The Analysis of Poverty Level Determinants of South Sumatera Province in 2010–2020

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Abstract. Poverty is a condition of a person or group of people who are unable to meet food or non-food needs, opportunities to fulfill other needs; such as, self-esteem, health, freedom, and a decent life. In addition, it is one of the main complex problems in Indonesian economy. The purpose of this study is that to determine and analyze the effect of the Construction Cost Index, Human Development Index, Purchasing Power Parity, and Dependency Ratio on Poverty Levels in South Sumatera Province in 2010–2020. The analytical method used was panel data regression with Pooled Least Square (PLS) approach, Fixed Effect Model (FEM), and Random Effect Model (REM). The result of this study shows that the Human Development Index (HDI) variable and the Dependency Ratio variable have a positive and significant influence on the Poverty Level in South Sumatera Province.

Keywords: Poverty Level · Construction Cost Index · Human Development Index · Purchasing Power Parity · Dependency Ratio

1 Introduction

Economic development is a tool to improve people's standard of living in a sustainable manner. Development is a process which moves in a straight line that is from underdeveloped communities to developed countries. Meanwhile, economic development has the goal of achieving high economic growth, maintaining price stability by considering the inflation rate, and most importantly alleviating the problem of poverty. One measure of success in economic development is that it can reduce the percentage of poor people or the number of poverty rates in a country [1].

Poverty is a condition of a person or group of people in terms of inability to meet food or non-food needs, opportunities to fulfill other needs such as self-esteem, health, freedom, and a decent life. It shows that the problem of poverty is a real problem in daily life and it is not only detrimental to individuals but also the entire population living in countries where the problem of poverty is still relatively high. It can be argued that the poverty condition of a country can be seen from the level of welfare of the population where it lives, where the decreasing poverty level of a country will increase the level of welfare of its population, and vice versa [2].

Indonesia as a developing country has several economic development problems, one of which is poverty, where it is still a major problem. The cause of poverty can be in

the form of limited employment opportunities which make people unable to meet their needs. With an understanding of the situation in accordance with the fact that the problem of poverty also has an impact; such as, increasing unemployment rates, causing children to drop out of school, low productivity which can lead to less income received, lack of social security, Poverty can occur due to inequality in urban-rural development, causing high levels of migration from villages to cities [3] and the main reason which can hinder economic development activities in Indonesia. When there is an obstacle in economic development activities in Indonesia, it can cause income inequality and differences in the level of poverty that occurs. Therefore, when poverty becomes the main problem that should be overcome, a strategy is needed by the government and the whole community in alleviating poverty. There are three strategies with procedures which can be conducted. First, conducting training programs either directly or indirectly so that the community has the ability in their respective fields. Second, providing family protection programs; such as, the poor insurance program and BOS (School Fund). Third, maintaining price stability for public needs in various fields [4].

One of the provinces in Indonesia is South Sumatera, which consists of 15 districts or cities. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2021, it showed that the Province of South Sumatra has the tenth highest rank of poverty in Indonesia. The poverty rate in 15 districts or cities in South Sumatra Province is uneven, and most of the poverty levels are fairly high. Therefore, a strategy is needed to handle the poverty problem that occurs, such as providing employment opportunities and empowering productivity improvements in accordance with their respective fields.

The percentage of poor people in 2010–2020 has actually decreased, but the average percentage is still relatively high compared to other provinces. It shows that the poverty alleviation strategy conducted by the government and the community has not been evenly distributed. Therefore, the case of poverty becomes the first benchmark for the Province of South Sumatra and it is needed to be studied further to find out how much influence the efforts or strategies conducted by the government and the entire population are concerned.

2 Theoretical Background and Hypotheses Development

2.1 Poverty

Poverty arises when an individual or group cannot fulfill their daily needs; such as, food, shelter, education, health, and so on. It can be said that there is no choice in improving the standard of living in order to live a better and healthier life in accordance with the standard of living.

According to Lincolin Arsyad, poverty is multidimensional. It means that human needs are varied so that poverty has many aspects. Moreover, it can be seen from the general policy that poverty has primary and secondary aspects. These aspects can be grouped in the form of social networks, low education levels, and health levels [5].

Inability to provide for one's fundamental requirements, such as food, shelter, and clothes, as well as those related to education, health, and social welfare, is a condition known as poverty. The inability to obtain education and employment, as well as the lack of resources to meet basic necessities, are the main causes of poverty [6].

Poverty is a global problem which is faced by many countries since it involves the fulfillment of needs in life and there are other causes in the form of uneven distribution of development; especially, in rural areas [7].

Poverty indicators are classified into two: relative poverty and absolute poverty. Relative poverty is when you have been able to meet the basic needs of life, but it is still much lower than the situation in the community. The concept of poverty is relatively dynamic since it will change when the level of people's lives changes. The relative poverty line does not reflect the same level of welfare so that it cannot be used to compare poverty levels across countries and over time.

Absolute poverty is determined based on the inability to meet the minimum basic needs; such as, food, clothing, health, shelter and education needed to live and work. Moreover, minimum basic needs are translated as financial measures in terms of money. On the poverty line, absolute poverty is fixed (unchanged) in terms of living standards. The absolute poverty line is able to compare poverty in general [8].

2.2 Construction Cost Index

The Construction Cost Index (IKK) reflects the prices and the level of construction cost development in a certain period of the base year of a regency or city. The Construction Cost Index is used to standardize the prices of goods and services, especially for activities in the construction sector. In other words, the Construction Cost Index is a price index that describes the construction cost of a district or city compared to the reference city [9].

In general definition, Construction Cost Index (IKK) can be categorized as a special index, which is an index that describes the comparison of prices for different areas within a certain period of time [10]. The purpose of Construction Cost Index is as a tool to measure the level of geographical difficulty of an area, the higher the geography of an area, the higher the price level in an area. In the construction cost index, there are two calculation methods to compare construction prices in an area.

In the construction cost index, there are two calculation methods to compare construction prices in an area. First, the input price approach is the recording of important materials which in their use are combined with rent and equipment wages according to their respective comparisons. The input method has weaknesses that are it has the same productivity and it is not paying attention to overhead costs. Second, the output price approach is conducted by asking the price of the finished output. It also has a weakness in the form of building prices including management costs which vary between regions and between projects so that they are not adequate in comparing the construction costs between regions [11]

2.3 Human Development Index

The Human Development Index (HDI) is an important indicator in order to measure the level of success of human development by using a comparison of life expectancy, school expectations and decent living standards. The Human Development (HDI) was introduced by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in 1990 and it is published regularly in the annual Human Development Report (HDR) [12].

The Human Development Index is formed by three basic dimensions, including (i) Longevity and a healthy life, with life expectancy as an indicator, (ii) Knowledge, initially using literacy numbers but now it is no longer relevant in measuring education levels so that it is replaced by using numbers expectations of years of schooling, (iii) Decent standard of living, using the Gross National Product (GNP) indicator in the form of Purchasing Power Parity (PPP).

2.4 Purchasing Power Parity

Purchasing Power Parity Theory states that the exchange rate from time to time will represent the difference in inflation between the two countries, causing the purchasing power of consumers to buy domestic products the same as when buying foreign products. It shows that changes in currency exchange rates are related to differences in inflation prevailing from one country to another. The purchasing power parity approach uses the law of one price, which is a situation where identical goods should be sold at the same price and currency [13].

2.5 Dependency Ratio

The Dependency Ratio is a comparison of the total population aged 0–14 years, plus the number of people aged 65 and over (both are called non-labor force) and compared with the total population aged 15–64 (labor force). Furthermore, the dependency ratio is used as an indicator of the state of the economy in a country; the higher the percentage of the dependency ratio, the greater the burden for the productive population to finance the unproductive population. If the percentage of dependency ratio is lower, the burden of the productive population will be lower in financing the unproductive population.

In the dependency ratio theory, there is an increasingly rapid rate of population growth in developing countries which causes the ratio of the underage population and the number of family members increase. It causes the number of dependents (burden of dependency ratio) which is the comparison between people who follow the production process within the age limit and people who have not worked or are unable to work [14].

2.6 Relationship Between Construction Cost Index and Poverty Level

Previous research which had conducted by Hefrizal Handra showed that the construction cost index is related to the distribution of funds which includes the development of village infrastructure and has an impact on reducing poverty. It is shown that every one percent increase in village funds per capita will reduce the poverty rate [15].

2.7 Relationship Between Human Development Index and Poverty Level

According to research which had conducted by Noor Zuhdiaty and David Kaluge, it showed that the human development index (HDI) variable has a significant negative effect on poverty. It indicates that the human development index and poverty have an inverse relationship which means that when the human development index decreases by one percent, it can increase poverty and vice versa [16].

Research which had conducted by Ardiansyah, M., & Pramono, D. S. stated that HDI has an effect on poverty. In his research, he mentioned strategies for alleviating poverty in the Regency or City of East Java Province, one of the strategies conducted was improving educational facilities to a higher level by providing scholarships to residents who suffer from poverty to be included in counseling and training according to their respective talents [17].

Nurmitra Sari Purba and Alfiyanti Soleman stated that human development index (HDI) has a negative effect on poverty. It means that when the human development index number increases, it will reduce the percentage of poverty in Papua Province [18].

2.8 Relationship Between Purchasing Power Parity and Poverty Level

The relationship between purchasing power parity and poverty can be seen from the amount of income; the higher the purchasing power of the people, the higher the level of income. If the level of income is high, it can be said that a person can meet their needs. In other words, the person does not belong to the category of poor people. On the other hand, if the level of income earned is low, then a person is in a state that has not been able to meet his needs and can be said to be in the category of poor people [19].

2.9 Relationship Between Dependency Ratio and Poverty Level

If the dependency ratio increases, the number of poor people in Brebes Regency will increase. This study shows that the dependency ratio has a significant positive relationship to poverty. In addition, this study mentions several strategies by using SWOT analysis to alleviate poverty which occurs, one of which is related to the dependency ratio, namely improving the quality of human resources by increasing access to education services [20].

Research which had conducted by Rohana, Junaidi, and Purwaka Hari Prihanto, explained that to reduce the dependency ratio by maximizing and equalizing programs related to population; such as, programs to reduce birth rates, improvements in the health sector, reduce the age of marriage. It is because the dependency ratio has a positive and significant effect on poverty [21].

3   Research Methodology

This study used quantitative methods with secondary data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). It used samples from 15 districts or cities in South Sumatra Province for the period 2010-2020. The variables used include construction cost index, human development index, purchasing power parity, and dependency ratio. The estimation stage of data analysis in this study was panel data regression including: parameter estimation of the econometric model with the Pooled Least Square (PLS) approach, Fixed Effect Model (FEM), and Random Effect Model (REM).

Selection of the best estimation model was performed with Chow test, Hausman test, Lagrange Multiplier test if needed, goodness test on the estimated model and test the validity of the influence of independent variables on the selected estimated model. The

type of data used in this study was panel data which was a combination of time series data and cross section data.

The analysis used was regression analysis with panel data and as follows:

$$TK = \beta_0 + \beta_1 IKK + \beta_2 IPM + \beta_3 logPPP + \beta_4 DR + \mu$$

where:

TK	: Poverty Rate
IKK	: Construction Cost Index
IPM	: Human Development Index
PPP	: Purchasing Power Parity
DR	: Dependency Ratio
β_0	: Constant
$\beta_1\ldots\beta_4$	: Regression Coefficient
Log	: Logarithmic Operation
μ	: Confounding Variable
i	: Observation (district/city)
t	: The amount of time

4   Result and Discussion

4.1   Result

The estimation results of the econometric model by using the Pooled Least Square (PLS), Fixed Effect Model (FEM), and Random Effect Model (REM) approach along with the test results of the model selection are summarized in Table 1.

The Chow test shows that (FEM) was chosen as the best estimated model, as seen from the probability or significance in the Chow test has a prob value of $0.0000 < 0.10$. Meanwhile, the Hausman test shows that (REM) was chosen as the best model seen in the probability or significance of $0.9384 > 0.10$. Thus, the complete estimation result of the selected estimated model is REM, as shown in Table 2.

From Table 2 it can be seen that the estimated REM model exists with a probability or empirical statistical significance F is 0.0000 (< 0.01), with a coefficient of determination (R^2) of 0.31% which shows that the estimated REM model has a very high predictive power. However, this predictive power should be interpreted critically since separately from other variables in the econometric model, it turns out that only two variables, namely the Human Development Index and Dependency Ratio variables which have an influence on the Poverty Level, with a probability or empirical statistical significance t of 0.0375 (< 0.05) for the Human Development Index variable. Meanwhile, it shows 0.0000 (< 0.01) for the Dependency Ratio variable.

The Human Development Index variable has a regression coefficient value of 0.049624 and has a linear-linear relationship pattern. Therefore, it means that if the Human Development Index increases by one percent, the Poverty Rate will increase by 0.049624 percent. On the other hand, if the Human Development Index decreases by one percent, the Poverty Rate will decrease by 0.049624 percent.

Table 1. Estimation results of panel data regression econometric model – Cross Section

Variable	Regression Coefficient		
	CEM	FEM	REM
C	-29.77653	-27.53463	-26.90892
IKK	0.010023	0.005702	0.005600
IPM	0.085844	0.050003	0.049624
LogPPP	0.766240	0.220259	0.215704
DR	0.585251	0.696647	0.685689
R^2	0.163536	0.912538	0.306272
Adjusted. R^2	0.142625	0.901755	0.288928
F statistic	7.820376	84.62750	17.65946
Prob. F statistic	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000

Model Selection Test
A. Chow
   Cross- Section $F(14,146)= 89.307459$; Prob. $F(14,146) = 0,0000$
B. Hausman
   Cross-Section random $\chi^2 (4) = 0.800565$; Prob. $\chi^2 = 0,9384$

Source: Eviews 10

Table 2. REM Estimation Model

$$TK = -26.90892 + 0.005600\ IKK + 0.049624 IPM + 0.215704 log PPP +$$

$$(0.5622)(0.0375)^{*(0.5531)}$$

0.685689 DR$_{it}$

(0.0000)*

$R^2 = 0.306272$; Adj $R^2 = 0,288928$; F.Stat $= 17.65946$; Prob F-Stat $= 0,0000$

Note: *The significance at α = 0,01; ** The significance at α = 0,05; *** The significance at α = 0,10; The probability of the t statistic is indicated by the number in brackets

Dependency Ratio variable has a regression coefficient value of 0.685689 has a linear-linear relationship pattern. Therefore, if the Dependency Ratio increases by one percent, the Poverty Level will increase by 0.685689 percent. On the other hand, if the

Dependency Ratio decreases by one percent, the Poverty Rate will decrease by 0.685689 percent.

4.2   Discussion

The Effect of Construction Cost Index on Poverty Level

The selected estimation model explains that the Construction Cost Index variable has a positive influence which means that every time the Construction Cost Index increases, the poverty level will also increase. The Construction Cost Index in 15 districts/cities in South Sumatra fluctuated from 2010 to 2020.

It can be explained why the existence of the Construction Cost Index causes the poverty level to increase due to the instability of the numbers in the construction cost index, where the price of building or construction materials in the Province of South Sumatra has experienced a drastic increase. In addition, the payments are given to workers as wages for completed work, which turned out to be adjusted to the economic income of each district or city. In the construction cost index, the higher the number, the worse the condition of infrastructure. When the infrastructure is bad, there will be difficulties in accessibility, causing low mobilization for each region so that the poverty rate in South Sumatra Province will increase.

The Effect of Human Development Index on Poverty Level

The selected estimation model explains that the Human Development Index variable has a positive influence on the poverty level which means that when the human development index increases, the poverty level will increase. It can happen because the value of the human development index in the last 2 years that was 2019 and 2020 had decreased slightly. It is what causes the poverty rate in Sumatra Province to increase with the existence of a low human development index which will lead to low work productivity of the population and low productivity will result in low income generation of the population. Therefore, low income causes a high number of poor people. The results of this study are supported by research conducted by Anak agung Eriek Estrada and I Wayan Wenagama which showed that the variable human development index has a positive and significant effect on poverty [22].

The Effect of Purchasing Power Parity on Poverty

The selected estimation model explains that the Purchasing Power Parity variable has a positive influence on the poverty level which means that when the Purchasing Power Parity increases, the poverty rate will also increase. It can happen because the Purchasing Power Parity in South Sumatra Province experiences ups and downs every year which lead to imbalance in the ability to shop. In theory, if purchasing power parity increases from year to year, it will cause inflation when the domestic price level of a country increases. However, in this study, Purchasing Power Parity has experienced ups and downs which cause instability which causes poverty to increase.

The Effect of Dependency Ratio on Poverty

The selected estimation model explains that the Dependency Ratio variable has a positive influence on the poverty level which means that when the Dependency Ratio increases,

the poverty level will also increase. It can happen because the Dependency Ratio in South Sumatra Province has decreased every year; besides, the number of productive is less than the unproductive. The more the number of people who are not productive, the more unemployment will indirectly cause poverty to increase. On the other hand, if many have productivity, it will affect the source of economic development in South Sumatra Province since it makes the population productive to always improve the quality of human resources.

The results of this study contradict the research conducted by Driss Tsouli, which showed that the dependency ratio has a negative effect on poverty levels [23]. The findings of research by Muhammad Arif, Maulidyah Indira Hasmarini, Aprillia Putri Wulandari, and Aan Sofyan also corroborate the claim that there is no significant association between the dependency ratio variable and poverty in Sragen [24].

In Table 3, it can be seen that the area with the highest constant value is Lahat Regency which is -23.496865. It means that it is related to the influence of the variables of the Construction Cost Index, Human Development Index, Purchasing Power Parity, and Dependency Ratio which have integrated Poverty Level data which is higher than other regions. Meanwhile, the lowest constant value is owned by Ogan Komering Ulu Timur Regency which is -30.024262. It is related to the influence of the variables of the Construction Cost Index, Human Development Index, Purchasing Power Parity, and Dependency Ratio which have integrated data on poverty levels which are lower than other regions

Table 3. Effect and Region Constant

No	County/City	Effect	New Constant
1.	Ogan Komering Ulu	0.079696	-26.829224
2.	Ogan Komering Ilir	1.937358	-24.971562
3.	Muara Enim	-1.04092	-27.949843
4.	Lahat	3.412055	-23.496865
5.	Musi Rawas	2.363127	-24.545793
6.	Musi Banyuasin	3.172859	-23.736061
7.	Banyuasin	-2.22217	-29.131089
8.	Ogan Komering Ulu Selatan	-1.28934	-28.198255
9.	Ogan Komering Ulu Timur	-3.11534	-30.024262
10.	Ogan Ilir	-0.35548	-27.264404
11.	Empat Lawang	-2.2061	-29.115016
12.	Palembang	2.927942	-23.980978
13.	Prabumulih	-1.65993	-28.568852
14.	Pagar Alam	-3.17603	-30.084949
15.	Lubuk Linggau	1.172275	-25.736645

Source: Eviews 10

5   Conclusion

Poverty is the condition of a person or group of people in terms of inability to meet food or non-food needs. This study focuses on the influencing factors including the construction cost index, human development index, purchasing power parity, and dependency ratio.

After conducting panel data regression, the Random Effect Model (REM) was chosen as the best estimation model. The result of this study shows that the Human Development Index (HDI) and Dependency Ratio variables have a positive and significant influence on the poverty level in South Sumatera Province. Meanwhile, the construction cost index and purchasing power parity have a positive influence, but they do not affect the poverty level in South Sumatera in 2010–2020.

Considering that the level of poverty which occurs in South Sumatera Province and the strategies conducted by both the authorities and the community in the context of poverty alleviation have not been implemented properly, various actions can help, such as equalizing education and providing training to support the soft skills possessed by the community according to their respective expertise.

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