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報告題名 Poverty Mapping and Analysis in Indonesia using Principal Components Regression	
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報告要旨 <p>Poverty is one of basic problem facing by developing countries and debate about poverty is not new issue and is still challenging in Indonesia. Under the process of decentralization, each regency and city government are expected to play greater roles to decrease poverty in their regions. In particular, the local government unit had responsibility in the provision of basic needs such as infrastructure, public school, and public health. However, the design and implementation of antipoverty programs have been often hindered by the lack of poverty information at geographically disaggregated levels. Moreover, the definition of poverty is multi-dimensions and difficult to measure. Therefore, there would be inconsistency in policy making depending upon which poverty variables are to be considered.</p> <p>To characterize poverty in Indonesia, this paper analyzes many of poverty related data at regency and city level. Poverty rate, poverty gap and severity poverty are scattered in all regencies and cities in Indonesia with tendency in eastern islands is higher and more severe compare to Java, Sumatra, Kalimantan and Sulawesi. Kalimantan has lowest mean of values of all poverty indexes. Poverty rate in cities is lower than in regencies.</p> <p>In this paper, we try to find the relation of some basic needs variables, employment and consumption based poverty. We employ principal component regression. Overall, the availability of basic needs variables which include educational achievements, health facilities and services and employment conditions are closely linked to consumption based poverty. All signs are understandable in economics sense and most variables become statistically significant. Basic needs such as the availability toilet inside the house, access to safe water and health services and education, often measured as the dimensions of capability based poverty, are very important to have bearing on consumption based poverty.</p> <p>Whichever the concept of poverty is used, if the concern is to decrease the poverty and increase people's welfare, government could work with both concepts. Even though</p>	

capability poverty is an underlying structural and even chronic phenomenon (compare to consumption poverty), capability poverty will decrease gradually as a result of sustained economic growth and government interventions targeted at the poor. In decentralization, whether consumption poverty or capability poverty, both could decrease by providing more access to facilities of education and health services. The government also has to continue spending an appropriate amount of public expenditure for the poor.

質疑・応答

Karna: Why do you put Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi and Islands as region dummy?

Deffi: In this research, Indonesia is divided to Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Java and Islands. Java is the benchmark. Islands consist of Irian Jaya, Maluku, Nusa Tenggara and other small islands in eastern Indonesia. Dummy is needed to minimize other impact except the ones explained by the endogenous variable. And by putting regional dummy we could see the difference of poverty among those regions. For example P0 (in order from low to high poverty); Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Sumatra, Java and Islands.

米倉: Just a comment for this presentation. It is much better if you explain much more about the characteristic of each poverty index (P0, P1 and P2) also explanatory variables related to those index (water, sanitation, education, employment and others). Explanatory variable such as water is useful to make such index. In order to avoid multicollinearity, you apply principal component regression analysis.

P0 and P1 are little bit different in characteristic, and P2 is only square of P1. In the policy implication, P1 is difference with P2. For example, health and sanitation is important factor to reduce poverty generally, but if we look at P2, to reduce the severe poverty, health and facilities is not so important rather than education. And among the health and facilities, water is the most important. This is a very interesting fact finding. You should better to emphasize that result.

長谷部: What is the major point of your analysis?

Deffi: To explain this, let's take an example of rice price issue in Indonesia. International researchers suggest that Indonesian government do not need to imply rice ban policy. They argue that high rice price is only beneficial for rich farmers and the majority of Indonesian could not afford to buy rice with high price. In the other hands, Indonesian researchers argue that International researcher could not use poverty issue (consumption poverty) as argument to not imply rice ban policy. Indonesian researchers explained that poverty in Indonesia is chronic and more capability based. Both international and Indonesian researchers are using poverty issue in debate for the sake of poor people. What I want to mention here, since the capability poverty variables are

related to consumption poverty, the government should not confuse of which concept to use. If the aim is to decreasing poverty, either consumption poverty or capability poverty, both could decrease by providing more employment, education and basic needs to the poor.

米倉: Do you want to say that rice import ban is not good?

Deffi: In that case, I agree for Indonesian government. It' s good to protect domestic rice when too many rice import in the market. But when the domestic production is not enough to supply the market, Indonesia needs to import.

米倉: I recommend that you must much more link with result of analysis. Food expenditure for poor is significant for P0, but not significant for P1 and P2. For the poor people, we can suppose the availability of cheap rice is important, but not affected P1 and P2. This analysis shows that even the very poor people do not receive the effect of rice price increase.