International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

Analysis Of Poverty Gap Index (P1) Districs/Cities On The Sumatera Island By Quantile Regression Approach

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Abstract

This study analyzes the effect of years of schooling, per capita expenditure, life expectancy, access to proper sanitation, and gini ratio on the poverty gap index (P1). The poverty gap index (P1) explains how much the average consumption income of the poor is compared to the poverty line. This research uses two analysis methods namely, OLS method and quantile regression. The results of the OLS regression analysis show that the per capita expenditure and life expectancy variables have a significant effect on the poverty gap index (P1). The results of the quantile regression analysis show that the per capita expenditure variable has a significant effect on regions at each quantile level, namely 25%, 50%, and 75%, the life expectancy variable is significant in regions at the 25% and 75% quantile levels, and the gini ratio variable is significant in regions at the 50% quantile level.

Keywords: Poverty Gap Index, Years of Schooling, Per Capita Expenditure, Life Expectancy, Proper Sanitation, Gini Ratio, Quantile Regression.

INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a complicated economic problem faced by all countries in the world, both in developed and developing countries, including Indonesia. Poverty is a problem that until now has not been resolved perfectly because it is multidimensional. Multidimensional poverty refers to a way of measuring poverty by considering various aspects other than just monetary aspects (Intan et al., 2023). This means that poverty is

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interrelated with other aspects such as education, the Human Development Index (HDI), health, living standards, and other issues.

The level of poverty in a region can be seen from the poverty gap index (P1) (Utama & Sari, 2023). The percentage of poor people is the most commonly used approach to assess poverty, while other approaches such as the poverty gap index (P1) are rarely used (Utama & Sari, 2023). In fact, this approach with the percentage of the population cannot show how poor the poor are and is not sensitive if there are poor people who become poorer, so it is considered less effective (Haughton & Khandker, 2009). To overcome the weakness of the percentage of poor people indicator, the Poverty Gap Index (P1) can be used.

The quantile regression developed by Koenker and Bassett (1978) is used to estimate the determinants of the Poverty Gap Index (P1) at different points of each independent variable. This method is developed from the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) method (Eyasu, 2020). This model has the advantage of allowing parameter variation across quantiles of the Poverty Gap Index (P1) distribution. The quantile regression analysis method is a statistical approach that makes it possible to understand the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable not only at the mean value, but also at various quantiles or percentiles of the data.

Sumatera Island is the focus of this research because Sumatera Island is one of the largest islands in Indonesia, which is also the largest contributor to GRDP after Java Island (Emalia & Budiarty, 2022). However, even though Sumatera Island is one of the largest islands producing GRDP, this is not in line with the existing Poverty Gap Index data. One of the main goals of the SDGs is to reduce poverty in all its forms around the world. Research on the Poverty Gap Index in Sumatera Island is in line with efforts to achieve this target, especially in the context of measuring and monitoring progress. Sumatera Island is one of the islands that has the mostpoor people in Indonesia, reaching 5.67 million people (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2023).

According to Wulandari and Pratama (2022) per capita expenditure interprets the purchasing power of the population and is also one of the aspects used in assessing the status of human development in a particular region. Per capita expenditure also affects the poverty rate, if public expenditure increases, the higher the level of purchasing power of the community, thus reflecting the improved welfare of the community. This increase in per capita expenditure will reflect a decrease in the existing poverty rate (Hasanah et al., 2021).

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Apart from the public expenditure dimension in measuring poverty, the education dimension is also a determining factor in the current poverty rate. According to Hasanah (2021), years of schooling (RLS) is an important component that reflects how long the level of education has been achieved by the population in a region. Years of schooling indicator is used in assessing the quality of the population based on the formal education taken.

Good health has the potential to enable individuals to work more productively and longer. This higher productivity can increase individual and family income, which in turn can reduce the risk of poverty. Life expectancy (AHH) and poverty have a close relationship and influence each other. Life expectancy has a strong correlation with various important factors such as infant mortality rates, community economic conditions, population welfare, the employment situation, and overall economic development. Life expectancy is an important benchmark in population because it is one of the components to measure the quality of the population (Ginting, 2020). This indicator reflects the average age that a person is expected to reach based on the mortality patterns occurring within a population (Rizka Malia et al., 2025).

The Gini ratio is another aspect that contributes to the poverty rate. The Gini ratio is used to measure the extent of inequality in income distribution in the population, which is based on the Lorenz curve. Unevenness in income distribution can lead to inequality, which triggers the problem of poverty (Maulana et al., 2022). Poverty and inequality are two crucial problems in an economy because they can slow down the rate of economic growth in a region (Utama & Sari, 2023).

Sanitation has an important role in poverty issues as it is closely related to the quality of life that impacts health. Poor sanitation conditions can reduce community welfare, hinder social and economic development, and hinder educational development (Adhitya et al., 2022). Sanitation is one aspect of development that has a crucial role in improving people's welfare because sanitation is related to lifestyle, health, environmental conditions of settlements, comfort in daily life, and aesthetics (Miswan & Rasyid, 2020).

This background is born from the large role of Sumatera Island in driving economic growth in Indonesia. However, in addition to the large role of Sumatera Island, it turns out that Sumatera Island actually has a poverty gap index that must be observed by the government and society. In addition, the multidimensional differences in the factors of poverty in Sumatera Island when compared between urban and rural areas raises a big question mark for the community, what factors cause such a significant difference in

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numbers. This research still needs to be continued for the development of science and contribution in improving the policies needed by the government.

Objectives

This article intends

1. To determine whether years of schooling affects the Poverty Gap Index (P1) of Regency/City in Sumatera in 2023.
2. To determine whether per capita expenditure has an effect on the Poverty Gap Index (P1) of districts/cities in Sumatera in 2023.
3. To determine whether life expectancy has an effect on the Poverty Gap Index (P1) of districts/cities in Sumatera in 2023.
4. To determine whether access to proper sanitation has an effect on the Poverty Gap Index (P1) of districts/cities in Sumatera in 2023.
5. To determine whether the gini ratio has an effect on the Poverty Gap Index (P1) of districts/municipalities in Sumatera in 2023.
6. To determine whether years of schooling, per capita expenditure, and life expectancy together affect the Poverty Gap Index (P1) of districts/cities in Sumatera in 2023.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Poverty Gap Index

The Poverty Gap Index (P1) describes the gap in the average monthly expenditure of the population below the poverty line compared to the poverty line. The smaller the average expenditure of the poor, the greater the distance separating them from the poverty line (Pangestu et al., 2023). According to the UNDP (United Nations Development Program), there are three fundamental aspects that determine the level of poverty, namely the standard of living, basic educational attainment, and the level of economic stability.

Years Of Schooling

Years of Schooling refers to the average number of years of formal education that has been undertaken by each individual in a population (Wulandari & Pratama, 2022). Todaro & Smith (2009) state that efforts to eradicate poverty can be achieved through increased development of the education sector. The success in education development can be seen from how high the literacy rate of the community and the average high level

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of education or the length of time the population attends school. Based on this, Todaro and Smith state that a high level of education, in this case the length of time in school and the literacy rate, can reduce poverty.

Per Capita Expenditure

Per capita expenditure is the result of calculations by combining per capita expenditure figures with the value of purchasing power parity (PPP) (Meimela, 2019). Consumption Theory by Keyness states that if a person earns an increase in income, he or she will naturally increase consumption, but the magnitude of the increase in consumption is not as large as the increase in income earned. The increase in income is based on the amount of Marginal Propensity to Consume (MPC), whose value is in the range between 0 and 1. MPC is the tendency of people to use some percentage of their income for consumption. Therefore, if income increases, this will lead to an increase in the amount of consumption.

Life Expectancy

According to UNDP (United Nations Development Programme), AHH is one of the main indicators used in assessing the health dimension in the Human Development Index (HDI). Life expectancy is an indicator that describes the average age a person is expected to live from birth, based on social, economic and health conditions in a region or country. It is often used to assess the quality of health of a population, including access to health services, quality of nutrition, and sanitation and environmental conditions. In the context of health, poor nutrition will impact poverty levels.

Proper Sanitation

The vicious circle of poverty theory, proposed by Nurkse (1953), shows that poverty is not only affected by a lack of resources, but also by the inability to access basic services, including proper sanitation (Adhitya et al., 2022). As a crucial part of development, sanitation plays a vital role in improving people's welfare. This is because sanitation is closely related to health, daily lifestyle, environmental conditions, beauty, and a sense of comfort in doing activities.

Gini Ratio

The Gini Ratio is a tool in measuring the degree of inequality in population distribution (Fatchullah et al., 2023). The Gini Ratio, or Gini Coefficient, is a tool used to

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measure the degree of inequality in income distribution in a population. Todaro and Smith (2009) mentioned that the Gini Ratio is a comprehensive indicator in measuring inequality, with values ranging from 0 to 1. A value closer to 0 indicates an almost perfectly equal distribution of income.

Quantile Regression

Quantile regression, introduced by Roger Koenker and Gilbert Bassett in 1978, allows researchers to estimate regression parameters at each desired quantile of the data distribution. In other words, quantile regression can be used in analyzing how different predictor variables affect the extreme values (both upper and lower) of the response variable. The quantile regression analysis method is a statistical approach that makes it possible to understand the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable not only at their mean values, but also at various quantiles or percentiles of the data (Ifolala Zebua et al., 2023).

METHODS

This research uses a quantitative approach with secondary data, where this data comes from sites, agencies, books, or other sources. In this study, data on all variables were sourced from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) website. The research focuses on discussing districts / cities on the island of Sumatera, which in this study there are 154 districts / cities with data for 2023. In this study, the authors applied two methods of analysis, namely OLS regression and quantile regression. The first regression method is OLS regression with classical assumption tests and significance tests of t statistics and f statistics. OLS regression estimates that fulfill the Best Linear Unbiased Estimator (BLUE) properties, which means that the estimates are the best in terms of variance and unbiased, provided certain assumptions are met. According to Agus Tri Basuki (2019), normality test and autocorrelation test are basically not BLUE requirements.

The second regression method is quantile regression using cross section data. This method is a method developed from the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) method. researchers apply quantile regression to divide the household consumption variable into several parts, namely at the 25%, 50%, 75% level. In choosing the best model in quantile regression, the pseudo R-squared (R^2) value is used as a measure to show how much influence the independent variable has on the dependent variable. The higher the pseudo R-squared (R^2) value, the stronger the influence.

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E-ISSN : 2964-0865
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DISCUSSION

Tabel 1: OLS Regression Estimation Results for Cross-Section Data

	(1)
	OLS
logRLS	0.7753
	(0.528)
logAHH	-7.0311**
	(2.064)
logPP	-1.9519**
	(0.436)
ASL	-0.000135
	(0.00457)
GR	2.2416
	(1.525)
_cons	47.1748**
	(8.362)
N	154
R^2	0.271

Standard errors in parentheses
* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$
Source: Output Stata 14, 2025

Based on the estimation results in Table 4.6, the following regression equation is obtained:

$Y_i = 47{,}1748 + 0{,}7753 \log(RLS)_i - 1{,}9519 \log(PP)_i - 7{,}0311 \log(AHH)_i - 0{,}0001 ASL_i + 2{,}2416 GR_i$

The estimation results show the values of each regression coefficient or the effect of the independent variables on the dependent variable. The constant value (C) is positive, amounting to 47.1748. Since 47.1748 is in logarithmic form, it is anti-logged to become 1.4955. This means that if Years of Schooling (RLS), Per Capita Expenditure (PP), Life Expectancy (AHH), Access to Proper Sanitation (ASL), and Gini Ratio (GR) are

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all zero, then the Poverty Gap Index (Y) in regencies/cities on Sumatera Island in 2023 is 1.4955, ceteris paribus.

The Effect of Years of Schooling on the Poverty Gap Index in Regencies/Cities on Sumatera Island in 2023

The research results show that in 2023, Years of Schooling (RLS) had a positive but not significant effect on the Poverty Gap Index (Y) in regencies/cities on Sumatera Island. This is because the significance level is 0.144, which is greater than the alpha significance level of 0.05. Therefore, H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected. In other words, if there is a 1% increase in the Years of Schooling (RLS), it will increase the Poverty Gap Index by 0.7753 assuming ceteris paribus, but this effect is not statistically significant. This is consistent with the findings of the study conducted by Wandita & Fithriani (2021), which showed that years of schooling variable had a positive but not significant effect on poverty reduction in Sumatera Island.

The Effect of Per Capita Expenditure on the Poverty Gap Index in Regencies/Cities on Sumatera Island in 2023

The research results show that in 2023, Per Capita Expenditure (PP) has a negative and significant effect on the Poverty Gap Index (Y) in regencies/cities on Sumatera Island. This is because the significance level is 0.000, which is less than the alpha significance level of 0.05, so H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted. The relationship between Per Capita Expenditure (PP) and the Poverty Gap Index has an opposite direction with a coefficient of -1.9519. This means that every 1% increase in Per Capita Expenditure (PP) will reduce the Poverty Gap Index by 1.9519, assuming other variables remain constant or ceteris paribus. In other words, Per Capita Expenditure leads to a decrease in the Poverty Gap Index in regencies/cities on Sumatera Island. This is in line with the theory proposed by Hutabarat (2018), which states that per capita expenditure has a negative and significant effect on the poverty level because an increase in per capita expenditure reflects an improvement in the economic condition of the community in meeting their living needs.

The Effect of Life Expectancy on the Poverty Gap Index in Regencies/Cities on Sumatera Island in 2023

The research results show that in 2023, Life Expectancy (AHH) has a negative and significant effect on the Poverty Gap Index (Y) in regencies/cities on Sumatera Island.

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This is because the significance level is 0.001, which is less than the alpha significance level of 0.05, so H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. The relationship between Life Expectancy (AHH) and the Poverty Gap Index (Y) is inverse, with a coefficient of -7.0311. This means that every 1% increase in Life Expectancy (AHH) will reduce the Poverty Gap Index by 7.0311, assuming other variables remain constant (ceteris paribus). In other words, Life Expectancy (AHH) contributes to lowering the Poverty Gap Index in regencies/cities on Sumatera Island. This is in line with the findings of Putra et al. (2023), which showed that the Life Expectancy variable (AHH) has a significant negative effect on poverty levels in Sumatera Island.

The Effect of Access to Proper Sanitation on the Poverty Gap Index in Regencies/Cities on Sumatera Island in 2023

The research results show that in 2023, Access to Proper Sanitation (ASL) has a negative but not significant effect on the Poverty Gap Index (Y) in regencies/cities on Sumatera Island. This is because the significance level is 0.976, which is greater than the alpha significance level of 0.05, so H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected. The relationship between Access to Proper Sanitation (ASL) and the Poverty Gap Index (Y) is inverse, with a coefficient of -0.0001. This means that every 1% increase in Access to Proper Sanitation (ASL) will reduce the Poverty Gap Index by 0.0001, assuming other variables remain constant (ceteris paribus), but this variable is not statistically significant. In other words, Access to Proper Sanitation (ASL) tends to lower the Poverty Gap Index in regencies/cities on Sumatera Island.

This is in line with the findings of Fitriana & Gravitiani (2022), who showed that the Access to Proper Sanitation variable has a negative and insignificant effect on poverty in the Barlingmascakeb area during 2013-2020. The annual increase in access to proper sanitation indicates that sanitation is no longer a difficult need for the community to meet. Access to sanitation has a negative relationship with poverty, meaning the better the sanitation access, the lower the risk of poverty, although the effect is not significant.

The Effect of the Gini Ratio on the Poverty Gap Index in Regencies/Cities on Sumatera Island in 2023

The research results show that in 2023, the Gini Ratio (GR) has a positive but not significant effect on the Poverty Gap Index (Y) in regencies/cities on Sumatera Island. This is because the significance level is 0.144, which is greater than the alpha significance level of 0.05, so H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected. The relationship between the Gini

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Ratio (GR) and the Poverty Gap Index (Y) is positive, with a coefficient of 2.2416. This means that every 1-point increase in the Gini Ratio (GR) will increase the Poverty Gap Index by 2.2416, assuming other variables remain constant (ceteris paribus). In other words, the Gini Ratio (GR) tends to increase the Poverty Gap Index in regencies/cities on Sumatera Island. This is in line with the findings of Putra et al. (2021), which showed that the Gini Ratio variable has a positive but not significant effect on the poverty rate. This result corresponds with broader research indicating that income inequality, as measured by the Gini Ratio, can influence poverty levels, although the statistical significance may vary depending on the context and data analyzed.

Tabel 2: Quantile Regression Estimation Results for Cross-Section Data

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	ols	kuantil 25%	kuantil 50%	kuantil 75%
logRLS	0,775	0,2785	0,4553	1,5340*
	(0,528)	(0,506)	(0,589)	(0,884)
logAHH	-7,031***	-6,1495***	-4,0213*	-12,4149***
	(2,064)	(1,978)	(2,300)	(3,454)
logPP	-1,952***	-1,5743***	-1,7396***	-1,9838***
	(0,436)	(0,417)	(0,485)	(0,729)
ASL	-0,000135	0,0026	-0,0025	-0,0040
	(0,00457)	(0,00438)	(0,00510)	(0,00765)
GR	2,242	2,7183*	4,1142**	0,7455
	(1,525)	(1,461)	(1,699)	(2,551)
_cons	47,17***	40,1593***	32,6195***	69,8498***
	(8,362)	(8,011)	(9,319)	(13,99)
N	154	154	154	154
R^2/Pseudo R^2	0,2707	0,1592	0,1902	0,1846

Standard errors in parentheses

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Source: Output Stata 14, 2025

The quantile regression model formed at each τ is:

- $Y_{0,25}$ = 40,1593 + 0,2785 log(RLS) – 6,1495 log(AHH) – 1,5743 log(PP) + 0,0026 ASL + 2,7183 GR

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- $Y_{0,50}$ = 32,6195 + 0,4553 log(RLS) – 4,0213 log(AHH) – 1,7396 log(PP) – 0,0025 ASL+ 4,1142 GR
- $Y_{0,75}$ = 69,8498 + 1,5340 log(RLS) – 12,4149 log(AHH) – 1,9838 log(PP) – 0,0040 ASL+ 0,7455 GR

Quantile regression model at τ = 0.25:

The constant value shows a value of 40.1593. Since 40.1593 is in logarithmic form, it is anti-logged to become 1.4431, which means that if the independent variables are all zero, then the Poverty Gap Index (Y) in the regencies/cities of Sumatera Island is 1.4431, ceteris paribus.

From 25% of the data group, it is found that Life Expectancy (AHH) and Per Capita Expenditure (PP) have negative and significant effects on the Poverty Gap Index in Sumatera. Life Expectancy (AHH) has a coefficient value of -6.1495, meaning that every 1-year increase in Life Expectancy (AHH) will reduce the Poverty Gap Index (Y) by 6.1495%, assuming other variables remain constant (ceteris paribus). The Per Capita Expenditure (PP) variable has a coefficient of -1.5734, which means that every 1% increase in Per Capita Expenditure will reduce the Poverty Gap Index by 1.5734%, assuming other variables remain constant (ceteris paribus).

Quantile regression model at τ = 0.50:

The constant value shows a value of 32.6195. Since 32.6195 is in logarithmic form, it is anti-logged to become 4.1639, which means that if the independent variables are all zero, then the Poverty Gap Index (Y) in regencies/cities on Sumatera Island is 4.1639, ceteris paribus.

From 50% of the data group, it is found that Life Expectancy (AHH), Per Capita Expenditure (PP), and the Gini Ratio (GR) have significant effects on the Poverty Gap Index in Sumatera. Life Expectancy (AHH) has a coefficient of -6.1495, meaning that every 1-year increase in Life Expectancy (AHH) will reduce the Poverty Gap Index (Y) by 6.1495%, assuming other variables remain constant (ceteris paribus). The Per Capita Expenditure (PP) variable has a coefficient of -1.5734, which means that every increase of one thousand rupiahs in Per Capita Expenditure will reduce the Poverty Gap Index (Y) by 1.5734%, assuming other variables remain constant (ceteris paribus). The Gini Ratio has a coefficient of 4.1142, meaning that every 1-point increase in the Gini Ratio (GR) will increase the Poverty Gap Index (Y) by 4.1142%, assuming other variables remain constant (ceteris paribus).

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Quantile regression model at τ = 0.75:

The constant value shows a value of 69.8498. Since 69.8498 is in logarithmic form, it is anti-logged to become 7.0762, which means that if the independent variables are all zero, then the Poverty Gap Index (Y) in regencies/cities on Sumatera Island is 7.0762, ceteris paribus.

From 75% of the data group, it is found that Life Expectancy (AHH) and Per Capita Expenditure (PP) have significant effects on the Poverty Gap Index in Sumatera. Life Expectancy (AHH) has a coefficient of -12.4149, meaning that every 1-year increase in Life Expectancy will reduce the Poverty Gap Index (Y) by 12.4149%, assuming other variables remain constant (ceteris paribus). The Per Capita Expenditure (PP) variable has a coefficient of -1.9838, which means that every increase of one thousand rupiahs in Per Capita Expenditure (PP) will reduce the Poverty Gap Index (Y) by 1.9838%, assuming other variables remain constant (ceteris paribus).

From the interpretation of each quantile, it can be seen that the quantile regression model at the 50% level is the best model because it provides the highest pseudo R^2 value and, based on the interpretation, has a relatively higher value compared to the other quantiles. Therefore, the best model chosen from the three quantile regression levels is the quantile regression at the 0.50 level with the following model:

$Y_{0,50}$ = 32,6195 + 0,4553 log(RLS) – 4,0213 log(AHH) – 1,7396 log(PP) – 0,0025 LS + 4,1142 GR

CONCLUSION

In the OLS regression, the variables Per Capita Expenditure (PP) and Life Expectancy (AHH) have a negative and significant effect on the Poverty Gap Index (P1) in regencies/cities on Sumatera Island. Meanwhile, in the quantile regression, the Per Capita Expenditure variable has a negative and significant effect on the Poverty Gap Index at each quantile level, namely 0.25, 0.50, and 0.75. In addition, the Life Expectancy variable has a negative and significant effect on the Poverty Gap Index (P1) at the 0.25 and 0.50 quantile levels. The Gini Ratio (GR) variable has a positive and significant effect only at the 0.50 quantile level. The best quantile regression model selected is the estimation model at the 0.50 level (median quantile). This model is considered superior because it provides the largest pseudo R^2.

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