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THE EFFECT OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI), OPEN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (TPT) AND PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE ON POVERTY IN SUMBAGSEL AREA REVIEWED FROM AN ISLAMIC ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE (PANEL DATA ANALYSIS 2015-2024)

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ABSTRAK

Kemiskinan adalah kondisi kegagalan ekonomi untuk memenuhi standar hidup rata-rata di suatu daerah. Kemiskinan di lima provinsi di Sumatera Selatan tercatat menurun setiap tahunnya, namun penurunan kemiskinan belum mampu membuktikan bahwa pembangunan yang merata dan kesejahteraan masyarakat telah meningkat, dan kemampuan untuk mengatasi masalah pengangguran belum tercapai. Meskipun beberapa provinsi memiliki angka Indeks Pembangunan Manusia (IPM) yang tinggi dan peningkatan Pengeluaran Per Kapita secara tahunan, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh IPM, TPT, dan Belanja Per Kapita terhadap Kemiskinan di Wilayah Sumatera Selatan dari Perspektif Ekonomi Islam (Panel Data Analysis 2015-2024). Populasi dalam penelitian ini berusia 10 tahun. Pemilihan sampel dalam penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan teknik sampling jenuh. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan analisis regresi data panel. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa variabel IPM, TPT, dan Pengeluaran Per Kapita secara bersamaan memiliki pengaruh yang signifikan terhadap kemiskinan di Sumatera Selatan. Sementara itu, sebagian, IPM memiliki efek negatif dan tidak signifikan terhadap kemiskinan, TPT memiliki efek positif dan tidak signifikan terhadap kemiskinan, dan pengeluaran per kapita memiliki efek negatif dan signifikan terhadap kemiskinan.

Kata kunci: Indeks Pembangunan Manusia; Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka; Pengeluaran Per Kapita; Kemiskinan.

ABSTRACT

Poverty is a condition of economic failure to meet the average standard of living in a region. Poverty in the five provinces in South Sumatra has been recorded as decreasing every year, but the decline in poverty has not been able to prove that equitable development and community welfare have increased, and the ability to overcome the problem of unemployment has not been achieved. Although several provinces have high Human Development Index (HDI) figures and annual increases in Per Capita Expenditure, this study aims to determine the influence of HDI, TPT, and Per Capita Expenditure on Poverty in the South Sumatra Region from an Islamic Economic Perspective (Panel Data

Analysis 2015-2024). The population in this study was 10 years old. Sample selection in this study was conducted using saturated sampling techniques. This study uses a quantitative method with panel data regression analysis. The results show that the HDI, TPT, and Per Capita Expenditure variables simultaneously have a significant effect on poverty in South Sumatra. Meanwhile, in part, HDI has a negative and insignificant effect on poverty, TPT has a positiveand insignificant effect on poverty, and per capita expenditure has a negative and significant effect on poverty.
Keywords: *Human Development Index; Open Unemployment Rate; Per Capita Expenditure; Poverty.*

A. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia, as a developing country, faces poverty as a multidimensional phenomenon that is a major development issue. Its complexity makes measuring poverty challenging, but it remains necessary as a basis for policy formulation. In the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), poverty alleviation is a global priority, reflected in its placement as the first and second goals (Syafrina, 2023). The continued prevalence of poverty is at the heart of various development issues. Therefore, reducing the number of poor people is a crucial indicator of the success of national development (Subianto, 2018). The government plays a significant role in formulating appropriate programs and policies, as high poverty rates will burderegional development (Pratama & Utama, 2018). From an Islamic economic perspective, poverty is viewed as a humanitarian and social justice issue. The Qur'an emphasizes the obligation to assist the poor through wealth distribution mechanisms such as alms, charity, zakat, and waqf (Ismail, 2020). As Allah says in (QS. Ar-Rum: 38), there is a portion of the wealth of the rich that belongs to the poor. Islam does not view poverty as merely a natural thing, but as a problem that must be addressed in order to maintain the welfare and stability of the people.

فَآتِ ذَا الْقُرْبَىٰ حَقَّهُ وَالْمِسْكِينَ وَابْنَ السَّبِيلِ ۚ ذَٰلِكَ خَيْرٌ لِّلَّذِينَ يُرِيدُونَ وَجْهَ اللَّهِ ۖ وَأُولَٰئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ

Meaning: *"So give to the nearest of kin his due, and (also) to the poor and the wayfarer. That is better for those who seek the pleasure of Allah; and it is they who are the successful."*

The Southern Sumatra region (Sumbagsel), comprising the provinces of Jambi, South Sumatra, Bengkulu, Lampung, and the Bangka Belitung Islands, is rich in natural resources such as coal, petroleum, plantations, and marine products (Padriansyah & Syahputera, 2023). However, this region still faces challenges in reducing poverty equitably. Several provinces, particularly South Sumatra, Bengkulu, and Lampung, still record relatively high percentages of poor people due to development inequality, low education levels, limited health services, lack of job diversification, and inadequate infrastructure (Permana & Pasaribu, 2023). Below is data on the poverty percentage of the population of Southern Sumatra.

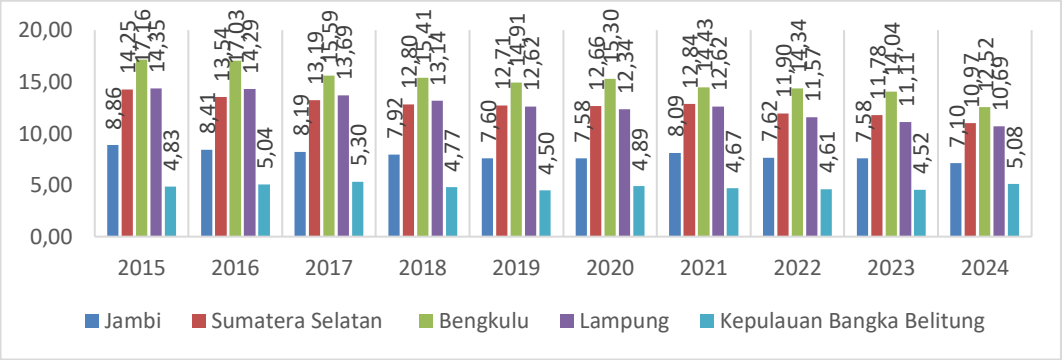

Figure 1. Graph of the Percentage of Poor Population by Province in South Sumatra, 2015-2024
Source: Central Statistics Agency, 2015-2024

Based on data on the percentage of poor people in South Sumatra from 2015 to 2024, the poverty trend shows a fluctuating pattern. The Bangka Belitung Islands consistently record the lowest figures, while Bengkulu, Lampung, and South Sumatra tend to be higher. The Bangka Belitung government is considered successful in improving the economy by creating better jobs.

One cause of high poverty is the low quality of human resources. The Human Development Index (HDI) in South Sumatra remains variable, and several provinces have not yet achieved adequate human development (Mukhtar et al., 2019). To produce quality human resources, efforts are needed to improve the quality of human resources. It can be said that the higher the HDI, the lower the poverty line (Mulyadi, S,). Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency, the HDI (Human Development Index) in South Sumatra Province shows that many of the five provinces have reached 70 percent by 2024, although there are annual increases. It can be concluded that the Human Development Index (HDI) in

Lampung province is lower than in other provinces from 2015-2024, this is because the quality of human development in Lampung province is still less good in terms of education and health.

In addition, unemployment is another factor that influences poverty. The Open Unemployment Rate (OUR) in several provinces in the Southern Sumatra Region even exceeds the national average, indicating weak labor absorption. One contributing factor is the large population, which continues to generate new labor force entrants every year, ultimately increasing the unemployment rate (Tumangkeng et al., 2023). According to data from the Central Statistics Agency, the OUR in the Southern Sumatra Region fluctuated from 2015 to 2024. A significant increase occurred in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which triggered massive job losses and reduced income sources for many workers. Until 2024, the unemployment level remains unstable and fluctuating.

Per capita expenditure is also an indicator of welfare. The higher the expenditure, the greater the ability of individuals to fulfill their basic needs. When per capita expenditure is low, the income available for each individual becomes limited. As a result, they remain trapped in a cycle of poverty that is difficult to escape (Amalia & Akbar, 2024). Data from the Central Statistics Agency shows that during the last decade, per capita expenditure in each province of the Southern Sumatra Region fluctuated but tended to increase annually. However, the COVID-19 pandemic caused a decline in spending due to reduced income, thereby increasing the risk of poverty. Even though per capita expenditure rose again during 2021–2024, this has not yet reflected optimal welfare because poverty rates remain relatively high (Riyani Butar et al., 2023).

The situation in the Southern Sumatra Region shows that the decline in poverty has not been followed by improved employment opportunities and human resource quality, causing a portion of the population to remain trapped in poverty. Although poverty levels decrease each year, reducing unemployment remains a major challenge since the government has not been able to provide broad employment opportunities. Several provinces in the region even recorded OUR figures higher than the national average, reaching up to 70 percent. Poverty may arise from low human development, high unemployment, and low household per

capita expenditure. These remain serious challenges faced by the Southern Sumatra Region. Therefore, efforts to reduce poverty must consider multiple human development and economic indicators, such as improving the quality of the Human Development Index, reducing unemployment by expanding job opportunities, and increasing people's purchasing power as measured by per capita expenditure.

Previous studies have shown diverse and inconsistent findings. Research conducted by Ari Kristin Prasetyoningrum (2018) concluded that the Human Development Index (HDI) has a negative and significant effect on poverty. In contrast, research by Sayifullah and Tia Ratu Gandasari (2016) found that HDI has a positive and significant influence on poverty. A study by Lutfiah Nur Azizah et al. (2024) concluded that unemployment has a positive and significant effect on poverty, whereas the findings of Dani Zanzibar et al. (2024) show that unemployment does not have a partial effect on poverty. Furthermore, the study by Ayu Lestari and Moh. Huzaini (2024) indicated that per capita expenditure has a negative and insignificant effect on poverty, while research by Rozzy Aprirachman et al. found that per capita expenditure has a positive and insignificant effect on poverty.

These inconsistencies highlight a research gap that needs further analysis. Therefore, this study focuses on analyzing the influence of Human Development Index, Open Unemployment Rate, and Per Capita Expenditure on poverty in order to fulfill the research objectives. Based on this urgency, the author is interested in conducting research entitled: *"The Influence of Human Development Index, Open Unemployment Rate, and Per Capita Expenditure on Poverty in the Southern Sumatra Region from the Islamic Economic Perspective (Panel Data Analysis 2015–2024)."* This research is motivated by the fact that the Southern Sumatra Region continues to lag behind in human development and experiences high unemployment, reflected by low competitiveness in development, lack of job opportunities, and low regional income distribution.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs a quantitative research approach. Quantitative research is a method used to test specific theories by examining the relationships among

variables (Noor, 2017). The type of research used in this study is explanatory research, which aims to explain and test theories or hypotheses to strengthen or refute existing findings, as well as to examine relationships among two or more variables.

The population in this study consists of data collected over a period from 2015 to 2024. The study uses a sample covering the last ten years, namely 2015–2024. The sampling technique applied is saturated sampling, meaning that all members of the population are used as the research sample (Irawan & Gunawan, 2025). The study utilizes panel data with a total of 50 observations, taken from five provinces in the Southern Sumatra Region over a ten-year period. The data collection technique used in this study is secondary data in the form of time series data.

The data analysis technique used in this research is Panel Data Regression Analysis, processed using EViews 12 software as the analytical tool. The time series data represent the ten-year research period (2015–2024), while the cross-section data represent the five provinces in the Southern Sumatra Region. The regression models applied include the Common Effect Model (CEM), Fixed Effect Model (FEM), and Random Effect Model (REM). Model selection is carried out using the Chow Test, Hausman Test, and Lagrange Multiplier (LM) Test. Finally, hypothesis testing is performed using the Partial t-test, Simultaneous F-test, and the Coefficient of Determination.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Results

a. Descriptive Statistical Analysis

Descriptive statistical analysis aims to provide a general overview of the research object. The descriptive statistics in this study include the minimum value (lowest), maximum value (highest), average value (mean), and standard deviation of each variable.

Tabel 1. Statistik Deskriptif

Variablel	IPM (X1)	TPT (X2)	PP (X3)	KM (Y)
Mean	71.23340	4.302000	10.85436	10.61900
Median	71.25500	4.325000	10.62200	11.84000

Maximum	74.91000	6.290000	13.66700	17.16000
Minimum	66.95000	2.600000	8.729000	4.500000
Std. Dev.	2.115421	0.732385	1.210153	3.869896
N	50	50	50	50

Source: EViews 12 Output Processed Data 2025

Based on the descriptive statistics table above, the total number of observations (n) used in this study is 50. The descriptive analysis results represent five provinces in the Southern Sumatra Region, namely Jambi, South Sumatra, Bengkulu, Lampung, and the Bangka Belitung Islands, for the period 2015–2024. Poverty, as the dependent variable, has a median value of 11.84000 and an average (mean) of 10.61900. The highest recorded poverty percentage is 17.16000, while the lowest is 4.500000, with a standard deviation of 3.869896.

For the Human Development Index (HDI) variable, the median value is 71.25500 and the average (mean) is 71.23340. The highest HDI percentage is 74.91000 and the lowest is 66.95000, with a standard deviation of 2.115421. For the Open Unemployment Rate (OUR) variable, the median value is 4.325000 and the average (mean) is 4.302000. The highest OUR percentage is 6.290000 and the lowest is 2.600000, with a standard deviation of 0.732385. The Per Capita Expenditure variable has a median value of 10.62200 and an average (mean) of 10.85436. The highest per capita expenditure is 13.66700, while the lowest is 8.729000, with a standard deviation of 1.210153.

b. Model Specification Test Selection

1) Chow Test

Table 2 .Uji Chow

Redundant Fixed Effects Tests
Equation: Untitled
Test cross-section fixed effects

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	290.936111	(4,42)	0.0000
Cross-section Chi-square	167.859142	4	0.0000

Source: EViews 12 Output Processed Data 2025

Based on the results of the Chow Test presented in the table above, the

Chi-square statistic is 167.859142 with a probability value of 0.0000, which is lower than the significance level of α = 5% (< 0.05). Therefore, it can be concluded that the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) is the most appropriate model to be used in this study compared to the Common Effect Model (CEM).

2) Uji Hausman

Table 3. Uji Hausman

Correlated Random Effects - Hausman Test
Equation: Untitled
Test cross-section random effects

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section random	2.391536	3	0.4952

Source: EViews 12 Output Processed Data 2025

Based on the estimation results of the Hausman Test presented in the table above, the Chi-square value for the cross-section random effect is 2.391536 with a probability value of 0.4952, which is greater than the significance level of α = 5% (> 0.05). Therefore, it can be concluded that the Random Effect Model (REM) is the most appropriate model to be used in this study compared to the Fixed Effect Model (FEM).

3) Uji Lagrange Multiplier

Table 4 .Lagrange Multiplier Test

Lagrange Multiplier Tests for Random Effects
Null hypotheses: No effects
Alternative hypotheses: Two-sided (Breusch-Pagan) and one-sided
(all others) alternatives

	Test Hypothesis		
	Cross-section	Time	Both
Breusch-Pagan	185.0143 (0.0000)	5.099822 (0.0239)	190.1142 (0.0000)
Honda	13.60200 (0.0000)	-2.258279 (0.9880)	8.021220 (0.0000)
King-Wu	13.60200 (0.0000)	-2.258279 (0.9880)	10.06488 (0.0000)
Standardized Honda	18.59137 (0.0000)	-1.964095 (0.9752)	7.184699 (0.0000)

Standardized King-Wu	18.59137 (0.0000)	-1.964095 (0.9752)	10.26839 (0.0000)
Gourieroux, et al.	--	--	185.0143 (0.0000)

Source: EViews 12 Output Processed Data 2025

Based on the estimation results of the Lagrange Multiplier (LM) Test presented in the table above, the Breusch-Pagan cross-section value is 0.0000, which is lower than the significance level of α = 5% (< 0.05). Therefore, it can be concluded that the Random Effect Model (REM) is the most appropriate model to be used in this study compared to the Common Effect Model (CEM).

c. Hypothesis Testing

1) Partial t-test

Table 5 Test T (Parsial)

Dependent Variable: KM
Method: Panel EGLS (Cross-section random effects)
Date: 11/13/25 Time: 21:45
Sample: 2015 2024
Periods included: 10
Cross-sections included: 5
Total panel (balanced) observations: 50
Swamy and Arora estimator of component variances

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	26.05980	5.053973	5.156299	0.0000
IPM	-0.089340	0.120206	-0.743228	0.4611
TPT	0.166636	0.128075	1.301079	0.1997
PP	-0.902278	0.356495	-2.530968	0.0149

Source: EViews 12 Output Processed Data 2025

Based on the partial t-test results in the table above, the Human Development Index (HDI) variable has a coefficient value of -0.089340 with a probability value of 0.4611, meaning the probability value is greater than the significance level of α = 5% (0.4611 > 0.05). Thus, H0 is accepted and H1 is rejected. This indicates that the HDI variable has a negative and insignificant effect on poverty. The negative coefficient of -0.089340

implies that if the HDI increases by 1%, poverty will decrease by 0.089340%.

The Open Unemployment Rate (OUR) variable has a coefficient value of 0.166636 with a probability value of 0.1997, which is also greater than the significance level of α = 5% (0.1997 > 0.05). Therefore, H0 is accepted and H2 is rejected. This means that the open unemployment rate has a positive but insignificant effect on poverty. The positive coefficient of 0.166636 indicates that if the unemployment rate increases by 1%, the level of poverty will increase by 0.166636%.

The Per Capita Expenditure variable has a coefficient value of -0.902278 with a probability value of 0.0149, meaning the probability value is lower than the significance level of α = 5% (0.0149 < 0.05). Thus, H0 is rejected and H3 is accepted. This shows that per capita expenditure has a negative and significant effect on poverty. The negative coefficient indicates that when per capita expenditure increases by 1%, poverty will decrease by 0.902278%

2) Simultaneous F-test and Coefficient of Determination

Table 7. F Test (Simultaneous) and R2 Test

R-squared	0.755363
Adjusted R-squared	0.739408
S.E. of regression	0.480822
F-statistic	47.34458
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000

Source: EViews 12 Output Processed Data 2025

Based on the results of the F-test shown in the table above, the calculated F-statistic value is 47.34458 with a probability value (F-statistic) of 0.000000, meaning that the probability value is smaller than the significance level of α = 5% (0.000000 < 0.05). Therefore, H0 is rejected and H4 is accepted. This indicates that the Human Development Index, the Open Unemployment Rate, and Per Capita Expenditure simultaneously have a significant effect on poverty.

Based on the results of the R^2 test presented in the table above, the R-squared value is 0.755363 or 75.5363%. This coefficient of determination indicates that the independent variables HDI, OUR, and Per Capita Expenditure are able to explain the dependent variable Poverty by

75.5363%, while the remaining 24.4637% (from 100% – R-squared) is explained by other variables that are not included in this model. In addition, the Adjusted R-squared value of 0.739408 indicates that the accuracy of the model is approximately 73%.

d. Panel Data Regression Testing Result

Table 9. Random Effect Model (REM) Estimation Results

Dependent Variable: KM
Method: Panel EGLS (Cross-section random effects)
Date: 11/13/25 Time: 21:45
Sample: 2015 2024
Periods included: 10
Cross-sections included: 5
Total panel (balanced) observations: 50
Swamy and Arora estimator of component variances

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	26.05980	5.053973	5.156299	0.0000
IPM	-0.089340	0.120206	-0.743228	0.4611
TPT	0.166636	0.128075	1.301079	0.1997
PP	-0.902278	0.356495	-2.530968	0.0149

Effects Specification	S.D.	Rho
Cross-section random	3.767837	0.9838
Idiosyncratic random	0.484034	0.0162

Weighted Statistics			
Root MSE	0.461188	R-squared	0.755363
Mean dependent var	0.431032	Adjusted R-squared	0.739408
S.D. dependent var	0.941898	S.E. of regression	0.480822
Sum squared resid	10.63472	F-statistic	47.34458
Durbin-Watson stat	0.798518	Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000

Unweighted Statistics			
R-squared	0.340352	Mean dependent var	10.61900
Sum squared resid	484.0686	Durbin-Watson stat	0.017543

Source: EViews 12 Output Processed Data 2025

Based on the estimation results of the Random Effect Model (REM), the regression equation obtained is as follows:

KM = 26.0597974205 - 0.0893402546495*IPM + 0.166635766334*TPT - 0.902278383219*PP

The constant value of 26.05980 indicates that in the absence of the HDI, Open Unemployment Rate, and Per Capita Expenditure variables, the Poverty

variable will have a value of 26.05980. This represents the baseline level of poverty when all independent variables are equal to zero. The coefficient value of the HDI variable is -0.089340, meaning that if HDI increases by 1%, the poverty level will decrease by 0.089340, assuming other variables remain constant. This suggests that HDI has a negative influence on poverty in the Southern Sumatra Region during the period 2015–2024.

The coefficient value of the Open Unemployment Rate (OUR) variable is 0.166636, meaning that if OUR increases by 1%, the poverty level will increase by 0.166636, assuming other variables remain constant. This indicates that the unemployment rate has a positive and insignificant effect on poverty in the Southern Sumatra Region during the period 2015–2024.

The coefficient value of the Per Capita Expenditure variable is -0.902278, meaning that if per capita expenditure increases by 1%, the poverty level will decrease by 0.902278, assuming other variables remain constant. This implies that per capita expenditure has a negative and significant effect on poverty in the Southern Sumatra Region during the period 2015–2024.

2. Discussion

a. The Influence of the Human Development Index (HDI) on Poverty in the Southern Sumatra Region, 2015–2024

Based on the partial t-test results, the Human Development Index (HDI) variable has a probability value of 0.4611 > 0.05, indicating that HDI has a negative and insignificant effect on poverty in the Southern Sumatra Region. These findings do not support the initial hypothesis, which stated that HDI has a negative and significant influence on poverty in the region. However, this result is consistent with the study conducted by Muhammad Rusdi entitled *"The Influence of the Human Development Index on Poverty in South Sulawesi"*, which found that HDI has a negative and insignificant impact on poverty (Rusdi, 2023). Similar results were also found in research by Q'rene V. F. Supit, Josep B. Kalangi, and Steeva Y. L. Tumangkeng entitled *"The Influence of Economic Growth, Human Development Index (HDI), and Unemployment on Poverty in Minahasa Regency"*, which concluded that HDI negatively affects poverty in Minahasa Regency (Supit et al., 2023).

The negative influence suggests that investment in human capital through access to education, health, and better living standards can enhance individual productivity and income, which collectively contributes to reducing poverty. However, the insignificant impact may occur when improvements in HDI are quantitative rather than qualitative; for example, an increase in school participation does not necessarily reflect quality education, or improvements in healthcare do not fully align with labor market demands. Low-quality human capital may fail to significantly increase productivity, resulting in only minimal reduction in poverty (Roy Tobing et al., 2023).

b. The Influence of the Open Unemployment Rate (OUR) on Poverty in the Southern Sumatra Region, 2015–2024

Based on the partial t-test results, the Open Unemployment Rate variable has a probability value of 0.1997 > 0.05, indicating that in this study the Open Unemployment Rate has a positive and insignificant effect on poverty in the Southern Sumatra Region. These findings do not support the initial hypothesis which assumed that the Open Unemployment Rate has a positive and significant effect on poverty in the region. However, this result is consistent with the study by Arifa Kurniawan and Oza Restianita entitled *"The Influence of the Human Development Index and Unemployment on Poverty in Indonesia for the Period 2014–2023"*, which concluded that the unemployment rate has a positive and insignificant effect on poverty in Indonesia during 2014–2023 (Kurniawan & Restianita, 2024). Similar results were also found in research conducted by Margaretha Larasati Prayoga, Muchtolifah, and Sishadiyanti entitled *"Factors Influencing Poverty in Sidoharjo Regency"*, which indicated that unemployment does not have a significant effect on poverty (Prayoga et al., 2021).

The positive yet insignificant influence suggests that an increase in unemployment tends to raise poverty levels. However, the insignificant effect may be due to the mismatch between labor skills and current industry needs, resulting in unemployed individuals not necessarily belonging to low-income groups. Many unemployed individuals are still supported

financially by their families or operate small informal businesses that allow them to meet daily needs. This is evident from the fact that job seekers are largely dominated by high school graduates and fresh university graduates, many of whom remain dependent on their parents. Therefore, it is not fully accurate to assume that all unemployed individuals are poor, since many part-time workers or job seekers still have access to adequate financial support (Imaningsih, 2024).

c. The Influence of Per Capita Expenditure on Poverty in the Southern Sumatra Region, 2015–2024

Based on the partial t-test results, the Per Capita Expenditure variable has a probability value of 0.0149 < 0.05, indicating that it has a negative and significant effect on poverty in the Southern Sumatra Region.

This result is consistent with the initial hypothesis stating that per capita expenditure has a negative and significant effect on poverty in the region. It is also in line with the findings of Ahmad Fakhri Rabbani et al. in their study *"The Influence of Education, Health, and Per Capita Expenditure on Poverty in Papua during 2019–2023"*, which found that per capita expenditure significantly reduces poverty levels in Papua. This indicates that increased household consumption strengthens purchasing power and access to basic needs such as food, education, and health, ultimately contributing to reducing poverty.

The provinces in Southern Sumatra—Jambi, South Sumatra, Bengkulu, Lampung, and Bangka Belitung Islands—show consistently increasing levels of per capita expenditure. As household income rises, community spending on goods and services also increases, stimulating economic growth through higher consumption (Kusuma & Widawati, 2024).

d. The Influence of HDI, OUR, and Per Capita Expenditure on Poverty in the Southern Sumatra Region, 2015–2024

Based on the panel data regression results using the Random Effect Model, the simultaneous F-test shows a probability value of 0.000000 < 0.05, indicating that HDI, Open Unemployment Rate, and Per Capita Expenditure jointly have a

significant effect on poverty. This finding implies that poverty in Southern Sumatra is influenced by all three independent variables. HDI reflects the quality of life in terms of education, health, and living standards. According to human capital theory, higher human capital increases labor productivity and earning potential, which helps reduce poverty. Meanwhile, unemployment eliminates income sources and decreases the welfare level of households, potentially pushing them into poverty (Prasetyoningrum, 2018). Government intervention is therefore required, such as establishing labor-intensive industries, expanding public sector projects, and conducting job training initiatives to expand employment opportunities. In addition, increased per capita expenditure supported by stable employment enhances people's purchasing power and enables them to meet both food and non-food needs. This leads to higher welfare and a lower incidence of poverty across the region.

D. CONCLUSION

The Human Development Index has a negative and insignificant effect on poverty in the Southern Sumatra Region. This means that when HDI increases, poverty tends to decline; however, the insignificant result indicates that the improvement in HDI does not yet significantly contribute to poverty reduction. The Open Unemployment Rate has a positive and insignificant effect on poverty in the Southern Sumatra Region. This indicates that an increase in unemployment tends to increase poverty levels. However, the insignificant result signifies that not all unemployed individuals are categorized as poor, as many are still financially supported by their families. Therefore, it is not accurate to assume that all unemployed individuals are poor, since many part-time workers and job seekers still have access to adequate income to maintain their living standards. Per Capita Expenditure has a negative and significant effect on poverty in the Southern Sumatra Region. This implies that when per capita expenditure increases, poverty tends to decrease. Higher household consumption enables greater access to basic needs such as food, education, and health, which ultimately contributes to reducing poverty. Simultaneously, the Human Development Index, Open Unemployment Rate, and Per Capita Expenditure have a significant effect on poverty in the Southern Sumatra Region. Enhancing HDI through improvements in education,

health, and living standards, reducing unemployment, and increasing household consumption can collectively contribute to poverty reduction in the region. In Islamic economics, poverty is not only viewed as a lack of material resources but also encompasses moral and spiritual aspects, as well as human responsibility as *khalifah* (vicegerents) on earth. Islamic poverty alleviation strategies include principles of public policy that provide guidelines for poverty reduction and employment creation, such as infrastructure development that benefits society broadly, equitable access to education, healthcare, and efficient public services, as well as policies that support fair distribution of income and prioritize the welfare of the poor.

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