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THE RATE OF ECONOMIC GROWTH, MSES AND HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE ON THE NUMBER OF POOR PEOPLE IN LAMPUNG PROVINCE

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Abstract
This study aims to analyze the influence of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) per capita, Regency/City Minimum Wage (MSE), and Household Consumption Expenditure (PKRT) on poverty levels in Lampung Province during the period 2010–2024. Using the panel data regression method and the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) approach, this study utilizes data from six districts/cities selected based on the socioeconomic diversity of the region. The results of the study show that GDP has a negative and significant effect on the poverty rate, indicating that economic growth plays an important role in reducing the number of poor people. On the contrary, MSEs have a positive and significant effect, which indicates that the increase in the minimum wage has not been able to reduce poverty, especially in areas with the dominance of the informal sector. Meanwhile, PKRT did not show a significant influence on poverty. These findings show that poverty alleviation efforts in the regions need to be directed towards inclusive economic growth, wage policies that are adaptive to local employment structures, and sustainable strengthening of household consumption capacity.

Keywords: Poverty, GDP, Minimum Wage, Household Consumption, Panel Data, Lampung

1. Introduction

Poverty is still a fundamental problem in economic development in various countries, including Indonesia. According to a World Bank report (2023), around 719 million people in the world are still living in extreme poverty, with an income of less than $2.15 PPP per day. In Indonesia itself, although the national poverty trend shows a decrease, the gap between regions remains a challenge. Based on BPS data, the poverty rate as of September 2024 was recorded at 8.57%, but Lampung Province recorded a higher figure of 10.62%. This shows that some regions have not fully benefited from national economic growth. Such spatial and social complexity demands a regional analysis approach to understand the dynamics of poverty more deeply.

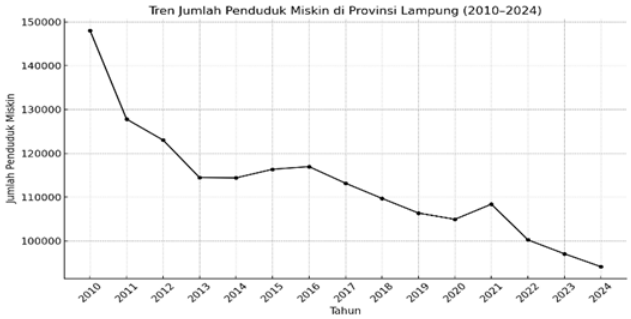

Figure 1. Trend of the Number of Poor People in Lampung Province in 2010–2024 (BPS Lampung)

This graph shows the dynamics of the number of poor people in Lampung Province during the period 2010 to 2024. In general, there is a downward trend from around 147,993 people in 2010 to 94,123 people in 2024. This decline shows that Lampung has experienced an improvement in the poverty rate in the long term, although there are fluctuations in certain years, such as 2015 and 2021. These fluctuations reflect economic pressures, growth imbalances, and external impacts such as the COVID-19 pandemic. Nonetheless, this downward trend supports the narrative that economic growth, if managed inclusively, can gradually reduce poverty.

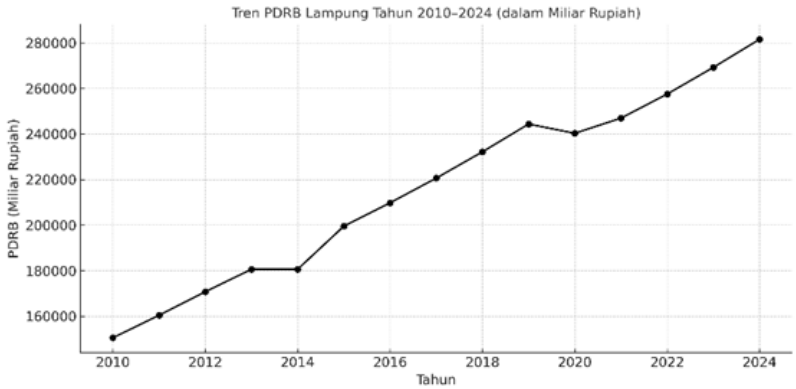

Figure 2. Lampung Province Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) Trend 2010-2024 (BPS Lampung)

It can be seen that GDP has increased from Rp150,560 billion in 2010 to Rp281,557 billion in 2024.This trend reflects that macro-wise, Lampung is experiencing stable economic growth. However, this growth is not necessarily inclusive. An increase in GDP does not necessarily guarantee a reduction in poverty if the distribution of development results is uneven, or if a large part of the population is not involved in productive sectors.

Economic growth, represented through Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP), is often considered the main driver in poverty alleviation. However, its effectiveness is not universal. (Lusiarani et al., 2024) shows that household consumption and unemployment can affect poverty both directly and through economic growth as intervening variables. Interestingly(Suwandi, 2022)It found that economic growth does not always have a significant impact on poverty reduction, particularly in areas with high income distribution inequality. Even (Silalahi et al., 2023)in a study in the city of Medan found that economic growth that is not inclusive is actually associated with an increase in poverty. These findings underscore the importance of paying attention to the quality and equity of growth, rather than just chasing an increase in the aggregate figure.

On the other hand, household consumption expenditure is one of the largest components in the GDP structure in Indonesia. In 2022, household consumption accounted for more than 53% of national GDP (BPS, 2023).(Sudibyo, 2024) emphasizing that final consumption plays a central role in driving production and investment activities. However, increased consumption does not necessarily reflect improved welfare if it is not supported by real income growth.(Banerjee & Duflo, 2006)notes that many poor households increase consumption through unsustainable mechanisms, such as debt or temporary assistance, so as not to bring about structural changes to their poverty conditions. Therefore, consumption needs to be analyzed not only as an indicator of demand, but also as a reflection of people's economic pressures.

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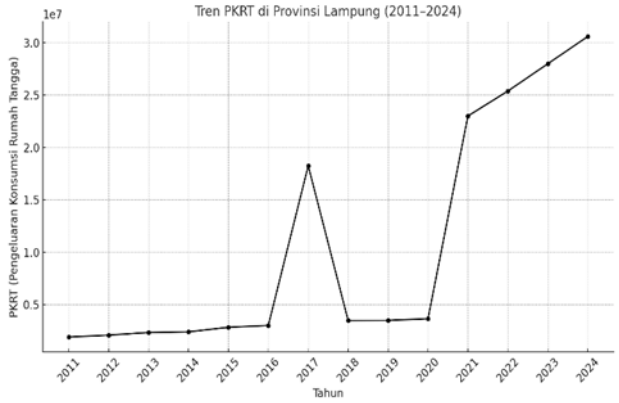

Figure 3. Trends in Household Consumption Expenditure (PKRT) in Lampung Province in 2011–2024 (BPS Lampung)

This graph shows the trend of PKRT in Lampung Province from 2011 to 2024. In general, there has been a significant increase in household consumption expenditure, especially from 2021 to 2024. This reflects an increase in people's purchasing power and consumption, albeit interspersed with sharp fluctuations, such as the unusual spike in 2017. This phenomenon can be caused by a revision of the BPS calculation methodology, a shift in consumption patterns, or the presence of extraordinary factors such as social assistance, inflation, or pandemics.

Wage policies such as the Regency/City Minimum Wage (UMK) are also important instruments that have implications for household income and people's purchasing power. Theoretically, MSEs are aimed at improving the welfare of workers through minimum income guarantees.

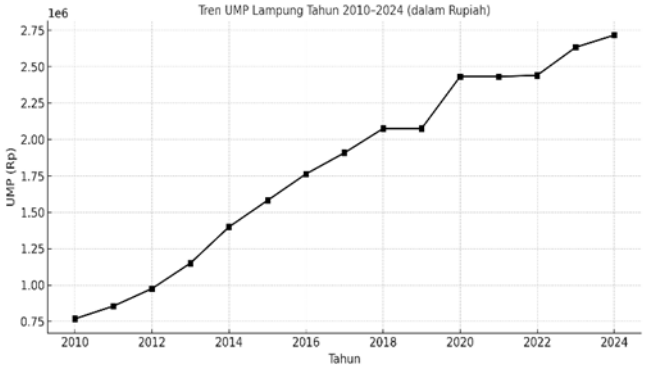

Figure 4. Trend of Provincial Minimum Wage (UMP) of Lampung Province in 2010–2024 (BPS Lampung)

During this period, the UMP increased from IDR 767,500 to IDR 2,716,497. This increase reflects the encouragement of local governments to increase the minimum income of workers. However, in the context of Lampung Province where the majority of the workforce is in the informal sector, the increase in UMP does not necessarily reach vulnerable groups. In fact, the increase in UMP can have a negative impact on the dominant MSMEs in this region, especially if it is not balanced with increased productivity.

(Burkhauser et al., 2023)shows that the increase in the minimum wage has the potential to reduce poverty, especially for low-income formal workers. However, (Fajriah, 2021) in a study in East Java Province found that UMR did not have a significant influence on poverty reduction. This is suspected to occur due to the dominance of the informal sector

and the suboptimal implementation of MSEs in various economic sectors. These findings are reinforced by(Dewi & Setyowati, 2022) which highlights that the influence of wages on poverty is highly dependent on local employment structures. This means that even though MSEs are designed as redistributive policies, their effectiveness is still contextual and is greatly influenced by regional characteristics.

Referring to these dynamics, this study aims to empirically analyze the influence of economic growth (GDP), MSEs, and household consumption expenditure on poverty levels in Lampung Province. Six districts/cities were selected as units of analysis: Bandar Lampung, South Lampung, Central Lampung, Tulang Bawang, Pringsewu, and Tanggamus, as these regions reflect a variety of economic and social structures that can represent the characteristics of development in Lampung as a whole. Using the 2010–2024 panel data approach and the Fixed Effect estimation model, this study is expected to make a theoretical and policy contribution in developing data- and region-based poverty reduction strategies.

2. Theoretical Background

Poverty is one of the main indicators in measuring the level of community welfare and is a multidimensional problem related to economic, social, and structural aspects. In general, poverty can be defined as a condition in which an individual or household is unable to meet basic needs, both food and non-food. According to classical theory, poverty is caused by low productivity and capital accumulation, while structural theory sees poverty as the result of inequality in access to resources.

Saparuddin Mukhtar (2019), stated that socio-economic factors such as the Human Development Index (HDI) and unemployment have an effect on the poverty rate in Indonesia. They emphasized that investing in human capital, such as education and health, is an effective strategy to reduce poverty. Meanwhile, the open unemployment rate was found to have no significant effect, indicating that the poverty dimension is more complex and not solely determined by formal employment.

Economic growth is believed to be one of the important factors in poverty alleviation. Within the framework of the trickle-down effect theory, economic growth is expected to trickle down to all levels of society and ultimately reduce poverty. However, the effectiveness of this theory depends on the distribution of the growth yield. (Nurjati, 2024) stated that high economic growth is not always accompanied by a reduction in poverty if there is an inequality in income distribution. Therefore, inclusive growth is needed so that the benefits can be felt by all levels of society, including the poor.

The Regency/City Minimum Wage (MSE) plays a role as a policy tool to improve the welfare of workers, especially in the formal sector. Theoretically, an increase in MSEs can increase purchasing power and household income, which in turn will reduce poverty rates. However, an increase in MSEs that is not accompanied by an increase in productivity can have a negative impact on the job market, such as a reduction in the workforce or a move to the informal sector.

Although there have not been many studies that have directly tested the relationship between MSEs and poverty at the district/city level, this concept is closely related to people's purchasing power. The higher the minimum wage received, the more likely it is that people will be able to meet their basic needs.

Household consumption expenditure is an important indicator in measuring welfare. In Keynesian theory, consumption is the largest component of aggregate demand and is

greatly influenced by income levels. Therefore, low household consumption can be a direct indicator of poverty conditions.

(Rizki & Solihati, 2022)It shows that inflation plays an important role in influencing household consumption spending. High inflation will reduce the purchasing power of the poor, so that their real consumption decreases and worsens the condition of poverty. This reinforces the view that price stability is an important factor in poverty alleviation strategies.

In addition to economic growth, MSEs, and consumption spending, other factors that can affect poverty are income inequality, inflation, and the quality of human development. A high Gini ratio indicates an inequality in income distribution, which can hinder poverty reduction despite economic growth (Nurjati, 2024). Therefore, policy interventions should consider distribution factors and not just focus on growth in the aggregate.

Overall, the theoretical basis of the journals reviewed shows that poverty is influenced by various macroeconomic and social factors, so a multidimensional approach is indispensable in the empirical analysis of poverty in Lampung Province.

3. Methods

3.1 Types of Research and Approaches

This study uses an explanatory quantitative approach with a panel data regression method, to analyze the influence of the variables of GDP, UMR, and Household Consumption Expenditure (PKRT) on the poverty level in Lampung Province during the 2010 period–2024. The panel data was chosen because it allows analysis of time series and cross-section, providing more accurate and robust results(Dewi Anggraeni Chairunnisa & Fauzan, 2023).

3.2 Types and Sources of Data

The data used is secondary data of a quantitative nature, obtained from official publications of the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and other government institutions. The observation period covers the years 2010 to 2024, covering six districts/cities in Lampung Province: Bandar Lampung, South Lampung, Central Lampung, Tulang Bawang, Pringsewu, and Tanggamus.

3.3 Variables used:

Dependent Variable: Poverty Rate

Independent Variables:

- GDP per Capita (In logarithm)
- MSEs (In Logarithm)
- Household Consumption Expenditure (PKRT) (In logarithm)
  (Rahmawati et al., 2025)

3.4 Data Analysis Techniques

The analysis technique in this study uses panel data regression with three main approaches, namely the Common Effect Model (CEM), the Fixed Effect Model (FEM), and the Random Effect Model (REM). Model selection is carried out through several test stages: first, the Chow test is used to choose between CEM and FEM; and second, the Hausman test is used to choose between FEM and REM. The test results show that the best model is the Fixed Effect Model (FEM), because it is significant in both tests

(Suparman, 2022). Before conducting regression, the model was tested with classical assumptions, including a multicollinearity test and a heteroscedasticity test. The multicollinearity test was conducted by examining the correlations between independent variables, and since no correlation above 0.8 was found, it can be concluded that there was no multicollinearity (Sari & Fisabilillah, 2024). The heteroscedasticity test was carried out using the Breusch-Pagan method, and the results show that all variables have a probability value greater than 0.05, which means that the model is free from heteroscedasticity. The regression model used in this study is specified as follows:

$$log(KEMISKINANit)=\alpha+\beta 1log(PDRBit)+\beta 2log(UMRit)+\beta 3log(PKRTit)+\mu i+\varepsilon it$$

Where i denotes the cross-section unit (district/city), t denotes time (year), μi represents the fixed effects for each region, and εit is the error term. The use of the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) approach is also supported by the findings of Hidayati et al. (2023), who concluded that FEM is the most appropriate model to explain the variation in poverty across regions in South Sumatra based on the Chow and Hausman tests. Therefore, FEM was chosen because it is able to control individual heterogeneity between districts and cities that cannot be directly observed. Furthermore, the analysis was carried out using EViews 12 software to ensure the accuracy of estimation and the effectiveness of the panel data model.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Model Selection Test

Table 1. Chow Test

Chow test to choose between Common Effect Model (CEM) or Fixed Effect Model (FEM).

Effects Test	Statistics	D.F.	Prob.
Cross-section F	419.037169	(5,81)	0.0000
Cross-section Chi-square	296.179187	5	0.0000

If the probability value < 0.05 then the selected model is FEM and vice versa if > 0.05 then the selected model is CEM.

Table 2. Hausman Test

Hausman test to choose between a Fixed Effect Model or a Random Effect Model (REM)

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistics	Chi-Sq. D.F.	Prob.
Cross-section random	106.480241	3	0.0000

If the probability value is < 0.05 then the selected model is FEM and vice versa if > 0.05 then the selected one is REM. Based on the chow and hausman test tests, it can be concluded that the selected model is FEM.

4.2 Classic Assumption Test

Table 3. Multicollinearity Test

	LOG_PDRB	LOG_UMR	LOG_PKRT
LOG_PDRB	1	0.313778	0.769395
LOG_UMR	0.313778	1	0.357149
LOG_PKRT	0.769395	0.357149	1

The correlation value between the free variables is no more than 0.8, so it can be concluded that the data is free from the problem of multicollinearity

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Table 4. Heteroscedasticity Test

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
LOG_PDRB	-0.112473	0.119949	-0.93767	0.3512
LOG_UMR	0.02646	0.055115	0.480081	0.6325
LOG_PKRT	-0.014695	0.00746	-1.969874	0.0523
C	3.540937	2.821324	1.255062	0.2131

The probability of all the free variables > 0.05 so it can be concluded that the model is free from the heteroscedasticity problem.

4.3 Panel Data Regression

Table 5. Panel Data Regression Result

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
LOG_PDRB	-1.068651	0.245805	-4.347558	0.0000
LOG_UMR	0.309075	0.112944	2.736543	0.0076
LOG_PKRT	0.016651	0.015287	1.089209	0.2793
C	38.99077	5.781563	6.743985	0.0000
Effects Specification Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)				
R-squared	0.987811	Mean dependent var		11.3227
Adjusted R-squared	0.986607	S.D. dependent var		0.570085
S.E. of regression	0.065976	Akaike info criterion		-2.504424
Sum squared resid	0.352575	Schwarz criterion		-2.254443
Log likelihood	121.6991	Hannan-Quinn crister.		-2.403617
F-statistic	820.5139	Durbin-Watson stat		0.623784
Prob(F-statistic)	0.0000			

4.4 T test

The variables of GDP and UMR have a probability of < 0.05, so it can be concluded that these two variables have a significant effect. Meanwhile, the PKRT variable has a probability of 0.2793 > 0.05, meaning that PKRT has no significant effect

4.5 Test F

Based on the F-statistic probability, if < 0.05, it can be concluded that all variables together have an effect on poverty

4.6 Coefficient of Determination (R2)

The R-squared value is 0.987811, while the rest is 0.012189. It can therefore be concluded that the change in the bound variable in the model can be explained by a variable of 99%, the rest can be explained by other variables that are not listed in the model.

4.7 Relationships Between Variables

4.7.1 GDP Against Poverty

With a probability of 0.0000 and with a coefficient of -1.068651, it can be concluded that GDP has a negative and significant effect. This means that if there is an increase in GDP by 1%, poverty will decrease by 1.06%. The estimation results show that the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) variable has a negative and significant effect on the

poverty level in Lampung Province, with a coefficient of -1.068651 and a significance level of 0.0000. This means that if there is an increase in GDP by 1%, the poverty rate will decrease by 1.06%.

This negative relationship is consistent with various previous research results. For example (Jainuddin et al., 2023) found that GDP has a negative and significant influence on poverty in East Kalimantan Province. In the study, the increase in GDP driven by government indirect spending proved to be effective in reducing poverty. This suggests that regional economic growth supported by fiscal activity can be a strategic tool in poverty alleviation.

Next(Naufal & Fikriah, 2023) emphasizing the existence of a bidirectional causality between economic growth (measured through GDP) and poverty. This reinforces the importance of synergy between increasing GDP and social policies because in addition to GDP affecting poverty, poverty can also be a factor inhibiting long-term economic growth.

Moreover(Yao, 2016) emphasizing the importance of inclusive growth in reducing poverty. They stated that economic growth accompanied by infrastructure development will expand the access of the poor to economic opportunities. In other words, GDP that grows through the development of productive and inclusive sectors will have a broader and more equitable impact in reducing poverty.

Meanwhile, (Rizwanul, 2004) highlighted that economic growth through an increase in GDP will be effective in reducing poverty if accompanied by sustainable job creation. Rising GDP should reflect real economic activity that absorbs labor, not just growth concentrated in non-inclusive capital-intensive sectors.

In the context of Lampung Province, GDP is largely driven by labor-intensive sectors such as agriculture, trade, and household industries. These sectors are relatively accessible to low-income communities, so growth in these sectors has a direct effect on income increases, job creation, and poverty reduction. Therefore, GDP growth in Lampung can be categorized as inclusive growth (Adams, 2004).

However, the effectiveness of poverty reduction through increasing GDP is highly dependent on the equitable distribution of the growth results. If growth is concentrated only in certain regions or groups, then the impact on poverty can be uneven. Therefore, it is important for local governments to ensure that economic growth is also accompanied by redistributive policies and empowerment of the poor, such as skills training programs, MSME financing, and basic infrastructure development in disadvantaged areas.

4.7.2 MSEs Against Poverty

The results of the study showed that the Regency Minimum Wage (UMK) variable had a positive and significant effect on the poverty level in Lampung Province, with a coefficient of 0.309075 and a significance level of 0.0076. This means that every 1% increase in MSEs is followed by an increase in the poverty rate of 0.30%.

One of the main explanations for this relationship lies in the high proportion of workers in the informal sector in Lampung Province. Most of the population works in traditional agriculture, small-scale trade, and household services that are generally not subject to formal wage provisions such as MSEs (Fields, 2011). As a result, the policy of increasing the minimum wage does not provide direct benefits to the poor group who dominate the informal sector, so the effectiveness of MSEs as an instrument for poverty alleviation is limited.

These findings are in line with the study (Del Carpio & Pabon, 2017), which shows that in developing countries, a large increase in MSEs can cause further effects in the form of unemployment, increased informal employment, and reduced competitiveness of small businesses. When companies, especially micro and small enterprises (MSEs), cannot afford the rising cost of labor, they tend to reduce the number of workers or shift activities to the informal sector, which ultimately exacerbates the economic vulnerability of low-income groups.

In this context, the high level of informality is a key variable. As outlined by(Ceni, 2017), high informality causes policy interventions such as MSEs to not be distributed evenly, because most workers are not registered in the official wage system. This weakens the redistributive effect of MSEs and can actually widen the income gap between formal and informal workers, which in the long run hinders efforts to reduce structural poverty.

Nevertheless, some other studies show different results. Study by (Simbolon et al., 2023) and(Al & Yuniarti, 2023) found that an increase in the minimum wage can significantly lower poverty rates, particularly in regions with higher rates of labor formalization and relatively strong social protection systems. This shows that the effectiveness of MSEs is greatly influenced by the structure of the labor market, compliance with regulations, and the institutional context at the regional level.

The factor of spatial inequality also needs to be considered. The increase in MSEs is generally concentrated in economic growth centers such as Bandar Lampung City and Metro, while rural and underdeveloped areas are still nominally stagnant. This inequality can create relative poverty and exacerbate disparities between regions, especially if disadvantaged areas do not enjoy the benefits of economic growth evenly (Comola & De Mello, 2011).

Thus, although normatively MSEs are intended as an instrument of social protection, in the context of Lampung Province this policy has not been fully effective in reducing poverty levels. Therefore, the increase in MSEs needs to be accompanied by complementary strategies, such as empowering the informal sector, strengthening MSMEs, and equitable development between regions, so that the impact on poverty alleviation can be more optimal and inclusive.

Thus, these findings underscore the importance of a comprehensive approach in minimum wage policy. The increase in MSEs needs to be accompanied by inclusive development strategies, increasing productivity, and job creation, in order to truly contribute to poverty reduction in a sustainable manner

4.7.3 PKRT Against Poverty

The results showed that the Household Consumption Expenditure (PKRT) variable had a positive but insignificant influence on the poverty rate in Lampung Province, with a coefficient of 0.016651 and a significance level of 0.2793. This means that any increase in household consumption of 1% on average is followed by an increase in poverty of 0.06%, although this effect is not statistically significant.

(Darmawan, 2021) It found that household consumption has a negative and significant influence on poverty rates in Indonesia. Increased consumption is defined as an increase in purchasing power that allows the fulfillment of basic needs, thereby reducing the risk of poverty. These findings support the theory that household consumption is an indicator of well-being that can drive poverty reduction.

(Rosalyne et al., 2023) It also shows that household consumption has a negative and significant effect on poverty. These results reinforce empirical evidence that increased

consumption correlates with a decrease in poverty rates, through increased household capacity to purchase goods and services that support well-being.(Salam et al., 2022), although the main focus of this study is multidimensional and monetary poverty, this study confirms the importance of consumption as a key component in the measurement of monetary poverty. Households that cannot meet the minimum consumption needs are categorized as poor. Therefore, increasing consumption is an essential prerequisite in poverty alleviation efforts, as well as showing that socioeconomic aspects that affect poverty also affect consumption ability.

This suggests that most empirical evidence consistently supports a negative relationship between household consumption and poverty, where increased consumption correlates with a decrease in poverty rates. However, the results of empirical research in Lampung Province that showed a positive but not significant influence confirm that increased nominal consumption does not necessarily mean an increase in real welfare. The price factor of basic necessities, dependence on debt-based or aid-based consumption, and the dominance of spending on subsistence needs are important contexts that influence this dynamic.

Therefore, to optimize the role of consumption in poverty alleviation, policies need to be focused not only on increasing nominal consumption, but also on increasing real income, controlling inflation of basic necessities, and increasing access to productive resources for poor households.

5. Conclusion

This journal discusses the influence of economic growth (measured through GDP per capita), Regency/City Minimum Wage (MSE), and Household Consumption Expenditure (PKRT) on poverty levels in Lampung Province in the period 2010–2024. Using a quantitative approach through panel data regression and a Fixed Effect model, this study analyzed data from six districts/cities that reflect the social and economic diversity of the region.

The results of the analysis show that GDP has a negative and significant effect on poverty, meaning that regional economic growth contributes to a decrease in the number of poor people. On the contrary, MSEs have a positive and significant effect, which indicates that the increase in the minimum wage has not effectively reduced poverty, most likely due to the large number of informal sector workers who are not reached by this policy. Meanwhile, the PKRT variable had no significant effect on poverty, indicating that the increase in consumption did not reflect a real improvement in welfare.

The journal highlights the importance of inclusive economic growth, targeted wage policies, and sustainable consumption strategies in an effort to alleviate poverty in the region. The findings of this study can be an important input for the formulation of economic and social development policies at the local and regional levels.

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