JURNAL ECONOMINA
e-ISSN: 2963-1181
Volume 5, Number 10, October 2026
Homepage: ejournal.45mataram.ac.id/index.php/economina

Domestic Tourism, Food Agriculture, or Human Capital? Determinants of Poverty in Districts/Cities in West Nusa Tenggara Province 2020–2025

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Article History

Received: 16-10-2026
Revised: 22-10-2026
Published: 30-10-2026

***Keywords:* Poverty, Domestic Tourists, Rice Production, Average Length Of Schooling, Panel Data, West Nusa Tenggara.**

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the effect of the labor force participation rate (LFPR), rice production, average years of schooling, domestic tourist travel, and local government capital expenditure on poverty levels in districts/cities in West Nusa Tenggara Province. The study used panel data from 10 districts/cities during 2020–2025 (60 observations) sourced from the Central Statistics Agency. Based on the Chow test, the Hausman test, and the Lagrange Multiplier test, the selected model was a random effects model. The results showed that all five variables simultaneously had a significant effect on poverty levels, with a coefficient of determination of 0.550. Partially, only the average years of schooling had a negative and significant effect: every one-year increase in the average years of schooling reduced the percentage of the poor by 2.86 percentage points. Rice production, domestic tourist travel, LFPR, and capital expenditure did not have a significant effect. These findings indicate that poverty reduction in West Nusa Tenggara during the study period was more determined by human capital than by the performance of the two leading regional sectors, so tourism and agricultural policies need to be designed so that their benefits reach the poorer population.

INTRODUCTION

Poverty remains a major development issue in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) Province. Data used in this study shows that the average poverty rate in the ten regencies/cities in NTB fell from 14.04 percent in 2020 to 11.78 percent in 2025, after rising to 14.28 percent in 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This decline was uneven. North Lombok Regency recorded the highest poverty rate, at 27.04 percent in 2021, while Mataram City recorded the lowest, at 7.15 percent in 2025.

NTB has two sectors that are often cited as drivers of the regional economy. First, food agriculture: NTB is a rice-producing region, and the majority of its poor population works in the agricultural sector [citation needed]. Second, tourism: NTB has been designated a priority destination, with the Mandalika area as its mainstay, although this sector's role in the regional economy remains limited.(Suwandana & Taupikurrahman, 2022) .

In theory, both sectors can reduce poverty. Growth in the agricultural sector is seen as pro-poor because the majority of them live in rural areas and work in this sector. Tourism is seen as creating jobs and business opportunities for local communities, as stated in the pro-poor tourism framework. However, the benefits of tourism do not always reach the poor.(Radianto & Sasongko, 2023) .

Empirical evidence regarding the two sectors is not yet in agreement. On the tourism side,(Loda et al., 2025) found that tourism reduces poverty in the districts/cities of East Nusa Tenggara, whileRadianto & Sasongko, (2023) found that tourism has not reduced poverty in North Maluku. On the agricultural sideSafitri & Sihaloho, (2020) found that rice production reduced poverty in East Java, whileZega & Hakim, (2024) and Purba et al., (2024)shows that increased production does not automatically improve farmer welfare. These differences in results indicate that the influence of the two sectors depends on the regional context, so they need to be tested specifically for NTB.

Research on poverty in NTB itself still leaves three gaps. First, existing research generally uses macro variables such as per capita expenditure, local revenue, investment, and unemployment.Nizar & Arif, (2023) , or focus on inequality and pro-poor growth(Primadianti & Sugiyanto, 2020) , without including tourism and food agriculture as explanatory variables. Second, the NTB tourism study primarily measures its impact on output and added value.(Suwandana & Taupikurrahman, 2022) Third, the period studied generally ended before or at the beginning of the pandemic, thus not encompassing the recovery and operational period of the Mandalika area.

Based on this gap, this study aims to analyze the influence of domestic tourist travel and rice production on the poverty level of districts/cities in NTB in 2020–2025, by taking into account TPAK, average length of schooling, and local government capital expenditure.

The novelty of this research lies in three aspects. First, it examines tourism and food agriculture simultaneously within a single poverty model, whereas previous research examined the two separately, thus identifying which sector plays a greater role for the poor. Second, tourism is measured by the number of domestic tourist trips by destination district/city, rather than the total number of visits, the number of hotels, or the tourism sector's contribution to the GDP, which are commonly used. This measure is relevant because domestic tourists have become a major driver of tourism since the pandemic. Third, the 2020–2025 period covers the pandemic shock through to recovery, a situation that, to the author's knowledge, has not been studied at the district/city level in West Nusa Tenggara.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a quantitative approach with secondary panel data, comprising 10 districts/cities in West Nusa Tenggara Province (cross-section) and a time series for the 2020–2025 period, resulting in 60 observations with a balanced panel. All data are sourced from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). Data processing was performed using EViews 12.

Operational definition of variables

Variables	Notation	Definition	Unit	Source
Poverty rate	Y	Percentage of poor population (P0)	Percent	BPS, March Susenas
TPAK	X1	Labor force participation rate	Percent	BPS, Sakernas August
Rice production	X2	Rice production in dry milled grain	Ton	BPS
Average length of schooling	X3	Average length of schooling for residents aged 25 years and over	Year	BPS
Domestic tourists	X4	Number of domestic tourist trips by destination district/city	Journey	BPS
Capital expenditure	X5	Capital expenditure of district/city government	Thousand rupiah	BPS NTB, Regional Government Financial Statistics

Research Model

Rice production, domestic tourist travel, and capital expenditure were transformed into natural logarithms because their units are quantities with a wide range of values between regions. Other variables were expressed as percentages or years and were not transformed. The estimated model is:

$$Y_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X1_{it} + \beta_2 \ln X2_{it} + \beta_3 X3_{it} + \beta_4 \ln X4_{it} + \beta_5 \ln X5_{it} + \varepsilon_{it}$$

with i indicating district/city and t indicating year.

Analysis stages

1. **Estimation of three panel data models:** common effect model (CEM), fixed effect model (FEM), and random effect model (REM).
2. **Model selection:** Chow test (CEM or FEM), Hausman test (FEM or REM), and Lagrange Multiplier Breusch-Pagan test (CEM or REM).
3. **Classical assumption test:** because the selected model is REM estimated by Generalized Least Squares, the tests carried out include multicollinearity and normality.

4. **Hypothesis testing:** t-test for partial effect, F-test for simultaneous effect, and coefficient of determination, with a significance level of 5 percent.

RESULTS

Descriptive statistics

The average poverty rate was 13.47 percent, with a wide range, from 7.15 percent to 27.04 percent. The interregional range was also very wide for rice production, domestic tourist travel, and capital expenditure, so all three were transformed to natural logarithms.

Table 1. Descriptive statistics (n = 60)

Variables	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Standard deviation
Poverty rate (%)	13.47	27.04 (North Lombok, 2021)	7.15 (Mataram City, 2025)	4.55
TPAK (%)	73.05	80.86 (North Lombok, 2024)	63.26 (Mataram City, 2022)	3.82
Rice production (tons)	148,171	424,529 (Central Lombok, 2025)	10,903 (Bima City, 2022)	123,526
Average length of schooling (years)	8.15	10.97 (Bima City, 2025)	5.91 (North Lombok, 2020)	1.43
Domestic tourists (travel)	825,956	2,724,247 (Mataram City, 2025)	122,607 (Bima Regency, 2020)	674,067
Capital expenditure (thousand rupiah)	242,006,434	687,563,722 (West Sumbawa, 2024)	87,338,630 (Dompu, 2025)	115,243,534

Source: BPS, processed.

Model selection

All three tests yielded the random effects model as the best model. The Chow test rejected the CEM, the Hausman test did not reject the REM, and the Lagrange Multiplier test confirmed that the REM was superior to the CEM.

Table 2. Results of model selection test

Test	Statistics	Prob.	Decision
Chow (cross-section F)	75,324	0.0000	FEM is better than CEM
Hausman (random cross-section)	3,421	0.6354	REM is better than FEM
Lagrange Multiplier (Breusch-Pagan)	103,147	0.0000	REM is better than CEM

Source: EViews 12 data processing results.

Classical assumption test

The model passed both tests. The correlation coefficients between the independent variables were all below 0.80, with the highest value being -0.568 between rice production and average years of schooling, indicating no multicollinearity. The normality test yielded a Jarque-Bera value of 0.619 with a probability of 0.734, greater than 0.05, indicating a normal distribution of the residuals.

Table 3. Correlation matrix of independent variables

	X1	ln X2	X3	ln X4	ln X5
X1	1,000	0.175	−0.192	0.312	−0.109
ln X2	0.175	1,000	−0.568	0.072	0.303
X3	−0.192	−0.568	1,000	−0.060	−0.208
ln X4	0.312	0.072	−0.060	1,000	0.256
ln X5	−0.109	0.303	−0.208	0.256	1,000

Source: EViews 12 data processing results.

Random effect model estimation results

Only the average length of schooling has a significant effect on the poverty rate, with a coefficient of −2.861 and a probability of 0.0000.

Table 4. Results of random effect model estimation (dependent variable: poverty level)

Variables	Coefficient	Std. error	t-statistic	Prob.
Constant	52,649	10,059	5,234	0.0000
TPAK (X1)	−0.026	0.042	−0.613	0.5424
ln Rice Production (X2)	−0.843	0.680	−1,239	0.2208
Average length of schooling (X3)	−2,861	0.434	−6,599	0.0000
ln Domestic tourists (X4)	0.290	0.182	1,596	0.1164
ln Capital expenditure (X5)	−0.428	0.323	−1,324	0.1910
R-squared	0.588			
Adjusted R-squared	0.550			
F-statistic	15,432			
Prob(F-statistic)	0.0000			

Source: EViews 12 data processing results.

The regression equation obtained is:

$$Y = 52{,}649 - 0{,}026\,X1 - 0{,}843\,\ln X2 - 2{,}861\,X3 + 0{,}290\,\ln X4 - 0{,}428\,\ln X5$$

F test. The F-statistic probability value of 0.0000 is smaller than 0.05, so that the five independent variables together have a significant effect on the poverty level.

Coefficient of determination. The adjusted R-squared value of 0.550 indicates that 55.0 percent of the variation in poverty levels is explained by the five variables in the model, while 45.0 percent is explained by other factors outside the model.

T-test. Average length of schooling has a negative and significant effect (prob. 0.0000), so the third hypothesis is accepted. TPAK (prob. 0.5424), rice production (prob. 0.2208), domestic tourists (prob. 0.1164), and capital expenditure (prob. 0.1910) do not have a significant effect, so the first, second, fourth, and fifth hypotheses are rejected.

Discussion

Average length of schooling

Average years of schooling have a negative and significant effect on poverty rates. Each one-year increase in average years of schooling reduces the percentage of the poor by 2.86 percentage points, assuming other variables remain constant. This finding aligns with human capital theory, which states that education increases productivity and income, thereby increasing a person's chances of escaping poverty. This finding also aligns with research at the provincial level ((Adhitya et al., 2022;Kurniasari & Oktavilia, 2023 ; Imantria, 2024).In contrast to (Suci et al., 2023)those who found that education had no significant influence in the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

Patterns in the data support these findings. North Lombok Regency had the lowest average years of schooling (5.91 years in 2020) and the highest poverty rate, while Mataram City and Bima City had the highest average years of schooling and the lowest poverty rates. During the study period, the average years of schooling in the ten regencies/cities increased from 7.80 years to 8.58 years, coinciding with a decrease in the average poverty rate from 14.04 percent to 11.78 percent.

Rice production

Rice production has a negative coefficient (−0.843), in the hypothesized direction, but is not significant (prob. 0.2208). This means that increasing rice production has not been proven to reduce poverty in NTB districts/cities during the study period. This finding differs fromSafitri & Sihaloho, (2020) , which found that rice production reduced poverty in East Java.

There are three explanations that can be put forward. First, farmer welfare is determined more by prices at the producer level than by the amount of production (Zega & Hakim, 2024 ; Purba et al., 2024), and the increase in farmer income depends on the strength of marketing institutions (Fauzi, 2026). Second, some of the poor in the agricultural sector are thought to be farm laborers and small-scale farmers who do not directly benefit from increased production. Third, rice production is negatively correlated with average years of schooling (−0.568): rice-producing areas tend to have lower levels of education, so some of the influence is absorbed by the education variable.

Domestic tourist trips

Domestic tourist travel has no significant effect on poverty levels (prob. 0.1164). This finding indicates that domestic tourism growth has not yet reached the poor. This is in line withRadianto & Sasongko (2023) , which found that tourism has not reduced poverty in North Maluku, and withSuwandana & Taupikurrahman (2022) , which indicates that tourism's role in the NTB economy is still limited. This finding differs from that Loda et al., (2025)in East Nusa Tenggara and Simorangkir et al., (2024)West Java.

Tourism has been proven to expand employment opportunities in other areas (Hakim et al., 2025), but these opportunities are not necessarily filled by the poor. A possible explanation is that the economic benefits of tourism are concentrated in accommodation, restaurant, and transportation businesses, while the poor have limited skills and capital to participate. The lack of local community preparedness in managing tourism products and marketing also remains a challenge.(Pasaribu & Rachmawati, 2022) Local government support has been proven to improve the performance of the tourism industry in Mandalika, (Harsono, 2024)so this support needs to be directed so that its benefits reach the poor.

Labor force participation rate

TPAK does not have a significant effect on the poverty rate (prob. 0.5424). This result is in line withSoleman & Soleman, (2022) and Febriandika et al., (2022), who both found that labor force participation had no significant effect on poverty in Eastern Indonesia.

High labor force participation does not necessarily reflect decent work. Pangestu, (2019)Research shows that many regions have low unemployment but a high percentage of working poor, and that the proportion of formal workers determines the number of working poor. North Lombok Regency is an example: its TPAK is among the highest (80.86 percent in 2024), but its poverty rate is also the highest. Thus, the employment problem in NTB lies more in the quality of jobs than in the number of employed people.

Regional government capital expenditure

Capital expenditure has a negative coefficient (−0.428) but is not significant (prob. 0.1910). This result is in line with Demak et al., (2020), which found that capital expenditure has no significant effect on poverty in Manado City, as well as with Murti et al., (2023)andSulaeman & Hanifah, (2022) , which found that capital expenditure had no significant effect on GRDP and economic growth.

Previous research has shown that not all types of government spending reduce poverty ((Igamo et al., 2022; Maulani et al., 2023); Yulyanah, 2023)). Capital spending generally takes the form of infrastructure development, the impact of which is thought to be felt only after several years, making it difficult to see within a six-year period. Furthermore, the benefits of development in NTB tend to be enjoyed more by high-income groups ((Primadianti & Sugiyanto, 2020)), so that capital expenditure does not necessarily reach the poor.

Conclusion

The decline in poverty rates in districts/cities in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) Province during the 2020–2025 period was more influenced by human capital factors than by the performance of the two leading regional sectors. Based on the results of the Random Effect Model estimation of 60 observations, the variables TPAK, rice production, average years of schooling, domestic tourist travel, and capital expenditure simultaneously had a significant effect on the poverty rate, with an adjusted R-squared value of 0.550. Partially, the average years of schooling had a negative and significant effect on the poverty rate, indicating that an increase in the average years of schooling by one year was associated with a decrease in the percentage of the poor by 2.86 percentage points. Meanwhile, rice production and capital expenditure had a negative direction of influence, but were not statistically significant. Meanwhile, domestic tourist travel and TPAK did not show a significant effect on the poverty rate. These results indicate that improving the quality of education is an important factor in supporting poverty reduction in NTB Province.

Suggestion

Based on the research findings, local governments in West Nusa Tenggara Province need to prioritize improving the quality of education and expanding public access to education, particularly in districts with low average schooling rates, such as North Lombok, Central Lombok, and West Lombok. In the tourism sector, destination development and increasing tourist arrivals need to be accompanied by programs that directly involve poor communities, including skills training, partnerships with micro-enterprises, and increased employment opportunities for local workers. In the agricultural sector, government policies should not only focus on increasing rice production but also aim to increase the incomes of small farmers and farm laborers by strengthening market access, efficiencies in production costs, and increasing the added value of agricultural products. Furthermore, local government capital expenditures should be directed toward the development and improvement of basic infrastructure in areas with high concentrations of poor people so that the benefits of development can be felt more evenly and contribute to sustainable poverty reduction.

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