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Determinants of the Poverty Rate in Toabo Village, Papalang District, Mamuju Regency

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A B S T R A C T
This study aims to determine the effect of unemployment, labor, and education on the poverty level in Toabo Village, Papalang District, Mamuju Regency. The research employed a quantitative method using questionnaire data. The population consisted of 314 poor households in Toabo Village, with a sample of 76 respondents determined using the Slovin formula. The results show that unemployment has a significant partial effect on the poverty level, with a significance value of 0.010 < 0.05 and a t-value (2.643) > t-table value (1.993). Labor also has a significant partial effect on the poverty level, with a significance value of 0.011 < 0.05 and a t-value (2.613) > t-table value (1.993). Education has a significant partial effect on the poverty level, with a significance value of 0.011 < 0.05 and a t-value (2.609) > t-table value (1.993). Simultaneously, unemployment, labor, and education have a significant effect on the poverty level in Toabo Village, Papalang District, Mamuju Regency, with a significance value of 0.000 < 0.05 and an F-value (78.176) > F-table value (2.723).

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INTRODUCTION

Poverty is one of the complex development issues because it is closely related to various aspects of people's lives. This issue does not merely indicate a condition in which an individual's income is at a low level, but also reflects limitations in accessing welfare and fulfilling basic needs. These limitations can be observed in the difficulties faced by communities in accessing education and healthcare services, meeting food and housing needs, and obtaining decent and sustainable employment. High levels of poverty can hinder improvements in people's welfare and contribute to various other social problems. Reducing the poverty rate should therefore be placed as one of the main focuses of economic development. Achieving this objective requires an active role from the government as well as synergy among various relevant stakeholders.

A population is categorized as poor if its monthly per capita expenditure is below IDR 641,443, equivalent to approximately IDR 3,053,269 per household (based on an average household size of four to five family members). Individuals or households whose total income or expenditure falls below this threshold are classified as poor. As a broader comparison, in measuring extreme poverty, the World Bank sets a minimum expenditure threshold of US$3.00 per person per day. When converted into Indonesian rupiah, this amount is approximately IDR 546,400 per person per month, and individuals whose expenditure is below IDR 49,244 per day are categorized as vulnerable or low-income groups.

Unemployment and poverty rates are also closely interconnected with the economic conditions of a region. Limited employment opportunities can result in many people being unable to earn sufficient income, while low household incomes can constrain their ability to improve their educational attainment and skills. Such conditions may create a cycle that makes it difficult for people to escape poverty. Therefore, reducing unemployment can be pursued by expanding employment opportunities and developing the capabilities and skills of the population. These efforts are ultimately expected to improve people's welfare while reducing the number of people living in poverty.

Poverty cannot be viewed solely as an economic problem, as its impacts can extend to various areas of social life. Limitations in meeting basic needs can place people in vulnerable conditions and make it difficult for them to improve their welfare. In addition, low economic conditions may also be one of the factors associated with the emergence of various social problems, including criminal activity. Therefore, poverty is a complex issue that requires comprehensive and sustainable measures.

Poverty may occur in a particular region because members of the community may not yet understand, participate in, or fully support the process of change. This situation can be caused by limited capacity to manage factors of production, as well as inadequate facilities and infrastructure to support the process of increasing regional income. Therefore, efforts to prevent and reduce poverty in the region require the full support of all members of the community in the process of change and in improving their capacity to manage and develop the available productive resources. Through such efforts, the government at the regional level can address and reduce poverty more effectively.

The problem identified by the researcher is that the majority of the residents of Toabo Village work as farmers and still depend on income from the agricultural sector to meet their daily needs. This condition presents a challenge in increasing household income, particularly due to the limited employment opportunities available. As a result, some members of the community do not have permanent employment or stable sources of income, which may affect the overall welfare of the community.

In addition to employment conditions, education is also one of the factors related to poverty in Toabo Village. Education can serve as a means of developing the skills and knowledge of the population, thereby improving the quality of human resources and increasing opportunities to obtain better employment and income. Therefore, improving access to and the quality of education requires adequate attention and support from the government. Through appropriate educational policies and programs, the government can contribute to reducing poverty in a region. Low levels of education may influence people's perspectives and motivation, potentially limiting their efforts to improve their standard of living and develop their potential. Furthermore, limited educational opportunities may hinder people's ability to prepare for a better future. As a result, some members of the community may become more dependent on local government assistance to meet their basic needs.

The research problem is formulated as follows: Do unemployment, labor, and education affect the poverty rate in Toabo Village, Papalang District, Mamuju Regency?

Do unemployment, labor, and education simultaneously affect the poverty rate in Toabo Village, Papalang District, Mamuju Regency?

LITERATURE RIVIEW

Development Economics

Development economics is one of the reasons why a region or country seeks to develop, as the demand for goods and services is closely related to the economic conditions of individuals, groups, organizations, and countries. However, achieving these objectives requires various stages and processes that involve numerous factors. These include sound planning, effective implementation, and the search for solutions to problems that need to be addressed within a particular region. This is closely related to the role of the government as a facilitator, mediator, and intermediary for the community.

Arsyad (2014:98), development economics is “a strategy for developing the potential of individuals within a region so that they can obtain employment to meet their needs.” Meanwhile, Halim (2020:157) states that development economics refers to “activities aimed at developing the potential of a region by considering various aspects that can be further developed to generate positive development within a particular region.”

A similar view is expressed by Sukirno (2012:83), who defines development economics as “a process of allocating the level and value of a region’s productive capacity and regulating the management system of the economy in a modern manner while adapting to ongoing developments.”

Imelia in Kaban et al. (2026:144), poverty can be understood as a condition in which an individual or a group of people experiences limitations in accessing various resources required to meet basic needs at a minimum standard. Thus, a person is considered to be living in poverty when their capabilities are insufficient to achieve the basic needs standard determined based on the poverty line.

Al-Ghazali in Kusumaningati (2023:38), poverty is associated with an individual's inability to fulfill the needs that are genuinely necessary for life. In other words, the failure to fulfill something that is not considered a primary need does not necessarily indicate a condition of poverty. This status is more appropriately attributed to individuals who experience limitations in obtaining essential needs, even when such needs are actually available and accessible to the community concerned".

Unemployment

Unemployment describes the condition of a portion of the working-age population that is not currently engaged in employment activities. This group includes individuals who are seeking employment, planning or preparing to establish a business, as well as those who have obtained employment but have not yet started working. According to Statistics Indonesia (Badan Pusat Statistik/BPS), this condition is one of the aspects used to assess the state of the labor market, particularly in evaluating the ability of the economy to provide and absorb employment opportunities for members of the labor force (BPS, 2026)".

Wulandari et al. (2025:1339) explain that unemployment refers to the condition of individuals who are part of the labor force but do not yet have employment that corresponds to their abilities or the field in which they seek to work. This issue represents one of the challenges in economic development because a high level of unemployment can have consequences for people's welfare, social conditions, and the economy as a whole".

Labor

Labor serves as a driving force of economic activities and is equipped with the expertise and skills necessary to facilitate production, distribution, and other production-related activities. Labor is not only assessed in terms of quantity, namely the number of workers, but also in terms of quality, including aspects such as educational attainment and health status (Yusti in Swastika, 2024:2).

Simanjuntak in Artina (2022:342), labor refers to "the population who are already working or currently working, seeking employment, attending school, or managing household affairs. Although job seekers, students, and individuals engaged in household activities are not currently working, they may participate in employment activities at any time".

Education

Law (No. 20 of 2003), education is defined as a systematic and strategic effort to construct interactive learning processes aimed at stimulating the optimal development of students' potential.

Ki Hajar Dewantara in Syahrir et al. (2026:287), education serves as a guiding instrument for the natural development of children. The synergy between formal regulations and national educational philosophy aims to develop

individuals who possess not only intellectual excellence and practical skills but also moral integrity and strong character for the collective well-being of society".

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Types and Sources of Data

(1) Sugiyono (2019:13), "Quantitative data are data presented in numerical form, including qualitative data that have been converted into numerical values".
(2) Sugiyono (2019:13), "Qualitative data are data that are not presented in numerical form but are expressed through written descriptions, narratives, or images that convey meaning".
(3) Sugiyono (2019:193), "Primary data are data obtained directly by researchers from the main source without the involvement of intermediaries. The data collection process is conducted through direct interaction between researchers and respondents, so that the information obtained reflects the actual conditions in the field. In this study, primary data were obtained from questionnaires completed by respondents".
(4) Sugiyono (2019:193), "Secondary data are data obtained indirectly by researchers through other parties or from existing documents. These data generally consist of quantitative data or supporting information relevant to the research topic. In this study, secondary data were collected from various sources, such as scientific journals, the internet, and relevant previous studies".

Population and Sample

Sugiyono (2019:130), a population refers to the entire group of objects or subjects that possess certain characteristics determined by the researcher as the focus of the study and are subsequently used as the basis for drawing conclusions from the research findings. In this study, the population consists of all poor households in Toabo Village, Papalang District, Mamuju Regency, totaling 314 households.

Sugiyono (2019:131), a sample is "a subset of the population that possesses similar characteristics and can represent the population as a whole." The Slovin formula is a method used to determine the sample size considered representative of the overall population. The Slovin formula is as follows:

The resulting sample size was 75.84, which was then rounded to 76 respondents using the Slovin formula approach.

Sugiyono (2019:133), incidental sampling is a sampling technique in which every member of the population has an equal opportunity to be selected as a sample. The sample size was calculated using the Slovin formula because the population size was known and the researcher determined a specific margin of error

Data Collection Methods

(1) Observation is a data collection technique conducted by directly observing the research object or subject to obtain information regarding the behavior, activities, or phenomena being studied (Sugiyono, 2019:226).

(2) **Interviews** are "a data collection technique conducted by obtaining information directly from informants through verbal conversations" (Sugiyono, 2019:222).

(3) **Questionnaires**, according to Sugiyono (2019:199), are "one of the data collection techniques conducted by preparing a set of structured questions. Respondents are asked to provide measurable responses, either by selecting the answer options provided or by providing their answers directly. This method is generally used to obtain data from a large number of respondents, particularly in quantitative research" (Sugiyono, 2019:200).

Data Processing and Analysis Techniques

(1) Instrument Validity Testing

Sugiyono (2019:331), "Validity testing aims to determine whether a questionnaire is considered valid or invalid. A questionnaire is considered valid if each question item is capable of representing and measuring the concept or variable that is the focus of measurement in the study.

(2) Reliability Testing

Sugiyono (2019:336), "Reliability testing is a measure that indicates the extent to which a research instrument can be trusted as a data collection tool capable of providing information that reflects actual conditions in the field. This concept is related to the consistency of measurement results when the same instrument is repeatedly administered to the same respondents under relatively similar conditions. A research instrument is considered to have good reliability if it is capable of producing consistent data under the same measurement conditions. Conversely, if repeated measurements produce significant differences in the results, the instrument is considered unreliable.

Data Analysis Testing

Ghozali (2018:46), "Multiple linear regression is an analytical technique used to examine the linear relationship between one dependent variable and two or more independent variables." This method uses several predictor variables to examine their effects on a single dependent variable:

$Y = \alpha + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3 + e$

Ket : Y = Poverty Level

a = Constant

b = Garis Coefficients Regresi

X_1 = Unemployment

X_2 = Labor

X_3 = Education

E = *Error*

Partial Test (t-Statistical Test)

Ghozali (2018:98), "The t-statistical test is conducted to determine the ability of each independent variable individually to explain the behavior of the dependent variable."

Simultaneous Test (F-Statistical Test)

Sugiyono (2019:328), "The F-statistical test is conducted to determine the ability of the independent variables simultaneously to explain the dependent variable.".

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Data Quality Testing Results

(1) Validity Test Results

Df = N – 2
= 76 – 2
= 74

The Product Moment correlation value at a significance level of 0.05 is 0.226.

The results of the validity test indicate that each item meets the validity criteria. Therefore, all research instruments are declared valid and suitable for use in the data collection process.

(2) Reliability Test Results

The results of the reliability test indicate that the research instrument has a good level of internal consistency. Therefore, all variables can be considered reliable and suitable for use as data collection instruments.

Results of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Multiple Linear Regression Formula:

$Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3 + e$

Table 1 *Results of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis*

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	7,564	2,020		3,744	0,000
	Unemployment	0,249	0,094	0,311	2,642	0,010
	Labor	0,291	0,111	0,343	2,613	0,011
	Education	0,272	0,104	0,275	2,609	0,011
a. Dependent Variable: Poverty Level						

Source: Primary data after processing, 2026.

Table 1 shows the results of the multiple linear regression analysis, which yielded the following equation:

$Y = 7{,}564 + 0{,}249\ X_1 + 0{,}291\ X_2 + 0{,}272\ X_3 + e$

(1) The constant value a of 7.564 represents the level of poverty (Y) in Toabo Village, Papalang District, Mamuju Regency, before considering the effects of unemployment, labor force, and education as independent variables. If the independent variables remain constant, the level of poverty remains at 7.564.

(2) The regression coefficient b_1X_1 for the unemployment variable is 0.249, indicating a positive effect on poverty. In other words,

every one-unit increase in the unemployment variable will increase the poverty level by 0.249, assuming that the other variables remain constant.

(3) The regression coefficient b_2X_2 for the labor force variable is 0.291, indicating a positive effect on poverty. This means that every one-unit increase in the labor force variable will increase the poverty level by 0.291, assuming that the other variables remain constant.

(4) The regression coefficient b_3X_3 for the education variable is 0.272, indicating a positive effect on poverty. This means that every one-unit increase in the education variable will increase the poverty level by 0.272, assuming that the other variables remain constant

Research Hypothesis Testing

(1) The partial statistical test is used to determine the extent to which each predictor variable individually explains the variation in the dependent variable. The test is conducted by examining the calculated t-value of the regression coefficient, while the t-table value is determined based on the significance level (α = 0.05) and the degrees of freedom, which are then compared with the Student's t-distribution using a one-tailed test.

Table 2. *Results of the First Research Hypothesis Test*

Coefficients[a]				
Model	t_{value}	t_{table}	b1X1	Sig.
Unemployment	2,643	1,993	0,249	0,010
a. Dependent Variable: Poverty Level (Y)				

Source: Primary data after processing, 2026.

Table 2 presents the results of the first research hypothesis test concerning the partial effect of unemployment as a predictor variable on poverty. The results show that the calculated t-value (2.643) > the t-table value (1.993), while the significance value (0.010) < (0.05). These results indicate that unemployment has a significant partial effect on the poverty level in Toabo Village, Papalang District, Mamuju Regency. The findings demonstrate that the initial assumption proposed by the researcher is supported, or in other words, the first hypothesis is accepted.

Table 3. *Results of the Second Research Hypothesis Test*

Coefficients[a]				
Model	t_{value}	t_{table}	b1X1	Sig.
Labor	2,613	1,993	0,291	0,011
a. Dependent Variable: Poverty Level (Y)				

Source: Primary data after processing, 2026.

Table 3 presents the results of the second research hypothesis test concerning the partial effect of the labor force as a predictor variable on poverty. The results show that the calculated t-value (2.613) > the t-table value (1.993), while the significance value (0.011) < (0.05). These results indicate that the labor force has a significant partial effect on the poverty level in Toabo Village, Papalang District, Mamuju Regency.

The findings demonstrate that the initial assumption proposed by the researcher is supported, or in other words, the second hypothesis is accepted.

Table 4. *Results of the Third Research Hypothesis Test*

Coefficients[a]				
Model	t_{value}	t_{table}	b1X1	Sig.
Education	2,609	1,993	0,272	0,011
a. Dependent Variable: Poverty Level (Y)				

Source: Primary data after processing, 2026.

Table 4 presents the results of the third research hypothesis test concerning the partial effect of education as a predictor variable on poverty. The results show that the calculated t-value (2.609) > the t-table value (1.993), while the significance value (0.011) < (0.05). These results indicate that education has a significant partial effect on the poverty level in Toabo Village, Papalang District, Mamuju Regency. The findings demonstrate that the initial assumption proposed by the researcher is supported, or in other words, the third hypothesis is accepted.

(2) Results of Simultaneous Hypothesis Testing (F-Test)

This test aims to determine the extent to which all predictor variables collectively explain the dependent variable. The evaluation is conducted by comparing the calculated F-value with the F-table value. The calculated F-value is obtained from the regression analysis results in the ANOVA output, while the F-table value is determined by first establishing the significance level (α) and the degrees of freedom based on the combination of two components (F1 and F2)

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Tabel 5. *Results of the Fourth Research Hypothesis Test*

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	825,867	3	275,289	78,176	.000[b]
	Residual	253,541	72	3,521		
	Total	1079,408	75			
a. Dependent Variable: Poverty Level						
b. Predictors: (Constant), Education, Labor Force, Unemployment						

Source: Primary data after processing, 2026.

The results of the simultaneous test of the unemployment, labor force, and education variables presented in Table 5 show that the calculated F-value (78.176) > the F-table value (2.732), indicating a simultaneous effect. Furthermore, the significance value of 0.000 < 0.05 indicates that the effect is statistically significant.

These results support the research hypothesis that unemployment, labor force, and education simultaneously have a significant effect on the poverty level in Toabo Village, Papalang District, Mamuju Regency. The statistical test results indicate that the initial assumption proposed by the researcher is supported, or in other words, the fourth hypothesis is accepted

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RESEARCH DISCUSSION

(1) The Effect of Unemployment on the Poverty Level in Toabo Village, Papalang District, Mamuju Regency

Based on the results of this study, unemployment has a significant effect on the poverty level in Toabo Village, Papalang District, Mamuju Regency. This can be seen from the partial test results, in which the calculated t-value for the unemployment variable was 2.997 > the t-table value of 1.993, indicating a partial effect. The significance value was 0.004 < 0.05, indicating a statistically significant effect. This means that when a region has a high level of unemployment, the poverty level tends to increase.

This finding is consistent with the respondents' responses to the questionnaire statement for the unemployment variable, namely, "I am unemployed, so I am classified as poor." The responses were predominantly "strongly agree." This indicates that the inability of community members to obtain employment results in the loss or reduction of sources of income, thereby reducing their ability to meet basic needs and ultimately increasing the risk of living in poverty.

(2) The Effect of the Labor Force on the Poverty Level in Toabo Village, Papalang District, Mamuju Regency

Based on the results of this study, the labor force has a significant effect on the poverty level in Toabo Village, Papalang District, Mamuju Regency. This can be seen from the partial test results, in which the calculated t-value for the labor force variable was 2.613 > the t-table value of 1.993, indicating a partial effect. The significance value was 0.011 < 0.05, indicating a statistically significant effect. This means that a large labor force with relatively low levels of quality or productivity may contribute to an increase in poverty.

This finding is consistent with the respondents' responses to the questionnaire statement for the labor force variable, namely, "Differences in employment opportunities based on gender can limit a person's income and increase the risk of poverty." The responses were predominantly "strongly agree." This indicates that inequality in employment opportunities between men and women can affect an individual's ability to earn income. If a person has more limited access to employment due to gender, discrimination, the types of jobs available, or wage differences, the income earned tends to be lower. In other words, the greater the disparity in employment opportunities based on gender, the greater the potential for income inequality and the risk of poverty.

(3) The Effect of Education on the Poverty Level in Toabo Village, Papalang District, Mamuju Regency

Based on the results of this study, education has a significant effect on the poverty level in Toabo Village, Papalang District, Mamuju Regency. This can be seen from the partial test results, in which the calculated t-value for the education variable was 3.270 > the t-table value of 1.993, indicating a partial effect. The significance value was 0.002 < 0.05, indicating a statistically significant effect. This means that a low level of education can limit employment opportunities and income, thereby increasing the risk of poverty.

This finding is consistent with the respondents' responses to the questionnaire statement for the education variable, namely, "I feel that the national ideological values taught at school do not significantly influence my behavior." The responses were predominantly "strongly agree." This indicates that the limited influence of national ideological values on behavior suggests that values such as hard work, discipline, responsibility, honesty, and mutual cooperation have not been fully implemented. Such conditions may hinder the development of behaviors that support improvements in well-being and may therefore be indirectly associated with a higher risk of poverty.

CONCLUSION

(1) Unemployment has a significant partial effect on the poverty level in Toabo Village, Papalang District, Mamuju Regency.
(2) The labor force has a significant partial effect on the poverty level in Toabo Village, Papalang District, Mamuju Regency.
(3) Education has a significant partial effect on the poverty level in Toabo Village, Papalang District, Mamuju Regency.
(4) Unemployment and education have a significant simultaneous effect on the poverty level in Toabo Village, Papalang District, Mamuju Regency.

RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) For the Government, it is recommended to increase job creation and provide skills training programs that are aligned with the needs of the labor market. In addition, community members should improve their skills and competencies to increase their opportunities to obtain employment or establish independent businesses. By reducing unemployment, household incomes can increase, thereby improving the quality of life and overall community welfare.
(2) For the Government, it is recommended to improve training and skills development programs for the labor force in accordance with the needs of the labor market. The training may include both technical and digital skills so that workers can develop stronger competencies and compete more effectively in the labor market. Furthermore, cooperation among educational institutions, the government, and the business sector should be strengthened to ensure that the skills provided are aligned with industry needs. Accordingly, improved skills are expected to expand opportunities for obtaining decent employment and increasing workers' incomes.
(3) For the Government and Schools, it is recommended to provide more equitable access to educational support for people from low socioeconomic backgrounds, such as financial assistance for education, scholarships, learning facilities, and academic support. In this way, the economic conditions of families will not become a barrier to achieving better educational outcomes.

(4) For future researchers who are interested in conducting research on the same topic, it is recommended to include other variables that may influence the poverty level, such as economic growth, inflation, minimum wages, health, income inequality, and social assistance. This can provide a more comprehensive understanding of the factors influencing poverty.

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