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# Determinants of Poverty Levels on Sumatera Island

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**ABSTRACT**

Poverty occurs when a person or group of people do not have sufficient resources, such as income, education, health, housing, or access to basic services. Strong economic growth can reduce poverty rates by creating new jobs, increasing incomes, and providing more people with economic opportunities. High unemployment rates tend to be positively correlated with poverty rates. Poverty can increase when people lose their jobs or opportunities to work. The HDI includes indicators of living standards, health, and education. An increase in HDI can indicate an improvement in people's welfare, which can help reduce poverty.

This study aims to determine the factors that affect the poverty rate. The sample used in the study was all provinces on the island of Sumatra in 2008-2022. The testing process uses multiple regression analysis on the E-Views 12 software program. The results show that economic growth and unemployment rate affect the poverty rate, while the human development index has no effect on the poverty rate in all provinces on the island of Sumatra..

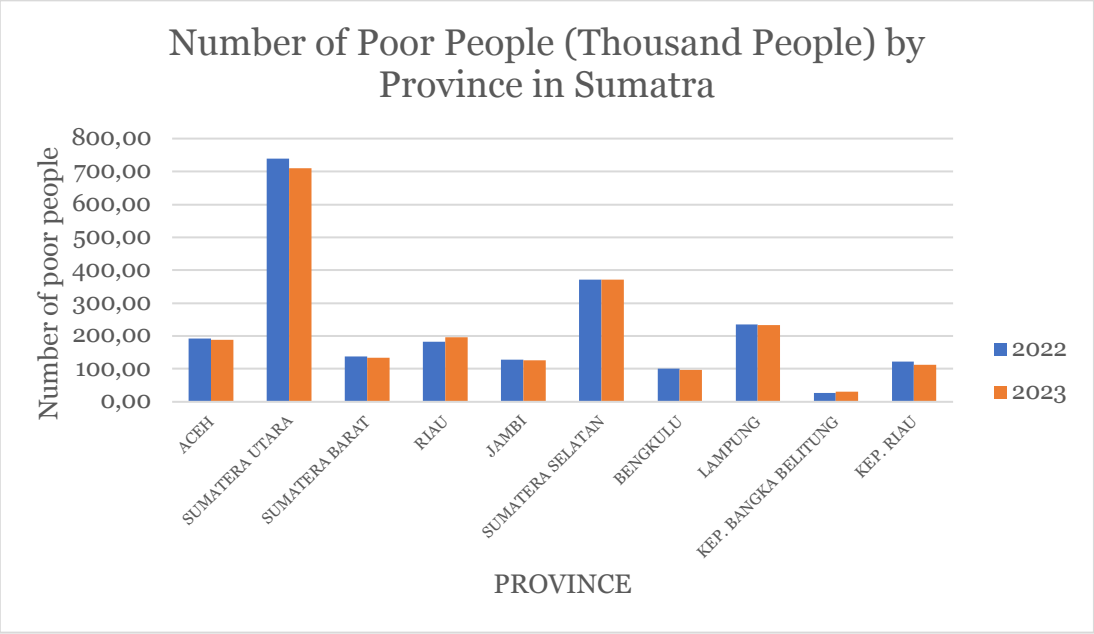
## INTRODUCTION

Poverty can interpreted as something a condition where a person or group of people lacks sufficient resources, such as income, education, health, housing, or access to basic services. Poverty can be relative or absolute, and how it is measured can differ depending on the context and definition used.

Income level, education level, job availability, health, and access to basic services are some of the common indicators used to measure poverty levels in a country. In many countries, measuring and addressing poverty is poverty is very important goals . Efforts made by the government , organizations international , and society civil can help in determine source poverty and formulate appropriate policies For reduce it .

Indonesia is an archipelagic country the largest islands in the world. This divided become a number of group large , such as Java, Sumatra, Kalimantan (Borneo), Sulawesi, and Papua. Some island big other including Bali, Lombok, Flores, and many more others . The largest island in Indonesia is Sumatra, which consists of from Lots provinces , such as Aceh, North Sumatra, West Sumatra, Riau, Riau Islands , Jambi, Bengkulu, South Sumatra, and Lampung. economy , access to education and services health , and other factors can cause difference level poverty among province .

poverty rate in Indonesia can measured with various indicator . One of the the most common indicators is level poverty based on the poverty line created by the Indonesian Central Statistics Agency (BPS). BPS uses poverty line concept For measure ability somebody or family For fulfil need base they , like food , clothing , housing , and education . Based on Figure 1.1, can We Look that amount the largest poor population located in North Sumatra Province and the smallest is in Bangka Belitung Province




*Source : Central Statistics Agency (2024)*

Figure 1.Amount Poor People on the Island of Sumatra

There are some factor affecting level poverty among them is growth economy . Kuznet (1955) stated that There is strong relationship between poverty and growth economy Because poverty tend increased at the stage early in the development process , however tend reduced at the stage end . The more approach stage end development poverty , many other factors besides growth income also affects the level poverty in a country or region, such as level education power work and structure economy .

Besides growth economy , level unemployment also has an impact to level poverty . Unemployment can cause decline income House ladder Because lost source income from job . Condition this can also cause House ladder difficulty fulfil need base they , like food , place residence , and education , which in turn can cause improvement level poverty .

Other factors that can influence level poverty is Human Development Index (HDI). Human Development Index (HDI) and poverty each other related , because both of them reflect conditions and welfare human , Efforts to reduce poverty often accompanied with improvement Human Development Index (HDI), and vice versa , efforts For reduce poverty can contribute to the improvement Human Development Index (HDI).

A number of study previous ones who tried research about factors that influence level poverty Among them , Mulia's (2020) research shows that Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) has a positive and significant impact on community welfare in Padang City. The number of poor people does not significantly impact community welfare in Padang City. The Open Unemployment Rate does not have a negative and significant impact on the welfare of the people in Padang City. Susanto's research (2020) shows The research results show that inflation has no effect on poverty levels, but economic growth has a significant effect on poverty levels. Nafi'ah (2021) showed that the ZIS variable has an influence on poverty alleviation, while the Human Development Index (HDI) and Inflation do not have a significant influence on poverty alleviation in 34 provinces in Indonesia.

Based on the background of the problems and phenomena above, this is what encourages researchers to conduct research related to factors that influence the level of Poverty on the Island of Sumatra . The researcher intends to conduct a study entitled "Determinants of Poverty Levels on the Island of Sumatra."

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Poverty

Poverty as condition somebody or a group of people, men and women, not capable fulfil right basically For maintain and develop dignified life (Mahendra, 2016). Many measures For determine number poverty , one of them used by the Central Statistics Agency is use draft ability fulfil need basic needs approach. With approach this , poverty viewed as inability from side economy For fulfil need base food and not measured food from side expenditure.

### Economic Growth.

Growth economic growth is development activity in economy that causes goods and services produced in public increase and prosperity public increased ( Pambudi and Miyasto 2013). According to Sukirno (2016), One of the Indicators used For count level growth economy that is level growth Product Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and the level of growth Gross National Product (GNP) and Product Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP).

Unemployment

The broad definition of unemployment is the population that is unemployed but is looking for work or preparing a new business, or the population that is not looking for work because it has been accepted but has started working. Unemployment is a macroeconomic problem that directly affects humans and is the most severe. For most people, losing a job means a decline in living standards and psychological well-being. So it is not surprising that unemployment is a frequent topic of discussion in political debates, and politicians often claim that the policies they offer will help create jobs (Mankiw , 2007).

Human Development Index

The indicators used by social scientists to measure social welfare are quite diverse. To assess the success of development and human well-being, the UNDP has published an indicator, the Human Development Index (HDI), to measure a country's development and well-being (Suradi, 2017). According to Maratade (2016), the HDI is a benchmark for the welfare of a region or country which is seen based on three dimensions, namely: life expectancy at birth , literacy rate and average length of schooling , and purchasing power parity.

## METHODOLOGY

According to Sugiyono (2021), population is a generalization area consisting of on object / subject that has quality and characteristics certain conditions determined by researchers For study and then withdrawn conclusion . Based on explanation above , population in study This are 10 provinces on the island of Sumatra. According to Sugiyono (2021), sample is part from the number and characteristics of a population In the research This technique withdrawal samples used is sample saturated sampling is technique determination sample when all member population used as sample ( Sugiyono , 2021). Sample in study is Province on the island of Sumatra with period observation from 2008- until with 2022.

Table 1. Provincial Data on Sumatra Island

| No | Province Name | Year Observation | Amount Year |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Aceh | 2008-2022 | 15 |
| 2 | North Sumatra | 2008-2022 | 15 |
| 3 | West Sumatra | 2008-2022 | 15 |
| 4 | Riau | 2008-2022 | 15 |
| 5 | Jambi | 2008-2022 | 15 |
| 6 | South Sumatra | 2008-2022 | 15 |
| 7 | Bengkulu | 2008-2022 | 15 |
| 8 | Lampung | 2008-2022 | 15 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Bangka Belitung Islands | 2008-2022 | 15 |
| 10 | Riau Islands | 2008-2022 | 15 |
| | Amount Observation | | 150 |

Based on data sources , research This using secondary data . Data collection techniques used in study This that is technique documentation in the form of government data Provinces on the island of Sumatra for the 2008-2022 period obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) through page http://bps.go.id .

Data analysis techniques are methods for analyzing data obtained to test the problem formulation. In quantitative research, statistical analysis is used. The analytical method used to solve the problem in this study is panel data regression analysis with the help of the E-Views 1 2 program . This program is the successor to MicroTSP from the same company. Researchers typically use E-Views software to prove the validity of their formulated research hypotheses.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Formation of Research Model :

$$Yt = B_0 + B_1 X_{1t} + B_2 X_{2t} + B_3 X_{3t} + E_t$$

**Where:**

Poverty Level ;
X1= GRDP ( Product Gross Regional Domestic Product )
X2 = Unemployment ( Unemployment Rate )
X3= HDI( Human Development Index );
E = Error

Selection of Panel Data Regression Model

The selection of panel data models is divided become three the approach used that is common effect model, fixed effect model , and random effect model. For interpret results analysis , third model approach must choose the most appropriate one . in selecting the panel data model , then 3 ( three ) tests were carried out namely the f test ( chow test ), hausman test and Langrangge multiplier ( lm ) test .

1. F Test (Chow Test)

F test This done For compare which model is the best between common effect model and fixed effect model . decision with α or level significance of 0.05 as following :

a. If mark probability > α, then the best model is common effect model.
b. If mark probability > α, then the best model is fixed effect model .

F test was conducted with the following hypothesis:
h 0 : common effect model
ha: fixed effect model
h 0 is rejected if the probability value < α (with α 5%)
following This displayed table showing results chow test :

Table 2. Chow Test

| Effects Test | Statistic | d.f. | Prob. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cross-section F | 179.169185 | (9,137) | 0.0000 |
| Cross-section Chi-square | 382.067601 | 9 | 0.0000 |

*Source: Data processed with E-Views 12 (2024)*

Based on table on mark probability cross-section chi-square 0.000 < 0.05 then h 0 rejected , so that in the Chow test the best model is used is a fixed effect model.

2. Hausman Test

Hausman test is the tests used For determine fixed effect model or random effect is the most appropriate used in estimating panel data. f test testing with hypothesis that is as following :

h 0 : random effect model

ha: fixed effect model

If from Hausman test results the state accept hypothesis zero then the best model For used is random effect model will but , if the result state reject hypothesis zero then the best model is used is fixed effect model . following table showing results Hausman test:

Table 3. Hausman Test Results

| Test Summary | Chi-Sq. Statistic | Chi-Sq. d.f. | Prob. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cross-section random | 9.708927 | 3 | 0.0212 |

*Source : Processed data with E-Views 12 (2024)*

Based on the table above, the probability value is 0.0212 <α value = 0.05, so ha is accepted, so the best model is the fixed effect model . Based on this test, it can be obtained that:

a. F test (chow test ), use of the best model is fixed effect model .

b. On testing Hausman test , the best use of the model is fixed effect model .

Use fixed effect model has selected 2 (two) times, namely in the Chow test and the Hausman test . Meanwhile common effect model and random effect model No selected The same once . with thus can concluded that from Of the three models ( common effect model, fixed effect model, and random effect model ), the best model to use is is fixed effect model (FEM) in interpret panel data regression research .

3. Langrange Multiplier (LM) Test

Lagrange multiplier (LM) test is the tests used For determine common effect model or random effect is the most appropriate used in estimating panel data. f test testing with hypothesis that is as following :

h 0 : common effect model

ha : random effect model

If the results of the Lagrangge multiplier (LM) test state that the null hypothesis is accepted, then the best model to use is the common effect model. However, if the results state that the null hypothesis is rejected, then the best model to use is the random effect model . If the probability value in the Hausman test is below 0.05, then the Lagrange multiplier (LM) test is no longer necessary .

Unit Root Test Results

Levin Lin & Chu unit root test For all over variables is as following :

Table 4. Levin, Lin & Chu Test Results

Levin, Lin & Chu Unit Root Test on RESID

Null Hypothesis: Unit root (common unit root process)
Series: RESID
Date: 11/24/23 Time: 08:23
Sample: 2008 2022
Exogenous variables: Individual effects
User-specified lags: 0
Newey-West automatic bandwidth selection and Bartlett kernel
Total (balanced) observations: 140
Cross-sections included: 10 (140 dropped)

| Method | Statistic | Prob.** |
|---|---|---|
| Levin, Lin & Chu t* | -6.45913 | 0.0000 |

** Probabilities are computed assuming asympotic normality

*Source : Processed data with E-Views 12 (2024)*

First Difference Unit Root Test For all over variables is as following :

Table 5. Hasin Test First Difference

Levin, Lin & Chu Unit Root Test on D(RESID)

Null Hypothesis: Unit root (common unit root process)
Series: D(RESID)
Date: 11/24/23 Time: 08:28
Sample: 2008 2022
Exogenous variables: Individual effects
User-specified lags: 0
Newey-West automatic bandwidth selection and Bartlett kernel
Total (balanced) observations: 130
Cross-sections included: 10 (140 dropped)

| Method | Statistic | Prob.** |
|---|---|---|
| Levin, Lin & Chu t* | -11.2405 | 0.0000 |

** Probabilities are computed assuming asympotic normality

*Source : Processed data with E-Views 12 (2024)*

Ho: there is a unit root (not stationary)

H 1 : no unit root (Stationary)

Based on Levin, Lin & Chu test probability mark the probability is =0.000 < α=0.05 then Ho is rejected , meaning No There is unit root , meaning all stationary data at level level.

Panel Data Cointegration Test
Cointegration test For all over variables is as following :

Table 6. Conintegration Test Results

| Hypothesized No. of CE(s) | Fisher Stat.* (from trace test) | Prob. | Fisher Stat.* (from max-eigen test) | Prob. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| None | 455.7 | 0.0000 | 405.0 | 0.0000 |
| At most 1 | 169.3 | 0.0000 | 134.5 | 0.0000 |
| At most 2 | 66.72 | 0.0000 | 50.58 | 0.0002 |
| At most 3 | 53.81 | 0.0001 | 53.81 | 0.0001 |

* Probabilities are computed using asymptotic Chi-square distribution.

*Source: Data processed with E-Views 12 (2024)*

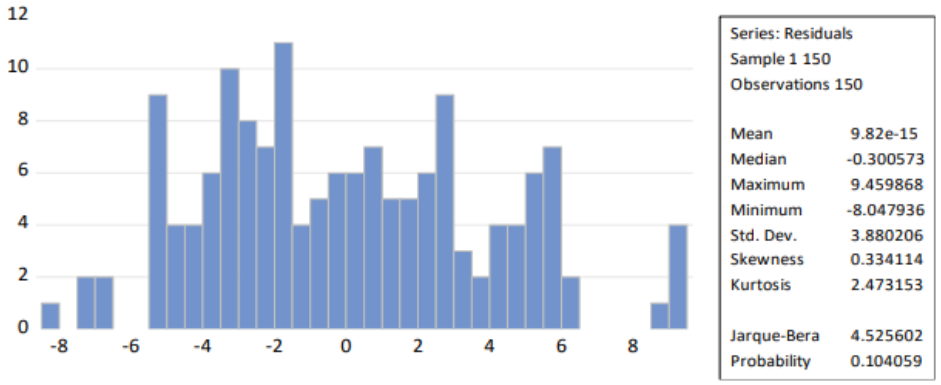
Based on cointegration unit results show results that all variables used in study Good variables dependent and variables independent is stationary .

Assumption Test Results Classic

The classical assumption test in E-Views 12 is performed when using a linear regression procedure using cross -section data, time series data , or panel data, which is a combination of cross-section and time series data. In this study, it is necessary to first conduct a classical assumption test, consisting of a normality test, a multicollinearity test, a heteroscedasticity test, and an autocorrelation test.

1. Normality Test

Normality test performed in the regression model This used For test whether the resulting residual value from regression distributed normally or no . Here This Figure 4.1 shows normality test results as following :




*Source: Data processed with E-Views 12 (2024)*
Figure 2. Normality Test Results

Based on Figure 2 the results of the normality test show that the Jarque-Bera value is 4.525602 and the Jarque-Bera Probability value is 0.104059 > 0.05 , so it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed or passes the normality test.

2. Multicollinearity Test

A multicollinearity test is conducted to determine whether there is a significant relationship between independent variables. The results of detecting the presence or absence of multicollinearity between variables can be presented as follows:

Table 7. Multicollinearity Test Results

| Variable | Coefficient Variance | Uncentered VIF | Centered VIF |
|---|---|---|---|
| C | 74.01044 | 722.5058 | NA |
| X1 | 5.05E-18 | 3.044174 | 1.050463 |
| X2 | 0.040159 | 13.88624 | 1.096482 |
| X3 | 0.016009 | 772.2563 | 1.111766 |

*Source: Data processed with E-Views 12 (2024)*

Based on table 7 the results of the multicollinearity test show that the VIF value of variable X1 is 1.050463 < 10.00, X2 is 1.096482 < 10.00, and X3 is 1.111766. < 10.00. The VIF value of each independent variable in the Centered VIF column has a value below 10, so it can be said that there is no multicollinearity in each independent variable or it passes the multicollinearity test.

3. Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test aims to examine whether the regression model exhibits unequal variances from the residuals of one observation to another. If the variances from the residuals from one observation to another remain constant, it is called homoscedasticity, and if they differ, it is called heteroscedasticity or there is no heteroscedasticity (Ghozali et al., 2018). The heteroscedasticity test in this study is based on the White Test using Eviews 10, as shown in Table 8 as follows:

Table 8. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| F-statistic | 1.346123 | Prob. F(9,92) | 0.2245 |
| Obs*R-squared | 11.86899 | Prob. Chi-Square(9) | 0.2208 |
| Scaled explained SS | 13.62816 | Prob. Chi-Square(9) | 0.1362 |

*Source: Data processed with E-Views 12 (2024)*

Based on table 8 it can be seen that the results of the heteroscedasticity test obtained an Obs*R-squared value of 11.86899 and a Chi-Square Probability value of (9) of 0. 2208 with a p-value (Chi-square probability) of more than α (0.2208 > 0.05), then HO is accepted. So it can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity in the data.

4. Autocorrelation Test

The autocorrelation test is conducted to identify whether there is a correlation between the nuisance errors in period t and the nuisance errors in period t-1 (previous) in the linear regression model. To determine the presence or absence of

autocorrelation, the autocorrelation test value can be seen using the serial correlation LM Test . If the p-value of the Obs*R-squared value is statistically significant (more than 0.05), then there is no autocorrelation (Ghozali et al., 2018). The following table 9 shows the results of the autocorrelation test:

Table 9. Autocorrelation Test Results

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| F-statistic | 1.178987 | Prob. F(2,96) | 0.3120 |
| Obs*R-squared | 2.445285 | Prob. Chi-Square(2) | 0.2945 |

*Source: Data processed with E-Views 12 (2024)*

Based on table 9 the results of the autocorrelation test obtained an Obs*R-Squared value of 2.445285 and a Chi-square Probability value (2) of 0.2945. The p-value (Chi-Square probability) is more than α (0.2945 > 0.05), so Ho is accepted. So it can be concluded that the data does not experience autocorrelation or the data has passed the autocorrelation test.

5. Analysis Results Regression Multiple

Multiple linear regression analysis is an analysis used to measure the extent of influence between two or more independent variables on one dependent variable and can predict the dependent variable using the independent variable. Based on the Fixed Effect Model , the results of multiple linear regression with this model can be displayed in table 10 namely as follows;

Table 10. Regression Results with Fixed Effect Model

Sample: 2008 2022
Periods included: 15
Cross-sections included: 10
Total panel (balanced) observations: 150

| Variable | Coefficient | Std. Error | t-Statistic | Prob. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| C | 8.421391 | 3.451500 | 2.439922 | 0.0160 |
| X1 | -2.25E-08 | 3.50E-09 | -6.422577 | 0.0000 |
| X2 | 0.348069 | 0.078356 | 4.442174 | 0.0000 |
| X3 | 0.066663 | 0.055568 | 1.199675 | 0.2323 |

*Source: Data processed with E-Views 12 (2024)*

Based on table 10 the results of multiple linear regression with Fixed Effect Model obtained the value of the coefficient of variable X1 of -2.250008, the value of the coefficient of variable X2 of 0.0348069 , the value of the coefficient of variable X3 of 0.066663 and the value of Constanta of 8.421391 . Then the following equation results are obtained:

Discussion

Influence Economic Growth Against Poverty Levels Across All Regions Provinces on the island of Sumatra

Analysis results regression show that variables growth economy influence level poverty in a way partial . This shows that theory Kuznet (1955) according to with condition economy in every province of Sumatra Island. This theory explain strong

relationship between growth economics and poverty . Growth economy is size success development and is necessary conditions For reduce level poverty .

Study This in line with Amponsah's research (2023) stated that that inclusive growth can help reduce poverty. Research this is also in line with study Septiadi (2020) and Susanto (2020) stated that macroeconomic indicators consisting of economic growth variables, government spending on infrastructure, inflation and the rupiah exchange rate have a significant influence on poverty variables. A number of other research that does not in line with results study This is study Sianturi (2021), Zuhdiyaty (2017) and Hastin (2021) who stated that economic growth has no influence on poverty levels.

Influence of Unemployment Rate Against the Poverty Level Across All Provinces on the island of Sumatra

Research result show that level unemployment influential significant to poverty in every Sumatra Island province . Discovery This in accordance with theory Sukirno (2016) that unemployment reduce income society , which in turn impact on welfare society . If you look at from perspective individual , unemployment will cause various problem economic and social . Those who have low income must reduce expenditure they For consumption , which will impact on quality development economy term length and increase opportunity trapped in poverty . Undesirable results significant due to the fact that local communities urban tend willing unemployed For wait suitable job with education them . In addition , the number of force work that refuses Work caused by incompatibility expected salary . Circumstances This caused by characteristic society that tends to choose work so that cause height number unemployment in the range age said . However , on the other hand , even though become unemployment , some big force work like This his life Still borne by members other families who earn relatively high , with thus the average income Still are above the poverty line . Research results This in accordance with research conducted by Fitri (2017) that unemployment influential to poverty . Different with results study Previously , Hastin (2021) and Mulia (2020) stated that unemployment No influential to poverty .

Influence Human Development Index (HDI) Against Poverty Levels Across All Regions Provinces on the island of Sumatra

All The province of Sumatra Island does not own influence in a way partial from variables Human Development Index to poverty , according to results analysis regression . Research results This No in accordance with theory growth new , which emphasizes how importance role government in increase human capital development and encourage study For increase productivity human . For measure the average achievement of a country in development human , index development man use three indicator composite : life expectancy , education , and standard of living life , which is measured with expenditure adjusted per capita with parity Power buy . With Thus , investment in education can increase quality source Power man with increase knowledge and skills .

Research result This in line with research conducted by Nafi'ah ( 2021 ) which states that HDI does not have a significant impact on poverty alleviation and does not in line with study Sianturi (2021) and Fitri (2017) stated that that HDI has an effect to decline level poverty .

## CONCLUSION

The study used model equation tests using common effect models, fixed effect models, and random effect models , as well as panel data regression tests, Chow, Hausman, Lagrange , unit root tests , and cointegration tests . The results of the study indicate that (a) Economic growth affects poverty levels across the board Province on the island of Sumatra, (b) The unemployment rate affects the poverty rate in All over Province on the island of Sumatra. (c) However, the HDI does not affect the poverty rate in all provinces on the island of Sumatra.

The suggestion of the research is, (a) Poverty rate influenced in a way significant by growth economy . This shows that all over public has feel impact from growth economy during this . In addition , the government must ensure that growth the economy generated until to everyone . They also have to see potential growth economy in each region. (b) Every period , level unemployment must reduced , especially Because level unemployment influence poverty . Higher unemployment rates tall will cause decline per capita income , which in turn cause poverty. (c) PKH is one of the programs used For increase the HDI, but in implementation Still There is a number of problems that must be handled with serious . Therefore that , the writer suggest that the determination of House ladder target or candidate program recipients must updated in a way periodically so that the distribution can appropriate targets and funds provided to program recipients must monitored in a way regularly so that funds can be used with Correct .

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