ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF INDUSTRIAL GROWTH, GROSS DOMESTIC REGIONAL PRODUCT, AND INFLATION ON POVERTY LEVEL IN PEMALANG (2010-2018)

SKRIPSI

Diajukan untuk memenuhi sebagian syarat
memperoleh gelar Sarjana Ekonomi (S.E.)

Oleh:

IQBAL MAULANA
NIM. 2013116351

JURUSAN EKONOMI SYARIAH
FAKULTAS EKONOMI DAN BISNIS ISLAM
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI PEKALONGAN
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2020

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STATEMENT OF THESIS

ORIGINALITY

I undersigned below :

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Number of Student : 2013116351

Department : Syariah Economics

I certify that this thesis titled "Analysis of The Effect of Industrial Growth, Gross Domestic Regional Product, and Inflation on Poverty Level in Pemalang (2010-2018) is absolutely my own work. Except in the quote that the author mentions the reference.

Pekalongan, 7th of May 2020

Author,

METERAI
TEMPEL

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6000
ENAM RIBU RUPIAH

IQBAL MAULANA

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Attachment : 2 (two) copies
　　　　　 Iqbal Maulana's thesis manuscript

Dear,
The Dean of Economics and Islamic Business Faculty
IAIN Pekalongan
c.q The Chief of Syariah Economics Department
in
PEKALONGAN

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb
　　　　After researching and correcting it to whatever extent necessary, i submit the script of thesis student as below:

Name	: Iqbal Maulana
Number of Student	: 2013116351
Title	: Analysis of The Effect of Industrial Growth, Gross Domestic Regional Product, and Inflation on Poverty Level in Pemalang (2010-2018)

　　　　We hereby request that the thesis can be immediately joined the last examination.

　　　　Thus, this guidance note was made to be used properly. Thank you for your attention.
Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

　　　　　　　　　　　　　Pekalongan, 7th May 2020
　　　　　　　　　　　　　Advisor,

　　　　　　　　　　　　　Hj. Rinda Asytuti, M.Si
　　　　　　　　　　　　　NIP. 197712062005012002

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PENGESAHAN

Dekan Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Islam Institut Agama Islam Negeri Pekalongan mengesahkan skripsi saudara/i:

Nama   : **IQBAL MAULANA**

NIM   : **2013116351**

Judul Skripsi : **ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF INDUSTRIAL GROWTH, GROSS DOMESTIC REGIONAL PRODUCT, AND INFLATION ON POVERTY LEVEL IN PEMALANG (2010-2018)**

Telah diujikan pada hari Jum'at, 19 Juni 2020 dan dinyatakan <u>LULUS</u> serta diterima sebagai sebagian syarat guna memperoleh gelar Sarjana Ekonomi (S.E).

Dewan Penguji
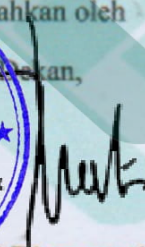
Penguji I   Penguji II

<u>Dr. AM. Muh. Khafidz Ma'shum, M.Ag</u>   <u>Tsalis Syaifuddin, M.Si</u>
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Pekalongan, 19 Juni 2020

Disahkan oleh
Dekan,

<u>Dr. Skind Dewi Rismawati, SH., M.H</u>
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TRANSLITERATION GUIDELINES

The transliteration guidelines is used in the writing of this book are the result of the ruling with the Minister of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia No. 158 year 1987 and Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia No. 0543b/U/1987. The transliteration is used to write Arabic words which are deemed to have not been absorbed into the Indonesian language. Arabic words that have been absorbed into the Indonesian language as shown in the linguistics dictionary or the Bahasa Indonesia dictionary (KBBI). Broadly, the guidelines of the transliteration are as follows.

1. A consonant Fonem-Arabic consonant fonem in Arabic writing system denoted by letter. In this transliteration it is partly denoted by letters, partly denoted by a sign, and partly symbolized by letters and signs at once. Below is a list of Arabic letters and transliteration with Latin alphabet.

Arabic Letters	Name	Alphabet Name	Description
١	Alif	Not symbolized	Not symbolized
ب	Ba	B	Be
ت	Ta	T	Te
ث	Sa	ṡ	Es (With the point below)
ج	Jim	J	Je
ح	Ha	ḥ	ha (with the point below)

خ	Kha	Kh	Ka and Ha
د	Dal	D	De
ذ	Zal	Z	zet (with the point below)
ر	Ra	R	Er
ز	Zai	Z	Zet
س	Sin	S	Es
ش	Syin	Sy	Es and ye
ص	Sad	ṣ	es (with the point below)
ض	Dad	Ḍ	de (with the point below)
ط	Ta	ṭ	te (with the point below)
ظ	Za	ẓ	zet (with the point below)
ع	'ain	ﹶ	Inverted comma
غ	Ghain	G	Ge
ف	Fa	F	Ef
ق	Qaf	Q	Qi
ك	Kaf	K	Ka
ل	Lam	L	El

م	Mim	M	Em
ن	Nun	N	En
و	Wau	W	We
ه	Ha	H	Ha
ء	Hamzah	'	Apostrophe
ي	Ya	Y	Ye

2. Vowel

Single vowel	Double vowel	Long vowel
اَ = a		اٰ = ā
اِ = i	أي = ai	إِي = ī
اُ = u	أو = au	أو = ū

3. *Ta Marbutah*

Ta marbutah is symbolized with /t/

Example:

مرأة جميلت　　　is written　　　Mar'atun Jamīlah

Ta marbutah is denoted with/h/example:

فا طمت　　　is written　　　Fātimah

4. Syaddad (Tasydid, gemination) The gemination mark is denoted by the same letter as the letter marked by the Syaddad.

Example:

ربنا　　　is written　　　rabbanā

| البر | is written | al-Barr |

5. The word password (article) the password followed by the "Syamsiyah letter" is narrated according to the sound, i.e. the/I/is replaced with the same letter as the letter directly following the word.

Example:

الشمس	is written	ash-syamsu
الرجل	is written	ar-Rojulu
السيدة	is written	as-Sayyidinah

6. Article is followed by the "Qomariyah letter" with the sound, i.e./I/, it is changed with the same word.

Example:

القمر	is written	al-Qamar
البديع	is written	al-Badi '
الجلال	is written	al-Jalāl

7. Hamzah

Hamzah in the beginning of the word is not transliterated. However, if the Hamzah is in the middle of the word or at the end of the word, the illiterates Hamzah is transliterated with an apostrophe/'/.

Example:

| أمرث | is written | Umirtu |
| شيء | is written | syai'un |

PERSEMBAHAN

Skripsi ini saya persembahkan kepada:

1. Ayahanda dan Ibunda tercinta (Bapak Casba'i dan Ibu Castumi) yang selalu bekerja keras tanpa mengenal lelah untuk mendukung saya dari SD hingga menjadi sarjana. Terimakasih atas segala kasih sayang, cinta dan do'a Bapak dan Ibu yang selalu mengiringi setiap langkahku, selalu memberi dukungan penuh dalam setiap perjalanan meraih cita-cita.

2. Keluargaku tersayang yang selalu mendukung dan selalu menemani serta memberikan semangat bagi saya.

3. Dosen pembimbing, dosen pengajar, serta semua pihak yang telah berkenan mendidikku, semoga amal baik yang diberikan dapat dibalas dengan berlipat ganda oleh Allah SWT. Khususnta bapak Khoirul Fikri yang selalu membimbing saya dan selalu memberikan pesan moral terhadap saya.

4. Elok karerina yang selalu setia dan saling mendukung, menyemangati serta menjadi partner diskusi yang selalu bisa diandalkan dalam proses penyusunan skripsi hingga selesai.

5. Sahabat-sahabat dan teman-temanku zaenal, fahmi, fauzi, nela, nanda, nila, rizal, rifki, dan ari yang selalu mengajarkan makna sebuah kebersamaan dan menjadi rumah kedua. Semoga Allah mempererat tali persaudaraan kita dan menjadikan kita manusia yang sukses dunia dan akhirat.

6. Teman-teman UKM-F Dycres 2018 dan 2019 yang telah menemani berproses menjadi manusia yang lebih baik lagi dan telah sama-sama belajar
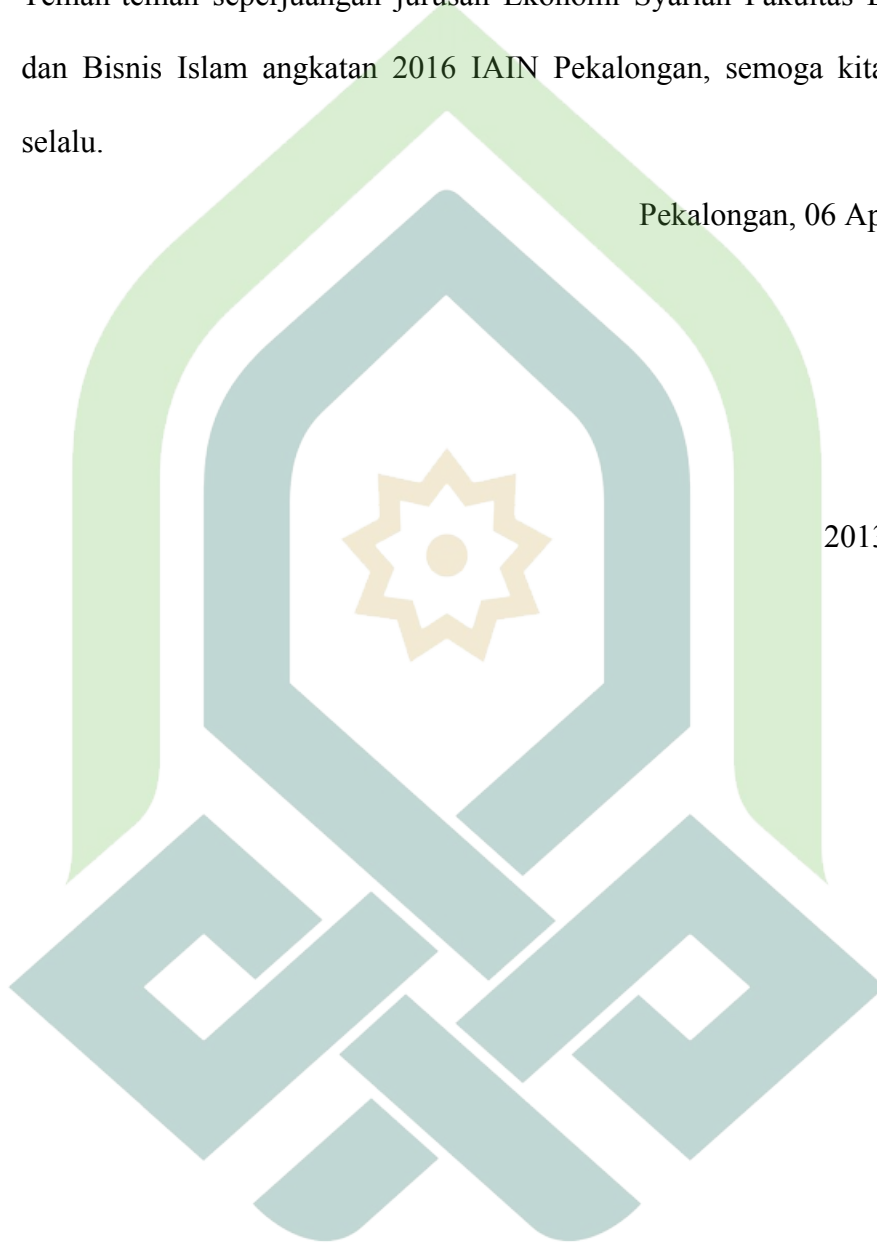
bagaimana menjadi manusia yang lebih peka terhadap fenomena sekitar dan berguna bagi lingkungan sekitar.

7. Teman-teman seperjuangan jurusan Ekonomi Syariah Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Islam angkatan 2016 IAIN Pekalongan, semoga kita sukses selalu.

Pekalongan, 06 April 2020

Penulis

Sukirno
2013116111

MOTTO

"Anglaras ilining banyu angeli, ananging ora keli"

(Sunan Kalijaga)

De Omnibus Dubitandum!

(Rene Descartes)

"Happines is when what you think, what you say, and what you do are in harmony"

(Mahatma Gandhi)

"Tuhan tidak menuntut kita untuk sukses, Tuhan hanya menyuruh kita untuk berjuang tanpa henti"

(Cak Nun)

"Education is weapon, whose effect depends on who holds it in his hands and at whom it is aimed"

(Stallin)

ABSTRACT

Poverty is a multidimensional problem because the phenomenon has implications for various fields, such as social, economics, politics, and other sectors. In Pemalang, poverty is still relatively high, this is indicated by Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah (Musrenbang) which categorized Pemalang as 14 poorest regency in Central Java. Some efforts are done to solve poverty in Pemalang. This Research aims to analyze partial and simultaneous effect of industrial growth, gross domestic regional product, and inflation on poverty level in Pemalang from 2010 to 2018.

This research is quantitative research by secondary data which is obtained from Central Bureau of Statistics of Pemalang and some journals as supporting data. This data is time series which is taken from 2010 to 2018. Data analysis methods uses linear regression analysis by using software *EVIEWS 9*.

The result of research shows that partially, industrial growth variable does not significantly effect on poverty level, gross domestic regional product significantly effect on poverty level, and inflation does not significantly effect on poverty level. While simultaneously, industrial growth, gross domestic regional product, and inflation significantly effect on poverty level.

Keyword: Poverty, industrial growth, gross domestic regional product, inflation.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

All praises be unto Allah Almighty who gives us salvation and blessing in life. Sholawat and Salam to our beloved Prophet Muhammad SAW.

This thesis entitled "Analysis of The Effect of Industrial Growth, Gross Domestic Regional Product, and Inflation on Poverty Level in Pemalang (2010-2018)" is written to submit one of requirements in accomplishing undergraduate degree (S-1) at Syariah Economics Department, Economics and Islamic Business Faculty, IAIN Pekalongan.

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1. Dr. H. Ade Dedi Rohayana, M.Ag as The Rector of IAIN Pekalongan
2. Dr. Hj. Shinta Dewi Rismawati, SH., M.H as The Dean of Economics and Islamic Business Faculty
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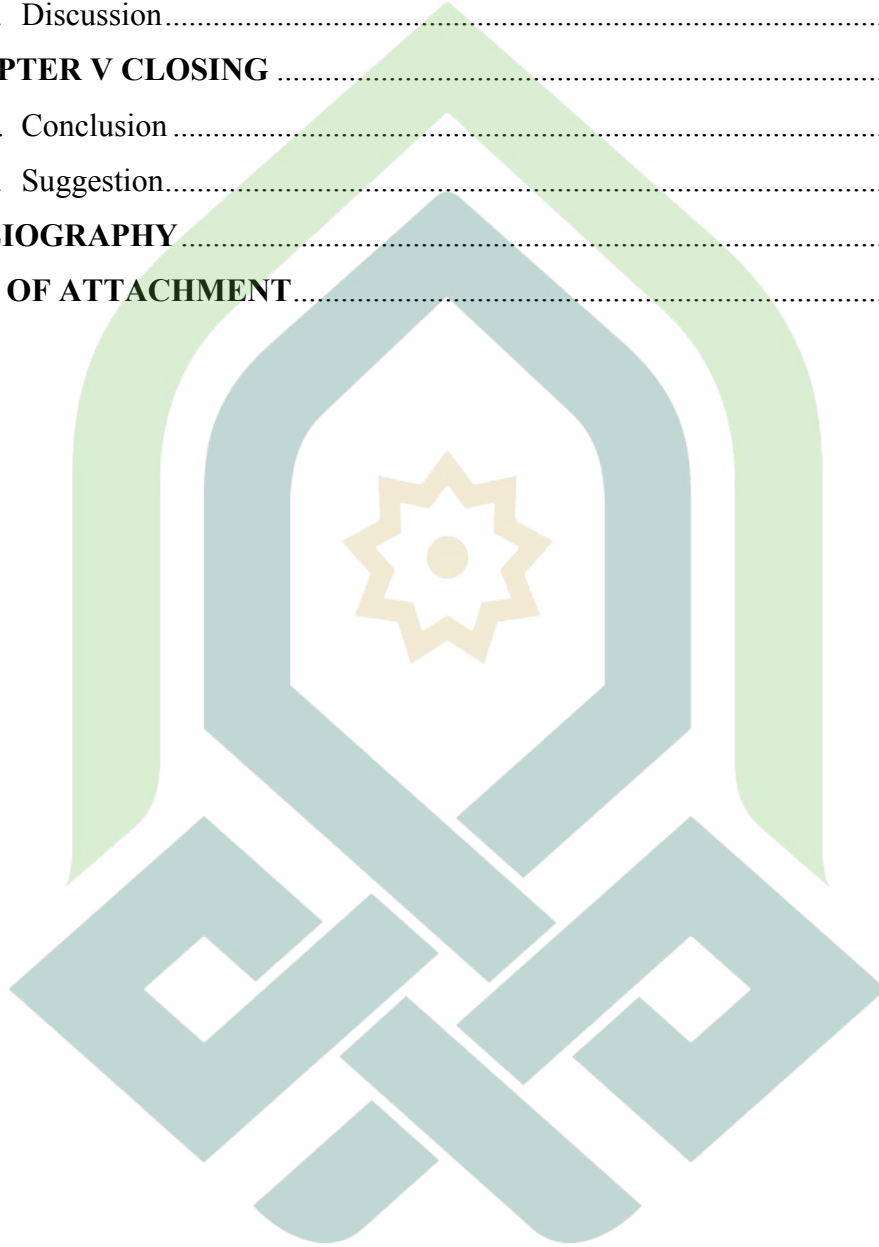13. Mentor of managing data mbak Lenny dan Faqih, and

14. The All Colleagues.

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CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

A. Background

Poverty is a multidimensional problem because the phenomenon has implications for various fields, such as: social, economics, politics, and other sectors. Based on World Bank, poverty is caused by lack of income and assets to fullfil basic needs. This condition of incompetence is characterized by the low ability of income to fulfill basic needs in the form of food, clothing and shelter. Low income capacity will result in a decrease in average living standards, such as health and education standards. In other sides, Poverty is related to labor absorption level, they who dont have job, automatically it does not have income source to fill their needs. So, poverty can be categorized as crucial problems because it will be impacted to the some aspects.

For Indonesia, poverty has long been a problem for the nation, where until now it still has not shown signs that it will end. Based on the results of the BPS, Indonesia's population living below the poverty line in 2019 is still quite large that is, around 9.41 percent. The condition of the community living in poverty confines generally suffer from malnutrition, poor health, high illiteracy rates, poor environment and lack of adequate access to infrastructure and public services. Beside it, thats condition

affects investor interest to invest in Indonesia, because some possible worries will be faced by investors, like: economic, social, politics instability becoming investment in Indonesia high risk. Based on the data

Economic strengthening is one of government efforts to reduce poverty level by expansion of employment opportunities that are expected labor absorption level, which has implications for increasing people income. It can realize good economic, politic, and other aspects conditions by strengthening economic. In the provincial context, according to work plan of BAPPEDA Central Java (2018). Strategy which is carried out by Government of Central Java, such as: building of Rumah Sehat Layak Huni (RSLH), electricity for poor people, social insurance for non-productive poor. Evolving basic needs sector to alleviate poverty by focussing capital sector, training for young entrepreneur, and apprenticeship of prospective workers. Furthermore, there will be institutional strengthening, such as: task force of poverty alleviation to support community which assisting poor people on ongoing basis.

Poverty alleviation that is based on the role of active and productivity of the people is strived to be independence of poor people. The people is trusted to formulate their based needs.[1] it means the people have to solve their problems independently by their efforts.

---

[1] Soeradji Budi dan Mubyarto, *Gerakan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Laporan Penelitian Daerah-daerah,* (Yogyakarta: Aditya Media, 1998), page. 1

Poverty is still a problem in various regions in Indonesia, one of which is Pemalang District, poverty that occurs in Pemalang Regency is still relatively high, this is indicated by data taken from the Central Bureau of Statistics of Pemalang Regency.

Table 1.1.
The Percentage of Poverty in Pemalang
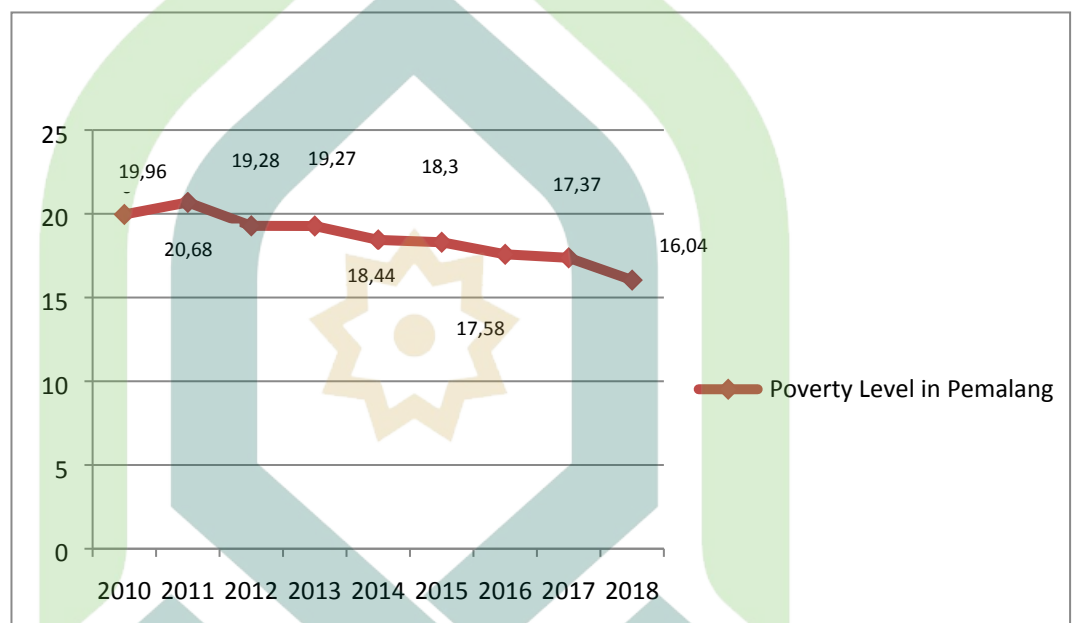
Source: Statistic of Pemalang Regency (managed)

It can be looked at diagram of poverty level increasing and decreasing year to year. It shows poverty level in Pemalang is so fluctuative. But the abbility to reduce poverty decreases. That is, the difference in poverty reduction is getting smaller from year to year. Institute for Development of Economic and Finance (INDEF) said, the capacity to reduce poverty is named *The Last Mile of Poverty Reduction.*

In other sides, poverty is closely related to joblessness, because one of the indications someone that can be called as poor man, if they cannot fill

their based needs. In an effort to meet their basic needs requires money, and if the people dont have income source then they can not fill their basic needs. Employment expansion by increasing industrial sector becomes problem solving of high joblessness level that is implicated poverty. In Pemalang, based on Central Bureau of Statistic (BPS) the labor absorpton level is seen the age above 15 years in 2018 amounted to 38.613 from the population age above 15 years 955.958 or 6,21%, it increased from 2017 amounted to 5,59%.

Strengthening income sector in a regional can be instrument to increase people prosperity level. Gross Domestic Regional Product (GDRP) is the number of commodity and services which is resulted in every unit production in domestic scale in a year. Gross Domestic Regional Product can be banchmark of government success in efforts to increase prosperity level. If the economic growth is so high, production of goods and services increases, so employment opportunity also increases and the joblessness level will decrease, it is possible standard of life increase.

poverty is a collective enemy of the nation, not only an enemy of several individuals or groups. Fighting poverty is one of the targets of sustainable development goals (SDGs) that must be achieved, for the good of the nation. Some targets in alleviating poverty, among others: Ensure that all residents, especially the poor and vulnerable, have equal rights to access economic resources (such as basic service rights), ownership and access to land. Make sure they get technology access. Building needed and financial

services including microfinance. The resilience and readiness of the poor and vulnerable groups to deal with climate change, environmental, economic, social and disaster crises. Ensure significant mobilization of resources from various sources, including through expanded development cooperation, in order to provide sufficient and predictable tools for developing countries, especially less developed countries, to implement programs and policies that can end poverty in all its dimensions. Create a policy framework at the national, regional and international levels, based on development strategies that favor the poor and are gender sensitive, to accelerate investment in poverty alleviation actions.

There are some researches which discuss about poverty, by dependent variable which affects poverty, and every research has result each other. The research that is done by Fitri Amalia using education, unemployment, and inflation as dependent variable. Simultaneously, education, unemployment, and inflation do not effect significantly by the score of signification is more than 0,05. Partially, unemployment and inflation have negative effects but education has positive signification on poverty level because education has the score of probability 0,048 is more than error rate 5%. So, it can be said if education has significant effects on poverty level.[2]

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[2] Fitri Amalia, *Pengaruh Pendidikan, Pengangguran, Dan Inflasi Tehadap Tingkat Kemiskinan Di Kawasan Timur Indonesia Periode 2001-2010*, (Jakarta: Jurnal Riset Ekonomi Universitas Negeri Jakarta, vol. X(2), 2012), Page. 165

Based on the some researches, the effect of industrial growth, gross domestic regional product, and inflation on poverty level is different in every research. Therefore, it is necessary to know the effect of industrial growth, gross domestic regional product, and inflation on poverty level in Pemalang. In this study, researchers will take the tittle **"Analysis Of The Effect Of Industrial Growth, GDRP, and Inflation on Poverty Levels In Pemalang Period 2010-2018".**

B. Research Question

1. Does the industrial growth effect poverty level in Pemalang ?

2. Does the Gross Domestic Regional Product effect poverty level in Pemalang ?

3. Does the inflation rate effect poverty level in Pemalang ?

4. Do industrial growth, Gross Domestic Regional Product, and Inflation effect simultaneously on poverty level ?

C. Research Purposes

1. To know the effect of industial growth on poverty level in Pemalang

2. To know the effect of Gross Domestic Regional Product on poverty level in Pemalang

3. To know the effect of inflation on poverty level in Pemalang

4. To know industial growth, gross domestic regional product, and inflation simultaneously effect on poverty level in Pemalang

D. Research uses

The result of this research is expected to provide the benefits:

1. Giving information about the effect of industrial growth, gross domestic regional product, and inflation on poverty level in Pemalang

2. To contribute into government of Pemalang by this research

3. To broaden scientific insights especially about industrial growth, gross domestic regional product, inflation, and poverty.

E. Writing Systematics

Writing in this research is arranged in some chapters, in every chapter will contain sub-chapters in accordance to need of study that will be done by writing systematics:

Chapter 1   : PRELIMENARY

This chapter divides to some chapters, background, research question, research purposes, research uses, and writing systematics.

Chapter II   : LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, author will elaborate about theoritical basis that related to research topic and the result of research which can be used as literature in accordance to topics of thesis. Besides, it will be explained about mind framework between independent variable and dependent variable which will be observed and hypothesis becomes reference in data analysis.

Chapter III   : RESEARCH METHODS

In this chapter, author explains about research methods that contain type and approach of research, source data, data collecting methods, data analysis methods that is used in this research.

Chapter IV   : RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Author explains about the result of research and relates to theory

Chapter V   : CLOSING

Conclusion and Suggestion

CHAPTER V

CLOSING

A. Conclusion

Based on the result of data analysis and discussion which have been explained in the previous chapter. It can be concluded:

1. Based on T-test, it is obtained the value of Prob. of industrial growth is 0.4223 which is more than alpha level 0,05 (0,4223 > 0,05). Then, industrial growth (IND) does not significantly effect on poverty level. Therefore, H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected.

2. Based on T-test, it is obtained the value of Prob. of gross domestic regional product (GDRP) is 0.0150 which is fewer than alpha level 0,05 (0,0150 < 0,05). Partially, gross domestic regional product significantly effects on poverty level. Therefore, H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted.

3. Based on T-test, it is obtained the value of Prob. of inflaion (INF) is 0.9605 which is more than alpha level 0,05 (0,9605 > 0,05). Partially , inflation does not significantly effect on poverty level. Therefore, H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected.

4. According to F-test, it is obtained the value of Prob (F-Statistic) of 0,009267, the value is fewer than alpha level (0,009267 < 0,05). Thus, H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. Simultaneously, Industrial Growth,

5. Gross Domestic Regional Product, and Inflation significantly effect on poverty level.

B. **Suggestions**

1. To government of Pemalang,

   In macro scale, it is expected the government of Pemalang to encourage economic growth, maintain investor confidence, increase labor absorption, and maximize natural source. In micro scale, it is expected the goverment of Pemalang to ease capital access for Small and Medium Enterprise.

2. To the next researcher, it can be expected to research more by using other variables and more data.

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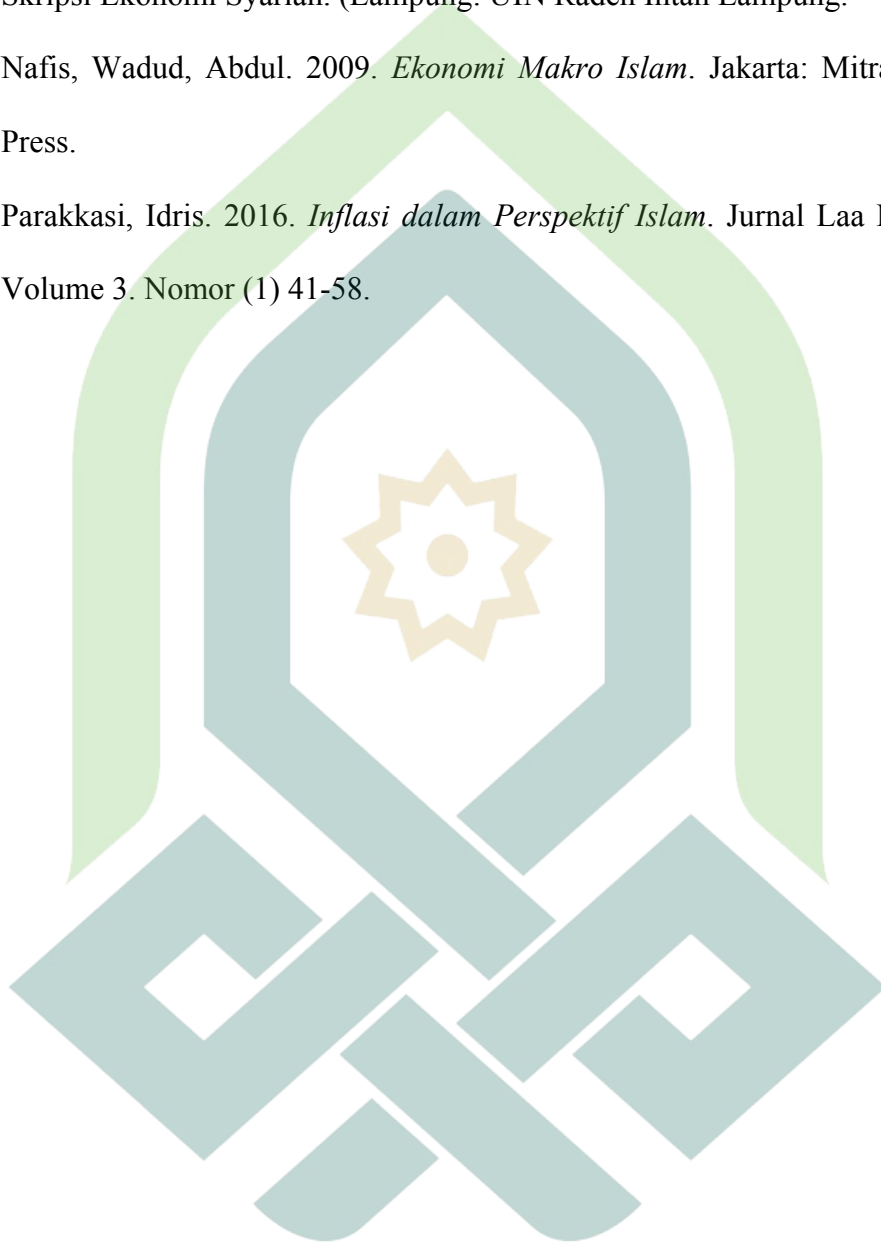
1st Attachment

Poverty in Pemalang (2010-2018)

Tahun	Garis Kemiskinan	Penduduk Miskin	Persentase Penduduk Miskin
	(Rp/kapita/bln)	(000 orang)	(persen)
2010	216.365	251,70	19,96
2011	235.216	261,20	20,68
2012	251.986	241,70	19,30
2013	271.861	246,80	19,27
2014	287.358	236,98	18,44
2015	298.622	235,5	18,30
2016	319.434	227,08	17,58
2017	331.587	225,00	17,37
2018	351.183	208,34	16,04

2nd Attachment

The Data of Large Industry in Pemalang (2010-2018)

Jumlah Tenaga Kerja, Nilai investasi dan Nilai Produksi Industri Besar Kabupaten Pemalang, 2010-2018

Rincian	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Jumlah Tenaga Kerja	2.159	1 874	1 581	1 581	1 581	1 581	1 348	1 348	1 466
Nilai Investasi (Rp. Juta)	77.679	43322,76	77 679	77 679	77 679	77 679	77 679	77 679	99 732
Nilai Produksi (Rp. Juta)	207.003	443506,56	182 467	182 467	182 467	182 467	182 467	182 467	202 490

Sumber : Dinas Koperasi, Usaha Kecil Menengah, Perindustrian dan Perdagangan Kabupaten Pemalang

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3rd Attachment

Gross Domestic Regional Product of Pemalang (2010-2018)

Lapangan Usaha	PDRB- Produk Domestik Regional Bruto								
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
A. Pertanian, Kehutanan, dan Perikanan	3248405.73	3521098.70	3822369.43	4382174.13	4753475.69	5224887.57	5600639.22	5836489.48	6274092.84
B. Pertambangan dan Penggalian	519077.91	559971.16	595463.25	652452.12	718638.53	778731.48	868662.19	966070.90	1008805.95
C. Industri Pengolahan	1993801.68	2353402.28	2620151.88	2855930.13	3419321.40	3897004.85	4356059.88	4722013.91	5118414.59
D. Pengadaan Listrik dan Gas	13162.80	14483.32	15133.86	15149.89	17513.62	19879.83	21749.84	24868.69	27114.19
E. Pengadaan Air, Pengelolaan Sampah, Limbah dan Daur Ulang	10338.74	11064.34	11085.81	11940.53	13179.93	13914.59	14428.73	15183.26	15932.01
F. Konstruksi	488103.68	514192.88	568873.44	623829.17	692787.86	766661.33	819427.62	938795.86	1049239.02
G. Perdagangan Besar dan Eceran; Reparasi Mobil dan Sepeda Motor	1936221.34	2120121.27	2234480.70	2367266.43	2569990.45	2752120.73	3052985.61	3315846.01	3587584.57
H. Transportasi dan Pergudangan	326133.55	341149.27	375580.11	402655.91	449338.80	494458.38	531943.34	573709.40	620816.07

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I. Penyediaan Akomodasi dan Makan Minum	625632.76	675717.26	715493.79	758037.66	846837.88	943591.09	1021822.75	1094350.96	1201929.28
J. Informasi dan Komunikasi	222033.01	247782.07	266758.49	287940.07	315391.46	344067.09	368224.88	440605.19	496969.63
K. Jasa Keuangan dan Asuransi	331028.44	365542.14	407502.67	444980.75	495394.34	559016.65	621114.29	685803.22	737231.99
L. Real Estate	195742.83	214183.40	227450.85	244983.88	272109.94	300034.65	326527.85	354812.45	384782.82
M,N. Jasa Perusahaan	32622.49	37536.01	42067.66	48278.12	54896.14	61570.77	68414.71	76223.03	85110.81
O. Administrasi Pemerintahan, Pertahanan dan Jaminan Sosial Wajib	445278.10	474328.92	519286.88	560902.19	586449.45	637274.13	675248.98	719029.31	748795.55
P. Jasa Pendidikan	456312.32	569186.11	714225.99	826778.32	918339.78	1020370.82	1122492.52	1269111.41	1400237
Q. Jasa Kesehatan dan Kegiatan Sosial	100248.18	115648.23	135728.71	152051.07	170457.17	188962.54	206805.42	228891.69	253098.49
R,S,T,U. Jasa lainnya	338052.52	362131.17	364019.02	397267.43	457794.89	488839.01	536767.88	598719.40	664529.97
Produk Domestik Regional Bruto	11282196.10	12497538.53	13635672.54	15032617.79	16751917.32	18491385.49	20213315.71	21860524.17	23674684.78

4ᵗʰ Attachment

Inflation (2010-2018)

Bulan	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	IHK	INFLASI	IHK	INFLASI	IHK	INFLASI	IHK	INFLASI	IHK	INFLASI
Januari	108,56	0,68	115,68	-0,09	120,44	0,48	123,78	0,92	128,53	1,11
Februari	109,36	0,73	115,36	-0,28	120,19	-0,21	124,26	0,38	128,61	0,06
Maret	109,59	0,21	115,58	0,19	120,73	0,46	124,16	-0,09	128,41	-0,16
April	109,33	-0,24	115,78	0,17	120,25	-0,40	124,26	0,09	128,24	-0,12
Mei	109,38	0,04	116,46	0,59	120,51	0,21	125,37	0,89	128,37	0,10
Juni	110,10	0,66	117,18	0,62	121,03	0,43	126,42	0,84	129,60	0,96
Juli	110,95	0,77	118,26	0,93	122,30	1,04	126,48	0,05	129,70	0,08
Agustus	111,43	0,43	118,42	0,13	121,77	-0,43	125,85	-0,50	129,38	-0,24
September	111,52	0,09	118,23	-0,16	121,84	0,05	126,03	0,14	129,40	0,01
Oktober	112,04	0,47	118,40	0,14	121,87	0,03	126,13	0,07	129,82	0,33

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November	113,60	1,39	118,71	0,26	122,50	0,52	126,51	0,30	130,22	0,31
Desember	115,78	1,92	119,86	-0,06	122,66	0,13	127,12	0,49	130,87	0,50

Indeks Harga Konsumen (IHK) dan Inflasi Kabupaten Pemalang 2010 - 2013
Tahun Dasar 2007=100

Bulan	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	IHK	INFLASI	IHK	INFLASI	IHK	INFLASI	IHK	INFLASI
Januari	116,23	0,88	124,36	0,51	128,03	0,66	133,67	1,02
Februari	116,80	0,49	124,21	-0,12	128,45	0,33	134,06	0,29
Maret	116,73	-0,07	124,05	-0,13	128,20	-0,19	134,51	0,33
April	117,15	0,36	123,40	-0,99	128,34	0,11	134,03	-0,35
Mei	117,50	0,30	123,50	0,08	128,95	0,48	133,81	-0,16
Juni	118,65	0,98	124,04	0,44	129,67	0,56	135,54	1,29
Juli	120,47	1,53	125,11	0,87	130,41	0,57	139,17	2,68
Agustus	121,25	0,64	125,11	0,87	132,02	1,23	140,82	1,18
September	121,76	0,43	125,59	0,38	131,84	-0,13	140,35	-0,34
Oktober	121,88	0,09	125,68	0,07	131,82	0,04	140,47	0,08

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November	122,46	0,48	126,34	0,53	131,77	-0,04	140,57	0,07
Desember	123,73	1,04	127,20	0,67	132,32	0,42	140,95	0,27
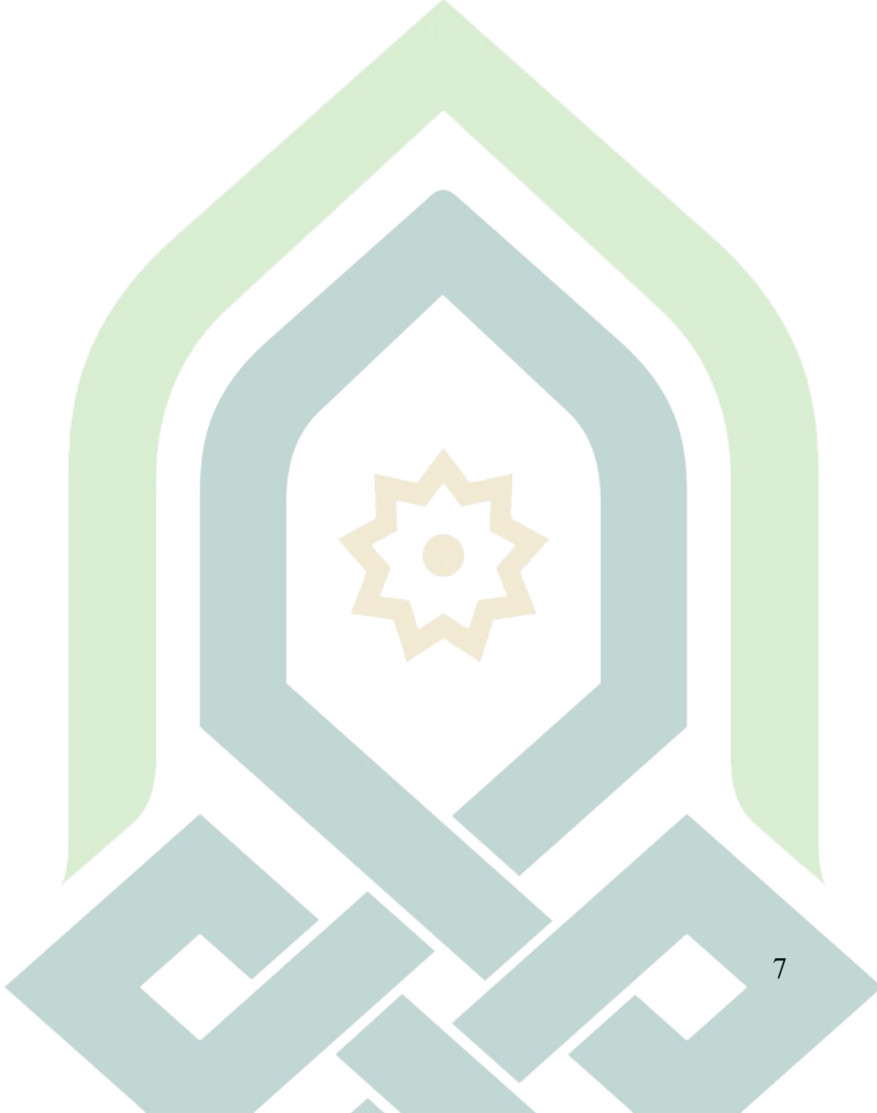
5ᵗʰAttachment

Natural Logarithm of Industry

Year	Industry (LN)
2010	12,2404885648961
2011	13,0024678720542
2012	12,114325052172
2013	12,114325052172
2014	12,114325052172
2015	12,114325052172
2016	12,114325052172
2017	12,114325052172
2018	12,2184457815933

6ᵗʰAttachment

Natural Logarithm of Gross Domestic Regional Product

Year	Gross Domestic Regional Product (LN)
2010	16,23873647
2011	16,3410423
2012	16,42819993
2013	16,52573293
2014	16,63402326

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2015	16,73281551
2016	16,81306695
2017	16,89851874
2018	16,97991688

7th Attachment

The Result of Descriptive Statistical Analysis

	GDRP	IND	INF	PVRTY
Mean	16.62134	12.23859	4.350000	237.2244
Median	16.63402	12.11433	3.580000	236.9800
Maximum	16.97992	13.00247	7.150000	261.2000
Minimum	16.23874	12.11433	2.310000	208.3400
Std. Dev.	0.256454	0.290811	1.986700	15.69909
Skewness	-0.080745	2.340677	0.535573	-0.307877
Kurtosis	1.723614	6.722399	1.589334	2.568447
Jarque-Bera	0.620715	13.41425	1.176500	0.212022
Probability	0.733185	0.001222	0.555298	0.899415
Sum	149.5921	110.1474	39.15000	2135.020
Sum Sq. Dev.	0.526148	0.676569	31.57580	1971.693
Observations	9	9	9	9

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8th Attachment

Normality Test

Series: Residuals	
Sample 2010 2018	
Observations 9	
Mean	1.51e-13
Median	1.851834
Maximum	5.942654
Minimum	-10.07694
Std. Dev.	5.386192
Skewness	-0.729490
Kurtosis	2.270115
Jarque-Bera	0.998009
Probability	0.607135
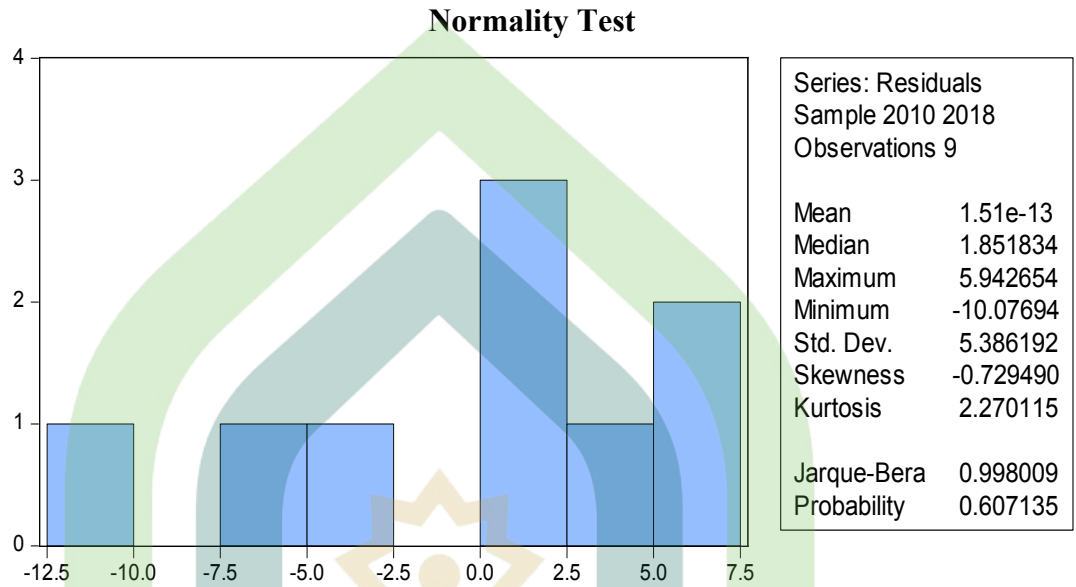
9th Attachment

Multicollinearity

Variance Inflation Factors			
Date: 04/15/20 Time: 07:39			
Sample: 2010 2018			
Included observations: 9			
	Coefficient	Uncentered	Centered
Variable	Variance	VIF	VIF
IND	119.3681	3468.391	1.739871
GDRP	206.7443	11076.85	2.343463
INF	2.885025	12.54745	1.962548
C	119273.5	23126.13	NA

10th Attachment

Heteroscedasticity

Heteroskedasticity Test: Glejser			
F-statistic	0.170092	Prob. F(3,5)	0.9122
Obs*R-squared	0.833440	Prob. Chi-Square(3)	0.8415
Scaled explained SS	0.314994	Prob. Chi-Square(3)	0.9572
Test Equation:			
Dependent Variable: ARESID			
Method: Least Squares			
Date: 04/15/20 Time: 14:24			
Sample: 2010 2018			
Included observations: 9			
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-28.20652	163.5691	-0.172444	0.8699
IND	-1.038942	5.174560	-0.200779	0.8488
GDRP	2.698750	6.809983	0.396293	0.7082
INF	0.108244	0.804459	0.134555	0.8982
R-squared	0.092604	Mean dependent var	4.405987
Adjusted R-squared	-0.451833	S.D. dependent var	2.678014

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S.E. of regression	3.226793	Akaike info criterion	5.481957
Sum squared resid	52.06097	Schwarz criterion	5.569612
Log likelihood	-20.66881	Hannan-Quinn criter.	5.292797
F-statistic	0.170092	Durbin-Watson stat	1.936077
Prob(F-statistic)	0.912160		

11th Attachment

Linearity Test

Ramsey RESET Test				
Equation: UNTITLED				
Specification: PVRTY IND GDRP INF C				
Omitted Variables: Squares of fitted values				
	Value	Df	Probability	
t-statistic	1.933793	4	0.1253	
F-statistic	3.739556	(1, 4)	0.1253	
Likelihood ratio	5.940450	1	0.0148	
F-test summary:				
	Sum of Sq.	Df	Mean Squares	
Test SSR	112.1393	1	112.1393	
Restricted SSR	232.0885	5	46.41770	
Unrestricted SSR	119.9493	4	29.98732	
LR test summary:				
	Value	Df		
Restricted LogL	-27.39497	5		
Unrestricted LogL	-24.42475	4		
Unrestricted Test Equation:				
Dependent Variable: PVRTY				
Method: Least Squares				
Date: 04/15/20 Time: 20:49				
Sample: 2010 2018				
Included observations: 9				

12

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
IND	161.7423	79.19277	2.042387	0.1106
GDRP	-799.1738	386.4150	-2.068175	0.1075
INF	-1.171336	1.475624	-0.793791	0.4717
C	13255.52	6349.077	2.087786	0.1051
FITTED^2	-0.030271	0.015654	-1.933793	0.1253
R-squared	0.939164	Mean dependent var		237.2244
Adjusted R-squared	0.878329	S.D. dependent var		15.69909
S.E. of regression	5.476068	Akaike info criterion		6.538832
Sum squared resid	119.9493	Schwarz criterion		6.648402
Log likelihood	-24.42475	Hannan-Quinn criter.		6.302382
F-statistic	15.43772	Durbin-Watson stat		2.574699
Prob(F-statistic)	0.010653			

12th Attachment

Autocorrelation

Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test:				
F-statistic	0.423296	Prob. F(2,3)		0.6888
Obs*R-squared	1.980798	Prob. Chi-Square(2)		0.3714
Test Equation:				
Dependent Variable: RESID				
Method: Least Squares				
Date: 04/18/20 Time: 09:58				
Sample: 2010 2018				
Included observations: 9				
Presample missing value lagged residuals set to zero.				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
IND	-2.224639	14.66774	-0.151669	0.8891
GDRP	-1.381311	19.97924	-0.069137	0.9492
INF	0.311263	2.027384	0.153530	0.8877
C	48.74923	408.2473	0.119411	0.9125
RESID(-1)	-0.321701	1.281275	-0.251079	0.8180
RESID(-2)	0.594850	1.116330	0.532862	0.6311
R-squared	0.220089	Mean dependent var		1.51E-13

Adjusted R-squared	-1.079764	S.D. dependent var	5.386192
S.E. of regression	7.767635	Akaike info criterion	7.172530
Sum squared resid	181.0085	Schwarz criterion	7.304013
Log likelihood	-26.27638	Hannan-Quinn criter.	6.888790
F-statistic	0.169318	Durbin-Watson stat	1.206246
Prob(F-statistic)	0.957517		
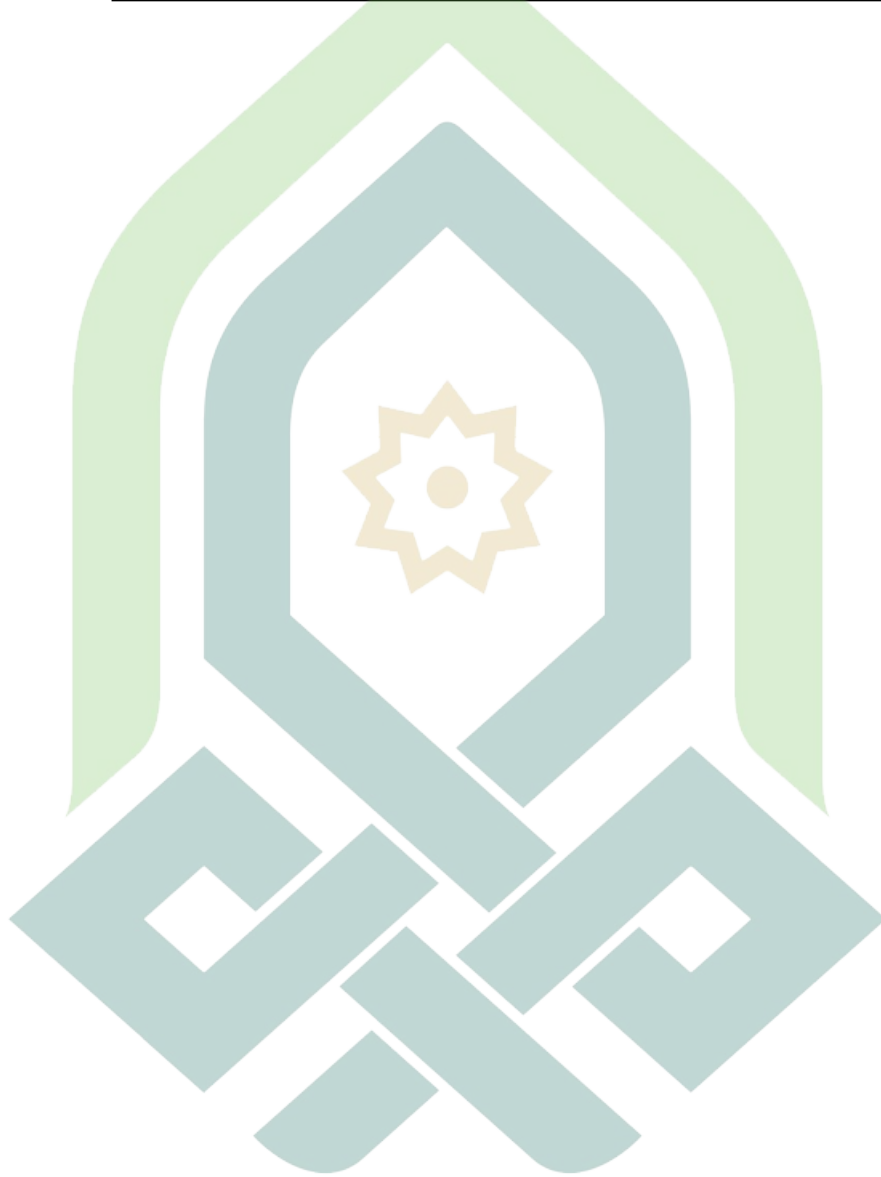
13th Attachment

Linear Regression Analysis

Dependent Variable: PVRTY				
Method: Least Squares				
Date: 04/14/20 Time: 20:05				
Sample: 2010 2018				
Included observations: 9				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
IND	9.544279	10.92557	0.873573	0.4223
GDRP	-52.26134	14.37860	-3.634660	0.0150
INF	-0.088332	1.698536	-0.052005	0.9605
C	989.4535	345.3600	2.864992	0.0352
R-squared	0.882290	Mean dependent var		237.2244
Adjusted R-squared	0.811664	S.D. dependent var		15.69909
S.E. of regression	6.813054	Akaike info criterion		6.976660
Sum squared resid	232.0885	Schwarz criterion		7.064316
Log likelihood	-27.39497	Hannan-Quinn criter.		6.787500
F-statistic	12.49239	Durbin-Watson stat		1.832312
Prob(F-statistic)	0.009267			

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

Y   = Poverty

a   = Constanta

X_1 = Industrial Growth

X_2 = Gross Domestic Regional Product

X_3 = Inflation

e   = Error

14 th Attachment

Partial Test (T-Test)

Dependent Variable: PVRTY				
Method: Least Squares				
Date: 04/14/20 Time: 20:05				
Sample: 2010 2018				
Included observations: 9				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
IND	9.544279	10.92557	0.873573	0.4223

GDRP	-52.26134	14.37860	-3.634660	0.0150
INF	-0.088332	1.698536	-0.052005	0.9605
C	989.4535	345.3600	2.864992	0.0352
R-squared	0.882290	Mean dependent var		237.2244
Adjusted R-squared	0.811664	S.D. dependent var		15.69909
S.E. of regression	6.813054	Akaike info criterion		6.976660
Sum squared resid	232.0885	Schwarz criterion		7.064316
Log likelihood	-27.39497	Hannan-Quinn criter.		6.787500
F-statistic	12.49239	Durbin-Watson stat		1.832312
Prob(F-statistic)	0.009267			

15th Attachment

Simultaneous Test (F-Test)

Dependent Variable: PVRTY				
Method: Least Squares				
Date: 04/14/20 Time: 20:05				
Sample: 2010 2018				
Included observations: 9				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
IND	9.544279	10.92557	0.873573	0.4223
GDRP	-52.26134	14.37860	-3.634660	0.0150
INF	-0.088332	1.698536	-0.052005	0.9605
C	989.4535	345.3600	2.864992	0.0352
R-squared	0.882290	Mean dependent var		237.2244
Adjusted R-squared	0.811664	S.D. dependent var		15.69909
S.E. of regression	6.813054	Akaike info criterion		6.976660
Sum squared resid	232.0885	Schwarz criterion		7.064316
Log likelihood	-27.39497	Hannan-Quinn criter.		6.787500
F-statistic	12.49239	Durbin-Watson stat		1.832312
Prob(F-statistic)	0.009267			

16th Attachment

Determination Coefficient Test

Dependent Variable: PVRTY				
Method: Least Squares				
Date: 04/14/20 Time: 20:05				
Sample: 2010 2018				
Included observations: 9				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
IND	9.544279	10.92557	0.873573	0.4223
GDRP	-52.26134	14.37860	-3.634660	0.0150
INF	-0.088332	1.698536	-0.052005	0.9605
C	989.4535	345.3600	2.864992	0.0352
R-squared	0.882290	Mean dependent var		237.2244
Adjusted R-squared	0.811664	S.D. dependent var		15.69909
S.E. of regression	6.813054	Akaike info criterion		6.976660
Sum squared resid	232.0885	Schwarz criterion		7.064316
Log likelihood	-27.39497	Hannan-Quinn criter.		6.787500
F-statistic	12.49239	Durbin-Watson stat		1.832312
Prob(F-statistic)	0.009267			

KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
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Sebagai sivitas akademika IAIN Pekalongan, yang bertandatangan di bawah ini, saya :

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No. Telepon	:	085229220959

Demi pengembangan ilmu pengetahuan, menyetujui untuk memberikan kepada perpustakaan IAIN Pekalongan, Hak Bebas Royalti Non-Eksklusif atas karya ilmiah :

☐ TugasAkhir ✔ Skripsi ☐ Tesis ☐ Desertasi ☐ Lain-lain (………………………..) yang

berjudul ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF INDUSTRIAL GROWTH, GROSS DOMESTIC

REGIONAL PRODUCT, AND INFLATION ON POVERTY LEVEL IN PEMALANG (2010-

2018)

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