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Economic Growth, Human Capital, Public Investment and Poverty in Underdeveloped Regions in Indonesia

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Abstract.
Assessing poverty in underdeveloped regions in Indonesia is essential, considering that poverty in underdeveloped regions has its characteristics. This study aims to analyze the effect of economic growth, human capital, and public investment on poverty in underdeveloped regions in Indonesia. This study uses secondary panel data consisting of 62 underdeveloped districts in Indonesia with an observation period of 2010-2020. The dynamic panel regression method was used to answer the research objectives. The results of the ADF test and the Philips Perron test show that all variables are stationary at the first level of differentiation and have cointegration. All independent variables used in this study are significant to the dependent variable both in the short and long run. An increase in economic growth and human capital can reduce poverty both in the long and short run. On the contrary, an increase in public investment increases poverty. Increasing economic growth and the average length of schooling is a poverty alleviation strategy in underdeveloped regions in Indonesia.

Keywords: economic growth, human capital, public investment, poverty, underdeveloped region

INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a common phenomenon in various countries around the world. There is hardly a country that does not have poor people. The difference lies in the depth of poverty experienced and the number of people classified as poor. Poverty is still one of the problems that continue to color the process and progress of development within a country (Todaro, 2011).

Poverty is considered as one of the social problems for which there has never been a universal solution. Because people who are classified as poor will not be able to carry out religious obligations like that of people who are not poor, are unable to carry out social functions, cannot take quality education, do not have a decent standard of living, have limited access to healthcare, and other forms of basic access (Maipita, 2014). Various limitations faced by the poor can lead to the emergence of various social problems, such as crime, theft, disobedience to rules, and various other social problems.

Poverty is a problem of development because people classified as poor become the burden of development. Poor people are synonymous with low productivity, low education, poor health, and other limitations. Thus, the income of the poor is relatively low, and purchasing power is low (Todaro, 2011). Thus, their contribution to national output is relatively small. The government must allocate a portion of public spending in social benefits to the poor.

Like many countries in the world, the problem of poverty in Indonesia is also a complicated problem to solve. There have been many research results on this topic and even many models of poverty alleviation offered as a solution to the problem of poverty that occurs. However, the issue of poverty continues to color the development process that is taking place in Indonesia.

Poverty data in Indonesia is presented in Figure 1 below. Although Indonesia has succeeded in reducing the poverty rate in the last ten years, the number of people living below the poverty line is still quite large. In 2011, the percentage of poor people in Indonesia was 12.49 percent (30.02 million people), and in 2019 it fell to 9.41 percent (25.14 million people). Although in 2020, it rose to 9.78 percent (26.42 million people) due to the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia and the world.

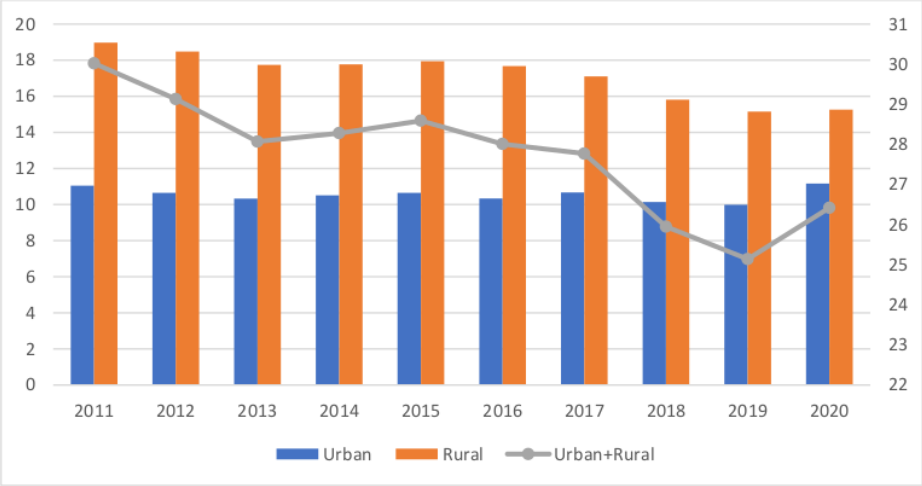

Figure 1. Poverty Trend by Region in Indonesia

From the poverty data presented above, it can be seen that rural areas dominate the percentage of poverty in Indonesia. In 2011 the poverty ratio in rural areas was 15.72 percent and in urban areas was only 9.23 percent. Despite declining in 2020, the poverty rate in rural areas is still higher at 12.82 percent, while in urban areas, it is only at 7.83 percent. This illustrates that the pockets of poverty in Indonesia are located in rural areas where the primary economic sector is the agricultural sector. Therefore the problem of poverty in rural areas, generally dominating underdeveloped areas, becomes interesting to study because it shows the characteristics of poverty.

In theory, the dynamics of poverty are caused by several factors. Economic growth is one factor (Maipita, 2014). Economic growth as a measure of increasing welfare should be higher than population growth. Low economic growth from population growth ultimately causes a decreased per capita in income, and decreased per capita income impacts increasing the number of people living below the poverty line.

Both poverty and economic growth have an important impact in development because the right development targets will help the poor to get out of the cycle of poverty. Accordingly, according to Kuznets, growth, and poverty have a robust correlation because, in the early stages of the development process, the poverty rate tends to increase. During the final stages of development, poverty will gradually decrease. Several previous studies have also concluded that economic growth can reduce poverty levels (Handalani, 2019; Permadi, 2018; Septiadi, 2019; Wardhana & Kharisma, 2019).

The second factor that affects poverty is human capital. The human development index (HDI) is often used to measure the human development process (human capital) carried out by every government that has a strong poverty eradication efforts (Handalan, 2019). HDI is the most contributing factor in reducing poverty in Indonesia. There is a negative and significant effect of increasing HDI on reducing poverty in Indonesia. However, increasing HDI on reducing poverty levels differs between provinces. The results of this study also prove that human resources are an essential asset for the progress of a region. An invaluable investment if the government is committed to developing human qualities in their respective regions. The essence of complete development is to build Indonesian people to create prosperity for all citizens (Samputra & Munandar, 2019).

(Guo & Wang, 2021) assessed that the problem of labor quality is often the cause of the high poverty rate in underdeveloped areas. Therefore, poverty alleviation policies must focus on improving the quality of human resources. There are at least five policies that can be implemented. The first is improving the facilities and quality of education to improve the quality of human resources. Second, the government needs to increase production in rural areas to absorb more workers. The third is to create more inclusive labor regulations and standardization. Fourth, the government needs to build a support system for the workforce, such as university graduates and those finding work. Fifth is to integrate every area that can be profitable for improving the quality of population welfare (Guo & Wang, 2021).

The third factor that also influences poverty is public spending used for public investment. The public investment made by the government or local government is one of the driving forces of the engine of economic growth (Mustaqimah et al., 2017). Because public spending can encourage job creation for the community, public spending directed towards infrastructure development, especially in rural areas, will make it easier for farmers to access markets to sell their agricultural products to increase people's income and purchasing power.

Government spendings reflects the costs that the government must incur to carry out their policies. Its role is very important, especially in the provision of public services. Two main categories of public services are in the fields of education and health. Several studies have shown that government spending on education has a negative and significant effect on poverty. This means that this expenditure is right on target to help the poor get a proper education. Meanwhile, the health sector has a positive and significant impact (Misdawita & Sari, 2013).

Several research results suggest that spending on the education and health sectors significantly reduces the number of poor people (Mustaqimah et al., 2017; Prasetyia et al., 2011). While other studies conclude that government spending on education has a negative effect on poverty, but after adding the variables of economic growth, literacy rate, and unemployment, the values become positive or can increase poverty (Wardhana & Kharisma, 2019). In contrast, the health sector has a positive and significant effect. Another study in the education sector with per capita income as a mediating variable shows that education has a negative and significant impact on poverty (Purnomo et al., 2020).

Aside from those two sectors, government spending on the subsidy sector has a negative but not significant impact. This means that subsidy spending does not have a significant impact on reducing poverty in Indonesia. This may be due to the fact that the provision of subsidies in the field is not right on target (Misdawita & Sari, 2013). The government's capital expenditure sector has a significant impact on poverty reduction. (Mustaqimah et al., 2017). Meanwhile, government spending on the infrastructure sector does not significantly impact the poverty variable (Septiadi, 2019).

Many studies of poverty problems in Indonesia have been carried out. However, the research that has been carried out has focused on assessing the factors that influence poverty in Indonesia with a provincial unit of analysis (Ningsih & Andiny, 2018; Oka et al., 2015;

Prasetyia et al., 2011; Soleh, 2015; Wardhana & Kharisma, 2019) or with a district/city area analysis unit (Hermawati, 2013; Nopriansyah et al., 2015; Suadnyani & Darsana, 2018). This research has not been directed specifically to analyze the problem of poverty in underdeveloped region in Indonesia.

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia has stipulated the Peraturan Presiden Number 63 in 2020 concerning Designation of Underdeveloped Regions for 2020-2024. They have determined that 62 districts in Indonesia are classified as underdeveloped areas. These underdeveloped areas are spread across 11 provinces in Indonesia, as shown in Table 1 below. Determination of disadvantaged areas in Indonesia is based on several criteria, including (a) the community's economy; (b) human resources; (c) facilities and infrastructure; (d) regional financial capacity; (e) accessibility; and (f) regional characteristics. Thus, the study of the problem of poverty with an analysis unit of underdeveloped areas in Indonesia is a novelty in this research (Peraturan Presiden Republik Indonesia, 2020).

Table 1. The List of Underdevelopment Regencies in Indonesia on 2020-2024

Provinsi	Kabupaten Tertinggal	Jumlah
Sumatera Utara	(1) Nias, (2) Nias Selatan, (3) Nias Utara, (4) Nias Barat	4
Sumatera Barat	(5) Kepulauan Mentawai	1
Sumatera Selatan	(6) Musi Rawas Utara	1
Lampung	(7) Pesisir Barat	1
Nusa Tenggara Barat	(8) Lombok Utara	1
Nusa Tenggara Timur	(9) Sumba Barat, (10) Sumba Timur, (11) Kupang, (12) Timor Tengah Selatan, (13) Belu, (14) Alor, (15) Lembata, (16) Rote Ndao, (17) Sumba Tengah, (18) Sumba Barat Daya, (19) Manggarai Timur, (20) Sabu Raijua, (21) Malaka	13
Sulawesi Tengah	(22) Donggala, (23) Tojo Una-una, (24) Sigi	3
Maluku	(25) Maluku Tenggara Barat, (26) Kepulauan Aru, (27) Seram Bagian Barat, (28) Seram Bagian Timur, (29) Maluku Barat Daya, (30) Buru Selatan	6
Maluku Utara	(31) Kepulauan Sula, (32) Pulau Taliabu	2
Papua Barat	(33) Teluk Wondama, (34) Teluk Bintuni, (35) Sorong Selatan, (36) Sorong, (37) Tambrauw, (38) Maybrat, (39) Manokwari Selatan, (40) Pegunungan Arfak	8
Papua	(41) Jayawijaya, (42) Nabire, (43) Paniai, (44) Puncak jaya, (45) Boven Digoel, (46) Mappi, (47) Asmat, (48) Yahukimo, (49) Pegunungan Bintang, (50) Tolikara, (51) Keerom, (52) Waropen, (53) Supiori, (54) Mamberamo Raya, (56) Lanny Jaya, (57) Mamberamo Tengah, (58) Yalimo, (59) Puncak, (60), Dogiyai, (61) Intan Jaya, (62) Deiyai	22

Sumber: Perpres No. 63, 2020

Given that problems in underdeveloped regions have their own characteristics, it is important to study the determinants of poverty in underdeveloped areas in Indonesia. Thus, this research aims to analyze the effect of economic growth, human capital, and public investment on poverty levels in underdeveloped areas in Indonesia. The results of this study are expected to be a reference for policymakers in solving the problem of poverty in underdeveloped areas in Indonesia.

METHODS

The type of data used in this study is secondary data that is a panel in nature, namely data consisting of 62 districts classified as underdeveloped areas according to Presidential Regulation Number 63 of 2020 with time intervals from 2011 to 2020. The method used to collect data is a method of documentation from data-providing institutions such as the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and other relevant institutions.

The independent variables used in this study are economic growth as measured by GRDP per capita, human capital as measured by the average length of schooling, and public investment as measured by direct spending. At the same time, the dependent variable is the number of poor people in each area that is the subject of the study.

The data analysis method used in this study is a dynamic panel regression model with an error correction model (ECM) approach. The ECM approach is based on the results of the stationarity test of research data that is stationary at the same level of differentiation using the Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) method and the Philips Perron method cointegration relationships between variables in the model.

Based on the theoretical framework that underlies this research, this research is modeled using the panel data regression model as follows:

$$\log(PV_{it}) = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \log(GR_{it}) + \alpha_2 \log(HC_{it}) + \alpha_3 \log(PI_{it}) + \varepsilon_{it} \quad (1)$$

Where PV_{it} is the poverty level, GR_{it} is economic growth, HC_{it} is human capital, and PI_{it} is public investment. While α_0, α_1, α_2, and α_3 are constants and regression coefficients and ε_{it} is the model residual, where index i indicates the unit of analysis or area and t is the unit of time.

The research model in equation (1) above describes the relationship of the independent variable to the dependent variable in the short run. While the long-term relationship can be explained using the following ECM model:

$$\Delta \log(PV_{it}) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \Delta \log(GR_{it}) + \beta_2 \Delta \log(HC_{it}) + \beta_3 \Delta \log(PI_{it}) + EC_{it} + u_{it} \quad (2)$$

Where EC_{it} is an error correction term that is calculated by the following formula:

$$ECT_{it} = \log(PV_{it}) - \alpha_0 - \alpha_1 \log(GR_{it}) - \alpha_2 \log(HC_{it}) - \alpha_3 \log(PI_{it}) \quad (3)$$

The panel data regression model in equations (1) and (2) above is estimated using three approaches, namely: (a) Common Effect Model (CEM); (b) Fixed Effect Model (FEM); and (c) Random Effect Model (REM). From the three approaches to the panel data regression model, one of the best models was then selected through the model specification test. The specification tests for the panel data regression model are: (a) chow test; (b) Hausman test; (c) Lagrange Multiplier test (Widarjono, 2018).

From the results of selecting the best model through the Chow test, Hausman test, and LM test, the model assumption test was carried out. Then tested the significance of the variables used in the model either partially (t-test) or simultaneously (F test) and the goodness of fit test through the coefficient of determination test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research variable data used in this study was first tested for stationarity using the ADF and Philips Perron tests. The results of the data stationarity test show that all the variables used in this study are stationary at the first differential, as shown in Table 2. Thus, the stationarity requirements for using the ECM approach are met.

Table 2. Stationerity Test Data

Variable	Stationer at Level		Stationer at First Difference	
	ADF Test	PP Test	ADF Test	PP Test

PV_{it}	168.593***	204.469***	407.781***	444.109***
GR_{it}	117.838	134.045	334.276***	355.836***
HC_{it}	139.059*	176.528***	415.434***	425.139***
PI_{it}	113.140	122.185	367.196***	417.736***

*Note: *** significant in α 1%; ** significant in α 5%; * significant in α 10%*
Source: processed data, 2021

The estimation of the short-term panel data model using the common effect fix the effect and random effects approach is shown in Table 3. Then from the three models, the best model selection test was carried out using the Chow test, Hausman test, and LM test, as shown in Table 4. Results chow test show a statistical F-value is 46.9555 and are significant, indicating that the FEM model is better than the CEM model. The results of this test were then strengthened by the results of the Hausman test with a statistical test value of 10.47 and significant. Thus, the short-term panel model is a fixed-effect model.

Table 3. Short-term Panel Model Estimation

Variable	Coefficient		
	Common Effect	Fixed Effect	Random Effect
C	3.0081***	3.2806***	3.2838***
$\log(GR_{it})$	-0.3854***	-0.0566	-0.0849***
$\log(HC_{it})$	0.0196	-0.4639***	-0.4153**
$\log(PI_{it})$	0.2088***	0.1530***	0.1514***
R^2	0,1153	0,8307	0,1142
Dependent variable: $\log(PV_{it})$			

*Note: *** significant in α 1%; ** significant in α 5%; * significant in α 10%*
Source: processed data, 2021

Table 4. Short-term Panel Model Specification Test

Result	Chow Test	Hausman Test	Breusch-Pagan Test
Statistic	46.9555	10.4684	2193.7860
Prob.	0.0000	0.0150	0.0000

Source: processed data, 2021

The residual of the short-term panel model shows a stationary value at the level using the ADF test and the Philips Perron test, as shown in Table 5. This finding illustrates that the panel data regression model estimated using fixed-effects shows a cointegrated relationship. Thus, the long-term model can be estimated using an error correction model (ECM) approach. The estimation results of the long-term panel model using the ECM approach are as described in Table 6.

Tabel 5. Cointegration Test

Result	ADF Test	Philips Perron Test
Statistic	146.7910	172.4290
Prob.	0.0209	0.0003

Source: processed data, 2021

Tabel 6. Long-term Panel Model Estimation

Variable	Coefficient		
	Common Effect	Fixed Effect	Random Effect

C	0.0070	0.0071	0.0070
$D(\log(GR_{it}))$	-0.0189	-0.0253	0.0189
$D(\log(HC_{it}))$	-0.5407***	-0.5439***	-0.5407***
$D(\log(PI_{it}))$	0.0735***	0.0697***	0.0735***
ECT	0.2673***	0.2484***	0.2673***
R^2	0,2566	0,3167	0,2566
Dependent variabel: $D(\log(PV_{it}))$			

*Note: *** significant in α 1%; ** significant in α 5%; * significant in α 10%*
Source: processed data, 2021

The estimation results of the long-term panel model, as shown in Table 6, are then tested for model specifications to select the best model using the Chow test, Hausman test, and LM test. The test results are shown in Table 7 below.

Tabel 7. Long-term Panel Model Specification Test

Result	Chow Test	Hausman Test	Breusch-Pagan Test
Statistic	0.8864	36.9862	0.9327
Prob.	0.7065	0.0000	0.3341

Source: processed data, 2021

The long-term panel model specification test results show that the common effects model is better than other models according to the results of the Chow test and LM (Breusch-Pagan) test. Thus, the long-term panel model is estimated using the common effects model.

Based on the results of the data analysis above, the panel data models, both short-term and short-term models in the study, are as shown in Table 8 below.

Table 8. Short-Term and Long-Term Panel Models

Variable	Coefficient	
	Short-Term	Long-Term
C	3.2806***	0.0070
$\log(GR_{it})$	-0.0566	-0.0189
$\log(HC_{it})$	-0.4639***	-0.5407***
$\log(PI_{it})$	0.1530***	0.0735***
ECT	-	0.2673***
R^2	0,8307	0,2566

*Note: *** significant in α 1%; ** significant in α 5%; * significant in α 10%*
Source: processed data, 2021

Table 8 above shows that the variables of economic growth and human capital are consistently able to reduce the number of poverty in underdeveloped region in Indonesia, both in the short run and in the long run. However, the increase in human capital (mean length of schooling) significantly contributed to all the independent variables used in the model.

Every 10 percent increase in economic growth in underdeveloped regions in Indonesia can reduce the poverty rate by 0.56 percent in the short run and 0.18 percent in the long run. Meanwhile, every 10 percent increase in human capital can reduce the poverty rate by 4.63 percent in the short run and 5.40 percent in the long run. This finding supports the hypothesis that has been formulated previously.

On the other hand, the public investment variable has a different effect on formulating the research hypothesis. Every 10 percent increase in public investment in underdeveloped areas increases the poverty rate by 1.53 percent in the short run and 0.73 in the long run. This

finding illustrates that local governments' increase in direct spending has not been well-targeted. This means that every development program carried out by the regional government has not led to poverty alleviation efforts. Even the development programs carried out have led to an increase in the number of poor people.

Thus, the policy strategy that can be taken to reduce the number of poor people in disadvantaged areas in Indonesia is to improve the quality of human resources by increasing the average length of schooling. This strategy is expected in the future to reduce the number of poor people in disadvantaged areas. In addition, efforts to increase economic growth are also needed to create jobs in the regions. The increase in employment opportunities can increase people's income and reduce the number of poor people.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

Based on the results of the data analysis that has been carried out, can be concluded that increasing economic growth and human capital can reduce poverty levels in it underdeveloped region, both in the short and long run. Meanwhile, public investments made by local governments increase the poverty in an underdeveloped region.

Recommendations

The limitation of this research is that it has not been able to reveal complete information about local government programs that have been carried out. This information is very important to put forward to emphasize that development programs in underdeveloped regions encourage an increase in poverty. Thus, it is hoped that further research will reveal local government programs that are causing the increase in poverty. This information will assist local governments in targeting development programs that increase the number of poor people to stop and continue development programs that can reduce the number of poor people in underdeveloped regions.

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