

## Influence of public infrastructure, education and health on poverty in Central Maluku district

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### ABSTRACT

Poverty is a very complex problem, which is not only caused by a lack of income and assets, but also due to non-income factors, one of which is a lack of access to public services and welfare facilities. This research aims to determine the influence of public infrastructure, education and health on poverty in Central Maluku Regency. The data analysis method uses secondary data, time series which is quantitative data with a Multiple Linear Regression analysis model. The results of this research show that partially the Realization of Capital Expenditures as a variable measure of public infrastructure has a positive and significant effect on poverty, apart from that the Average Years of Schooling as a measure of the Education variable also shows a positive but not significant effect, while the Life Expectancy Rate as a Measure of the Health Variable shows the results of a negative and significant influence on poverty in Central Maluku Regency 2013-2022.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a complex social gap in all countries involving interrelated factors, including: income, health, education, access to goods and services, geographic location, gender, and environmental conditions (Todaro and Smith, 2008; 18) . According to Sudarsana in Annisa Tri Hastuti (2006), Poverty itself includes several factors, namely (1) Lack of physical facilities for normal life, (2) Disorders and high health risks, (3) Security risks and insecurity of socio-economic life and the environment. , (4) Lack of income which results in not being able to live a decent life, and (5) Lack of social life which can be shown by social discord, discord in the political process and low quality of education.

The Vicious Circle Theory of Poverty proposed by Ragnar Nurkse (Kuncoro, 2006) states that the concept assumes a circular situation of resources that tend to relate to one another, thereby making a poor country continuously in an atmosphere of poverty. This theory explains the causes of poverty in developing countries, because poor people do not have the means to obtain information and knowledge, in other words, education. Low education causes a person not to have sufficient knowledge. This low level of education makes a person's competitiveness low, ultimately causing a person's productivity to be low because a person's low productivity will result in a person's income being low, which will also make their saving power also low. If a person's income is low and even their savings capacity is also low, this will lead to low consumption, which will make a person unable to meet their food and clothing needs properly. This will also have an impact on a person's poor

nutrition. A person with poor nutrition will not have enough energy to work and ultimately work productivity will also be poor. Because of this low productivity, income will also be low and people will fall into poverty again. To overcome the problem of poverty, there are three main chains in the vicious circle of poverty, namely education, health and income, so one of the chains must be broken (Handayani, 2018).

Maluku Province consists of 11 (eleven) districts/cities with very varying levels of poverty. Ambon City is the district with the lowest poverty rate in 2022 at 4.68%, followed by South Buru District at 14.75% and Buru District at 15.82% and then Central Maluku District with a figure of 17.46%. . while 7 other city districts average above 20% (BPS Maluku in figures, 2023). Even though there is a reduction in poverty, we need to be careful about this poverty condition, because most of the population is below the poverty line and some are around the poverty line, there is a possibility of social shocks, which will worsen the amount of poverty spread across the twelve island groups in Maluku.

In current conditions, the level of poverty is not only viewed from the low quality of the economy, but is viewed from different angles and depending on the perspective used, the boundaries of poverty have also shifted. In a broad sense, poverty is economic inability not limited to not being able to meet basic needs but also in general not being able to meet the needs for clothing, food and shelter (Wiradyatmika and Sudiana, 2013 in Putra and Yasa, 2019). Central Maluku Regency is one of the districts in Maluku province which has a very diverse social life structure, the average education ranges from high school to university, the majority of people's jobs are farmers whose income is still low, many are unemployed and mothers. some are the backbone of the family because their husband has died. Efforts to overcome poverty in Central Maluku Regency have been carried out with various government programs to overcome poverty. The following is the development of poverty in Central Maluku district

Poverty is a very complex problem, which is not only caused by a lack of income and assets, but also due to non-income factors, one of which is a lack of access to public services and welfare facilities. The high poverty rate is often associated with inadequate infrastructure in several regions in Indonesia, while the availability of infrastructure plays an important role in socio-economic activities (Handayani, 2021). Easy access to basic infrastructure such as roads, electricity, drinking water and other basic service facilities has a significant impact on the quality of life of people, especially disadvantaged communities. When people have access to roads, their opportunities to enter the market will be wider and their opportunities to earn a more decent income will be greater. Likewise, access to adequate sanitation has an impact on health conditions and has implications for improving human quality. The availability of infrastructure plays a role in improving community welfare and is an important precondition in overcoming poverty (Parwodiwiyo, 2021). On the other hand, slow infrastructure development can be an obstacle to overall development and growth.

In an effort to achieve sustainable economic development, the education and health sectors also play an important role in supporting production processes and other economic activities. In this context, education and health are considered as tools for achieving sustainable targets, because economic development can be achieved and has the potential to improve and improve the quality of life in the future for the better. Education and health are two pillars for forming human capital in economic development which is a long-term investment (Mulyadi, 2003). According to Wahyudi (2011), in his research, pro-poor expenditure is education and health. Education is one of the most important aspects of reducing poverty. The relationship between poverty and education is very large because education provides the ability to develop through mastery of knowledge and skills (Suryawati, 2005). When a nation's education is of adequate quality, it will determine the quality of existing human resources, thus determining the direction of a nation's development. Education is one of the most important elements in poverty alleviation efforts. This is because education can provide skills for society so that they can bring out individual abilities optimally. With education, it will also change the mindset of a society in a more advanced direction. So education will also be a big investment for a region, especially for Central Maluku Regency. So the issue of education is the main priority scale in efforts to reduce poverty.

Another factor that also influences the poverty level according to Suryawati (2005) is health. Health problems are something that poor people are vulnerable to, this is due to their economic limitations in efforts to make themselves healthy and meet their individual needs. The level of health will greatly influence the level of community welfare and is closely related to poverty. Health is an

important factor in the success of development, especially to improve social welfare. People who have a good level of health will have a high level of work productivity, a high level of income, a high level of education. According to the Central Statistics Agency (2023). The data above shows that the average length of schooling describes the number of years spent by people aged 15 years and over in formal education. The average length of schooling in Central Maluku Regency increases every year. In 2013 the average length of schooling in Central Maluku Regency was 8.48 years, 0.48 years higher than the national average length of schooling, namely 8.17 years. This shows that the average population aged  $\geq 15$  years in Central Maluku Regency has completed junior high school.

## 2. METHOD

The data analysis tool that can be used in this research is multiple linear regression analysis, regression analysis with the aim of measuring the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable. To simplify calculations by using econometric methods. Basuki, (2018), The dependent variable is Poverty with variable (Y) and the independent variables are Capital Expenditure (infrastructure) (X1), education (X2) and health (X3). The variable relationship model will be analyzed with the following systematic function.

$$Y = f(X1, X2, X3) \quad (1)$$

$$Y = f(\text{Infrastructure, Education, Health}) \quad (2)$$

Based on the mathematical function above, the regression equation is:

$$Y = a + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + e \quad (3)$$

Where:

Y	= Poverty
X1	= Infrastructure
X2	= Education
X3	= Health
a	= Constant
$\beta_1$	= Infrastructure Coefficient
$\beta_2$	= Education Coefficient
$\beta_3$	= Health Coefficient

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Results

**Table 1.** Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Infrastructure	10	205979017.00	377355976.00	318210350.0000	61356611.02607
Education	10	8.48	9.76	9.2780	.42593
Health	10	65.29	66.73	66.0820	.43688
Poverty	10	17.46	22.15	20.5820	1.43045
Valid N (listwise)	10				

In Table 1 above, it can be explained that the average infrastructure as proxied by Realized Capital Expenditures from 2013-2022 is 318,210,350, the average length of school is 9,2780 and the life expectancy is 66,0820 and the poverty rate is 20,5820.

**Table 2.** Multiple Linear Regression Equation

		Coefficients <sup>a</sup>				
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	Q	Sig.
1	(Constant)	363,396	68,440		5,310	,002
	Infrastructure	0.0000129	,000	,554	5,245	,002
	Education	1,350	1,270	,402	1,062	,329
	Health	-5,439	1,206	-1,661	-4,512	,004

a. Dependent Variable: Poverty

Based on the results of calculations carried out using the statistical table above, the following multiple linear regression equation is obtained:  $Y = 363,396 + 0.0000291 X_1 + 1.350X_2 - 5.439X_3 + e$

**Table 3. F-Test Results**

ANOVA <sup>a</sup>						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	17,804	3	5,935	58,220	,000b
	Residual	,612	6	,102		
	Total	18,416	9			

a. Dependent Variable: Poverty

b. Predictors: (Constant), Health, Infrastructure, Education

Simultaneous testing (F test) is carried out to find out whether the independent variables together have an effect or no effect on the dependent variable. Based on table 3.3, the probability value obtained for simultaneous testing is 0.000, this value is smaller than the significance level of 0.05 ( $0.000 < 0.05$ ). This means that together the infrastructure variables, education variables and health variables influence the poverty level in Central Maluku Regency. This means that  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted.

**Table 4. R-Square Value**

Model Summary <sup>b</sup>				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,983a	,967	,950	,31927

a. Predictors: (Constant), Health, Infrastructure, Education

b. Dependent Variable: Poverty

Based on table 4, it can be seen that the R-Square is 0.967. This means that the contribution of the independent variables (infrastructure, education and health) of 96.7% in the regression model is able to explain variations in the dependent variable (poverty level). The remaining 3.3% can be explained by other variables outside the model.

**Table 5. Normality test**

Tests of Normality			
One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test			
N			Unstandardized Residuals 10
Normal Parameters a, b	Mean		,0000000
	Std. Deviation		,26068557
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute		,156
	Positive		,142
	negative		-,156
Statistical Tests			,156
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)			,200 c, d
a. Test distribution is Normal.			
b. Calculated from data.			
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.			
d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.			

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the Kolmogorov-Smirnov value of 0.156 is more than  $> 0.05$  ( $\alpha=5\%$ ) and the probability of 0.200 is more than  $> 0.05$  ( $\alpha=5\%$ ). This means that it can be concluded that the regression model used in this research has data that is normally distributed.

**Table 6. Multicollinearity Test**

Coefficients <sup>a</sup>				
Model		Collinearity Statistics		
		Tolerance	VIF	
1	Infrastructure	,523	1,911	
	Education	,276	3,624	
	Health	,228	4,379	

a. Dependent Variable: Poverty

Based on the table above, it shows that the tolerance value for each independent variable, including infrastructure (X1), education (X2) and health (X), is  $> 0.1$  and the VIF value for the infrastructure (X1), education (X2) and health (X3) variables  $< 10$ . So it is concluded that there is no case of multicollinearity.

Based on the test results, the coefficient value of the expenditure variable for infrastructure spending has a positive and significant effect on the poverty level in Central Maluku Regency. This means that if government spending on infrastructure increases, poverty in Central Maluku Regency will also increase. Likewise, if government spending on infrastructure decreases, poverty will also decrease. The positive and significant effect of actual government spending on infrastructure on poverty shows that government spending on infrastructure has not been able to have a good impact in reducing the poverty rate in Central Maluku Regency in 2013-2022. This assumes that the allocation of costs for infrastructure is large but not all levels of society can experience the results. Unequal infrastructure development in an area at a large cost certainly cannot reduce poverty.

Infrastructure development that is not optimal will have a negative impact on the local economic sector. If infrastructure does not function properly, accessibility and connectivity will be disrupted, thereby hampering economic growth in the area. For example, if roads are damaged connecting rural areas with cities, local farmers or producers will have difficulty sending their crops or products to market. As a result, their income decreases and then the poverty rate increases. Apart from that, suboptimal infrastructure development also has an impact on the employment sector. If development projects are not managed well, opportunities for job creation will be reduced. This will cause the unemployment rate to increase and people will find it difficult to find decent work. As a result, the poverty level in Central Maluku Regency will be even higher.

These findings also show that government operational/consumption spending is still dominant with an increasingly higher employee spending orientation resulting in low priority for public services. Regional adaptation to changes in budget policy regarding the allocation of public spending for each region in Central Maluku district also significantly influences the readiness of budget allocation for the provision of public services. In theory, the government as a provider of public goods must be able to distribute public goods and organize financing for the distribution of public goods (Hyman, 1996). The results of this research are supported by research by Rusdarti and Lesta, (2013). which states that the realization of capital expenditure has a positive and significant influence on poverty in Central Java Province. This research contradicts what was researched by Mauludi AC, et al, (2023) that government spending on infrastructure was able to significantly reduce poverty rates in East Java.

Education has long been viewed as a path out of poverty, both in America and around the world (Tierney, 2015). Todaro & Smith (2009) argue that eradicating poverty can be done by increasing development in the education sector. Achievement in educational development can be measured by literacy level and education level (or length of study at school). Based on this, Todaro and Smith (2009) argue that improving education, in this case literacy levels and years of study at school, can reduce poverty. Becker (1964) stated that someone who has received a high level of education (long years of schooling) will get a more decent wage and can avoid poverty. This is further supported by Desmawan, et al. (2021) whose research shows that human resources (interpreted through the Human Capital Index) have a significant effect on reducing poverty. Increasing human capital in education and health will support a person's productivity which can remove him from the trap of poverty.

Based on the results of research in Central Maluku Regency, results were different from some of the opinions above. Where education, in this case, the average length of schooling, does not have a significant effect on reducing the amount of poverty in the area and is directly proportional to a positive value, which means that increasing the number of years of schooling will increase the level of poverty. In other words, the hypothesis which states that education has a significant effect on poverty cannot be accepted. In Central Maluku Regency, the average length of schooling has a positive effect on increasing poverty. This is due to the first reason; The average length of schooling in the area is still too low, namely at junior high school level (8 - 9 years). The low average level of years of schooling causes a lack of community competitiveness in the ability and skills to find work. This condition causes low levels of productivity and lack of income and leads to increased poverty. Second; Education level (average years of schooling) alone is not enough to prevent someone from poverty. If a person's level of education is not accompanied by adequate skills and abilities, they will not have good productivity. Good productivity will encourage a person to achieve better welfare and

get him out of the trap of poverty. So, education, in this case the length of school a person takes, may not necessarily be able to free him or her from poverty. Third: education infrastructure (facilities) is inadequate in the area. Education as a public good must be provided by the government to increase access and equality of education, so government intervention is needed in providing education services and financing, especially for the poor. The theory of Meier, et al (Winarti, 2014: 41) states that government spending in the education sector can influence development in the education sector, namely by increasing the number of people who are able to complete school to a higher level. The higher the average level of knowledge and skills possessed by society, the easier it is for every individual of working age to understand, apply and obtain results from technological advances. High knowledge and understanding of these skills can improve human quality.

Based on the regression values, the results obtained show that the Health coefficient as measured by the Life Expectancy Rate (AHH) is negative and statistically significant for the poverty level. This means that the life expectancy variable shows a significant negative influence on the poverty variable, if life expectancy increases then poverty will decrease. Thus, the higher the life expectancy rate, it means that the quality of public health will increase along with the increase in life expectancy. The rate of economic growth is driven by community productivity which in turn can minimize poverty rates. This means that the higher the life expectancy, the lower the poverty rate.

This result is in accordance with theory, where an increase in literacy rates actually indicates an increase in poverty. In countries and regions with better health levels, each individual lives longer on average, thus economically has the opportunity to earn a higher income, thus welfare will also increase or poverty will decrease. Lincoln (1999) explains that interventions to improve health from the government are also an important policy tool for reducing poverty. Improving health will increase the productivity of the poor, better health will increase work capacity, reduce non-working days and increase work output. Examining the research results of health indicators, there is a significant influence of the research results on poverty, and if seen from the coefficient value which is negative, this indicates that the life expectancy rate in Central Maluku is high, namely 66.73 in 2022 and this indicates life expectancy high levels can reduce poverty levels.

This agrees with Arsyad (2016) in Sangadji (2014) who stated that government intervention in improving the quality of health is a very important policy in efforts to reduce poverty. Human capital theory (Todaro, 2006), which concludes that relatively good health status is needed by humans to support all their life activities. So, to achieve good health conditions, adequate health facilities are needed to improve the quality of life. This research is in line with research conducted by Ningsi and Kara (2023), the results show that the level of health has a significant effect on poverty in South Sulawesi. This is the same as research conducted by Wulandari and Pratama (2022). Shows that education as measured by life expectancy has a negative and significant effect on poverty in South Sulawesi.

Based on the results of statistical testing, the realization of infrastructure spending, average length of schooling, and life expectancy together have a positive and significant effect on the poverty level in Central Maluku Regency. This means that the higher the realization of infrastructure spending, the longer the average length of schooling, and the higher the Life Expectancy Rate in Central Maluku Regency, the lower the poverty level in the region. This means that good infrastructure development, a high level of education and good health conditions can help reduce poverty in the area. This shows that investment and attention to infrastructure, education and health have an important role in efforts to overcome the problem of poverty in Central Maluku Regency. Infrastructure spending refers to government spending on infrastructure development in the area. Increasing infrastructure spending can create new jobs and encourage economic growth, which in turn can reduce poverty levels in Central Maluku Regency. Apart from that, the average length of schooling reflects the education level of the population in the area. The longer the average year of schooling, the higher the level of community education. Higher education provides better job opportunities and can increase individual income, which can ultimately reduce poverty. Life expectancy is an indicator of public health in Central Maluku Regency. The higher the life expectancy, the better the quality of population health. Good health conditions can influence an individual's productivity and quality of life, which in turn can reduce poverty rates

In this context, these three factors are interrelated and influence each other. Increasing infrastructure spending can increase job opportunities and economic growth, which in turn can improve the level of education and health of the community. A comprehensive and integrated

approach in improving these three factors will have a more significant impact in reducing poverty levels in Central Maluku Regency. The recommendation to reduce poverty levels in Central Maluku Regency is to increase investment in infrastructure development, such as roads, bridges and other public facilities. Increasing accessibility will open up new job opportunities and encourage economic growth. Apart from that, it is also necessary to improve the quality of education and access to health services. Affordable and quality education and health programs will provide long-term benefits in reducing poverty levels. In addition, it is important to actively involve the community in the development and decision-making process. Community participation will ensure that policies and programs are implemented in accordance with their needs and aspirations.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the research and analysis that has been carried out, the following conclusions can be drawn, the realization of capital expenditure as a measure of infrastructure has a positive and significant influence on poverty in Central Maluku district. This means that when the total value of infrastructure increases, it can also increase poverty in Central Maluku Regency. The average length of schooling which reflects education has a positive and insignificant influence on poverty in Central Maluku Regency. Therefore, if education increases, it is likely that there will be a reduction in poverty levels. Life expectancy as a reflection of health has a negative and significant effect on poverty in Central Maluku Regency. This shows that every increase in health will reduce the level of poverty in Central Maluku Regency. Realization of capital expenditure, average length of schooling and life expectancy together have a significant effect on poverty in Central Maluku Regency.

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