The Influence of Inflation on the Poverty Level in Medan City: A Case Study of Labor and Human Resources

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Abstract— Poverty is one of the problems faced by many developing countries, including Indonesia, where the poverty rate is high, or the population lives below the poverty line, and poverty creates obstacles to limited people's happiness in terms of food, clothing, and housing. As the province has a relatively dense population and few job opportunities, it is feared that this will increase poverty in the region. Therefore, we need a solution to overcome and reduce poverty in Medan. This study analyzes the impact of unemployment, education level, investment, inflation, population, and labor force on poverty in Medan City from 2008 to 2020. The data comes from the Central Bureau of Statistics for Medan City, on behalf of several publications in figures, poverty data, and Medan City Data in various editions for 2008-2020. This study uses the CFA (Confirmatory Factor Analysis) and multiple linear regression methods. The results of this study indicate that the variables of inflation and labor force have a significant effect on poverty in Medan City, while the variables of unemployment, education, investment, and population in Medan City have no significant effect on poverty in Medan City.

**Keywords*: Human Resources, Inflation, Labor, Poverty.*

1. INTRODUCTION

North Sumatra Province is an example of a region still facing poverty problems in Indonesia. North Sumatra occupies fourth in population density after West Java, East Java, and Central Java. Besides the problem of population density, North Sumatra is also faced with high poverty. The number of poor people in North Sumatra has fluctuated from 2008-2020.

Poverty is still a problem in several countries, including Indonesia, even in Medan. As a developing country, the problem of poverty is challenging to overcome because the population is increasing, and the lower middle class dominates. Indonesia and other Governments try to reduce poverty in this country, such as migration to areas untouched by humans and industrial development in the city center.

Industrial development in urban centers does not reduce the number of poor people but increases poverty rates in many suburbs of large cities. Medan City is the capital city of North Sumatra province and one of the big cities in Indonesia. Medan is also experiencing rapid population growth and development, causing various problems. Problems that arise in the city of Medan include social, environmental, and legal issues.

Medan City is a metropolitan city consisting of urban communities with different places of residence, status, income, and livelihoods, such as entrepreneurs, office workers, civil servants, laborers, teachers, traders, and others. People work in specific

livelihoods to meet daily life's needs, which is the main thing that everyone must own as a bond of life.

Medan City experienced significant fluctuations in the poverty rate from 2008-2020. From 2008 the percentage of poor people increased by 10.43. In 2009 it decreased by 9.58, then in 2010, it increased again by 10.53, then in 2011, it decreased by 9.63, then in 2012, it decreased again by 9.33, then in 2013, it increased by 9.64. In 2014 it decreased again by 9.12, then in 2015, it increased was 9.41, then in 2016, it decreased by 9.30, then in 2017, it decreased again by 9.11, then in 2018, it decreased by 8.25, then in 2019, it decreased again by 8. 08, and then in 2020, it decreased by 8.01.

The percentage decrease in the number of poor people is a good thing because by reducing the number of poor people, the Medan city government is able and successful in overcoming poverty in the city of Medan with several policies that have been carried out. Poverty will be closely related to meeting the necessities of life. To obtain the necessities of life, humans will carry out activities that help to meet these needs. For example, humans will interact to meet their needs. Humans will carry out the process of interacting with other people so that other people know what someone wants and, vice versa, what is desired.

As a metropolitan city, Medan must be able to deal with the problem of poverty optimally. Nevertheless, the reality on the ground, this social problem is still encountered. Even though the numbers tend to be high, the poverty rate of 8% in Medan is still very high. This amount should be reduced to at least less than 5%. The high poverty rate in Medan proves that the Medan City Government is less than ideal in reducing poverty. The problem of poverty in urban areas like this will undoubtedly trigger other social problems. In recent years, many criminal acts have had economic motives. Hacking, theft, and even squirrel jumping, among other crimes, are rising.

Several factors make the poverty rate in Medan still high. One is the development still teetering between the city center and the North Medan area. It is known that the number of poor people in the North Medan area, including Medan Delhi, Labuhan, Marelan, and Belawan is still high. Even Medan Belawan District is a pocket of poverty with more than 20%. The reason is that the development in Medan has not been evenly distributed until now. There still needs to be a gap between the city center of Medan and North Sumatra.

Currently, most of the development programs are in the city center. Meanwhile, the Medan City Government has neglected or abandoned the North Medan area—many problems there. The infrastructure there could be better. Floods often occur during the rainy season and during high tides or floods. It is just a matter of physical development. The problem is the lack of vocational skills education, so job opportunities are often found there. No wonder the unemployment rate is also very high in the North Medan area. Based on the background described above, several problems can be identified as follows:

1) Poverty in the city of Medan experienced fluctuations in the poverty rate from 2008-2020. The highest poverty rate occurred in 2008 at 10.43 and in 2010 at 10.53.
2) The problem of poverty is difficult to overcome because the population is increasing.
3) The city of Medan is also experiencing rapid population growth and development, giving rise to various problems such as problems of poverty, unemployment, employment, and many others.
4) Problems that arise in the city of Medan include social, environmental, and legal issues.

2. THEORITICAL REVIEW

Poverty

Poverty is defined as a series that influences each other so that it can result in a condition in which a country will remain in a poor state and experience difficulties in achieving a higher level of development. Poverty occurs not only due to the absence of development in the past, but poverty will also affect development delays in the future.

The factor that causes the cycle of poverty is an obstacle to forming powerful capital. Two types of cycles of poverty are obstacles to achieving a rapid level of development, namely, the supply of capital and the demand for capital. In terms of capital supply, a low level of productivity will result in a low level of income for the community, which will have an impact on the ability of the community to save, which will result in a low level of capital formation [1].

As a result of the existence of a low level of capital formation will have an impact on a country that will be faced with a shortage of capital goods. Thus the level of productivity will still be at a low level. There are several types and criteria/categories for poor people, namely: Several types of poverty need to be known: Absolute Poverty, which describes individuals whose income level is below the poverty line set by the state. Alternatively, it could also be interpreted as an individual's condition whose income is not enough to meet his primary needs [2]. Relative poverty is poverty caused by development policies that are not evenly distributed so that they can only reach some people. Therefore, in some areas, some residents have income inequality. Even though a resident's condition is above the poverty line, they still look poor because the average income of the residents of that area is higher.

Inflation

Quantity Theory: This theory emphasizes the role of the money supply in the inflation process. Inflation can only occur if there is an increase in the volume of money in circulation, both in foreign currency and demand deposits. In an extreme emergency, the price increase is temporary without increasing the money supply. If the amount of money is not added, inflation will automatically stop. The essence of the quantity theory of money and prices is that the price level of goods is proportional to the money supply.

The Keynesian theory states that inflation occurs because a society wants to live beyond the limits of its economic capacity. In this theory, the inflation process underlines the struggle for food distribution among groups of people who want a more significant portion of the Quantity Theory. This theory emphasizes the role of the money supply in the inflation process. Inflation can only occur if there is an increase in the volume of money in circulation, both in foreign currency and demand deposits. In an extreme emergency, the price increase is temporary without increasing the money supply. If the amount of money is not added, inflation will automatically stop. The essence of the quantity theory of money and prices is that the price level of goods is proportional to the money supply.

The Keynesian theory states that inflation occurs because a society wants to live beyond the limits of its economic capacity. In this theory, the process of inflation underlines how the struggle for food distribution among groups of people who want a more significant share can be carried out by the community. At the end of this struggle process, it has turned into a situation where people's demand for goods consistently exceeds the available goods [3].

Structuralist Theory: This theory highlights the cause of inflation due to the rigidity of the economic structure, particularly the rigidity of the supply of food and export goods. The fact that the increase in manufactured goods has been prolonged compared to the increase in demand for structural reasons increases food prices and the scarcity of foreign exchange. Suppose other consequences, such as food production and export goods industry developments, are not addressed. In that case, increases in the prices of other goods will cause relatively long-term inflation.

Keynesian Theory: Discussion of inflation in Keynesian theory is based on macro theory. The keynesian theory explains that inflation occurs because a society wants to live beyond its economic capacity. The quantity of goods available This creates an inflationary gap. While the inflation gap persists, the inflationary process has been going on for a long time. Structural theory is a theory that explains the phenomenon of inflation in the long term. This theory is based on an explanation highlighting the causes of inflation due to the rigidity or inflexibility of a country's economic structure.

Quantity Theory: The quantity theory is the oldest theory of inflation, but this theory is still beneficial in explaining the inflation process in this modern era, especially in developing countries. The role of this quantity theory in inflation is emphasized. The Quantity Theory, which discusses inflation in principle, says that inflation is only caused by an increase in the amount of money in circulation and is not caused by other factors [4].

Labor

Non-Marxist Sociological Economic Theory, in developing Marx's analysis about workers simply not owning the means of production, so that a group of people is forced to sell their power to a few people. If there is a change between the competitive capitalist system and the monopoly capitalist system, there will be companies that cannot compete and experience depression. Suppose all production and marketing processes are only influenced by large companies. In that case, small companies will find it very difficult to market, and they will most likely suffer and be unable to pay their employees.

After the small company can no longer operate, the workers who used to work at the company are now unemployed, and finally, these workers become unemployed. Neoclassical Theory, the dual economic model, assumes that the economy (labor market) is segmented into formal and informal sectors. Setting the minimum wage will reduce the demand for labor in the formal sector (or reduce job creation in a dynamic model) [5].

In this model, we look at the company's perspective or the company's capabilities. It means that companies will be more selective in choosing a more qualified and productive workforce when wages rise. It is done so that the production costs are not so high and cause termination of employment. When wages rise, employment opportunities will increase because, for less qualified and productive workers, the competitiveness in finding work will be higher, meaning it will be complicated to get a job to reduce.

Lewis Theory: There are two main theories about the employment problem, namely the first says that excess labor is an opportunity, not a problem. A surplus of labor in one sector will contribute to increased production and supply of labor in other sectors. According to Lewis, labor is no longer a problem for economic development. On the other hand, if we assume that workers' movement from the subsystem sector to the modern capitalist sector is smooth and that the movement will never be too much, the excess labor power is capital for raising income.

The second theory is the Fei-Ranis theory, which discusses developing countries with the following characteristics: excess labor, unprocessed natural resources, the majority of the population working in the agricultural sector, high unemployment, and high population growth rates. According to Fei-Ranis, there are three phases of economic development under extreme working conditions. First, all unemployment (which does not increase agricultural output) is transferred to the industrial sector with the same company wages. Secondly, the stage where agricultural workers increase production but earn less than company wages is also transferred to the industrial sector. Thirdly, it marked the beginning of self-sufficiency growth when agricultural laborers produced more output than the company's wage income. Furthermore, in this case, the surplus labor is absorbed into the service and industrial sectors which continues to increase in line with increased production and business expansion [6].

Keynesian theory, which criticizes much of classical systems theory, is that no automatic adjustment mechanism will allow the economy to reach equilibrium at full employment. It takes part in the analysis of the labor market. Labor is everyone who can do work in order to produce goods and services to be able to meet the needs of society. The working age limit adopted by Indonesia is at least ten years, with no maximum age limit. So, every person or resident aged ten years and over is included in the workforce. The workforce consists of 2 groups/classes: the workforce and the non-work force.
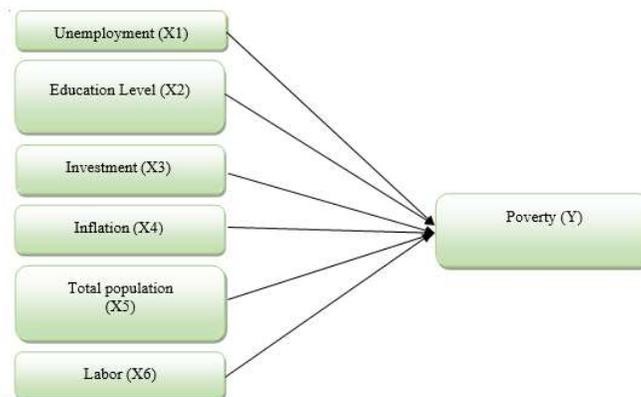
Figure 1. Conceptual Framework of Confimatory Factor Analyis (CFA)
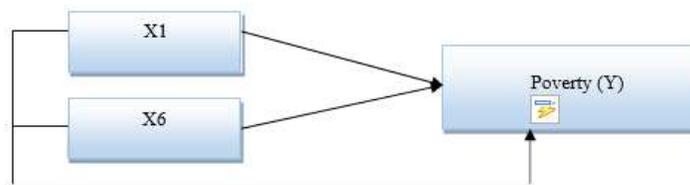
Figure 2. Conceptual Framework of Multiple Linear Regression

3. RESEARCH METHODS

This research approach uses a descriptive and associative or quantitative approach. Associative/quantitative research aims to determine the degree of relationship and the form of influence between two or more variables which, with this research, will be

able to build a theory that functions to explain, predict, and control symptoms. This survey was conducted to analyze and determine the factors (Unemployment, Education Level, Investment, Inflation, Population, and Labor) relevant to Poverty in Medan City [7].

The type of data used in this study is quantitative data, namely data in the form of a numerical scale (numbers). The source of data used in this study is secondary data, namely data obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) of Medan City from 2008 to 2020 (the last 13 years), journals, the internet, and other sources related to research problems so that they are analyzed using procedures statistics.

Data analysis simplifies it into a form that is easier to read and interpret. The analysis used in this research is descriptive and quantitative. Descriptive statistics are used in data analysis, describing or describing the data collected according to facts. The descriptive analysis in this study is to look at the factors that influence unemployment, education level, investment, inflation, population, and workforce on poverty in the city of Medan.

Data analysis is an activity after collecting data in the field of quantitative research. Data analysis consists of grouping data based on variables and types of respondents, processing data based on variables for all respondents, presenting data for each variable studied, and performing calculations to test the proposed hypotheses. Quantitative analysis in this study is to see the effect of the distribution of unemployment, education level, investment, inflation, population, and workforce on poverty in Medan City.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Data Analysis of Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) Result

The author uses and applies descriptive analysis methods in this study while analyzing research data. Especially with analysis and grouping, so that later it is possible to make specific descriptions of the explanations and issues being discussed. Then factor analysis was carried out to find out how to collect data on new variables (baseline) and sets of criteria or new variables (factors). In this study the data were processed using the SPSS program as follows. The main component used in this study is to use the method. From the KMO and Bartlet test table above, the Kaiser Meyer Olkin (KMO) value is 0.781, the value is more than 0.5. This value indicates that the information used for further analysis uses accurate analysis. And the value of the Barlett test is 32.302 less than 0.000 a significant value of less than 5%, then the result of the communication matrix that is formed is the identity matrix, or in other words the factor model is very well used. The following table can be seen to see which variables have a value of less than 0.5 or less than 50%.

Table 1. Communalities

	Initial	Extraction
UE	1.000	.807
EL	1.000	.663
INV	1.000	.518
INF	1.000	.938
TP	1.000	.636
L	1.000	.802

Source: Application processing results of SPSS.16

The results of the Communalities data analysis above show that the higher the dynamic Communalities value, the closer the relationship between factors. The table above shows that the six variables that contribute more than 0.5 or 50% of the contribution value are Unemployment, Human Development Index, Level of Education, Investment, Inflation, Population, and Labor. However, additional feasibility must be tested again with the specified variance.

Table 3. Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	3.015	50.245	50.245	3.015	50.245	50.245	2.235	37.245	37.245
2	1.350	22.499	72.744	1.350	22.499	72.744	2.130	35.499	72.744
3	.967	16.118	88.862						
4	.301	5.015	93.878						
5	.278	4.628	98.506						
6	.090	1.494	100.000						

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
Source: Application processing results of SPSS.16

Based on the results of the general variance described in the Initial Eigenvalues column, it is known that there are only 2 variables that affect poverty. The Eigenvalues column shows the relative significance of each variable analyzed in the 6th order. From the table above, it is known that there are only two factors that appear to affect poverty. Because there are only two things that have a total Eigenvalues value greater than 0.5 or a value close to 0.5, namely for factor 1 of 3.015 and for factor 2 of 1.350. So, the fabrication process was stopped for only 2 reasons, which will be included in the next analysis.
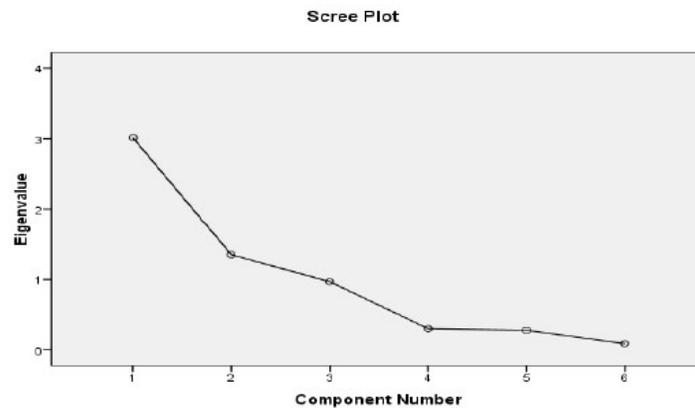
Source: Application processing results of SPSS.16
Figure 3. Scree plot Component Number

The Data Analysis of Multiple Linear Regression Result

Prior to testing the hypothesis in this study, classical hypothesis testing was first performed to verify that the multiple linear regression test tool used was feasible or not

used in hypothesis testing. If the classical predictive test is satisfied, the currently used multiple linear regression statistical test tool can be used.

The data normality test is used to test whether the regression, confounded variables, or the remaining variables are normally distributed. A sign that a good regression model has a normal or close to normal distribution. The following are the results of Multiple Linear Regression Data Analysis:
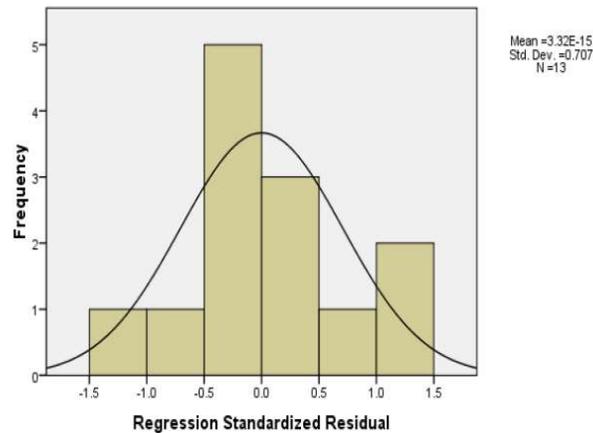
Source: Application processing results of SPSS.16
Figure 4. Histogram of Normality Test
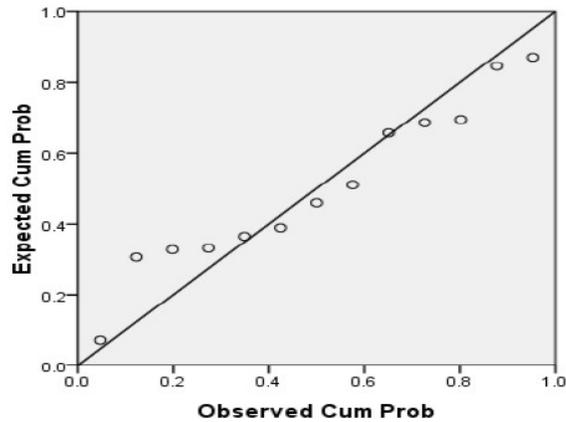
Source: Application processing results of SPSS.16
Figure 5. Normal P-P Plot Regression Standarized Residual

Based on the histogram and normal PP plot above, it is known that this survey has a normal distribution as seen from the histogram above with a normal distribution, convex, balanced in the middle and can be seen in the normal image with the PP chart. that the points between the diagonals can be concluded that the distribution of data is normally distributed. The output results from the SPSS coefficient table above, the regression equation is:

Table 4. Multiple Linear Regression

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	-91.428	431.296		-.212	.839		
	UE	8.781	13.730	.515	.640	.546	.142	7.038
	L	2.179	6.800	.161	.320	.760	.366	2.735

a. Dependent Variable: Poverty

Source: Application processing results of SPSS.16

Based on the table above, the results of multiple linear regression are as follows:

$Y = \alpha + \beta 1 X1 + \beta 2 X2 + \beta 3 X3 + e$

$Y = (-91,428) + (8,781) X1 + (2,179) X2 + e$

From the multiple linear regression equation above, it can be explained as follows:

1) The constant value (a) has a positive value of -91.428. The positive sign means that it shows a unidirectional effect.
2) Inflation and Labor are independent variables, and the dependent variable is Poverty. This shows that if all the independent variables covering the value are 0 percent or do not change, then the value of Poverty is -91.428.
3) The value of the regression coefficient for the inflation variable has a positive value of 8.781. This shows that if inflation increases by 1%, poverty will increase by 8.781 assuming the other independent variables are held constant. The positive sign means that it shows a unidirectional influence between the independent variable and the dependent variable.
4) The value of the regression coefficient for the Labor variable has a positive value of 2.179.

This shows that if the workforce increases by 1%, poverty will increase by 2.179 assuming the other independent variables are held constant. The positive sign means that it shows a unidirectional influence between the independent variable and the dependent variable.

Discussion of Data Analysis of Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) Result

From the results of the CFA analysis, a Kaiser Mayer Olkim (KMO) value of 0.781 is obtained, which is greater than the value of 0.5. This value indicates that the processed data is valid for further factor analysis. Medium The Bartlett test value is 32.302, and a sig (significant) value of 0.000 is below 5%. Then the value of the formed correlation matrix is below 5%. Furthermore, the correlation matrix that is formed is the identity matrix.

Furthermore, to see which variables have a commonalities correlation value above or below 0.5 or 50%, it can be seen in the community table, which shows that the greater the commonalities value of a variable, the closer the relationship between the factors is formed. The results of the commonalities table show that as a result of individual extraction, six variables have a contribution value of more than 0.5 or 50%, namely Unemployment, Education Level, Investment, Inflation, Population, and Labor. Furthermore, it must be tested by carrying out feasibility by looking at the Variance Explained table. The variance test results show that only three variable components affect Poverty in Medan City.

From the Explained variance table, it is known that there are only three factors that are formed. Of the three factors formed, the total eigenvalues are above 0.5 or close to 0.5. That is, for factor 1, it is 3.015; for factor 2, it is 1.350. So that the factoring process stops at only three factors that follow the subsequent analysis, then look at the scree plot graph, which shows that from number 1 to factor 2 (axis component number = 1 to 2). The following 2 to 3 are already below one on the Y axis (eigenvalues). The picture shows that only 2 factors best summarize 6 variables.

Furthermore, it is known that the five factors are the most optimal number. It can be seen that the component matrix table shows the distribution of the seven variables and the five factors formed. Then the component matrix table shows a correlation value above 0.5, namely on factor 1, the inflation variable, and factor 1, the labor variable. Then the next one is to do a factor rotation of the formed factors. The purpose of the rotation is to clarify the variables included in certain factors. Based on the results of the component matrix values, it is known that of the seven factors, only four factors are eligible to influence poverty, which comes from component 1 with the highest values, namely the unemployment index and inflation, component 2 with the highest values, namely education level, and population with the 3 most significant components. So the OLS equation model is multiple linear regression.

The Influence of Inflation on Poverty

The Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) model analysis included in the Variation Explained table shows that inflation significantly affects poverty. The effect is consistent with the hypothesis that inflation significantly affects the number of poor people. These results align with another research that the inflation variable during the observation period positively and significantly affected poverty in Central Sulawesi Province [8]. Furthermore, Hulaify research states that inflation significantly affects the poverty level in South Sumatra Province [9].

It means that an increase in inflation can lead to an increase in poverty. Vice versa, low inflation will reduce the level of poverty. This means that if inflation rises, poverty will also increase because inflation, which is marked by rising prices, will cause people experiencing poverty to reduce their level of consumption because the value of money they hold (real income) is also getting smaller, thereby reducing their level of consumption and causing the number of poor people to increase. Increase.

When the inflation rate rolls around, and the real currency value fluctuates very much, increased inflation will in turn be followed by an increase in the poverty line limit as a result of an increase in the inflation rate, which will lead to an increase in the number of poor people if it is not followed by an increase in purchasing power or an increase in people's income, especially low-income community groups. For most people, those who do not have a permanent job or only part-time are consistently among people experiencing poverty.

The Influence of Labor on Poverty

The Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) model analysis included in the Variation Explained table shows that labor significantly affects poverty. It aligns with research stating that labor significantly affects poverty [9]. However, it differs from research that states that labor significantly affects poverty [10]. Labor is one of the supporting factors of the economy. In advancing the economy, a qualified workforce is needed. Based on the theory, increasing labor absorption will reduce poverty levels. Meanwhile, based on the results of the research that have done, the workforce has a positive effect on the poverty rate. In other words, an increase in the workforce cannot reduce poverty.

It is because, firstly, the dominating population of productive age will not affect the number of poor people. This is because the amount of labor absorbed in rural areas is

much higher than in urban areas for low education levels. This is because the workforce in rural areas is mainly in the agricultural sector, and informal groups do not require special education, this proves that a high Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) cannot affect the number of poor people.

Second, LFPR is not only seen from the regional sector but from the gender sector, LFPR for women tends to be lower than for men. This is because many women, including housewives, choose to be non-labor force groups. Because many women choose not to be in the labor force, the labor force participation rate does not affect poverty in Medan City. The results of the impulse response show that when the workforce experiences shocks, the response to the poverty rate tends to be negative. The negative response indicates that increasing workers will reduce the number of poor people. People's income reaches a maximum when the level of full employment can be realized, so if they do not work, it will reduce income and the level of prosperity they achieve, leading to poor community welfare.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the analysis and discussion above, the following conclusions can be drawn. From the results of testing the Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) model, there is the influence of 2 independent variables, namely inflation and labor on poverty in Medan City which partially have a significant effect on the poverty level of Medan City. The influence of Inflation on Poverty, indicating that inflation has a significant effect on poverty. This is consistent with the hypothesis that inflation has a significant effect on the number of poor people. The influence of Labor on Poverty shows that Labor has a significant effect on poverty. This is consistent with the hypothesis that inflation has a significant effect on the number of poor people.

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