discrimination , or because descent . Third , poverty appear consequence difference access in capital.

Next Supriatna (1997:82) put forward five characteristics population poor, Among other:

1. Not have factor production alone .
2. Not have possibility for obtain asset production with strength alone .
3. Level education on generally low .
4. Lots between they no have facility .
5. Between they aged relatively young and not have Skills or adequate education . _ Poverty also could

distinguished Becomes two type that is poverty natural and poverty artificial (artificial).

a. Poverty natural related with scarcity source power natural and infrastructure general , as well as circumstances soil whichbarren .
b. Poverty artificial more many caused by system modernization or development which make Public no could dominate source power , means , and facility economy which there is in a manner evenly .

3. METHOD

Method used _ is method analysis quantitative . The type of data used is secondary data in the form of data *time series* in period five year time (2015-2021), Data to be processed through method analysis multiple linear regression with *panel* data using Ordinary Least Square (OLS) method . Variable in study this there is three variable , inin between Number Poverty (Y) as variable bound as well as Number literacy Letters (X1) and Numbers Hope Live (X2) as variable free . Data collection secondary to variables Poverty sourced from the official data of the Central Agency Statistics (BPS) Research this conducted for knowing how many big influence variable independent consisting _ from Number literacy Letter and Number Hope Life to variable dependent , ie Number Poverty in 4 Provinces .

Explanation detail Method Research :
3.1 Type Data

Data used in study this originated from secondary data namely data obtained and made by parties others collected in period time certain from something sample . Obtained data in study this is data panel. Data availability is something absolute thing _ fulfilled in something study scientific . Available data types must customized with needs in something research . Data which used is data secondary During 5 years .

3.2 Method Collection Data

Secondary data collection from study this sourced from official data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS). Which data type used is the panel data from years 2015-2021 with 4 Provinces in Indonesia. Study this conducted for knowinghow much big influence variable independent consisting _ from Number literacy Letters and Numbers Hope Life to variable dependent , ie Number Poverty in 4 Provinces . In study this , midel is estimated with using data panel. With period observation from year 2015 until with 2021.

3.3 Variable Study

Variable which used in study this categorized as Becomes two that is variable dependent and variable independent .

a) Variable dependent (Y)

Variable dependent to be used in study this is numeric data poverty in Aceh Province , Java West, DKI yogyakarta, and Java East.

b)   Variable Independent (X)

Variable independent who will used in study this is Number literacy Letters (X1) and Numbers Hope Life (X2).

3.4 Method Analysis

Method research used _ is method quantitative . Quantitative data analysis techniques covers data presentation , data analysis using *E-Views 9* and withdrawals conclusion . Study use method analysis linear regression double . In multiple linear regression here , the data used i.e. inner panel data period time from 2015-2021 years with data from the Provinces of Aceh, West Java , DKI Yogyakarta, and East Java . For prove truth from hypothesis so needed tool data analysis , then econometric model is used . The basic model used from equality estimate is model OLS (*Ordinary Least Squares*).

4. RESULTS DISCUSSION

4.1 Discussion

With use panel data regression , results estimate influence number literate letters and numbers hope life topoverty in Province aceh, Java West, DKI Yogyakarta, and Java East as following :

CEM Use Logs

Variables	coefficient	std. Error	t-Statistics	Prob.
X1	-0.009215	0.115036	-0.080105	0.9368
X2	0.151195	0.161840	0.934228	0.3588

Source : Results Processing Eviews 9 (2022)

Table show CEM results are negative and not significant it means number literate letter negative effectno significant to poverty by 0.151195 by way of no significant . Relationships that don't significant proven with score *probability* above 0.05. this _ means number literate letter take effect no significant towards the negative poverty . Whereas for number hope life take effect positive and no significant to poverty , that is number hope life take effect positive to poverty as big 0.151195 in a manner no significant . This showing number hope life take effect positive in a manner no significant with poverty .

FEM Using Logs

Variables	coefficient	std. Error	t-Statistics	Prob.
C	597.6713	421.6352	1.417508	0.1703
X1	-5.613269	4.324793	-1.297928	0.2078
X2	-0.377472	0.624515	-0.604425	0.5517

Source : Results Processing Eviews 9 (2022)

Whereas FEM results show negative and no significant it means number literate letter negative effect no significant to poverty of 5.613269 on a regular basis no significant . Relationships that don't significant proven with score *probability* above 0.05. this _ means number literate letter take effect no significant towards the negative poverty . Whereas for number hope life take effect negative and no significant to poverty , that is number hope life take effect negative to poverty of 0.377472 on a regular basis no significant . This showing number hope life take effect negative in a manner no significant with poverty .

BRAKE Use Logs

Variables	coefficient	std. Error	t-Statistics	Prob.
C	482.9479	453.4864	1.064967	0.2971
X1	-4.607483	4.590973	-1.003596	0.3252
X2	-0.177593	0.456456	-0.389069	0.7005

Whereas FEM results shows negative or not significant it means number literate letter negative effect no significant to poverty amounting to 4.607483 on a regular basis no significant . Relationships that don't significant proven with score *probability* above 0.05. this _ means number literate letter take effect no significant towards the negative poverty . Whereas for number hope life take effect negative and no significant to poverty , that is number hope life take effect negative to poverty of 0.177593 on a regular basis no significant . This showing number hope life take effect negative in a manner no significant with poverty .

However for choose model estimate best must he did a number of test that is test *chow test* and *hausman test* is as following :

Results Test F (*Chow Test*)

Effects test	Statistics	df	Prob.
Cross-section F	34.118164	(3,22)	0.0000
Cross-section Chi-square	48.498627	3	0.0000

Source : Results Processing Eviews 9 (2022)

Based on test results in the table obtained F-test results of 34.118164 and Chi-squares of 48.498627 with p (0.0000). score probability less chow test results from 0.05 up selected the FEM model. Because of the results testing selected FEMs, so next with test hausman for see model is which chosen Among FEM or BRAKE.

Results Test Hausman

test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistics	Chi-Sq. df	Prob.
Cross-section random	0.582515	2	0.7473

Source : Results Processing Eviews 9 (2022)

Based on table show chi-squares prob values for results hausman test estimate is 0.7473. Because of value more from 0.05 so H1 rejected .

4.2 Fill Results Discussion

Variables	coefficient	std. Error	t-Statistics	Prob.
X1	-0.009215	0.115036	-0.080105	0.9368
X2	0.151195	0.161840	0.934228	0.3588

Source : Results Processing Eviews 9 (2022)

1) Influence Number literacy Letter to Poverty

Based on results analysis data panel show score Number literacy Letter influence Level Poverty .
Score prob t count from Number literacy Letter as big 0.9368 means score the more big from look significant so that variables this said no significant to level poverty .

Number Value literacy Letter take effect no significant on the Poverty Level in Aceh Province , West Java , Special Region of Yogyakarta and East Java for 2015-2021 coefficient -0.009215. coefficient regression negative value means if Number literacy Letter experience increase so level poverty experience decline . Ascension score Number literacy Letter as big 1% will lower Level Poverty as big 0.009215.

2) Influence Number Hope Life to Poverty

Based on results panel data analysis shows score Number Hope Life affect Poverty Rate . Calculated prob value from Number Hope Life of 0.3588 means score the more big from level significant so that variables this said no significant to level poverty .

Number Value Hope Life take effect no significant on the Poverty Level in Aceh Province , West Java , Special Region of Yogyakarta and East Java for 2015-2021 coefficient 0.151195. coefficient regression worth positive it means if Number Hope Life experience increase so level poverty experience increase . Ascension score Number literacy Letter as big 1% will

level up Poverty as big 0.151195.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on results study and discussion on study this , so could pulled conclusion as following :

1. Study this conducted for see how much big influence from number literate letters and numbers hope life against level poverty in Province aceh, Java West, DKI yogyakarta, and Java East Year 2015-2021.
2. With use method regression simple for data panel and choose approach model effect permanent concluded that variable Number literacy Letter have influence no significant to the Poverty Level in Provinces of Aceh, West Java , DKI Yogyakarta and East Java . When Number literate letter experience increase so Poverty level will experience decline . Whereas number hope life have positive influence and no significant to the Poverty Level in Province Aceh, West Java , DKI Yogyakarta, and E a s t   Java . When Anka Hope Life experience increase so Level Poverty will experience increase .
3. Results for the R-squared number is of 0.031241 which means the variables free could explain variables bound as big 3.124% in in model whereas the rest explained by variables other in outside model regression .

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