THE INFLUENCE OF THE NUMBER OF POPULATION, THE NUMBER OF POOR POPULATION, NUMBER OF LABOR FORCES AND GROWTH RATE OF GRDP PERCAPITA OF ACEH PROVINCE

Mauliza[1], Murtala[2], Hendra Raza[3]
[1]Student at Master Economics Program, Faculty of Economic and Business Universitas Malikussaleh
[2,3] Faculty of Economic and Business Universitas Malikussaleh
Corresponding email:[1)]mauliza19599@gmail.com

Abstract

The study examined the effect of population, the number off poor people, and the number of labor forces on the growth rate of GRDP percapita of Aceh Province. This study used time-series data obtained from the central Bureau of Statistic for Aceh province in 2007-2020. The data analysis method used was multiple linear regression analysis using the ECM (Error Correction Model) model approach with the help of Eviews 10. The results of the partial study showed that the population had a positive and significant effect on the growth rate of GRDP percapita of Aceh Province, the number of poor people had no positive and insignnificant effect on the growth rate of GRDP percapita, and the number of labor forces had no positive and insignificant effect of GRDP percapita of Aceh Province. Simultaneously, the population, the number of poor people and the number of labor forces had a positive and significant effect on the growth rate of GRDP percapita of Aceh Province.

Keywords: Number of Population, Number of Poor Population, Number of Labor Forces And Growth Rate of GRDP Percapita

INTRODUCTION

Economic growth is a process carried out to change the economic conditions of a country over a certain period of time for the better. According to Sukirno (2004) in (Economics, 2014), the level of economic growth of a country is measured by the growth of the country's real national income. Economic growth theory describes the factors that determine economic growth and how these factors correlate with each other to trigger the growth process. (GRDP) is an important indicator to determine the economic condition of a region within a certain period of time, both based on current prices and fixed prices. GRDP is basically the amount of added value generated by all business units in the region. GRDP at current prices describes the added value of goods and services calculated on the basis of current year prices, while GRDP at constant prices represents the added value of these goods and services which is calculated using current prices in one particular year as the base year. GRDP based on current prices is used to see the capacity of economic resources, mobility, and the economic structure of the region. On the other hand, GRDP at constant prices is used to determine the actual economic growth rate each year or to explain the success rate of development of a region during a certain period.

According to Thamrin (2001) in (Kuswantoro & Permata Dewi, 2016) the higher the GRDP per capita of an area, the higher the income of the population of the area will increase the potential sources of income for the population of the area. This shows that the higher the GRDP per capita, the more prosperous the population of the area will be. In

other words, if income is high and evenly distributed throughout the region, income inequality will decrease.

High economic growth and a prolonged process are the main conditions for the continued economic development of a region. Therefore, to measure whether or not the economy of a region is progressing, that is by monitoring how much the economic growth rate has been achieved by the region seen from the increase in Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP). The growth rate of GRDP per capita of Aceh Province in 2020 fell, where in previously the rate of GRDP per capita of 4.15% decreased to -0,37% in 2020. If the GRDP growth rate is minus (-), it means that the economic activity that drives economic growth in that year is smaller than the previous year. This is due to the impact of COVID-19 which has become a problem in the economy throughout Indonesia, especially Aceh Province.

The following is the condition of the growth rate of GRDP per capita, total population, number of poor people and number of generations in Aceh Province for the last 14 years:

Table 1.1

Per capita GRDP Growth Rate, Total Population, Number of Poor People and Number of Labor Force.

Years	Per capita GRDP Growth Rate (%)	Number of Population (jiwa)	Number of Por People (jiwa)	Number of Labor Force (%)
2007	-3,99	4.223.883	108.350	62,12
2008	-6,82	4.293.915	959.70	60,32
2009	-7,53	4.363.477	892.87	62,50
2010	0,31	4.523.144	861.85	63,17
2011	3,28	4.619.033	894.80	63,78
2012	3,85	4.715.108	990.04	61,77
2013	2,61	4.811.133	842.42	62,07
2014	1,55	4.906.835	881.27	63,06
2015	-0,73	5.001.953	851.59	63,44
2016	3,29	5.096.248	848.44	64,26
2017	4,18	5.189.465	872.61	63,74
2018	4,61	5.281.314	839.49	64,24

2019	4,15	5.371.532	819.44	63,36
2020	-0,37	5.459.891	833.91	65,1

Source: Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) Indonesia

Based on table 1.1, it can be seen that the growth rate of GRDP per capita of Aceh Province from 2016-2020 experienced ups and downs, where the highest per capita GRDP growth rate occurred in 2018 which was 4.61% and the lowest growth rate occurred in 2020, namely as much as - 0.37%.

The population has a close relationship with the rate of GRDP because it can affect the level of GRDP in an area. In addition, the number of residents can also determine whether an area describes prosperity or vice versa. In general, Population in the view of classical society is considered a barrier to economic development, especially in large numbers accompanied by high growth, it is considered a development burden.

In table 1.1 above, we can see that the population continues to increase every year. Where the total population in 2019 was 5,371,532 people, increasing in 2020 to 5,459,891 people. However, this increase in population was not followed by a per capita GRDP growth rate, where the per capita GRDP growth rate in 2019 was 4.15% and decreased in 2020 to -0.37%. This is also the impact of COVID-19 which has hit all provinces in Indonesia, including Aceh Province. According to (Novriansyah, 2018) when population growth occurs, the growth rate of GRDP per capita will also increase because the more the population, the total productivity will also increase. However, what happened here was on the contrary not in accordance with the theory presented by Novriansyah.

According to the 2010 Central Statistics Agency, the population is people who live in an area for more than one month or anyone who lives less than 6 months but wants to stay there. On the demand side, a large population represents a great potential for market growth, which means a factor for the growth of economic activity and on the supply side, a large population with good levels of education and health, discipline and high work ethic are important assets for production (Tambunan, 2003 in (Didu & Fauzi, 2016). On the other hand, the population is the main requirement that describes the large demand for consumption materials that need to be provided, as well as the number of public facilities that need to be built in an area (Robinson, 2012 in (Didu & Fauzi, 2016)).

In terms of population, there are 3 factors that need to be considered: contraception, decreased mortality and migration. If the population is not controlled properly it will have an impact on the high all costs. Aceh's population growth rate tends to increase every year. With Aceh's economic situation still in the process of transition, ideally the population growth rate of Aceh should be reduced to close to 1 percent. According to the 1945 Constitution (Paragraph 2) article 26, the residents are Indonesian Citizens (WNI) and Foreign Citizens (WNA) who reside in Indonesia. While non-residents are foreigners who temporarily stay in the country according to the validity period of the visa. Population can be defined into two categories:

1. Indonesian residents who are generally native Indonesians and have the status of Indonesian Citizens.
2. Residents who are not Indonesian Citizens (WNI) or in other words Foreign Citizens (WNA). To become a resident of Indonesia, the foreigner must first register to live in Indonesia in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations.

According to Whisnu Adhi Saputra, 2011 in (Didu & Fauzi, 2016) population is a fundamental problem in the process of economic development of a region, because uncontrolled population growth can result in failure to achieve economic development goals, namely community welfare and poverty alleviation. According to Nelson and Lebstein in (Sukirno, 1994) there is a direct influence between population growth and social welfare. Nelson and Lebstein describe that high population growth in developing countries will cause the level of welfare to not improve and in the long term will experience a decline in welfare and an increase in the number of poor people.

Furthermore, in the table, we can see that the population continues to increase every year. Where the total population in 2019 was 5,371,532 people, increasing in 2020 to 5,459,891 people. However, this increase in population was not followed by the growth rate of GRDP per capita, where the growth rate of GRDP per capita in 2019 was 4.15% and decreased in 2020 to -0.37. This is also the impact of COVID-19 which has hit all provinces in Indonesia, including Aceh Province. According to (Novriansyah, 2018) when population growth occurs, the growth rate of GRDP per capita will also increase, because the more the population, the total productivity will also increase.

The poor are people who cannot fulfill their needs for a decent life, both in the form of food and non-food. From an economic perspective, poverty is a form of the inability of a person or group of people to fulfill a basic need. The economic aspect of poverty is defined as the lack of resources that can be used to increase a person's level of welfare both financially and other types of wealth that can be used to improve people's welfare (Sutikno et al., 2019).

From the above understanding, poverty has two aspects, namely income and consumption or expenditure. In terms of income that can be used as a poverty index is per capita income, while in terms of consumption that is the poverty line. To measure poverty, (BPS, 2007) uses the Basic Needs Approach. With this concept, poverty can be seen from the community's inability to meet basic and non-staple food needs as measured in terms of expenditure. Thus, the poor are those whose average monthly per capita expenditure is below the poverty line (BPS, 2007).

Per capita income is the average potential income of the local community. The concept of per capita income is still believed to be relevant in explaining the formation of the poor population in the region. An increase in per capita income increases the average income capacity of the local community, this can also increase the community's ability to meet basic needs. Along with the increasing ability to meet the needs of life, the number of poor people in the region is decreasing. Conversely, when per capita income decreases, the

average income of the local community also decreases, causing the number of poor people to increase.

The number of poor people in table 1.1 above has increased from 2019 to 2020 where in 2019 the number of poor people was 819.44 people, increasing in 2020 to 833.91 people. Meanwhile, the data in percentage decreased from 15.32% to 14.99%.

The poor can be grouped into two groups, namely the poor who are in the labor force and the poor who are outside the labor force. The poor who are outside the labor force are usually more economically dependent than the poor who are in the labor force. The poor who belong to the labor force are divided into two groups, namely the working poor and the working poor. Poor people who do not work are very clearly poor because they do not have jobs so they fail to meet their basic needs, and do not have insurance in a developing country like Indonesia. On the other hand, what is most worrying is the working poor who do not have sufficient income to meet their daily needs, this group is considered the largest proportion of the existing poor.

The working poor can be divided into three groups, namely the underemployed, part-time and full-time workers. The quality of the workforce is determined by the formal education and skills possessed, the training provided and the experience of the workers. Education is a very useful investment in regional economic development. Increasing the workforce through education will help increase labor productivity, which in turn can encourage economic growth. In addition, education is also expected to improve technology in order to increase the production capacity of the economy.

On a micro, individual and household basis, education and training can improve skills, performance and competitiveness in the world of work, which in turn leads to higher wages and incomes. Economically, labor wages must be paid according to the level of productivity, where higher wages are paid to more productive workers and vice versa.

The minimum wage policy in Indonesia refers to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 13 of 2003 regarding employment and minimum wage requirements are based on many factors including Decent Living Needs (KHL) standards, inflation or factors that increase prices, secure business and economic growth. To save workers and their families from poverty, the wages or income they receive must be higher than a decent standard of living.

Furthermore, in table 1.1 above, it can be seen that the population data expressed in the lowest labor force participation rate occurred in 2008 with a figure of 60.32% and the highest labor force participation rate occurred in 2020 at 65.1%. The labor force participation rate increased from the previous year of 63.36% to 65.1% in 2020.

However, this increase was not followed by the growth rate of GRDP per capita which on the contrary decreased from 4.15% in 2019 to -0.37% in 2020. This is not in line with the theory (Nurrohman & Arifin, 2010) which says that the rate of GRDP and labor force growth is one-way, i.e. if the GRDP growth rate increases, the labor force participation rate also increases. The growth rate of GRDP depends on the output produced, while the output depends on the labor used.

LITERATURE REVIEW

GRDP Per capita Growth Rate

Per capita GRDP is a description and average income received by each resident for one year in an area. GRDP is the total net economic output generated by all economic activities in a geographical area (province/district/city), and a certain period (one calendar year). These economic activities include agricultural, mining, industrial, management and service activities.

Quoted from (Siwu, 2013) Regional economic development can be defined as a form of cooperation between local governments and local communities to manage existing resources and create new jobs, as well as stimulate the development of the economic sector in the area (Arsyad, 1999) in (Siwu, 2013). The government through Law No.32 of 2004 concerning "Local Governments" and Law No.33 of 2004 concerning "Financial Balance between Central and Regional Governments", regarding the delegation of authority from the central government to regional governments to plan and manage their respective regional developments based on regional potentials and problems.

One of the economic indicators to measure the effectiveness of a region's economic growth is the regional GDP. In terms of expenditure, GRDP is the sum of all expenditures on household consumption and public consumption, national fixed capital, changes in the inventory of regional net export funds of households and private non-profit organizations. In terms of production, GRDP is the total value of final goods and services produced by production units (within the region) during a certain period (one year).

Number Of Population

Population is a group of people or individuals who live in an area and protect each other and live side by side with each other. The population is one of the important indicators in a country.

Population growth is a balance to reduce the population. Population is always influenced by the number of children born (population growth), but at the same time will decrease with the death at all ages. Migration also contributes to population growth. The number of immigrants (immigrants) will increase otherwise the number of emigrants will reduce the population. Population growth is driven by four factors, namely fertility and mortality, in-migration and out-migration (Wirosuhardjo, 2007 in (Silastri et al., 2017)).

Number Of Poor Population

According to (BPS, 2007), poverty is a consumption pattern equivalent to 320 kg/capita/year in rural areas and 480 kg of rice/capita/year in urban areas.

According to (World Bank, 2000), poverty is defined as the loss of happiness or prosperity (deprivation of happiness). The main problem of poverty is the limitation of welfare itself. According to economic theory, the more goods we consume, the higher our level of well-being. Welfare level can be understood as access to available resources. Lack of access in question is a person's lack of income.

According to Kuncoro (2003) in (Kadji, 2004) Poverty can also be interpreted as "not achieving the minimum standard of living". Ragnar Nurkse (in (Kartika, 2013) explains

that the existence of an underdeveloped, incomplete and lack of capital market is the cause of the lack of productivity so that the income received is also low. This is what causes underdevelopment. And so on.

Number Of Labor Force

According to BPS, the population entering the labor force age is the working age population (15 years and over) who are working, or temporarily unemployed. According to Sumarsono (2009) the labor force is part of the population who are willing and able to do work. Often, labor force is used to denote people who work in a company or industry, but it can also be applied to geographic areas such as cities, states, and so on. In general, the definition of the labor force is the population who have entered the age of 15 years and over who are actively carrying out an economic activity.

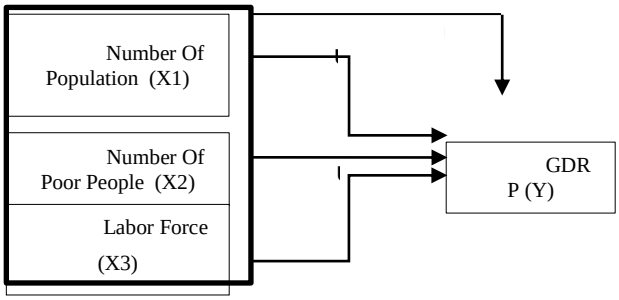
On the other hand, the age of the population affects the number of workers in a country. The more people who enter working age, the bigger the workforce. In addition, the lower the educated population, the smaller the number of people who can work, as we know, education is now one of the requirements to enter the world of work. In addition to educational qualifications related to job requirements, there are other criteria set by the company to accommodate the workforce, such as:

1. Special skills,
2. Type of education
3. experience,
4. health, and
5. honesty.

To connect job seekers with the desires of companies that open job opportunities, media that can connect them is needed. This environment is often referred to as the labor market. In addition to natural factors and capital, labor is a very important factor of production for all countries. It is said to be a country that needs work as a factor of production even though it has large natural resources and capital. Labor, capital and natural resources are factors of production which not only play an important role in increasing production, but can also contribute to increasing national income. High national income allows the formation of savings, which can be in the form of public savings, corporate savings, or government savings. Savings is an investment in developing a business, which will open up many new jobs.

Conceptual Framework

Based on the formulation of the problem and the objectives of this study, to make it clearer, the researcher made a conceptual framework, as shown in the following figure:



Picture 2.1
Conceptual Framework

Judging from the conceptual framework, it explains that there is a relationship between each of these independent variables (population, poverty, and labor force) on the dependent variable, namely: Per capita GRDP Growth Rate. In this conceptual framework, the researcher wants to see the effect of the X1 variable on Y using the T test, the X2 effect on Y using the T test and the X3 effect on Y using the T test and the effect simultaneously or jointly between the X1, X2 and X3 variables on the Y variable. using the F test.

Research Hypothesis

Based on the conceptual framework above, it can be concluded the following hypothesis:

1. Ha1: It is assumed that the population variable has a positive effect on the GRDP growth rate in Aceh Province.
2. Ha2: It is suspected that the variable number of poor people has a negative effect on the growth rate of GRDP in Aceh Province.
3. Ha3: It is assumed that the labor force variable has a positive effect on the GRDP growth rate in Aceh Province
4. Ha4: It is assumed that the variables Number of Population, Number of Poor People and Number of Labor Force have a positive and significant effect on the Growth Rate of GRDP Per Capita Aceh Province.

RESEARCH METHODS

.Research Objects and Locations

In this study, the object under study is limited to 3 independent variables (which affect) including: population, the poor (poverty) and the labor force, with 1 dependent variable (which is affected) namely the growth rate of GRDP per capita with the research period from 2007 -2020, the research location is in Aceh Province.

Data Types and Sources.

The type of data used in this study is secondary data in the form of time series data taken from the official website of the Aceh Central Statistics Agency (2007-2020).

Variable Operational Definition

The operational definition of each variable in this study is as follows:

1. Per capita GRDP growth rate

The growth rate of GRDP is the average income of a region/region. The per capita GRDP growth rate is usually used as a benchmark to see the level of prosperity and economic development of a region/region. The GRDP growth rate variable referred to in this study is expressed in percent during the 2007-2020 time period.

2. Population

Residents are people who live in a country or region marked by a residence card. The population in this study refers to all people who live in the region/region in the province of Aceh. The population variable referred to in this study is expressed in soul units for 2007-2020 based on data obtained from the official website of the Aceh Central Statistics Agency (BPS).

3. Number of poor people (poverty)

The poor are people who have an average monthly per capita income below the poverty line. The variable number of poor people in this study is expressed in soul units for 2007-2020 based on data obtained from the official website of the Aceh Central Statistics Agency (BPS).

4. Labor force

The labor force is the population who have entered the working age (15 years and over). The labor force in this study is expressed in percent for 2007-2020 based on data obtained from the official website of the Aceh Central Statistics Agency (BPS).

3.2.Analysis Model

The multiple regression analysis model in this study uses the Eviews 10 program with the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) method to determine the effect of one independent variable on the dependent variable.

Normality test

The normality test is to see if the data is normally distributed or not. By comparing the value of jarque-falla with the probability value with a level of 5%.

Classic assumption test

Multicollinearity Test

That is, there is a strong relationship between the independent variables in the regression equation. Multicollinearity aims to test whether there is a high or perfect correlation between the independent variables contained in the regression model.

Autocorrelation Test

That is the relationship between the errors that appear in the time series data. If there is autocorrelation, the least squares estimator is still unbiased so that it becomes inefficient. Thus the estimated coefficient obtained is inaccurate (Gujarati, 2006).

Heteroscedasticity Test

That is a situation where this assumption in the linear regression model is not met. This assumption suggests that the residual error has the same residual or has the same spread. In this condition, the residual variance is not the same if there is heteroscedasticity, the estimation coefficient is not biased, then the estimate is not accurate. If the value of Obs R-Square is greater than the alpha level of 0.05, then there is no heteroscedasticity.

3.3.Hypothesis test

Partial Test (T Test)

The t-test was conducted to see the effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable by comparing the t-count value with a significance level of 0.05 alpha.

Simultaneous Significance Test (F Test)

The F test was conducted to see the overall effect of the independent variables on the dependent variable simultaneously (Kuncoro, 2010). This study is to determine the joint effect of the population, the poor, and the labor force on the rate of GRDP growth. If the F-hit > F-table with a significant level of 5%, it can be concluded that together the independent variables have a significant effect on the dependent variable. On the other hand, if F-hit < F-table with a significant

level of 5%, it can be concluded that together the independent variables have no effect on the dependent variable.

Coefficient of determination test (R^2)

The coefficient of determination (R^2) aims to measure how big the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable is.

Correlation Coefficient Test (r)

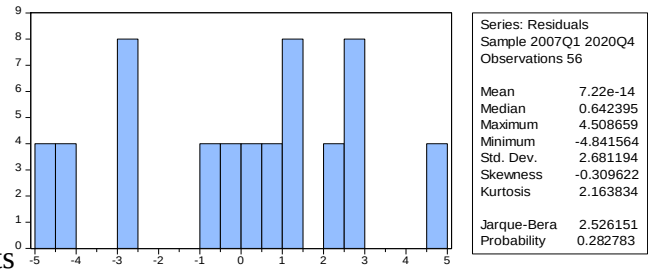
The correlation coefficient test aims to measure how big the linear relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable is being studied, if the Adjusted R-Square value is close to 1, it can be concluded that the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable is very strong, and vice versa..

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Normality test

Based on the normality test below, the probability value of 0.282783 indicates that the probability is > (5%). So it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed.

Table 4.1



Normality test results

Sources : Eviews 10 Processed data,2021

Classic assumption test

Multicollinearity Test

Based on table 4.2 below, it is concluded that the effect of the X1 variable on the X2 variable is -0.745793, while the influence of the X1 variable on the X3 variable is 0.753971 and the influence of the X2 variable on the X3 variable is -0.635443. multicollinearity disorder.

Table 4.2

Multicollinearity test results

	Log(X1)	Log(X2)	X3
Log(X1)	1.000000	-0.745793	0.753971
Log(X2)	-0.745793	1.000000	-0.635443
X3	0.753971	-0.635443	1.000000

Sumber: Eviews 10 Processed data, 2021

Autocorrelation Test

Based on table 4.3, the results of the LM test above show that the probability value of the Obs*R-Squared value = 0.9938 (0.9938 > 0.05). So it can be concluded that in this study there is no autocorrelation.

Table 4.3
Autocorrelation Test Results

Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test:			
F-statistic	0.005570	Prob. F(2,49)	0.9944
Obs*R-squared	0.012501	Prob. Chi-Square(2)	0.9938

Sumber: Eviews 10 Processed data,2021

Heteroscedasticity Test

The results of the heteroscedasticity test show that all probability values are above alpha 0.05, so it can be concluded that this study is free from heteroscedasticity disorders.

Table 4.4
Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Heteroskedasticity Test: Harvey			
F-statistic	2.107553	Prob. F(3,52)	0.1105
Obs*R-squared	6.070864	Prob. Chi-Square(3)	0.1082
Scaled explained SS	4.671041	Prob. Chi-Square(3)	0.1975

Sumber : Eviews 10 Processed data, 2021

MULTIPLE LINEAR REGRESSION ANALYSIS

To find out the results of this study, it can be seen from the multiple linear regression output tested through Eviews 10 as an analytical tool in table 4.5 below:

Table 4.5
Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Results

Dependent Variable: Y Method: Least Squares Date: 05/03/21 Time: 20:12 Sample: 2007Q1 2020Q4 Included observations: 56				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-477.3541	177.9013	-2.683252	0.0098
LOG(X1)	24.42629	8.108918	3.012275	0.0040
LOG(X2)	6.390895	7.469451	0.855604	0.3961
X3	0.443547	0.481208	0.921737	0.3609
R-squared	0.377403	Mean dependent var		-0.622857
Adjusted R-squared	0.341484	S.D. dependent var		3.398009
S.E. of regression	2.757451	Akaike info criterion		4.935240

Sum squared resid	395.3839	Schwarz criterion	5.079908
Log likelihood	-134.1867	Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.991327
F-statistic	10.50702	Durbin-Watson stat	0.286366
Prob(F-stat)	0.000016		

Sumber: Eviews 10 Processed data,2021

Based on the table above, the results of multiple linear regression analysis can be interpreted as follows:

Y= 477.3541+24.42629LOG(X1)+6.390895LOG(X2)+0.443547X3

The equation shows:

1. The constant value is -477.3541, meaning that if the variables of population, number of poor people and number of labor force are constant, then the growth rate of GRDP per capita is 477.3%.
2. The coefficient of the population variable has a value of 24,42629 this shows a positive relationship. This means that if the population increases by 1%, the rate of growth of GRDP per capita will increase by 24.42%.
3. The variable coefficient of the number of poor people has a value of 6.390895 and is positive. This means that if the number of poor people increases by 1%, the growth rate of GRDP per capita will increase by 6.39%.
4. The coefficient value of the total workforce is 0.443547, this shows a positive relationship. This means that if the number of the workforce increases by 1%, the growth rate of GRDP per capita will increase by 0.44%.

Hypothesis test

Partial Test (T Test)

Based on the table below, it is known that the t-count value of the population variable (X1) is 3.012275 with a probability value of 0.0040 and the t-table value with (df) = n-k (56-4=52) at the level of = 0.05, the value is obtained 1.67469, it can be concluded that t-count (3.012275) > t-table (1.67469). This means that the population variable has a positive and significant effect on the variable rate of growth of GDP per capita in Aceh Province. The t-count value of the variable number of poor people (X2), which is 0.855604, is smaller than the t-table, which is 1.67469, meaning that the variable number of poor people has no effect on the variable rate of growth of GDP per capita in Aceh Province. The total workforce has a t-count value of 0.921937 which is smaller than the t-table which is 1.67469. this shows that the variable number of labor force has no effect on the variable rate of growth of GRDP per capita of Aceh Province.

Table 4.6
Partial test (t test)

Variabel bebas	t-hitung	t-tabel	α 5%	prob	Keterangan
Number Of Population	3.01227	1.6746	0,05	0.0040	significant
Number Of Poor People	0.85560			0.3961	Not significant
Labor Force	0.92173			0.3609	significant

Sumber: Eviews 10 Processed data, 2021

Based on the table above, it is known that the t-count value of the population variable (X1) is 3.012275 with a probability value of 0.0040 and the t-table value with (df) = n-k (56-4=52) at the level of = 0.05, the value is obtained 1.67469, it can be concluded that t-count (3.012275) > t-table (1.67469). This means that the population variable has a positive and significant effect on the variable rate of growth of GDP per capita in Aceh Province.

The t-count value of the variable number of poor people (X2), which is 0.855604, is smaller than the t-table, which is 1.67469, meaning that the variable number of poor people has no effect on the variable rate of growth of GDP per capita in Aceh Province.

The total workforce has a t-count value of 0.921937 which is smaller than the t-table which is 1.67469. this shows that the variable number of labor force has no effect on the variable rate of growth of GRDP per capita of Aceh Province.

Simultaneous Significance Test (F Test)

Based on the table, it is known that the f-count value is 10.50702 > f-table is 2.78, it is concluded that the independent variables simultaneously have a significant effect on the dependent variable.

Table 4.7
Simultaneous Testing (F Test)

F-statistik	F-tabel	Prob.	α 5%	Keterangan
10.50702	2.78	0.000016	0,05	Significant

Sumber: Eviews 10 Processed Data, 2021

Coefficient of Determination Test (R^2 Test)

From the table above, it can be seen that the Adjusted R-Squared value in this study is 0.341484, from the results of the data processing, it shows a coefficient of determination of 34.14%, this illustrates that the independent variables together are able to provide an explanation of the variables. dependent of 34.14%. The other 65.86% are influenced by variables not included in this study or explained by Error Term (e).

Table 4.8
Coefficient of Determination Test

R-squared	0.377403	Mean dependent var	-0.622857
Adjusted R-squared	0.341484	S.D. dependent var	3.398009
S.E. of regression	2.757451	Akaike info criterion	4.935240
Sum squared resid	395.3839	Schwarz criterion	5.079908
Log likelihood	-134.1867	Hannan-Quinn criter.	4.991327
F-statistic	10.50702	Durbin-Watson stat	0.286366
Prob(F-stat)	0.000016		

Sumber: Eviews 10 Processed Data,2021

Correlation Coefficient Test (r Test)

The correlation coefficient is a value that indicates the strength of a linear relationship between two variables. In this study, the correlation value (r) or R-Squared is 0.377403 or 37.74, so in this study it can be concluded that there is a strong correlation between the dependent variables. with independent variables.

DISCUSSION

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by (Rahmattullah, 2015) which in his research obtained the results that the population has a positive and significant effect on economic growth in Indonesia. This is also in line with research conducted by (Siti Nur'aidawati, 2020) which found that population growth has a positive and significant influence on economic growth in Tangerang City.

The Effect of the Number of Poor Populations on the Growth Rate of GRDP Per Capita

Based on the partial test results between the variable number of poor people and the growth rate of GRDP per capita, it is known that the variable number of poor people (X2) has no effect on the growth rate of GRDP per capita. This can be seen from the t-count value of 0.855604 < 1.67469 from the t-table value and the probability value of 0.3961 > 0.05.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by (Retno, 2013) which analyzed the "Effect of Education and Poverty on Economic Growth in Indonesia" in the journal, the results of the analysis showed that the poverty variable had no significant effect on economic growth. The insignificance of the number of poor people in influencing GRDP can be seen based on existing data, a decrease in the number of poor people is not always followed by an increase in the rate of GRDP per capita in Aceh Province.

This is also in accordance with research conducted by (Cut Laila, 2016) which obtained the results that the GRDP variable had a negative effect on the poverty level in West Aceh Regency.The effect of the number of labor force on the growth rate of GDP per capita

Based on the partial test results, the variable number of labor force (X3) has no effect on the variable rate of growth of GRDP per capita of Aceh Province. This is in accordance with the results of research conducted by Suwarti, 2018 in his research entitled "The Influence of SMEs, Labor, and Investment on Economic Growth". East. This means that every 1% decrease in the number of workers will increase economic growth in East Java.

However, the results of this study are not in line with research conducted by (Indah Sri Rahayu, 2015) which obtained the results that there was a positive and significant influence of labor on economic growth using the fixed effect model estimation model.

CLOSING

Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussion related to the influence of population, number of poor people and number of workers on the growth rate of GRDP per capita in Aceh Province, it can be concluded:

1. The population variable has a positive and significant effect on the growth rate of GRDP per capita of Aceh Province. This shows that every increase in population will be followed by an increase in the growth rate of GRDP per capita in Aceh Province, the significance shows that there is a close influence or relationship between population and the growth rate of GRDP per capita.
2. The number of poor people has no positive and insignificant effect on the growth rate of GRDP per capita, meaning that for every increase in the number of poor people, the growth rate of GRDP per capita does not increase or decrease.
3. The number of labor force does not have a positive and insignificant effect on the growth rate of GRDP per capita in Aceh Province, meaning that the number of labor force does not have any effect on the growth rate of GRDP per capita in Aceh Province.
4. Based on the results of the simultaneous test (f test) on the three independent variables, namely the population, the number of poor people, and the number of the workforce on the dependent variable, namely the growth rate of GRDP per capita, it is obtained that the three independent variables simultaneously affect the dependent variable positively and significant. This means that all independent variables in this study have a strong influence on the growth rate of GRDP per capita in Aceh Province.

Suggestion

Based on the conclusions above, the researchers provide some suggestions as follows:

1. If the population is high, if it is not balanced with an increase in economic capacity, it is feared that it will lead to a decline in people's welfare. However, an increase in population if followed by a good quality of human resources will have a good impact on the rate of GRDP per capita.

2. In an effort to reduce the number of poor people, it is hoped that the government can distribute income, expand job opportunities and create new job opportunities for the community, it is also hoped that the community will be more productive and try to overcome poverty by honing skills and having a broad perspective in order to create job opportunities. themselves, and not too focused on the government. That way the poverty rate in Aceh Province will be overcome little by little.

3. In the context of tackling poverty, it is hoped that the government will be able to reduce the poverty rate as low as possible by implementing equitable development. Equitable development or infrastructure should be focused on creating broad employment opportunities for the community in order to reduce the unemployment rate while reducing poverty in Aceh Province.

It is hoped that further researchers who are interested in examining the GRDP growth rate variable will add other variables outside of this study that have a close relationship with GRDP.

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