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Population Growth, Foreign Direct Investment, and Human Development Index on Poverty In Indonesia

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Population Growth, Foreign Direct Investment, Human Development Index, Poverty.

Abstract

Poverty, as a national issue, cannot be solely resolved by the government through various development policies but also requires collective responsibility from all development stakeholders, including the community itself. The aim of this research is to analyze the influence of population growth, Foreign Direct Investment, and Human Development Index on the poverty rate in Indonesia. Secondary data from the Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics for the period 2010 to 2022 were utilized for this study. The research population encompasses the entire Indonesian population. Non-Probability Sampling technique with a purposive sampling approach was employed to select a representative sample. Analytical methods included descriptive analysis, multiple linear regression analysis, and hypothesis testing such as t-test, F-test, and coefficient of determination to examine the statistical significance of the observed relationships. The research findings reveal that population growth and Foreign Direct Investment have a positive and significant impact on the poverty rate in Indonesia. However, Foreign Direct Investment shows a negative and significant influence on the poverty rate in Indonesia. Conversely, the Human Development Index does not exhibit a significant impact on the poverty rate. These findings contribute to a better understanding of the factors affecting the poverty rate in Indonesia and can serve as a basis for formulating more effective policies to address poverty-related issues in the future.

1. Introduction

The problem of poverty in Indonesia is one of the problems that still exists in people's lives. The phenomenon of poverty in Indonesia is almost everywhere, both in urban and rural areas. Poverty is one indicator of the low level of community welfare. The government makes various efforts so that the level of welfare and poverty in a society can be overcome.

Poverty is often associated with need, hardship and deprivation in various life circumstances. Some people understand this term subjectively and comparatively, while others see it from a moral and evaluative perspective, and still others understand it from an established scientific angle. Poverty as a national problem cannot only be solved by the government through various development policies, but must also be a shared responsibility for all development actors including the community itself. The key to solving poverty is to provide opportunities for the poor to participate in the production process and ownership of production assets.

Indonesia, as a developing country, faces a serious dilemma related to poverty that cannot be ignored. Poverty is a complex and multidimensional social problem that continues to be debated by various segments of society, including academics, organizations, political elites, and development practitioners. The problem of poverty in Indonesia is influenced by various factors such as economic growth, unemployment, education, and inflation (Setiawan & Jamaliah, 2023). The Indonesian government has implemented policies and programs to alleviate poverty, taking into account the impact on future development (Sulasih et al., 2023).

The collapse of the Indonesian economy in 1998 was primarily caused by the global economic crisis, which led to a weakening rupiah exchange rate and rising inflation (Vella Anggresta et al., 2023). These factors, along with high unemployment rates and declining employment, contributed to increased poverty levels (Akita & Kataoka, 2022). Limited access to capital sources, lack of supportive infrastructure, and lack of micro-support also

played a role in exacerbating the situation (Purwanto, 2019). Additionally, the practices of corruption, collusion, and nepotism, as well as less competitive human resources, further worsened the economic crisis (Idrus & Rosida, 2020).

The Indonesian government has taken various measures to address poverty, including through poverty reduction programmes such as the Family Hope Programme (PKH) and the Smart Indonesia Card (KIP) that aim to provide social support and access to education to vulnerable groups. In addition, infrastructure development, increased investment, and education sector reform are also important focuses in the effort to reduce poverty in Indonesia.

Poverty is an important issue in Indonesia and a focus of attention for the Indonesian government. The following is the poverty rate in Indonesia in Figure 1:

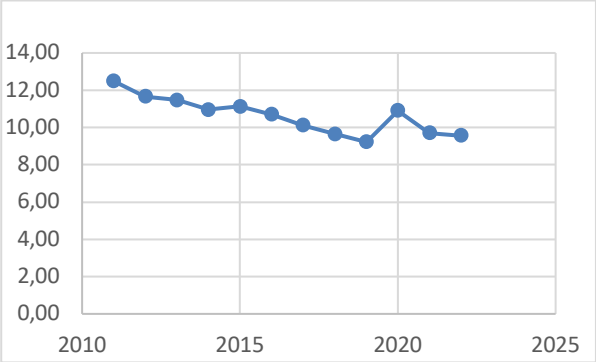


Figure 1: Poverty in Indonesia 2011-2022
Sumber: BPS Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan (2023)

Data on the percentage of poor people in Indonesia over the period 2011-2022 shows significant fluctuations, with a consecutive decline from 12.49% in 2011 to 9.22% in 2019. However, there was a notable increase in 2020 to 10.91%, but then in 2021 and 2022 it decreased again to 9.71% and 9.57%, respectively. One of the root causes of poverty is a high population (Lundahl 2020). A large labour force will be formed from a high population. According to Malthus, a continuous increase in population is a necessary element to support additional demand, but on the other hand, a high increase in population is feared to have an adverse effect on economic growth (Irhamni, 2018). An increase in population without being accompanied by progress in other development factors will certainly not increase income and demand (Daniel et al., 2021).

This population will become a problem for the government if it cannot be controlled, because if the population increases every year, it will cause the poverty rate to also be high. This is reinforced by Malthus' theory which states that increasing population will hinder economic growth, which in turn will reduce per capita income and further increase poverty (Kyaw, 2019). In addition, increasing population has implications for living standards, resource use and the environment. This scenario poses challenges for development unless appropriate measures are taken to resolve population dynamics in relation to economic development.

Poverty is one of the problems of development, in this case development cannot be separated from the sources that make development run well, one of the sources targeted by the government in the development process is investment, both domestic investment and foreign investment. Investment refers to the purchase of goods that are not consumed today but used in the future for production purposes, such as building factories, clearing land for planting, and buying vehicles for transport (Akbari et al., 2019). It involves allocating capital with the aim of increasing it in the future, compensating for the temporary abandonment of invested funds, covering risks and potential losses, and achieving economic or non-economic outcomes (Sokołowska, 2016). Investments play an important role in economic growth and development, serving as a means to expand capital. They are considered an important component of a country's national income and have a significant impact on ensuring stable and dynamic economic growth (SARGSYAN & KALANTARYAN, 2022). Investments perform a variety of functions, including regulatory, promoting, distributing, and indicative, which contribute to sustainable development and economic system progress.

The government really needs investment, especially with foreign investment, foreign capital is one of the sources targeted by the government to help the process of economic growth and is also a wealth of foreign exchange. Foreign capital also fills the gap between the supply of foreign exchange savings, government revenue, managerial skills to achieve growth, create new jobs so as to reduce unemployment and can reduce poverty (Putra, 2018). Foreign direct investment, is an activity in investing capital carried out by a country to another country (Mustafa & Malik, 2023). The World Trade Organisation (WTO) provides a definition of FDI that occurs when an investor in one country acquires assets in another country with the intention of managing these assets (Kuznetsov, 2020). Foreign direct investment can bring much-needed additional foreign capital, and advanced technology and improved managerial skills, it is considered an important part of economic development and the process of financial globalisation (Wang et al., 2023).

The next factor that causes poverty is the quality of human resources, which is reflected in the human development index. The Human Development Index (HDI) is useful for comparing human development performance both between countries and between regions. HDI is an indicator that measures the level of success in improving the quality of human life and determines the level of development of a region (Gulo et al., 2023). According to the view of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), human development is a choice for humans to increase their opportunities in obtaining education, health, and income and employment (Citaristi, 2022). A low Human Development Index (HDI) will result in low labour productivity of the population (Rais et al., 2022). Low productivity can result in low income, which in turn can contribute to a higher number of people living in (Murali & Oyebode, 2022). Thisis because weak productivity growth limits the ability of individuals to earn higher wages, leading to lower overall income levels (Arestis, 2022).

2. Literature Review

2.1 Vicious Circle of Poverty

There are many theories to understand poverty. However, at least in the context of this discussion, there is the concept of a vicious circle of poverty that was first proposed by Ragnar Nurkse (1953) in (Amalia et al., 2023) Ragnar Nurkse's theory explains that many failures in development that occur in various countries are caused by the community or country being trapped in a vicious circle of poverty.

The vicious circle of poverty is a set of forces that interact and create a situation where a country, especially a developing country, faces many difficulties in achieving higher development. The vicious circle of poverty is a condition when a person or group cannot manage economic development, triggered by low levels of income, resulting in low levels of demand (consumption), so that in the end the level of savings and investment is also low.

2.2 Poverty

Poverty is a state of low living standards or an economic condition where individuals lack the means to meet the average standard of living in a particular area. This inability is characterized by low income levels that fail to cover basic needs such as food, clothing, and shelter. Such low income levels also result in a diminished capacity to achieve average living standards, including community health and educational standards (Rea & Zinskie, 2017).

Poverty encompasses hunger, homelessness, the inability to afford medical treatment when ill, illiteracy due to lack of access to education, unemployment, fear of the future, loss of children due to illness, as well as feelings of powerlessness, marginalization, and lack of freedom (Kholmurodov, 2022).

2.3 Foreign Direct Investment

Indonesia, as a developing country, requires significant funding for development to catch up with developed nations. To achieve this, the government explores domestic and foreign financing sources, including Foreign

Direct Investment (FDI) (Guild, 2023). FDI is seen as a crucial driver of growth, but it also carries risks and exchanges. However, net debtor countries like Indonesia can mitigate these risks by taking actions such as deepening domestic capital markets, accumulating foreign exchange reserves, channeling inflows through SOEs, and directing investments into strategic sectors (Hafidz et al., 2023).

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) plays a vital role in enhancing income growth, expanding employment opportunities, and advancing technology in developing countries (Kadli, 2023; Mota & Rodrigues, 2023). FDI enables countries to attract capital, enhance productivity, and improve technology and managerial capabilities (Pushpalatha & Kumarasamy, 2022). It bridges the gap between available income or finances and what is needed, contributing to long-term growth by enhancing infrastructure, productivity, and job opportunities (Nazzal et al., 2023).

2.4 Human Development Indeks

Menurut pandangan The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) merumuskan pembangunan manusia sebagai piliihan untuk manusia dalam meningkatakan kesempatan mereka dalam memperoleh pendidikan, kesehatan, dan penghasilan serta pekerjaan (Citaristi, 2022). Nilai Indeks Pembangunan Manusia (HDI) suatu daerah dipengaruhi oleh kebijakan internal pemerintah terhadap aspek pembangunan manusia. IPM adalah ukuran kesejahteraan individu melalui dimensi seperti kesehatan, pendidikan, dan pendapatan (Liang et al., 2019).

Rendahnya Indeks Pembangunan Manusia (IPM) akan berakibat pada rendahnya produktivitas kerja dari penduduk (Rais et al., 2022). Produktivitas rendah dapat mengakibatkan pendapatan rendah, yang pada gilirannya dapat berkontribusi pada jumlah orang yang hidup dalam kemiskinan yang lebih tinggi (Murali & Oyebode, 2022).

According to the perspective of The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), human development is defined as the choice for individuals to enhance their opportunities in obtaining education, healthcare, income, and employment (Citaristi, 2022). The value of the Human Development Index (HDI) of a region is influenced by the government's internal policies regarding human development aspects. HDI is a measure of individual well-being through dimensions such as health, education, and income (Liang et al., 2019).

A low Human Development Index (HDI) can result in low labor productivity among the population (Rais et al., 2022). Low productivity can lead to low income, which in turn can contribute to a higher number of people living in poverty (Murali & Oyebode, 2022).

3. Research Methods

The research method applied in this study is a quantitative descriptive approach. Descriptive analysis is used to provide an overview of the impact of Population Growth, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), and Human Development Index (HDI) on the Poverty Rate in Indonesia. The quantitative approach is implemented using secondary data obtained from the Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics and processed through the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) method as the primary research technique. The utilized data consists of a time series from 2004 to 2022, including population growth, FDI, HDI, and the Poverty Rate.

The data analysis method employed includes Multiple Linear Regression analysis, with the Poverty Rate as the dependent variable (Y), and Population Growth (X1), Foreign Direct Investment (X2), and Human Development Index (X3) as independent variables. Hypothesis testing is conducted using t-tests to assess the significance of regression coefficients individually, an F-test to test the simultaneous significance of the regression model, and the Coefficient of Determination (R2) to evaluate how well the regression model explains the variation in the dependent variable. Additionally, classic assumption tests are performed, including Normality tests to ensure normal distribution of residuals,

Heteroskedasticity tests to identify the presence of heteroskedasticity in residuals, and Multicollinearity tests to detect potential multicollinearity issues among independent variables.

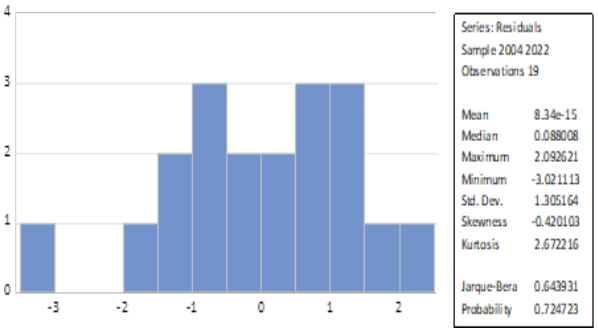
4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Result Research

a. Normality Test

The normality test is conducted to assess whether the residual variable in the regression model adheres to a normal distribution. Residuals are deemed to be normally distributed if the probability derived from the Jarque Bera test exceeds the predetermined level of significance (alpha). The outcomes of the normality assumption examination via Jarque Bera are as follows:

Figure 1: Normality Test



Source: Processed Secondary Data, 2024

The test produces a Jarque Bera test statistic with a probability of 0.7245. This finding indicates that the probability surpasses the designated level of significance (α = 0.05). Consequently, the residuals obtained from the specific regression model are considered to conform to a normal distribution. Thus, the normality assumption is met.

b. Heteroskedasticity Test

To detect the presence of heteroskedasticity in this study, the Breusch-Pagan Godfrey test is employed. If the probability value of the Chi-Square test on Obs*R-Squared is greater than the significance level α = 0.05 or 5%, then the data in this study is not affected by heteroskedasticity.

Table 1: Heteroskedasticity Test

Test	Result
Obs*R-squared	5.6571
Prob. Chi-Square(3)	0.1295

Source: Processed Secondary Data, 2024

Based on Table 1, it can be concluded that H0 is accepted. This is evidenced by the probability value of the chi-square test > 0.05 (0.1295 > 0.050), indicating that there is no heteroskedasticity, thus allowing us to proceed to the next test.

c. Multicollinearity Test

This test is conducted to determine the presence of multicollinearity in the regression model. Multicollinearity is detected by examining the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF). If the VIF is less than 10, then there is no multicollinearity in the regression model.

Table 2: Multicollinearity Test

Variable	VIF
PD	2.856279
IPM	1.603958
InFDI	2.216480
Mean VIF	2.856279

Source: Processed Secondary Data, 2024

Based on Table 2, it can be observed that none of the independent variables have a VIF greater than 10. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity in the regression model.

d. Autocorrelation Test

The autocorrelation test used in this study employs the Lagrange Multiplier (LM Test) or also known as the Breusch-Godfrey test by examining the probability value of the Chi-Square test. If the probability value of the Chi-Square test is greater than the significance level α = 0.05 or 5%, then the data in this study is not affected by autocorrelation. Below are the results of the Autocorrelation Test:

Table 3: Autocorrelation Test

Test	Result
Obs*R-squared	5.2293

Prob. Chi-Square(2)	0.0732

Source: Processed Secondary Data, 2024

Based on Table 5, it can be concluded that there is no autocorrelation in the model. This is evidenced by the probability value of the chi-square test > 0.05 (0.0732 > 0.05), meaning that H0 is accepted.

1) Regression Analysis

Based on the data processing of multiple linear regression analysis using the assistance of Eviews 13 program and transformed into logarithmic form, the results obtained are as presented in the table below:

Table 4: Regression Test

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error
C	22.22168	30.14012
PP	8.684931	2.711421
LOG(FDI)	-1.615607	0.565858
IPM	0.259603	0.273836

Source: Processed Secondary Data, 2024

Based on the analysis results in Table 4, the regression model equation between the independent variables Government Spending and Investment and the dependent variable, Economic Growth, is as follows: ***Y = 22.22168 + 8.684931X1 - 1.615607X2 + 0.259603X3***. From the equation above, it can be explained that the constant of 22.22168 indicates that generally, when the variables Population Growth, FDI, and HDI with respect to the Poverty Rate remain constant, the Poverty Rate is valued at 22.22168. The coefficient of population growth of 8.684931 suggests that population growth has a positive impact on the Poverty Rate. This implies that a 1 percent increase in population growth will elevate the Poverty Rate by 8.684931. Meanwhile, the coefficient of foreign direct investment (FDI) of -1.615607 indicates that FDI has a negative influence on the Poverty Rate. Thus, a 1 percent increase in FDI will decrease the Poverty Rate by 1.615607. Additionally, the coefficient of the Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.259603 reveals that the HDI has a positive effect on the Poverty Rate. Consequently, a 1 percent increase in the HDI will raise the Poverty Rate by 0.259603.

2) Partial t-test

The t-statistic test in this study is indicated by the probability values of the t-statistic. The t-statistic test is conducted to demonstrate the extent to which the independent variables Population Growth (X1), Foreign Direct Investment (X2), and Human Development Index (X3) affect the Poverty Rate (Y). Conversely, if the probability value of the t-statistic is smaller than the significance level α = 0.05 or 5%, then partially, the independent variables have a significant effect on the dependent variable.

Table 5: Partial Test

Variable	t-Statistic	Prob.
PP	3.203092	0.0059
LOG(FDI)	-2.855144	0.0120
IPM	0.948024	0.3581

Source: Processed Secondary Data, 2024

Based on Table 5, the significance levels of the independent variables on the dependent variable are determined. Here's a partial explanation of the influence of each variable in the study: Population Growth (X1) exhibits a significant positive effect on Poverty Rate (Y), as evidenced by a significance value of 0.0059, below the significance threshold of 0.05, leading to the acceptance of the alternative hypothesis. Similarly, Foreign Direct Investment (X2) demonstrates a significant positive impact on Poverty Rate (Y), with a significance value of 0.0120, also below the significance threshold, resulting in the acceptance of the null hypothesis. Conversely, the Human Development Index (X3) does not significantly influence Poverty Rate (Y), with a significance value of 0.3581, exceeding the significance threshold, leading to the acceptance of the null hypothesis.

3) The coefficient of determination

The coefficient of determination is utilized to determine the extent to which the model in the study explains the dependent variable. The coefficient of determination can be observed in the following table:

Table 6: The coefficient of determination Test

R-squared	**0.778025**
Adj R-squared	0.733631

Source: Processed Secondary Data, 2024

According to Table 6, the value of R Square is 0.778025. This indicates that Poverty Rate (Y) can be explained by Population Growth (X1), Foreign Direct Investment (X2), and Human Development Index (X3) variables, accounting for 77.8%. Meanwhile, the remaining 12.2% is explained by other factors outside the scope of the study, such as Unemployment and Per Capita Income.

4.2 Research Discussion

a. Population Growth and Poverty Rate

Based on the test results, it was found that Population Growth has a positive and significant impact on Poverty Rate. Hence, Population Growth is considered one of the determining factors for the increase or decrease in Poverty Rate in Indonesia. The data indicates a correlation between population growth and poverty rate over the observed period. Although initially, there was an opposite trend, with the population percentage continuously increasing while the poverty rate tended to decrease, there was a significant change in 2020 when the population percentage reached its lowest point throughout the observed period, while the poverty rate sharply increased.

This suggests that while slow population growth may exert pressure on resources and infrastructure, other factors such as economic changes, government policies, or even extraordinary events like pandemics have a more significant impact on the poverty rate. Malthus argued that human life requires food, while the rate of food growth is much slower than population growth. If population restrictions are not implemented, humans will face food shortages, which are the source of human misery and poverty.

This theory reminds us that naturally, various societal problems arise in the future because the pressure of population growth can lead to sustained pressure on human living standards, both in terms of space and output. This statement is reinforced by the theory proposed by David Ricardo, stating that the increasing population to twice the size will eventually lead to an abundance of labor. The surplus labor will result in lower wages, which can only be used to finance minimum living standards, thereby hindering the economy (stationary state). Several studies, such as those conducted by (2023), have found a positive correlation between population growth and poverty rates. They demonstrate that rapid population

b. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Poverty Rate

Based on the test results, it was found that Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has a negative and significant impact on the Poverty Rate. Hence, FDI is considered one of the determining factors for the decrease in the Poverty Rate in Indonesia. This indicates that FDI brings about increased production, income, market access, and technology transfer, which in turn creates job opportunities, boosts income, and reduces poverty. Developing countries greatly need capital inflows in their economies (Mejia, 2023),. The Harrod-Domar economic growth models focus on the role of capital accumulation in financing the production of goods and services, which, in turn, contributes to overall effective demand in society (Betz, 2018; Dumo et al., 2023).

These models suggest that the growth rate is determined by the savings rate and the output-capital ratio (Boianovsky, 2018). This situation necessitates capital investment to increase the capacity to produce goods and services needed in the economy. Thus, it is evident that capital investment has a significant impact on advancing a country's economy and consequently reduces the poverty rate.

Foreign capital investment can create significant employment opportunities in recipient countries, reduce unemployment rates, increase savings, and improve income (Arie, 2022). When foreign capital investment can boost a country's economy by creating new job opportunities, thereby reducing unemployment rates and increasing income in a region, it will consequently reduce the growth rate of the number of poor people in that area. Foreign direct investment (FDI) has a significant impact on reducing the poverty rate in Indonesia (Soegoto et al., 2022).

c. Human Development Index (HDI) Towards Poverty Rate

The Human Development Index (HDI) has been found to have a positive but insignificant impact on Poverty Rates. Therefore, it can be said that Foreign Direct Investment is one of the determining factors in the increase and decrease of Poverty Rates in Indonesia. This indicates that Foreign Direct Investment brings about increased production, income, market access, and technology transfer, thereby creating job opportunities, increasing income, and reducing poverty. Poverty is a complex issue often closely related to human underdevelopment and ineffective natural resource management. In many cases, poverty is caused by limited access to education and training, as well as low levels of knowledge and technical skills within a population.

When a significant portion of the population has low levels of education and limited access to economic opportunities, existing human resources cannot be effectively optimized. The HDI measures various dimensions of human development, such as health, education, and living standards. By improving these aspects, the HDI aims to enhance community capabilities and create conditions for decent and satisfying lives. This is consistent with studies by Saragih et al. (2022) and Derek et al. (2023), which found that the Human Development Index does not significantly affect poverty rates.

5. Closing

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the research findings, it can be concluded that several factors influence the Poverty Rate. Firstly, population growth demonstrates a positive and significant correlation with poverty levels, indicating that higher population growth rates coincide with increased poverty rates. Secondly, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) also plays a notable role, showing a positive and significant relationship with poverty. This implies that greater FDI correlates with higher poverty rates. However, the Human Development Index (HDI) does not exhibit a significant impact on poverty levels. Despite being a measure of human development, HDI does not significantly correlate with poverty rates in this context.

5.2 Suggestion

The research suggests several recommendations. Firstly, controlling population growth effectively is crucial to alleviate strain on resources and infrastructure and reduce poverty levels. Initiatives like improving access to contraception and family planning awareness programs can help. Secondly, while foreign investments can boost the economy, tighter regulations are needed to ensure equitable distribution of benefits and prevent exploitation. Thirdly, though no direct link was found between the Human Development Index (HDI) and poverty rates, enhancing access to education, healthcare, and living standards remains essential. Lastly, conducting deeper analyses on factors like unemployment and income inequality is recommended to better understand poverty dynamics.

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