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“Entrepreneurship on Global Economics Development in the Era of Society 5.0”

The Severity of the Poor in East Kalimantan and the Factors That Influence**Eka Saputri^{1*}, Muhammad Arif ¹**¹Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta

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***Email:** b300190196@student.ums.ac.id**ABSTRACT**

Poverty is the inability of individuals, groups, families, and nations to meet various basic needs, lack of welfare, justice, a decent standard of living, education, and health. Poverty is one of the most important measurements to determine the level of interest of a region. This study aims to explain the severity of the poor in East Kalimantan in 2015-2021 using five independent variables: life expectancy, school enrollment rate, construction cost index, original local government revenue, and per capita expenditure. The data collected was then analyzed using panel data regression and random effects model (REM) as the best model that explains the impact of the independent variables on the selected dependent variable. The results showed that the construction cost index and per capita expenditure significantly negatively affected the severity of poverty in East Kalimantan. Even though it has a negative effect, statistically, it has not been able to influence the severity of poverty in East Kalimantan.

Keywords: Poverty severity index, life expectancy, school enrollment rate, construction cost index, original local government revenue, per capita expenditure

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INTRODUCTION

Poverty is the inability of individuals, groups, families, and nations to meet the minimum standard of living with a decent level of living. Poverty is a measure that is very important to determine the level of welfare of a household. As an aggregate measure, the poverty rate in an area is used to determine the level of interest in that area (Michael P. Todaro, 2006). Achieving sustainable prosperity is challenging for developing countries worldwide (Guo et al., 2019).

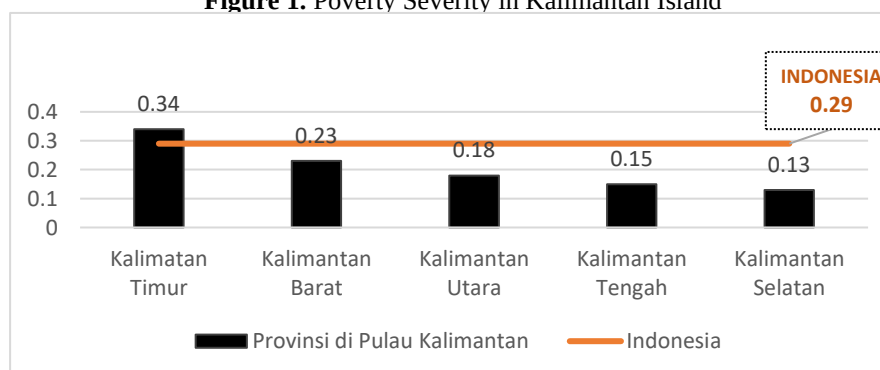
Poverty is a major social problem, and many factors contribute to poverty in Indonesia (Dewi & Kassim, 2018). One of them is the lack of income due to the difficulty of getting a job, education, health, and inequality. Poverty can be interpreted as when a person cannot meet the basic needs of life, such as food, clothing, shelter, health, and education.

Poverty measurement conducted by BPS uses the ability to meet basic needs. Poverty is seen as an inability to meet basic food needs. Residents are said to be poor if the average spending or income per capita is below the poverty line. According to the World Bank, the aggregate measurement of poverty uses the Poverty Severity Index or the Squared Poverty Gap Index, which measures the distribution of spending among the poor. The higher the poverty severity index number, the greater the expenditure inequality of the poor and the more severe the poverty level.

East Kalimantan is a province in Indonesia with a total area of 127,346.92 km² and a marine processing area of 25,656 km² (Kaltimprov.go.id, 2022). East Kalimantan consists of 10 regencies and cities with various renewable and non-renewable natural resource potentials. The potential of this natural resource offers its own added value in forming GRDP, a macroeconomic indicator for the region. Natural resource income in 2020 amounted to IDR 1,503,868,306 while the number of poor people in 2020 was 230.27 thousand people. The amount of GRDP, supported by various potential natural resources, does not guarantee that East Kalimantan will be free from poverty.

East Kalimantan still has many poor people living in rural and urban areas. Residents who lost in villages were 9.87% and 9.98%, respectively, in March 2021 and September 2020, still larger than urban areas. Meanwhile, the urban poor were 5.01% in March 2021 and 5.10% in September 2020. The percentages in urban and rural areas are quite different due to differences in treatment in obtaining and utilizing business space for population administration services, clean water, and education services. , health and a sense of security from acts of violence. The poverty line strongly influences the number of poor people because the poor are those whose average per capita expenditure per month is below the poverty line.

Figure 1. Poverty Severity in Kalimantan Island



Source: BPS (processed)

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From Figure 1. above, the percentage of poverty severity in East Kalimantan ranks first on the island of Kalimantan with a total percentage of 0.34 per cent. The severity of poverty at the national level is 0.29 per cent. With this figure, the poverty severity of East Kalimantan exceeds the national level of 0.05 per cent, and this shows that the government's efforts are still not optimal in overcoming poverty in East Kalimantan.

Most of the population of East Kalimantan experiences poverty, and this is due to the role of non-food commodities such as housing, clothing and health in the path of poverty. The amount of food commodities, rice and cigarettes consumed by the community is also a cause of poverty in East Kalimantan. For example, Kutai Kartanegara district. Compared to other sections, Kutai Kartanegara is still far behind in economy, infrastructure development between sub-districts, public health and low human resources. The lack of educational facilities in the Kutai Kartanegara sub-district has resulted in a low level of human resources, which is challenging to develop due to the geographical breadth of Kutai Kartanegara.

Countries with sustainable economic growth significantly reduce poverty rates (Michael P. Todaro, 2011). Research written by (Pasaribu et al., 2022) shows that economic growth significantly influences the level of poverty. With increasing economic growth in each city, it indicates that the government can improve the welfare of its people and reduce poverty levels.

According to Sharp (Kuncoro, 2006) from an economic perspective, poverty arises due to differences in resource ownership, resulting in unequal income distribution on a micro basis. Ownership of resources in limited quantities and of low quality is one of the characteristics of the poor. The quality of different human resources influences poverty. Low-quality human capital means low productivity, which means low wages. The poor quality of human capital results from poor education, misfortune due to bad luck, anxiety, and a legacy of poverty due to differences in access to capital.

Education and health are fundamental development goals and have important meanings. Health is very important for welfare, and education is essential for life; both are fundamental concerning the broader notion of human capabilities as the core meaning of true development

Expenditure per capita is another important factor in influencing poverty. A large per capita expenditure means prosperity in a region. Research conducted by (Ida Syafa'atur Rohmah, 2022) shows that per capita expenditure significantly affects the poverty rate.

METHOD

The research was conducted using a quantitative approach using a reference sample from 10 districts in East Kalimantan in 2015-2021. The variables used in this study are life expectancy, school enrollment rates, construction cost index, original local government revenue and expenditure per capita on the Poverty Severity Index with panel data types.

Poverty is a phenomenon of shortage to buy food and clothing but scarcity to have access to schools, scarcity of land to grow food, scarcity of jobs, and scarcity of accessing support resulting in a lack of basic skills to participate effectively in society (Buheji et al., 2020).). In general, poverty is divided into two types: relative poverty and absolute poverty (Dahliah & Nur, 2021). The measure used as a reference for measuring poverty, one of which is the poverty line, is a measure that states the amount of expenditure (in rupiah) to meet the minimum basic needs for food and non-food needs or a standard that states the limit of a poor person when viewed from a consumption point of view (BPS, 2021). People below IDR 7,057 per person per day and food

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needs of IDR 2,100 kilo calories per person per day, including food, are below the poverty line. As for non-food expenditures.

A crucial summary indicator of population well-being is life expectancy. A nation's life expectancy reflects its social and economic situation, level of public health, and medical infrastructure.(Al Azies & Dewi, 2021). The life expectancy index calculation uses the maximum life expectancy according to UNDP standards, where the lowest limit is 25 years, and the highest index calculation is 85 years. Life expectancy shows health in the area (Muda et al., 2019).

According to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), one indicator that describes the level of education is the school enrollment rate. The enrollment rate is the proportion of a certain level of education in a student's age group that corresponds to that level of education. Human capital in the form of education demonstrates the caliber of human resources (HR). The high school enrollment rate shows that more school-age children attend school in an area (Winoto et al., 2022). The human capital strategy relies on indirect power to raise utility through increased income. Humans with a high education level will have good wages and jobs compared to people with low education (Puspasari & Handayani, 2020).

The construction cost index is a price index that describes the construction cost level of a district/city compared to a reference city.(BPS, 2022). According to BPS, the construction cost index was obtained from the Expensive Construction Price Survey (CEPS), which includes prices for construction materials, heavy equipment rental, and payment for construction services. The Work Unit Price Analysis Book of the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, the realization of the Revenue Budget, Regional Expenditures (APBD), and the Bill of Quantity (BoQ) are the data used in calculating the construction cost index weighing chart.

Original Local Government Revenue (OLGR), as well as income sourced from outside the region in the form of balancing funds or other legitimate income used to finance all regional needs budgeted in the Regional Expenditure Revenue Budget, which are grouped into regional expenditures (Paulus et al., 2019). Economic and demographic changes affect original local government revenue. The productivity of the revenue system and its administrative and political revenues are subject to change due to transparency to the external environment(Bartle et al., 2011). One factor that can reduce poverty in an area is the existence of a stable regional income(Wididarma, 2021).

Per capita expenditure is the consumption cost incurred for all household members for one month divided by the number of household members, adjusted for purchasing power parity (Herman, 2022). Adjusted per capita spending reflects the level of people's purchasing power. The people's purchasing power for several basic needs is taken from the average per capita expenditure as an income approach which is one of the achievements of development to ensure a decent life. High per capita spending indicates high welfare, which can impact poverty levels.(Wulandari & Pratama, 2022).

$$PSI_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 LE_{it} + \beta_2 SER_{it} + \beta_3 CCI_{it} + \beta_4 OLGR_{it} + \beta_1 PCE_{it} + \varepsilon_{it}$$

Information:

PSI : Poverty Severity Index in East Kalimantan (Per cent)
 LE : Life expectancy in East Kalimantan (Year)
 SER : School Enrollment Rates in East Kalimantan (Per cent)

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CCI	: Construction Cost Index in East Kalimantan (Per cent)
OLGR	: Original Local Government Revenue in East Kalimantan (Thousand Rupiahs)
PCE	: Per Capita Expenditure in East Kalimantan (Thousand Rupiah/Capital/Year)
β_0	: Constant
$\beta_1 \beta_2 \beta_3 \beta_4 \beta_5$	: Regression Coefficient
Log	: Logarithmic Operations
ε	: Error term (error factor)
i	: Observation (district/city)
t	: The amount of time

The steps of panel data regression analysis are estimating the parameters of the econometric model using the pooled least squares (PLS) approach, the fixed effects model (FEM), and selecting the random effects model (REM) selecting the best estimation model using the Chow test and Hausman test; to test the goodness of the model on the selected estimation model and to test the validity of the effect of the independent variables on the fixed model estimation.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results of testing the selection of models and estimation of econometric models using the Pooled Least Square (PLS)/CEM, Fixed Effect Model (FEM) and Random Effect Model (REM) approaches are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Estimation of Panel Data Regression Econometric Model - Cross section

Variable	Regression Coefficient		
	CEM	FEM	REM
C	-5,877963	18,12233	-2,369150
Log(LE)	2,993911	-6,394388	2,115242
SER	0,000007	-0,002158	-0,001304
CCI	-0,004079	-0,008433	-0,004988
Log(OLGR)	-0,026643	0,038012	-0,017006
Log(PCE)	-0,613483	1,063192	-0,582935
R^2	0,343223	0,551268	0,176930
Adjusted. R^2	0,291912	0,437045	0,112627
F statistics	6,689109	4,826255	2,751530
Prob. F statistics	0,000004	0.000000	0.025875
Model Selection Test			
A. Chow			
Cross- Section $F(9,55) = 2,833286$; Prob. $F(9,36) = 0,0082$			
B. Hausman			
Cross-Section random $\chi^2(5) = 8,448610$; Prob. $\chi^2 = 0,1332$			

The Chow test and Hausman test show that the Random Effect Model (REM) was chosen as the best-estimated model; it can be seen from the probability or significance that the Chow test has a probability value of $0,0082 < 0,10$ and the Hausman test has a probability value of $0,1332 > 0,10$. The complete estimation results from the REM estimated model are shown in Table 2.

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Table 2. Random Effect Model (REM) Estimation Model

$PSI_{it} = -2,369150 + 2,115242 \log LE_{it} - 0,001304 SER_{it} - 0,004988 CCI_{it} - 0,017006 \log OLGR_{it} - 0,582935 \log PCE_{it}$				
(0,4117)	(0,6776)	(0,0233)**	(0,6768)	(0,0123)**
$R^2 = 0,176930; DW = 2,580076; F = 2,751530; Prob. F = 0,025875$				

Source: BPS, processed. Description: *Significant at $\alpha = 0.01$; **Significant at $\alpha = 0.05$; ***Significant at $\alpha = 0.10$; The number in brackets is the probability of the t statistic.

From Table 2, it can be seen that the REM estimation model exists with a probability or empirical statistical significance F of 0.0259 (< 0.05) with a coefficient of determination (R^2) of 17.69%, which means that there is an influence between the variables life expectancy, school enrollment rates, construction cost index, original local government revenue, and per capita expenditure on poverty severity and the remaining 82.31% is influenced by other factors not included in the econometric model. In addition to other variables in the econometric model, two independent variables have a significant effect, namely the construction cost index variable with a probability value of 0.0233 (< 0.05) and per capita expenditure with a probability of 0.0123 (< 0.05).

The construction cost index variable has a regression coefficient of 0.0233 with a linear-linear relationship pattern. If the construction cost index increases by 1 per cent, the poverty severity index will decrease by 0.0233 per cent. Conversely, if the construction cost index decreases by 1 per cent, the poverty severity index will decrease by 0.0050 per cent.

The per capita expenditure variable has a regression coefficient of 0.0123 with a linear-logarithmic relationship pattern. If per capita expenditure increases by 1 per cent, the poverty severity index will increase by $0.0123/100 = 0.000123$ thousand rupiahs. Conversely, if per capita expenditure decreases by 1 per cent, the poverty severity index will decrease by $0.0123/100 = 0.000123$ thousand rupiahs.

The life expectancy variable has a regression coefficient of 2.1152 with a probability value of $0.4117 > (0.1)$. That is, the variable life expectancy has no effect on poverty in the province of East Kalimantan.

The school enrollment rate variable has a regression coefficient value of -0.0013 with a probability value of $0.6776 > (0.1)$. This means that the school enrollment rate variable has no effect on poverty in the province of East Kalimantan.

The original local government revenue variable has a regression coefficient value of 0.017006 with a probability value of $0.6768 > (0.1)$. That is, original local revenue does not affect poverty in the province of East Kalimantan.

DISCUSSION

Effect of Construction Cost Index on Poverty Severity Index

The selected estimation model explains that the Construction Expensive Index variable has a negative effect, meaning that the poverty severity index will decrease when the poverty severity index rises. The results of this study are not in line with research conducted by (Oki et al., 2020) which states that infrastructure has a positive effect on poverty, which means that any increase in infrastructure will increase poverty.

Effect of Per Capita Expenditure on the Poverty Severity Index

The selected estimation model explains that the per capita expenditure variable has a negative effect, meaning that the poverty severity index will decrease when per capita expenditure increases. This is in line with the theory in (Meimela, 2019), which says per capita expenditure has a negative and significant effect on poverty, which means that per

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capita expenditure of the population can increase, affecting poverty reduction. With an increase in per capita in an area, it shows that people can meet their daily needs so that they can avoid poverty. The results of the research (Wulandari & Pratama, 2022) align with this study, which states that per capita expenditure has a negative and significant effect on poverty. Increasing per capita spending can impact poverty because increased welfare is indicated by high per capita spending.

Effect of Life Expectancy on Poverty Severity Index

The selected estimation model explains that the variable life expectancy does not significantly affect the severity of poverty. Life expectancy does not affect poverty because many healthy and educated people of working age have not found work because they do not use their skills, so they have no income, which in turn increases the number of poor people. Improving health as an investment to improve the quality of human resources and support economic development. High life expectancy rates reflect an increase in the quality of health from health services and facilities. This is in line with research conducted (Pramesti1 & Bendesa, 2016) which says life expectancy does not affect poverty. This research is inconsistent with (Asrol & Ahmad, 2018) saying that life expectancy harms poverty. Thus, if life expectancy increases, the number of poor people will decrease.

Effect of School Enrollment Rates on Poverty Severity Index

The selected estimation model explains that the school enrollment rate variable does not significantly affect poverty severity. The condition of education is still experiencing obstacles in its education system, which can be seen from the low enrollment rates in various groups from elementary, junior high, high school and university education that it will slow down the rate of population growth, which will lead to poverty. This research is in line with (Giovanni, 2018)), which states that school enrollment rates are not significant for poverty. This study's results align with research conducted (Aprilia & Sugiharti, 2022) which states that school enrollment rates do not significantly affect poverty.

Effect of Original Local Government Revenue on Poverty Severity Index

The analysis in the research explains that there is no influence between the local original income variable on the severity of poverty. Regions that experience an inability to extract local revenue are caused by a lack of knowledge and skills, which will impact the poverty level. Research conducted (Kadafi & Murtala, 2020), explains that original regional income does not significantly affect poverty. This research follows (Siregar & Putra, 2020), which states that original regional income does not significantly affect poverty.

IMPLICATIONS

The results of the research that has been conducted show that construction costs will reduce the severity of poverty in the province of East Kalimantan. In that case, the government needs to increase the construction cost of East Java province and maintain construction cost standards to stop poverty exacerbation. The high cost of construction will reduce poverty.

Research that has been conducted shows that high per capita spending will encourage a reduction in the poverty rate. The high expenditure per capita shows the welfare of the people in a region. The government's role is to increase per capita spending through job creation because the lack of jobs causes a reduction in most of the revenue used to purchase daily necessities.

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CONCLUSION

Based on population severity index data, it can be seen that the severity of the poor in the province of East Kalimantan in 2015-2021 is relatively low, with an average poverty rate of 0.260 per cent. The Random Influence Model (REM) is the best estimator model chosen to describe the effect of the independent variables on the dependent variable in this study. The poverty severity rate in East Kalimantan Province between 2015 and 2021 is strongly influenced by the construction cost index and expenditure per capita. Both elements have a detrimental effect. Three other factors, namely life expectancy, school enrollment rate, and local revenue, have no effect on poverty severity rates in the province of East Kalimantan. This research suggests that the government should pay more attention to the severity level in the Province of East Kalimantan so that it is hoped that the government will continue to work to reduce poverty in the Province of East Kalimantan. Because the construction cost index has an impact on increasing the severity of poverty, the government needs to set construction cost standards by paying attention to each sector of subsistence needs so that Poverty in the province of East Kalimantan will decrease. Furthermore, poverty alleviation needs to be done by opening jobs so that people get jobs to overcome the problem of poverty. Further research is recommended to add more other variables and a wider area to find out more about the problem of poverty in Indonesia.

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