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Determinant of Poverty Alleviation Indonesia: Case study Semarang Regency

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Abstract

The study analyses the use of village funds and public facilities for poverty alleviation in Semarang City, Indonesia. The study uses secondary data from various local government agencies from 2019-2023 and involved 208 villages. The research method used is panel data analysis with a Random Effect model. The research results show that the village development fund and the village empowerment fund significantly impact the reduction in the population's poverty. Other variables such as road length per capita, number of banks, BUMDes, primary schools, posyandu, and the village market were also analysed, but not all showed significant influence. The study highlights the importance of rural fund management and infrastructure provision to support poverty eradication in rural areas.

Key Words: *Poverty eradication, village funds, public facilities, village development,*

Background

Village development has become one of the economic development agendas of the developing world, given that the population of developing countries that live in the countryside is about three billion people (OECD, 2016). United Nations (2023) reports that more than 80 per cent of the world's very poor live in rural areas – a figure almost three times higher than that of the urban population. One of them, Indonesia, is a developing country with many villages. By 2023, the number of villages reached approximately 75,265, spread over 36 provinces (Kemendesa, 2023). The number of displaced poor persons is consistently higher than that of urban ones, with the gap decreasing from 2019 to 2023.

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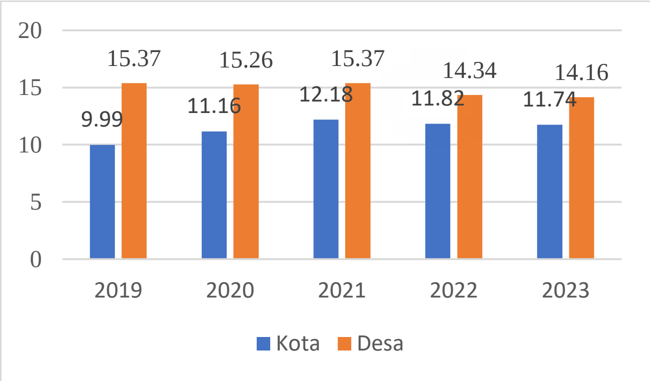
Figure 1.1 The poverty of the population by region (Million people)



Source: Badan Pusat Statistik Indonesia

The significant economic gap between villages and cities remains a major challenge. Figure 1.1 shows that the number of poor people in the villages is consistently higher than in the cities. Nevertheless, there is a positive trend from 2019 to 2023, with the gap in the number of poor people between towns and villages continuing to decrease during this period. In 2019, the gap between poor people and towns reached 5.38 million. This figure continues declining to 4.1 million in 2020, 3.19 million in 2021, 2.52 million in 2022 and 2.42 million by 2023.

The district of Semarang from 2015 to 2023 has a higher poverty rate than the poverty of Central Java. From 2015 to 2022, the poverty line in Semarang District increased by 60,03 per cent. The efforts of the local government to reduce the poverty rate are supported by fiscal management by the mandate of the Minister of Rural Affairs, Rural Development, and Transmigration No. 11 of 2019. Village funds are used extensively, including improving the infrastructure of the village facilities and facilities to provide health, education and increased economic activity (Mardalena et al., 2023). Research conducted by Anam et al. (2023) Reaffirms that the village funds have a significant impact on poverty alleviation, both in the form of direct cash aid that strengthens the purchasing power of the population and provides additional benefits to the progress of the village, such as infrastructure development. The regression showed a link between village funds and significant negative poverty in 2019, 2020, and 2021.

Supported by research conducted by (Mardalena et al., 2023), The allocation of village funds has a positive impact on the rural economy in Indonesia. However, according to research by Arham and Hatu (2020), income inequality elasticity increased after implementing village fund transfers. Rural poverty tends to decrease year after year, but the change in elasticity is diminishing after the implementation of the village fund transfer. Furthermore, the study shows that the transfer of village funds is insignificant in addressing income inequality. At the same time, education and labour productivity levels in the agricultural sector appear to be decisive factors in tackling rural income disparity. The findings reveal that other variables, apart from the village funds, affect poverty, such as the status of the village, Bumdes, electricity availability, banks, access to education, traditional markets, and access to health facilities.

Another variable that can also affect the poverty reduction is the status of the village, which can affect indications of access to adequate basic services, good infrastructure, no difficulties in accessibility/transportation, organise different public services between Independent Villages, Advanced Villages, Growth Village, Retained Village, and Very Retailed Village (Agustina & Yahya, 2022; Otheliansyah et al., 2023). In the meantime, the village-owned enterprise agency (BUMDes) can also positively and significantly impact the people's economy, thereby reducing the poor population in the village (Husnul, 2022). The availability of infrastructure plays a role in improving the well-being of the people and is an important prerequisite in poverty alleviation (Juni Aminar et al., 2023; Parwodiwiyono et al., 2019; Wayan et al., 2021). Among them, electrification is important in accelerating poverty reduction (Andrianus & Alfatih, 2023). Communities or households that do not use electricity are considered poor or backward, so electricity is closely linked to the poverty dimension (Sambodo, 2015). In addition, good road infrastructure will reduce transportation costs, and the distribution of goods will be smoother. The road is judged negatively to poverty, so the longer the road is in the countryside, the lower the chances of people being poor in the area (Hastuti, 2016). Another factor is the availability of financial access, especially in the banking sector, which can improve the public's access and use of banking services. Analysis results (Rhamadani, 2021) This suggests that the availability of banks has a negative and significant impact on the poverty rate, which means that the more banks available in the region, the lower the poverty level. According to Adhitya et al. (2022) and Kamaruddin et al. (2020), The relationship between education and poverty is very influential because education is a form of human resource investment. The higher a person's education, the more skilled he is, which will boost his productivity. Health is an investment in improving the productivity and quality of human resources while improving people's standard of living (Adhitya et al., 2022; Idris Thahir et al., 2021). Thus, the availability of health facilities can impact public health resilience to maintain productivity and contribute to reducing poverty rates (Idris Thahir et al., 2021; Sholeh & Rahayu, 2018). Another infrastructure is the availability of traditional markets to drive the people's economy. Almost all the basic needs can be met in this market, and many communities are hanging their lives by selling (Wayan et al., 2021; Yuliana, 2016). So, this study aims to analyse the impact of the use of village funds and the availability of infrastructure on poverty alleviation in Indonesia (Semarang City Case Study).

Research Methods

This research is a quantitative research using secondary data obtained based on information that has been compiled and published by regional government agencies, including the Central Statistical Agency of Central Java Province, Government of Semarang District, Kemendes PDTT (Kementerian Desa, Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal & Transmigrasi). The type of data used for this study is panel data (pooling data) or longitudinal data, a combination of the cross-section of 208 villages from 2019-2023. This study seeks to determine determinants that affect poverty in Semarang district during 2019-2023. The dependent variable in this study is the number of poverty populations affected by independent variables such as village funds, village build index (IDM), electricity users, number of banks, number BUMDes, number SD, number Posyandu, and number of village markets.

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Table 1. Operational definitions of variables

Variable		Operational Definition	Units
Y	Poverty	Number of poor people	Person
X_1	Village Development Fund	The village's funding for the development program	Rupiah
X_2	Village Empowerment Fund	The village's funding for the empowerment program	Rupiah
X_3D_1	Desa Membangun Index (Mandiri)	A composite index is formed from three indices: the social resilience index, the economic resilience index, and the ecological/environmental resiliency index.	Dummy D_1 : 1 = Independent 0 = others: Advance (control), Develop, Left Behind
X_3D_2	Desa Membangun Index (berkembang)	A composite index is formed based on three indices: the social resilience index, the economic resilience index and the ecological/environmental resiliency index.	D_2 : 1 = Develop 0 = others: Advance (control), Independent, Left Behind
X_3D_3	Desa Membangun Index (tertinggal)	A composite index is formed based on three indices: the social resilience index, the economic resilience index and the ecological/environmental resiliency index.	D_3 : 1 = Left Behind 0 = others: Advance (control), Left Behind, Develop
X_4	Power Users	households that use electricity produced by PLN per inhabitant	Unit/capita
X_5	Road length	The total length of the road that can pass four wheels per inhabitant	Unit/capita
X_6	Bank	financial institutions that provide services such as storage, money loans, payments and investments per capita	Unit/capita
X_7	BUMDes	Economic organisation owned and managed by village communities per inhabitant.	Unit/capita
X_8	Elementary School	formal educational institutions that provide basic education for children of primary school age per population	Unit/capita
X_9	Posyandu	A community emergency service unit that provides a range of basic health services per inhabitant.	Unit/capita
X_{10}	Village Market	The centre of sale and purchase was made up of many sellers and many buyers per inhabitant.	Unit/capita

Econometric equations

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1it} + \beta_2 X_{2it} + \beta_3 D_1 X_{3it} + \beta_4 D_2 X_{3it} + \beta_5 D_3 X_{3it} + \beta_6 X_{4it} + \beta_7 X_{5it} + \beta_8 X_{6it} + \beta_9 X_{7it} + \beta_{10} X_{8it} + \beta_{11} X_{9it} + \beta_{12} X_{10it} + \mu_{it}$$

This study will perform several important statistical tests to examine the relationship between variables. First, a square R test measures how well a statistical model can explain variations in the data. Next, the t-test evaluates the significance of each variable's influence on the other variable. Finally, the F test will determine the overall importance of a model. A combination of these three statistical tests is expected to provide a deeper understanding of the variable relationships in this study.

Penelitian ini menggunakan analisis Data Panel dengan model Random Effect Model, yang ditentukan berdasarkan uji model terbaik (Uji Chow, Uji Hasuman, Lagrange Multiplier Test)

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Table 4.4 Model Compatibility Selection

Best model test	Probability Chi-Square
Uji Chow	0.0000
Uji Hausman	0.1544
Lagrange Multiplier Test	0.0042

Classical assumption tests are performed to verify the validity of regression results in data analysis. This study performed several classical assumption tests: multicollinearity, heterocadastasis, and autocorrelation. Multicolinerity tests showed no significant multicolinerity, with the correlation between independent variables below 0.8. In the heteroscadastasis, tests are performed by comparing the Square Resid Weighted and Unweighted Sum; if the value of the Resid Resid weighted is greater, there is a problem with the heterocedastasis. This test is performed using Generalized Least Square (GLS) if the model used is a Random Effect Model. Lastly, the autocorrelation test using the Wooldridge test showed that there was an autocorrelation problem in the model that was used, but because the Panel data in this study had a short amount of time, called a micro panel, then the autocorrelation effect on the standard error and model parameter estimates were smaller than the macro panel.

Results and Discussion

Semarang District is located in Central Java Province, with its capital in Ungaran City. From 2015 to 2023, Semarang District has shown significant progress in reducing poverty. The number of poor people (in thousands) has gradually decreased from 81.25 thousand in 2015 to 78.35 thousand by 2023 (BPS, 2023). In addition, the poverty line (per capita per month) has also increased considerably from year to year, indicating an increase in purchasing power and people's well-being. The poverty depth index and poverty severity index, which measure the severity of poverty, also show a declining trend from 2015 to 2023 (BPS, 2023). Furthermore, this research seeks to determine the determinants that affect the number of poor people in Semarang District. Estimates using the data panel method used 208 cross-sections and time series from 2019 to 2023. Based on the model compatibility test, then the model selected is the Random Effect Model. Table 2 shows the estimate of the Econometric Model.

Table 4.6 Results of Econometric Model Estimates

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	Probability
Constanta	1566.041	229.1498	0.000***
Village Development Fund	−0.00000118	1.95E-07	0.000***
Village Empowerment Fund	−0.00000222	4.62E-07	0.204
Desa Membangun Index (Independent)	-292.6559	230.363	0.115
Desa Membangun Index (Develop)	158.6526	100.6547	0.109
Desa Membangun Index (Left Behind)	555.0803	346.5873	0.000***
Power Users	0.824591	0.0876583	0.061*
Road length per capita	-541548.1	288746.4	0.495
Bank per Kapita	-82690.09	121089.5	0.666
BUMDes per Kapita	48190.83	111658.2	0.640
Elementary school per Kapita	-87301.22	186897.7	0.007**
Posyandu per Kapita	-135908.8	50529.46	0.138
Number of markets per capita	54148.61	36465.45	0.000***
R sq within	0.0927		
R sq between	0.4540		
R sqOverall	0.2208		
Prob F stat	0.000		

Dependent Variable: Number of Poor Populations

Note:

***(alpha = 1%)

**(alpha = 5%)

*(alpha = 10%)

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The study uses three dimensions of significance, 1%, 5%, and 10%, as the tolerance of the level of confidence influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable. Significant independent variables at all levels of importance (1%, 5% and 10%) are the rural development funds, the village-building index (abandoned), the primary school per capita, and the market volume per capita. These variables have a strong contribution to explaining the variability of dependent variables. The village fund variables of the empowerment field, the length of the road per capita, the bank per capita, the BUMDes per capita, and the posyandu per Capita do not show a significant influence on all the levels of significance of other variables, such as the indices of the villages built (self-built), the indexes of villages constructed (developing), and the electricity consumers, show significance only at a significance rate of 10%. Meanwhile, the village fund variable booms of the field of empowering, the longness of the path per capita, the banks per capita, the booms per capita, and posyandu per capita do not significantly impact all levels of importance. Despite this, the level does not have strong enough statistical evidence to assure the existence of a real influence, but the mark coefficient becomes a more needed result in interpretation (Gujarati & Porter, 2013). So, the analysis will be done by ignoring the t-test to deepen the knowledge about the influence of the independent variables on the amount of poverty in the district of Semarang.

The influence of the village development fund on the poor population, according to the hypothesis, has a negative sign even though the coefficient value is very small, 0.00000118. The more dominant use of funds for rural infrastructure tends to have medium- and long-term effects, while the more consumerised use tends to have short-term impacts (Handra, 2022; Harmiati et al., 2019). In research by Hariyanto (2022), the village fund implementation area shows "effective" results with an average value of 90%. The village fund is allocated mainly to programmes and activities in village development that prioritise family, cohabitation, and cutting-edge to create peace and social justice. The funds are also allotted to constructing, developing, and maintaining infrastructure and facilities (Bappeda & Ar-raniry, 2019; Handayani & Syafitri, 2019). If linked to the poverty reduction activities in the village development program, those are directly related to poverty reduction. Some are indirect, and others are unrelated to poverty eradication (Gusti et al., 2020).

Just like the village development fund, the influence of the empowerment village fund on the number of poor people is also in line with the hypothesis of having a negative sign. However, the coefficient is very small at 0.00000222. Empowerment funds are usually allocated to activities that can enhance the capacity of the village community for entrepreneurship, increase income, and expand the economic scale of individuals or groups of villages can be used to empower the villages (Handayani & Syafitri, 2019; Handra, 2022). Efforts to develop the independence and well-being of the community by improving the knowledge, attitudes, skills, behaviour, abilities, and awareness, as well as the use of resources through training - training of enterprises toward independence of the village community (Gusti et al., 2020; Rahayu, 2021). Empowerment of the community provides access to and development of the potential of the village and the community so that it can produce products and work that can increase the support of the villages in reducing poverty (Azzahra et al., 2022).

The village status or village index (IDM) has a different influence on the number of poor people. Baseline dummy variables of IDM are the Advanced Village, a village that has the potential of social, economic and ecological resources, as well as the ability to manage it for improving the well-being of the village community, the quality of human life, and reducing poverty (Hamidi, 2016). The use of dummy variables in the analysis is used to compare the other three villages' categories (Solidarity, Growth, Abandonment) against the Maju villages' dummy. Otheliansyah et al. (2023) stated that the increase in the number of independent villages also negatively and significantly impacted the level of rural poverty. The spread of greater poverty in rural areas should impact the rise in the status of villages, especially in villages with self-reliant villages. (Farida et al., 2022; Otheliansyah et al., 2023; Putra, 2022). However, developing villages have more poor people than advanced villages. It is a village potentially becoming an advanced village, which has the potential of social, economic, and ecological resources but has not been managed optimally to improve the well-being of the villages, the quality of human life and overcoming poverty (Hamidi, 2016). In addition, the remaining villages have more poor people than the advanced villages. Lacked villages have the potential of social, economic, and ecological resources but have not, or have not managed, to improve the well-being of the villages, the quality of human life and suffering from poverty in all its forms (Hamidi, 2016). The results on the dummy status of the village development and the village lags are more understandable because the social, economic, and ecological potential of both types of status is not yet, or insufficient, unlike the status of a village that can implement the village development for the improvement of the quality of life and the greatest well-being of the community with social resilience, economic resiliency, and sustainable ecological resilience (Hamidi, 2016). So, the status of an independent village is that there are fewer poor people than advanced villages.

The higher the number of electricity users, the poorer the population. These results are less in line with the hypothesis because electrification is one of Indonesia's most important factors in accelerating poverty reduction (Andrianus & Alfatih, 2023). Communities or households that do not use electricity have been established as truly poor or backward, so electricity is closely linked to the poverty dimension (Sambodo, 2015). However, not all communities have access to electricity. The availability of electricity infrastructure provided by households with access to electricity has a negative link to the poverty rate, explaining that an increase in the percentage of households having access to literacy resources can lower poverty rates (Christiani & Nainupu, 2021). The more households in the countryside use electricity as their lighting tool, the greater the chances of people not being poor in the area (Christiani & Nainupu, 2021; Hastuti, 2016; Sambodo, 2015). This is supposed to be because electricity is a basic necessity that must be met. After all, all the tools used to assist human performance in meeting everyday needs require electricity (Hastuti, 2016).

Road infrastructure has a negative impact on poverty. These results differ from the research (Andrianus & Alfatih, 2023; Hastuti, 2016; Tinambunan et al., 2020). It demonstrates the significant negative impact of the availability of road infrastructure on poverty in Indonesia. Nevertheless, there is substantial evidence that road capacity is linked to the maintenance of the mobility of the population as well as goods and services, supporting economic activity in development (Nurmala & Hutagaol, 2022; Tinambunan et al., 2020). The availability of road infrastructure in this respect is closely linked to access to resources and the smoothness of

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economic activities. The opening up of wider access to welfare facilities and economic resources directly contributes to the suppression of poverty levels (Andrianus & Alfatih, 2023).

Banking variables have a negative impact on poverty. The availability of banking offices to the general public is a very important aspect (Adams & Dwi Atmanti, 2021; Rhamadani, 2021). In financial inclusion, there are three main dimensions, namely penetration, availability, and usability (Anindyntha et al., 2021; Kim et al., 2018; Sarma & Pais, 2011). The banking availability dimension refers to how banking services are spread to the region's entire population. Analysis results (Rhamadani, 2021) describe that the availability of banks negatively and significantly impacts the poverty rate. It is not part that the existence of a network of banking offices itself will facilitate the people who want to meet the needs of the banking itself through instruments of depositing funds or saving without any reason due to the lack of a banking office available (Prasetyo et al., 2022)

The endeavours formed by the village and its managers are carried out in cooperation with the village government and the community, which are the village-owned enterprise agencies. (BUMDes). The welfare of the villagers, in this case Bumdes, plays a direct role in improving the economic governance system (Ginting & Nawawi, 2022). While the results of this study show that Bumdes can increase the number of poor population, it can be caused by the non-income of BUMDES in reducing poverty in the districts on the shore. If Bumdes was to help develop and build a business, then the central government or the district could encourage the people in the village. The presence and performance of BUMDes can significantly improve the villagers' well-being (Ginting & Nawawi, 2022; Husnul, 2022; Salihin, 2021). Reducing the poverty of the villages is an obligation of the village government and the other villages, so it is hoped that with the BUMDes and the empowerment done by the village governments together with BUMdes, the reduction of poverty can be reduced (Damayanti et al., 2024 Mulianingsih, 2022). (Husnul, 2022) It shows that BUMDES has a positive and significant influence on the people's economies, thereby reducing the poor population in the village. (Damayanti et al., 2024), BUMDes in support of poverty eradication is the existence of the Institution of the Village Initiative that is as a driver and driver and provides motivation for the people to be able to rise and participate in supporting the economic growth of the village (Mulianingsih, 2022; Salam, 2018).

Education must be highlighted when dealing with stupidity and social and economic backwardness. According to Kamaruddin et al. (2020), The relationship between education and poverty is very influential because education is a form of human resource investment. The higher a person's education, the more skilled he is, which will boost his productivity. This study only uses the availability of primary schools, which has negative results against poverty, just as the study carried out by Kamaruddin et al. (2020) also states that the basic education level influences the poor population. Enhancement of educational facilities in remote villages is needed to improve the education level and the quality of human resources (Hanun & Prabowo, 2022).

Health is one of the greatest influences of poverty. Health is an investment in improving the productivity and quality of human resources while improving people's standard of living (Adhitya et al., 2022; Idris Thahir et al., 2021). According to S. Suherman et al. (2018), Health infrastructure includes the physical infrastructure needed to support health activities. As the number of health facilities increases, it will be easier for people to access health services so that more people will get the care they need, and it will affect the decline in mortality and the level of public health (Maura et al., 2024; Suherman et al., 2018). According to estimates of variable models, health facilities have a partial negative impact on poverty, which means that the use of medical facilities in research, namely posyandu, can reduce the poverty rate (Aprilia & Sugiharti, 2022); Made (Ariasih & Yuliarmi, 2021; Maura et al., 2024).

An overview of the provision of such infrastructure to the economic sector can be seen from the trade sector, which is the volume of the market (Alie, 2023). In traditional markets, wealthy people have a weak economic background because almost all of their basic needs can be met in this market, and many people end their lives by selling (Wayan et al., 2021; Yuliana, 2016). Hasil penelitian Wayan et al. (2021). Infrastructure has a negative and significant impact on poverty, which means that the more infrastructure is built, the lower the poverty rate. More clearly, in Afriyana et al. (2023) and Carola et al. (2020), electricity, water infrastructure, and markets positively and significantly influence inclusive economic growth, thus reducing the number of poor populations. However, the results of this study present different results, as the exploitation of available markets has a positive impact on poverty levels. That means the market is not the economic centre of Semarang District, and the availability is not effective enough to push the economy to reduce the number of poor people.

Conclusion

This study provides a comprehensive picture of the factors influencing Semarang District's poverty levels. The analysis includes variables related to village fund allocation, village status, infrastructure, and village financial institutions. According to the hypothesis, rural funds, both in development and empowerment, significantly impact poverty reduction. This aligns with previous research findings that show that allocating village funds can positively contribute to reducing poverty rates, especially when the funds are used properly and efficiently.

In addition to the village fund, the status of the village also plays an important role in determining the poverty level. Villages with independent status tend to have fewer poor people than other villages. It shows the importance of empowering villages and developing local resources to reduce poverty. However, there are interesting findings related to infrastructure variables. Although infrastructure such as roads, electricity, primary schools, and posyandu are expected to positively impact poverty reduction, analysis shows that the impact tends to be negative. This may be due to other factors not considered in this study, such as imbalances in the distribution of infrastructure or lack of public access to such facilities.

In addition, the variables of village financial institutions (BUMDes) and market infrastructure also unexpectedly impact poverty levels. This indicates the need for further evaluation related to resource use efficiency and policies related to managing BUMDes and developing market infrastructure. Overall, the study provides valuable insights into poverty dynamics in Semarang district and highlights the importance of effective village fund management, empowerment, and sustainable infrastructure development to reduce poverty levels.

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