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DETERMINANTS OF POVERTY ON THE ISLAND OF SUMATRA SPATIAL DATA PANEL APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to analyze the determination of poverty levels and to prove the dependence of a region. This research is a quantitative study using secondary data for the period 2017-2023, the analytical tool used is spatial data panel.this research supports the Low Level Equilibrium Trap Theory and The Vicious Cycle Of Poverty. The model used in this study is the Fixed Spatial Autoregressive (FSAR). The results show that economic growth has a significant positive effect on poverty, government expenditure has a negative and significant effect on poverty, net enrollment rate has a significant positive effect on poverty, foreign investment has a negative and significant effect on poverty, and domestic investment has a positive and significant effect on poverty. In order to overcome the problem of poverty on the Island of Sumatra, it is expected that the government needs to implement pro-poor and more inclusive policies.

INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a reality in the lives of people in both rural and urban areas. In general, poverty is often defined in economic terms, specifically in terms of income in monetary tems plus the non monetary benefits that a person receives. But more broadly, poverty is often defined as a condition characterized by deprivation, such as lack of education, poor health, and others. This condition arises when individuals, families or certain communities are unable to meat the basic needs of life on a daily basis. The causes include their own factors such as health, education or skills. Other factors include the country's economy, inflation, socio-poliitics and others (Pinontoan, 2020).

According to (Bagianto et al., 2020), Indonesia is still classified as a developing country where the poverty rate is a major problem that has not been solved. In 2023, the Central Bureau of statistics released the latest data on the poverty rate in indonesia which is expected to reach 24.79 million people in 2023. This number incraesed from the

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previous year, which was 23.97 million poor people. Poverty in Indonesia today seems to be a serious and complex problem to overcome because many Indonesians are unable to meet their daily needs (Permana & Pasaribu, 2023).

The Island of Sumatra is known as one of the largest island in Indonesia, with a diverse cultural heritage and abundant natural resources that offer many opportunities to be exploited. But in reality, behind the aesthetic appeal, cultural diversity and abundant natural resources, there are problems of poverty that continue to be a major obstacle to socio-economic progress and the well being of the local community. Based on data from the Central Bureua of statistics in 2022, Sumatra Island has a poor population of 5763.42 thousand people, which makes Sumatra Island the second poorest island in Indonesia after Java Island. Among the 10 provinces in Sumatra Island, there are four provinces that are include in the category of the 15 poorest in Indonesia, namely Aceh, Bengkulu, South Sumatra and Lampung. Aceh is the poorest province on the island of Sumatra with a poverty rate of 14.75%, followed by Bengkulu with 14.34%, South Sumatra with 11.95%, and Lampung with 11.44% (Permana & Pasaribu, 2023).

There are several factors taht influence poverty, one of which is education. Education is one of the keys to reduce poverty, low education levels can worsen poverty conditions because it can affect access to decent work and adequate income. The study by (Surbakti et al., 2023) states that education has a positive and significant impact on poverty, which explains that an incraese in education indirectly reduces the poverty rate, perhaps due to other factors that are not in accordance with employment skills. Goverment spending is also very importand in reducting poverty, but its effectivennes depends on different regions and contexts. Study (Yusoff et al., 2023) in Malaysia found that an increase in development spending was an insignificant factor in reducing poverty, while a reduction in development spending had a significant impact on reducing poverty in the long run. In Nigeria, a study (Omodero, 2019), found that goverment spending on key sectors such as agricultural production, education, and health did not play a significant role in reducing poverty, suggesting that resouces are inadequate. In addition, a study (Khader & Salman, 2022), in Iraq found that poverty rates fluctuated despite increases in government spending, indicating policy ineffectiveness and distortions.

Apart from goverment spending, investment is an important tool in reducing poverty. A study conducted by (Ramadhani, 2021) in Indonesia. There is a significant correlation between investment and poverty in Indonesia during 2011-2019. This shows that increased investment supported by higher human development index can help reduce poverty levels. In addition, (Han et al., 2022) in developing countries also supports this finding by stating that foreign direct invesment (FDI) has a significant impact on poverty reduction in the long run in developing countries, although this may lead to an increase in poverty in the short run. Therefore, investment, both domestic and foreign, plays an important role in poverty reduction, especially by creating jobs and stimulating economic growth.

Therefore, this research is very important to do because it aims to provide information about the poverty situation and show the impact of government spending, economic growth, education and investment on poverty reduction. With this research, it is hoped that it can be seen how far government budget allocations and invesment capital can create jobs while increasing economic growth and education on the island of Sumatra.

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With a deeper understanding of the relationship between economic growth, goverment spending, investment, education and poverty levels, it is hoped that it can and can provide effective policy recommendations for the goverment on the Island of Sumatra in an effort to reduce poverty and accelerate sustainable economic development. This paper is organized as follows : the next section consists of the theoretical basis and a brief review of research that has been done on the subject, than explains the methodology, and the next section explains the empirical result. And the last section present conclusions and policy implications.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Income Inequality

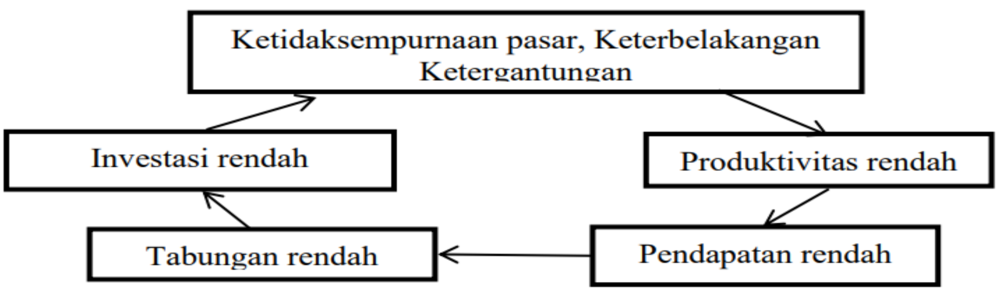
Low Level Equalibrium Trap Theory

This theory was proposed by Ragnar Nurkse 1953 as one of the explanations for economic stagnation in developing countries. The theory focuses on investment constraints that trap developing countries in a vicious cycle of poverty. Nurkse explained that low investment, low income, and low savings rates are interrelated to form a Low-Level Equilibrium Trap (Todaro & Smith, 2020).

Nurse's Cycle of Poverty Theory

According to (Suryawati, 2005), people can be said to be poor when they have an income much lower than the average income so that they do not have many oppurtunities to prosper themselves. The condition of the community called poor can be known from the ability of the income to meet the standard of living. In the theory of the poverty cycle (The Vicious Ciycle of Poverty), the factors that cause poverty are macro, the emergence of poverty due to the inequality of resource ownership patterns, which leads to the emergence of inequality in community income, which is because the poor have only a limited amount of resources and low quality. Second, poverty is Caused by differences in the quality of human resources. The low quality of human resources results in low production, which results in low wages. The low quality of human resources is due to poor education, bad luck, discrimination, or heredity. Finally, poverty results from differences in access to capital. In the theory of the vicious cycle of provety put forward by Nurkse (1953), "a poor country is poor because it is poor," which means that the poor country is poor because it is poor. the diagram of this cycle can be seen below (Lindrianti, 2022) :

Figure 1. Nurkse's Poverty Cycle Schema



Source: Mudrajad Kuncoro, 2006

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Poverty

According to (Purnama, 2017), poverty is a condition experienced by a person or group of people who are unable to organize their lives to a level that is considered humane. Poverty has several types, namely :

A. Absolute Poverty, the condition of individuals whose income is not enough to meet their basic needs.
B. Relative Poverty, poverty caused by development policies that have failed to reach all people.
C. Cultural Poverty, poverty caused by community habits that have become cultural.
D. Structural Poverty, poverty stems from the social structure embedded in certain groups that are unable to use the resources available to the them.

According to Shap in Kuncoro (2006) there are three factors that cause poverty (Santika & Juliansyah, 2022):

A. Poverty is caused by the inequality of resource ownership, which leads to unequal income distribution. The poor have limited resources of low quality.
B. Poverty arises because of differences in the quality of human resouces is low, which means that productivity is also low, so wages are low. The low quality of human resources is due to low education, disadvantage, discrimination or heredity.
C. Poverty due to differential accsess to capital.

Economic Growth

According to (Budhiono in Tarigan, 2009), economic growth is the process of increasing output per capita in the long run. So, the percentage of additional output must be higher than the percentage increase. Wijono (2005) added that the concept of economic growth emphasizes three things, namely the process of describing the development of the economy over time, which is more dynamic, from per capita linking aspects of total (GDP) and aspects of population. So that if seen in the long term, it will show the tendency of economic change in a given period driven by the internal processes of the economy (Santika & Juliansyah, 2022).

In general, economic grwoth has a positive impact on poverty reduction through increased income and labor. Therefore, according to tambunan (Purnama, 2017), economic growth and poverty have a very strong correlation because in the early stages of the process, the poverty rate tends to increase and as we approach the end of development, the number of poor people will gradually decrease. This is in line with the findings of a study (Purnama, 2017), which shows that economic growth has a negative and significant effect on the poverty rate in North Sumatra. This means that the increase in the value of economic growth will reduce the poverty rate (Purnama, 2017).

Government Expenditure

Government expenditure are expenditures or expenses intended for the public interest in the growth the regional economy and improvement of the capacity of the community. In Law No. 32 of 2004, Government expenditure is prioritized in improving

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and protecting the quality of life of the community as a mandatory fulfillment for the region through improving helath, education, public and social facilities, basic services and the development of social security (Meilissa Ike Dien Safitri, 2021).

From the above explanation, government expenditure should have a positive impact on reducing poverty rate through budget allocations for infrastructure development, social services, and economic empowerment programs. This is similar to the research of (Nasution et al., 2023; Sagala et al., 2024) where the result show that goverment expenditure has a negative and significant effect on the poverty rate in North Sumatra.

Pure Participation Rate

According to the BPS, the APM is proportion of the population in a given age group of educational who are still in school to the population in a given group. This APM shows how much of the school-age population has been able to use educational facilities according to their level of education, if the APM is 100, all school-age children can attend school on time. In general, an increase in APM indicates that more children have a access to age-appropriate education. This improve the quality of human resources, which in turn increases employment oppurtunities and income. From this explanation, it is consistent with the findings of the study (Hikma et al., 2018) that the pure participation rate has a significant and positive effect on the poverty rate in Central Java.

Foreign Investment

Foreign investment is an investment activity to conduct business in the territory of the republic of Indonesia carried out by foreign investment, both those that use foreign capital entirely or in partnership with domestic investment (Putri & Manisha, 2021). Foreign investment in Indonesia can be done in portfolio investment and direct investment or foreign direct investment (FDI). In this case, foreign direct investment is a potential source of foreign financing. This is because there are a number of cash flows in foreign countries, Causing a capital gap between developed and developing countries. Accroding to Krugman in Sarwedi 2002, FDI is an international flow of capital in which companies from one country establish or expand their businesses in other countries (Jamil & Hayati, 2021).

In several studies that have been conducted, foreign investment generally has the potential to reduce poverty levels, but its effectiveness is influenced by several factors, including the quality of instituions, government policies, etc. One of the studies that discuss this is research (Ridani, 2024), where FDI has a negative relationship with the poverty rate in South Kalimantan Province, but has no significant effect.

Domsetic Investment

According to Law No.5 Article 1 Year 2007 on Investment, Domestic Investment is an investment activity to conduct business in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia conducted by domestic investment using domestic capital. Generally, the parties that can become domestic investment are: individual Indonesian citizens: Indonesian business entities and Indonesian legal entities. In general, this PMDN plays an important role in the economic development of Indonesia and has a significant impact on reducing poverty

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levels. This is because PMDN is able to create jobs and increase people's income, which in turn contributes to poverty reduction. This has been proven by research (Soegoto et al., 2022), the result of which show that domestic investment has a significant impact on reducing poverty levels in Indonesia.

METHODOLOGY

This research methode uses quantitative research with secondary data. This research uses spatial data panel analysis with the period 2017-2023 with 154 districts/cities in the Island of Sumatra. The data are obtained from various reports and data compilations and other forms of publication such as from the BPS, APBD data filters, One-Stop Investment and Integrated Services Office (DPMPTSP), and the Ministry of Investment and Downstreaming/ BKPM. The data needed are poverty data with reference data, namely the Poverty Severity Index, which acts as the dependent variable, and independent variables, namely economic growth with reference data, namely ADHK economic growth rate, government expenditure with reference data, namely expenditure on goods and services, net enrollment rates, foreign and domestic invesment.

Data Analysis Technique

Spatial Panel Data

According to (Elhorst, 2003), a linear regression model on panel data that has certain spatial effects without spatial interaction effect can be expressed by the following equation :

$$\boldsymbol{y_{it} = X_{it}\beta + \mu_i + \varepsilon_{it}}$$

Where i is the cross-sectional dimension index (spatial units) where i = 1,...,N. T is the time dimension where t=1,...,T. $\boldsymbol{y_{it}}$ it is the observation unit of the dependent variable in data i and time t. $\boldsymbol{X_{it}}$ denotes the observation vector of the independent variable at unit i *and* t (1, K). β is parameter vector (K,1), and $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon_{it}}$ it is the independent and identically distributed error for each i and t with mean 0 and variance σ2. μi is the spatial specific effect.

Panel data linear regression models that include specific interactions between spatial units have spatial lag dependent variables or spatial error model (SEM) (Elhorst, 2014). The spatial lag model indicates that the dependent variable is influenced by the nearest dependent variable as well as one of the local characteristics. The following equation is a spatial lag model:

$$y_{it} = \mathcal{P} + \sum_{\mathrm{j}=1}^{\mathcal{N}} w_{\mathrm{ij}} y_{jt} + x_{it}\beta + \mu_i + \varepsilon_{it}$$

Where y is the spatial autocorrelation of the error and y is the spatial autocorrelation coefficient.

SEM states that the dependent variable depends on the local characteristics and spatially correlated errors. Here is the of the SEM equation from. Where y is the spatial autocorrelation in errors, and y is the spatial autocorrelation coefficient. (Hidayat et al., 2022)

$$y_{it} = x_{it\,\beta} + \mu i + \emptyset it$$

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$$\emptyset it = \lambda \sum_{j=1} N \; W_{ij\,\emptyset jt + \varepsilon_{it}}$$

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 spatial panel data

Variabel	FSAR	FSEM
lpeadhk	.0057*** (.0020)	.0062** (.0029)
Bj	-.0001*** (.00004)	-.0001*** (.00006)
Apm	.0014*** (.0009)	.0012*** (.0009)
Lpma	-.0059*** (.0007)	-.0061*** (.0007)
Lpmdn	.0018*** (.0017)	.0026*** (.0018)
Spasial effect ρ λ	 0.3463 *** (.0776)	 03503 *** (.0990)
Hausman (prob)	0.0011	0.0328
AIC	-1271.5786	-1265.4125
Log-likelihood	641.7893	638.7063
R_2	0.0562	0.0418
N	1078	1078

Table 1, carried out with two criteria, namely comparing the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC) value with the lowest value criterion -127.5786 and comparing the log-likelihood value with the highest value criterion 641.7893, based on the table above, FSAR shows better in adjusting the data. In addition, the spatial effect of ρ (rho) value in FSAR has a coefficient value of 0.3463, which is statistically significant, indicating the existence of poverty spillovers, which means that the poverty rate in a particular region is affected by the poverty rate in the surrounding area.

Economic Growth (lpeadhk) has a significant positive effect on poverty in Sumatra for the period 2017-2023 with evidence of a coefficient value of 0.0057 in FSAR, which means that economic growth can actually increase poverty if it is not accompanied by equitable income distribution, in other words, only certain groups enjoy the result of growth while the poor continue to face difficulties. On the other hand, economic growth is not enough to reduce poverty without inclusive income distribution policies. This is in line with the theory of Level of Level Equilibrium Trap, where low income can form a Low Level Equilibrium Trap (Todaro & Smith, 2020). These findings are consistent with research (Susanto & Pangesti, 2021) that economic growth has a significant positive effect on poverty.

Government expenditure (goods and sevices) has a significant negative effect on

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poverty on the Island of Sumatra for the period 2017-2023 , with a coefficient value of -0.0001 in FSAR. This means that the role of government is very important in reducing poverty, especially if it is used to overcome inequality and increase access for the poor. This is in line with theory of The Vicious Cycle of Poverty and these results are consistent with the research of (Nasution et al., 2023; Sagala et al., 2024) that government spending has a negative and significant effect on poverty levels.

The net enrollment rate (APM) ha a significant positive effect on poverty on the Island of Sumatra for the period 2017-2023, with evidence of the coefficient value of 0.0014 in FSAR. This means that even if the APM increases, the result prove that no increases in access to education directly reduces poverty. This may be due to the time it takes for the economic benefits of education to materialize, or the fact that those with education do not have skills that match the needs of employment. This finding is consistent with research (Hikma et al., 2018) that shows that the pure participation rate has a positive and significant effect on poverty rates.

Foreign investment (FDI) has a significant negative effect on poverty in the Island of Sumatra for the period 2017-2023, with a coefficient value of -0.0059 in FSAR. This means that foreign investment promotes economic growth and creates jobs, which can directly contribute to the reduction of poverty. This shows that policies that encourage foreign investment must ensure that the benefits can be felt (Bagianto et al., 2020) . Indonesia is still classified as a developing country where the poverty rate is a major problem that has not been solved. In 2023, the agency (Ridani, 2024) where FDI has a negative relationship with the poverty rate.

Domestic Investment (PMDN) has a significant positive effect on poverty on the Island of Sumatra for the period 2017-2023, with a coefficient value of 0.0018 in the FSAR. This means that although PMDN can increase economic activity, the benefits are often felt by certain groups such as large enterpreneurs without having a direct impact on the poor. This explains why domestic investment is directed towards promoting inclusive economic sectors and creating jobs for the poor. This is in line with the Theory of The Vicious Cycle of Poverty, and these findings are consistent with research (Soegoto et al., 2022) that domestic investment has a significant impact on reducing poverty levels.

CONCLUSIONS

This study shows that economic growth, govenment spending, education and investment play an important role in determining the level of poverty on the Island os Sumatra. However, uneven economic growth makes it difficult for the poor to escape poverty. Meanwhile, effective government spending can reduce inequalities. Higher education does not necessarily reduce poverty because graduates often lack the skills needed in the labor market. Foreign investment increases employment and can reduce poverty. Meanwhile, domestic investment tends to benefit only certain groups of people. In addition, poverty is not just a problem in one region, but is also influenced by the surrounding environment.

SUGGESTION

To reduce poverty on the Island of Sumatra, the government must ensure that economic growth benefits everyone, not just certain groups. In addition, government spending should be more focused on programs that improve health, education, and

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infrastructure in disadvantaged areas. In addition, education needs to be better aligned with the needs of the economy so that high school graduates have the oppurtunity to move out of poverty. To promote equitable economic growth and create inclusive employment, both foreign and domestic investment must be targeted. Regional government in Sumtra need to work together to develop more integrated policies, as poverty has spatial effects and is interconnected between regions, so that the impact is broader and more sustainable.

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