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Uncovering the Roots of Structural Poverty in East Java Province: An Analysis of Determinants

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Abstract

Structural poverty is defined as a condition that occurs when a certain group of people experiences poverty because the social structure does not allow them to develop economically and take advantage of the sources of income that are actually available. East Java Province with the highest poverty rate in Indonesia is suspected to be related to the causes of structural poverty. The purpose of this study is to determine the determination of structural poverty in districts and cities in East Java Province in 2013-2022 by using poverty indicators that affect poverty levels, namely the Gender Development Index, Gini Ratio, and Life Expectancy Rate. This research method uses panel data regression analysis. The results of the analysis with the Random Effect Model model show that the Gender Development Index and Life Expectancy have a significant effect and have a negative relationship with poverty which shows that gender inequality and inequality in access to health have an effect on poverty in East Java.

Keywords: Poverty, Gender Development Index, Gini Ratio, Life Expectancy Rate

INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a problem that is still inherent in Indonesia because in almost all provinces there are still areas with high levels of poverty, development is hampered so that economic growth becomes more and more slow. Poverty arises when a person has not been able to meet the standard of living which is interpreted as a basic need to meet a certain standard of living. There are two paradigms or grand theories about poverty, namely the Neo-Liberal paradigm and social democracy. Neo-Liberal Theory Poverty is

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an individual problem caused by the weakness or life choices of the individual concerned. Meanwhile, the Social Democratic theory states that poverty is not an individual problem, but a structural problem. (Dama, et al. 2016), (Robby, 2020), (Tony Imam, 2010).

Structural poverty is poverty caused by artificial factors, such as uneven distribution of assets and unfair economic policies (Mohammad Maulana Iqbal, 2023). This inequality stems from the implementation of programs and policies that are not directed, leading to inequality in the ownership of resources and opportunities, as well as declining people's welfare, known as "accidental poverty." (Ardian Et Al., 2021).

According to Kuncoro (2010:8) in, poverty occurs due to an imbalance in resource ownership that triggers income distribution inequality. The low quality of human resources, caused by low levels of education, also decreases productivity and income. Pateda (2019) added that unemployment, low education levels, and limited capital are also factors causing poverty (Sari, 2021).

The poverty graph in East Java shows a pattern similar to the national one, but with a higher than average poverty rate. This is a problem, considering East Java's great contribution to Indonesia's economy. In 2022, East Java is ranked 19th out of 34 provinces in terms of poverty rate according to BPS data.

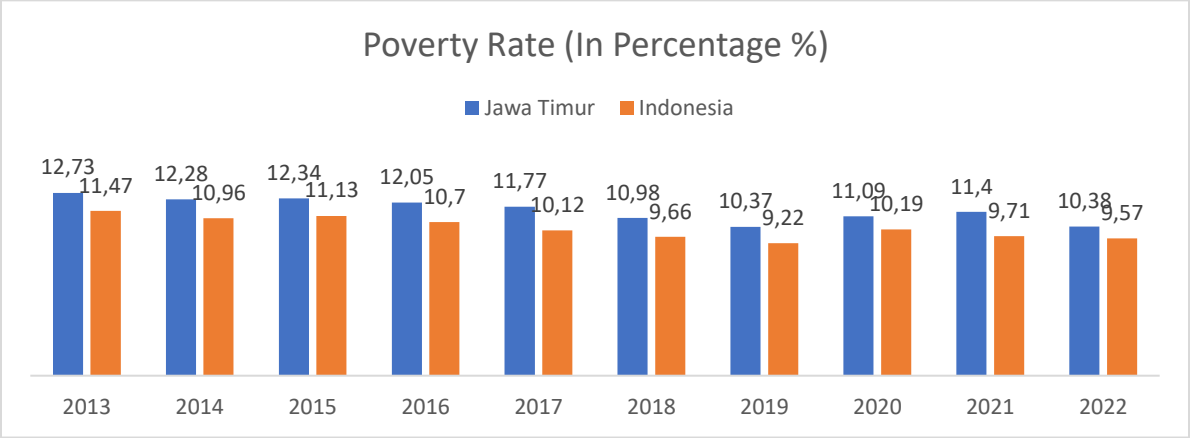


Figure 1 Development of Poverty in Indonesia and East Java Province in 2013-2022

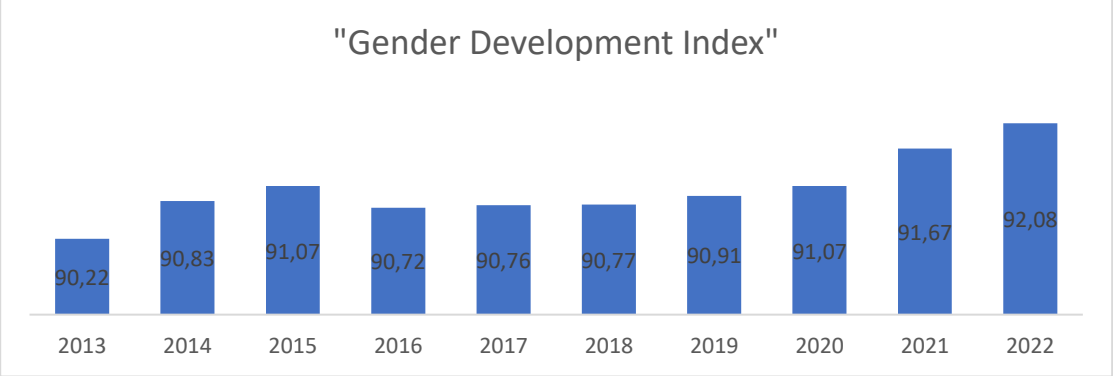
The poverty rate in East Java during 2013-2022 shows instability with an overall upward trend. Although it had decreased from 10.98% in 2018 to 10.37%, the poverty rate rose again in 2020 to 11.09% due to the Covid-19 pandemic, and increased to

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11.40% in 2021. However, in 2022, there was a decrease to 10.38% thanks to the extreme poverty elimination program (Edris, 2020).

Structural poverty in East Java is caused by social inequality arising from unfair economic policies, uneven distribution of assets, as well as corruption and collusion. In addition, gender inequality also plays a role, where gaps in gender development still occur, especially between the eastern and western regions of Indonesia. This shows that gender-based human development is not evenly distributed, which is contrary to Indonesia's development goals to ensure equitable distribution of development results for the entire population (Azuri, Zulhanif, and Pontoh, 2016).



Source: BPS East Java, 2023

Figure 2 Gender Development Index in East Java

The IPG (Gender Development Index) in East Java Province during 2013-2020 was in the medium to lower category, indicating relatively low gender equality. Nonetheless, the IPG increased from 90.22 in 2013 to 91.67 in 2020, and reached 92.08 in 2022, exceeding the national figure of 91.63. This increase is driven by improvements in health and decent living indicators, which contribute to the reduction of the gender gap (BPS, 2022).

One of the causes of structural poverty is inequality in income distribution. People's welfare is influenced by low income inequality, which is measured through national and per capita income. The Gini coefficient is used to measure income inequality and inequality trends at large. The Gini coefficient is a key statistical measure for evaluating inequality in the distribution of income or wealth (Hindun Et Al. , 2019).

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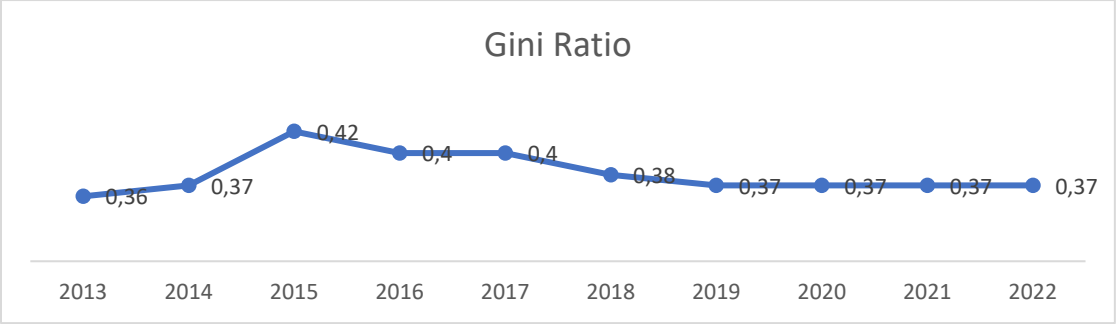


Figure 3 Gini Ratio in East Java

Source: BPS East Java, 2023

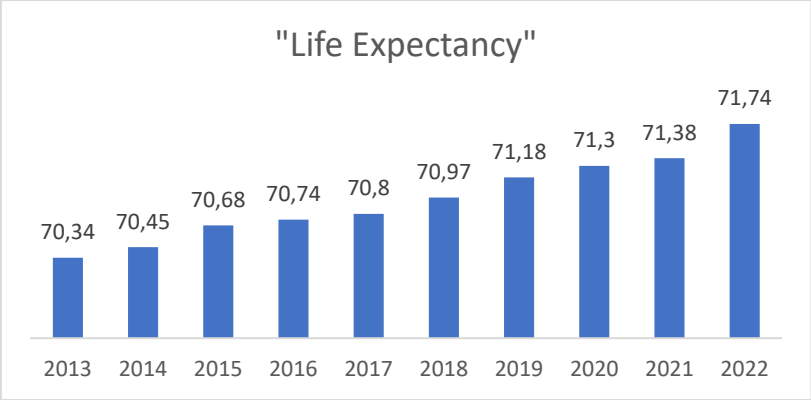
In 2017, the Gini Ratio value in East Java was 0.4, which dropped to 0.38 in 2018, indicating an improvement in the equitable distribution of spending. During 2019-2022, the Gini ratio was stable. Despite the decline, the income gap between regions has not been fully resolved.

Labor supply that exceeds demand makes lower-class workers willing to be paid below standard, increasing income inequality. The uneven distribution of income in East Java shows the imbalance in the number of poor people. Income inequality can lead to social instability, anxiety, and humanitarian problems such as hunger and ill health. If left unchecked, this could undermine macroeconomic and government stability. Economic development is one way to increase income equity.

In addition to income, health is also an important need for the community. According to him, health problems are often faced by the poor due to economic limitations. Law No. 36 of 2009 regulates everyone's right to health. The Life Expectancy Rate is used to assess the government's performance in improving welfare and health status. , stating that a low Life Expectancy Rate indicates unsuccessful health development, while a high number reflects success in the health sector.(Suryawati, 2005) (Anggraini & Lisyaningsih, n.d.)

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Picture 1 Life Expectancy in East Java

Source: BPS East Java, 2023

Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency, the Life Expectancy Rate in East Java in 2018 was 70.97 and has increased over the last 4 years to 71.74 in 2022. This is inseparable from the implementation of health programs and socio-economic programs that can be achieved well, generally shown by the increase in the life expectancy of the population in an area (BPS East Java Province, 2019).

Health is a key indicator of the well-being of individuals and communities and an important asset for improving living standards. Good health allows for the achievement of positive things and encourages the country to continuously improve its health level. Therefore, health plays an important role in the development and improvement of people's welfare. Various studies on poverty have been conducted, including a study by Jacobus, Engka, and Kawung (2022) which showed that gender inequality has a significant and negative effect on poverty. In contrast, researchers found that gender inequality had a negative but not significant effect on poverty. (Via Aprilia, Mike Triani, 2022)

After that, research on the effect of income inequality on poverty conducted by researchers said that income inequality has a negative and significant effect on poverty, while income inequality has a positive and insignificant effect on poverty. According to research (Atmodjo, 2017) income inequality has a positive and significant influence on poverty. According to the research on the influence of health on poverty that was carried out, it was stated that health had an effect on poverty. Meanwhile, according to research that has been carried out by proving that health has no influence on poverty. (Nisa, Wulandari, & Rahayu, 2020) (Sandalwood, Hariadi, & Ariani, 2020) (Islami & Anis, n.d .) (Suprianto, 2017)

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Previous research has identified various factors that cause poverty, but the results have been inconsistent. Therefore, further research is needed to examine the poverty factor in depth. The focus of this study is poverty in East Java, which is relatively high, with the analysis covering gender inequality, income, and health.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Poverty Theory

Social Democratic Theory argues that poverty is not an individual problem but a structural problem. Poverty is caused by injustice and inequality in society due to blocked access of groups to the community. This theory emphasizes state management and funding to provide social services to the community to meet basic needs. While the Neo-Liberal Theory of poverty is an individual problem caused by the weakness or life choices of the individual concerned. The causes of poverty according to Neo-Liberal theory are weaknesses and individual choices, weak income management, and weak personalities such as lack of enthusiasm and lack of knowledge

Gender Development Index (IPG)

The Gender Development Index (IPG) measures human development achievement by taking into account gender inequality. The IPG assesses gender differences in three dimensions: health (life expectancy), education (length of schooling for children and adults), and access to economic resources (estimated income).(Ministry Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, 2015)

Gini Ratio

Based on the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language, inequality is something that should not be, such as injustice or misdirection. Other disi income is understood as income that can be received by both the formal and informal sectors and is calculated in a certain period of Astuti Dalam (Suryandari, 2017).

Life Expectancy Rate (AHH)

According to Juanita in One of the important resources in economic development is good public health conditions. Economic development must be in harmony with health development to achieve prosperity and equitable welfare. Health development aims to improve the level of public health from poor to better condition, according to health

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standards, and serves as an investment to improve the quality of human resources. (Kholili, 2011)

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Location

The object of this research is found in all areas of East Java Province. East Java Province Area. The choice of this location is because East Java is one of the areas where the poverty rate is still high

Data and data sources

The data in this study is by downloading quantitative data, in the form of secondary data obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of East Java Province in a time series from 2013-2022 and cross section data consisting of 34 regions of East Java Province. The data used in this study is secondary data.

Data Analysis

This research using panel data regression analysis. Following panel data analysis, there are three methods of estimating the panel data regression model according to (Gujarati and Porter, 2012), namely: Common Effect Model (CEM), Fixed Effect Model (FEM) and Random Effect Model. Testing model selection from panel data uses tests such as *Chow Test,* Hausman Test and Lagrange Multiplier Test. Then, use to determine the certainty of the model, the regression model is determined and tested using the classical assumption test, namely the multicollinearity test and the heteroscedasticity test. The application of panel data regression analysis is formulated according to the dependent variable and independent variables that have been used, so it is formulated as follows:

$$KMSit = \beta 0 + \beta 1IPGit + \beta 2GINIRASTIOit + \beta 3AHHit + eit$$

Where :

KMS = Poverty
IPG = Gender Development Index
GINI RATIO = Gini Ratio
AHH = Life Expectancy
and = standard error (confounding variable)

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RESULT

Model Selection

Table 1 Model Selection

Estimation Method	HUNDRED	FIVE	REM
Chow Test (CEM-FEM)	0.0000		
Hausman Test (FEM-REM)		0.0000	
LM Test (CEM-REM)	0.0000		

Based on the results of the model selection, in Chow Test a probability smaller than the significance level of 0.05 or 5% the model chosen is FEM. In Hausman Test a probability smaller than the significance level of 0.05 or 5% so the model chosen is FEM. In LM Test a probability of 0.0000 < 0.05 means that the probability value is smaller than the significance level of 0.05 or 5%. So the model chosen in the research is REM.

Classical Assumption Test

Multicollinearity Test

Table 2 Multicollinearity Test Result

	X1_IPG	X2_GINIRATIO	X3_AHH
X1_IPG	1,000000	0,515353	0,611338
X2_GINIRATIO	0,515353	1,000000	0,428469
X3_AHH	0,611338	0,428469	1,000000

Source: Data Processed (Output Eviews, 2024).

Based on the results in the multicollinearity test table, it can be seen that all correlations between independent variables are not more than 0.8. This means that in this regression model there is no multicollinearity or in this model there is no correlation between independent variables.

Heteroscedasticity Test

Table 3 Heteroscedasticity Test Result

	Value	df	Probability
Likelihood ratio	2,088815	38	1,0000

Source: Data Processed (Output Eviews, 2024).

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It can be seen from the output results above that the probability value is 1,000 > 0.05, which means that the data analyzed in this study based on the Panel Period Heteroskedasticity LR test does not have a heteroscedasticity problem, as well as the Cross-section Heteroskedasticity LR test this is caused by time (period).

Hypothesis Testing

Table 4 Determination Coefficient Test

Model	Adjusted R-squared
REM	0,541917

Source: Data Processed (Output Eviews,2024)

Based on the results of the output above, regression results are obtained that show the value of the determination coefficient. In this study, the Adjusted R-squared value was 0.541917. The meaning of the Adjusted R-squared value is an independent variable, which includes the Gender Development Index, Gini Ratio, Life Expectancy Figure, which can clearly explain the dependent variable, namely Poverty at 54.19%. While the remaining 45.81% is explained by other variables that are outside this research model.

Table 5 Uji F

Model	F-Statistic	Prob (F-Statistic)
REM	150,4536	0,0000

Source: Data Processed (Output Eviews,2024)

The results of the simultaneous significance test (F) stated that the REM result with a prob f-statistic of 0.000000 <0.05 means that the probability value is smaller than the significance level, so the independent variables, namely the Gender Development Index (X1), Gini Ratio (X2), and Life Expectancy Number (X3), have a simultaneous effect on the dependent variable of Poverty (Y).

Table 6 Model Estimation Results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	118,5719	5,076060	23,35905	0,0000
IPG	-0,384467	0,057939	6,635661	0.0000

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GINIRATIO	0,774224	1,263956	0,612540	0.5406
AHH	-1,019463	0,088748	-11,48721	0.0000

Source: Data Processed (Output Eviews,2024)

KMS = 118,5719 - 0,384467 IPGit + 0.774224 GINIRATIOit -1,019463 AHHit + eit

The T-test in Tabel 5 to see the independent variable influences the attachment variable. So the following decisions can be made :

1. Gender Development Index, The first hypothesis (H1) of the influence of the Gender Development Index (IPG) on the poverty rate produced a significance value of 0.000 > 0.05 with a t-statistical value of -6.635661. This means that the Gender Development Index has a negative and significant effect on poverty, so the hypothesis (H1) proposed by the researcher is accepted.
2. Gini Ratio, The second hypothesis (H2) of the influence of Gini Ratio on poverty level produces a significance value of 0.5406 < 0.05 with a t-statistic value of 0.612540. This means that the Gini Ratio has a positive and significant effect on poverty, so the hypothesis (H2) proposed by the researcher is rejected.
3. Life Expectancy Figure, The third hypothesis (H3) of the effect of Life Expectancy Rate (AHH) on poverty level results in a significance value of 0.000 > 0.05 with a t-statistic value of -11.48721. This means that the Life Expectancy Rate has a negative and significant effect on poverty, so the hypothesis (H3) proposed by the researcher is accepted.

DISCUSSION

Analysis of the Influence of the Gender Development Index on Poverty in East Java Province

The results of the Random Effect Model (REM) show that the Gender Development Index has a significant negative influence on poverty in East Java Province, with a coefficient of -0.384467 and a probability of 0.0000 < 0.05. This means that a 1 percent increase in the Gender Development Index can reduce poverty by 0.384467 percent. The increase in the Gender Development Index (HDI) reflects the equality of the Human Development Index (HDI) between men and women, which can reduce poverty. HDI equality means equal access to education, health, and economic opportunities, optimizing the potential of human resources. Inclusive policies that pay attention to gender equality, such as the East Java Province Gender Mainstreaming Regional Action Plan 2020-2024,

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are important to achieve this. Equal access improves quality of life and promotes equitable and sustainable economic growth (Aprilia and Triani, 2022).. These findings support the theory of Social Democracy of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, who stated that poverty is a structural problem due to injustice and inequality of access to resources. Keynesian economic theory and the welfare state emphasize the important role of the state in providing basic social services to overcome poverty. A strong welfare state can reduce poverty by ensuring equal access to education, health, housing, and social security for all citizens, including women (Funded, 2020). This research is in line with the research conducted by (Salam; Abd and Wahab, 2023) and (Saufi, (2021) which states that the increase in IPG is ultimately able to reduce poverty.

Analysis of the Effect of Income Inequality on Poverty in East Java Province

The findings of the results with the Random Effect Model (REM), Gini Ratio with a coefficient value of 0.774224 and a probability value of 0.5406 > 0.05 mean that the Gini Ratio variable has no influence on poverty in East Java Province. This research is in line with the research conducted by (Putra et al., 2022) and (Lubis, 2024) which states that the equal distribution of income in a region can not necessarily affect the poverty level. This study shows that inequality in East Java represented by the variable Gini ratio has no effect on overcoming poverty. This shows that the distribution of income has not run optimally and there is still income inequality in areas that are still not reached by development. Although the Gini ratio in East Java is included in the category of moderate inequality, however, the category is said to be incapable of reducing the poverty level, because the income obtained by the community is not able to meet the daily needs of the community.

Analysis of the Effect of Health Inequality on Poverty in East Java Province

The findings of the results with the Random Effect Model (REM), Life Expectancy with a coefficient value of -1.019463 and a probability value of 0.0000 < 0.05 mean that the Life Expectancy Variable has a significant negative influence on poverty in East Java Province. If the Life Expectancy Rate increases by 1 percent, it will reduce poverty by 1.019463 percent units. Life Expectancy (AHH) is an important indicator of the quality of public health. A high AHH indicates good access to health services, such as medical care, nutrition, sanitation, and health education. This equal access improves individual welfare, reduces poverty, and increases productivity and community income. Thus, increasing AHH is a strategic step to reduce poverty and improve the quality of life. This research is

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in accordance with the Social Democratic theory which states that poverty is a structural problem, not an individual. Poverty is linked to injustice and income inequality due to limited access. Social democracy emphasizes the role of governments in reducing structural poverty through improved access to and quality of health services, social protection, and investment in public health (Umah, 2021). This research is in line with the research conducted by (Aprilia and Triani, 2022) and (Hasanah, Syaparuddin and Rosmeli, 2021) which shows that the variable of life expectancy has a negative and significant effect on poverty. The Life Expectancy Rate (AHH) in East Java Province continues to increase according to BPS data. To improve AHH, the government launched various health and social programs, such as improving environmental health, nutritional availability, and poverty eradication. This policy includes reducing maternal/infant mortality, stunting, infectious diseases, and increasing basic immunization. Programs such as the Mother of the Dream Child and the Anemia-Free Youth Movement also support this effort. Access to health services, which is the responsibility of the government, has a positive effect on people's productivity and income, which in turn helps reduce poverty.

CONCLUSION

The Gender Development Index has a significant negative impact on poverty in East Java Province. During 2013-2022, an increase in the Gender Development Index contributed to a reduction in poverty in the region. The Gini Ratio does not affect poverty in East Java Province. In 2013-2022, although the income distribution was in the medium category, people's income was not enough to meet their daily needs, so the Gini Ratio did not have an impact on poverty. The Life Expectancy Rate has a significant negative effect on poverty in East Java Province. During 2013-2022, the increase in Life Expectancy contributed to a decrease in poverty in the region.

Suggestion

In this study, the role of the provincial government is very important to formulate strategic policies in overcoming poverty in East Java. Higher levels of gender equality are directly related to poverty reduction. To improve the gender gap and improve women's Human Development Index (HDI), the government needs to focus on improving women's access to education, health services, and purchasing power. In addition, expanding employment opportunities for women and improving the quality of the female workforce can also reduce unemployment and poverty. For academics: Poverty research in East

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Java Province needs to consider additional factors, such as disaster risk and sociodemographic factors, to understand the relationship with poverty. For future researchers, it is recommended to add variables that are more relevant to structural poverty and extend the research period until the latest.

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