IMPACT OF INDONESIA'S NATIONAL PROJECT IN REDUCING REGIONAL INEQUALITY AND POVERTY

A Thesis

Submitted to the Master's Study Program of Economics at the Faculty of Economics and Business in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

Master of Arts (M.A.)

by:

Ardhi Maulana Fajrin

03212310001

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA

DEPOK

2025

IMPACT OF INDONESIA'S NATIONAL PROJECT IN REDUCING REGIONAL INEQUALITY AND POVERTY

A Thesis

Submitted to the Master's Study Program of Economics at the Faculty of Economics and Business in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

Master of Arts (M.A.)

by:

Ardhi Maulana Fajrin

03212310001

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM INTERNASIONAL INDONESIA

DEPOK

2025

ABSTRACT

Ardhi Maulana Fajrin
03212310001
ardhi.fajrin@uiii.ac.id
Master of Arts (MA) in Economics
Universitas Islam International Indonesia

The regional inequality and poverty in Indonesia remains unsolved even after the government enacted a decentralization policy. There has been a similar strategic policy of the two former presidents to improve regional development and to enhance the productivity of provinces named by the Masterplan for the Acceleration and Expansion of Indonesia's Economic Development or Masterplan Percepatan dan Perluasan Pembangunan Ekonomi Indonesia (MP3EI) and the National Strategic Project or Proyek Strategis Nasional (PSN). Those two policies aimed to improve regional productivity and reduce regional disparity within the provinces in Indonesia. The study tried to measure the NP's impact on regional inequality and poverty in Indonesia. The impact measurement will be conducted using Panel Regression and Staggered Difference-in-Difference (SDID). The data used in this model were at the province level, from 2000 to 2024, which consists of Poverty Rate, Bonet Index, and Gini Ratio as the dependent variable; National Project as the independent variable; also, Education Attainment, Unemployment Rate, and Health Condition as the control variables. This study contributed to understand the impact of the NP development at the aggregate level, with various sectors, and profoundly considering their development location. An analysis of the overall impact of the National Projects shows that, in aggregate, these projects have no significant effect on regional inequality and poverty if the treatment is measured across all provinces in Indonesia. At the sectoral level, agriculture projects proved to be the most impactful NP. The agricultural sector also effectively reduced regional inequality and poverty when measured through the Cost Effectiveness Ratio (CER). However, over the last ten years, the development of the National Project policy had led to a trend of re-centralization in Indonesia. The fact that Java is still the centre of investment for the National Project also supports this direction. The NP policy itself was a double-edged political agenda. The government designs these projects not only with economic considerations, but also with specific political objectives and regulations. Whether the projects will be executed as a "pragmatic agenda" that is more focused on achieving physical, administrative targets, and smacks of politics or as an "impact-oriented agenda"

Keywords: *National Project, Development Policy, Inequality, Poverty, Place-Based Policy*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF APPENDICES

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1.1 Regional Poverty and Inequality in Indonesia

The Preamble of the 1945 Constitution declared that Indonesia's economic growth aims to establish a fair and prosperous society. This goal can be accomplished by improving economic development strategies, which impact poverty and income inequality. However, the regional inequality and poverty in Indonesia remain unsolved even after the government enacted a decentralization policy. The Gini Ratio in Indonesia showed static movement for the last 20 years. It increased from 0,304 in 2004 to 0,349 in 2024 (World Bank, 2025). It indicates that the wealth distribution in Indonesia remains an economic problem. In contrast, Indonesia's poverty trend declined during this period. However, if it were measured using the Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) of 3$, which the government applied, the poverty rate has significantly declined from 45,41% in 2004 to 5.44% in 2024. However, if it used the poverty line of 4.2$ (International Standard for Lower-Middle Income countries), Indonesia still had 19.88% of people living in poverty. In 2023, Indonesia was categorized as Upper-Middle Income Country (UMIC) (TEMPO, 2025). Based on the poverty line of this group (8.3$), Indonesia had 68,25% poor people of its total population. The different baselines of poverty could result in significant differences in the number of poor people in Indonesia.

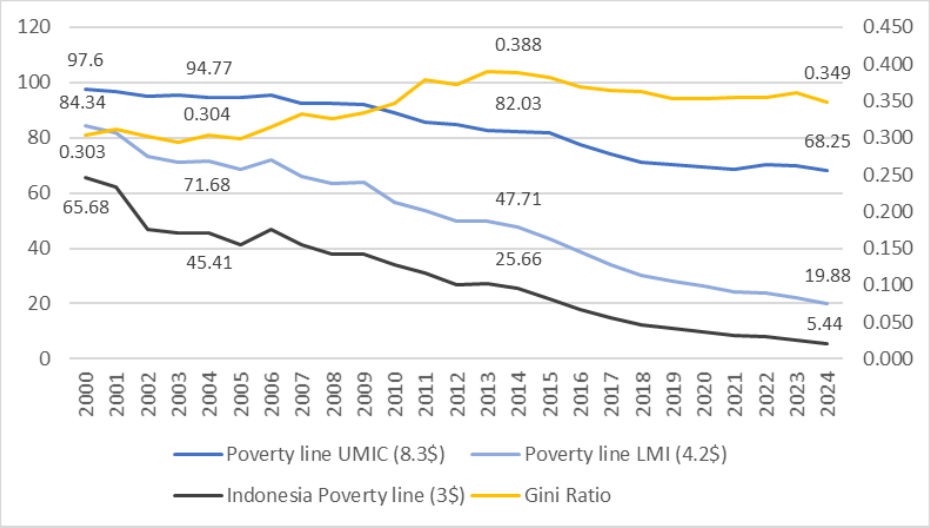

Figure 1. 1 Poverty and Inequality in Indonesia

Source: World Bank (2025)

The development problem of a nation is moving beyond income or economic growth. The state's two main issues in overall economic development are inequality and poverty. Increasing the Gross Domestic Product cannot solve those two problems (Arsyad, 2015). Disparities among provinces or regions are common in poor, developing, and even developed countries. Various resource, labour, and infrastructure characteristics in resource, labour, and infrastructure bring disparities among regions and provinces and generate inequality (Berg & Ostry, 2011; Chen & Groenewold, 2019). If we compare the minimum wage of provinces in Indonesia, for example, in Java Island, Jakarta has a regional minimum wage standard two times higher than the other provinces in 2024. DKI Jakarta has a minimum wage of IDR 5,067,381.; West Java: IDR 2,057,495; Central Java: 2,036,947; Yogyakarta: IDR 2,125,897; and East Java: 2,165,244; and Banten IDR 2,727,812 (Kemnanker, 2024).

Initially, regional inequalities were caused by societal changes or economic development. The development can reduce inequality, whether relatively and/or absolutely (Sala-I-Martin, 1996). The differences in physical and geographical conditions between regions or countries can drive the region into inequality as a natural outcome (Sachs, 2005). Conversely, different viewpoints argue that regions' growth starts from the core and spreads outwards to the outer regions through economies of scale, product diversification, and transportation development (Krugman, 1991). The economic market's law does not reduce inequality (Piketty, 2014). Instead, developed regions draw more capital and labour than less developed areas (Istrate & Horea-Şerban, 2016). Below figures illustrate conditions of regional inequality dan poverty in Indonesia from in 2009 and 2024.

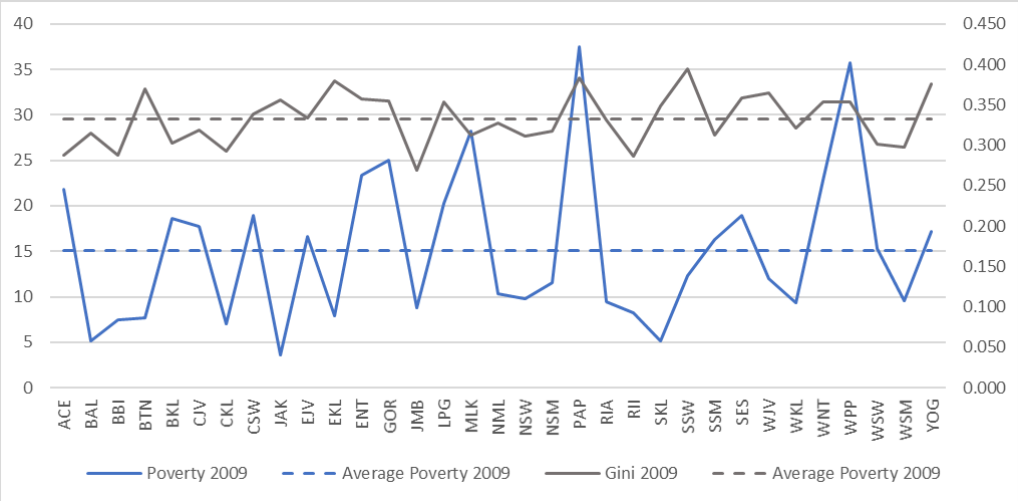

Figure 1. 2 Regional Poverty and Inequality in Indonesia 2009

Source: BPS (2024)

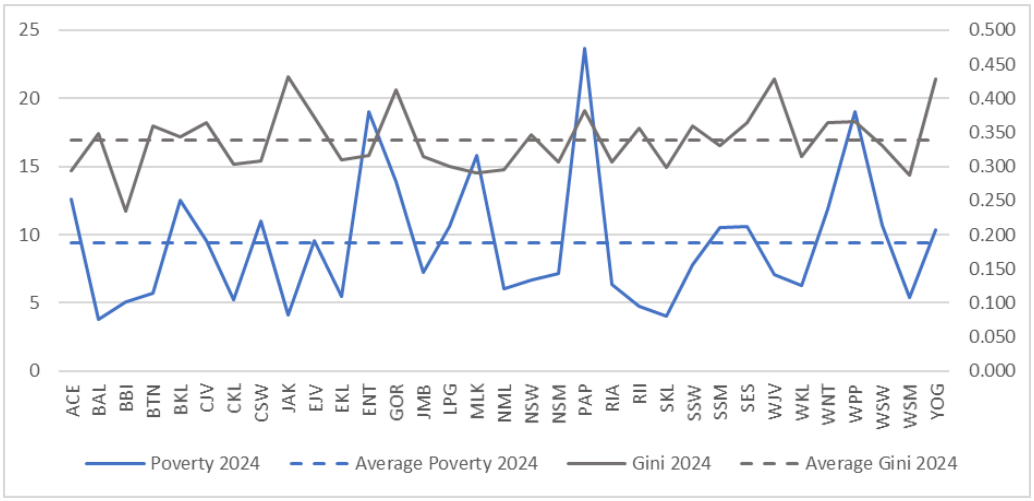

Figure 1. 3 Regional Poverty and Inequality in Indonesia 2024

Source: BPS (2024)

Figure 1.2 and 1.3 show Indonesia's average poverty rate and Gini ratio in 33 provinces (excluding newly formed provinces) in 2009 and 2024. In general, it can be seen that there is no relationship between those two datasets. Each province in Indonesia faces its challenges regarding inequality and poverty. High poverty is not always related to a high Gini ratio, and vice versa. For example, Aceh (ACE) has a high poverty rate but a low Gini ratio. This means that most of the residents live around the poverty line. Jakarta (DKJ) and West Java (WJV) have different conditions; they have lower poverty rates. However, it has a higher Gini ratio than the average. Those two provinces did not have poverty problems compared to other provinces, but they do have challenges in wealth distribution within them. Other problematic conditions in the eastern part of Indonesia are Gorontalo (GOR), West Papua (WPP), and Papua (PAP). They have a high Gini ratio and, at the same time, a high poverty rate. This means they have problems with poverty and wealth not being distributed equally among the people.

1.1.2 Challenges of Regional Inequality in Indonesia

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia started decentralization after the 1998 crisis to reduce inequality in Indonesia. The Government enacted Law No. 22/1999 about Local Governance to facilitate regional governance autonomy. Regional autonomy and fiscal decentralization in regional development policies have been implemented by transferring various authorities from the central government to local governments. The development affairs are mainly related to regional development planning, budget allocation, and implementation of development in the region. The authority delegation is expected to increase community participation in the implementation of regional

development to achieve a welfare state and reduce income inequality. The general objective of regional autonomy is: (a) to promote equitable development; (b) to raise the prosperity of the people; and (c) to improve democratization through local participation (Harmadi et al., 2018).

Law No. 22 of 1999 regulates the implementation of decentralized local government by encouraging district/city governments to act as actors and provincial governments to act as coordinators. In developing regional autonomy implementation, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia then enacted Law No. 32/2004 on Regional Government to replace Law No. 22/1999. The implementation of regional autonomy in Indonesia is done by delegating the central government's affairs to local governments. As a result of the 2004 revision, both provincial and district/city governments have 16 authorities granted by the central government. These include development planning, spatial planning, infrastructure development, fulfilment of basic services, and administration.

In 2014, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia revised the Local Government regulation again by enacting Law No. 23/2014 on Local Government. This law regulates the detailed technical authority of the Regional Government. It includes the duties and authorities of the Local Government in its appendix. Regarding Gross Regional Domestic Product, the Government also revised Law No. 1/2022 on Financial Relations between the Central Government and Regional Governments. This regulation gives local governments the authority to collect taxes, restructure tax types, and provide new sources of local taxation. In addition, to address fiscal and service imbalances in the regions, the central government established performance-based management of Transfers to Regions or Transfer ke Daerah (TKD). Indonesia is an interesting case to study the inequality consequences of economic zone policies. Since the Law of Decentralization was enacted, inequality in Indonesia had tended to become higher over time, as shown in Figure 1.2. Below is the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) data of Provinces in Indonesia in 2015, 2019, and 2023.

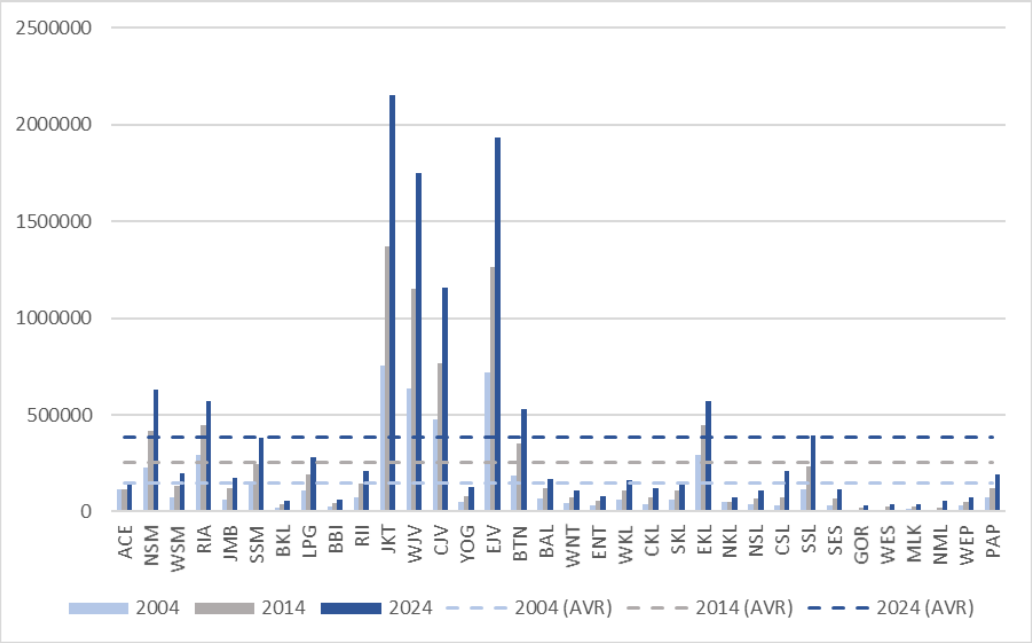

Figure 1. 4 GRDP of Provinces in Indonesia

Sources: (BPS, 2023)

Figure 1.3. shows the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) growth of provinces in Indonesia from 2004-2024. All of them were increasing, but only small number of provinces in Indonesia had higher GRDP than the average. Most of them are concentrated in Java, which is Jakarta (JKT), West Java (WJV), Central Java (CJV), and Banten (BTN). It indicated that wealth or income is accumulated in Java Island. The growth level among these provinces is also higher than the others. Meanwhile, in other islands, only North Sumatra (NSM), Riau (RIA), and East Kalimantan (EKL) surpass the average.

There were some challenges regarding regional development in Indonesia. Lack of infrastructure and agglomeration lead to poverty and inequality within provinces in Indonesia. It led people to move from rural to urban areas and followed by firms considering the supporting facilities, production costs, and market accessibility (WorldBank, 2009). Ghali et al. (1981) underlined that the basic elements of regional growth are the production factor, mobility, labour, and capital. Regions with higher human resources and capital would have greater output. As the industry moves closer to the urban areas, people in rural or suburban areas optimize agriculture to support their living.

At some point, the development of infrastructure can also reduce regional inequality (Floerkemeier et al., 2021). It will reduce the delivery cost of goods and services, and also enable economic clusters to form. Then the production site does not need to be close to the consumer. A manufacturing firm tends to locate in a region with higher

demand, but in the limiting case where connectivity is perfect, and goods, services, capital, and knowledge are equally accessible from all places, then geography is immaterial—the 'death of distance' (Floerkemeier et al., 2021; Krugman, 1991). Reflecting on the textbook model, where firms move to the lowest-wage places, this condition might remove regional wage disparities (Fujita et al., 1999). However, in the case of Indonesia, based on Figure 1.3. The distribution of the "welfare pie" among regions is still unequal. The inequality among regions occurred as the capacity of local government could not find its effective and efficient performance (Bonet, 2006).

1.1.3 National Project Development

Over the last 15 years, there has been a similar strategic policy of the two former presidents to improve regional development and to enhance the productivity of provinces named by the Masterplan for the Acceleration and Expansion of Indonesia's Economic Development or Masterplan Percepatan dan Perluasan Pembangunan Ekonomi Indonesia (MP3EI) and the National Strategic Project or Proyek Strategis Nasional (PSN). They were multisectoral infrastructure development projects in targeted provinces, supported by central government. Those two policies aimed to improve regional productivity and reduce regional disparity within the provinces in Indonesia.

Based on the validation results of KP3EI, the total investment of projects that have entered the ground-breaking stage from 2011 to August 2014 reached Rp 863.5 trillion, which includes 383 projects (Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, 2014). Of this amount, 174 projects are investments in the real sector that drive new economic growth with a total value of Rp 441.2 trillion. The other 209 projects are infrastructure projects with an investment value of Rp 422.3 trillion. At the end of the period, the projects that had entered the ground breaking stage are spread across six Economic Corridors, with details of Rp134 trillion (65 projects) in the Sumatra Corridor, Rp309.7 trillion (102 projects) in the Java Corridor, Rp177, 3 trillion (94 projects) in the Kalimantan Corridor, Rp 69.9 trillion (50 projects) in the Sulawesi Corridor, Rp 53.8 trillion (33 projects) in the Bali-Nusa Tenggara Corridor, and Rp 108.7 trillion (38 projects) in the Papua-Maluku Islands Corridor. Table A.1 in the Appendix shows the record of MP3EI development in Indonesia.

With its huge cost of investment, the development of MP3EI triggered some critiques from researchers. The establishment of MP3EI indicates disharmony in policy connectivity between the central and local governments. The development policy strategy seems to have shifted back to the centralized model of the New Order era, in contrast to the regional autonomy policy implemented since 1999 and considered more decentralized

(Hadi, 2012). After the reformation, Indonesia experienced a transition from a state-led developmentalism model to one that was more guided by market mechanisms (Rachman & Yanuardy, 2014). This change is reflected in the role of infrastructure, which has shifted from being a public service provided by the government for the benefit of public safety and welfare to an infrastructure business managed by the state or private parties for the benefit of business and industry.

Despite facing various challenges and risks, the vision and mission of accelerating development carried by the MP3EI Policy had been continued by the Joko Widodo administration since 2014. He changed the name of National Project (NP) policy from MP3EI to National Strategic Projects or Proyek Strategis Nasional (PSN) Policy. Through PSN, the government seeks to boost economic growth and make Indonesia a developed country by accelerating infrastructure development (Suharko, 2022). PSN is a collection of large-scale projects implemented by the government and/or business actors to increase economic growth, community welfare, and strengthen regional development by accelerating large-scale infrastructure projects (Hudalah et al., 2020). Megaprojects and Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are often considered as their main instruments to improve a country's competitiveness (Kennedy, 2015).

The information regarding PSN development in Indonesia can be accessed at pelyta.ekon.go.id. Based on its data, there are 295 NPs distributed in 6 regions and 1 national-level project. Figure 1.6 shows that Java Island is the main NP investment location. The NPs in Java Island have the largest scale of development with 118 projects and IDR 1425 T investment. The second one is in Kalimantan, which has 24 projects and an IDR of 743.79 T investment. The third one is Sumatera with 69 projects and IDR 683.50 T investment. While Nusa Tenggara, which has relatively higher poverty, and Papua, with higher inequality, only have a small number of projects and investments.

In sum, 98 projects of NP had been completed during the period of Joko Widodo. The Java region had 34 completed projects, Sumatera: 24 projects; Sulawesi: 16 projects; Kalimantan: 9 completed projects; Bali and Nusa Tenggara: 8 projects; and Maluku and Papua: 6 projects. The completed NPs from this data will be used as the main variable to analyse the impact of NPs on poverty and inequality. In sum, the development of the National Project, both MP3EI by Susilo Bambang Yudoyono and PSN by Joko Widodo, had spent at least 629,487 trillion IDR for the completed project since the regulations were enacted in 2011 until 2024. In sum, there were 122 projects that had been completed.

Table 1. 1 Summary of Completed National Project Development

Location	Industry		Tourism		Water		Mining and Energy		Agriculture		Transportation		Total	
	N	Budget	N	Budget	N	Budget	N	Budget	N	Budget	N	Budget	N	Budget
Bali and Nusa Tenggara			3	2331.75	6	2985					4	2844.7	13	8161
Java	3	53320	2	4257.93	7	4589	1	6970			27	144392	40	213529
Kalimantan	5	14465			1	1025.6	5	17448	1	3400	6	15297	18	51635
Maluku dan Papua	4	30900							2	60	4	2710	10	33670
Sulawesi	6	123412	1	42.47			2	8800	4	234	7	48175	20	180663
Sumatera	6	51891	2	1421.12	1	259			2	6401	10	81851	21	141829
Grand Total	**24**	**273994**	**8**	**8053.27**	**15**	**8861**	**8**	**33218**	**9**	**10095**	**58**	**295270**	**122**	**629487**

Source: pelyta.ekon.go.id

The table presents data on national projects in Indonesia, categorized by development sectors, including the number of projects (N) and total project budget in billion rupiah. The sector with the highest number of projects is Roads and Bridges (205 projects), followed by Education (95 projects) and Water and Sanitation (72 projects). In terms of total budget, the Energy and Electricity sector dominates with IDR 222,471 billion, despite comprising only 25 projects, indicating the large scale of each project in that sector. Conversely, the Forestry sector has the fewest projects (7 projects) with a total budget of IDR 1,272 billion. The data reflects varying priorities and budget allocations across sectors in Indonesia's national development agenda.

The definition of National Project in this study was the completed Projects, including MP3EI and PSN. Researcher observed the completed projects from peylita.ekon.go.id and kp3ei.go.id, which informed the development progress of the National Project. Table 1.2. shows the huge cost of NP investment. Around 629 trillion IDR had already been spent by the government to accelerate the economic development across provinces and sectors. However, this policy implementation mainly still focused in Java Island with 40 projects, and the other provinces had only half or fewer than that.

1.1.4 Streamlining National Project Development

During the period of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, the Government pursued the development of NP by enacting regulations to ‘debottleneck’ the process. Recognizing the significant risk of conflict due to land acquisition for infrastructure development, the

government and parliament subsequently established a legal framework for this plan. One of the key measures was the enactment of Law No. 2 of 2012 on Land Acquisition for Development in the Public Interest, reinforced by Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No. 71 of 2012 on the Implementation of Land Acquisition for Development in the Public Goods.

The development of National Projects (NP) indicated that regional governance that has development authority, according to the Regional Government Law and Spatial Planning Law, had lost its power. Additionally, there's a potential for conflict, both among government institutions and with the public (landowners or communities affected by NP development) (Zakie, 2023). Based on the Presidential Regulation 3/2016. The central government can propose a recommendation to redesign the spatial planning if it is suitable for NP development. This regulation is against the Law Number 22 of 1999 concerning Regional Government, which defines regional autonomy as the authority of autonomous regions to regulate their initiatives based on community aspirations under statutory regulations.

Along with national project development, there are several obstacles to its completion: 17% on financial constraints, 44% on land acquisition, 25% on planning and preparation, and 12% on licensing (Databoks, 2017). KPPIP has been addressing these problems; on the planning side, KPPIP drafted the project preparation document according to international standards, including the Outline Business Case (OBC) and financing scheme (Utomo, 2017). The project preparation document contained information about the project description, several investments needed for development, the potential rate of return, financial benefits, facilities provided by the government, and risk management.

Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government states that regional autonomy is the right, authority, and obligation of autonomous regions to regulate and manage their own governmental affairs and local community interests in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Government Regulation (PP) 21 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Spatial Planning. Article 1 point 20: Recommendation for Spatial Utilization Activity Suitability is a document stating the suitability of planned Spatial Utilization activities based on strategic national policy and not yet regulated in the Spatial Plan, considering the principles and objectives of Spatial Planning Implementation.

Regarding the financial constraint, the government proposed several options to raise NP financing. They intervene in Regional Income or Pendapatan Asli Daerah (PAD) through the Cipta Kerja Law. This law allows the Central Government to intervene in taxes and levies to provide a good investment climate to attract investors to various NPs (Herwin

& Hutagaol, 2022). PAD itself is not only used for NP development. PAD is a source of regional finance used to serve the community in the region. Besides that, during his tenure as President, Joko Widodo increased the debt by IDR 2607,9 T, IDR 4,800 T, and IDR 7855,3 T (Pratiwi, 2023). It rose almost three times, one year before he finished in 2024. Normatively, foreign debt should be used by Indonesia's government for development. The goal is to facilitate the financing of various development projects and create economic growth. It should be able to increase the value of GDP and employment rate, which in turn can contribute to reducing poverty (Junaedi et al., 2022). Below is the streamlining process conducted by the government to enhance the NP development.

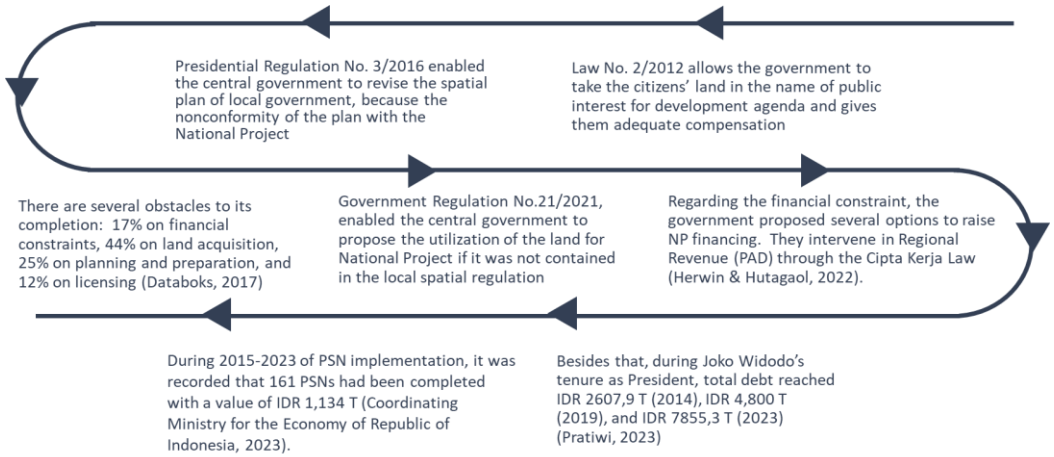

Figure 1. 5 Streamlining Process of National Project Development

Source: Author Analysis

The issue—and a major concern for the public—lies in land acquisition for the National Project. Several problems have emerged, particularly when land acquisition processes harm communities and fail to assess environmental damage. Ideally, land acquisition disputes can be resolved effectively among the government, private sector, and landowners by adhering to two key principles: fair pricing and legal certainty, while respecting individuals' land rights (Saputra, 2014). Regulations and laws are engineered in such a way, based on the principles of streamlining and improving the investment climate. Economic growth is prioritized above all else, even if this growth is only enjoyed by certain groups, and its risks include poverty, economic inequality, environmental damage, agrarian conflicts, and more (Buhaerah et al., 2014).

1.2 Problem Statement

Although National Strategic Projects (NP) are designed to be a catalyst for regional economic growth through infrastructure development in Indonesia, the impact on

inequality and poverty is still debatable. The investment of NP, which reaches more than IDR 1000 trillion, raises questions regarding its contribution to regional economic development, as stated in its regulation, as its investment is mainly still allocated in Java Island. Moreover, an intriguing statement already stated by national media is that the investment is not entirely spent on developing NP. This raises uncertainty about the effectiveness of NP in addressing the two fundamental development issues in Indonesia, inequality and poverty.

1.3 Research Question

This study has three main questions to be answered, including:

1. How was the impact of National Project on regional poverty and inequality reduction?
2. Whether National Project had an impact on regional poverty and inequality reduction in reducing inequality and poverty within provinces outside Java Island and Agriculture-based Provinces)
3. How was the cost-effectiveness of the National Project to support regional poverty and inequality reduction?

1.4 Research Objective

Based on those research questions, the study tried to measure the NP's impact on regional inequality and poverty in Indonesia. Supporting this main output, it has the following objectives including:

1. To measure the effectiveness of National Project policy on regional poverty and inequality reduction in Indonesia
2. To analyse the impact of different types of National Projects in less developed provinces
3. To measure the most effective National Project to support regional poverty and inequality reduction

1.5 Research Hypothesis

H1 : The National Project significantly reduced regional inequality and poverty

H2 : The National Project had a higher impact on less developed regions such as provinces
outside Java Island and agriculture-based provinces

H3 : Productive National Projects were the most effective ones to reduce regional inequality and poverty

1.6 Research Significance

Even though some studies had been conducted to analyse the impact of NP, most of them framed their research on a specific case of NP. This study contributed to understand the impact of the NP development at the aggregate level, with various sectors, and profoundly considering their development location. It analysed the impact of NP across provinces to measure the possibility of different outcomes of NP, as each province has diverse socio-economic conditions. The Staggered Difference in Difference method used in this study could analyse the impact of a treatment by comparing the period of treatment (early or latest) and unit of treatment (treated and non-treated). This research also provides insights and an assessment of the cost-effectiveness of NP based on types and location. In addition, the results of this study are expected to serve as a reference for policymakers to address the gap between NP and its goal, and optimise the potential impact of NP in the future.

1.7 Thesis Outline

This document consists of five chapters, including:

1. Introduction

   This chapter explains the background of research, such as the problem of National Project development, challenges in regional inequality and poverty, and policy implementation. It also mentioned the questions, objectives, and significance of the research.
2. Literature Review

   Conceptual framework and theories utilised in this study are discussed in this chapter. It explained the Place-based Policy, regional inequality and poverty, and the infrastructure studies as the foundation for creating an econometric model.
3. Methodology

   The researcher progressed with quantitative approaches to measure the impact of the National Project in reducing regional inequality and poverty. For the data, it used secondary data collected from the government's digital platforms.
4. Result and Discussion

   This chapter explains the result of econometric analysis regarding the significance of the National Project's impact. Following that result, the study discussed the potential and challenges affecting the National Project policy.
5. Conclusion and Recommendation

At the end, researcher underlined some critical points of this study and proposed several recommendations to improve the National Project policy.

CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Conceptual Framework

Based on the map at pelyta.ekon.go.id, there are 14 types of NP projects and 10 types of NP programs, but not all projects and programs have been implemented. Subsequently, researcher categorized those projects and programs into six types of NP, namely Industry, Tourism, Water, Mining and Energy, Agriculture, also Transportation, based on their activity. Table A.2 in Appendix shows the data of completed NP collected from pelyta.ekon.go.id and kp3ei.go.id, which were a platform provided by the government to show the progress of NP development in Indonesia.

The potential of development policy to distribute equal development and productivity in Indonesia is mentioned by Bourguignon (2004) as a relationship of growth factor. Growth refers to the policy developed by the government to increase productivity, which has implications for poverty reduction. However, regional disparities among regions might affect the development policy, as well as human resources, government capacity, or capital mobility. Below is the illustration of the research framework used in this study to analyse the relationship between NP, Poverty, and Inequality based on the theoretical background previously discussed.

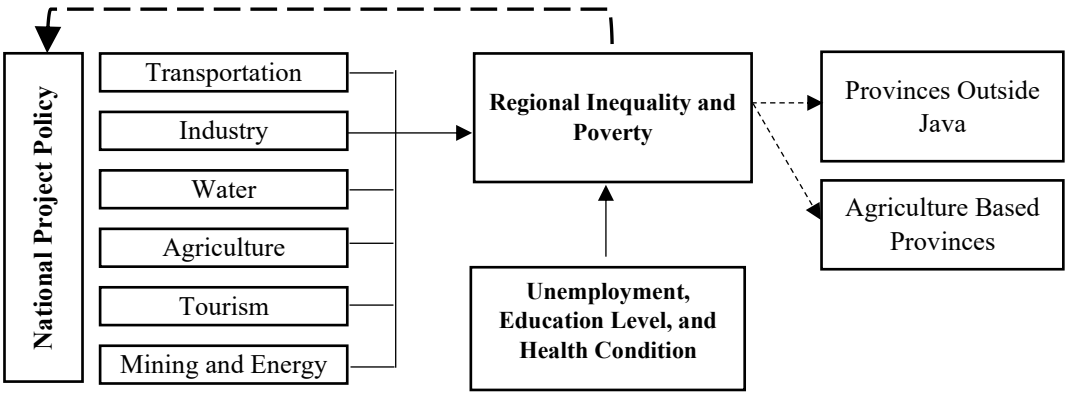

Figure 2. 1 Research Framework

Source: Author Analysis

There are some gaps and limitations in previous research regarding the economic impact of NP. Most of the earlier studies also used a specific case study to analyse the impact of NP instead of comparing the effectiveness of various NP types and their development model. Table 2.1. also shows different scales of NP investment, which may generate different poverty and inequality reduction outcomes.

2.2. Theoretical Background

2.2.1 Place-based Policy (PBP)

The idea of location-oriented policies or programs, as opposed to individual-based approaches, was first explicitly presented by Louis Winnick in 1966. He firmly rejected redistributive national policies in the context of a location-based approach, arguing that such policies tended to be inefficient, ineffective, and had the potential to create inequalities in social welfare. This statement reflects the tension between the two policy objectives of, on the one hand, improving the welfare of individuals regardless of where they live, and on the other hand, improving the welfare of groups based on their geographical proximity within a particular region (Bolton, 1992).

In simple terms, this debate encompasses two main policy approaches: first, providing direct assistance to individuals or offering subsidies to encourage them to move away from economically depressed areas; second, allocating funds for infrastructure development and capital investment in a particular region to improve the economic competitiveness of that region (Bolton, 1992). Winnick (1996 in Bolton, 1992) argues that even in economies with large amounts of idle resources, changes in economic opportunities are more likely to result in shifts in the distribution of labour than to create overall employment growth. Thus, community welfare is considered to be highly dependent on labour mobility from regions that have experienced economic decline due to reduced investment from both the public and private sectors (Agnew, 1984).

Since the early 1980s, the discussion on individual-based welfare versus location-based welfare faded for about 25 years, until it resurfaced in a different form through the studies of Glaeser and Gottlieb (2008) and the World Bank (2009). The main focus of this debate is how policy can be directed based on spatial balance. Based on various findings in OECD countries, productivity and economic growth are strongly related to the process of agglomeration and industrial concentration. Therefore, Glaeser and Gottlieb (2008) argued that fiscal policy should encourage the strengthening of urban centres, as the concentration of economic activity in cities is considered to increase economic growth significantly .

Glaeser and Gottlieb (2008) mentioned that region-focused policies are generally implemented to support communities in less developed areas on the basis of equality and egalitarianism principles. A similar view was also central to the 2009 World Development Report entitled Reshaping Economic Geography (WorldBank, 2009). Regardless of where people live, they should have affordable access to basic services. Problems arise when

decentralization gets in the way of delivering spatially blind policies. Decentralization can be consistent with the spatially integrative policies, depending on its management on institutions, infrastructure, and incentives (World Bank, 2009).

However, the Bank's approach in supporting this argument, particularly in promoting location-neutral policies over place-based regional policies, is inconsistent and even contradictory. One example is the discussion on the provision of transportation infrastructure, which is referred to as 'space blind'. This approach is debated because transportation infrastructure is inherently fixed and must be built in specific locations (Duranton & Venables, 2018). Place-based policies can take the form of more generous employment subsidies in depressed areas, which provide implicit insurance against place-based shocks (Lawrence)

Duranton & Venables (2018) explained seven principles of Place-Based Policy (PBP) that have to be deeply understood before a government proposed it, including:

1. Narrative: Develop a clear explanation of the main problem that the policy aims to solve, as well as the market failures behind the need for the intervention;
2. Quantity change: Identify in detail the change in quantity or volume expected as a result of the policy, including the subsequent impact on economic activity;
3. Valuation of change: Evaluates the reasons why the change has positive social value, distinguishing between the direct and indirect impacts;
4. Transparency: Provides a clear mechanism for understanding the quantity of change as well as its social value, supported by simple but accurate calculations;
5. Sensitivity: Analyse the extent to which policy impacts depend on key assumptions regarding the underlying economic conditions;
6. Complementary policy: Considers additional measures required for the policy to be optimally implemented;
7. Alternatives: Explores various other options that may be more effective and efficient in solving the problems identified in the initial narrative.

Graph 2.1 shows the illustration of PBP for an investment such as industry, transportation, or other supporting development infrastructure in a region with high agricultural activity illustrated by Duranton (2018). The region has the total number of Labour Force represented by the total length of the horizontal axis, with agricultural labour measured on the right, and labour in the PBP project measured on the left. Wages in the agricultural sector reflect the value of its marginal product, which decreases as the number

of workers in the sector increases, as depicted by the W_A curve. If agriculture is the only economic activity in the region, the equilibrium point is reached at E0. A large-scale PBP project such as industry or other processing sector can only operate if it is able to employ a minimum of Lp workers and it must offer a wage of *w*,* the price of product (p), for the maximum value of transport cost (t). Each worker in this PBP project produces one unit of goods that is profitable and sold at a price of p - t. Following these conditions, a PBP project will be effective if:

- It starts operating if $t \leq t_1$, because at this point the net price earned, p-t, is greater than the wage per unit of labour, w*.
- Production that starts under these conditions generates a net social surplus, where the value of the processing sector created (A + B + C + D) is greater than the loss of production value in the agricultural sector (C + D), so that A + B > B.
- From a social efficiency perspective, the industry should start operating if $t \leq t_0$, i.e. when A = C. At this point, the total value of production generated is A + D, while the value of agricultural production lost is C + D.

As the result, the equilibrium will move from E_0 into E_1. The minimum wage received by the people will be higher compared to the initial condition where they only rely on agriculture sector. Reducing t will encourage the entry of processing industries, create economic benefits, and improve overall social welfare.

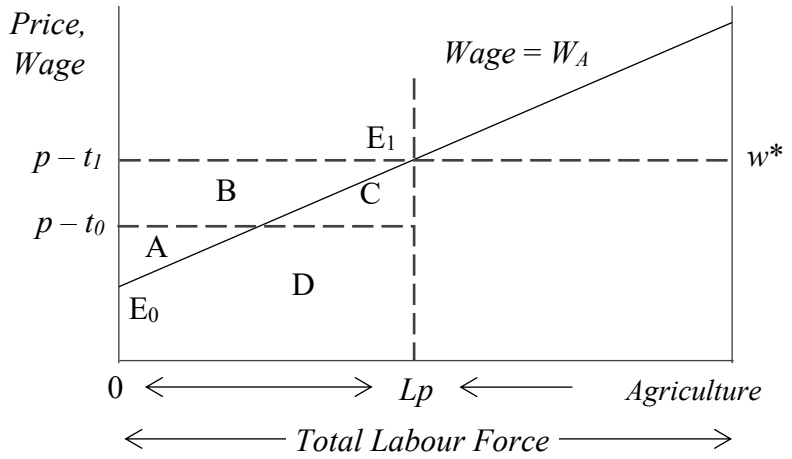

Figure 2. 2 Equilibrium of Place-Based Policy Investment

Source: (Duranton & Venables, 2018)

Economy and location are strongly linked through market mechanisms, institutional policies, and governance systems. Rather than separating “people-based” and “place-based” approaches, cities that have successfully transformed are those that have

been able to integrate these elements in their revitalization strategies (Mccann, 2023). A study conducted by a consortium from the Universities of Oxford, Sheffield, and Manchester, in collaboration with the UK2070 Commission and the Lincoln Institute for Land Policy in Boston, examined eight cities that experienced significant change across six OECD countries (Frick, 2023). The objects of study include Lille in France; Bilbao in the Basque region of Spain; Newcastle in New South Wales, Australia; Pittsburgh in the United States; Windsor in Ontario, Canada; and three cities in Germany-Dortmund, Duisburg and Leipzig. Based on this study, several key aspects of successful PBP, namely:

(a) Regional leadership should be the main actor of development rather than central government-led policies. The central government itself play the role as a supporting component rather than a primary role

(b) The engagement of multi-stakeholders and a sense of collaboration for the same vision play an important role in the design and implementation of turn around strategies and policies

(c) Long-term plan policy and significant and stable funding are required to develop local government capacities.

(d) Effective development policy is designed based on the power of local or regional stakeholders to realize it.

(e) Redevelopment strategies of a region for promoting a local economy need to be comprehensive or multisectoral to be effective, not piecemeal or partially implemented

2.2.2 National Project Policy

The government enacted Law No. 17/2007 on the National Long-Term Development Plan or Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Panjang Nasional (RPJPN) 2005-2025. This regulation outlines a vision for the acceleration and expansion of Indonesia's economic development, namely “Realizing an Independent, Advanced, Just and Prosperous Indonesian Society.” Following this regulation, the National Project policy was designed during the period of Susilo Bambang Yudoyono, named by the Masterplan for the Acceleration and Expansion of Indonesia's Economic Development or Masterplan Percepatan dan Perluasan Pembangunan Ekonomi Indonesia (MP3EI), to achieve the goal of RPJMN.

On May 27, 2011, the government issued that policy to accelerate and expand economic development through national projects as stipulated in Presidential Regulation No. 32/2011 about the implementation of MP3EI in 2011-2025 (Saputra, 2014). MP3EI serves as a strategic guideline in accelerating and expanding national economic development within 15 years as a part of the implementation of the National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2005-2025, while complementing existing planning documents (Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, 2014).

According to Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 48 of 2014, the MP3EI design was developed by adopting the concept of sustainable development, which harmonizes the use of natural and human resources based on three main pillars: economic development, social development, and environmental sustainability. The Indonesian government aims to become a developed country by 2025. The economic development driven by MP3EI should bring positive benefits to all stakeholders. Moreover, achieving this progress requires active support from various levels of government, including the central, provincial, and district authorities. Governments should promote the advancement of human resources, technology, and entrepreneurship within a competitive and sustainable environment (Mudrajad Kuncoro, 2013). Below is the development plan of MP3EI, which consists of 6 areas, including Sumatera, Java, Kalimantan, Bali Nusa Tenggara, Sulawesi, and Maluku Papua.

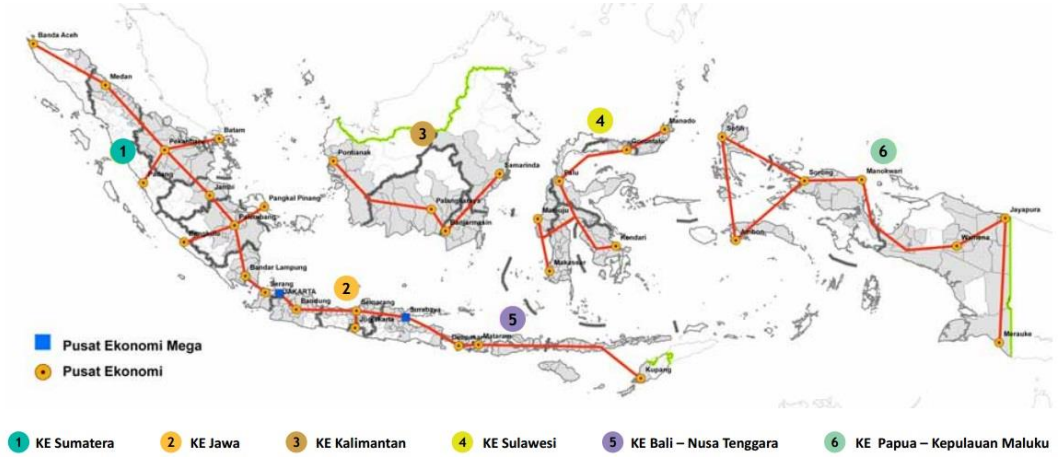

Figure 2. 3 Development Concept of MP3EI

Source: MP3EI, 2011

Several studies have examined the evaluation of MP3EI, ranging from aspects of planning and implementation to its impact on regional development. Kuncoro (2014) highlights the mismatch of the development agenda in Sulawesi, which focuses more on

the fisheries and marine sectors, while the local economy is still dominated by the agricultural sector. In Kalimantan, MP3EI is considered less effective in overcoming the slow pace of regional development. Hadi (2012) explains that central government policies had hindered the development of this region, among others, through delays in the approval of the Provincial Spatial Plan; greater allocation of natural resources had proceeds for the central government; and restrictions on the fuel quota that should support the acceleration of development. In Papua, road construction projects in Merauke (511.4 km) and Timika (427.7 km), with total investments of Rp 2.198 trillion and Rp 3.171 trillion, respectively, were projected to improve goods distribution only in Merauke, Timika, and Jayapura. The other regencies tend to decrease. (Herawati Mutharuddin, 2013).

In 2016, Joko Widodo enacted a similar policy with MP3EI through Presidential Regulation No. 3/2016 about the Acceleration of Implementation of the National Strategic Program or Proyek Strategis Nasional (PSN). According to this regulation, "*PSN is a project implemented by the Government, Regional Government, and/or business entities that has a strategic nature to increase growth and equitable development to improve the welfare of the community and regional development.*" This first policy, Presidential Regulation No. 3/2016, has a list of 225 national strategic projects.

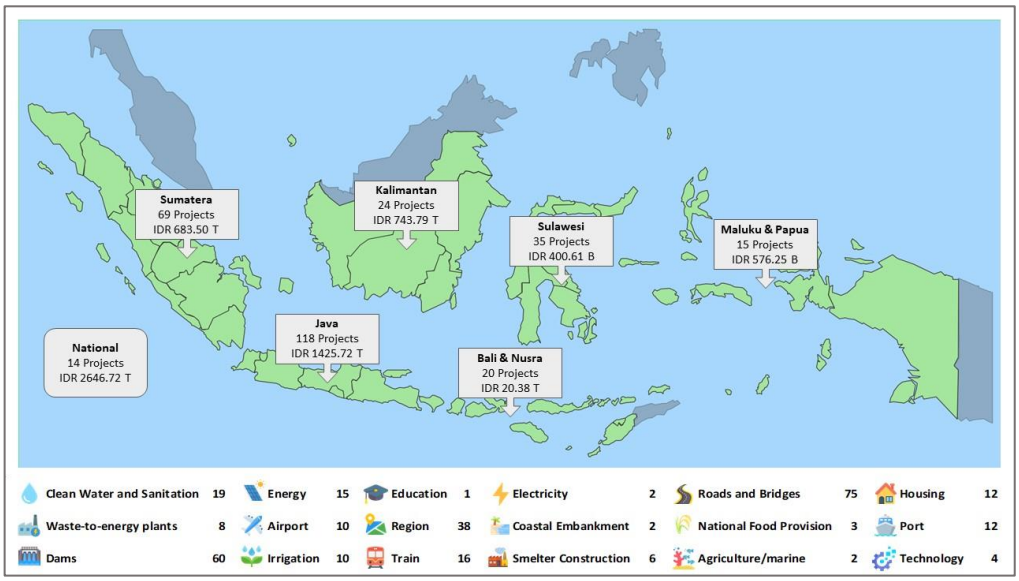

Figure 2. 4 Mapping of National Strategic Project in Indonesia

Source: pelyta.ekon.go.id, 2024

The management of PSN is mandated to the Committee for the Acceleration of Priority Infrastructure Delivery or Komite Percepatan Penyediaan Infrastruktur Prioritas

(KPPIP), based on Presidential Regulation No. 75/2014. KPPIP was mandated for developing strategies and policies, supervising project implementation and policy, improving apparatus and institutions affiliated with the project, controlling quality and facilitating project preparation, and resolving infrastructure development problems. The Government developed strategic areas such as Special Economic Zones (SEZs), Industrial Zones (KIs), Priority Tourism Destination Areas (DPPs), and Free Trade and Free Port Areas (KPBPBs), as well as the Acceleration of National Strategic Projects for infrastructure development that supports the industrial sector (Coordination Ministry of Economy, 2023). The Chairman of KPPIP said that the total investment needed to start development was Rp. 4,197 trillion, which included 15 project sectors consisting of 245 projects, 1 electricity program, and 1 aircraft industry program (Husin, 2022). To finance the NPs, the government accessed three financial sources, including the state budget, private investment, and State-Owned Enterprise (SOE).

Arguably, Joko Widodo's development strategy mainly focused on building infrastructure to reduce inequality and poverty and reach economic growth (Warburton, 2016). During 2015-2023 of NP implementation, it was recorded that 161 NPs had been completed with a value of IDR 1,134 T (Coordinating Ministry for the Economy of Republic of Indonesia, 2023). The NPs are spread across various regions, with details of 25 NPs in Sumatra, 16 NPs in Kalimantan, 17 NPs in Sulawesi, 15 NPs in Bali and Nusa Tenggara, 10 NPs in Maluku and Papua, 50 NPs in Java, and 4 NPs at the national level. The Coordination Ministry of Economy (2023) claimed that NPs had contributed for producing economic output around IDR 1.670 T. According to the pelyta.ekon.go.id (2025), the government already allocated IDR 1425.721 T in Java; IDR 743.791 T in Kalimantan; IDR 683.504 T in Sumatera; IDR 576.250 T in Maluku dan Papua; IDR 400.611 T in Sulawesi; IDR 20.383 T in Bali dan Nusa Tenggara; and IDR 2646.727 for Nasional scale. More than 1.000 trillion had been spent to develop NPs in various sectors. However, around 30% of total NP Financing is 'stolen' by civil servants and politicians in Indonesia (TEMPO, 2024).

2.2.3 Regional Disparity

Inequality and growth are widely discussed among economic scholars and scientific literature. Kuznets (1955) underlined his contribution by analyzing the relationship between inequality and growth, illustrated by an inverted U-curve. Inequality will be reduced along with the growth of income and several losses of the lower class. Following this study, Williamson (1965) used the inverted U-curve principle to highlight

the relationship between national development and regional disparities. He explained that a region did not have compatible labour, capital, and market at the early-stage development. Besides, the government's capacity could vary among regions within a nation. These conditions become the constraints for regions to develop equally within a country.

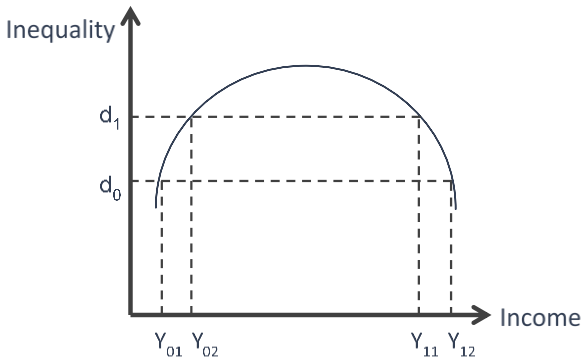

Figure 2. 5 Relationship Between Inequality and Income in Regional Development

Source: Elaborated based on Kuznet (1955)

Based on the classical economic theory, regional disparities are temporary and could result from the insufficient mobility of production factors of regions (Ghali et al., 1981). It could be the labour or financial capital that is owned by the regions. Giarratani & Soeroso (1985) explained the simulation of the neoclassical model applied in regional development in Indonesia. However, he concluded that the neoclassical model related to production factors cannot precisely measure the regional growth in Indonesia. He underlined the strategic role of the Indonesian Government to reduce interregional disparities, rather than just following labour and capital interaction.

Some groups of the theoretical studies explained the existence of regional disparities as a result of the unbalanced nature of economic growth. According to Hirschman (1959), cumulative growth and increasing returns to scale lead both to the concentration of economic activity in a space and to an increase in the regional gap. Also, Friedmann (1969) and Lasuén (1973) expressed a conviction that economic growth must be spatially polarized in the early stages of development. Classical economic theory states that regional disparities are temporary and result from an insufficient territorial mobility of production factors. Over time, two mechanisms, migration and the movement of firms, lead to the correcting of the regional gap. The labour flows from poor regions towards rich ones with higher wages. At the same time, firms move into lagging regions in search of

inexpensive labour. Empirical studies confirm the key role of these mechanisms in reducing regional disparities (Ghali et al., 1981; Giarratani & Soeroso, 1985).

Currently, the trend of regional development studies tries to analyse the pattern of regional growth rather than predict the disparity reduction (Piętak, 2022). These models apply the production function to analyse divergence of development which may occur in regions. Countries or regions with a higher level of human capital or investment rate have higher potential to develop faster than areas with lower production factors (Aghion et al., 1999; Lucas, Robert, 1988).

The long-term evidence of unemployment rate between compared regions represents one of the most crucial issues confronting regional theory and policy (Fischer & Nijkamp, 2021). Regional growth analysis generally focuses on either production or employment (with the latter sometimes assessed by labour force or population) as the variable that experiences growth (Grimes, 2021). McGee (1985) explained that regions with a larger industrial labour proportion with high unemployment rates are considered more likely to have higher unemployment rates than the national average. Related to this condition, one potential indicator of regional human capital is educational attainment within a region (Mameli et al., 2021).

Rapid economic growth and structural transformation are rarely evenly distributed across a country but often begin in specific locations. Agglomeration forces tend to drive this phenomenon, as businesses, skilled labour, extensive markets, and supporting supplier networks concentrate in a few major hubs (Floerkemeier et al., 2021). This concentration is further strengthened by the uneven spatial distribution of public capital, typically allocated more efficiently to areas with high population densities or emerging economic activities. These factors create a "first-mover" challenge, that businesses and workers cluster in economic centres despite significant wage disparities between regions. This dynamic contributes to the expansion of mega-cities in developing countries and leads to the issue of "excess primacy," where a single dominant city disproportionately influences the urban hierarchy (Henderson, 2002; WorldBank, 2009).

Political institutions and policy decisions can also exacerbate this imbalance by prioritizing public services in large cities and neglecting investments in inter-regional transportation and communication infrastructure (Davis & Vernon Henderson, 2003). Bonet (2006) stressed that the institutional factor of regional government could be a major cause of inequality among regions of a country. An equitable transfer system, an adequate selection of priority sectors for regional development, and an performance-based incentives

seem to play an strategic role in the success of decentralization and reduce regional income disparities reduction.

A broad set of studies has explored the way Indonesia tried to address regional disparities. Harmadi (2018) found that disparity among the regions related to per capita government expenditures is linked to the condition's per capita income disparity. The other factor that might affect regional income is infrastructure development. Investment in basic infrastructure and transportation promoted better income for the people, economic growth, and reduced poverty (Afifah et al., 2024; Nugraha et al., 2020). Akita (2021) proposed that the government of Indonesia could provide special allocation funds effectively across districts in Indonesia; it could make a special allocation grant to address inequality. Bonet (2006) proposed a model to measure regional income disparity using the difference between GDP per capita and GRDP per capita.

$$I_{i,t} = \left| \frac{GRDPPC_{i,t}}{GDPPC_{i,t}} - 1 \right|$$

The Bonet Index could measure regional economic equality. If the value of the Bonet Index (I) in *i* province at *t* period is closer to zero, it indicates perfect income equality where a region's per capita GDP matches the province's GRDP per capita. A higher index value suggests greater disparities in GRDP per capita among regions, implying uneven income.

Reflecting on figure 1.2, Indonesia has various conditions of poverty and inequality among its provinces. Based on these conditions, NP could possibly generate unexpected outcomes in regions, as the research from Hornok & Raeskyesa (2022) mentioned that the Specialized Economic Zone did not significantly reduce inequality in the provinces. Government intervention through decentralization, infrastructure development, or other fiscal policy generated various outcomes across provinces over this time. Infrastructure development in Indonesia was still unequal. The finding implies that, instead of relying on national-level economic growth, the regional government needs to support equitable investment distribution so that it is not concentrated only in high-income areas (Hakim & Rosini, 2022).

2.2.4 Relationship Between Poverty and Inequality

As described in Figure 1.1, every province in Indonesia has unique conditions regarding its development challenge. After the period of decentralization, Indonesia is still not finished yet with regional inequality and has moved to a higher level of the Gini ratio. Amartya Sen (1999) mentioned that development should be seen as expanding freedom for

the people rather than growing the gross national product, increasing personal incomes with industrialization, technological advancement, or social modernization. Through the Capability Approach (CA), he designed a conceptual framework that suggested how to think about development (Sen, 1990). The CA had placed the opportunity to achieve *functioning,* the dimensions that make life worthwhile, at the locus of attention. The capability set represents a person's freedom to achieve various functioning combinations.

Hirchsman (1959) criticizes the development pattern of underdeveloped countries. They cannot see which one is called by *means* and *ends*. As a result, the development might just be a political agenda to pursue power rather than increase welfare. Sen defined income as a means rather than an objective of development, but it is essential for the people to improve their capability (Sen, 1994). Development requires the removal of fundamental sources of unfreedom: poverty as well as tyranny, poor economic opportunities as well as systematic social deprivation, neglect of public facilities as well as intolerance or overactivity of repressive states (Sen, 1999). Thus, inevitably, the development of the economy should recognize the social conditions related to economic growth, such as population growth, nature, or technological shift, to shift the paradigm of the economy.

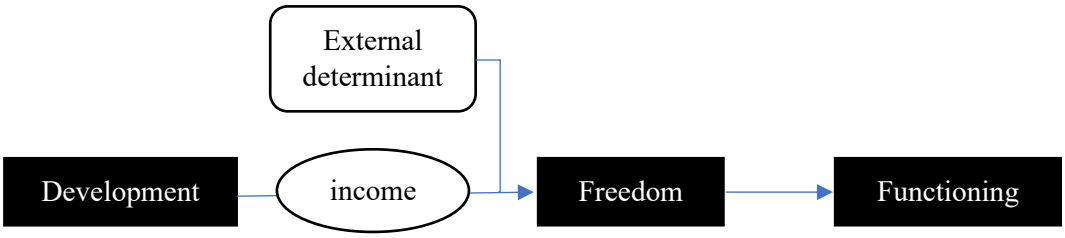

Figure 2. 6 Role of Income in Capability Approach

Source: Elaborated Based on Sen (1994, 1999)

Nowadays, discussions on economic development still revolve around the main focus of development itself, reducing poverty, inequality, or economic growth. Resolving this challenge requires a strong combination of country-specific growth and distribution policies (Bourguignon, 2004). Some economists argue that growth is not equally distributed to reduce income poverty (Deininger & Squire, 1996; Dollar et al., 2016; Ravallion, 2004). The discernment of research results about the relationship between economic growth and inequality in regions within a country can be due to different policies and government capacities to increase their performance.

Vu & Mukhopadhaya (2011) discovered that economic inequality also has a detrimental impact on economic growth, particularly in developing countries rather than developed countries. Economic inequality has had a detrimental impact on economic growth in both developed and developing nations, as well as on democracies and non-democracies in the long run (Herzer & Vollmer, 2012). Naufal and Fikriah (2023) clarify that economic inequality hinders economic growth in Indonesia, indicating that economic disparity harms economic growth. Studies conducted at the provincial level also indicated a negative relationship between regional infrastructure unavailability and gross regional domestic product on the Gini ratio (Putra et al., 2020).

Revenue growth, changes in income distribution, or a combination of both can help alleviate poverty through specific social policies (Laurinavičius & Galiniene, 2012). Most countries follows several strategic themes on pursuing their development, including: (I) industrialisation, (2) rapid capital accumulation, (3) mobilisation of underemployed human resources, and (4) planning and an economically active state (Sen, 1983). The Government of Indonesia chose the NP policy as one of the fiscal policy options to increase economic growth and equal development of provinces in Indonesia.

Regarding the impact of development, Amartya Sen argued that income can be significant, as a *means* of freedom (not the end of development). Evaluating income, which represents the power of people to fulfil their basic needs, can be a fundamental proxy to measure development. Freedom itself can be affected by other determinants, such as the availability of health and education facilities, political and civil rights, or the liberation of public participation in development (Sen, 1990, 1999). Hirschman (1959) depicted the phenomenon of an underdeveloped place as "thus pictured in the role of an Oblomov who can bring himself to leave his beloved bed and room only if the outside weather is irresistibly splendid." Following this framework, researcher use income-based poverty and inequality as the primary determinant variables of the effectivity of NP development in a province and other regional determinants that might affect the people's freedom as the control variables.

2.2.5 Impact of Infrastructure Development

The relationship between investment and local income level has been debated extensively. Mendoza (2017) emphasized that the impact of investment on income inequality depends heavily on the type and target of development. Public investment, for instance, can increase overall income levels, but it may also widen income gaps (Chatterjee & Turnovsky (2012). Empirical studies by Ishak et al. (2018) found a positive correlation

between investment and income inequality, suggesting that certain types of investments might benefit specific groups over others. However, other contrasting evidence indicates that domestic investment had no significant impact on inequality (Salim et al., 2020; Soeharjoto, 2020).

Domestic investment, in particular, holds potential as a tool for reducing income inequality (Ishak et al., 2018). It can lower inequality by creating job opportunities and fostering economic participation across a broader population (Kentor, 2016). This suggests that the effectiveness of domestic investment in addressing inequality depends on its ability to generate equitable growth. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), much like domestic investment, can influence income inequality differently based on a country's level of economic development. In developed nations, FDI often benefits high-skilled workers, which can widen income disparities, as noted by Bogliaccini and Egan (2017). For developing countries like Indonesia, the type and focus of FDI become critical. Huang et al. (2020) observed that in early development stages, FDI tends to exacerbate inequality in low-income countries but can reduce it in high-income settings as economic development progresses. Similarly, Kaulihowa & Adjasi (2018) highlighted a U-shaped relationship, where initial FDI helps reduce inequality but loses its positive effects at higher levels of investment. This underscores the importance of strategic planning in leveraging FDI to ensure it contributes to inclusive growth.

The drivers behind regional economic development are the initiation of modern technologies, new product cycles, new industries, new infrastructures, and new institutions that, over time, complement or replace old ones through processes with different speeds (Karlsson & Gråsjö, 2021). Investment in infrastructure can vary in every region, as they have different challenges in developing the economy. Gramlich (1994) defines infrastructure as "large capital-intensive natural monopolies such as highways, other transportation facilities, water and sewer lines, and communications systems." The term infrastructure can also be defined in terms of human capital investment and research and development (R&D) capital (Grimes, 2021).

By 2024, Indonesia had made significant progress in its National Projects (NP) development, which aim to enhance its infrastructure and economic development, particularly in regional areas. According to data from pelyta.ekon.go.id, the total investment in completed NP reached IDR 6496.986 trillion, with contributions from the government (IDR 637.974 trillion), state-owned enterprises (SOEs) (IDR 2269.53 trillion), and the private sector (IDR 3589.482 trillion). Based on their working progress, NP, which

is Partially Operated, has an investment value of IDR 2246.258 trillion; Under Construction, IDR 2477.71 trillion; Completed, IDR 679.389 trillion; and in Transaction, IDR 512.204 trillion. These investments aim to stimulate regional growth, but their broader implications on income inequality and poverty warrant closer examination.

Regarding the researches on infrastructure in Indonesia, they are widely confirmed that infrastructure development had a positive impact on regional economic growth in Indonesia, but with several limitations. Road infrastructure had a positive impact on economic growth measured by regional gross domestic product (GRDP) in East Kalimantan, but it has an insignificant correlation with the unemployment rate (Lestari et al., 2024). Nurmansyah and Wikarya (2023) found that infrastructure development in Indonesia, including airports, roads and ports, significantly contributed to regional economic growth in 33 provinces in Indonesia during the 2009-2018 period. Ma'rifah (2022) also found that the road and labour workforce positively correlated with economic growth in 34 provinces in Indonesia using data from 2015-2019. However, the impact of infrastructure in poverty is still limited. Using Infrastructure Development Index, including food, transportation, housing, water and sanitation, the poverty reduction effect only happened in urban areas (Jatayu et al., 2024). Furthermore, a study analysed that internet accessibility had a significant effect on poverty reduction in Java (Hidayat et al., 2021; ZRatri & Sholeh, 2019).

Besides basic infrastructure and transportation, the government of Indonesia also develops agriculture projects to improve economic growth, as Indonesia has potential in this sector. Ringga, Silvia, and Abrar (2022) found that Indonesia's agricultural infrastructure and labour positively correlated with economic growth. Specifically, Investment variables that represent infrastructure and other capital goods in the agricultural sector significantly affect the economic growth of the agricultural sector (Masru'ah & Soejoto, 2013). However, several studies on agricultural infrastructure in Indonesia are challenged to improve the workforce and income through this sector. Surya, et al. (2021) mentioned that the agricultural sector still has to bear most of the workforce, and the share of GDP tends to be small compared to Indonesia's total GDP. It is also stated that the agricultural sector and labour productivity are closely related (Kurniawati, 2020). Those results stressed the importance of improving agricultural infrastructure to enhance the productivity of the agriculture sector and its economic impact.

The other model of infrastructure developed in Indonesia, is specialized zone. NP itself developed in two models of specialized zone, industrial estate and specialized

economic zone (SEZ). The studies of the specialized zones also provide debatable results regarding their economic effects. The development of SEZs has proven to positively affect both regional and national economies in Cambodia (Brussevich et al., 2020). The higher the number of SEZs in a region, the higher the economic effect on people in a region in India (Aggarwal & Kokko, 2022). For the case of industrial estate, the outperformer regions, such as provinces in Sulawesi (except Gorontalo), Central Java, and East Java, are characterized by their productivity that grows far above the national average, mainly driven by the growth of new industries (Andriansyah et al., 2020). However, in Indonesia, a study found that of the eight districts/cities that have an economic zone, there was an increase in poverty in four districts/cities and a decrease in poverty in the other four (Taufiqurrahman & Khoirunurrofik, 2023). Hornok and Raeskyesa (2022) explained that after a zone was opened, income inequality rose. They explain that the rise in inequality is caused by the unskilled population's disproportionate benefits from this policy.

With the authority of the central government in implementing the NP, there is certainly no shortage of criticism from various researchers. The construction of the toll road that became the NP had an impact on the destruction of village roads (Mawardi, 2023). Another impact is the decline in farmers' yields due to the land being converted into a toll road (Khasanah et al., 2017). The construction of the New Yogyakarta International Airport in 2017 also caused the forced displacement of 2875 households, with a total of 11,501 people (Aji & Khudi, 2021). This kind of incident is certainly an auto-criticism of the policy design itself, which aims to improve community welfare and encourage equitable development. NP development practices need to be strengthened.

When examining growth, it is essential to identify the development metric and specify the growth's timeframe. The goal of economic equity and growth can be supported by the policy of the national authority. However, this practice needs to be accompanied by processes, results, and impacts that are truly in line with the development objectives. In this case, the research optimizes employment and poverty levels affected by NP to measure regional economic development.

2.3. Previous Study

The fundamental of impact evaluation is to propose evidence-based policy making by validating the design, implementation and result of policy. Using, cause-and-effect questions, the evaluation examines outcomes of a policy and tries to measure what difference the intervention makes in outcomes (Gertler et al., 2016). Previous studies related to the impact evaluation of National Project had been conducted mostly on specific

case of National Project. Using the impact evaluation approach, Taufiqurrahman & Khoirunurrofik (2023) utilised synthetic control method (SCM) to analysed the impact of Specialized Economic Zone on poverty level on city/district level. It found that the policy of SEZ could reduce poverty at some districts, but it increased the poverty level also at other districts. (Hornok & Raeskyesa, 2022) also used (SCM) to estimate the inequality level of provinces in Indonesia after the development of SEZ. It was mentioned that the inequality had been increasing due to the unskilled labour was not benefiting from the SEZ development. In a specific case, Eka et al. (2022) analysed the impact of dam developed during the period of Covid-19 outbreak. It was claimed that the dam infrastructure of National Project could increase the income of the people around it. The other studies were using qualitative approach to analyze the policy design of National Project which caused displacement of poor people, exploitation of local resource, and environmental degradation (Aji & Khudi, 2021; Alisya Rahma Saebani & Irwan Triadi, 2024).

The challenge of an impact evaluation is to generate a objective and convincing comparison group as the counterfactual. In this case, comparison between treated and nontreated group, also period of treatment (pre and post) can be optimized to observe the impact of policy (Khandker et al., 2010). The novelty of this study relied in its object, method, outcome variable for analysing the impact of National Projects. It analysed the impact of the National Project from the period of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono until Joko Widodo. It expanded the analysis the time frame from pre-intervention not only before the period of National Strategic Project (PSN) policy, but also MP3EI policy, in various sectors. It could cover similar policy to broaden the study of place-based policy in Indonesia, named by National Project. Regarding the method, the policy was analysed through impact evaluation approach and cost-effectiveness analysis to answer the research questions. Instead of focusing on a specific case or sector, the impact evaluation was conducted for multiple periods of National Project intervention with longer time of pre-intervention period across provinces to find the counterfactual. Moreover, the impact evaluation was conducted using regional inequality measurement, which previous research did not use.

CHAPTER III
METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This study was conducted in quantitative approach by analyzing secondary data collected from government resources and other dataset resource related with National Project and supporting variables. The variables constructed into econometric model based on the theoretical background discussed in previous chapter. Regarding the analytical method, the quasi-experimental approach was the primary method to measure the impact of National Project on regional inequality and poverty reduction. The analysis tool itself used in this study was STATA which support the analysis of the available data and econometric method used in the study.

3.2 Data Collection

In this study, researcher aims to determine the impact of National Project (NP) on Regional Inequality measured by Bonet Index (BON), Poverty (POV), and Income Inequality (INE). Regional inequality measurement used in this study was Bonet Index and Gini Index. As mentioned above, Bonet Index calculates the gap between national GRDP per capita and regional GDP per capita. It can be used to compare the income between one province with the others. While the Gini Index is used to measure the income gap between upper- and lower-class people within a province.

The data used in this model was at the province level, from 2000 to 2024, which consists of Poverty Rate, Bonet Index, and Gini Ratio as the dependent variable; National Project as the independent variable; also, Education Attainment, Unemployment Rate, and Health Condition as the control variables. Researcher found an unbalanced panel database of several economic indicators for the 38 provinces of Indonesia and for years between 2000 and 2024. In the estimation sample, the number of provinces is reduced to 34 because the Papua Islands were split into six provinces in 2022. North Kalimantan was also formed in 2013. As there are not enough datasets, the analysis will be conducted using unbalanced panel data. Data are collected from two primary sources: Statistics Indonesia and the Coordination Ministry of Economy. For the implementation period of National Project, it was collected from online news, reports, or any publication related to the project through online browsing. The data can be seen in the appendix.

Table 3. 1 Variable of Research

Variable	Unit	Year	Source	Description	Reference
Dependent Variable					
Regional Inequality (Bonet Index)		2000-2024	Author's Calculation	Differences of regional income per capita with national average	(Bonet, 2006; Panjawa et al., 2023)
Poverty Rate	%	2000-2024	BPS	Percentage of poor people in a province	(Mudrajad Kuncoro, 2013; Sen, 1983, 1990, 1994)
Inequality	%	2000-2024	BPS	Level of income inequality in the province (Gini Ratio)	
Independent Variable					
National Project	Project	2000-2024	pelyta.ekon.go.id kp3ei.go.id	Total of National Project operated each year.	(Hidayat et al., 2021; Jatayu et al., 2024; Ratri & Sholeh, 2019)
Transportation National Project	Project	2000-2024	pelyta.ekon.go.id kp3ei.go.id	A number of transportation-based NP operated each year.	(Lestari et al., 2024; Ma'rifah, 2022; Nurmansyah & Wikarya, 2023)
Industrial National Project	Project	2000-2024	pelyta.ekon.go.id kp3ei.go.id	A number of Industrial NP operated each year.	Aggarwal & Kokko, 2022; Andriansyah et al., 2020; Brussevich et al., 2020; Hornok & Raeskyesa, 2022; Taufiqurrahman & Khoirunurrofik, 2023
Water National Project	Project	2000-2024	pelyta.ekon.go.id kp3ei.go.id	A number of Water NP operated each year.	(Eka et al., 2022; Mawali, 2021; Winulyo, 2025)
Tourism National Project	Project	2000-2024	pelyta.ekon.go.id kp3ei.go.id	A number of Industrial NP operated each year.	(Damyanti & Indriani, 2021; Firmansyah, 2021; Odhiambo, 2021; Simatupang, 2024; Toerien, 2020)
Agriculture National Project	Project	2000-2024	pelyta.ekon.go.id kp3ei.go.id	A number of Agriculture NP operated each year.	(Kurniawati, 2020; Masru'ah & Soejoto, 2013; Ringga et al., 2022; Surya et al., 2021)
Mining and Energy National Project	Project	2000-2024	pelyta.ekon.go.id kp3ei.go.id	A number of Mining and Energy NP operated each year.	(Berliandaldo & Hendrix, 2022; Fauziyyah & Paksi, 2023; Igo et al., 2023; Nasution et al., 2024; Sibagariang, 2021)
Control Variable					
Education Attainment	%	2000-2024	BPS	Percentage of people who accessed high-level education	(Mameli et al., 2021)
Unemployment Rate	%	2000-2024	BPS	Percentage of unemployment in a province	(Ghali et al., 1981; Giarratani & Soeroso, 1985)
Health Condition	%	2000-2024	BPS	Percentage of people having illness during the last month each year	(Ridley et al., 2020; Siddiqui et al., 2020)

Source: Author Analysis

The National Project was categorized based on the economic sector stated in National Statistic Board or Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS), including: 1) Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing; 2) Mining and Quarrying; 3) Manufacturing; 4) Electricity and Gas; 5) Water

Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management, and Remediation Activities; 6) Construction; 7) Motor Vehicles and Wholesale; 8) Transportation 9) Accommodation and Food Service ; 10) Information and Communication; 11) Financial and Insurance Activities; 12) Real Estate; 13) Business; 14) Public Administration; 15) Education; and 16) Human Health and Social Work. The National Project activities and sectoral categories can be viewed in table A.1 in the appendix. This study analyses the impact of all categorized NPs on regional inequality and poverty. Furthermore, the researcher will compare the effectiveness of National Project on provinces outside Java Island and provinces which have agriculture activity. Below is the summary of the data used in this study.

3.3 Data Analysis

The study utilised two step econometric methods to analyse the effectiveness of National Project policy in reducing regional inequality and poverty, including 1) Panel Regression and 2) Staggered Difference in Difference (SDID). Panel Regression is used to see the correlation between National Project and Regional Inequality and Poverty. In this step, the study analyses the significance level of the econometric model based on the chosen model in panel regression. It would also analyse the significance of proposed control variables in this study, answering the correlation between quality of human resources (education, health, and employment) and the regional inequality and poverty. In order to measure the impact of National Project, it conducted post-impact evaluation research to measure the contribution of National Project in reducing regional inequality and poverty.

There are different methods which ca be used in impact evaluation such as Randomized evaluations, Matching methods, specifically propensity score matching (PSM), Double-difference (DD) methods, Instrumental variable (IV) methods, Regression discontinuity (RD) design, or Distributional Impact (Khandker et al., 2010). These methods vary in their underlying assumptions, depending on how to resolve selection bias in estimating the model treatment effect. Below is the economic model to analyse the impact of National Project with regional inequality and poverty reduction.

$$BON_{it} = C + \beta_1 NP_{it} + X_{it} + \varepsilon_{it} \quad (1)$$
$$POV_{it} = C + \beta_1 NP_{it} + X_{it} + \varepsilon_{it} \quad (2)$$
$$INE_{it} = C + \beta_1 NP_{it} + X_{it} + \varepsilon_{it} \quad (3)$$

where: BON_{it}= refers to the Bonet Index of a province i at time t POV_{it}= refers to the poverty rate of a province i at time t; INE_{it}= refers to the inequality of a province i at time t; X_{it}= refers to the control variable, including Educational Attainment, Number of

Unemployment rate of the province, and Health Condition rate of the people living in the province ; ε_{it} and u_{it}, = captures the error term. The study's main hypothesis stated that NP development would positively impact regional inequality and poverty reduction. Regarding various models of NP, transportation, industry, water, tourism, agriculture, and mining-energy based, it was assumed that each of them had a negative relationship with those dependent variables, with different levels of reduction impact. It was assumed that the NP will also affect positively on regional inequality and poverty reduction of provinces outside Java Island and agriculture-based provinces.

3.2.1 Panel Regression

Panel data often appears quite appealing for analysis compared to just looking at single snapshots in time. That's because it generally offers a richer dataset, allowing for more precise results in our statistical models. The reality is, the datasets frequently contain various interdependencies across different units and over time. As Cameron and Trivedi (2005) pointed out in, having many correlated observations ultimately gives a study less true information than the same number of completely independent observations. So, if a study overlooked these potential correlations in dataset, it can lead to skewed and unreliable statistical conclusions.

There are several strong reasons to use panel data (Gujarati, 2004):

- Handling Unique Characteristics: Since panel data tracks individuals, companies, regions, or even countries over time, it naturally accounts for the unique traits of each unit. Panel data methods can explicitly factor in these individual differences.
- Richer Information: By combining observations across different units and over time, panel data provides a more comprehensive picture. This leads to more diverse information, less overlap between variables, increased flexibility in our models, and more efficient estimates.
- Tracking Changes Over Time: Panel data is well-suited for understanding how things evolve. It's ideal for studying patterns like unemployment duration, job shifts, or how people move within the labour market.
- Uncovering Hidden Effects: Some impacts are simply invisible when looking at cross-sectional or pure time-series data. Panel data can reveal and measure these more effectively. Think about how minimum wage increases affect jobs and earnings—we can better analyse this by observing successive wage hikes across different periods.

- Modelling Complex Behaviours: Panel data allows us to explore more intricate behavioural models. Concepts like economies of scale or technological advancements are often better understood using panel data than with simpler cross-sectional or time-series approaches.
- Reducing Bias: By providing data points from thousands of units, panel data can help minimize potential biases that might otherwise creep into our analysis.

Panel data offers a unique edge over simple cross-sectional data because it captures both what makes individuals or units different from each other, and how those same individuals or units change over time. When analysing panel data, researcher typically looks at correlation specific to groups (like individual firms), or specific to time periods, or even a combination of both. These effects can be handled in one of two main ways: as fixed effects or random effects. A fixed effects model essentially checks if the starting point (or intercept) of the relationship varies across different groups or timeframes. In contrast, a random effects model focuses on differences in the variability of the errors. It might use a "one-way" model if we're only considering one set of unique identifiers (like just focusing on individual firms), or a "two-way" model if we're looking at two sets (such as both firms and specific years), which helps us better understand complex relationships.

When deciding between a Fixed Effects Model (FEM) and an Error Components Model (ECM) – which is another name for a Random Effects Model (REM) – it's important to keep their core differences in mind (Paul, 2023). Here's a breakdown of how to make that choice:

- When the data has lots of periods (large T) but few units (small N): In this scenario, the results from FEM and REM will likely be very similar. So, the choice often comes down to what's easier to compute. Usually, FEM might be a bit more straightforward here.
- When the data has many units (N large) but few time periods (T small): This is where the two methods can yield quite different results.
- If the unique error component for each individual is considered "fixed" (not random) and correlated with one or more of the predictor variables, then REM estimators will be biased. In such cases, FEM estimators are the way to go because they'll give you unbiased results.

- However, if the data has many units and few time periods, *and* the assumptions for REM actually hold true, then REM estimators are more efficient than FEM estimators.

To formally decide between these two, researcher used the Hausman test (Hausman, 1978). The basic idea behind this test is to see significant estimation of FEM and REM, then chosen the proper model based on the result. The test produces a statistic that follows a chi-square distribution. If we reject the null hypothesis, it suggests that REM isn't appropriate, and we'd likely be better off using FEM.

3.2.2 Staggered Difference-in-Difference

Beyond the methods already discussed, event studies will also be employed in this paper. Event studies are a common approach for estimating treatment effects, particularly when the treatment isn't randomly assigned but researchers possess panel data. This type of data allows for comparing outcome trajectories both before and after a treatment begins, and across units that receive the treatment at different times (Borusyak & Jaravel, 2022). Similar to traditional Difference-in-Differences (DiD) designs that don't involve staggered implementation, event studies are frequently carried out using two-way fixed effects (2FE) regressions. A typical representation of this model is:

$$y_{it} = \alpha_i + \beta_t + \tau D_{it} + \varepsilon_{it}$$

where outcome y_{it} and binary treatment D_{it} are calculated in periods t and for units i, α_i are unit fixed effects (FEs) that account for varying baseline outcomes across different units, and β_t are period of fixed effects that accommodate overall trends in the outcome. Specifications like that model are meant to isolate a treatment effect τ from unit- and period-specific confounders (Borusyak & Jaravel, 2022). A commonly used dynamic version of this regression includes “lags” and “leads” of the indicator for the onset of treatment.

While a variety of linear regression models with fixed effects are the most common methodological approaches for causal inference using time-series cross-sectional (TSCS) data, they do have a significant limitation: it can be challenging to understand how these models utilize observed data to estimate relevant counterfactual outcomes (Imai & Kim, 2019). Furthermore, the ability of 2FE models to simultaneously adjust for two types of unobserved confounding factors critically depends on the assumption of linear additive effects. Another common justification for 2FE is its equivalence to the Difference-in-

Differences estimator in its most basic form, involving two groups and two time periods (Imai & Kim, 2020).

Difference-in-Differences (DiD) stands as a foundational and widely used quasi-experimental research design. A DiD estimate, at its core, calculates the difference in outcome changes before and after an intervention between a treated group and a control group (Goodman-Bacon, 2018). This straightforward calculation also corresponds to the estimated coefficient for the interaction term between a treatment group indicator and a post-treatment period indicator in a regression model.:

$$y_{it} = \gamma + \gamma_i TREAT_i + \gamma_t POST_t + \beta^{2x2} TREAT_i \times POST_t + \mathcal{u}_{it}$$

In its most basic application, DiD estimates the treatment effect by comparing two groups (treated and untreated) across two time periods (pre-treatment and post-treatment) (Freedman, n.d.). Expressing this concept using sample means connects the regression framework to potential outcomes. It demonstrates that, assuming the crucial common trends assumption holds, a two-group/two-period (2x2) DiD model can effectively identify the average treatment effect on the treated (Goodman-Bacon, 2018).

However, DiD estimation is not without its limitations. Its appropriateness is highest when interventions are effectively random, conditional on time and group fixed effects. Consequently, much of the scholarly debate concerning the validity of a DiD estimate often centres on the potential endogeneity of the interventions themselves (Duflo, n.d.). A further challenge is that we do not always precisely understand how DiD compares mean outcomes across groups, which can lead to a lack of well-defined strategies for testing the validity of DiD designs, especially when treatment timing varies (Goodman-Bacon, 2018).

The staggered adoption design extends the traditional event study by allowing for multiple groups with varying treatment adoption dates. This design is particularly relevant when researchers investigate the causal effects of policies, like state laws, that are implemented in different states at different times. Staggered adoption closely mirrors real-world scenarios where a treatment gradually "rolls out" across distinct geographical areas, such as states or counties. However, this staggered approach can complicate the clear distinction between "treatment" versus "control" and "pre" versus "post" periods (Freedman et al., 2016).

Callaway & Sant'Anna (2020) proposed an analytical framework centralized on staggered DiD analysis into three distinct phases:

1. Identification of Policy-Relevant Disaggregated Causal Parameters: This initial step involves defining and identifying specific, interpretable causal parameters relevant to the policy being studied.
2. Aggregation of These Parameters: These disaggregated parameters are then systematically combined to construct summary measures of the overall causal effects.
3. Estimation and Inference: The final phase involves estimating and drawing inferences about these carefully defined target parameters.

This methodical approach facilitates the estimation and inference of interpretable causal parameters, accommodating dynamic effects of treatment. This entirely circumvents the interpretational challenges often associated with standard two-way fixed effects (TWFE) regressions when inferring causal effects in DiD setups (Callaway & Sant'Anna, 2020). Specifically, we explore various aggregation schemes. Some schemes yield a single, overarching treatment effect parameter, similar to the Average Treatment Effect on the Treated (ATT) in the simple two-period, two-group case. Other schemes focus on partial aggregations, designed to highlight heterogeneity along specific dimensions, such as:

1. How average treatment effects change with the duration of exposure to the treatment (referred to as event-study-type).
2. How average treatment effects vary across different treatment groups.
3. How cumulative average treatment effects evolve over calendar time in scenarios involving DiD with different treatment timing (Sant'Anna, n.d.).

The researcher used *csdid* command in Stata to conduct SDID analysis in this study. That command was followed by robust *dripw* or Double Robust Inverse Probability Weighting. This command improved the analysis of pre- and post-treatment by simultaneously implementing robust DiD estimator based on Inverse-Probability Weighting (IPW) and Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) (Rios-Avila et al., 2021). The command *dripw* requires a first step estimation of the generalized propensity score and outcome regression to analyse the significance level of the treatment (Sant'Anna & Zhao, 2020). It relies on less stringent modelling by conditioning the similar pre-treatment covariates of units to minimize bias between treated and non-treated groups. It also identifies potential missing of the outcome regression result of the model. This method avoids the weakness of IPW and OLS by combining both techniques to generate specific measurement.

CHAPTER IV
DISCUSSION

4.1 Result

4.1.1 Statistic Description

The data used in this model was at province level, started from 2000-2024, which consists of Poverty Rate, Bonet Index, and Gini Ratio as the dependent variables; National Project as the independent variable; also, Education Attainment, Unemployment Rate, and Health Condition as the control variables. Id, which represents the provinces analysed in this model, excludes newly formed provinces in Papua. The data of those provinces was merged into the initial provinces, which are West Papua and Papua. While the data of provinces formed in the early 2000s, such as Riau Islands, Bengkulu Islands, and West Sulawesi, was collected by separating the data of the city or district level of those provinces. In total, there were 850 observations, resulting from 34 provinces times 25 periods.

During 2000-2024, the poverty rate and Bonet Index value are quite diverse. The minimum value of the poverty rate was 3.14% and the highest value reached 46.35%, but the mean value was 14.105%. It means that some provinces had very high poverty rate. The same thing happened with the regional inequality. Bonet index's minimum value was close to zero and the maximum value reached 7.667. There was a province with GDRP per capita seven times higher than the average GDRP per capita. For the income inequality, the higher value was around 0,23 until 0,506. Majority of the provinces had low-income inequality, shown by the value of mean (gini value<0,4), but there was a province with high-income inequality (gini value >0,5). For the development of NP, the highest number was 16 for one province and there were some provinces with 0 NP. Below is the summary of the data

Table 4. 1 Summary of Data

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. dev.	Min	Max
pover	850	14.105	8.255	3.14	46.35
bonet	850	0.597	0.868	0.00	7.66
gini	695	0.348	0.044	0.23	0.51
natpro	850	1.084	2.269	0	16
educ	843	89.288	7.729	56.7	99.72
unemp	849	6.497	3.008	1.4	19.48
hecon	806	28.333	6.281	11.68	49.66

Source: Author Estimation

4.1.2 Panel Estimation

Based on the panel estimation, the chosen model was the Random Effect Model (REM) as the result of the Hausman Test was insignificant (>0,05) and the LM Test result was significant (<0,05) for each model proposed in Chapter 3.2. According to Gujarati and Porter (2009), the method for estimating random effect panel models is to use the generalized least squares (GLS) method. This method does not require classical assumptions to be met. Therefore, if the regression model uses random effects, it is not necessary to test classical assumptions. The panel test results showed that the National Project (NP) had various impacts on regional inequality and poverty reduction in Indonesia. Regarding the impact on regional inequality, National Project had significant negative correlation, showed by p-value below alpha and negative coefficient. It reduced the gap of Bonet Index within the treated provinces and the national average for 0.027. Also, NP reduced the income inequality measured by Gini Index for 0.003. For the result for poverty analysis, it did not have significant correlation, but it had negative coefficient.

Table 4. 2 Panel Estimation Result of National Project, Regional Inequality, and Poverty

	Bonet	Inequality	Poverty
natpro	-0.027***	-0.003***	-0.090
	0.005	0.001	0.056
unemp	0.009*	-0.004***	0.264***
	0.004	0.001	0.054
educ	-0.002	0.002***	-0.431***
	0.002	0.000	0.021
hecon	0.002	0.001***	0.048**
	0.002	0.000	0.021
_cons	0.645***	0.143***	49.367***
	0.223	0.030	2.432
Prob > F	0.000	0.000	0.000
R-squared	0.098	0.262	0.587

*** α = 1% ; ** α = 5%; * α = 10%

Source: Author Estimation

The Unemployment variable (Unemp) showed the most significant variable correlated with those three dependent variables. In the case of regional inequality reduction, the variable showed a positive (0.009) and significant (0.06) coefficient. This result means that a 1% increase in unemployment increased Bonet Index value by 0.009, or increased the gap between GRDP per capita and GDP by 0,9%. The higher the unemployment rate of a province, the higher the inequality of GDRP in the province with the national average. Similar to this result, a positive coefficient (0.264) and significant value (0.000) of the

Unemp variable in poverty analysis indicated that an increase in the unemployment rate is positively correlated with an increase in poverty. Increasing 1% in unemployment rate would increase the poverty rate by 0,264%. However, it explained the positive relationship with income inequality. This condition happened as many labourers in Indonesia got low wages for their work or the productivity value of labour (Fauziana et al., 2022; Ghali et al., 1981)

The education level also had significant correlation with the increase in income inequality within a province. Anwar et al. (2021) mentioned that in Indonesia, education services still have problems related to human resources and Indonesian education, due to the large number of formal education graduates who are unable to be absorbed as workers. Large participation in formal education was not followed by the opportunity or capability to be productive in economic activity. Compared with the current education system, previous generation could achieve higher wages with lower education levels. Consequently, the income inequality was higher from time to time (Fauziana et al., 2022). In the case of regional poverty, the education level significantly reduced the poverty level. Increasing 1% participation in basic education had reduced 0,43% poverty rate within a province. For the regional inequality, even though it had a negative coefficient, but not significant. It indicated that education was not enough to reduce the income gap between provinces and national average.

Health Condition (Hecon) also had a positive correlation level with regional inequality and poverty. Increasing 1% of people with illness in a year correlated with increasing Gini Index by 0.001 and poverty rate by 0,048%. People with poor health condition tend to be less productive. They also need to spend money for their healthcare. Consequently, it reduced the income, even made people poor. Problems in physiological and mental capacity of individuals, which in turn hamper production capacity, making them and their region more susceptible to poverty (Siddiqui et al., 2020). In order to increase the productivity of people and regions, there should be a decent healthcare facility. Otherwise, the people could fall into health problem with unproper treatment (Ridley et al., 2020).

The Prob>F value of 0.000 indicates that these regression models significantly explained the correlation between National Project development with regional inequality and poverty. Regarding the R-squared value, which represents the variation of the model to describe the relationship between dependent and independent variables, these models were able to show a value of 9.74% for regional inequality model, 26.2% for income inequality model, and 58.7% for poverty model. The low score of R-squared indicated that

many other factors could have significant correlations with regional inequality and poverty, such as government capacity, basic infrastructure, or investment. However, these results would not affect the following method to measure the impact of the National Project in reducing regional inequality and poverty. If a study wants to analyse the effect of X, in quantitative political research, the R-squared is slightly reliable. It did not reflect the goodness of fit, predictive error, and unit/sample comparison within the model (Lewis-beck & Skalaban, 1990). An R-squared range between 0.10 and 0.50 is reliable in social science research when some or most of the explanatory variables are statistically significant (Ozili, 2023).

4.1.3 Impact of National Project: Staggered DID Analysis

Although the panel data regression results above provide significant results of the effect of the National Project on regional disparity, poverty, and inequality, these results are not sufficient to identify a causal relationship. The benefit of observing the dynamics of a unit's interrelationship over time can be deepened by considering some other conditions, such as a comparison group and treatment. A significant causal relationship can also be due to the possibility of confounding factors, i.e., other factors that also change over time and affect the outcome, both observed and unobserved. In this study, for example, the reduction in regional disparity, poverty, and inequality within a province is not only influenced by the National Project. In specific sectoral analysis, the National Project has several sectors, namely transportation, industry, water, agriculture, tourism, and mining and energy (MINE). The number of National Projects and the socio-economic conditions in each province are also other factors in analysing the causal relationship. In addition, the comparison of different treatments over time, namely NPs that run first and last, can also be a consideration in comparing the effectiveness of NPs.

These factors underlie the need for causality analysis with other methods that meet these conditions. Without a causal method, we cannot separate the treatment effect from these other effects. Therefore, the Staggered Difference-in-Differences (DID) method was chosen as a comparative approach to compare the pre- and post-treatment outcome changes in provinces that received NP treatment, with those that did not. The initial assumption is that outcome trends between provinces should be similar in the absence of NP treatment. Staggered DID also allows us to isolate and estimate the causal impact of multiple treatments at different times and groups. In other words, Staggered DID answers the question of "what might have happened if the intervention had not taken place" through matching against a comparison group, something that a regular panel analysis cannot do.

4.1.3.1 Comparison Between All Provinces in Indonesia

In the first analysis, researcher conducted a Staggered Difference-in-Differences (DID) analysis to measure the impact of national projects cumulatively and per sector on the Bonet Index, Poverty, and Inequality across all provinces in Indonesia. Poverty and inequality in Indonesia are fundamental problems that have persisted over the past two decades. With significant investment, NP development should have impacted the reduction of these figures. This initial analysis will compare NP interventions across all provinces. Using this sample, the analysis aims to determine the effectiveness of NP and its sectors that have the most significant impact on reducing inequality and poverty.

In these preliminary results, the majority of the coefficients of the variables are negative, which means that there is an expected correlation with the implementation of the National Project policy. However, only agriculture NP had significant effect on reducing the three dependent variables as indicated by the P-value exceeding alpha. The impact of "Total National Project" shows negative coefficients on Bonet Index (-0.077), Poverty (-0.251), and positive impact for Inequality (0.000). However, none of these coefficients are statistically significant, indicated by p-values below 0.1. This indicates that, with all provinces in Indonesia as the unit of comparison, the national project accumulatively did not show a significant impact on the Bonet Index, poverty, or inequality based on this data.

Table 4. 3 Average Impact of NP in All Provinces

	Bonet	Poverty	Inequality
Total NP	-0.077	-1.018	0.000
	0.048	0.731	0.014
Transportation	-0.049	0.482	-0.002
	0.069	0.475	0.009
Industry	0.016	-0.048	-0.007
	0.044	0.281	0.009
Water	0.022	-0.050	-0.010
	0.025	0.147	0.007
Agriculture	-0.112**	-1.463**	-0.021**
	0.063	0.809	0.009
Tourism	0.031	0.285	0.142
	0.028	0.429	0.500
MINE	-0.290	0.382	-0.018
	0.203	0.879	0.016

*** = 1%, ** = 5%, * = 10%

Source: Author Estimation

In terms of impact per sector, the "Agriculture" sector shows significant results for those three dependent variables. This can be understood as the majority of poor people in Indonesia work in agricultural sector. Projects in the Agriculture sector have a significant and negative coefficient on regional inequality (-0.112), with a very low p-value (0.075). This coefficient means that projects in the agriculture sector significantly contributed to a 0.117 Bonet Index reduction. As the GDP per capita always grew and the majority of GDRP per capita was below the average during 2000-2024, it means that this project increased the GDRP per capita of provinces, treated by agriculture projects, closer to GDP per capita. Projects in agriculture had been measured as having potential to reduce poverty. The graph below shows the impact of agriculture projects on poverty over 10 years

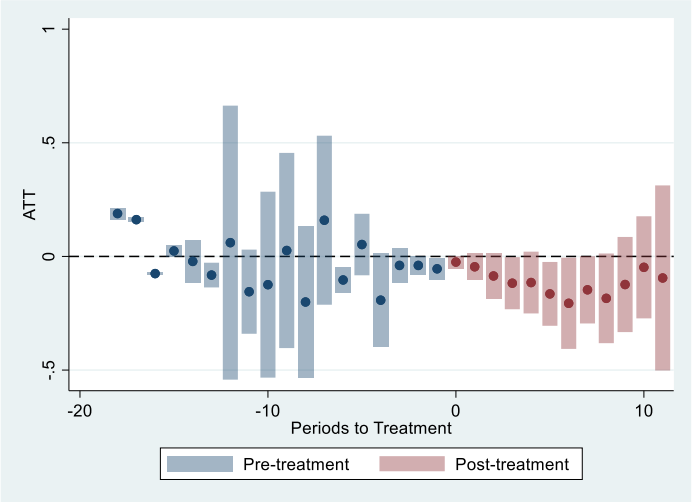

Figure 4. 1 Average Treatment Effect of the Agriculture National Project on Regional Inequality Reduction in All Provinces

Source: Author Analysis

The agriculture sector also significantly impacts the poverty rate with a coefficient of (-1.463), with a lower significance level than industry (p-value 0.071). This also indicates that the agriculture projects, such as Marine Business, Specialized Zone, and Agribusiness that had been developed, contributed an important impact in reducing 1,463% poverty rate. The graph below shows the impact of agriculture project interventions on poverty over 10 years.

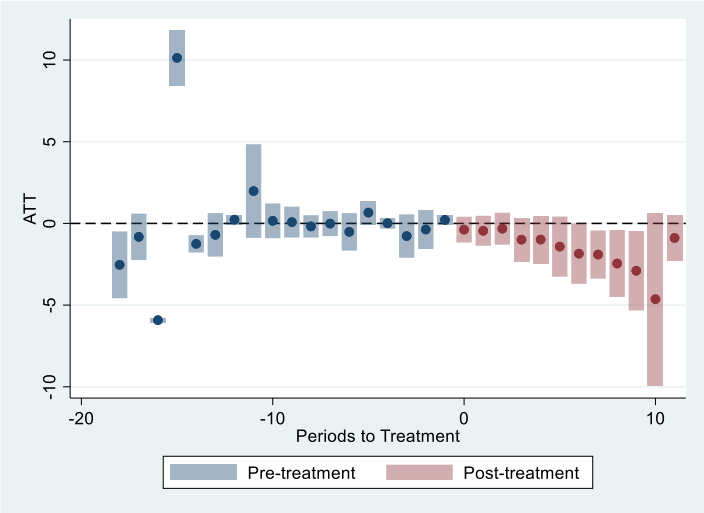

Figure 4. 2 Average Treatment Effect of the Agriculture National Project on Poverty Reduction in All Provinces

Source: Author Estimation

The agriculture sector shows a large negative coefficient on "Poverty" (-1.025), although not statistically significant (p-value 0.113). However, this sector significantly affects the inequality with a coefficient (-0.021**) and a p-value (0.034). This result indicates that completed NP in this sector reduced income inequality in the province by 0,021. Farmers and fishermen in Indonesia have low incomes in the agricultural business. Increasing the added value of their product through NP can be a solution to inequality. The graph below shows the impact of the agriculture project interventions on inequality.

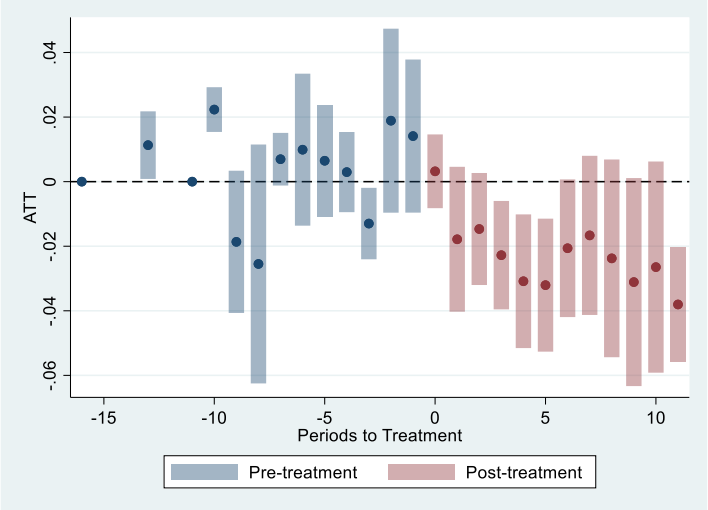

Figure 4. 3 Average Treatment Effect of the Agriculture National Project on Inequality Reduction in All Provinces

Source: Author Estimation

The Transportation, Industry, Water, Tourism, and MINE projects generally do not significantly impact the Bonet Index, Poverty, or Inequality. Their coefficients on the three dependent variables are also mixed. This result follows the study of Hornok & Raeskyesa (Hornok & Raeskyesa, 2022), which mentioned that there is an increase in income inequality after the SEZ was operated. The industrial sector did not significantly contribute to inequality production. Insignificant transportation on economic development, because the impact of low productivity. As the result, there is no economic goods to be delivered to generate income (Duranton & Venables, 2018). In summary, this preliminary analysis highlights that with the unit of all provinces in Indonesia, the National Project has very little impact on regional disparity, poverty, and inequality. Among the various sectors of the National Project, only the agriculture sector had the potential to be developed across all provinces in Indonesia to address the people's economic problems.

There are several factors that make those sectors are not impactful. First, economic inequality in Indonesia varies widely, for example, incomes in Jakarta, the national capital, remain the highest despite the small number of NP interventions in Jakarta. If Jakarta is used as a comparison in this analysis, there is a comparative factor that reduces the effectiveness of the NP. In addition, in the analysis of sectoral NP, there are five sectors that are not significant, even though the number of interventions is large, namely transportation and industry. The majority of transportation projects take place in Java, but with insignificant results, the effectiveness of NP also decreases. It is suspected that due to these inequalities in socio-economic conditions, number of treatments, and location, the effectiveness of NP is not significant when measured by the Staggered DID method.

4.1.3.2 Comparison Between Provinces Outside Java Island

In the second analysis, a comparison of the impact of NP is conducted with the unit of provinces outside Java. A control group that is too disparate in the firs regression might result in values that do not appear significant. Provinces such as Jakarta and West Java, which have few NP projects but relatively low levels of inequality and poverty, may be examples. The following more specific analysis takes a sample of provinces outside Java. These provinces have relatively similar socio-economic conditions. The following comparison compares provinces with relatively similar GRDP, below the national average. The purpose of this analysis is to determine the significance of NP on inequality and poverty in provinces outside Java.

The results of the analysis show treatment effects that are slightly different from the previous SDID regression results. Cumulatively, the National Project does not have a

significant impact on the three dependent variables. Even though the coefficients of all three show a negative correlation. In the sectoral results, the National Project in Agriculture sector still had a negative and significant correlation with the Bonet Index, Poverty, and Inequality for provinces outside Java Island.

Table 4. 4 Average Impact of NP in Provinces Outside Java

	Bonet	Poverty	Inequality
Total NP	-0.095	-1.173	-0.012
	0.060	0.896	0.016
Transportation	-0.043	0.317	-0.008
	0.090	0.505	0.010
Industry	0.048	0.240	-0.011
	0.053	0.291	0.009
Water	0.048**	0.240***	-0.011
	0.053	0.291	0.009
Agriculture	-0.117**	-1.518**	-0.024**
	0.064	0.761	0.011
Tourism	-0.001	-0.001	-0.254*
	0.010	0.226	0.145
MINE	-0.400	1.708	-0.016
	0.263	1.461	0.028

*** = 1%, ** = 5%, * = 10%

Source: Author Estimation

The agriculture sector showed significant and consistent results. Projects in agriculture have a negative impact and contributed to regional inequality reduction by 0.117, with a significant p-value (0.006). This coefficient value is not much different from the initial regression results that included provinces in Java as a comparison treatment. This corroborates the findings from the previous analysis that projects in the agriculture sector effectively reduced regional inequality in the province. The government in this case has quite objective reason to develop more agricultural projects outside Java Island, as a tool to improve prosperity for people living outside Java Island. The figure below shows the average impact of agriculture project interventions on poverty in provinces outside Java.

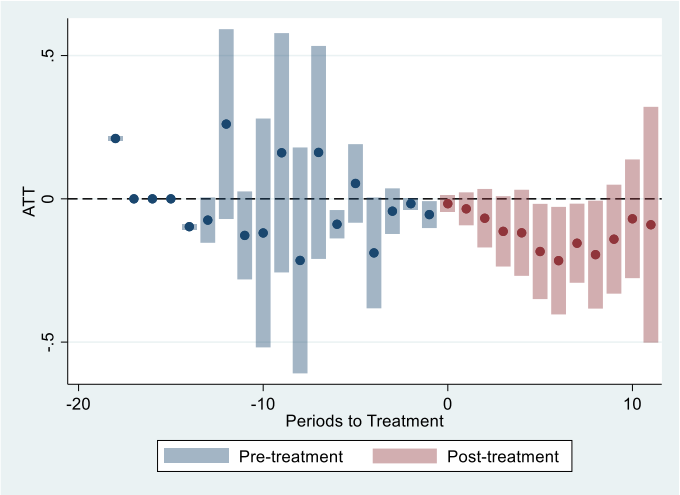

Figure 4. 4 Average Treatment Effect of the Agriculture National Project on Regional Inequality Reduction on Provinces outside Java Island

Source: Author Estimation

This sector in this analysis also showed notable result compared to the previous treatment analysis. Outside Java, the agriculture projects significantly impacted the poverty rate by -1,518, with a p-value of 0.001. This indicates that investment in the agriculture sector, outside Java Island, significantly contributed to reducing poverty. The coefficient indicated that the analysed agriculture National Project reduced poverty by 1,518% closer to the national average. It is slightly higher than the previous result, which reached -1,463%. Significant results are seen in the illustration below. A steadily decreasing trend in the poverty rate occurred due to the agricultural intervention outside Java.

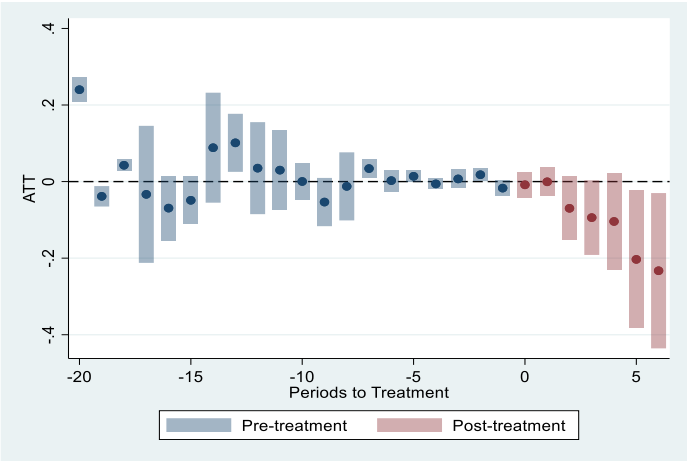

Figure 4. 5 Average Treatment Effect of the Agriculture National Project on Poverty Reduction in Provinces Outside Java

Source: Author Estimation

The agriculture sector also showed results similar to the first regression. Outside Java, the effect of this sector on inequality is (-0.024) with a p-value 0.023. This coefficient is slightly higher than the initial regression. It is well known that the majority of people in Indonesia outside Java are engaged in agriculture or marine activities. This result suggests that this sector also has the potential to increase the income of provinces outside Java Island, which have agricultural potential in their region. The trend of green economy and blue economy can be the options for regional development outside Java. Regarding its significant effect on regional inequality reduction, there is an assumption that the economic impact of this sector in Indonesia can be reinforced. It will also be the solution for food sovereignty for the people.

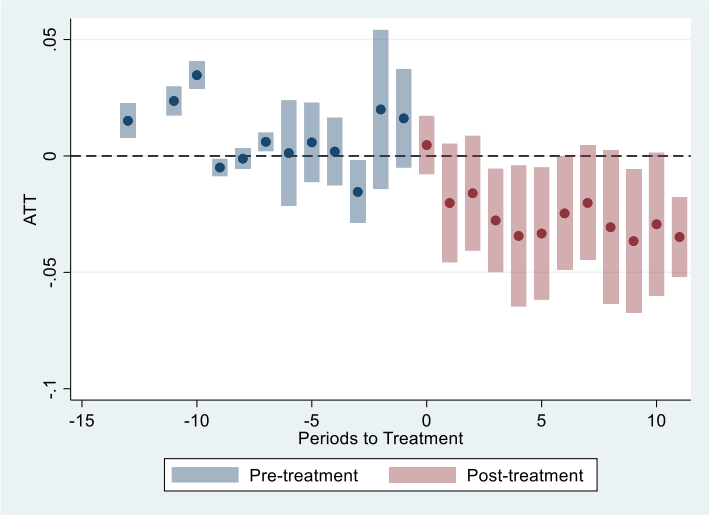

Figure 4. 6 Average Treatment Effect of Agriculture National Project on Inequality Reduction in Provinces Outside Java

Source: Author Estimation

Related to the tourism project, it showed a significant impact on income inequality reduction. The coefficient for income inequality was -0,253 with a significant p-value of 0,079. It means that the completed tourism project reduced the Gini ratio by around 0,25. It is very significant as the Gini ratio of Indonesia in the period of analysis was around 0,23-0,506. The tourism projects developed outside Java included SEZ and house revitalization. This project generated income for the lower-class people and reduce the gap with the upper class. The development of Tanjung Kelayang SEZ, for example, had empowered Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) around the area. They facilitated training and capacity building, also providing raw materials, access to financial capital, and infrastructure (Inayah & Fuadi, 2023). The tourism project in this case facilitated people's participation in development and generate income for themselves.

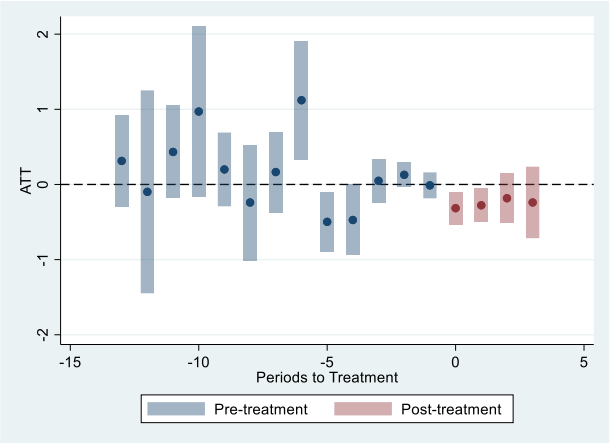

Figure 4. 7 Average Treatment Effect of The Tourism National Project on Inequality Reduction in Provinces Outside Java

Source: Author Estimation

Based on the regression result, the water project became an issue as it positively impacted the increasing poverty. The water project had a positive coefficient (+0,873) with a significant p-value (0,003). The water project was developed in Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, and South Kalimantan. Factors that possibly affected this condition were land and job loss. The development of dam in East Nusa Tenggara forced people to hand over their land (Wahyuni, 2024). Once people lost their land, they did not plant any more crops and consequently lost their jobs. They did not have any land to generate income (Lahay, 2024). It will worsen if agricultural production is still low and many people rely on that sector. Below is the impact of the water project on the increasing poverty in provinces outside Java.

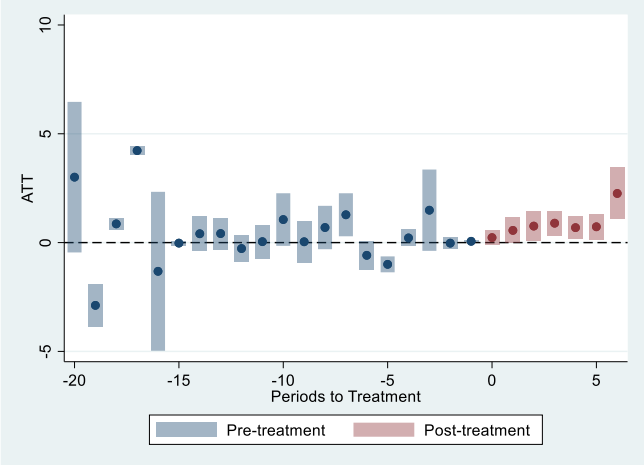

Figure 4. 8 Average Treatment Effect of Water National Project on Poverty Reduction in Provinces Outside Java

Source: Author Estimation

Regarding the impact of reducing the Bonet Index, it can be assumed that the GDRP per capita is increasing on average, but not evenly distributed among the people. The GRDP grew significantly and shifted GRDP per capita closer to the average of the national GRDP. However, it had an impact of several groups and caused poverty to them. However, as poverty increased, the water project did not function effectively for the people's prosperity. Below is the illustration of the impact of the water project.

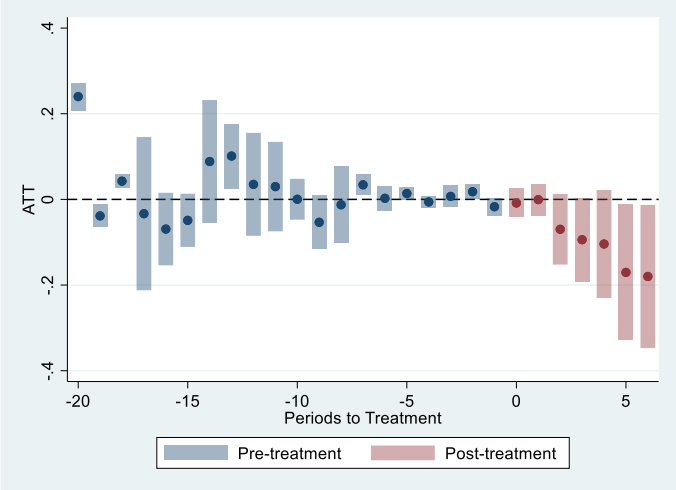

Figure 4. 9 Average Treatment Effect of Water National Project on Regional Inequality Reduction in Provinces Outside Java

Source: Author Estimation

Again, the Transportation, Industry, and MINE sectors consistently showed no statistically significant impact on Bonet Index, Poverty, and Inequality reduction across provinces or with provincial units outside Java. There can be other factors causing the transportation project to be ineffective. People living in the NP location might not be able to access the infrastructure, or the project was not effective to generate income due to lack of users or mismanagement.

At this stage, the agricultural project was still the most effective way to generate economic impact for the people. Duranton & Venables (2018) mentioned that place-based policy intervention will affect the shift of labor proportion from agriculture to the non-agriculture sector. The shift will change into an equilibrium considering the labor supply and the wage or value of their services in those sectors. As most people who live outside Java are working in the agricultural sector, this project would be an effective breakthrough to increase their prosperity. Based on this theory, the SDID analysis continues to analyze its impact o NP on provinces with high agricultural activity.

4.1.3.3 Comparison Provinces with High Agriculture Activities

In addition to the geographical challenges analyzed earlier, an analysis of regions with high agricultural activity is also conducted. 29.1% of the population aged 15 and above who are employed and classified as poor worked in the agricultural sector, 28.39% work in the non-agricultural sector, and 42.5% are unemployed (Ministry of Agriculture, 2023). In 2023, 35.91 million working-age people were employed in the agricultural sector (Ministry of Agriculture, 2023a). NP, in this study, provides interventions through non-agriculture sectors such as industry, tourism, and mining. According to the PBP theory, interventions in the non-agricultural sector can drive changes in the composition of the workforce. This is expected to provide higher incomes for the community.

In this process, researchers took a sample unit from provinces that produce 99% of the rice consumed in Indonesia. Provinces that are not included in this unit are Jakarta, Riau, Maluku, North Maluku, Papua, West Papua, Bangka Belitung Islands, and Riau Island. Indonesia itself has agricultural potential with high rainfall and higher sunlight intensity than other parts of the world. However, the agricultural sector in Indonesia is still unproductive. Many farmers live in poverty due to the low added value and production.

Table 4. 5 Average Impact of NP in Agriculture-based Province*s*

	Bonet	Poverty	Inequality
Total NP	-0.092	-0.073	0.015
	0.059	0.509	0.010
Transportation	-0.087	0.472	-0.002
	0.069	0.366	0.011
Industry	0.111**	-0.334	-0.008
	0.047	0.250	0.010
Water	0.045*	-0.087	-0.003
	0.016	0.327	0.008
Agriculture	-0.149**	-0.057	-0.025***
	0.078	0.240	0.009
Tourism	0.049***	-0.418***	-0.060
	0.029	0.199	0.571
MINE	-0.290	-0.515	-0.022*
	0.210	0.372	0.013

*** = 1%, ** = 5%, * = 10%

Source: Author Estimation

In this analysis, the NP cumulatively showed a negative coefficient on Bonet Index (-0.092) and Poverty (-0.0738), but positive on Inequality (0.015). However, none of the NP interventions on these three variables are significant. This is consistent with the findings

from the previous two regressions. This result emphasized that cumulatively, national projects did not generate a significant impact on economic development. Sectoral analysis is the proper method to measure the impact, as different types of project might have different impacts, even an insignificant impact. Based on the table below, there are several types of NP which had significant impact on poverty and inequality reduction.

Significant differences emerged to the impact of each sector in these agriculture-based provinces. The industry sector showed significant results in increasing regional inequality with coefficient (0,111) and p-value (0,017). This result showed that the industrial project increased the Bonet Index by 0,111 during this period. This value is a new finding compared to the previous analysis. However, the impact on poverty and income inequality reduction is not significant. It means that the impact of the industrial project was not distributed among the people. It only increased the GDRP and the average GDRP per capita. The industrial sector consisted of the Specialized Economic Zone and Industrial Zone. It is also possible that the economic activity of those two zones did not facilitate participation of the people around it. Below is an illustration of the impact of industrial projects on the Bonet Index and Poverty.

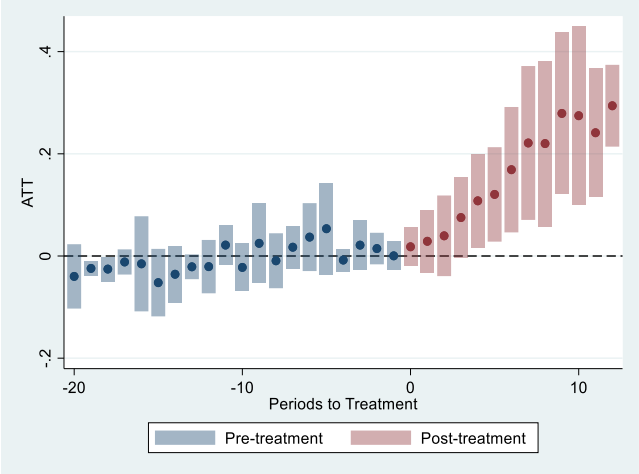

Figure 4. 10 Average Treatment Effect of The Industrial National Project Toward Bonet Index in Agriculture-based Provinces

Source: Author Estimation

Similar to the previous analysis, water project development significantly increased the value of Bonet Index, but it did not significantly impact poverty and income inequality reduction. Previously, it had a significant impact on increasing poverty. After the comparison unit was changed, the result became insignificant. This happened as there were changes in the comparison group, compared with the first and second Staggered

Difference-in-Difference. In the first one, there were more unit as comparison group. . In the second one, it did not compare with the provinces in Java Island, so the impact might be more significant. Then, the impact of the water project was only an increase of GRDP. Below is the illustration of the impact of the water project.

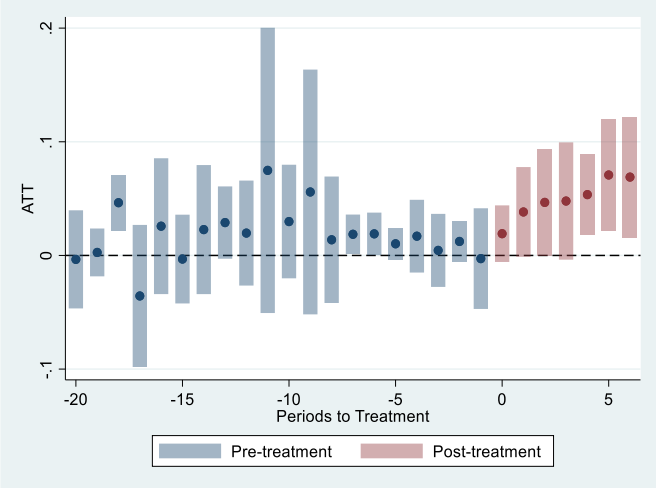

Figure 4. 11 Average Treatment Effect of The Water National Project on Regional Inequality in Agriculture-based Provinces

Source: Author Estimation

The agriculture sector, in this case, has less significant results compared to the previous. It is only significant reducing regional inequality and income inequality. The regression results showed a significant negative impact on the Bonet Index by -0.149, with p-value of 0.057, and a negative impact on income inequality by -0,0245, with p-value of 0,008. This coefficient indicates that the interventions in agricultural activities reduced the gap with national GDP per capita. This productivity followed by the capability of agricultural project to reduce income inequality. The regression results showed that agriculture projects reduced Gini Index around 0,0245 during this period. At this stage, the agriculture sector is the most influential intervention with impacts on two dependent variables at once. In the analysis of the impact on poverty, although not significant, the regression coefficient shows a negative correlation between agricultural activities and poverty percentage. Below is an illustration of the impact of the agriculture project on the Bonet Index and Inequality.

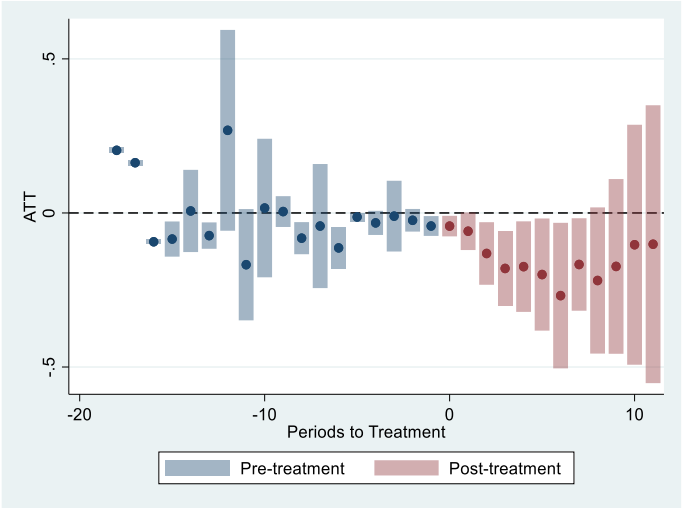

Figure 4. 12 Average Treatment Effect of the Agriculture National Project on Regional Inequality in Agriculture-based Provinces

Source: Author Estimation

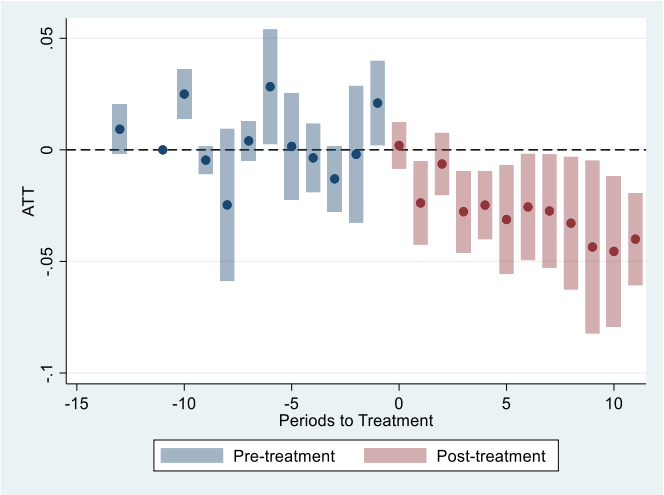

Figure 4. 13 Average Treatment Effect of the Agriculture National Project on Income Inequality in Agriculture-based Provinces

Source: Author Estimation

The tourism sector also showed a significant impact on poverty reduction in this comparison. It had coefficient of -0,418 and p-value of 0,036. This result means that completed tourism projects cumulatively had the potential to reduce poverty rate around 0,48%. Syarmalina et al. (Syarmalina et al., 2024) identified a significant impact of Tourism Specialized Economic Zone on poverty reduction. Tanjung Kelayang SEZ and Mandalika SEZ reduced poverty rate by 0,006 and 0,440. A similar result was identified by Devi & Sapanli (2018). The analysis of economic impact of Tanjung Lesung SEZ revealed that the tourism project had a positive impact on the income multiplier ratio. The

key to poverty reduction through the tourism project was the ability to gather participation of the people in tourism management. The tourism projects also facilitate entrepreneurship to grow as mentioned by Inayah & Fuadi (2023) and Devi & Sapanli (2018). However, the development of tourism projects did not significantly reduce the gap between GRDP per capita and GDP per capita. The growth GRDP per capita in provinces designated as tourism national projects location are lower than national average. Below is the illustration of the impact of tourism project on regional inequality and poverty.

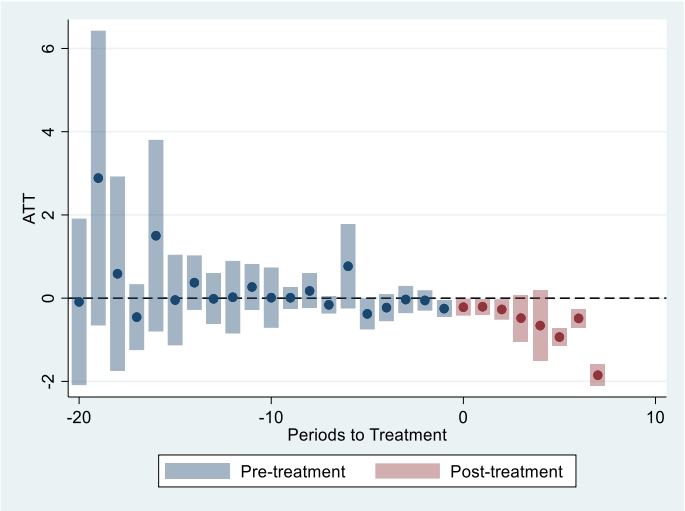

Figure 4. 14 Average Treatment Effect of the Tourism National Project on Poverty in Agriculture-based Provinces

Source: Author Estimation

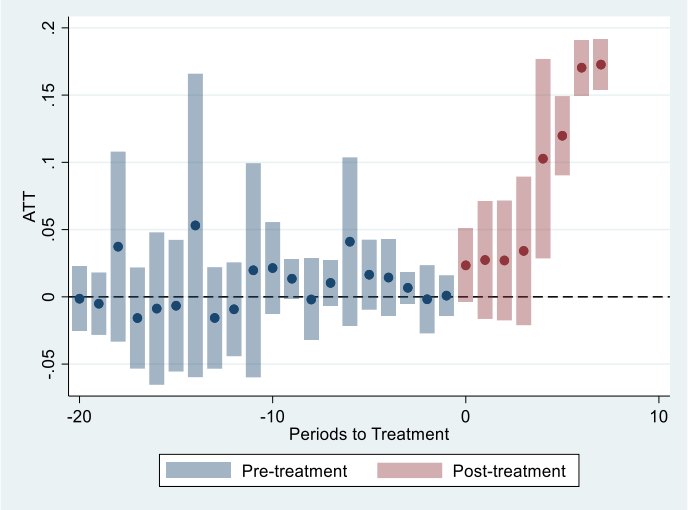

Figure 4. 15 Average Treatment Effect of the Tourism National Project on Regional Inequality in Agriculture-based Provinces

Source: Author Estimation

Another significant impact was generated by the mining and energy (MINE) sector. It showed a significant impact on inequality reduction with coefficient of -0,022 and p-value of 0.084. In this sector, there are activities in the energy sector that are intervening. This sector may be a factor in reducing income inequality, however, it is not significant in reducing poverty in the province. Kayupa (2015) identified significant relationship between the power plant development in Poso with the prosperity of its surrounding community. It provided jobs and improve income of the people. Some people which were working in agriculture also changed into officers in power plant industry. Below is the illustration of impact of MINE sector on income inequality.

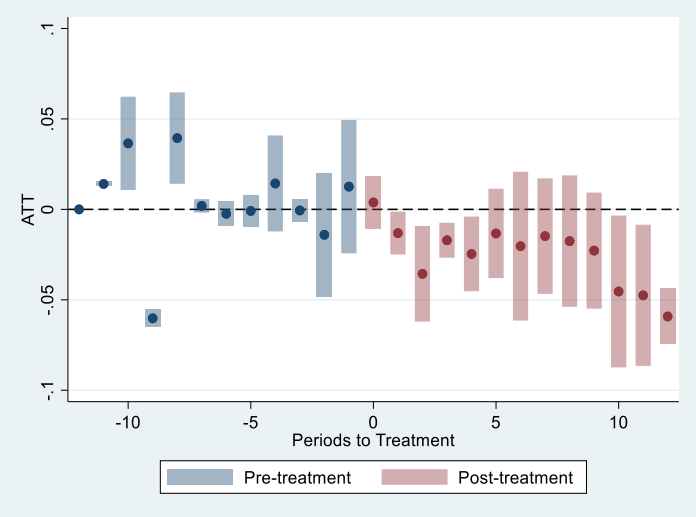

Figure 4. 16 Average Treatment Effect of the MINE National Project on Income Inequality in Agriculture-based Provinces

Source: Author Estimation

4.1.3.4 Treatment Analysis Comparison

Panel regression and Staggered Difference-in-Differences (SDID) results showed different result because the fundamentals and underlying assumptions of the two approaches differ significantly. Panel regression allows researchers to analyse the relationship between variables in data that includes the same observation units over time, but without explicitly focusing on the causal impact of an intervention that occurs at different times for different units. In contrast, SDID is specifically designed to estimate the causal effect of an intervention or policy implemented at different times for different units (Callaway & Sant'Anna, 2020). This method compares changes in outcomes between the treated group and the control group before and after the intervention, while accounting for the fact that the timing of treatment varies(Gertler et al., 2016; Khandker et al., 2010). The

main difference that leads to different results of coefficient is the assumption of parallel trends

Based on the three regression results above, there are some important notes on the implementation of SDID to measure the impact of NP on regional inequality and poverty. In the table below, there are factors that can affect different result in treatment analysis

Table 4. 1 Treatment Condition Comparison

Regression 1 **All Provinces**	**Regression 2** **Provinces Outside Java Island**	**Regression 3** **Agriculture Based Province**
• The existing conditions showed high variation of poverty and inequality, if all provinces were compared • Sectoral impact analysis in this stage revealed the most significant project as it has comparison of all provinces with diverse poverty and inequality	• Excluding provinces in Java Island can be a proper comparison group as provinces in Java are the most developed provinces in Indonesia • The sectoral impact analysis result became significant because provinces in Java have quite similar socio-economic conditions.	• Focusing on agriculture-based provinces provided more significant results as it has a reliable comparison shown by the similar conditions of poverty and inequality. It excluded provinces such as Jakarta and Riau, which had lower economic challenges.

Source: Author Analysis

Treatment analysis of NP policy in Indonesia shows several factors supporting the effectiveness of SDID analysis, namely:

- The analysed units should have similar socioeconomic characteristics. In this case, researchers used provinces based on agricultural activities as the object of analysis.
- The cumulative impact of the National Project was not effectively measured as each sector had different impact on the citizens of a province.
- The control or comparison unit appeared to influence the analysis results significantly. In the first case, it used the unit of all provinces. This is where inequality occurs in Indonesia. The impact of NP cannot be measured significantly, because some provinces have a low percentage of poor people or low inequality, without intensive treatment, such as provinces in Jakarta and Riau.
- In addition, researcher only use control variables focusing on the quality of people in each province, represented by unemployment, education level, and health condition.

4.2 Discussion

4.2.1 Unequal Development of National Project

Inequality in Indonesia is a problem that decentralization and regional autonomy aim to address. As one of the tools to measure inequality, we use the Bonet Index used by Bonet (2006) to measure fiscal inequality in Colombia. As the index value in a province approaches zero, the province has a per capita income that is close to the national average. Conversely, if it is further away from zero, then the region has a per capita income that is either higher or far below the national average. The 2004 Regional Disparity map below shows that the highest inequality is on the island of Kalimantan, specifically the provinces of North Kalimantan and East Kalimantan, and Papua in general. Jakarta Province as the capital and Riau Province in Sumatra also have high values.

In 2004, East Kalimantan had a score of 4.3977, North Kalimantan: 3.883, Jakarta: 2.402, and Riau Islands: 2.122. In addition to these inequalities, the similar colour between the provinces of Java and Sulawesi and Papua also shows other inequalities. Java is the island with the largest population. If the color in this region is the same, it means that the GRDP of provinces in Java is higher than that of other islands. This also means that provinces with a small population also have a small GRDP. Chronic inequality such as in Kalimantan, Sulawesi, and Papua occurs evenly. This can be caused by factors mining and extraction activity which generate high income. In calculation they might have high GDRP per capita, but low distribution for the people. As the consequence,

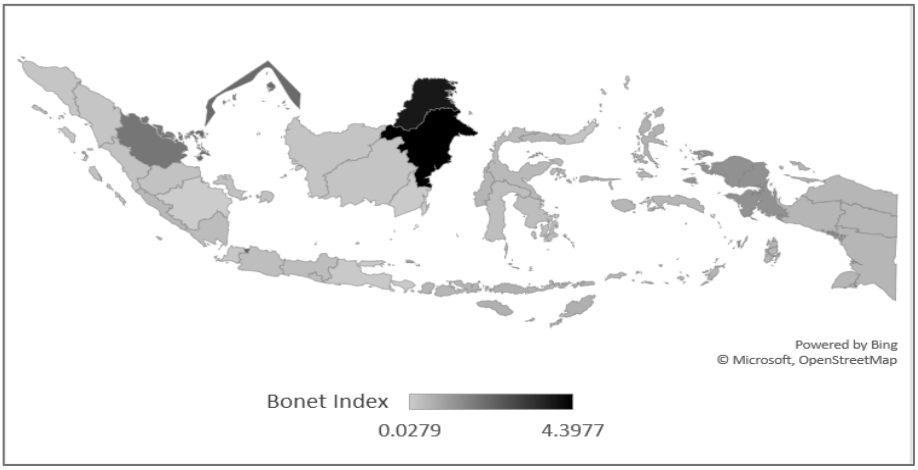

Figure 4. 17 Regional Inequality Map 2004

Source: Author Analysis

During the Susilo Bambang Yudoyono administration in 2004-2009 and 2009-2014. The government was able to reduce per capita income inequality in the regions. The

highest index value fell from 4.3977 in 2004, to 3.9352 in 2009 and 2.9658 in 2014. This means that economic activities have become better decentralized over the past 10 years. The highest Bonet Index values in 2014 were Jakarta: 2.9658; East Kalimantan: 2.8429; North Kalimantan: 1.2215; and Riau Islands: 1.2113. In this year the average per capita income of Indonesian people was 34.48 million per year. The highest per capita income was 130 million/year in Jakarta province and the lowest was 10.32 million/year in East Nusa Tenggara province. However, the lowest value of Bonet Index increased slightly. During this period, there was a decrease in income in Papua and West Papua, provinces which caused inequality to increase.

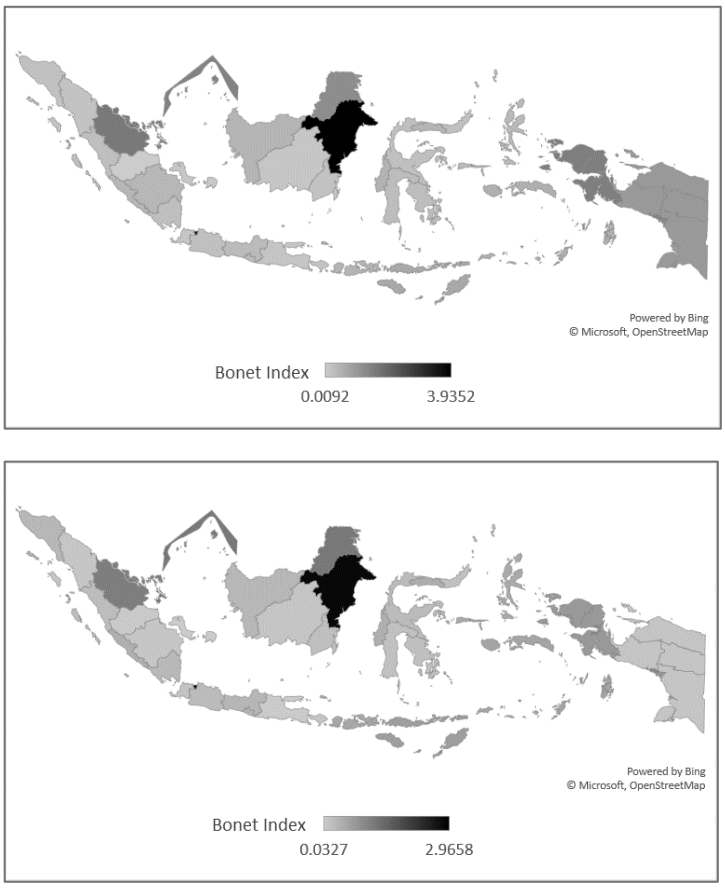

Figure 4. 18 Regional Inequality Map 2009 (above) and 2014 (below)

Source: Author Analysis

During President Joko Widodo's tenure in 2014-2019 and 2019-2024, regional inequality increased again. This can be seen from the bottom and top-values of the index which rose to 0.0104 and 3.3937 in 2024. The map below shows that the Papua province is getting darker. This indicates that there is inequality in per capita income in Papua. In 2024, the national average per capita income is 32.37 million per year. In Papua and West

Papua, per capita income reached 57.615 million/year and 43.013 million/year, respectively. This high value is due to the small population of Papua and West Papua. Whereas in Indonesia, the population is concentrated in Java. The same thing happened in Central Sulawesi and North Kalimantan. The province's per capita income rose by 11.9 million per year from 2014-2024 for North Kalimantan and 22.1 million per year for Central Sulawesi. At the lowest level, in 2014-2024, East Nusa Tenggara's per capita income only grew by 2.91 million and West Nusa Tenggara by 3.81 million.

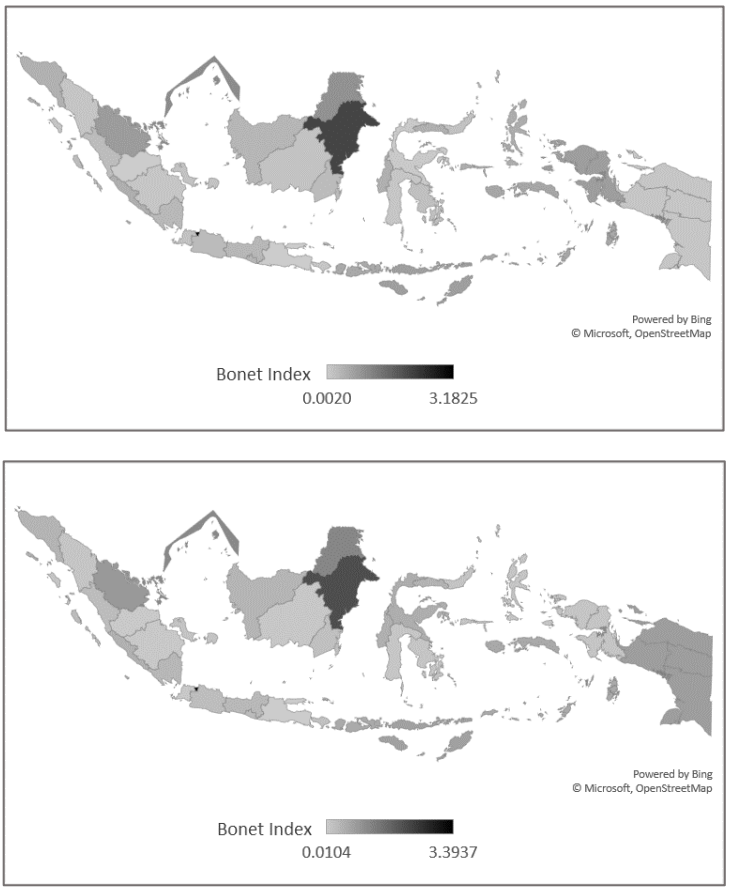

Figure 4. 19 Regional Inequality Map 2019 (above) and 2024 (below)

Source: Author Analysis

As stated in the regulations for the implementation of the National Project, the objective of this policy is to reduce development inequality between regions. The government targets new growth poles with the National Project in various regions. However, at first glance, there is a mismatch between the location of the intervention and the socio-economic conditions in the provinces that have completed the construction of the National Project. In the figure below, there is a comparison of the number of National Projects in each province with the existing conditions of unemployment and regional

inequality in 2011 when the National Development Policy started. Provinces in Sulawesi and Maluku Islands had per capita income below the national level. Their unemployment rates were also relatively high compared to other provinces in that year. Yet the number of National Projects built in these provinces was minimal. Another anomaly also occurred in Kalimantan, East Kalimantan with a high per capita income, actually received more NP treatment. Another anomaly is in the provinces of Central Java and East Java. With relatively low inequality (<0.05) and low unemployment, these provinces have the highest number of NPs compared to other provinces.

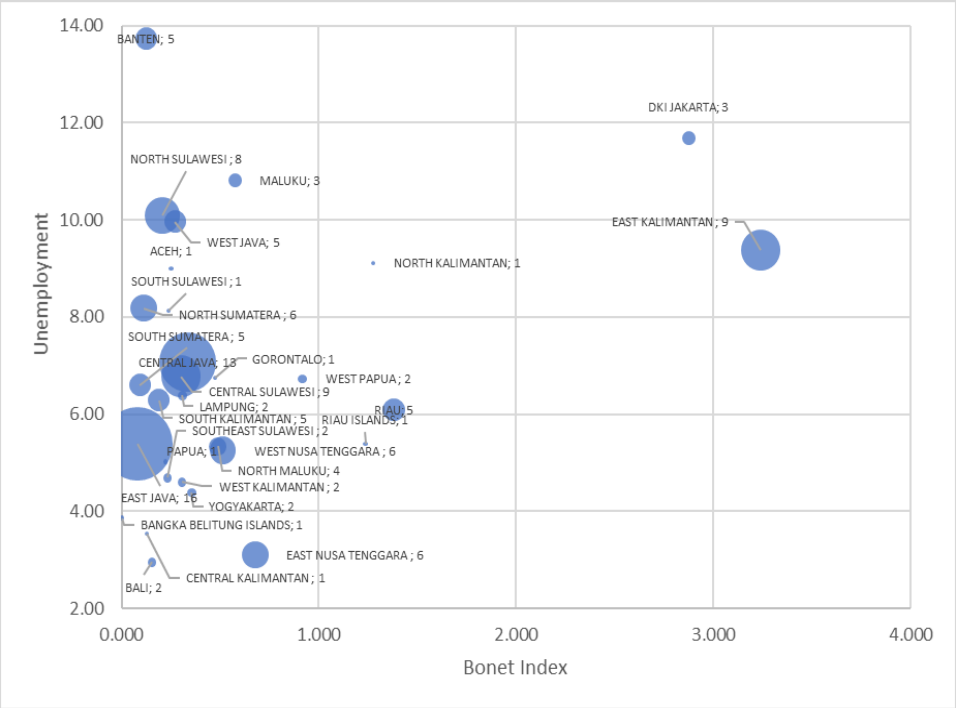

Figure 4. 20 Distribution of NP based on Bonet Index and Unemployment Rate

Source: Author Analysis

The NP distribution graph above shows that there is a mismatch between policy objectives and development location targets. This has more or less potential influence on correlation and impact analysis because NP in this case is not a truly independent variable.

In the bubble diagram below, we examine the relationship between the Poverty Rate and Gini Ratio in 2011, and the number of National Projects (NPs) completed up to 2024 in various provinces in Indonesia. As is known, the National Project Policy was initiated in 2011 and until 2024, there have been around 122 National Projects completed. The bubble size represents the number of NPs completed in each province described in values after province.

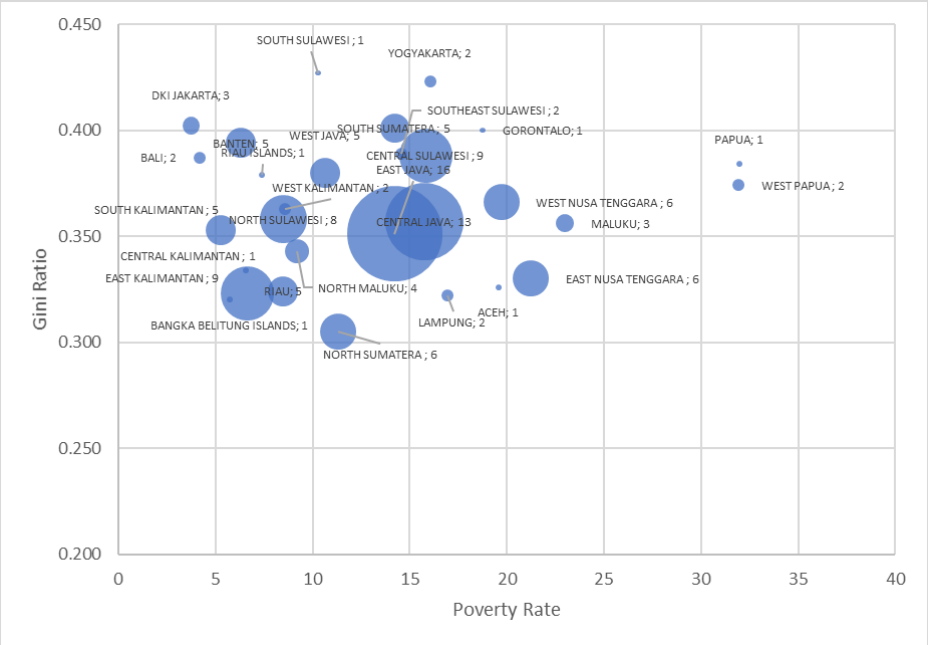

Figure 4. 21 Distribution of NP based on Regional Poverty and Inequality in 2011

Source: Author Analysis

In general, this graph shows uncorrelated variations between provinces in terms of poverty and inequality levels in 2011 and the number of NP on it. There are provinces with high inequality (e.g. Jakarta, Bali, and South Sulawesi) and high poverty rates (e.g. Papua and West Papua) which have small number of NP. When comparing the number of National Projects (NPs) completed up to 2024, there is no clear pattern between the number of NPs and poverty or inequality levels in 2011. For example, Gorontalo, which has a medium Gini Ratio (0.400 range) and a fairly high poverty rate (around 17-18%) compared to North Sumatera and North Sulawesi, but it had only 1 NP. Meanwhile, East Kalimantan, which has a Gini Ratio (<0.400) and a lower poverty rate (<10%), had completed 5 NPs. This suggests that the number of NPs is not directly correlated with the initial conditions of poverty or inequality at the time the policy was enacted.

Central Java and East Java are the most prominent provinces with the highest number of NPs, 16 and 13 NPs. In 2011, these two provinces had Gini Ratio and poverty rates that were in the middle of the distribution, around 0.35-0.36 for Gini Ratios and 15% for poverty rates. This high concentration of NPs in Java may reflect the priority of infrastructure development on this densely populated island. Based on the data collected, the majority of NPs built in those two provinces are transportation. Related to the previous regression results, this project also did not significantly reduce regional inequality and poverty. Low distribution was also affected by low production, which means no goods are

being distributed. In addition, toll roads also do not directly impact job creation or increase people's income, compared to the tourism and agriculture sectors.

Some provinces in eastern Indonesia such as Papua and West Papua that showed high poverty rates in 2011 (> 30%) with Gini Ratios that were also higher (>0.350) compared ot Central and East Java, also designated minimal number of NP. Papua had only 1 completed NP, while West Papua had 2 NPs. This small number of NPs in a region with high poverty rate and inequality challenges also indicated that National Projects are not always distributed based on the level of economic problems at the provincial level.

There were indications that the National Project focused more on increasing the central/national income. This was shown by the number of projects developed in East Kalimantan and Central Sulawesi. Most projects in both provinces are in the mining and energy sectors. These two sectors do not directly provide economic multiplier effect to surrounding communities. The most profitable parties in this project are the central government and also corporations located in Jakarta. Overall, this plot illustrates the inconsistent relationship between the infrastructure development agenda (through the NP), and initial poverty and inequality levels. There is no clear linear correlation between the number of NPs built until 2024 and the socio-economic conditions of the province in 2011.

4.2.2 Directing National Project Development

4.2.2.1 Cost Effectiveness Analysis (CEA)

The table above summarizes the cost and impact of the National Project (NP) in various sectors, on the Bonet Index, Poverty, and Inequality. The effectiveness of this project was measured through following steps: 1) Identifying impactful projects; 2) Locating reliable alternatives with the same impact measurement; 3) Estimating the cost of each alternative, and 4) Calculating the cost-effectiveness ratio of each alternative (Fermanich, 2021). The table explains the components of each sector including activity, number of projects, total cost, and impact caused by the project.

The agriculture sector, which includes marine businesses, agricultural special zones, and agribusiness, had the highest cost of IDR 9,89 trillion for seven projects. However, this sector shows the most significant impact compared to the other sectors. The negative coefficient on the Bonet Index (-0.112), poverty (-1,463), and Inequality (-0.021) indicated that this sector can improve people’s welfare. The investment of IDR 1 trillion reduced the gap of GRDP per capita and GDP per capita by 1,1% of GDP per capita. The most significant impact of agriculture was its ability to reduce poverty rate by 1,518% at

total cost and 0,15% for every IDR 1 trillion investment. It also slightly reduced the Gini ratio around 0,002 for every IDR 1 trillion investment. Moreover, this sector is also relevant to Indonesia's natural resources potential and can empower the poor population in rural area.

The tourism sector, which involves the development of special economic zones and tourism site revitalization, also had significant impacts on inequality and poverty reduction. It took cost around IDR 2,46 trillion for four projects. In total, it reduced the poverty rate by 0,418% or 0,172% for IDR 1 trillion investment. This sector has lower costs than the agriculture sector to reduce poverty in a province. Tourism sector also showed a positive impact on the income inequality reduction. Investing IDR 1 trillion reduced the Gini ratio by 0,068, higher than the agriculture sector. The potential of tourism in turn, driven local economic growth, through empowerment of MSMEs and facilitation of local community participation.

The MINE sector, which includes power generation and the mining industry, had investment cost of IDR 2,44 trillion for three projects. This sector showed a negative impact on Inequality (-0.022). This impact is quite important, as it suggests that projects in the mining and energy sector can contribute to reducing inequality, perhaps through job creation or corporate social responsibility programs. In the case of developing country, energy become the foundation of production. Providing energy for a developing region triggered the production activities. In Indonesia, the distribution of energy infrastructure is still limited. Not all regions in Indonesia had equitable access to electricity. Furthermore, the government also needs to think about energy transition so that it will not only depend on coal for energy resources.

This study highlighted three NP sectors that became the best alternative for the government to reduce inequality and poverty in province level. Based on the CEA, agriculture sector was the most effective as it reduced regional inequality, poverty, and income inequality at once. The tourism impact on poverty and income inequality reduction is also notable. Compared to industrial activity, it has a strength of community participation in its management. This analysis shows that an infrastructure policy had different impacts on the economy; some sectors can be reduced or eliminated from the project due to insignificant effects on people's social lives. The large investment underscores the importance of effective planning and measurable goal on its development.

Table 4. 6 Comparison of Cost Effectiveness within Sectors of NP

No.	Sector	Activity	Number of Project	Cost (Tril IDR)	Impact		
					Bonet Index	Poverty	Inequality
All Provinces							
1.	Agriculture	Marine Business, Specialized Economic Zone, Agribusiness	7	9,89	-0,112	-1,463	-0,021
				1	-0,011	-0,148	-0,002
Provinces Outside Java							
1.	Agriculture	Marine Business, Specialized Economic Zone, Agribusiness	7	9,89	-0,117	-1,518	-0,024
				1	-0,012	-0,153	-0,002
2.	Tourism	Specialized zone and area revitalization	5	3,73	-	-	-0,254
				1	-	-	-0,068
Agriculture-Based Provinces							
1.	Agriculture	Marine Business, Specialized Economic Zone, Agribusiness	5	9,83	-0,149	-	-0,0245
				1	-0,015		-0,002
2.	Tourism	Specialized zone and area revitalization	4	2,43	-	-0,418	-
				1		-0.172	
3.	MINE	Power Plant and Mining Industry	3	2,44	-	-	-0,022
				1	-	-	-0.009

Source: Author Analysis

4.2.2.2 Development Priority: Potential of Agri-Business

Based on the series of National Project (NP) impact analysis that has been discussed, the most impactful sector that can be a driver in improving people's welfare was agriculture. This is an opportunity for the Government of Indonesia to develop productive economic projects that can address the socio-economic problems of the community. In its implementation, the agriculture sector includes several activities such as maritime business development in North Sulawesi and Central Sulawesi; Maloy Specialized Economic Zone in East Kalimantan; Farm revitalization in West Papua; and Fertilizer Factory in North Sumatra. Activities in this sector also include processing industries and agricultural supporting industries. Based on this data, the Indonesian government has the opportunity to develop Agrobusiness by integrating the industry, agriculture, and supporting infrastructure.

The Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA) also ranked the agriculture sector as the most impactful NP. With a relatively small cost (only IDR 982.7 billion for 5 provinces), the agriculture sector is able to reduce inequality substantially (-0.024). In the context of Indonesia, which has a strong agricultural capital and a large proportion of the population

engaged in this sector, this positive impact on poverty and inequality is very strategic to development. Reducing poverty and inequality through agri-business can provide employment opportunities to the community; development of Indonesia's leading products; and improved wages for millions of farmers and unemployed people who need jobs.

Based on data from the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce (KADIN), in 2023, Micro Small Industry businesses grew positively in each quarter, with an average growth rate of 2.55 percent. The Food Industry is the largest Micro Small Industry (IMK) in Indonesia, with 1,800,827 businesses in 2023. This number can absorb a workforce of 3,744,922 workers. Unfortunately, the growth of IMK is still centralized in Java. The Government of Indonesia can develop this potential to increase economic growth in other provinces which basically have agricultural and fishery potential needed by the community. The government can support the production process and marketing as it is the most challenging process of agri-business. Suppose the Government of Indonesia can mainstream the growth of the agricultural sector. It will transform agriculture from mainly informal into formal economic sector and potentially increase the income from taxes for the government.

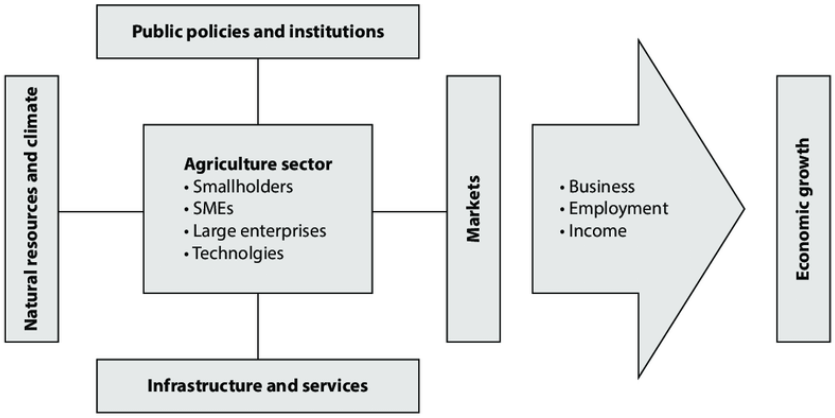

Figure 4. 22 Agribusiness Framework

Source: (Amede et al., 2017)

Based on the framework above, agri-business development requires intervention in terms of agricultural commodities, public policy, infrastructure, and markets. Besides IMK, another business model that can be developed is Large Enterprise. Regarding that framework, the government had developed agricultural infrastructure through the NP. Potential commodities are spread across Indonesia. Institutions and policies related to agriculture and food had also been developed. At a more specific level, the Government

had developed a National Nutrition Agency. The missing puzzle that the government needs to intervene in is marketing. The government needs to create a marketing scheme that benefits both consumers and producers so that the agriculture sector can grow to generate more entrepreneurs, employment and income. Thus, Indonesia's economy will grow.

Therefore, the government also needs to consider shifting the focus of the National Project to be more integrated and impact-oriented for agri-business development. It should not be just about increasing production and national income, but also building added value through post-harvest processing, product diversification, and broader market access. The pattern of agribusiness development as the main agenda can be a catalyst for inclusive rural development, creating jobs and empowering local communities. It must also ensure that agribusiness policies and implementation are decentralized, in order to empower farmers and regional governments. By doing so, agribusiness will be an economic engine and a key pillar in constructing social justice and equitable growth in Indonesia

4.2.3 National Project as Political Tool

4.2.3.1 Government Portfolio

The graph below shows the number of completed National Projects (NPs) from 2011 to 2024. At the end of each government period, the number of completed national projects tends to increase, e.g., the number of NP in 2014 and 2019. The government generally tries to leave its portfolio at the end of each period. Both Susilo Bambang Yudoyono and Joko Widodo's presidencies sought to increase their performance output at the end of their periods.

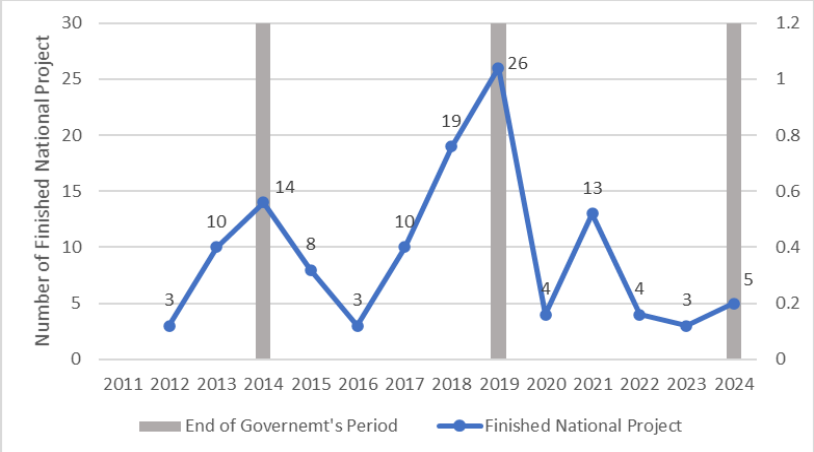

Figure 4. 23 Annual Development of National Project

Source: Author Analysis

Completed National Projects started with a relatively small number at the initial period (3 completed projects in 2012). It was significantly increased until 2013 and reached a peak in 2014 with 14 completed projects. 2014 was the end of the Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono administration. After 2014, there was a sharp decline in the number of completed projects in 2015 (8 projects) and 2016 (3 projects), indicating an adjustment at the beginning of the new government period.

The trend picked up again from 2016 and reached its highest peak during 2012-2024, with 26 projects completed in 2019. However, after this achievement, the debt recorded in 2020, jumped from 4800.25 trillion IDR in 2019 to 6102.05 trillion IDR. This is the largest jump during Joko Widodo's administration. In addition, compared from 2014 to 2024, the amount of debt jumped from 2608.79 trillion IDR to 8461 trillion IDR, more than tripling. The drastic increase in the number of projects completed and the end of the government's period reflected a massive effort to complete the infrastructure development targets, or pragmatically, it used to a political tool.

The spike in the National Project development that occurred at the end of each stewardship can be a sign that there was also another interest, such as the election of a new president. There are allegations that the National Project is linked to the upcoming presidential election process. In 2019, this number is striking, especially when looking at the number of projects and its locations. The Table A.24 and A.25 in Appendix shows the number of projects completed in 2013-2024 and 2018-2019 along with their location and number of populations.

The distribution of the National Project completed in 2018 and 2019 located in 10 provinces with the highest population in Indonesia. The highest numbers of NPs were in Central Java and East Java, which were the base of the supporting party of Joko Widodo and his running mate. Joko Widodo won the vote with a high percentage compared to his opponent at the time, Prabowo Subianto, with more than 65%. Of the 23 provinces where the National Project was built, Joko Widodo won the votes in 15 provinces, including provinces outside Java as well.

Contrary, the development of NP during period of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono more focus provinces outside Java. In Java Island, East Java had 2 completed project while the other provinces had 1. East Java was his hometown, and during that period, the governor of East Java was from the same political party as him. Among the top 10 largest population provinces, the candidate proposed by his party, Prabowo Subianto, could win 5 of them. Specifically, from 5 provinces selected as NP location, he could win three of them. He just

could not win in Central Java and East Java, where they were the base of political party, Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan and Partai Kebangkita Bangsa, supporting his rival, Joko Widodo and Ma'ruf Amin.

The relationship between the development of the National project and the Presidential Election requires further analysis. Because this trend also occurred in the 2014 period. Pragmatically, the potential use of the National Project as an incumbent political tool is very possible. Because in principle, a government want to maintain its political power. So that they can take advantage of their position as executive or legislative one.

However, at certain moments, the National Project policy can also become a strategic agenda that concerns the public interest. In 2021, the government developed 13 national projects, compared to 4 projects in 2020. It was known that in 2019-2022, there was a COVID-19 pandemic outbreak that paralysed various kinds of economic activities. The government must not only prevent more victims, but also maintain the country's economic stability. COVID-19, which froze economic activities, also triggers an increase of unemployment and the poor people. In this condition, the practice of streamlining will be very instrumental. Many people need to be saved from the pandemic.

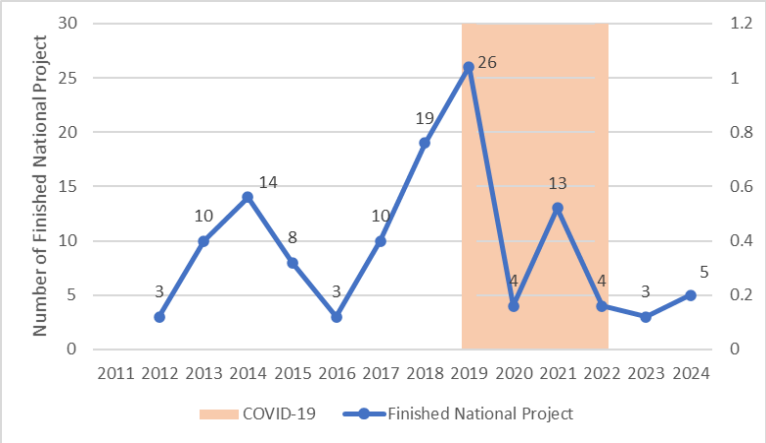

Figure 4. 24 Development of NP during COVID-19 Pandemic

Source: Author Analysis

One of the projects completed during this period was the dam. Using Difference-in-Differences, Eka et al. (2022) found that dam construction contributes to a rise in regional economic and domestic investment during the pandemic. It also improves farmer welfare as seen in the farmers' trade indices increment. Dam construction buffered and minimized the negative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Morowali smelter project was also one of the completed projects. Apart from its environmental and social impacts

from nickel mining activities, this project can increase regional income during the COVID-19 Pandemic (Taufik et al., 2022).

4.2.3.2 Welfare on Development

The National Project (NP) policy in Indonesia has been supported by a series of policies that make it easier for the Government to execute various projects with high conflict potential. It removed obstacles or blockages in the policy process and project implementation. The National Project can run effectively (read: rapidly) because it is supported by mechanisms regulated in Law No. 2/2012 related to land acquisition and Government Regulation No.3/2016 related to spatial regulation. Furthermore, the government also carried out various acceleration policies on behalf of strategic project.

The main output of streamlining is accelerated and improved efficiency of project implementation. These policies have removed key bottlenecks such as licensing and land acquisition. For example, Law No. 2/2012 states that landowners must relinquish their land during land acquisition for public interest after compensation or based on a court decision. However, the definition of public interest in this regulation then becomes biased when the government taking people's land by force. In other words, the party whose land is taken by the government is not included in the public interest.

Furthermore, land acquisition based on Law No. 2/2012 is organized based on the Regional Spatial Plan, National/Regional Development Plan, or Strategic Plan. Meanwhile, Article 19 of Presidential Regulation No. 3 of 2016 states that the Central Government can provide recommendations for adjusting the Regional Spatial Plan if there are discrepancies with the National Project or Priority Infrastructure to be built. The regional spatial plan or Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah (RTRW), which was originally a local community agreement, is forced to change if there was a National Project intervention plan. As an example of a case, the construction of a Power Plant in Batang regenc. It proposed change to the regulation of protected areas, by narrowing its boundaries to provide space for PLTU development. Another impact is that farmers who own land around the PLTU, are also forced to give up their land for project activities. By removing these barriers, the project can be completed quickly and 'legally'.

Suntoro (2019) underlined some notes on the practice of national project development. The legal instrument needs to be assessed for its function in the context of development by answering the questions: a) Socially, people do not lose social institutions and networks that are useful in their livelihoods; b) Economically, people do not become materially poorer or can improve their welfare; c) Politically, people do not lose institutions

that can protect or represent their interests, and d) Ecologically, people are not uprooted from the economic structure that fulfils the needs of a healthy and affordable life. If it is necessary to relocate, then ecological losses must also be taken into account.

The government should not just be an output-oriented one. The streamlining policies can be directed into an impact-oriented agenda. Legally, land acquisition for 'public interest' is justified. However, in terms of impact, the community will be deprived of participation, security, and even welfare if the National Project development does not heed aspects of justice. People were forced to switch their profession that they may not have the skills for it. The government must shift from agreeing on rule into agreeing on principle. Since the rules are a product of politics as well, the NP's development orientation must shift completely to more strategic project planning, following the real needs on the ground, fair, impact-oriented, and have measurable results. For example, suppose streamlining allows agribusiness and tourism projects to be more easily integrated and adapted to the needs of local communities. In that case, the bureaucratic obstacles can be cut, and the expected impact could be achieved in an efficient way. At this point, the state fulfils the mandate of Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution. The function of the government does not stop at controlling the earth, water and natural resources, but the government has the duty to optimize them for the greatest prosperity of the people.

NP policy streamlining should not only be about accelerating infrastructure development, but also about creating development more accountable, impactful, and accommodates the needs of the people. This is a fundamental step to ensure that the trillions of Rupiah invested in National Projects actually contribute significantly to inequality reduction and poverty alleviation in all regions of Indonesia.

CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION

5.1 Conclusion

Over the last ten years, the development of the National Project policy has led to a trend of re-centralization in Indonesia. The Bonet Index, which measures the degree of autonomy or decentralization, had shown values where economic activities are re-centralized with government-generated policy products. Policy design has not fully targeted locations that have high levels of inequality or poverty. The fact that Java still became the centre of investment for the National Project also supports the direction of recentralization. This decentralization phenomenon has important implications for the effectiveness of decentralization policies. If planning and implementation do not accommodate region-specific needs, the impact may be suboptimal, especially in addressing local problems such as disparities or poverty that are unique to each region.

An analysis of the overall impact of the National Projects shows that, in aggregate, these projects have no significant effect on regional inequality and poverty if the treatment is measured across all provinces in Indonesia. It had the same result over three SDID regression which had been conducted, both comparing all provinces, provinces outside Java Island, or agriculture-based provinces. This finding implies that the impact of NP tends to be very specific. Sectoral analysis of NP identified the significant sector of NP to reduce inequality and poverty. For the analysis of all provinces, the agriculture sector was the most significant one as it significantly reduced regional inequality, poverty rate, and income inequality. Averagely, the transportation and industrial projects did not have any significant contribution for poverty and inequality reduction.

Comparing provinces outside Java, the most significant NP was agriculture project. It also had significant impact on reducing those three dependent variables. Tourism project also had significant impact on income inequality reduction through empowerment of MSME and surrounding communities. Contrary, the water project was confirmed to have positive effect on poverty. It also did not reduce the gap between GRDP per capita and GDP per capita. This problem underlined the issue of NP development process. As the Human Right National Commission stated the development process of NP should not uproot the existence of social, ecology, and economic structure.

At the sectoral level, agriculture projects proved to be the most impactful NP. Agriculture sector had a significant impact on reducing regional inequality and poverty as

analysed in all provinces, provinces outside Java Island, and agriculture-based provinces. Development of industrial and water projects did not reduce the gap of GRDP per capita and GDP per capita, as shown by the positive value of the coefficient in Bonet Index analysis. These projects can be developed and mainstreamed as one of the government's priority economic activities. The agricultural sector also effectively reduced regional inequality and poverty when measured through the Cost Effectiveness Ratio (CER). This indicates that investments in the agricultural sector, with relatively small values, can generate massive direct impacts on inequality and support development inclusion, especially in areas that are highly dependent on this sector.

The NP policy itself was be a double-edged political agenda. The government designs these projects not only with economic considerations, but also with specific political objectives and regulations. The realization of NP impacts ultimately depends on how this agenda is executed on the ground. Whether the projects will be executed as a "pragmatic agenda" that focuses more on achieving physical, administrative targets, and smacks of politics or as an "impact-oriented agenda" that focuses on impactful and sustainable outcomes for the community. A shift from a pragmatic to an impact-oriented approach will be key to ensuring that NPs can make a significant contribution to reducing regional disparities, poverty, and inequality, which to date have not been fully achieved

5.2 Policy Recommendation

Indonesia's ambitious National Projects represent a strategic policy for national development. However, maximizing their impact and ensuring sustainable, locally resonant outcomes necessitates a fundamental shift towards a place-based policy (PBP) paradigm. This approach can be shifted into participatory method, bottom-up directives, emphasizing local needs, agency, and integrated solutions. Based on core PBP principles, key recommendations for PSN policy development are:

1. Empowering Local and Regional Government: The central government should put more effort as the enabling partner, rather than executor and increase the production factors in all provinces. They can establish formalized governance structures on provincial/district governments, alongside local parliaments or Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah (DPRD), holding primary decision-making authority over project design, specific implementation plans, and local regulation for the project. Currently, it seems like the main actor is recentralized, shown by the enacted regulation supporting NP development. The central government's role should focus on setting long-term national goals, facilitating inter-regional

coordination for cross-boundary NPs, providing expertise on NP development, and ensuring alignment with national standards (e.g., environmental, safety). This empowers regions to tailor NPs based on their unique socio-economic landscapes and generates greater multiplier effect of NP for local citizens.

2. Visioning Long-Term Commitment and Capacity Building: NPs are inherently long-term investments, yet often hampered by short-term political cycles. NP policy can be designed for multi-year Integrated Regional Development Plans reflecting the design of MP3EI. These plans must outline the phased project implementation alongside essential complementary investments in local human assets (research and training aligned with NP development plan), local institutional strengthening (project management, investment, and partnership), and enabling infrastructure. Crucially, multi-year funding streams for both the NP and the associated local capacity-building programs must be secured, moving beyond annual budget cycles. This involved ring-fenced allocations within the fiscal budget, potentially supplemented by sovereign wealth funds such as Danantara and other long-term bonds.
3. Designing Policies Based on Local Potential: Policies dictating NP implementation must be based on research, local potential (including finance, human, nature, culture and norms, also existing infrastructure), and realistic about the existing capabilities of the local ecosystem. Before finalizing NPs' type of project, locations, and implementation modalities, the government should conduct objective assessment. These assessments should evaluate local government technical expertise, private sector support readiness, community structures, existing infrastructure, and the completed projects. NP design and central support mechanisms must then be calibrated based on the assessment findings. Policies imposed without regard to local potential are destined for ineffective or failure. The goal is to build upon existing strengths while strategically addressing gaps.
4. Adopting comprehensive and multi-sectoral approach for Regional Redevelopment Strategies: NP should be progressing as catalysts for broader regional transformation, not isolated economic orientation. Reframing NP as the core of Integrated Spatial-Economic Development Zones can be a strategy to develop multipolar economic centre in Indonesia. Policy must explicitly link the physical NP infrastructure (e.g., a new harbour, industrial estate, dam) with simultaneous investments in surrounding economic sectors (e.g., fisheries, tourism, or agriculture value chains), human asset (level of education, health condition, and

prosperity), environmental management plans, and potential funding of NP. The NP development should also be concerned with the cost-effectiveness as the tools for designing the policy. This holistic approach maximizes local economic spill over and mitigates negative externalities like conflict or population displacement.

5. Good Governance and Policy Development: NP should be managed in most transparent, accountable, effective, and adaptive ways to achieve the development goal. As the impact analysis of NP resulted insignificant impact on poverty and inequality reduction of some projects, the government can improve the design of NP and create alternative model in solving that problem. The management of NP itself should facilitate participation of the people. Using integrated system and digitalization, it is possible to provide necessary information regarding the plan, development status, and budgeting. It will help the citizen to give feedback and improve the design of NP.

Transitioning NP policy towards a robust Place-Based Policy framework is not merely an option but necessary for achieving effective and sustainable national development. By fundamentally shifting agency to local leaders, sustaining long-term resources and capacity development, developing policy based on local circumstances, and pursuing integrated multi-sectoral regional intervention, the Government of Indonesia can unlock the full potential of its strategic investments. This approach proposes the NP Policy to become engines of localized prosperity and equitable growth, firmly rooted in diverse regions' unique contexts and capabilities. As mandated in 1945 Constitution, government must protect all citizens and improve public welfare.

5.3 Limitation and Suggestion

Due to the availability of secondary data, the study only focuses on reviewing the impact of NP on a provincial scale. The data of NP was collected from payleta.ekon.go.id, but currently the website cannot be opened. In addition, this study also only uses NP as a dummy variable. The causal relationship between NP, poverty, and inequality remains challenging. Regarding the geographical coverage, this study will only focus on 34 provinces and exclude newly formed provinces in Papua Island. Some data on this study is provided in unbalanced panel data, due to the availability of data, especially in initial period of 2000-2005. Moreover, there is a possibility of distortion regarding the analysis result, as this study will utilize data during COVID-19. For the more profound analysis of NP management, this study would only rely on secondary data collected from previous research, articles, or non-primary resources

This study acknowledged several limitations that may affect the interpretation and generalizability of the findings. The analysis relies on unbalanced panel data, which may introduce biases due to missing observations across regions and time periods, potentially affecting the robustness of the estimations. The data of Gini Ratio of each province is not provided in some periods. Consequently, researcher used STATA, which enables the analysis using unbalanced panel data. The panel estimation for the NP (National Project) economic model yields a low R-squared value, indicating that the current model explains only slight portion of poverty and inequality reduction. Future research should explore more robust econometric specifications or additional explanatory and control variables to improve the model. Regarding the dependent variable, the Bonet Index was used to measure regional inequality. Alternative indicators—such as Theil Index, GRDP per capita, or multidimensional measurement—may provide different insights. It suggests that further studies to test different inequality metrics for comparative analysis.

Additionally, this study employs a multiperiod framework rather than a multiple treatment and period approach, which limits the ability to assess staggered policy impacts across different regions with multiple treatments for one sector. This study only analysed initial treatment of each sector, assuming that on behalf of National Project, every single project should be able to generate significant impact. Another limitation, lies in the dependent variables—poverty and inequality—as different national projects may have heterogeneous effects on these outcomes. A transportation project might have more significant impact on the distribution of goods or cost efficiency rather than on poverty and inequality. Completed project of education was also not included as it just has one completed project and was considered not directly related with poverty and inequality.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Affairs, C. M. for E. (2014). *Refleksi Tiga Tahun Pelaksanaan MP3EI*.

Afifah, C., Puteri, M., Nihayah, D. M., & Widyawati, R. F. (2024). *Infrastructure Development and Its Influence on Income Disparities : Case study in Indonesia* (Issue Icssl). Atlantis Press SARL. https://doi.org/10.2991/978-2-38476-303-0

Aggarwal, A., & Kokko, A. (2022). SEZs and poverty reduction: evidence from Andhra Pradesh, India. *International Journal of Emerging Markets*, *17*(8), 1793–1814. https://doi.org/10.1108/IJOEM-03-2019-0234

Aghion, P., Caroli, E., & García-Peñalosa, C. (1999). Inequality and economic growth: The perspective of the new growth theories. *Journal of Economic Literature*, *37*(4), 1615–1660. https://doi.org/10.1257/jel.37.4.1615

Agnew, J. A. (1984). Devaluing places: ' people prosperity versus place prosperity' and regional planning. *Environment & Planning D: Society & Space*, *2*(1), 35–45. https://doi.org/10.1068/d020035

Agriculture, M. of. (2023a). Newsletter Pusdatin. *Pusat Data Dan Sistem Informasi Pertanian | Januari 2023*, *20*(1), 1–12.

Agriculture, M. of. (2023b). *Statistik Penduduk dan Kemiskinan Sektor Pertanian Tahun 2024*.

Aji, S. B., & Khudi, A. F. (2021). Indonesia's National Strategic Project, Displacement, and the New Poverty. *Journal of Southeast Asian Human Rights*, *5*(2), 136–153. https://doi.org/10.19184/jseahr.v5i2.23399

Akita, T., Riadi, A. A., & Rizal, A. (2021). Fiscal disparities in Indonesia in the decentralization era: Does general allocation fund equalize fiscal revenues? *Regional Science Policy and Practice*, *13*(6), 1842–1865. https://doi.org/10.1111/rsp3.12326

Alisya Rahma Saebani, & Irwan Triadi. (2024). Analisis Terhadap Proyek Food Estate dalam Penggunaan Lahan Hutan dan Ketahanan Pangan Ditinjau dari Perspektif Hukum Lingkungan. *Deposisi: Jurnal Publikasi Ilmu Hukum*, *2*(3), 65–74. https://doi.org/10.59581/deposisi.v2i3.3674

Amede, T., Auricht, C., Boffa, J.-M., Dixon, J., Mallawaarachchi, T., Rukuni, M., & Teklewold-Deneke, T. (2017). A Farming System Framework for Investment Planning and Priority Setting in Ethiopia. *The Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research*, *90*(January), 1–52. http://www.esciencecentral.org/journals/onion-production-for-income-generation-in-small-scale-irrigation-users-agropastoral-households-of-ethiopia-2376-0354-1000145.php?aid=58115%0Ahttp://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2017.05.010%0Ahttp://dx.doi.org/10.1016

Andriansyah, Nurwanda, Rifai, Asep, & Bakhtiar. (2020). *Structural Change and Regional Economic Growth in Indonesia*. *105177*.

Anwar, A. F., Asnun, A. P., & Wahab, A. (2021). Measuring the Impact of Inclusive Economic Growth; Empirical Study of SDGs in Indonesia. *Technium Social Sciences Journal*, *25*, 192–218.

Arsyad, L. (2015). Ekonomi Pembangunan dan Pembangunan Ekonomi. *Ekonomi Pembangunan Berkelanjutan*, *05*(01), 1–37. https://pustaka.ut.ac.id/lib/wp-

content/uploads/pdfmk/ESPA4324-M1.pdf

Badan Pusat Statistik. (2024). *Persentase Penduduk Miskin (P0) Menurut Provinsi dan Daerah - Tabel Statistik*. BPS. https://www.bps.go.id/id/statistics-table/2/MTkyIzI=/persentase-penduduk-miskin-menurut-provinsi.html

Berg, A. G., & Ostry, J. D. (2011). Inequality and Unsustainable Growth: Two Sides of the Same Coin? *IMF Economic Review*, *65*(4), 792–815. https://doi.org/10.1057/s41308-017-0030-8

Berliandaldo, M., & Hendrix, T. (2022). Dampak Pltu Terhadap Kondisi Ekonomi, Sosial, Dan Kesehatan Masyarakat Dalam Lingkungan Hidup Di Kecamatan Jenu. *Vitruvian : Jurnal Arsitektur, Bangunan Dan Lingkungan*, *11*(3), 261. https://doi.org/10.22441/vitruvian.2022.v11i3.008

Bogliaccini, J. A., & Egan, P. J. W. (2017). Foreign direct investment and inequality in developing countries: Does sector matter? *Economics and Politics*, *29*(3), 209–236. https://doi.org/10.1111/ecpo.12098

Bolton, R. (1992). "Place prosperity vs people prosperity'' revisited: an old issue with a new angle." *Urban Studies*, *29*(2), 185–203. https://doi.org/10.1080/00420989220080261

Bonet, J. (2006). Fiscal decentralization and regional income disparities: Evidence from the Colombian experience. *Annals of Regional Science*, *40*(3), 661–676. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00168-006-0060-z

Borusyak, K., & Jaravel, X. (2022). Revisiting Event Study Designs: Robust and Efficient Estimation. *Working Paper*.

Bourguignon, F. (2004). *The Poverty-Growth-Inequality Triangle*. https://www.econstor.eu/bitstream/10419/176147/1/icrier-wp-125.pdf

BPS. (2023). Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Atas Dasar Harga Konstan 2010 Menurut Provinsi (miliar rupiah), 2022. *Badan Pusat Statistik*.

Brussevich, M., Turunen, J., Scott, A., & Furceri, D. (2020). *The Socio-Economic Impact of Special Economic Zones: Evidence from Cambodia The Socio-economic Impact of Special Economic Zones: Evidence from Cambodia Prepared by*.

Buhaerah, P., Sari, A. P., Nurjaman, R., & Augusta, C. (2014). Kajian MP3EI Dalam Perspektif Hak Asasi Manusia. In *Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia*.

Callaway, B., & Sant'Anna, P. H. C. (2020). Difference-in-Differences with multiple time periods. *Journal of Econometrics*, *225*(2), 200–230. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jeconom.2020.12.001

Cameron, A. C., & Trivedi, P. K. (2005). Microeconometrics Methods and Applications. In *Sustainability (Switzerland)* (Vol. 11, Issue 1). Cambridge University Press. http://scioteca.caf.com/bitstream/handle/123456789/1091/RED2017-Eng-8ene.pdf?sequence=12&isAllowed=y%0Ahttp://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.regsciurbeco.2008.06.005%0Ahttps://www.researchgate.net/publication/305320484_SISTEM_PEMBETUNGAN_TERPUSAT_STRATEGI_MELESTARI

Chatterjee, S., & Turnovsky, S. J. (2012). Infrastructure and inequality. *European Economic Review*, *56*(8), 1730–1745. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroecorev.2012.08.003

Chen, A., & Groenewold, N. (2019). Macroeconomic shocks in China: Do the distributional effects depend on the regional source? *Annals of Regional Science*, *62*(1), 69–97. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00168-018-0885-2

Coordinating Ministry for the Economy of Republic of Indonesia. (2023). *Siaran Pers HM.4.6/357/SET.M.EKON.3/09/2023 PSN Terbukti Tingkatkan Daya Saing dan Dorong Pemerataan Pembangunan Wilayah*. https://www.ekon.go.id/publikasi/detail/5378/psn-terbukti-tingkatkan-daya-saing-dan-dorong-pemerataan-pembangunan-wilayah

Damyanti, S., & Indriani, I. (2021). Dampak Pembangunan Sirkuit Kuta Mandalika Terhadap Pengembangan Usaha Mikro Kecil dan Menengah di Tinjau Dalam Perspektif Ekonomi Islam. *Journal of Sharia Economy and Islamic Tourism*, *1*(3), 20–27. http://journal.ummat.ac.id/index.php/jseit

Databoks. (2017). *Apa Hambatan Proyek Strategis Nasional*. https://www.bps.go.id/id/pressrelease/2024/05/06/2380/ekonomi-indonesia-triwulan-i-2024-tumbuh-5-11-persen--y-on-y--dan-ekonomi-indonesia-triwulan-i-2024-terkontraksi-0-83-persen--q-to-q--.html

Davis, J. C., & Vernon Henderson, J. (2003). Evidence on the political economy of the urbanization process. *Journal of Urban Economics*, *53*(1), 98–125. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0094-1190(02)00504-1

Deininger, K., & Squire, L. (1996). A New Development Data Base. *Development*, *10*(3), 565–591.

Devi, S. S., & Sapanli, K. (2018). *Dampak Ekonomi Kawasan Ekonomi Khusus (KEK) Tanjung Lesung Kabupaten Pandeglang*. 74. https://repository.ipb.ac.id/handle/123456789/94796

Dollar, D., Kleineberg, T., & Kraay, A. (2016). Growth still is good for the poor. *European Economic Review*, *81*(August), 68–85. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroecorev.2015.05.008

Duranton, G., & Venables, A. J. (2018). Place-Based Policies for Development. *Place-Based Policies for Development*. https://doi.org/10.1596/1813-9450-8410

Eka, A., Nurdin, I., Pribadi, I. A., Dewi, S., Perbendaharaan, D. J., & Keuangan, K. (2022). Analisis Dampak Pembangunan Infrastruktur Bendungan terhadap Perekonomian-Kesejahteraan pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19. *Jurnal Manajemen Perbendaharaan*, *3*(2), 170–185. https://doi.org/10.33105/jmp.v3i2.419

Fauziana, H., Wardhana, A. K., & Rusgianto, S. (2022). The Effect of Education, Income, Unemployment, and Poverty toward the Gini Ratio in Member of OIC Countries. *Daengku: Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences Innovation*, *2*(2), 181–191. https://doi.org/10.35877/454ri.daengku874

Fauziyyah, P. Z., & Paksi, A. K. (2023). Dampak Kerja Sama Indonesia-China Dalam Proyek Investasi Nikel Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Kedua Negara. *Jurnal Ilmiah Dinamika Sosial*, *7*(1), 86–105. https://doi.org/10.38043/jids.v7i1.4279

Fermanich, M. (2021). *Introduction to Cost-Effectiveness Analysis Brief*. 10. https://region5compcenter.org/

Firmansyah, A. (2021). Analisis Deskriptif Potensi Pariwisata di Desa Sekitar Kawasan Ekonomi Khusus (KEK) Likupang. *Jurnal Pariwisata Terapan*, *5*(2), 160.

https://doi.org/10.22146/jpt.55822

Fischer, M. M., & Nijkamp, P. (2021). *Handbook of Regional Science* (M. M. Fischer & P. Nijkamp (eds.); Second and). Springer.

Floerkemeier, H., Spatafora, N., & Anthony Venables. (2021). *Regional Disparities,Growth,and,Inclusiveness*.

Freedman, S. M., Hollingsworth, A., Simon, K. I., Wing, C., & Working, M. Y. (2016). *DESIGNING DIFFERENCE IN DIFFERENCE STUDIES WITH STAGGERED TREATMENT ADOPTION: KEY CONCEPTS AND PRACTICAL GUIDELINES*. 1–23.

Frick, S. (2023). *Turnaround Cities: Spanish Case Study Insights from the Basque Country & Bilbao*. *January*.

Friedmann, J. (1969). Regional Development Policy: A Case Study of Venezuela. *The Hispanic American Historical Review*, *49*(2), 368. https://doi.org/10.2307/2510879

Fujita, M., Krugman, P., & Venables, A. J. (1999). *The Spatial Economy Cities, Regions, and International Trade*. https://doi.org/10.7551/mitpress/6389.003.0021

Gertler, P. J., Martinez, S., Premand, P., Rawlings, L. B., & Vermeersch, C. M. J. (2016). Impact Evaluation in Practice, Second Edition. In *Impact Evaluation in Practice, Second Edition*. https://doi.org/10.1596/978-1-4648-0779-4

Ghali, M. A., Akiyama, M., & Fujiwara, J. (1981). Models of regional growth. An empirical evaluation. *Regional Science and Urban Economics*, *11*(2), 175–190. https://doi.org/10.1016/0166-0462(81)90002-8

Giarratani, F., & Soeroso. (1985). a Neoclassical Model of Regional Growth in Indonesia. *Journal of Regional Science*, *25*(3), 373–382. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9787.1985.tb00307.x

Glaeser, E. L., & Gottlieb, J. D. (2008). *THE ECONOMICS OF PLACE-MAKING POLICIES*. 1–23.

Goodman-Bacon, A. (2018). `Difference-in-Differences With Variation in Treatment Timing`, NBER Working Paper Series, Working Paper. *NBER Working Paper Series*, *25018*. https://www.nber.org/system/files/working_papers/w25018/w25018.pdf, accessed on 29 June 2021

Gramlich, E. (1994). Infrastructure Investment: A Review Essay. *Financing Federal Systems*, *32*(3), 265–285. https://doi.org/10.4337/9781035303557.00019

Grimes, A. (2021). Infrastructure and Regional Economic Growth. In *Handbook of Regional Science* (pp. 755–775). Springer Reference.

Gujarati, D. N. (2004). Basic Econometrics. In *The Economic Journal* (Vol. 82, Issue 326). Gary Burke. https://doi.org/10.2307/2230043

Gujarati, D. N., & Porter, D. C. (2009). Basic Econometrics. In A. E. Hilbert (Ed.), *Introductory Econometrics: A Practical Approach* (5th ed.). McGraw-Hill/Irwin.

Hadi, K. (2012). Mp3Ei Koridor Kalimantan. *Jurnal Masyarakat Indonesia*, *38*(1), 93–114.

Hakim, D. R., & Rosini, I. (2022). Regional Income Inequality in Indonesia: The Role of Public and Private Investment. *Jurnal Ekonomi Malaysia*, *56*(3), 87–101.

https://doi.org/10.17576/JEM-2022-5603-05

Harmadi, S. H. B., Adji, A., & Mahdi, S. (2018). Regional Inequality in Indonesia: Pre and Post Regional Autonomy Analysis. *The Business and Management Review*, *8*(1), 15–16.

Hausman, J. A. (1978). Specification Tests in Econometrics EC ON ME R C A VOLUME 46 NOVEMBER, 1978 NUMBER 6 SPECIFICATION TESTS IN ECONOMETRICS. *Econometrica*, *46*(6), 1251–1271. http://www.jstor.org/stable/1913827%5Cnhttp://www.jstor.org/%5Cnhttp://www.jstor.org/action/showPublisher?publisherCode=econosoc.%5Cnhttp://www.jstor.org

Henderson, V. (2002). Urbanization in developing countries. *World Bank Research Observer*, *17*(1), 89–112. https://doi.org/10.1093/wbro/17.1.89

Herwin, A. D., & Hutagaol, H. D. (2022). Intervensi Pemerintah terhadap Pajak dan Retribusi Daerah dalam Rangka Proyek Strategis Nasional. *Amsir Law Journal*, *4*(2), 126–142. https://doi.org/10.36746/alj.v4i2.123

Herzer, D., & Vollmer, S. (2012). Inequality and growth: Evidence from panel cointegration. *Journal of Economic Inequality*, *10*(4), 489–503. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10888-011-9171-6

Hidayat, A., Prasetya, F., & Wulandari, F. (2021). Role of Internet Accessibility in Reducing the Poverty rates in Java; a Spatial Approach. *Journal of Indonesian Applied Economics*, *9*(1), 21–31. https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.jiae.2021.009.01.3

Hirschman, A. O. (1959). The Strategy of Economic Development. *Journal of Farm Economics*, *41*(2), 468. https://doi.org/10.2307/1235188

Hornok, C., & Raeskyesa, D. G. S. (2022). Economic zones and local income inequality: Evidence from Indonesia. *Journal of Economic Inequality*, *22*(1), 69–100. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10888-023-09581-x

Huang, K., Sim, N., & Zhao, H. (2020). Does Fdi Actually Affect Income Inequality? Insights From 25 Years of Research. *Journal of Economic Surveys*, *34*(3), 630–659. https://doi.org/10.1111/joes.12373

Husin, H. (2022). *Pendampingan Hukum Proyek Strategis Guna Mendukung Pembangunan Ekonomi Hijau*.

Igo, A. B., Nia, M., Muh Syata, W., Studi, P., Pendidikan Ekonomi, J., Halu Oleo, U., Jln HEA Mokodompit Kampus Hijau Bumi Tridharma Anduonohu, A., & Kendari, K. (2023). *Dampak Pertambangan Nikel Terhadap Ekonomi Masyarakat*. *8*(3), 404–416.

Imai, K., & Kim, I. S. (2019). When Should We Use Unit Fixed Effects Regression Models for Causal Inference with Longitudinal Data? *American Journal of Political Science*, *63*(2), 467–490. https://doi.org/10.1111/ajps.12417

Imai, K., & Kim, I. S. (2020). On the Use of Two-Way Fixed Effects Regression Models for Causal Inference with Panel Data. *Political Analysis*, *29*(3), 405–415. https://doi.org/10.1017/pan.2020.33

Inayah, N., & Fuadi, D. (2023). *PEMBERDAYAAN PEREKONOMIAN MASYARAKAT MELALUI PENGEMBANGAN USAHA MIKRO KECIL DAN MENENGAH (UMKM) DI KAWASAN EKONOMI KHUSUS TANJUNG KELAYANG BELITUNG*. 1–14. https://eprints.ums.ac.id/118573/

Ishak, J. F., Alamanda, A. R., & Kusumah, R. W. R. (2018). The Effect of Capital Expenditure and Investment on Income Inequality,. *The Accounting Journal of Binaniaga*, *3*(1), 51. https://doi.org/10.33062/ajb.v3i1.177

Istrate, M., & Horea-Şerban, R.-I. (2016). Economic Growth and Regional Inequality in Romania. *Analele Universităţiidin Oradea, Seria Geografie*, *26*(2), 201–209. http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=120481914&lang=hu&site=eds-live (akses 4 April 2024)

Jatayu, A., Zahara, S., Syafitri, R. A. W. D., Dafadhilah, S., Roosyanindhita, D. R., Sidiq, M. I., & Priambodo, M. S. (2024). Measuring Levels of Infrastructure Development and its Impact on Regional Growth - Insights from Indonesia. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, *1353*(1). https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/1353/1/012011

Junaedi, D., Norman, E., Salistia, F., Arsyad, M. R., & Paramansyah, A. (2022). The Analysis of the Impact of Debt on the Indonesian Economy for the Period 1976-2021. *ManBiz: Journal of Management and Business*, *1*(1), 1–18. https://doi.org/10.47467/manbiz.v1i1.1627

Karlsson, C., & Gråsjö, U. (2021). Knowledge flows, knowledge externalities and regional economic development. *Handbook of Regional Science*, *January 2012*, 1–1732. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-23430-9

Kaulihowa, T., & Adjasi, C. (2018). FDI and income inequality in Africa. *Oxford Development Studies*, *46*(2), 250–265. https://doi.org/10.1080/13600818.2017.1381233

Kayupa, O. O. (2015). Dampak Sebelum Dan Sesudah Pembangunan Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Air (Plta) Terhadap Kondisi Sosial Dan Ekonomi Masyarakat Di Desa Sulewana Kecamatan. *E-Jurnal Katalogis*, *3*, 217–227.

Kemnanker. (2024). *Upah Minimum Provinsi di Indonesia Tahun 2024 Aceh Sumatera Utara Sumatera Barat Riau Jambi Sumatera Selatan Bengkulu Lampung Bangka Belitung Kepulauan Riau DKI Jakarta Jawa Barat Jawa Tengah DI . Yogyakarta Jawa Timur Banten Bali Nusa Tenggara Barat Nusa*. https://satudata.kemnaker.go.id/satudata-public/2023/11/files/data/1704427855898_UMP%25202024.xlsx

Kentor, J. (2016). *The Long Term Effects of Globalization on Income Inequality , Population Growth , and Economic Development Author (s): Jeffrey Kentor Published by : Oxford University Press on behalf of the Society for the Study of Social Problems Stable URL : http://ww*. *48*(4), 435–455.

Khandker, S. R., Koolwal, G. B., & Samad, H. A. (2010). Handbook on Impact Evaluation. In *Learning* (Vol. 1, Issue 1). http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en.pdf

Khasanah, U., Nugraha, N., & Kokotiasa, W. (2017). Dampak Pembangunan Jalan Tol Solo-Kertosonoterhadap Hak Ekonomi Masyarakat Desa Kasreman Kecamatan Geneng Kabupaten Ngawi. *Citizenship Jurnal Pancasila Dan Kewarganegaraan*, *5*(2), 108. https://doi.org/10.25273/citizenship.v5i2.1644

KPU. (2014). *Buku Data & Infografik Pemilu Presiden & Wakil Presiden 2014*. www.kpu.go.id

Krugman, P. (1991). Increasing Returns and Economic Geography Author (s): Paul Krugman Published by : The University of Chicago Press Stable URL :

http://www.jstor.com/stable/2937739 Increasing Returns and Economic Geography. *Jornal of Political Economy*, *99*(3), 483–499.

Kurniawati, S. (2020). Kinerja Sektor Pertanian di Indonesia. *Prosiding Seminar Akademik Tahunan Ilmu Ekonomi Dan Studi Pembangunan 2020*, 24–31.

Kuznets, S. (1955). Economic Growth and Income Inequality. In *The American Economic Review* (Vol. 1, p. 30). https://www.jstor.org/stable/1811581

Lahay, S. (2024). *Kemiskinan Hantui Warga Terdampak Proyek Bendungan Bulango Ulu [1]*. Mongabay. https://mongabay.co.id/2024/12/23/kemiskinan-hantui-warga-terdampak-proyek-bendungan-bulango-ulu-1/

Lasuén, J. R. (1973). Urbanisation and Development—the Temporal Interaction between Geographical and Sectoral Clusters. *Urban Studies*, *10*(2), 163–188. https://doi.org/10.1080/00420987320080281

Laurinavičius, A., & Galiniene, B. (2012). Asset-based approach to poverty reduction in Lithuania. In *Technological and Economic Development of Economy* (Vol. 19, Issue 2, pp. 203–223). https://doi.org/10.3846/20294913.2013.796609

Lestari, R. I., Wardono, B., Handajani, M., Supari, S., Juniati, H., Tri, M., Sunarno, D., & Prayogi, E. (2024). *The interplay of road infrastructure and regional finance in driving economic growth : Insights from East Kalimantan*. *11*(October 2024).

Lewis-beck, M. S., & Skalaban, A. (1990). The R-squared: Some straight talk. *Political Analysis*, *2*(1), 153–171. https://doi.org/10.1093/pan/2.1.153

Lucas, Robert, E. (1988). On the Mechanics of Economic Development. In *Journal of Monetary Economics* (Vol. 22, Issue 3, pp. 3–42).

Ma'rifah, A. (2022). The Effect of Infrastructure Development on Economic Growth. *Efficient: Indonesian Journal of Development Economics*, *5*(3), 230–241. https://doi.org/10.15294/efficient.v5i3.54394

Mameli, F., Tselios, V., & Rodríguez-Pose, A. (2021). Regional Employment and Unemployment. *Handbook of Regional Science*, *Metcalf 1975*, 1975.

Masru'ah, D., & Soejoto, A. (2013). *Pengaruh Tenaga Kerja dan Investasi di Sektor Pertanian Terhadap Pertumbuhan Sektor Pertanian di Provinsi Jawa Timur*. 1–18.

Mawali, D. (2021). Analisis Dampak Pembangunan Bendungan Meninting Pada Aspek Ekonomi dan Sosial Budaya Masyarakat di Dusun Murpeji Desa Dasan Geria Kecamatan Lingsar Kabupaten Lombok Barat. *Administrasi Pembangunan*.

Mawardi, R. A. (2023). Dilema Pembangunan di Indonesia: Analisis Mengenai Dampak dan Implikasi Kebijakan Pembangunan Era Presiden Joko Widodo. *Jurnal Mengkaji Indonesia*, *2*(1), 39–62. https://doi.org/10.59066/jmi.v2i1.246

Mccann, P. (2023). Levelling-up economics. *IFS Deaton Review of Inequalities Levelling-Up*.

Mendoza, O. M. V. (2017). Infrastructure development, income inequality, and urban sustainability in the People's Republic of China. In *ADBI Working Paper* (Issue 713).

Mudrajad Kuncoro. (2013). Economic Geography of Indonesia: Can Mp3Ei Reduce Inter-Regional Inequality? 1. *South East Asia Journal of Contemporary Business, Economics and Law*, *2*(2), 8–9.

Nasution, M. J., Tugiyono, Bakri, S., Setiawan, A., Murhadi, Wulandari, C., & Wahono, E. P. (2024). The Impact of Increasing Nickel Production on Forest and Environment in Indonesia: A Review. *Jurnal Sylva Lestari*, *12*(3), 549–579. https://doi.org/10.23960/jsl.v12i3.847

Naufal, A., & Fikriah, F. (2023). Regional Nexus of Economic Growth, Income Inequality and Poverty. *Ekonomikalia Journal of Economics*, *1*(2), 61–68. https://doi.org/10.60084/eje.v1i2.114

Nugraha, A. T., Prayitno, G., Situmorang, M. E., & Nasution, A. (2020). The role of infrastructure in economic growth and income inequality in Indonesia. *Economics and Sociology*, *13*(1), 102–115. https://doi.org/10.14254/2071-789X.2020/13-1/7

Nurmansyah, A. S., & Wikarya, U. (2023). *Does It Have A Transportation Infrastructure Increasing Regional Economic Growth In Indonesia ? (Spatial Spillover Effect Analysis)*. *4*(4).

Odhiambo, N. M. (2021). Tourism development and poverty alleviation in sub-Saharan African countries: an empirical investigation. *Development Studies Research*, *8*(1), 396–406. https://doi.org/10.1080/21665095.2021.2007782

Ozili, P. K. (2023). The acceptable R-square in empirical modelling for social science research. *Social Research Methodology and Publishing Results: A Guide to Non-Native English Speakers*, *January 2023*, 134–143. https://doi.org/10.4018/978-1-6684-6859-3.ch009

Panjawa, J. L., Guritno, D. C., Sugiharti, R. R., Kurniawan, M. L. A., & Damayanti, S. A. (2023). Measuring Inequality Using J-Bonet Index: What Can We Learn from Regional Data? *Jejak*, *16*(1), 28–45. https://doi.org/10.15294/jejak.v16i1.38850

Paul, R. K. (2023). *Panel Regression Analysis*. *100*, 0–24.

pelyta.ekon.go.id. (2024). *Peta Proyek Strategis Nasional*. https://pelyta.ekon.go.id/index.php/monitoring/Peta/psn

Piętak, Ł. (2022). Regional disparities, transmission channels and country's economic growth. In *Journal of Regional Science* (Vol. 62, Issue 1). https://doi.org/10.1111/jors.12564

Piketty, T. (2014). *Capitalism in the 21st Century*. The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press. https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ctv33mgb41

Pratiwi, D. R. (2023). Potret Utang Pemerintah Periode 2015-2024: Risiko dan Capaiannya. In *Kumpulan Analisis Siklus Pembahasan Nota Keuangan dan RAPBN 2024 Mitra Komisi XI*. https://berkas.dpr.go.id/pa3kn/analisis-apbn/public-file/analisis-apbn-public-93.pdf

Putra, T. Z., S.Alisyahbana, A., Devi, N. K., Pratikno, Y., Fadli, A., Saksana, J. C., & Rivai, A. (2020). The role of infrastructure in economic growth and income inequality in Indonesia. *Economics and Sociology*, *13*(1), 102–115. https://doi.org/10.14254/2071-789X.2020/13-1/7

R, M. (1985). *State unemployment rates: what explains the differences?*

Rachman, N. F., & Yanuardy, D. (2014). MP3EI: Cerita (Si)Apa? Mengapa Sekarang? *Landreform*, *I*, 1–2.

Ratri, T. D., & Sholeh, M. (2019). *The Influence of Education, Health and the Internet on*

Poverty in Indonesia. *323*(ICoSSCE 2018), 158–163. https://doi.org/10.2991/icossce-icsmc-18.2019.31

Ravallion, M. (2004). Growth, Inequality, and Poverty: Looking Beyond Averages. *Growth, Inequality, and Poverty: Prospects for Pro-Poor Economic Development*, 1–27. https://doi.org/10.1093/0199268657.003.0003

Ridley, M., Rao, G., Schilbach, F., & Patel, V. (2020). Poverty, depression, and anxiety: Causal evidence and mechanisms. *Science*, *370*(6522). https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aay0214

Ringga, E. S., Silvia, V., & Abrar, M. (2022). The Effect of Infrastructure and Labor in Agricultural Sector on Agricultural Economic Growth in Aceh Province. *International Journal of Finance, Economics and Business*, *1*(2), 103–108. https://doi.org/10.56225/ijfeb.v1i2.25

Rios-Avila, F., Callaway, B., & Sant'Anna, P. H. C. (2021). csdid: Difference-in-differences with multiple time periods in stata. *Stata Conference*, *August*, 47. https://www.stata.com/meeting/us21/slides/US21_SantAnna.pdf

Sachs, J. D. (2005). The End of Poverty. In *Journal of Counseling Psychology* (Vol. 19, Issue 5). The Penguin Press. https://doi.org/10.1037/h0033227

Sala-I-Martin, X. X. (1996). Regional cohesion: Evidence and theories of regional growth and convergence. *European Economic Review*, *40*, 1325–1352.

Salim, A., Rustam, A., Haeruddin, H., Asriati, A., & Putra, A. H. P. K. (2020). Economic strategy: Correlation between macro and microeconomics on income inequality in Indonesia. *Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business*, *7*(8), 681–693. https://doi.org/10.13106/JAFEB.2020.VOL7.NO8.681

Sant'Anna, P. H. C., & Zhao, J. (2020). Doubly robust difference-in-differences estimators. *Journal of Econometrics*, *219*(1), 101–122. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jeconom.2020.06.003

Saputra, W. (2014). *Pembangunan Ekonomi dan Terancamnya Hak Masyarakat, Kritik dan Kajian Terhadap Kebijakan MP3EI 2011-2025*.

Sen, A. (1983). Development : Which Way Now ? Amartya Sen. *The Economic Journal*, *93*(372), 745–762.

Sen, A. (1990). Development As Capability Expansion. *Human Development and the International Development Strategy for the 1990*, *86*(2), 168–171.

Sen, A. (1994). WELL-BEING , CAPABILITY AND PUBLIC POLICY. *Giornale Degli Economisti e Annali Di Economia, Luglio-Settembre*, *7*(9), 333–347. https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/23247762.pdf?refreqid=excelsior%3A72830b85dbb1003c8a97c5c203aa254f&ab_segments=&origin=&initiator=&acceptTC=1%0Ahttps://www.jstor.org/stable/23247762

Sen, A. (1999). Development as Freedom. In *New York: Oxford University Press* (Vol. 55, Issue 1). New York: Oxford University Press. https://doi.org/10.2307/40203469

Sibagariang, B. S. (2021). *Dampak Pembangungan Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Air (PLTA) Pakkat Terhadap Kehidupan Sosial Ekonomi Masyarakat Desa Purba Bersatu Kecamatan Pakkat Kabupaten Humbang Hasundutan*.

Siddiqui, F., Salam, R. A., Lassi, Z. S., & Das, J. K. (2020). The Intertwined Relationship

Between Malnutrition and Poverty. *Frontiers in Public Health*, *8*(August), 1–5. https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2020.00453

Simatupang, P. (2024). Kinerja Ekonomi Dan Pariwisata Paska Kawasan Ekonomi Khusus (Kek) Pariwisata Mandalika Lombok 2014-2023. *JMBI UNSRAT (Jurnal Ilmiah Manajemen Bisnis Dan Inovasi Universitas Sam Ratulangi).*, *11*(1), 960–973. https://doi.org/10.35794/jmbi.v11i1.55373

Soeharjoto, S. (2020). Factors That Affect Inequality Distribution Income in Central Java. *International Journal of Economics, Business and Accounting Research (IJEBAR)*, *4*(03). https://doi.org/10.29040/ijebar.v4i03.1196

Surya, B., Muhibuddin, A., Suriani, S., Rasyidi, E. S., Baharuddin, B., Fitriyah, A. T., & Abubakar, H. (2021). Economic evaluation, use of renewable energy, and sustainable urban development mamminasata metropolitan, Indonesia. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, *13*(3), 1–45. https://doi.org/10.3390/su13031165

Syarmalina, A. A., Susanti, H., & Indonesia, U. (2024). *Pengaruh Pengembangan Kawasan Ekonomi Khusus Pariwisata terhadap Pembangunan Wilayah*. *5*(12), 5386–5401.

Taufik, Y., Adijaya, S., & Zainuddin Rela, I. (2022). Nickel Smelter on Social-Economics and Environmental Issues. *Research Square*, 1–25. https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-2232605/v1

Taufiqurrahman, T., & Khoirunurrofik, K. (2023). Special Economic Zones (SEZs) Impact on Poverty in Indonesia. *Jurnal Perencanaan Pembangunan: The Indonesian Journal of Development Planning*, *7*(2), 231–249. https://doi.org/10.36574/jpp.v7i2.473

TEMPO. (2024). *PPATK Temukan 30 Persen Lebih Dana PSN Masuk ke Kantong Pribadi ASN , Respons Menpan RB ?* https://www.tempo.co/ekonomi/ppatk-temukan-30-persen-lebih-dana-psn-masuk-ke-kantong-pribadi-asn-respons-menpan-rb--98866

TEMPO. (2025). *Revisi Garis Kemiskinan untuk Pertumbuhan Inklusif*. https://www.tempo.co/ekonomi/garis-kemiskinan-demi-pertumbuhan-inklusif-1715616

Toerien, D. (2020). Tourism and poverty in rural South Africa: A revisit. *South African Journal of Science*, *116*(1–2), 1–8. https://doi.org/10.17159/sajs.2020/6506

UI, P. (2020). *Hasil Pilpres 2019*. puskapol.fisip.ui.ac.id/hasil-pilpres-2019/

Utomo, W. (2017). *Tantangan Pembangunan Infrastruktur di Indonesia*. KPPIP. https://kppip.go.id/opini/tantangan-pembangunan-infrastruktur-indonesia/

Vu, H., & Mukhopadhaya, P. (2011). Reassessing the Relationship between Economic Growth and Inequality. *Economic Papers*, *30*(2), 265–272. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1759-3441.2011.00107.x

Wahyuni, T. (2024). *Proyek bendungan Jokowi di NTT belum bisa ' makmurkan rakyat ' – Warga berebut air dari lubang , petani ' ribut ' jatah tak merata*. BBC News Indonesia. https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/articles/c70wdgd42j8o

Warburton, E. (2016). Jokowi and the New Developmentalism. *Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies*, *52*(3), 297–320. https://doi.org/10.1080/00074918.2016.1249262

Williamson, J. G. (1965). Regional Inequality and the Process of National Development : A Description of the Patterns Author (s): Jeffrey G . Williamson Source : Economic

Development and Cultural Change , Vol . 13 , No . 4 , Part 2 (Jul ., 1965), pp . 1-. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, *13*(4), 1–84.

Winulyo, W. P. (2025). *Dampak Bendungan Semantok Terhadap Aspek Sosial Ekonomi Masyarakat Yang Terelokasi Di Kecamatan Rejoso Kabupaten Nganjuk*. *1*(1), 3–4.

World Bank. (2025). *Poverty and Inequality Trends*. Poverty and Inequality Platform. https://pip.worldbank.org/country-profiles/IDN

WorldBank. (2009). Reshaping Economic Geography. In *Geography*.

Zakie, M. (2023). Tarik Ulur Kewenangan Pusat dan Daerah dalam Penataan Ruang Proyek Strategis Nasional. *Prosiding Seminar Hukum Aktual Problematika Kemudahan Proyek Strategi Nasional: Konflik Norma Dan Tantangan Kesejahteraan*, 111–116. https://journal.uii.ac.id/psha/article/view/30963

APPENDIX

National Project Data

Table A. 1 Completed NP and Sectors in Indonesia

Activity	Sector						
	Industry	**Tourism**	**Water**	**Mining and Energy**	**Agriculture**	**Transportation**	**Total**
Airport						11	11
Dam			14				14
Steel	2						2
Irrigation			1				1
Roads and Bridges						29	29
Area	15	3			1		19
Palm Oil					1		1
Train						7	7
Oil and Gas	1						1
Nickel				1			1
Tourism		5					5
Port						8	8
Smelter Development	6						6
Transportation Equipment						3	3
Fisheries					3		3
Agriculture/ Maritime					1		1
Agriculture/ Food					2		2
Livestock					1		1
Energy				5			5
Mining				2			2
Total	**24**	**8**	**15**	**8**	**9**	**58**	**122**

Source: pelyta.ekon.go.id dan kp3ei.go.id 2025

Table A. 2 Record of MP3EI Development

No	Economic Corridor	Number of Projects	Inauguration	Sector	Ground Breaking	Sector	Reported	Sectors
1	Sumatera	11	-		1	Railways	10	Ports, Palm Oil Processing, Energy, Industrial Estates
2	Jawa	19	3	Kereta Api, Bandara, Pelabuhan	-		16	Railways, Energy, Ports, Toll Roads, Airports, Cement
3	Kalimantan	11	5	Bandara, Energi, Migas, Pengolahan Bauksit	2	HRD – Science & Technology	4	Bauxite
4	Sulawesi	13	6	Energi, Bandara, Pelabuhan	-		7	Smelter Industrial Estates, Roads, Energy, Oil and Gas, Railways
5	Bali - Nusa Tenggara	9	1	Pelabuhan	4	Tourism	4	Tourism, Water Resources
6	Papua – Kep Maluku	10	6	Bandara, Pelabuhan, Perikanan	-		4	Industrial Estates, ICT, Roads
	Total	73	21		7		45	
	Investment	Rp. 447,48 (Trillion IDR)	Rp. 48,57 (Trillion IDR)		Rp. 13,11 (Trillion IDR)		Rp. 386,10 (Trilion IDR)	

Source: (Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, 2014)

Panel Regression Result

A. Panel Estimation of National Project and Poverty

CEM

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	805
				F(4, 800)	=	61.83
Model	11622.66	4	2905.664	Prob > F	=	0.000
Residual	37596.65	800	46.99581	R-squared	=	0.2361
				Adj R-squared	=	0.2323
Total	49219.31	804	61.21804	Root MSE	=	6.8553

pover	Coefficier	Std. err.	t	P>t	[95% conf	interval]
natpro_d2	-0.10028	0.115499	-0.87	0.386	-0.327	0.126435
unemp	-0.19856	0.08573	-2.32	0.021	-0.36684	-0.03028
educ	-0.50798	0.0367	-13.84	0.000	-0.58002	-0.43594
heprob	0.053744	0.038897	1.38	0.167	-0.02261	0.130095
_cons	59.02687	3.676295	16.06	0.000	51.81055	66.24319

FEM

Fixed-effects (within) regression	Number of obs	=	805
Group variable: province	Number of groups	=	34
R-squared:	Obs per group:		
Within = 0.5870	min	=	10
Between = 0.0697	avg	=	23.7
Overall = 0.2050	max	=	25
	F(4,767)	=	272.49
corr(u_i, Xb) = -0.0000	Prob > F	=	0.000

pover	Coefficient	Std. err.	t	P>t	[95% conf	interval]
natpro_d2	-0.0901023	0.0560569	-1.61	0.108	-0.20015	0.019941
unemp	0.2720755	0.0547768	4.97	0.000	0.164545	0.379606
educ	-0.4291293	0.0213299	-20.12	0.000	-0.471	-0.38726
heprob	0.047926	0.0212368	2.26	0.024	0.006237	0.089615
_cons	49.08853	2.14262	22.91	0.000	44.88243	53.29463
sigma_u	6.6438368					
sigma_e	2.6526123					
rho	0.86250927	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

F test that all u_i=0: F(33, 767) = 138.67 Prob > F = 0.0000

REM

Random-effects GLS regression	Number of obs	=	805
Group variable: province	Number of groups	=	34
R-squared:	Obs per group:		
Within = 0.5869	min	=	10
Between = 0.0709	avg	=	23.7
Overall = 0.2061	max	=	25
	Wald chi2(4)	=	1095.15
corr(u_i, X) = 0 (assumed)	Prob > chi2	=	0.000

pover	Coefficient	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]
natpro_d2	-0.0898888	0.055871	-1.61	0.108	-0.19939	0.019617
unemp	0.2642996	0.054361	4.86	0.000	0.157755	0.370844
educ	-0.4310513	0.021192	-20.34	0.000	-0.47259	-0.38952
heprob	0.0482985	0.021139	2.28	0.022	0.006868	0.089729
_cons	49.36736	2.432418	20.3	0.000	44.59991	54.13481
sigma_u	6.8392284					
sigma_e	2.6526123					
rho	0.86924049					

Hausman Test

chi2(4) = (b-B)'[(V_b-V_B)^(-1)](b-B)
= 1.93
Prob > chi2 = 0.7491

LM Test

chibar2(01) = 6007.53
Prob > chibar2 = 0.0000

B. Panel Estimation of National Project and Bonet Index

CEM

Source	SS	df	MS			
				Number of obs	=	805
				F(4, 800)	=	19.98
Model	41.83684	4	10.45921	Prob > F	=	0
Residual	418.786	800	0.523483	R-squared	=	0.0908
				Adj R-squared	=	0.0863
Total	460.6229	804	0.572914	Root MSE	=	0.72352

bonet	Coefficier	Std. err.	t	P>t	[95% conf	interval]
natpro_d2	-0.01117	0.01219	-0.92	0.360	-0.03509	0.012761
unemp	0.074238	0.009048	8.2	0.000	0.056477	0.091998
educ	0.016907	0.003873	4.36	0.000	0.009303	0.02451
heprob	-0.00164	0.004105	-0.4	0.690	-0.00969	0.006423
_cons	-1.39507	0.388	-3.6	0.000	-2.15669	-0.63345

FEM

Fixed-effects (within) regression	Number of obs	=	805
Group variable: province	Number of groups	=	34
R-squared:	Obs per group:		
Within = 0.0984	min	=	10
Between = 0.0080	avg	=	23.7
Overall = 0.0041	max	=	25
	F(4,767)	=	20.94
corr(u_i, Xb) = -0.0460	Prob > F	=	0

bonet	Coefficient	Std. err.	t	P>t	[95% conf	interval]
natpro_d2	-0.0270532	0.0049222	5.500	0.000	-0.03672	-0.01739
unemp	0.0080416	0.0048098	1.670	0.095	-0.0014	0.017484
educ	-0.002328	0.0018729	1.24	0.214	-0.006	0.001349
heprob	0.0022223	0.0018647	1.19	0.234	-0.00144	0.005883
_cons	0.6629513	0.1881372	3.52	0.000	0.293626	1.032276
sigma_u	0.71880347					
sigma_e	0.23291811					
rho	0.90497799	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

F test that all u_i=0: F(33, 767) = 210.68 Prob > F = 0.0000

REM

Random-effects GLS regression	Number of obs	=	805
Group variable: province	Number of groups	=	34
R-squared:	Obs per group:		
Within = 0.0984	min	=	10
Between = 0.0031	avg	=	23.7
Overall = 0.0057	max	=	25
	Wald chi2(4)	=	83.33
corr(u_i, X) = 0 (assumed)	Prob > chi2	=	0

bonet	Coefficient	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]
natpro_d2	-0.0270688	0.004919	5.5	0.000	-0.03671	-0.01743
unemp	0.0089995	0.004791	1.88	0.060	-0.00039	0.018391
educ	-0.0020233	0.001867	1.08	0.279	-0.00568	0.001637
heprob	0.0021217	0.001862	1.14	0.254	-0.00153	0.005771
_cons	0.6447414	0.223248	2.89	0.004	0.207184	1.082299
sigma_u	0.70297953					
sigma_e	0.23291811					
rho	0.90107992	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

Hausman Test

chi2(4) = (b-B)'[(V_b-V_B)^(-1)](b-B)

= 5.28

Prob > chi2 = 0.2596

LM Test

chibar2(01) = 7293.27

Prob > chibar2 = 0.0000

C. Panel Estimation of National Project and Inequality

CEM

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	694
				F(4, 689)	=	12.33
Model	0.091127	4	0.022782	Prob > F	=	0.000
Residual	1.27268	689	0.001847	R-squared	=	0.0668
				Adj R-squared	=	0.0614
Total	1.363807	693	0.001968	Root MSE	=	0.04298

gini	Coefficier	Std. err.	t	P>t	[95% conf	interval]
natpro_d2	-0.00041	0.000733	-0.56	0.576	-0.00185	0.001029
unemp	-0.00146	0.000606	-2.42	0.016	-0.00266	-0.00027
educ	0.001101	0.00028	3.93	0.000	0.000551	0.001652
heprob	0.001344	0.000265	5.07	0.000	0.000823	0.001865
_cons	0.218711	0.028425	7.69	0	0.162901	0.274521

FEM

Fixed-effects (within) regression	Number of obs	=	694
Group variable: province	Number of groups	=	34
R-squared:	Obs per group:		
Within = 0.2616	min	=	10
Between = 0.0176	avg	=	20.4
Overall = 0.0545	max	=	25
	F(4,656)	=	58.090
corr(u_i, Xb) = -0.2963	Prob > F	=	0

gini	Coefficient	Std. err.	t	P>t	[95% conf	interval]
natpro_d2	-0.0032078	0.0006074	5.280	0.000	-0.0044	-0.00202
unemp	-0.0045064	0.0007077	6.370	0.000	-0.0059	-0.00312
educ	0.0022048	0.0002888	7.630	0.000	0.001638	0.002772
heprob	0.0014255	0.0002432	5.86	0.000	0.000948	0.001903
_cons	0.1384716	0.0303071	4.57	0.000	0.078961	0.197982
sigma_u	0.03725861					
sigma_e	0.02721599					
rho	0.65207133	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

F test that all u_i=0: F(33, 656) = 32.19 Prob > F = 0.0000

REM

Random-effects GLS regression	Number of obs	=	694
Group variable: province	Number of groups	=	34
R-squared:	Obs per group:		
Within = 0.2615	min	=	10
Between = 0.0170	avg	=	20.4
Overall = 0.0552	max	=	25
	Wald chi2(4)	=	219.230
corr(u_i, X) = 0 (assumed)	Prob > chi2	=	0

gini	Coefficient	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]
natpro_d2	-0.002987	0.000604	4.950	0.000	-0.00417	-0.0018
unemp	-0.0043027	0.000681	6.320	0.000	-0.00564	-0.00297
educ	0.0021348	0.00028	7.610	0.000	0.001585	0.002685
heprob	0.001404	0.000241	5.840	0.000	0.000933	0.001875
_cons	0.1429603	0.02988	4.78	0.000	0.084397	0.201524
sigma_u	0.03147642					
sigma_e	0.02721599					
rho	0.5722086	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

Hausman

chi2(4) = (b-B)'[(V_b-V_B)^(-1)](b-B)
= 14.86

Prob > chi2 = 0.0050

LM Test

chibar2(01) = 1948.19

Prob > chibar2 = 0.0000

Variable	VIF	1/VIF
educ	1.25	0.801404
natpro_d2	1.23	0.816134
unemp	1.08	0.926342
heprob	1.02	0.979017
Mean VIF	1.14	

1. Normality Test

Variable	Obs	W	V	z	Prob>z
gini	695	0.99691	1.402	0.824	0.20504
natpro_d2	850	0.78728	115.71	11.687	0
educ	843	0.91927	43.587	9.282	0
unemp	849	0.91671	45.261	9.378	0
heprob	806	0.99665	1.737	1.356	0.08761

3. Heteroscedasticity Test

chi2(1) = 39.37

Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

Staggered DID Result

A. All Provinces

Table A. 3 Treatment Effect of Total National Projects in All Provinces

Bonet								Poverty								Inequality						
	Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficient	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]
ATT	-0.07681	0.048184	-1.59	0.111	-0.17125	0.017632		ATT	-1.01764	0.731376	-1.39	0.164	-2.45111	0.415827		ATT	-0.0003106	0.013843	-0.02	0.982	-0.02744	0.026821
	Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficient	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]
Pre_avg	-0.25403	0.080069	-3.17	0.002	-0.41097	-0.0971		Pre_avg	-0.35501	0.524392	-0.68	0.498	-1.3828	0.672777		Pre_avg	-0.0009965	0.001547	-0.64	0.519	-0.00403	0.002035
Post_avg	-0.09224	0.056165	-1.64	0.101	-0.20232	0.017842		Post_avg	-1.18467	0.792156	-1.5	0.135	-2.73727	0.367929		Post_avg	0.001494	0.014332	0.1	0.917	-0.0266	0.029584
Tm18	-0.00221	0.001983	-1.12	0.265	-0.0061	0.001676		Tm18	-6.68026	1.555031	-4.3	0.000	-9.72807	-3.63245		Tm11	-0.0140121	0.009303	-1.51	0.132	-0.03224	0.00422
Tm17	-0.0418	0.053719	-0.78	0.436	-0.14709	0.063483		Tm17	-4.44277	8.223325	-0.54	0.589	-20.5602	11.67465		Tm10	0.0046589	0.008295	0.56	0.574	-0.0116	0.020916
Tm16	-0.46288	0.082397	-5.62	0	-0.62438	-0.30138		Tm16	2.711979	0.479244	5.66	0.000	1.772679	3.651279		Tm9	-0.0156632	0.010042	-1.56	0.119	-0.03534	0.004019
Tm15	0.327978	0.217945	1.5	0.132	-0.09919	0.755142		Tm15	0.030525	0.229317	0.13	0.894	-0.41893	0.479978		Tm8	0.0019269	0.009125	0.21	0.833	-0.01596	0.019812
Tm14	-0.38636	0.202784	-1.91	0.057	-0.78381	0.011091		Tm14	-0.62309	0.560661	-1.11	0.266	-1.72197	0.475782		Tm7	0.0061834	0.008057	0.77	0.443	-0.00961	0.021974
Tm13	-0.04167	0.065158	-0.64	0.522	-0.16938	0.086037		Tm13	-0.23766	0.458684	-0.52	0.604	-1.13666	0.661345		Tm6	0.0058292	0.006877	0.85	0.397	-0.00765	0.019307
Tm12	-2.214	1.342026	-1.65	0.099	-4.84432	0.416322		Tm12	0.601478	1.087199	0.55	0.58	-1.52939	2.732349		Tm5	0.0006714	0.008004	0.08	0.933	-0.01502	0.01636
Tm11	0.017729	0.028011	0.63	0.527	-0.03717	0.07263		Tm11	4.82656	2.707999	1.78	0.075	-0.48102	10.13414		Tm4	-0.0107308	0.009535	-1.13	0.26	-0.02942	0.007957
Tm10	0.130452	0.115914	1.13	0.26	-0.09673	0.357639		Tm10	-0.84554	0.828627	-1.02	0.308	-2.46962	0.778533		Tm3	0.0022362	0.009116	0.25	0.806	-0.01563	0.020103
Tm9	-0.03151	0.07013	-0.45	0.653	-0.16896	0.10594		Tm9	0.119108	0.371776	0.32	0.749	-0.60956	0.847775		Tm2	-0.0027062	0.008085	-0.33	0.738	-0.01855	0.013139
Tm8	-0.09658	0.091242	-1.06	0.29	-0.27541	0.082252		Tm8	-0.12269	0.386262	-0.32	0.751	-0.87975	0.634374		Tm1	0.010645	0.0073	1.46	0.145	-0.00366	0.024954
Tm7	-1.00824	0.703953	-1.43	0.152	-2.38797	0.371481		Tm7	-0.06979	0.222025	-0.31	0.753	-0.50495	0.365369		Tp0	0.000707	0.009665	0.07	0.942	-0.01824	0.019651
Tm6	-0.64315	0.621752	-1.03	0.301	-1.86176	0.575462		Tm6	-0.29198	0.292413	-1	0.318	-0.8651	0.281135		Tp1	0.0016764	0.00976	0.17	0.864	-0.01745	0.020807
Tm5	0.018965	0.020882	0.91	0.364	-0.02196	0.059893		Tm5	-0.06568	0.246319	-0.27	0.79	-0.54846	0.417095		Tp2	-0.007232	0.011926	-0.61	0.544	-0.03061	0.016142
Tm4	-0.06803	0.037383	-1.82	0.069	-0.1413	0.005241		Tm4	-0.27281	0.212667	-1.28	0.2	-0.68963	0.14401		Tp3	-0.0016745	0.010659	-0.16	0.875	-0.02257	0.019216
Tm3	-0.04454	0.026367	-1.69	0.091	-0.09621	0.007144		Tm3	-0.79314	0.311317	-2.55	0.011	-1.40331	-0.18297		Tp4	-0.0009126	0.01151	-0.08	0.937	-0.02347	0.021646
Tm2	-0.00519	0.009711	-0.53	0.593	-0.02423	0.013842		Tm2	-0.56238	0.325413	-1.73	0.084	-1.20018	0.075416		Tp5	-0.0010304	0.015064	-0.07	0.945	-0.03055	0.028494
Tm1	-0.02156	0.009256	-2.33	0.02	-0.0397	-0.00342		Tm1	0.327916	0.228441	1.44	0.151	-0.11982	0.775653		Tp6	-0.0060982	0.018864	-0.32	0.746	-0.04307	0.030875
Tp0	-0.00719	0.006444	-1.12	0.265	-0.01982	0.005443		Tp0	-0.14166	0.280354	-0.51	0.613	-0.69114	0.407828		Tp7	-0.0016855	0.020926	-0.08	0.936	-0.0427	0.039328
Tp1	-0.0174	0.015005	-1.16	0.246	-0.04681	0.012011		Tp1	-0.17511	0.316981	-0.55	0.581	-0.79638	0.446167		Tp8	-0.0069822	0.027482	-0.25	0.799	-0.06085	0.046881
Tp2	-0.03871	0.029846	-1.3	0.195	-0.09721	0.019782		Tp2	-0.22889	0.241786	-0.95	0.344	-0.70278	0.245003		Tp9	-0.0016357	0.022728	-0.07	0.943	-0.04618	0.04291
Tp3	-0.05501	0.036473	-1.51	0.131	-0.1265	0.016471		Tp3	-0.6372	0.510136	-1.25	0.212	-1.63704	0.362652		Tp10	0.0081747	0.01807	0.45	0.651	-0.02724	0.043592
Tp4	-0.05781	0.046492	-1.24	0.214	-0.14894	0.033309		Tp4	-0.97658	0.572859	-1.7	0.088	-2.09936	0.146204		Tp11	0.0346211	0.016902	2.05	0.041	0.001494	0.067748
Tp5	-0.06126	0.046882	-1.31	0.191	-0.15315	0.030627		Tp5	-1.14352	0.674455	-1.7	0.09	-2.46543	0.178383								
Tp6	-0.11338	0.070566	-1.61	0.108	-0.25168	0.024928		Tp6	-1.4573	0.920763	-1.58	0.113	-3.26196	0.34736								
Tp7	-0.11591	0.069751	-1.66	0.097	-0.25262	0.020796		Tp7	-1.47494	1.146366	-1.29	0.198	-3.72178	0.771893								
Tp8	-0.14588	0.08239	-1.77	0.077	-0.30736	0.015606		Tp8	-1.66479	1.312337	-1.27	0.205	-4.23692	0.907345								
Tp9	-0.14231	0.082578	-1.72	0.085	-0.30416	0.019537		Tp9	-1.83499	1.387083	-1.32	0.186	-4.55362	0.883648								
Tp10	-0.14444	0.076963	-1.88	0.061	-0.29529	0.006401		Tp10	-2.5421	2.182213	-1.16	0.244	-6.81916	1.734957								
Tp11	-0.20755	0.139034	-1.49	0.135	-0.48006	0.064948		Tp11	-1.93895	0.710334	-2.73	0.006	-3.33118	-0.54672								

Table A. 4 Treatment Effects of Transportation Projects in All Provinces

Bonet								Poverty								Inequality						
	Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficient	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]
ATT	-0.04911	0.068954	-0.71	0.476	-0.18425	0.086041		ATT	0.482142	0.474549	1.02	0.31	-0.44796	1.412242		ATT	-0.0018865	0.008617	-0.22	0.827	-0.01878	0.015003
	Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficient	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]
Pre_avg	0.018655	0.019782	0.94	0.346	-0.02012	0.057428		Pre_avg	0.315876	0.257423	1.23	0.22	-0.18866	0.820416		Pre_avg	-0.0014597	0.001622	-0.9	0.368	-0.00464	0.001719
Post_avg	-0.04951	0.081104	-0.61	0.542	-0.20847	0.10945		Post_avg	0.620628	0.640493	0.97	0.333	-0.63472	1.875972		Post_avg	0.0003848	0.009835	0.04	0.969	-0.01889	0.019661
Tm18	0.066905	0.116813	0.57	0.567	-0.16204	0.295855		Tm18	-0.80256	3.149487	-0.25	0.799	-6.97544	5.370318		Tm12	-2.64E-03	0.002199	-1.2	0.23	-0.00695	0.001673
Tm17	0.095806	0.105429	0.91	0.363	-0.11083	0.302443		Tm17	2.064881	1.790373	1.15	0.249	-1.44419	5.573949		Tm11	-0.0045092	0.010723	-0.42	0.674	-0.02553	0.016507
Tm16	0.097792	0.143113	0.68	0.494	-0.1827	0.378288		Tm16	0.624235	1.686473	0.37	0.711	-2.68119	3.929662		Tm10	-0.0035377	0.003888	-0.91	0.363	-0.01116	0.004082
Tm15	0.052652	0.080221	0.66	0.512	-0.10458	0.209883		Tm15	1.275499	0.669207	1.91	0.057	-0.03612	2.58712		Tm9	0.0021128	0.01007	0.21	0.834	-0.01762	0.021849
Tm14	0.032489	0.088548	0.37	0.714	-0.14106	0.20604		Tm14	-0.70202	0.753841	-0.93	0.352	-2.17952	0.775485		Tm8	-0.0042241	0.008241	-0.51	0.608	-0.02038	0.011928
Tm13	-0.00724	0.125041	-0.06	0.954	-0.25232	0.237836		Tm13	1.467041	1.627479	0.9	0.367	-1.72276	4.656842		Tm7	0.003708	0.00801	0.46	0.643	-0.01199	0.019407
Tm12	-0.01463	0.048229	-0.3	0.762	-0.10916	0.079894		Tm12	-0.02503	0.833466	-0.03	0.976	-1.65859	1.608536		Tm6	0.0029047	0.008184	0.35	0.723	-0.01314	0.018945
Tm11	0.019936	0.028432	0.7	0.483	-0.03579	0.075662		Tm11	0.248719	1.065608	0.23	0.815	-1.83983	2.337272		Tm5	-0.0044185	0.005348	-0.83	0.409	-0.0149	0.006064
Tm10	-0.00236	0.043813	-0.05	0.957	-0.08823	0.083511		Tm10	0.584121	0.429861	1.36	0.174	-0.25839	1.426633		Tm4	-0.0093298	0.007143	-1.31	0.191	-0.02333	0.00467
Tm9	0.098601	0.062114	1.59	0.112	-0.02314	0.220342		Tm9	-0.05087	0.178443	-0.29	0.776	-0.40062	0.298868		Tm3	0.0092469	0.010362	0.89	0.372	-0.01106	0.029556
Tm8	-0.03756	0.047735	-0.79	0.431	-0.13112	0.056002		Tm8	0.062073	0.232273	0.27	0.789	-0.39317	0.51732		Tm2	-0.0068327	0.008927	-0.77	0.444	-0.02433	0.010665
Tm7	-0.02476	0.039335	-0.63	0.529	-0.10185	0.052337		Tm7	0.333815	0.186248	1.79	0.073	-0.03123	0.698855		Tm1	1.97E-07	0.005637	0.00	1	-0.01105	0.011048
Tm6	-0.01668	0.031135	-0.54	0.592	-0.0777	0.044347		Tm6	0.057799	0.219999	0.26	0.793	-0.37339	0.488989		Tp0	-4.91E-03	0.004703	-1.04	0.297	-0.01413	0.004311
Tm5	-0.01773	0.017031	-1.04	0.298	-0.05111	0.01565		Tm5	0.327196	0.237866	1.38	0.169	-0.13901	0.793405		Tp1	-0.0016193	0.006121	-0.26	0.791	-0.01362	0.010377
Tm4	-0.00488	0.03246	-0.15	0.881	-0.0685	0.058744		Tm4	-0.12648	0.173413	-0.73	0.466	-0.46636	0.213403		Tp2	-0.0062112	0.007256	-0.86	0.392	-0.02043	0.008011
Tm3	0.016443	0.029739	0.55	0.58	-0.04184	0.07473		Tm3	-0.11117	0.209265	-0.53	0.595	-0.52132	0.298983		Tp3	-0.0047232	0.00697	-0.68	0.498	-0.01838	0.008938
Tm2	-0.01006	0.010245	-0.98	0.326	-0.03014	0.010017		Tm2	0.18029	0.372245	0.48	0.628	-0.5493	0.909876		Tp4	-0.0038972	0.009287	-0.42	0.675	-0.0221	0.014306
Tm1	-0.00894	0.006613	-1.35	0.176	-0.02191	0.004017		Tm1	0.278219	0.220939	1.26	0.208	-0.15481	0.711252		Tp5	-0.0048944	0.00839	-0.58	0.56	-0.02134	0.01155
Tp0	0.012405	0.017811	0.7	0.486	-0.0225	0.047314		Tp0	0.034134	0.181837	0.19	0.851	-0.32226	0.390528		Tp6	-0.0027655	0.00955	-0.29	0.772	-0.02148	0.015953
Tp1	-0.01294	0.034813	-0.37	0.71	-0.08117	0.055293		Tp1	0.247452	0.195211	1.27	0.205	-0.13516	0.630059		Tp7	0.0043935	0.013811	0.32	0.75	-0.02268	0.031463
Tp2	-0.03657	0.050873	-0.72	0.472	-0.13628	0.063136		Tp2	0.275982	0.237633	1.16	0.245	-0.18977	0.741735		Tp8	-0.0031391	0.016933	-0.19	0.853	-0.03633	0.030048
Tp3	-0.04655	0.060687	-0.77	0.443	-0.1655	0.072392		Tp3	0.41641	0.287844	1.45	0.148	-0.14775	0.980574		Tp9	0.0100183	0.019216	0.52	0.602	-0.02764	0.04768
Tp4	-0.06928	0.064357	-1.08	0.282	-0.19542	0.056858		Tp4	0.441918	0.359797	1.23	0.219	-0.26327	1.147106		Tp10	0.0008887	0.018078	0.05	0.961	-0.03454	0.03632
Tp5	-0.10257	0.063727	-1.61	0.107	-0.22747	0.022329		Tp5	0.558253	0.44323	1.26	0.208	-0.31046	1.426968		Tp11	0.0214743	0.014206	1.51	0.131	-0.00637	0.049318
Tp6	-0.12498	0.091864	-1.36	0.174	-0.30503	0.055071		Tp6	0.544327	0.732354	0.74	0.457	-0.89106	1.979714								
Tp7	-0.09124	0.141419	-0.65	0.519	-0.36841	0.18594		Tp7	0.94832	0.869678	1.09	0.276	-0.75622	2.652858								
Tp8	-0.06622	0.149721	-0.44	0.658	-0.35967	0.227228		Tp8	0.622879	0.916254	0.68	0.497	-1.17295	2.418704								
Tp9	-0.0409	0.14565	-0.28	0.779	-0.32637	0.244566		Tp9	0.846441	0.953175	0.89	0.375	-1.02175	2.71463								
Tp10	-0.03999	0.143467	-0.28	0.78	-0.32118	0.241196		Tp10	0.856748	1.419592	0.6	0.546	-1.9256	3.639098								
Tp11	0.024704	0.120359	0.21	0.837	-0.21119	0.260603		Tp11	1.654674	2.01022	0.82	0.41	-2.28529	5.594632								

Table A. 5 Treatment Effects of Industry Projects in All Provinces

Bonet								Poverty								Inequality						
	Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficient	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]
ATT	0.016487	0.043774	0.38	0.706	-0.06931	0.102281		ATT	-0.04822	0.281043	-0.17	0.864	-0.59905	0.502619		ATT	-0.0067377	0.009306	-0.72	0.469	-0.02498	0.011502
	Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficient	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]
Pre_avg	0.026607	0.012275	2.17	0.03	0.002549	0.050664		Pre_avg	-0.26228	0.164426	-1.6	0.111	-0.58455	0.059992		Pre_avg	0.0021457	0.001756	1.22	0.222	-0.0013	0.005588
Post_avg	0.045494	0.039397	1.15	0.248	-0.03172	0.122711		Post_avg	0.443732	0.272519	1.63	0.103	-0.09039	0.977859		Post_avg	-1.18E-02	0.008702	-1.35	0.177	-0.02882	0.005294
Tm20	0.136448	0.014023	9.73	0.000	0.108964	0.163931		Tm20	-4.2263	0.315037	-13.42	0	-4.84376	-3.60884		Tm13	0.0116644	0.018005	0.65	0.517	-0.02362	0.046953
Tm19	-0.0382	0.013967	-2.73	0.006	-0.06557	-0.01082		Tm19	0.30073	1.209458	0.25	0.804	-2.06976	2.671224		Tm12	0.0288721	0.003149	9.17	0	0.0227	0.035044
Tm18	-0.10906	0.048343	-2.26	0.024	-0.20381	-0.01431		Tm18	-0.33361	1.264976	-0.26	0.792	-2.81291	2.1457		Tm11	-0.0063142	0.008871	-0.71	0.477	-0.0237	0.011073
Tm17	0.051535	0.08655	0.6	0.552	-0.1181	0.22117		Tm17	-0.14893	1.580558	-0.09	0.925	-3.24677	2.948902		Tm10	0.0039532	0.00892	0.44	0.658	-0.01353	0.021437
Tm16	-0.08087	0.113665	-0.71	0.477	-0.30365	0.141905		Tm16	0.437678	0.805246	0.54	0.587	-1.14058	2.015932		Tm9	0.0066231	0.00608	1.09	0.276	-0.00529	0.01854
Tm15	0.034836	0.082499	0.42	0.673	-0.12686	0.196531		Tm15	1.175142	0.756244	1.55	0.12	-0.30707	2.657353		Tm8	-0.0150511	0.009356	-1.61	0.108	-0.03339	0.003287
Tm14	-0.10073	0.053068	-1.9	0.058	-0.20474	0.003284		Tm14	0.203578	0.436611	0.47	0.641	-0.65216	1.05932		Tm7	-0.0088114	0.009571	-0.92	0.357	-0.02757	0.009948
Tm13	0.063553	0.052444	1.21	0.226	-0.03924	0.166342		Tm13	1.361403	1.374407	0.99	0.322	-1.33239	4.055192		Tm6	0.0062537	0.00624	1	0.316	-0.00598	0.018484
Tm12	0.065341	0.116533	0.56	0.575	-0.16306	0.293741		Tm12	-0.54689	0.555407	-0.98	0.325	-1.63547	0.541685		Tm5	-0.0022889	0.006438	-0.36	0.722	-0.01491	0.01033
Tm11	0.014011	0.030146	0.46	0.642	-0.04507	0.073096		Tm11	-0.60215	0.352844	-1.71	0.088	-1.29371	0.089412		Tm4	0.0084081	0.008076	1.04	0.298	-0.00742	0.024237
Tm10	-0.03325	0.037329	-0.89	0.373	-0.10642	0.03991		Tm10	-0.36601	0.348802	-1.05	0.294	-1.04965	0.317631		Tm3	0.0005515	0.006709	0.08	0.934	-0.0126	0.0137
Tm9	0.190651	0.120028	1.59	0.112	-0.0446	0.425901		Tm9	-0.35192	0.196709	-1.79	0.074	-0.73746	0.033625		Tm2	2.21E-03	0.005651	0.39	0.696	-0.00887	0.013283
Tm8	0.049335	0.056336	0.88	0.381	-0.06108	0.159751		Tm8	0.065304	0.397276	0.16	0.869	-0.71334	0.843951		Tm1	-0.0081747	0.005624	-1.45	0.146	-0.0192	0.002848
Tm7	0.071729	0.042732	1.68	0.093	-0.01202	0.155482		Tm7	-0.86048	0.393988	-2.18	0.029	-1.63269	-0.08828		Tp0	0.0022629	0.007768	0.29	0.771	-0.01296	0.017488
Tm6	0.074347	0.03963	1.88	0.061	-0.00333	0.152021		Tm6	-0.26547	0.17931	-1.48	0.139	-0.61691	0.085967		Tp1	-0.0055996	0.006718	-0.83	0.405	-0.01877	0.007567
Tm5	0.058828	0.036811	1.6	0.11	-0.01332	0.130976		Tm5	-0.21458	0.167915	-1.28	0.201	-0.54369	0.114523		Tp2	-0.0131186	0.008925	-1.47	0.142	-0.03061	0.004374
Tm4	0.029314	0.028348	1.03	0.301	-0.02625	0.084874		Tm4	-0.14903	0.221093	-0.67	0.5	-0.58236	0.284307		Tp3	-0.0071174	0.007526	-0.95	0.344	-0.02187	0.007633
Tm3	0.021204	0.018004	1.18	0.239	-0.01408	0.056491		Tm3	-0.49877	0.282253	-1.77	0.077	-1.05197	0.054437		Tp4	-0.0087378	0.008535	-1.02	0.306	-0.02547	0.007991
Tm2	0.024009	0.016395	1.46	0.143	-0.00812	0.056142		Tm2	-0.08028	0.218492	-0.37	0.713	-0.50851	0.347958		Tp5	-0.0124784	0.008298	-1.5	0.133	-0.02874	0.003785
Tm1	0.009105	0.012797	0.71	0.477	-0.01598	0.034186		Tm1	-0.14495	0.205534	-0.71	0.481	-0.54779	0.257894		Tp6	-0.0076568	0.011713	-0.65	0.513	-0.03061	0.015301
Tp0	0.013075	0.014023	0.93	0.351	-0.01441	0.04056		Tp0	0.250909	0.133602	1.88	0.06	-0.01095	0.512764		Tp7	0.0028664	0.014819	0.19	0.847	-0.02618	0.031911
Tp1	-0.02266	0.034629	-0.65	0.513	-0.09053	0.045208		Tp1	-0.04584	0.13833	-0.33	0.74	-0.31696	0.225284		Tp8	0.012134	0.019263	0.63	0.529	-0.02562	0.049888
Tp2	-0.02633	0.041082	-0.64	0.521	-0.10685	0.054184		Tp2	-0.14393	0.197368	-0.73	0.466	-0.53077	0.2429		Tp9	0.0127489	0.027972	0.46	0.649	-0.04208	0.067573
Tp3	-0.01752	0.049262	-0.36	0.722	-0.11407	0.079031		Tp3	-0.34137	0.211808	-1.61	0.107	-0.75651	0.073764		Tp10	-0.0457939	0.002835	-16.15	0	-0.05135	-0.04024
Tp4	-0.0203	0.062361	-0.33	0.745	-0.14253	0.101923		Tp4	-0.42683	0.259222	-1.65	0.100	-0.93489	0.08124		Tp11	-0.0376203	0.003073	-12.24	0	-0.04364	-0.0316
Tp5	-0.01902	0.062244	-0.31	0.76	-0.14102	0.102972		Tp5	-0.04743	0.293087	-0.16	0.871	-0.62187	0.527006		Tp12	-0.0447855	0.004292	-10.43	0	-0.0532	-0.03637
Tp6	0.089161	0.058334	1.53	0.126	-0.02517	0.203495		Tp6	-0.43747	0.455514	-0.96	0.337	-1.33026	0.455319								
Tp7	0.129891	0.074371	1.75	0.081	-0.01587	0.275656		Tp7	-0.0844	0.489523	-0.17	0.863	-1.04384	0.87505								
Tp8	0.096241	0.075948	1.27	0.205	-0.05261	0.245096		Tp8	-0.30259	0.625431	-0.48	0.629	-1.52841	0.923235								
Tp9	0.121834	0.085939	1.42	0.156	-0.0466	0.290272		Tp9	0.024285	0.631989	0.04	0.969	-1.21439	1.262962								
Tp10	0.099253	0.040225	2.47	0.014	0.020414	0.178092		Tp10	1.310926	0.580153	2.26	0.024	0.173848	2.448005								
Tp11	0.079396	0.023669	3.35	0.001	0.033007	0.125786		Tp11	1.998192	0.377525	5.29	0	1.258257	2.738127								
Tp12	0.068419	0.037608	1.82	0.069	-0.00529	0.142129		Tp12	4.014067	0.431444	9.3	0	3.168452	4.859682								
								Tp12	4.014067	0.431444	9.3	0	3.168452	4.859682								

Table A. 6 Treatment Effects of Water Projects in All Provinces

Bonet								Poverty								Inequality						
	Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficient	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]
ATT	0.02193	0.024943	0.88	0.379	-0.02696	0.070817		ATT	-0.05042	0.146977	-0.34	0.732	-0.33849	0.237651		ATT	-0.0103955	0.006954	-1.49	0.135	-0.02402	0.003234
	Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficient	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]
Pre_avg	0.022508	0.009991	2.25	0.024	0.002926	0.042089		Pre_avg	-0.00982	0.175086	-0.06	0.955	-0.35298	0.333341		Pre_avg	-0.0040496	0.00214	-1.89	0.058	-0.00824	0.000145
Post_avg	0.03111	0.02222	1.4	0.161	-0.01244	0.07466		Post_avg	-0.03108	0.152181	-0.2	0.838	-0.32935	0.267187		Post_avg	-0.011727	0.007029	-1.67	0.095	-0.0255	0.002049
Tm20	0.029106	0.040617	0.72	0.474	-0.0505	0.108714		Tm20	0.583213	1.193127	0.49	0.625	-1.75527	2.921699		Tm15	-0.0529977	0.026861	-1.97	0.048	-0.10564	-0.00035
Tm19	0.037952	0.053853	0.7	0.481	-0.0676	0.143501		Tm19	-4.66145	3.525298	-1.32	0.186	-11.5709	2.248009		Tm13	-0.0027197	0.00585	-0.46	0.642	-0.01419	0.008746
Tm18	-0.02784	0.066332	-0.42	0.675	-0.15785	0.102167		Tm18	0.853683	0.738174	1.16	0.247	-0.59311	2.300478		Tm12	-0.0208049	0.010913	-1.91	0.057	-0.04219	0.000584
Tm17	0.020463	0.055319	0.37	0.711	-0.08796	0.128885		Tm17	1.834482	1.039055	1.77	0.077	-0.20203	3.870991		Tm11	0.0045643	0.014165	0.32	0.747	-0.0232	0.032327
Tm16	-0.01846	0.060431	-0.31	0.76	-0.1369	0.099986		Tm16	-0.63283	0.934402	-0.68	0.498	-2.46422	1.198569		Tm10	-0.0056238	0.006215	-0.9	0.366	-0.0178	0.006557
Tm15	0.128337	0.117184	1.1	0.273	-0.10134	0.358015		Tm15	0.005348	0.312371	0.02	0.986	-0.60689	0.617584		Tm9	-0.0093416	0.008668	-1.08	0.281	-0.02633	0.007647
Tm14	-0.01765	0.037232	-0.47	0.636	-0.09062	0.055327		Tm14	0.662084	0.65245	1.01	0.31	-0.61669	1.940862		Tm8	0.0187928	0.018768	1	0.317	-0.01799	0.055578
Tm13	0.095201	0.046938	2.03	0.043	0.003205	0.187196		Tm13	0.276752	0.259846	1.07	0.287	-0.23254	0.786041		Tm7	0.0007597	0.010894	0.07	0.944	-0.02059	0.022112
Tm12	0.045452	0.05395	0.84	0.4	-0.06029	0.151192		Tm12	-0.13522	0.231225	-0.58	0.559	-0.58841	0.317974		Tm6	0.0031613	0.009094	0.35	0.728	-0.01466	0.020985
Tm11	0.06675	0.057055	1.17	0.242	-0.04508	0.178576		Tm11	-0.09997	0.295084	-0.34	0.735	-0.67833	0.478384		Tm5	0.0103479	0.007852	1.32	0.188	-0.00504	0.025738
Tm10	0.025934	0.019112	1.36	0.175	-0.01152	0.063392		Tm10	0.500071	0.487933	1.02	0.305	-0.45626	1.456402		Tm4	-0.000094	0.014664	-0.01	0.995	-0.02883	0.028647
Tm9	0.0382	0.06673	0.57	0.567	-0.09259	0.168988		Tm9	-0.17351	0.299468	-0.58	0.562	-0.76046	0.413436		Tm3	-0.0055678	0.007561	-0.74	0.461	-0.02039	0.009251
Tm8	0.000189	0.031628	0.01	0.995	-0.0618	0.062179		Tm8	0.101345	0.23113	0.44	0.661	-0.35166	0.55435		Tm2	-0.0021108	0.005749	-0.37	0.714	-0.01338	0.009158
Tm7	0.013796	0.009809	1.41	0.16	-0.00543	0.033022		Tm7	0.439967	0.271916	1.62	0.106	-0.09298	0.972913		Tm1	0.0049396	0.005788	0.85	0.393	-0.0064	0.016283
Tm6	0.010852	0.008023	1.35	0.176	-0.00487	0.026577		Tm6	-0.16228	0.1965	-0.83	0.409	-0.54742	0.22285		Tp0	0.000149	0.00985	0.02	0.988	-0.01916	0.019454
Tm5	-0.00079	0.006859	-0.12	0.908	-0.01424	0.01265		Tm5	-0.04626	0.139797	-0.33	0.741	-0.32026	0.227732		Tp1	-0.009051	0.009356	-0.97	0.333	-0.02739	0.009286
Tm4	0.008989	0.015201	0.59	0.554	-0.0208	0.038782		Tm4	-0.08511	0.163768	-0.52	0.603	-0.40609	0.235865		Tp2	-0.009457	0.009695	-0.98	0.329	-0.02846	0.009545
Tm3	-0.00966	0.01212	-0.8	0.425	-0.03341	0.014096		Tm3	0.65261	0.450598	1.45	0.148	-0.23055	1.535765		Tp3	-0.0139022	0.011182	-1.24	0.214	-0.03582	0.008014
Tm2	0.004509	0.009827	0.46	0.646	-0.01475	0.023769		Tm2	-0.18192	0.175055	-1.04	0.299	-0.52502	0.161186		Tp4	-0.0230371	0.009561	-2.41	0.016	-0.04178	-0.0043
Tm1	-0.00118	0.01414	-0.08	0.933	-0.0289	0.026531		Tm1	0.072562	0.193198	0.38	0.707	-0.3061	0.451223		Tp5	-0.0174491	0.01138	-1.53	0.125	-0.03975	0.004856
Tp0	0.004065	0.010238	0.4	0.691	-0.016	0.024131		Tp0	-0.03465	0.119452	-0.29	0.772	-0.26877	0.199474		Tp6	-0.0093419	0.012371	-0.76	0.45	-0.03359	0.014904
Tp1	0.037999	0.016634	2.28	0.022	0.005397	0.0706		Tp1	-0.0988	0.166593	-0.59	0.553	-0.42532	0.227713								
Tp2	-0.00264	0.033019	-0.08	0.936	-0.06735	0.06208		Tp2	-0.20832	0.310423	-0.67	0.502	-0.81674	0.400095								
Tp3	-0.01597	0.046492	-0.34	0.731	-0.10709	0.075156		Tp3	0.004747	0.314645	0.02	0.988	-0.61195	0.621439								
Tp4	0.060852	0.016848	3.61	0.000	0.027832	0.093873		Tp4	-0.13637	0.153793	-0.89	0.375	-0.4378	0.165062								
Tp5	0.068936	0.037837	1.82	0.068	-0.00522	0.143095		Tp5	0.148541	0.09384	1.58	0.113	-0.03538	0.332464								
Tp6	0.064521	0.038938	1.66	0.098	-0.0118	0.140837		Tp6	0.107279	0.807491	0.13	0.894	-1.47537	1.689932								

Table A. 7 Treatment Effects of Agriculture Projects in All Provinces

Bonet							Poverty							Inequality					
	Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]		Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]		Coefficient	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]
ATT	-0.1117	0.062753	-1.78	0.075	-0.23469	0.011296	ATT	-1.4634	0.80936	-1.81	0.071	-3.04972	0.122915	ATT	-0.0212926	0.008866	-2.4	0.016	-0.03867	-0.00392
	Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]		Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]		Coefficient	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]
Pre_avg	-0.02312	0.027025	-0.86	0.392	-0.07609	0.029848	Pre_avg	0.021904	0.188322	0.12	0.907	-0.3472	0.391008	Pre_avg	0.0027532	.	.	.	.	.
Post_avg	-0.11314	0.071158	-1.59	0.112	-0.25261	0.02633	Post_avg	-1.59851	0.791909	-2.02	0.044	-3.15062	-0.0464	Post_avg	-0.0226333	.	.	.	.	.
Tm18	0.188714	0.013047	14.46	0	0.163142	0.214286	Tm18	-2.53489	1.043689	-2.43	0.015	-4.58048	-0.48929	Tm16	0	(omitted)				
Tm17	0.16184	0.005021	32.23	0.000	0.151999	0.171681	Tm17	-0.82174	0.724521	-1.13	0.257	-2.24178	0.598292	Tm13	0.011307	0.005341	2.12	0.034	0.000839	0.021775
Tm16	-0.07555	0.002564	-29.47	0.000	-0.08057	-0.07052	Tm16	-5.92062	0.066023	-89.68	0.000	-6.05002	-5.79122	Tm11	0	(omitted)				
Tm15	0.0242	0.01244	1.95	0.052	-0.00018	0.048583	Tm15	10.13286	0.865816	11.7	0	8.435894	11.82983	Tm10	0.0223244	0.003534	6.32	0.000	0.015397	0.029252
Tm14	-0.02187	0.048211	-0.45	0.65	-0.11636	0.072627	Tm14	-1.24942	0.271063	-4.61	0	-1.7807	-0.71815	Tm9	-0.018644	0.011239	-1.66	0.097	-0.04067	0.003384
Tm13	-0.0821	0.027735	-2.96	0.003	-0.13646	-0.02774	Tm13	-0.69976	0.679393	-1.03	0.303	-2.03135	0.631825	Tm8	-0.0254926	0.018876	-1.35	0.177	-0.06249	0.011503
Tm12	0.06061	0.307577	0.2	0.844	-0.54223	0.66345	Tm12	0.231838	0.146707	1.58	0.114	-0.0557	0.519378	Tm7	0.0069502	0.00416	1.67	0.095	-0.0012	0.015103
Tm11	-0.15518	0.094459	-1.64	0.1	-0.34032	0.029954	Tm11	1.981677	1.462767	1.35	0.175	-0.88529	4.848648	Tm6	0.0098957	0.012009	0.82	0.41	-0.01364	0.033434
Tm10	-0.12427	0.208734	-0.6	0.552	-0.53338	0.284842	Tm10	0.160803	0.542	0.3	0.767	-0.9015	1.223104	Tm5	0.0064714	0.00882	0.73	0.463	-0.01082	0.023759
Tm9	0.026094	0.219083	0.12	0.905	-0.4033	0.455489	Tm9	0.081502	0.483008	0.17	0.866	-0.86518	1.02818	Tm4	0.0029611	0.006334	0.47	0.64	-0.00945	0.015376
Tm8	-0.20054	0.170146	-1.18	0.239	-0.53403	0.132936	Tm8	-0.18213	0.350003	-0.52	0.603	-0.86813	0.503859	Tm3	-0.0129789	0.005647	-2.3	0.022	-0.02405	-0.00191
Tm7	0.159291	0.189695	0.84	0.401	-0.2125	0.531087	Tm7	-0.01152	0.390215	-0.03	0.976	-0.77633	0.75329	Tm2	0.0188836	0.014538	1.3	0.194	-0.00961	0.047377
Tm6	-0.1036	0.029108	-3.56	0	-0.16065	-0.04655	Tm6	-0.51528	0.584675	-0.88	0.378	-1.66122	0.630661	Tm1	0.0141135	0.012096	1.17	0.243	-0.00959	0.037821
Tm5	0.05233	0.069052	0.76	0.449	-0.08301	0.187669	Tm5	0.664821	0.366482	1.81	0.07	-0.05347	1.383113	Tp0	0.0032042	0.005828	0.55	0.582	-0.00822	0.014626
Tm4	-0.19255	0.104554	-1.84	0.066	-0.39747	0.01237	Tm4	0.008685	0.167981	0.05	0.959	-0.32055	0.337922	Tp1	-0.0178457	0.011448	-1.56	0.119	-0.04028	0.004592
Tm3	-0.03957	0.038412	-1.03	0.303	-0.11486	0.035716	Tm3	-0.77486	0.678033	-1.14	0.253	-2.10379	0.554057	Tp2	-0.0146671	0.00885	-1.66	0.097	-0.03201	0.002679
Tm2	-0.03957	0.020733	-1.91	0.056	-0.0802	0.001067	Tm2	-0.37239	0.60846	-0.61	0.541	-1.56495	0.820175	Tp3	-0.0227697	0.008567	-2.66	0.008	-0.03956	-0.00598
Tm1	-0.05444	0.02359	-2.31	0.021	-0.10067	-0.0082	Tm1	0.214693	0.150519	1.43	0.154	-0.08032	0.509705	Tp4	-0.0308426	0.010563	-2.92	0.004	-0.05155	-0.01014
Tp0	-0.02483	0.014185	-1.75	0.08	-0.05264	0.002968	Tp0	-0.3794	0.402994	-0.94	0.346	-1.16926	0.410452	Tp5	-0.0320546	0.010507	-3.05	0.002	-0.05265	-0.01146
Tp1	-0.04551	0.029235	-1.56	0.12	-0.10281	0.011792	Tp1	-0.44883	0.467736	-0.96	0.337	-1.36558	0.467912	Tp6	-0.0206239	0.010878	-1.9	0.058	-0.04194	0.000696
Tp2	-0.086	0.051051	-1.68	0.092	-0.18606	0.014055	Tp2	-0.32386	0.497456	-0.65	0.515	-1.29886	0.651132	Tp7	-0.016643	0.012575	-1.32	0.186	-0.04129	0.008004
Tp3	-0.11778	0.058502	-2.01	0.044	-0.23244	-0.00312	Tp3	-0.99277	0.686171	-1.45	0.148	-2.33764	0.352105	Tp8	-0.0237586	0.015622	-1.52	0.128	-0.05438	0.00686
Tp4	-0.11491	0.069371	-1.66	0.098	-0.25088	0.02105	Tp4	-0.98616	0.737593	-1.34	0.181	-2.43182	0.459495	Tp9	-0.0311037	0.016437	-1.89	0.058	-0.06332	0.001112
Tp5	-0.16479	0.07165	-2.3	0.021	-0.30522	-0.02436	Tp5	-1.419	0.938216	-1.51	0.13	-3.25787	0.419867	Tp10	-0.0264641	0.016684	-1.59	0.113	-0.05916	0.006236
Tp6	-0.20622	0.1024	-2.01	0.044	-0.40692	-0.00552	Tp6	-1.85093	0.941708	-1.97	0.049	-3.69665	-0.00522	Tp11	-0.038031	0.009081	-4.19	0.000	-0.05583	-0.02023
Tp7	-0.14688	0.075518	-1.94	0.052	-0.29489	0.001136	Tp7	-1.905	0.751788	-2.53	0.011	-3.37848	-0.43152							
Tp8	-0.18437	0.100666	-1.83	0.067	-0.38167	0.012932	Tp8	-2.45221	1.045816	-2.34	0.019	-4.50197	-0.40245							
Tp9	-0.12364	0.10682	-1.16	0.247	-0.333	0.085727	Tp9	-2.89548	1.241254	-2.33	0.02	-5.3283	-0.46267							
Tp10	-0.04795	0.114612	-0.42	0.676	-0.27259	0.176681	Tp10	-4.6383	2.697937	-1.72	0.086	-9.92616	0.649556							
Tp11	-0.09477	0.207794	-0.46	0.648	-0.50204	0.312496	Tp11	-0.89016	0.703126	-1.27	0.206	-2.26826	0.48794							

Table A. 8 Treatment Effects of Tourism Projects in All Provinces

Bonet								Poverty								Inequality						
	Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficient	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]
ATT	0.031345	0.028466	1.1	0.271	-0.02445	0.087136		ATT	0.284624	0.429482	0.66	0.508	-0.55715	1.126393		ATT	0.1417579	0.499557	0.28	0.777	-0.83736	1.120872
	Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficient	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]
Pre_avg	0.007464	0.005986	1.25	0.212	-0.00427	0.019197		Pre_avg	0.240972	0.135918	1.77	0.076	-0.02542	0.507366		Pre_avg	-0.0298253	0.122349	-0.24	0.807	-0.26963	0.209975
Post_avg	0.028703	0.039879	0.72	0.472	-0.04946	0.106864		Post_avg	0.897525	0.451309	1.99	0.047	0.012975	1.782076		Post_avg	0.5135549	0.532324	0.96	0.335	-0.52978	1.556891
Tm20	-0.06353	0.083664	-0.76	0.448	-0.22751	0.100446		Tm20	-0.40743	0.8395	-0.49	0.627	-2.05282	1.237962		Tm17	-1.285371	1.263292	-1.02	0.309	-3.76138	1.190637
Tm19	0.017834	0.042889	0.42	0.678	-0.06623	0.101895		Tm19	2.263849	1.271458	1.78	0.075	-0.22816	4.75586		Tm16	-1.159239	0.312528	-3.71	0	-1.77178	-0.5467
Tm18	0.036846	0.031526	1.17	0.243	-0.02494	0.098636		Tm18	0.349815	0.969559	0.36	0.718	-1.55049	2.250115		Tm14	1.285951	0.179545	7.16	0	0.934048	1.637853
Tm17	0.04316	0.037004	1.17	0.243	-0.02937	0.115686		Tm17	0.092084	0.582385	0.16	0.874	-1.04937	1.233538		Tm13	0.0975951	0.267386	0.36	0.715	-0.42647	0.621662
Tm16	-0.02951	0.034919	-0.85	0.398	-0.09795	0.038928		Tm16	1.584499	1.317502	1.2	0.229	-0.99776	4.166756		Tm12	-0.0362538	0.504384	-0.07	0.943	-1.02483	0.95232
Tm15	0.033046	0.050628	0.65	0.514	-0.06618	0.132275		Tm15	-0.20239	0.456847	-0.44	0.658	-1.0978	0.693012		Tm11	0.152195	0.295275	0.52	0.606	-0.42653	0.730923
Tm14	-0.05434	0.072878	-0.75	0.456	-0.19718	0.088496		Tm14	0.494365	0.335204	1.47	0.14	-0.16262	1.151353		Tm10	0.0960349	0.501469	0.19	0.848	-0.88683	1.078896
Tm13	0.054191	0.062539	0.87	0.386	-0.06838	0.176766		Tm13	-0.71832	0.740818	-0.97	0.332	-2.17029	0.733661		Tm9	0.139318	0.203951	0.68	0.495	-0.26042	0.539055
Tm12	-0.01359	0.030558	-0.44	0.656	-0.07348	0.046301		Tm12	0.130554	0.326025	0.4	0.689	-0.50844	0.769551		Tm8	0.0024044	0.249448	0.01	0.992	-0.4865	0.491313
Tm11	0.0434	0.051065	0.85	0.395	-0.05669	0.143486		Tm11	0.358498	0.287403	1.25	0.212	-0.2048	0.921797		Tm7	-0.2161422	0.187553	-1.15	0.249	-0.58374	0.151455
Tm10	-0.00326	0.027052	-0.12	0.904	-0.05628	0.049765		Tm10	0.030618	0.296043	0.1	0.918	-0.54962	0.610852		Tm6	0.7131434	0.396149	1.8	0.072	-0.06329	1.48958
Tm9	0.003227	0.01315	0.25	0.806	-0.02255	0.029001		Tm9	0.212932	0.144642	1.47	0.141	-0.07056	0.496425		Tm5	-0.3545658	0.140901	-2.52	0.012	-0.63073	-0.0784
Tm8	0.00505	0.015417	0.33	0.743	-0.02517	0.035267		Tm8	0.420084	0.283339	1.48	0.138	-0.13525	0.975418		Tm4	0.0325408	0.330743	0.1	0.922	-0.6157	0.680785
Tm7	0.0111	0.007286	1.52	0.128	-0.00318	0.02538		Tm7	-0.07111	0.139475	-0.51	0.61	-0.34448	0.202256		Tm3	0.0448386	0.103341	0.43	0.664	-0.15771	0.247384
Tm6	0.022728	0.012168	1.87	0.062	-0.00112	0.046577		Tm6	0.671424	0.483359	1.39	0.165	-0.27594	1.61879		Tm2	0.2169682	0.092083	2.36	0.018	0.036489	0.397447
Tm5	0.011563	0.008538	1.35	0.176	-0.00517	0.028296		Tm5	-0.2009	0.256904	-0.78	0.434	-0.70443	0.302618		Tm1	-0.2066226	0.100251	-2.06	0.039	-0.40311	-0.01013
Tm4	0.010505	0.0084	1.25	0.211	-0.00596	0.02697		Tm4	-0.263	0.135222	-1.94	0.052	-0.52803	0.00203		Tp0	0.0417279	0.225189	0.19	0.853	-0.39963	0.48309
Tm3	0.003223	0.005188	0.62	0.534	-0.00695	0.013391		Tm3	0.068016	0.174628	0.39	0.697	-0.27425	0.410281		Tp1	0.0264534	0.233339	0.11	0.91	-0.43088	0.48379
Tm2	0.013606	0.007115	1.91	0.056	-0.00034	0.027551		Tm2	0.255059	0.138551	1.84	0.066	-0.0165	0.526613		Tp2	-0.0011165	0.273606	0	0.997	-0.53738	0.535142
Tm1	0.004041	0.007961	0.51	0.612	-0.01156	0.019644		Tm1	-0.2492	0.079656	-3.13	0.002	-0.40532	-0.09308		Tp3	-0.10222	0.359336	-0.28	0.776	-0.80651	0.602066
Tp0	0.02387	0.012672	1.88	0.06	-0.00097	0.048707		Tp0	-0.04435	0.153659	-0.29	0.773	-0.34551	0.256819		Tp4	-0.3328173	0.586088	-0.57	0.57	-1.48153	0.815894
Tp1	0.028512	0.01781	1.6	0.109	-0.00639	0.063419		Tp1	-0.05203	0.135445	-0.38	0.701	-0.3175	0.213437		Tp5	0.4015113	1.132744	0.35	0.723	-1.81863	2.621648
Tp2	0.024353	0.022515	1.08	0.279	-0.01978	0.06848		Tp2	-0.00642	0.179562	-0.04	0.972	-0.35835	0.345521		Tp6	0.6083145	1.080069	0.56	0.573	-1.50858	2.725211
Tp3	0.022304	0.025922	0.86	0.39	-0.0285	0.07311		Tp3	-0.08639	0.311854	-0.28	0.782	-0.69761	0.52483		Tp7	-0.3424375	1.652232	-0.21	0.836	-3.58075	2.895878
Tp4	0.052572	0.037238	1.41	0.158	-0.02041	0.125557		Tp4	-0.08975	0.513272	-0.17	0.861	-1.09575	0.916241		Tp8	2.162862	0.360182	6	0	1.456919	2.868806
Tp5	0.03859	0.046771	0.83	0.409	-0.05308	0.13026		Tp5	1.323501	0.926373	1.43	0.153	-0.49216	3.139158		Tp9	2.673271	0.445806	6	0.000	1.799507	3.547034
Tp6	0.069052	0.079489	0.87	0.385	-0.08674	0.224847		Tp6	1.022299	1.068133	0.96	0.339	-1.0712	3.115801								
Tp7	0.099918	0.070126	1.42	0.154	-0.03753	0.237363		Tp7	0.429403	1.468503	0.29	0.77	-2.44881	3.307617								
Tp8	-0.02949	0.08005	-0.37	0.713	-0.18638	0.127409		Tp8	2.83239	0.27687	10.23	0	2.289735	3.375044								
Tp9	-0.04266	0.078629	-0.54	0.587	-0.19677	0.111452		Tp9	3.646599	0.974301	3.74	0.000	1.737005	5.556194								

Table A. 9 Treatment Effects of MINE Projects in All Provinces

Bonet								Poverty								Inequality						
	Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficient	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]
ATT	-0.29044	0.202795	-1.43	0.152	-0.68791	0.107028		ATT	0.382488	0.879264	0.44	0.664	-1.34084	2.105814		ATT	-0.0179868	0.015971	-1.13	0.26	-0.04929	0.013317
	Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficient	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]
Pre_avg	-0.01865	0.019363	-0.96	0.335	-0.0566	0.0193		Pre_avg	0.153606	0.174692	0.88	0.379	-0.18879	0.495996		Pre_avg	0.0049916	.	.	.	.	.
Post_avg	-0.27205	0.190736	-1.43	0.154	-0.64588	0.101786		Post_avg	0.379783	0.839123	0.45	0.651	-1.26487	2.024434		Post_avg	-0.0219136	.	.	.	.	.
Tm14	-0.04108	0.02352	-1.75	0.081	-0.08718	0.005016		Tm14	3.263865	0.957004	3.41	0.001	1.388172	5.139558		Tm13	0	(omitted)				
Tm13	0.028678	0.007924	3.62	0	0.013147	0.044209		Tm13	3.144727	0.448413	7.01	0.000	2.265854	4.0236		Tm12	-0.0003088	0.018934	-0.02	0.987	-0.03742	0.036801
Tm12	0.095239	0.066297	1.44	0.151	-0.0347	0.22518		Tm12	-1.41062	0.746335	-1.89	0.059	-2.87341	0.05217		Tm11	0.0131479	0.010151	1.3	0.195	-0.00675	0.033043
Tm11	0.102327	0.052664	1.94	0.052	-0.00089	0.205547		Tm11	-0.56738	0.457668	-1.24	0.215	-1.46439	0.329636		Tm10	0.0400957	0.013837	2.9	0.004	0.012977	0.067215
Tm10	-0.01599	0.031363	-0.51	0.61	-0.07746	0.045477		Tm10	-2.1237	1.495074	-1.42	0.155	-5.05399	0.806595		Tm9	-0.0460584	0.007327	-6.29	0.000	-0.06042	-0.0317
Tm9	0.004835	0.028607	0.17	0.866	-0.05123	0.060905		Tm9	0.208698	0.624199	0.33	0.738	-1.01471	1.432105		Tm8	0.040469	0.013031	3.11	0.002	0.014929	0.066009
Tm8	-0.05299	0.055218	-0.96	0.337	-0.16122	0.055234		Tm8	-0.93488	0.239386	-3.91	0	-1.40407	-0.4657		Tm7	0.0042864	0.003058	1.4	0.161	-0.00171	0.01028
Tm7	-0.03442	0.034089	-1.01	0.313	-0.10124	0.032389		Tm7	0.073534	0.07771	0.95	0.344	-0.07877	0.225842		Tm6	-0.0021655	0.003348	-0.65	0.518	-0.00873	0.004396
Tm6	-0.07702	0.107075	-0.72	0.472	-0.28688	0.132845		Tm6	0.163569	0.370359	0.44	0.659	-0.56232	0.889458		Tm5	0.0116298	0.009181	1.27	0.205	-0.00636	0.029624
Tm5	-0.0243	0.057488	-0.42	0.672	-0.13698	0.08837		Tm5	-0.42847	0.21357	-2.01	0.045	-0.84706	-0.00988		Tm4	0.0275978	0.006584	4.19	0.000	0.014693	0.040502
Tm4	-0.05446	0.066099	-0.82	0.41	-0.18401	0.075092		Tm4	1.145801	0.622286	1.84	0.066	-0.07386	2.365459		Tm3	-0.0065851	0.007039	-0.94	0.349	-0.02038	0.00721
Tm3	-0.15991	0.117923	-1.36	0.175	-0.39104	0.071211		Tm3	0.049145	0.323471	0.15	0.879	-0.58485	0.683136		Tm2	-0.0121339	0.017644	-0.69	0.492	-0.04671	0.022447
Tm2	0.011035	0.070563	0.16	0.876	-0.12726	0.149335		Tm2	-0.36124	0.119867	-3.01	0.003	-0.59617	-0.1263		Tm1	-0.0050846	0.018832	-0.27	0.787	-0.04199	0.031825
Tm1	-0.04302	0.029099	-1.48	0.139	-0.10006	0.014008		Tm1	-0.07258	0.379674	-0.19	0.848	-0.81673	0.671569		Tp0	0.0076585	0.010709	0.72	0.475	-0.01333	0.028648
Tp0	-0.04017	0.022332	-1.8	0.072	-0.08394	0.003596		Tp0	0.080748	0.205875	0.39	0.695	-0.32276	0.484256		Tp1	-0.0008593	0.011503	-0.07	0.94	-0.0234	0.021685
Tp1	-0.09852	0.061121	-1.61	0.107	-0.21832	0.021274		Tp1	0.192115	0.510007	0.38	0.706	-0.80748	1.191711		Tp2	-0.0342189	0.0154	-2.22	0.026	-0.0644	-0.00403
Tp2	-0.20302	0.147727	-1.37	0.169	-0.49256	0.086522		Tp2	-0.10701	0.48611	-0.22	0.826	-1.05977	0.845748		Tp3	-0.0091012	0.005836	-1.56	0.119	-0.02054	0.002337
Tp3	-0.27905	0.179276	-1.56	0.12	-0.63042	0.072327		Tp3	-0.19086	0.653101	-0.29	0.77	-1.47091	1.089196		Tp4	-0.0146748	0.013635	-1.08	0.282	-0.0414	0.012049
Tp4	-0.34445	0.210408	-1.64	0.102	-0.75684	0.067942		Tp4	0.259137	0.944457	0.27	0.784	-1.59196	2.110238		Tp5	-0.0106216	0.015629	-0.68	0.497	-0.04125	0.02001
Tp5	-0.34898	0.232	-1.5	0.133	-0.80369	0.105731		Tp5	0.715883	0.904427	0.79	0.429	-1.05676	2.488528		Tp6	-0.016247	0.023325	-0.7	0.486	-0.06196	0.029469
Tp6	-0.4054	0.234969	-1.73	0.084	-0.86593	0.05513		Tp6	0.732541	1.028378	0.71	0.476	-1.28304	2.748125		Tp7	-0.0111436	0.018054	-0.62	0.537	-0.04653	0.024242
Tp7	-0.40952	0.233557	-1.75	0.08	-0.86728	0.048244		Tp7	0.515589	0.950722	0.54	0.588	-1.34779	2.378969		Tp8	-0.0159035	0.019629	-0.81	0.418	-0.05438	0.022568
Tp8	-0.39607	0.270564	-1.46	0.143	-0.92637	0.134227		Tp8	0.386568	1.090335	0.35	0.723	-1.75045	2.523586		Tp9	-0.0181623	0.017155	-1.06	0.29	-0.05179	0.015462
Tp9	-0.36314	0.270723	-1.34	0.18	-0.89374	0.16747		Tp9	0.201632	1.30818	0.15	0.878	-2.36235	2.765619		Tp10	-0.0452922	0.026056	-1.74	0.082	-0.09636	0.005777
Tp10	-0.46565	0.350374	-1.33	0.184	-1.15237	0.221074		Tp10	1.103235	1.583936	0.7	0.486	-2.00122	4.207693		Tp11	-0.0528222	0.020113	-2.63	0.009	-0.09224	-0.0134
Tp11	-0.38659	0.389221	-0.99	0.321	-1.14945	0.376271		Tp11	1.773978	1.897881	0.93	0.35	-1.9458	5.493756		Tp12	-0.063489	0.006284	-10.1	0.000	-0.07581	-0.05117
Tp12	0.203907	0.023061	8.84	0	0.158709	0.249105		Tp12	-0.72638	0.549368	-1.32	0.186	-1.80312	0.350364								

B. Provinces Outside Java

Table A. 10 Treatment Effects of Total National Projects in Provinces Outside Java Island

Bonet							Poverty							Inequality						
	Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]		Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]		Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]
ATT	-0.09519	0.060165	-1.58	0.114	-0.21311	0.022727	ATT	-1.17339	0.896332	-1.31	0.19	-2.93017	0.583384	ATT	-0.01228	0.015989	-0.77	0.442	-0.04362	0.019053
	Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]		Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]		Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]
Pre_avg	-0.38983	0.128271	-3.04	0.002	-0.64123	-0.13842	Pre_avg	-0.43113	0.526026	-0.82	0.412	-1.46212	0.599863	Pre_avg	-0.00085	0.001691	-0.51	0.613	-0.00417	0.00246
Post_avg	-0.11657	0.071493	-1.63	0.103	-0.25669	0.023555	Post_avg	-1.44009	1.015351	-1.42	0.156	-3.43014	0.54996	Post_avg	-0.01184	0.016978	-0.7	0.486	-0.04512	0.021437
Tm18	-0.00221	0.001983	-1.12	0.265	-0.0061	0.001676	Tm18	-6.68026	1.555031	-4.3	0.000	-9.72807	-3.63245	Tm11	-0.01401	0.009303	-1.51	0.132	-0.03224	0.00422
Tm17	-0.0418	0.053719	-0.78	0.436	-0.14709	0.063483	Tm17	-4.44277	8.223325	-0.54	0.589	-20.5602	11.67465	Tm10	0.004659	0.008295	0.56	0.574	-0.0116	0.020916
Tm16	-0.46288	0.082397	-5.62	0	-0.62438	-0.30138	Tm16	2.711979	0.479244	5.66	0	1.772679	3.651279	Tm9	-0.01566	0.010042	-1.56	0.119	-0.03534	0.004019
Tm15	0.327978	0.217945	1.5	0.132	-0.09919	0.755142	Tm15	0.030525	0.229317	0.13	0.894	-0.41893	0.479978	Tm8	0.001927	0.009125	0.21	0.833	-0.01596	0.019812
Tm14	-0.38636	0.202784	-1.91	0.057	-0.78381	0.011091	Tm14	-0.62309	0.560661	-1.11	0.266	-1.72197	0.475782	Tm7	0.006183	0.008057	0.77	0.443	-0.00961	0.021974
Tm13	-0.05486	0.072816	-0.75	0.451	-0.19758	0.087857	Tm13	-0.01994	0.556589	-0.04	0.971	-1.11083	1.070955	Tm6	-0.00144	0.008955	-0.16	0.872	-0.019	0.016107
Tm12	-4.14131	2.250078	-1.84	0.066	-8.55138	0.268762	Tm12	-1.34326	0.535072	-2.51	0.012	-2.39198	-0.29453	Tm5	0.006669	0.008727	0.76	0.445	-0.01044	0.023773
Tm11	0.015078	0.031972	0.47	0.637	-0.04759	0.077742	Tm11	4.325956	3.060715	1.41	0.158	-1.67293	10.32485	Tm4	-0.00897	0.010482	-0.86	0.392	-0.02951	0.011576
Tm10	-0.02677	0.147402	-0.18	0.856	-0.31567	0.262135	Tm10	0.646111	0.92398	0.7	0.484	-1.16486	2.457077	Tm3	0.000587	0.007579	0.08	0.938	-0.01427	0.015441
Tm9	-0.03193	0.078086	-0.41	0.683	-0.18498	0.121112	Tm9	0.155419	0.39592	0.39	0.695	-0.62057	0.931408	Tm2	-0.00214	0.009527	-0.22	0.822	-0.02081	0.016532
Tm8	-0.10461	0.117655	-0.89	0.374	-0.3352	0.125994	Tm8	-0.66942	0.361557	-1.85	0.064	-1.37806	0.039221	Tm1	0.012808	0.008761	1.46	0.144	-0.00436	0.029979
Tm7	-1.0636	0.816397	-1.3	0.193	-2.66371	0.536511	Tm7	-0.18555	0.211308	-0.88	0.38	-0.59971	0.228605	Tp0	-0.00184	0.011477	-0.16	0.872	-0.02434	0.020651
Tm6	-0.90419	0.684341	-1.32	0.186	-2.24547	0.437098	Tm6	-0.53935	0.304909	-1.77	0.077	-1.13696	0.058262	Tp1	-0.00936	0.009674	-0.97	0.333	-0.02832	0.0096
Tm5	0.022995	0.022854	1.01	0.314	-0.0218	0.067789	Tm5	0.144346	0.207722	0.69	0.487	-0.26278	0.551474	Tp2	-0.01752	0.012969	-1.35	0.177	-0.04293	0.007901
Tm4	-0.08135	0.04547	-1.79	0.074	-0.17047	0.007765	Tm4	-0.12911	0.224395	-0.58	0.565	-0.56892	0.310695	Tp3	-0.01288	0.010813	-1.19	0.234	-0.03407	0.008314
Tm3	-0.04517	0.030489	-1.48	0.138	-0.10493	0.014588	Tm3	-0.75049	0.356082	-2.11	0.035	-1.44839	-0.05258	Tp4	-0.00931	0.013008	-0.72	0.474	-0.0348	0.01619
Tm2	-0.00829	0.011428	-0.73	0.468	-0.03069	0.01411	Tm2	-0.55545	0.35836	-1.55	0.121	-1.25782	0.146927	Tp5	-0.0087	1.77E-02	-4.9E-01	0.623	-0.04342	0.026028
Tm1	-0.02763	0.011928	-2.32	0.021	-0.05101	-0.00425	Tm1	0.164023	0.253541	0.65	0.518	-0.33291	0.660953	Tp6	-0.01929	0.024297	-0.79	0.427	-0.06691	0.028334
Tp0	-0.00946	0.007623	-1.24	0.215	-0.0244	0.005481	Tp0	-0.22288	0.336009	-0.66	0.507	-0.88144	0.435689	Tp7	-0.01545	0.02715	-0.57	0.569	-0.06866	0.037762
Tp1	-0.02262	0.017985	-1.26	0.208	-0.05787	0.012628	Tp1	-0.32078	0.373168	-0.86	0.39	-1.05218	0.410616	Tp8	-0.02615	0.036595	-0.71	0.475	-0.09788	0.045575
Tp2	-0.04844	0.035927	-1.35	0.178	-0.11885	0.021975	Tp2	-0.30632	0.26047	-1.18	0.24	-0.81683	0.204187	Tp9	-0.03	0.026655	-1.13	0.26	-0.08224	0.022246
Tp3	-0.06873	0.04374	-1.57	0.116	-0.15446	0.016997	Tp3	-0.61203	5.98E-01	-1.0E+00	0.306	-1.78482	0.560758	Tp10	-0.01669	0.01878	-0.89	0.374	-0.0535	0.020118
Tp4	-0.0725	5.66E-02	-1.28E+00	0.2	-0.18341	0.038415	Tp4	-0.94786	0.675617	-1.4	0.161	-2.27205	0.376321	Tp11	0.025102	0.016826	1.49	0.136	-0.00788	0.058081
Tp5	-0.07621	0.057009	-1.34	0.181	-0.18794	0.035528	Tp5	-1.09368	0.800112	-1.37	0.172	-2.66187	0.474517							
Tp6	-0.15556	0.092865	-1.68	0.094	-0.33757	0.026454	Tp6	-1.76739	1.211226	-1.46	0.145	-4.14135	0.60657							
Tp7	-0.15173	0.092674	-1.64	0.102	-0.33337	0.029906	Tp7	-1.85262	1.496817	-1.24	0.216	-4.78633	1.08109							
Tp8	-0.18818	0.112587	-1.67	0.095	-0.40884	0.032491	Tp8	-2.15729	1.750825	-1.23	0.218	-5.58885	1.27426							
Tp9	-0.18953	0.112063	-1.69	0.091	-0.40916	0.030113	Tp9	-2.32964	1.852788	-1.26	0.209	-5.96103	1.30176							
Tp10	-0.18616	0.104817	-1.78	0.076	-0.3916	0.019277	Tp10	-3.17534	2.961009	-1.07	0.284	-8.97881	2.628134							
Tp11	-0.22972	0.16043	-1.43	0.152	-0.54416	0.084716	Tp11	-2.49527	0.570711	-4.37	0	-3.61384	-1.37669							

2. Transportation NP

Table A. 11 Treatment Effects of Transportation Projects in Provinces Outside Java Island

Bonet								Poverty								Inequality							
	Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]	
ATT	-0.04319	0.090374	-0.48	0.633	-0.22032	0.133944		ATT	0.316574	0.504639	0.63	0.53	-0.6725	1.305648		ATT	-0.00824	0.010186	-0.81	0.419	-0.0282	0.011726	
	Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]	
Pre_avg	0.007968	0.016089	0.5	0.62	-0.02357	0.039502		Pre_avg	0.227981	0.27897	0.82	0.414	-0.31879	0.774752		Pre_avg	-0.00217	0.002033	-1.07	0.287	-0.00615	0.001819	
Post_avg	-0.03857	0.106755	-0.36	0.718	-0.2478	0.170668		Post_avg	0.316225	0.653823	0.48	0.629	-0.96524	1.597694		Post_avg	-0.00604	0.012057	-0.5	0.617	-0.02967	0.017594	
Tm18	-0.02062	0.06306	-0.33	0.744	-0.14422	0.102973		Tm18	-1.17416	4.400989	-0.27	0.79	-9.79994	7.451623		Tm12	-0.00264	0.002199	-1.2	0.23	-0.00695	0.001673	
Tm17	0.000833	0.021097	0.04	0.969	-0.04052	0.042183		Tm17	1.357867	1.888772	0.72	0.472	-2.34406	5.059793		Tm11	-0.00451	0.010723	-0.42	0.674	-0.02553	0.016507	
Tm16	0.0224	0.024092	0.93	0.352	-0.02482	0.06962		Tm16	-0.44455	0.379618	-1.17	0.242	-1.18859	0.299489		Tm10	-0.00353	0.00446	-0.79	0.429	-0.01227	0.005212	
Tm15	0.131849	0.1274	1.03	0.301	-0.11785	0.381549		Tm15	1.266717	0.850793	1.49	0.137	-0.40081	2.93424		Tm9	-0.00417	0.014849	-0.28	0.779	-0.03328	0.024929	
Tm14	0.097096	0.049765	1.95	0.051	-0.00044	0.194634		Tm14	-1.01482	0.802878	-1.26	0.206	-2.58843	0.558792		Tm8	-0.00682	0.010659	-0.64	0.522	-0.02771	0.014073	
Tm13	-0.06947	0.134646	-0.52	0.606	-0.33337	0.194434		Tm13	1.624985	1.899801	0.86	0.392	-2.09856	5.348527		Tm7	0.007265	0.009239	0.79	0.432	-0.01084	0.025374	
Tm12	-0.0232	0.057996	-0.4	0.689	-0.13687	0.090468		Tm12	0.108364	0.790503	0.14	0.891	-1.44099	1.657722		Tm6	-0.00542	0.008783	-0.62	0.537	-0.02263	0.011795	
Tm11	-0.00851	0.022654	-0.38	0.707	-0.05291	0.035889		Tm11	0.59808	0.9525	0.63	0.53	-1.26879	2.464946		Tm5	-0.00337	0.006226	-0.54	0.588	-0.01557	0.00883	
Tm10	0.00331	0.036805	0.09	0.928	-0.06883	0.075445		Tm10	0.063971	0.271115	0.24	0.813	-0.46741	0.595347		Tm4	-0.00579	0.007967	-0.73	0.467	-0.0214	0.009825	
Tm9	0.100796	0.05542	1.82	0.069	-0.00782	0.209416		Tm9	-0.1582	0.194094	-0.82	0.415	-0.53862	0.222218		Tm3	0.005921	0.010384	0.57	0.569	-0.01443	0.026273	
Tm8	0.011174	0.056124	0.2	0.842	-0.09883	0.121176		Tm8	0.434873	0.329922	1.32	0.187	-0.21176	1.081508		Tm2	-0.0054	0.011035	-0.49	0.625	-0.02703	0.01623	
Tm7	-0.03778	0.046148	-0.82	0.413	-0.12823	0.052666		Tm7	0.330242	0.22726	1.45	0.146	-0.11518	0.775663		Tm1	0.002481	0.004966	0.5	0.617	-0.00725	0.012214	
Tm6	-0.02482	0.029624	-0.84	0.402	-0.08288	0.03324		Tm6	0.136433	0.280254	0.49	0.626	-0.41286	0.685721		Tp0	-0.00763	0.005329	-1.43	0.152	-0.01808	0.002811	
Tm5	-0.01057	0.023918	-0.44	0.658	-0.05745	0.036304		Tm5	0.484484	0.257112	1.88	0.06	-0.01945	0.988414		Tp1	-0.00859	0.006144	-1.4	0.162	-0.02063	0.003452	
Tm4	-0.02662	0.031599	-0.84	0.4	-0.08855	0.035315		Tm4	0.013593	0.148931	0.09	0.927	-0.27831	0.305492		Tp2	-0.01284	0.007524	-1.71	0.088	-0.02759	0.001905	
Tm3	0.01838	0.02377	0.77	0.439	-0.02821	0.064969		Tm3	0.213124	0.25602	0.83	0.405	-0.28867	0.714914		Tp3	-0.01263	0.006121	-2.06	0.039	-0.02463	-0.00063	
Tm2	-0.01232	0.012342	-1	0.318	-0.03651	0.01187		Tm2	0.03993	0.343853	0.12	0.908	-0.63401	0.713871		Tp4	-0.01008	0.010353	-0.97	0.33	-0.03038	0.010207	
Tm1	-0.0085	0.008994	-0.95	0.345	-0.02613	0.009129		Tm1	0.222713	0.24785	0.9	0.369	-0.26306	0.70849		Tp5	-0.0104	0.009793	-1.06	0.288	-0.02959	0.008795	
Tp0	0.016137	0.023974	0.67	0.501	-0.03085	0.063125		Tp0	0.02127	0.238963	0.09	0.929	-0.44709	0.489628		Tp6	-0.00646	0.012478	-0.52	0.605	-0.03092	0.017996	
Tp1	-0.01522	0.045938	-0.33	0.74	-0.10525	0.074821		Tp1	0.175142	0.202849	0.86	0.388	-0.22243	0.572718		Tp7	0.001169	0.017684	0.07	0.947	-0.03349	0.035829	
Tp2	-0.02954	0.0637	-0.46	0.643	-0.15439	0.095312		Tp2	0.178349	0.252923	0.71	0.481	-0.31737	0.67407		Tp8	-0.00825	0.02186	-0.38	0.706	-0.0511	0.03459	
Tp3	-0.03849	0.07524	-0.51	0.609	-0.18595	0.108982		Tp3	0.330673	0.304903	1.08	0.278	-0.26693	0.928272		Tp9	-0.00232	0.023714	-0.1	0.922	-0.0488	0.044156	
Tp4	-0.05967	0.07985	-0.75	0.455	-0.21617	0.096834		Tp4	0.346168	0.387335	0.89	0.371	-0.41299	1.10533		Tp10	-0.01112	0.021884	-0.51	0.611	-0.05401	0.03177	
Tp5	-0.09641	0.079252	-1.22	0.224	-0.25174	0.058927		Tp5	0.56939	0.489743	1.16	0.245	-0.39049	1.529269		Tp11	0.016711	0.018753	0.89	0.373	-0.02004	0.053466	
Tp6	-0.1339	0.124688	-1.07	0.283	-0.37828	0.110486		Tp6	0.574444	0.769434	0.75	0.455	-0.93362	2.082507									
Tp7	-0.09787	0.188197	-0.52	0.603	-0.46673	0.270986		Tp7	0.589916	0.942004	0.63	0.531	-1.25638	2.43621									
Tp8	-0.06509	0.198803	-0.33	0.743	-0.45473	0.32456		Tp8	0.250674	1.013805	0.25	0.805	-1.73635	2.237696									
Tp9	-0.02803	0.196148	-0.14	0.886	-0.41247	0.356417		Tp9	0.41974	1.023587	0.41	0.682	-1.58645	2.425933									
Tp10	-0.02356	0.192644	-0.12	0.903	-0.40114	0.354015		Tp10	0.592819	1.738745	0.34	0.733	-2.81506	4.000697									
Tp11	0.108818	0.154243	0.71	0.481	-0.19349	0.411128		Tp11	-0.25388	1.487165	-0.17	0.864	-3.16867	2.660909									

Table A. 12 Treatment Effects of Industry Projects in Provinces Outside Java Island

Bonet								Poverty								Inequality							
	Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]	
ATT	0.047734	0.053049	0.9	0.368	-0.05624	0.151708		ATT	0.239501	0.291395	0.82	0.411	-0.33162	0.810625		ATT	-0.01072	0.009462	-1.13	0.257	-0.02926	0.007828	
	Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]	
Pre_avg	0.031415	0.022875	1.37	0.17	-0.01342	0.076249		Pre_avg	-0.36056	0.182611	-1.97	0.048	-0.71847	-0.00265		Pre_avg	0.001953	0.001729	1.13	0.259	-0.00144	0.005341	
Post_avg	0.096389	0.044332	2.17	0.03	0.0095	0.183278		Post_avg	0.703198	0.296776	2.37	0.018	0.121527	1.284869		Post_avg	-0.01649	0.00932	-1.77	0.077	-0.03476	0.001777	
Tm20	0.131907	0.016846	7.83	0	0.09889	0.164925		Tm20	-4.61175	0.383356	-12.03	0	-5.36311	-3.86038		Tm13	-0.01008	0.004502	-2.24	0.025	-0.0189	-0.00125	
Tm19	-0.04244	0.01466	-2.9	0.004	-0.07118	-0.01371		Tm19	0.181106	1.130559	0.16	0.873	-2.03475	2.396961		Tm12	0.028681	0.003786	7.58	0	0.021262	0.0361	
Tm18	-0.00693	0.007738	-0.9	0.37	-0.0221	0.008234		Tm18	0.960326	0.262518	3.66	0	0.445801	1.474852		Tm11	-0.00443	0.009492	-0.47	0.641	-0.02303	0.014178	
Tm17	-0.0021	0.027802	-0.08	0.94	-0.05659	0.052387		Tm17	-2.42322	1.878158	-1.29	0.197	-6.10434	1.257901		Tm10	-0.00294	0.012317	-0.24	0.811	-0.02708	0.021201	
Tm16	-0.1195	0.189838	-0.63	0.529	-0.49158	0.252573		Tm16	0.711312	0.914154	0.78	0.437	-1.0804	2.503022		Tm9	0.013951	0.009786	1.43	0.154	-0.00523	0.033131	
Tm15	0.069419	0.139286	0.5	0.618	-0.20358	0.342414		Tm15	0.792815	1.083295	0.73	0.464	-1.33041	2.916035		Tm8	-0.00257	0.014593	-0.18	0.86	-0.03117	0.026035	
Tm14	-0.11048	0.12855	-0.86	0.39	-0.36243	0.141475		Tm14	0.312145	0.556225	0.56	0.575	-0.77804	1.402326		Tm7	-0.00719	0.0094	-0.76	0.445	-0.02561	0.011237	
Tm13	0.201717	0.162417	1.24	0.214	-0.11661	0.520048		Tm13	-0.66556	0.345548	-1.93	0.054	-1.34282	0.011704		Tm6	0.011917	0.009126	1.31	0.192	-0.00597	0.029803	
Tm12	0.05761	0.190777	0.3	0.763	-0.31631	0.431527		Tm12	0.064484	0.307739	0.21	0.834	-0.53867	0.667641		Tm5	-0.00659	0.010552	-0.62	0.533	-0.02727	0.014095	
Tm11	0.026437	0.028784	0.92	0.358	-0.02998	0.082853		Tm11	-0.44561	0.602588	-0.74	0.46	-1.62666	0.735442		Tm4	0.013965	0.010804	1.29	0.196	-0.00721	0.035139	
Tm10	-0.01993	0.033345	-0.6	0.55	-0.08529	0.045421		Tm10	-0.67793	0.521292	-1.3	0.193	-1.69965	0.343783		Tm3	-0.01139	0.006585	-1.73	0.084	-0.02429	0.001519	
Tm9	0.054951	0.078696	0.7	0.485	-0.09929	0.209193		Tm9	-0.28482	0.308491	-0.92	0.356	-0.88945	0.319812		Tm2	0.009193	0.008951	1.03	0.304	-0.00835	0.026737	
Tm8	0.078203	0.073092	1.07	0.285	-0.06506	0.221461		Tm8	0.25504	0.578216	0.44	0.659	-0.87824	1.388322		Tm1	-0.00715	0.006772	-1.06	0.291	-0.02042	0.006125	
Tm7	0.090809	0.053339	1.7	0.089	-0.01373	0.195353		Tm7	-0.66708	0.458447	-1.46	0.146	-1.56562	0.231456		Tp0	0.001409	0.007213	0.2	0.845	-0.01273	0.015546	
Tm6	0.087599	0.056691	1.55	0.122	-0.02351	0.19871		Tm6	0.065924	0.230676	0.29	0.775	-0.38619	0.51804		Tp1	-0.00793	0.006161	-1.29	0.198	-0.02	0.004145	
Tm5	0.018671	0.019912	0.94	0.348	-0.02036	0.057699		Tm5	-0.28814	0.147566	-1.95	0.051	-0.57737	0.001079		Tp2	-0.0155	0.010164	-1.52	0.127	-0.03542	0.004426	
Tm4	0.040466	0.044684	0.91	0.365	-0.04711	0.128046		Tm4	-0.24423	0.260117	-0.94	0.348	-0.75405	0.265588		Tp3	-0.00848	0.007183	-1.18	0.238	-0.02256	0.005594	
Tm3	0.034419	0.022302	1.54	0.123	-0.00929	0.07813		Tm3	-0.37005	0.197825	-1.87	0.061	-0.75779	0.017676		Tp4	-0.00876	0.008796	-1	0.319	-0.026	0.008478	
Tm2	0.019664	0.022513	0.87	0.382	-0.02446	0.063789		Tm2	0.241958	0.3198	0.76	0.449	-0.38484	0.868754		Tp5	-0.01632	0.009489	-1.72	0.086	-0.03491	0.002282	
Tm1	0.017812	0.018053	0.99	0.324	-0.01757	0.053196		Tm1	-0.11794	0.334075	-0.35	0.724	-0.77271	0.536838		Tp6	-0.011	0.013072	-0.84	0.4	-0.03662	0.01462	
Tp0	0.025646	0.013402	1.91	0.056	-0.00062	0.051914		Tp0	0.271048	0.168608	1.61	0.108	-0.05942	0.601514		Tp7	-0.00491	0.018703	-0.26	0.793	-0.04157	0.031746	
Tp1	-0.01604	0.042764	-0.38	0.708	-0.09986	0.067778		Tp1	0.058873	0.161728	0.36	0.716	-0.25811	0.375854		Tp8	0.001146	0.02326	0.05	0.961	-0.04444	0.046735	
Tp2	-0.01817	0.04888	-0.37	0.71	-0.11397	0.077635		Tp2	0.036252	0.183922	0.2	0.844	-0.32423	0.396732		Tp9	-0.00937	0.026196	-0.36	0.721	-0.06071	0.041972	
Tp3	0.001944	0.067067	0.03	0.977	-0.1295	0.133392		Tp3	-0.07629	0.202934	-0.38	0.707	-0.47403	0.321454		Tp10	-0.04617	0.003025	-15.26	0	-0.0521	-0.04024	
Tp4	0.000334	0.083381	0	0.997	-0.16309	0.163758		Tp4	-0.18443	0.310268	-0.59	0.552	-0.79255	0.42368		Tp11	-0.03927	0.003209	-12.24	0	-0.04556	-0.03298	
Tp5	0.006324	0.080998	0.08	0.938	-0.15243	0.165076		Tp5	0.288105	0.312159	0.92	0.356	-0.32372	0.899926		Tp12	-0.04921	0.004531	-10.86	0	-0.05809	-0.04033	
Tp6	0.181372	0.054728	3.31	0.001	0.074107	0.288636		Tp6	-0.04001	0.584829	-0.07	0.945	-1.18625	1.106235									
Tp7	0.218329	0.070889	3.08	0.002	0.079389	0.35727		Tp7	0.60515	0.585439	1.03	0.301	-0.54229	1.752588									
Tp8	0.191275	0.083118	2.3	0.021	0.028366	0.354184		Tp8	0.512422	0.788368	0.65	0.516	-1.03275	2.057595									
Tp9	0.200842	0.075673	2.65	0.008	0.052525	0.349158		Tp9	0.462293	0.802353	0.58	0.564	-1.11029	2.034876									
Tp10	0.160909	0.072495	2.22	0.026	0.018821	0.302998		Tp10	1.393383	0.611762	2.28	0.023	0.194352	2.592414									
Tp11	0.132946	0.044712	2.97	0.003	0.045312	0.220581		Tp11	2.060302	0.395745	5.21	0	1.284656	2.835948									
Tp12	0.167345	0.049188	3.4	0.001	0.070939	0.263752		Tp12	3.754477	0.559321	6.71	0	2.658227	4.850726									

Table A. 13 Treatment Effects of Water Projects in Provinces Outside Java Island

Bonet								Poverty								Inequality							
	Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]	
ATT	-0.08964	0.043814	-2.05	0.041	-0.17551	-0.00377		ATT	0.873267	0.28903	3.02	0.003	0.306777	1.439756		ATT	-0.00817	0.007831	-1.04	0.297	-0.02352	0.007182	
	Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]	
Pre_avg	0.016686	0.011514	1.45	0.147	-0.00588	0.039253		Pre_avg	0.384161	0.137939	2.79	0.005	0.113806	0.654516		Pre_avg	0.000253	0.002939	0.09	0.931	-0.00551	0.006013	
Post_avg	-0.08964	0.043814	-2.05	0.041	-0.17551	-0.00377		Post_avg	0.873267	0.28903	3.02	0.003	0.306777	1.439756		Post_avg	-0.00817	0.007831	-1.04	0.297	-0.02352	0.007182	
Tm20	0.240008	0.01648	14.56	0	0.207708	0.272309		Tm20	3.006755	1.765018	1.7	0.088	-0.45262	6.466127		Tm13	0.002075	0.003594	0.58	0.564	-0.00497	0.009118	
Tm19	-0.0385	0.013629	-2.82	0.005	-0.06522	-0.01179		Tm19	-2.88412	0.495	-5.83	0	-3.8543	-1.91394		Tm12	0.003591	0.002114	1.7	0.089	-0.00055	0.007734	
Tm18	0.042617	0.007767	5.49	0	0.027394	0.057839		Tm18	0.860895	0.13631	6.32	0	0.593733	1.128057		Tm11	-0.01442	0.01322	-1.09	0.276	-0.04033	0.011496	
Tm17	-0.03335	0.091282	-0.37	0.715	-0.21226	0.145557		Tm17	4.227612	0.09712	43.53	0	4.03726	4.417963		Tm10	0.001895	0.009179	0.21	0.836	-0.0161	0.019886	
Tm16	-0.06928	0.043215	-1.6	0.109	-0.15398	0.015416		Tm16	-1.31899	1.862928	-0.71	0.479	-4.97026	2.33228		Tm9	0.00629	0.009022	0.7	0.486	-0.01139	0.023971	
Tm15	-0.04891	0.031679	-1.54	0.123	-0.111	0.013183		Tm15	-0.0242	0.053989	-0.45	0.654	-0.13001	0.081619		Tm8	-0.03182	0.012548	-2.54	0.011	-0.05641	-0.00722	
Tm14	0.088478	0.073282	1.21	0.227	-0.05515	0.232108		Tm14	0.407803	0.407514	1	0.317	-0.39091	1.206515		Tm7	-0.02982	0.011304	-2.64	0.008	-0.05197	-0.00766	
Tm13	0.101199	0.038675	2.62	0.009	0.025396	0.177001		Tm13	0.415837	0.366182	1.14	0.256	-0.30187	1.13354		Tm6	0.019917	0.014192	1.4	0.160	-0.0079	0.047732	
Tm12	0.035075	0.061304	0.57	0.567	-0.08508	0.155229		Tm12	-0.27387	0.311917	-0.88	0.38	-0.88521	0.337477		Tm5	-0.01879	0.00558	-3.37	0.001	-0.02972	-0.00785	
Tm11	0.029893	0.053292	0.56	0.575	-0.07456	0.134343		Tm11	0.043427	0.397903	0.11	0.913	-0.73645	0.823301		Tm4	0.037865	0.01496	2.53	0.011	0.008544	0.067186	
Tm10	0.000309	0.024349	0.01	0.99	-0.04741	0.048031		Tm10	1.058738	0.616865	1.72	0.086	-0.15029	2.267771		Tm3	-0.0053	0.007144	-0.74	0.458	-0.0193	0.008701	
Tm9	-0.05349	0.032151	-1.66	0.096	-0.11651	0.009525		Tm9	0.038715	0.490526	0.08	0.937	-0.9227	1.000127		Tm2	0.010066	0.007962	1.26	0.206	-0.00554	0.025672	
Tm8	-0.01251	0.045375	-0.28	0.783	-0.10144	0.076427		Tm8	0.692897	0.508243	1.36	0.173	-0.30324	1.689035		Tm1	0.021725	0.000553	39.32	0	0.020642	0.022808	
Tm7	0.034015	0.011997	2.84	0.005	0.010501	0.057529		Tm7	1.278689	0.504138	2.54	0.011	0.290597	2.266782		Tp0	-0.0079	0.006578	-1.2	0.23	-0.02079	0.004996	
Tm6	0.002543	0.014574	0.17	0.861	-0.02602	0.031107		Tm6	-0.58474	0.338878	-1.73	0.084	-1.24893	0.079447		Tp1	0.007245	0.003349	2.16	0.03	0.000682	0.013809	
Tm5	0.013775	0.007413	1.86	0.063	-0.00075	0.028305		Tm5	-0.99926	0.186489	-5.36	0.000	-1.36477	-0.63375		Tp2	0.004528	0.006555	0.69	0.49	-0.00832	0.017375	
Tm4	-0.006	0.006689	-0.9	0.37	-0.01911	0.007107		Tm4	0.215229	0.196013	1.1	0.272	-0.16895	0.599407		Tp3	-0.0093	0.010806	-0.86	0.39	-0.03048	0.011883	
Tm3	0.00699	0.012547	0.56	0.577	-0.0176	0.031581		Tm3	1.4885	0.953335	1.56	0.118	-0.38	3.357001		Tp4	0.00749	0.010413	0.72	0.472	-0.01292	0.027899	
Tm2	0.017905	0.008468	2.11	0.034	0.001308	0.034502		Tm2	-0.0259	0.139816	-0.19	0.853	-0.29994	0.248131		Tp5	-0.02111	0.011677	-1.81	0.071	-0.04399	0.00178	
Tm1	-0.01703	0.010227	-1.67	0.096	-0.03708	0.003009		Tm1	0.0592	0.012323	4.8	0	0.035047	0.083353		Tp6	-0.03813	0.011294	-3.38	0.001	-0.06027	-0.016	
Tp0	-0.0084	0.0169	-0.5	0.619	-0.04153	0.024721		Tp0	0.229849	0.167853	1.37	0.171	-0.09914	0.558835									
Tp1	-0.00052	0.018955	-0.03	0.978	-0.03767	0.036629		Tp1	0.560611	0.300624	1.86	0.062	-0.0286	1.149823									
Tp2	-0.06982	0.042058	-1.66	0.097	-0.15225	0.012612		Tp2	0.757867	0.350904	2.16	0.031	0.070108	1.445626									
Tp3	-0.0941	0.049758	-1.89	0.059	-0.19163	0.003423		Tp3	0.891179	0.286268	3.11	0.002	0.330104	1.452255									
Tp4	-0.10416	0.06435	-1.62	0.106	-0.23029	0.02196		Tp4	0.687804	0.258897	2.66	0.008	0.180375	1.195232									
Tp5	-0.1705	0.080943	-2.11	0.035	-0.32915	-0.01186		Tp5	0.727363	0.30187	2.41	0.016	0.135707	1.319018									
Tp6	-0.17996	0.085281	-2.11	0.035	-0.34711	-0.01281		Tp6	2.258194	0.60743	3.72	0	1.067653	3.448736									

Table A. 14 Treatment Effects of Agriculture Projects in Provinces Outside Java Island

Bonet								Poverty								Inequality							
	Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]	
ATT	-0.11724	0.064398	-1.82	0.069	-0.24346	0.008975		ATT	-1.51818	0.760545	-2	0.046	-3.00882	-0.02754		ATT	-0.02434	0.010734	-2.27	0.023	-0.04538	-0.00331	
	Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]	
Pre_avg	-0.00986	.	.	.	.	.		Pre_avg	-0.35053	.	.	.	.	.		Pre_avg	0.008589	0.001069	8.03	0.000	0.006493	0.010685	
Post_avg	-0.11679	.	.	.	.	.		Post_avg	-1.55997	.	.	.	.	.		Post_avg	-0.02526	0.010566	-2.39	0.017	-0.04597	-0.00455	
Tm18	0.21062	0.004285	49.15	0	0.202221	0.219018		Tm18	-3.56358	1.050859	-3.39	0.001	-5.62322	-1.50393		Tm13	0.015111	0.003759	4.02	0	0.007744	0.022479	
Tm17	0	(omitted)						Tm17	0	(omitted)						Tm11	0.023625	0.003218	7.34	0	0.017318	0.029932	
Tm16	0	(omitted)						Tm16	0	(omitted)						Tm10	0.03471	0.003005	11.55	0	0.028822	0.040599	
Tm15	0	(omitted)						Tm15	0	(omitted)						Tm9	-0.00498	0.001922	-2.59	0.01	-0.00874	-0.00121	
Tm14	-0.09713	0.004644	-20.92	0	-0.10623	-0.08802		Tm14	-1.63616	0.290685	-5.63	0	-2.2059	-1.06643		Tm8	-0.00117	0.002194	-0.53	0.595	-0.00547	0.003135	
Tm13	-0.07423	0.040419	-1.84	0.066	-0.15345	0.004992		Tm13	-0.71596	0.631005	-1.13	0.257	-1.9527	0.52079		Tm7	0.006075	0.002079	2.92	0.003	0.002001	0.010148	
Tm12	0.26091	0.169039	1.54	0.123	-0.0704	0.59222		Tm12	-0.13246	0.611615	-0.22	0.829	-1.3312	1.066283		Tm6	0.001248	0.011603	0.11	0.914	-0.02149	0.023989	
Tm11	-0.12769	0.078378	-1.63	0.103	-0.28131	0.025927		Tm11	0.302663	1.461625	0.21	0.836	-2.56207	3.167395		Tm5	0.005843	0.008737	0.67	0.504	-0.01128	0.022968	
Tm10	-0.11909	0.203763	-0.58	0.559	-0.51846	0.280275		Tm10	0.30467	0.572221	0.53	0.594	-0.81686	1.426203		Tm4	0.001908	0.00746	0.26	0.798	-0.01271	0.01653	
Tm9	0.160816	0.213109	0.75	0.45	-0.25687	0.578502		Tm9	-0.04814	0.585003	-0.08	0.934	-1.19473	1.09844		Tm3	-0.01543	0.006843	-2.26	0.024	-0.02884	-0.00202	
Tm8	-0.21499	0.201178	-1.07	0.285	-0.60929	0.179313		Tm8	-0.06111	0.481588	-0.13	0.899	-1.005	0.882787		Tm2	0.019975	0.017448	1.14	0.252	-0.01422	0.054172	
Tm7	0.161944	0.189647	0.85	0.393	-0.20976	0.533644		Tm7	0.010571	0.421371	0.03	0.98	-0.8153	0.836443		Tm1	0.016149	0.010833	1.49	0.136	-0.00508	0.03738	
Tm6	-0.08871	0.025291	-3.51	0	-0.13827	-0.03914		Tm6	-0.73234	0.636187	-1.15	0.25	-1.97924	0.514562		Tp0	0.004689	0.006414	0.73	0.465	-0.00788	0.01726	
Tm5	0.053668	0.069977	0.77	0.443	-0.08349	0.19082		Tm5	0.738433	0.329698	2.24	0.025	0.092237	1.38463		Tp1	-0.02021	0.01303	-1.55	0.121	-0.04574	0.005333	
Tm4	-0.18865	0.098734	-1.91	0.056	-0.38217	0.004864		Tm4	-0.04659	0.152025	-0.31	0.759	-0.34455	0.251372		Tp2	-0.01601	0.012619	-1.27	0.204	-0.04075	0.008719	
Tm3	-0.04305	0.040623	-1.06	0.289	-0.12267	0.036573		Tm3	-0.67321	0.848097	-0.79	0.427	-2.33545	0.989032		Tp3	-0.02769	0.011362	-2.44	0.015	-0.04996	-0.00542	
Tm2	-0.01688	0.010507	-1.61	0.108	-0.03747	0.003718		Tm2	-0.34243	0.827936	-0.41	0.679	-1.96516	1.280293		Tp4	-0.03436	0.015501	-2.22	0.027	-0.06474	-0.00397	
Tm1	-0.05497	0.023986	-2.29	0.022	-0.10198	-0.00796		Tm1	0.286189	0.181378	1.58	0.115	-0.06931	0.641683		Tp5	-0.03332	0.014543	-2.29	0.022	-0.06182	-0.00482	
Tp0	-0.01693	0.014447	-1.17	0.241	-0.04524	0.011386		Tp0	-0.45408	0.444845	-1.02	0.307	-1.32596	0.417804		Tp6	-0.02466	0.012412	-1.99	0.047	-0.04899	-0.00034	
Tp1	-0.03488	0.029369	-1.19	0.235	-0.09244	0.022682		Tp1	-0.48502	0.405622	-1.2	0.232	-1.28003	0.30998		Tp7	-0.02019	0.012592	-1.6	0.109	-0.04487	0.004492	
Tp2	-0.06765	0.052108	-1.3	0.194	-0.16977	0.034485		Tp2	-0.40554	0.51277	-0.79	0.429	-1.41055	0.599471		Tp8	-0.03062	0.016818	-1.82	0.069	-0.06359	0.002341	
Tp3	-0.11352	0.062652	-1.81	0.07	-0.23631	0.00928		Tp3	-1.16684	0.680826	-1.71	0.087	-2.50123	0.167558		Tp9	-0.03658	0.015686	-2.33	0.02	-0.06732	-0.00584	
Tp4	-0.11853	0.076646	-1.55	0.122	-0.26875	0.031692		Tp4	-1.13644	0.74058	-1.53	0.125	-2.58795	0.315073		Tp10	-0.02935	0.015734	-1.87	0.062	-0.06019	0.001489	
Tp5	-0.18375	0.084766	-2.17	0.03	-0.34989	-0.01761		Tp5	-1.73209	0.925302	-1.87	0.061	-3.54565	0.081469		Tp11	-0.03482	0.008783	-3.96	0	-0.05203	-0.0176	
Tp6	-0.21576	0.095764	-2.25	0.024	-0.40346	-0.02807		Tp6	-1.7209	0.863328	-1.99	0.046	-3.413	-0.02881									
Tp7	-0.1549	0.070456	-2.2	0.028	-0.29299	-0.01681		Tp7	-1.66529	0.653921	-2.55	0.011	-2.94695	-0.38362									
Tp8	-0.19475	0.096098	-2.03	0.043	-0.38309	-0.0064		Tp8	-2.1371	0.901634	-2.37	0.018	-3.90427	-0.36993									
Tp9	-0.14077	0.097045	-1.45	0.147	-0.33097	0.049436		Tp9	-2.58471	1.092445	-2.37	0.018	-4.72587	-0.44356									
Tp10	-0.06965	0.105728	-0.66	0.51	-0.27688	0.137571		Tp10	-4.4001	2.532148	-1.74	0.082	-9.36302	0.562817									
Tp11	-0.09044	0.209999	-0.43	0.667	-0.50203	0.321152		Tp11	-0.83152	0.71709	-1.16	0.246	-2.23699	0.573953									

Table A. 15 Treatment Effects of Tourism Projects in Provinces Outside Java Island

Bonet								Poverty								Inequality							
	Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]	
ATT	-0.00104	0.010336	-0.1	0.92	-0.0213	0.019217		ATT	-0.00054	0.226092	0	0.998	-0.44367	0.44259		ATT	-0.25368	0.144571	-1.75	0.079	-0.53704	0.029674	
	Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]	
Pre_avg	0.012404	0.00799	1.55	0.121	-0.00326	0.028063		Pre_avg	0.147608	0.2604	0.57	0.571	-0.36277	0.657982		Pre_avg	0.15848	0.092597	1.71	0.087	-0.02301	0.339967	
Post_avg	-0.00241	0.015799	-0.15	0.879	-0.03337	0.028558		Post_avg	0.325529	0.137247	2.37	0.018	0.05653	0.594528		Post_avg	-0.25368	0.144571	-1.75	0.079	-0.53704	0.029674	
Tm20	0.005817	0.024563	0.24	0.813	-0.04233	0.053959		Tm20	-2.08869	2.413253	-0.87	0.387	-6.81858	2.641199		Tm13	0.313114	0.310194	1.01	0.313	-0.29485	0.921083	
Tm19	-0.00438	0.024984	-0.18	0.861	-0.05334	0.044592		Tm19	1.963277	1.667726	1.18	0.239	-1.30541	5.23196		Tm12	-0.09796	0.688674	-0.14	0.887	-1.44773	1.251821	
Tm18	0.039836	0.05956	0.67	0.504	-0.0769	0.156572		Tm18	-0.13913	1.644807	-0.08	0.933	-3.36289	3.084632		Tm11	0.432713	0.315407	1.37	0.17	-0.18547	1.050899	
Tm17	0.037407	0.040547	0.92	0.356	-0.04206	0.116878		Tm17	0.315602	0.718623	0.44	0.661	-1.09287	1.724078		Tm10	0.970594	0.579058	1.68	0.094	-0.16434	2.105527	
Tm16	0.021124	0.030189	0.7	0.484	-0.03804	0.080293		Tm16	-0.06382	0.338896	-0.19	0.851	-0.72804	0.600405		Tm9	0.20007	0.250316	0.8	0.424	-0.29054	0.690681	
Tm15	0.035075	0.076764	0.46	0.648	-0.11538	0.185529		Tm15	-0.24941	0.618864	-0.4	0.687	-1.46237	0.963538		Tm8	-0.24007	0.390364	-0.61	0.539	-1.00517	0.525027	
Tm14	-0.03891	0.085378	-0.46	0.649	-0.20625	0.128428		Tm14	0.334419	0.306934	1.09	0.276	-0.26716	0.935999		Tm7	0.165336	0.27233	0.61	0.544	-0.36842	0.699093	
Tm13	0.045307	0.09187	0.49	0.622	-0.13475	0.225369		Tm13	0.419922	0.209134	2.01	0.045	0.010027	0.829817		Tm6	1.120827	0.402714	2.78	0.005	0.331522	1.910132	
Tm12	-0.02641	0.0284	-0.93	0.352	-0.08207	0.029257		Tm12	-0.14169	0.392361	-0.36	0.718	-0.91071	0.627322		Tm5	-0.49709	0.201478	-2.47	0.014	-0.89198	-0.1022	
Tm11	0.024654	0.041509	0.59	0.553	-0.0567	0.10601		Tm11	0.567557	0.276172	2.06	0.04	0.026269	1.108845		Tm4	-0.47264	0.23834	-1.98	0.047	-0.93978	-0.00551	
Tm10	-0.01103	0.019272	-0.57	0.567	-0.0488	0.026744		Tm10	0.491101	0.526317	0.93	0.351	-0.54046	1.522663		Tm3	0.048989	0.14639	0.33	0.738	-0.23793	0.335908	
Tm9	0.001891	0.012469	0.15	0.879	-0.02255	0.026329		Tm9	0.308949	0.19636	1.57	0.116	-0.07591	0.693807		Tm2	0.128091	0.081962	1.56	0.118	-0.03255	0.288734	
Tm8	0.006891	0.020129	0.34	0.732	-0.03256	0.046344		Tm8	0.536532	0.3598	1.49	0.136	-0.16866	1.241728		Tm1	-0.01173	0.088147	-0.13	0.894	-0.18449	0.161034	
Tm7	0.009389	0.006773	1.39	0.166	-0.00388	0.022663		Tm7	0.024433	0.15709	0.16	0.876	-0.28346	0.332325		Tp0	-0.31559	0.110388	-2.86	0.004	-0.53195	-0.09924	
Tm6	0.029406	0.013543	2.17	0.03	0.002862	0.055951		Tm6	0.875147	0.471585	1.86	0.063	-0.04914	1.799436		Tp1	-0.27678	0.112983	-2.45	0.014	-0.49822	-0.05534	
Tm5	0.017924	0.010033	1.79	0.074	-0.00174	0.037588		Tm5	-0.16621	0.292869	-0.57	0.57	-0.74022	0.407803		Tp2	-0.18306	0.166514	-1.1	0.272	-0.50942	0.143301	
Tm4	0.018077	0.010121	1.79	0.074	-0.00176	0.037913		Tm4	-0.43021	0.135413	-3.18	0.001	-0.69561	-0.16481		Tp3	-0.23929	0.242806	-0.99	0.324	-0.71518	0.236603	
Tm3	0.003631	0.010718	0.34	0.735	-0.01738	0.024639		Tm3	0.167434	0.148469	1.13	0.259	-0.12356	0.458429									
Tm2	0.021307	0.01173	1.82	0.069	-0.00168	0.044297		Tm2	0.264811	0.141528	1.87	0.061	-0.01258	0.542201									
Tm1	0.011052	0.014591	0.76	0.449	-0.01755	0.039651		Tm1	-0.03786	0.075536	-0.5	0.616	-0.1859	0.11019									
Tp0	0.015974	0.01068	1.5	0.135	-0.00496	0.036907		Tp0	-0.14094	0.109183	-1.29	0.197	-0.35494	0.073052									
Tp1	-0.00017	0.014347	-0.01	0.99	-0.02829	0.027946		Tp1	-0.17195	0.110273	-1.56	0.119	-0.38808	0.044181									
Tp2	-0.00666	0.009867	-0.67	0.5	-0.026	0.01268		Tp2	-0.14066	0.135079	-1.04	0.298	-0.40541	0.12409									
Tp3	-0.01057	0.012998	-0.81	0.416	-0.03605	0.014902		Tp3	-0.20075	0.228079	-0.88	0.379	-0.64778	0.246274									
Tp4	-0.02322	0.033603	-0.69	0.49	-0.08908	0.042644		Tp4	0.299398	0.143167	2.09	0.037	0.018796	0.579999									
Tp5	0.010206	0.037128	0.27	0.783	-0.06256	0.082975		Tp5	2.30808	0.338664	6.82	0	1.644312	2.971848									

Table A. 16 Treatment Effects of MINE Projects in Provinces Outside Java Island

Bonet								Poverty								Inequality							
	Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]	
ATT	-0.39996	0.263226	-1.52	0.129	-0.91587	0.115956		ATT	1.707754	1.460633	1.17	0.242	-1.15504	4.570543		ATT	-0.01604	0.027786	-0.58	0.564	-0.0705	0.038418	
	Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]	
Pre_avg	0.01889	0.012868	1.47	0.142	-0.00633	0.044111		Pre_avg	-0.34833	0.116522	-2.99	0.003	-0.57671	-0.11995		Pre_avg	0.016401	0.001872	8.76	0	0.012733	0.02007	
Post_avg	-0.37564	0.236476	-1.59	0.112	-0.83913	0.087843		Post_avg	1.635674	1.360256	1.2	0.229	-1.03038	4.301727		Post_avg	-0.01785	0.025593	-0.7	0.485	-0.06801	0.032309	
Tm12	0.20939	0.008621	24.29	0	0.192494	0.226287		Tm12	-3.27045	0.889588	-3.68	0	-5.01401	-1.52688		Tm7	0.015111	0.003759	4.02	0	0.007744	0.022479	
Tm11	0.068003	0.059411	1.14	0.252	-0.04844	0.184447		Tm11	0.697982	2.894365	0.24	0.809	-4.97487	6.370833		Tm5	0.013997	0.007024	1.99	0.046	0.000231	0.027764	
Tm10	-0.03891	0.05543	-0.7	0.483	-0.14755	0.069735		Tm10	-3.34146	0.454304	-7.36	0	-4.23188	-2.45104		Tm4	0.038425	0.004203	9.14	0	0.030187	0.046663	
Tm9	0.042903	0.065248	0.66	0.511	-0.08498	0.170788		Tm9	2.45792	2.191138	1.12	0.262	-1.83663	6.752472		Tm3	7.12E-05	0.002861	0.02	0.98	-0.00554	0.005678	
Tm8	0.05843	0.091774	0.64	0.524	-0.12144	0.238304		Tm8	-1.26282	0.199224	-6.34	0	-1.65329	-0.87235		Tm2	-0.00805	0.005151	-1.56	0.118	-0.01815	0.002046	
Tm7	-0.15268	0.058923	-2.59	0.01	-0.26817	-0.03719		Tm7	0.325793	0.13514	2.41	0.016	0.060923	0.590662		Tm1	0.038854	0.004197	9.26	0	0.030627	0.04708	
Tm6	0.096481	0.048794	1.98	0.048	0.000846	0.192115		Tm6	0.997958	0.12526	7.97	0	0.752453	1.243464		Tp0	-0.0017	0.013519	-0.13	0.9	-0.0282	0.024794	
Tm5	-0.0785	0.043312	-1.81	0.07	-0.16339	0.006388		Tm5	-0.85376	0.620354	-1.38	0.169	-2.06963	0.362114		Tp1	-0.00458	0.017574	-0.26	0.794	-0.03903	0.029862	
Tm4	-0.07747	0.061068	-1.27	0.205	-0.19717	0.042218		Tm4	1.393721	0.808024	1.72	0.085	-0.18998	2.977418		Tp2	-0.03734	0.023533	-1.59	0.113	-0.08347	0.008784	
Tm3	-0.05362	0.023223	-2.31	0.021	-0.09914	-0.00811		Tm3	-0.68028	0.283353	-2.4	0.016	-1.23564	-0.12492		Tp3	0.00014	0.01441	0.01	0.992	-0.0281	0.028383	
Tm2	0.16269	0.029226	5.57	0	0.105409	0.219972		Tm2	-0.15317	0.148786	-1.03	0.303	-0.44478	0.13845		Tp4	-0.01806	0.020847	-0.87	0.386	-0.05892	0.022796	
Tm1	-0.01004	0.004714	-2.13	0.033	-0.01928	-0.0008		Tm1	-0.49144	0.30328	-1.62	0.105	-1.08586	0.102977		Tp5	-0.00122	0.032119	-0.04	0.97	-0.06417	0.06173	
Tp0	-0.05021	0.020142	-2.49	0.013	-0.08969	-0.01074		Tp0	0.389395	0.271973	1.43	0.152	-0.14366	0.922452		Tp6	-0.01858	0.040056	-0.46	0.643	-0.09709	0.059927	
Tp1	-0.13832	0.071241	-1.94	0.052	-0.27795	0.001309		Tp1	0.88819	1.123133	0.79	0.429	-1.31311	3.08949		Tp7	-0.0113	0.032049	-0.35	0.724	-0.07411	0.051517	
Tp2	-0.29831	0.194468	-1.53	0.125	-0.67946	0.082838		Tp2	0.654796	1.024732	0.64	0.523	-1.35364	2.663233		Tp8	-0.01653	0.033572	-0.49	0.622	-0.08233	0.049266	
Tp3	-0.41461	0.230626	-1.8	0.072	-0.86663	0.037405		Tp3	0.612759	1.017721	0.6	0.547	-1.38194	2.607454		Tp9	-0.01028	0.033214	-0.31	0.757	-0.07538	0.054817	
Tp4	-0.50648	0.264463	-1.92	0.055	-1.02482	0.011856		Tp4	1.434131	1.286814	1.11	0.265	-1.08798	3.956241		Tp10	-0.02008	0.042458	-0.47	0.636	-0.1033	0.063135	
Tp5	-0.53908	0.287583	-1.87	0.061	-1.10273	0.024572		Tp5	1.805355	1.152087	1.57	0.117	-0.45269	4.063405		Tp11	-0.02944	0.034537	-0.85	0.394	-0.09713	0.038256	
Tp6	-0.59329	0.246764	-2.4	0.016	-1.07694	-0.10964		Tp6	2.153962	1.297563	1.66	0.097	-0.38922	4.69714		Tp12	-0.06309	0.005924	-10.65	0	-0.0747	-0.05148	
Tp7	-0.60646	0.270685	-2.24	0.025	-1.13699	-0.07593		Tp7	2.310781	1.449206	1.59	0.111	-0.52961	5.151172									
Tp8	-0.59023	0.340439	-1.73	0.083	-1.25747	0.077021		Tp8	2.169444	1.643174	1.32	0.187	-1.05112	5.390006									
Tp9	-0.5431	0.361703	-1.5	0.133	-1.25203	0.165822		Tp9	2.253463	2.110133	1.07	0.286	-1.88232	6.389247									
Tp10	-0.45516	0.372251	-1.22	0.221	-1.18475	0.274443		Tp10	2.343313	2.082475	1.13	0.26	-1.73826	6.424888									
Tp11	-0.38033	0.408067	-0.93	0.351	-1.18012	0.419471		Tp11	4.414502	3.519304	1.25	0.21	-2.48321	11.31221									
Tp12	0.232234	0.023391	9.93	0	0.186389	0.278078		Tp12	-0.16633	0.556229	-0.3	0.765	-1.25652	0.923858									

C. Agriculture-based Provinces

Table A. 17 Treatment Effects of Total National Projects in Agriculture-based Provinces

Bonet							Poverty							Inequality						
	Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]		Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]		Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]
ATT	-0.09197	0.059126	-1.56	0.12	-0.20785	0.023918	ATT	-0.07271	0.508976	-0.14	0.886	-1.07028	0.924869	ATT	0.01479	0.010117	1.46	0.144	-0.00504	0.03462
	Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]		Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]		Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]
Pre_avg	-0.13593	.	.	.	.	.	Pre_avg	-0.29932	0.329573	-0.91	0.364	-0.94527	0.346632	Pre_avg	-0.00126	0.002492	-0.51	0.613	-0.00615	0.003622
Post_avg	-0.10597	.	.	.	.	.	Post_avg	-0.15595	0.555861	-0.28	0.779	-1.24542	0.933515	Post_avg	0.016713	0.010874	1.54	0.124	-0.0046	0.038025
Tm18	-0.00221	0.001983	-1.12	0.265	-0.0061	0.001676	Tm18	-6.68026	1.555031	-4.3	0	-9.72807	-3.63245	Tm11	-0.02007	0.011856	-1.69	0.09	-0.04331	0.003165
Tm17	0	(omitted)					Tm16	-3.43168	1.642882	-2.09	0.037	-6.65167	-0.21169	Tm10	0.004817	0.009718	0.5	0.62	-0.01423	0.023864
Tm16	0.372629	0.22183	1.68	0.093	-0.06215	0.807407	Tm15	0.152126	0.252354	0.6	0.547	-0.34248	0.646731	Tm9	-0.00796	0.011629	-0.68	0.493	-0.03076	0.014828
Tm15	0.290164	0.269131	1.08	0.281	-0.23732	0.81765	Tm14	-0.55679	0.696895	-0.8	0.424	-1.92268	0.809096	Tm8	-0.00698	0.009282	-0.75	0.452	-0.02517	0.011213
Tm14	-0.26303	0.212693	-1.24	0.216	-0.6799	0.153846	Tm13	-0.0735	0.473541	-0.16	0.877	-1.00162	0.854625	Tm7	0.012502	0.00878	1.42	0.154	-0.00471	0.029711
Tm13	-0.04222	0.099127	-0.43	0.67	-0.23651	0.152063	Tm12	2.10794	1.578836	1.34	0.182	-0.98652	5.202402	Tm6	0.010068	0.009211	1.09	0.274	-0.00798	0.028121
Tm12	-2.567	2.094599	-1.23	0.22	-6.67234	1.538337	Tm11	5.486776	3.084132	1.78	0.075	-0.55801	11.53156	Tm5	-0.00255	0.007278	-0.35	0.726	-0.01682	0.011711
Tm11	0.023767	0.031694	0.75	0.453	-0.03835	0.085887	Tm10	-1.03685	1.017122	-1.02	0.308	-3.03037	0.956674	Tm4	-0.00503	0.010697	-0.47	0.638	-0.02599	0.015938
Tm10	0.165941	0.136911	1.21	0.225	-0.1024	0.434282	Tm9	0.193279	0.49075	0.39	0.694	-0.76857	1.155131	Tm3	0.007968	0.01101	0.72	0.469	-0.01361	0.029548
Tm9	-0.00492	0.091895	-0.05	0.957	-0.18503	0.17519	Tm8	-0.25781	0.438886	-0.59	0.557	-1.11801	0.602393	Tm2	-0.01046	0.008632	-1.21	0.226	-0.02738	0.00646
Tm8	-0.05494	0.065875	-0.83	0.404	-0.18406	0.074172	Tm7	0.160832	0.339568	0.47	0.636	-0.50471	0.826372	Tm1	0.003814	0.006431	0.59	0.553	-0.00879	0.016418
Tm7	0.296586	0.512522	0.58	0.563	-0.70794	1.301111	Tm6	-0.05772	0.300047	-0.19	0.847	-0.6458	0.530363	Tp0	0.01465	0.006172	2.37	0.018	0.002553	0.026747
Tm6	-0.57047	0.796868	-0.72	0.474	-2.1323	0.991362	Tm5	-0.23107	0.289617	-0.8	0.425	-0.79871	0.336567	Tp1	0.011284	0.009578	1.18	0.239	-0.00749	0.030056
Tm5	-0.00303	0.003413	-0.89	0.375	-0.00972	0.003658	Tm4	-0.20247	0.242906	-0.83	0.405	-0.67856	0.273614	Tp2	0.004967	0.00904	0.55	0.583	-0.01275	0.022685
Tm4	-0.0174	0.009451	-1.84	0.066	-0.03593	0.00112	Tm3	-0.5122	0.212547	-2.41	0.016	-0.92879	-0.09562	Tp3	0.009293	0.009854	0.94	0.346	-0.01002	0.028606
Tm3	-0.05392	0.03377	-1.6	0.11	-0.1201	0.012273	Tm2	-0.33512	0.25511	-1.31	0.189	-0.83512	0.164889	Tp4	0.012107	0.010394	1.16	0.244	-0.00827	0.032478
Tm2	-0.00108	0.011403	-0.1	0.924	-0.02343	0.021265	Tm1	0.186101	0.223221	0.83	0.404	-0.2514	0.623606	Tp5	0.012556	0.010489	1.2	0.231	-0.008	0.033114
Tm1	-0.01552	0.009533	-1.63	0.104	-0.0342	0.003166	Tp0	0.263847	0.142013	1.86	0.063	-0.01449	0.542188	Tp6	0.011959	0.01224	0.98	0.329	-0.01203	0.035948
Tp0	-0.0109	0.007734	-1.41	0.159	-0.02606	0.004254	Tp1	0.329786	0.17141	1.92	0.054	-0.00617	0.665743	Tp7	0.018444	0.01306	1.41	0.158	-0.00715	0.044041
Tp1	-0.02572	0.018025	-1.43	0.154	-0.06105	0.009607	Tp2	0.124768	0.185218	0.67	0.501	-0.23825	0.487789	Tp8	0.021392	0.015862	1.35	0.177	-0.0097	0.052481
Tp2	-0.05808	0.035735	-1.63	0.104	-0.12812	0.011962	Tp3	-0.01464	0.390585	-0.04	0.97	-0.78017	0.750895	Tp9	0.023092	0.017721	1.3	0.193	-0.01164	0.057824
Tp3	-0.07938	0.043414	-1.83	0.067	-0.16447	0.005713	Tp4	-0.26878	0.448501	-0.6	0.549	-1.14782	0.61027	Tp10	0.022778	0.019895	1.14	0.252	-0.01622	0.06177
Tp4	-0.09396	0.055358	-1.7	0.09	-0.20246	0.01454	Tp5	-0.28714	0.516217	-0.56	0.578	-1.29891	0.724627	Tp11	0.038032	0.019372	1.96	0.05	6.44E-05	0.076
Tp5	-0.09235	0.058893	-1.57	0.117	-0.20778	0.023076	Tp6	-0.25269	0.646274	-0.39	0.696	-1.51936	1.013984							
Tp6	-0.12256	0.083825	-1.46	0.144	-0.28685	0.041737	Tp7	-0.1215	0.860725	-0.14	0.888	-1.80849	1.565493							
Tp7	-0.11763	0.082721	-1.42	0.155	-0.27976	0.044505	Tp8	-0.01071	0.960517	-0.01	0.991	-1.89329	1.87187							
Tp8	-0.1446	0.097667	-1.48	0.139	-0.33602	0.046825	Tp9	-0.07156	1.016798	-0.07	0.944	-2.06444	1.921332							
Tp9	-0.1364	0.096911	-1.41	0.159	-0.32634	0.053538	Tp10	-0.02964	1.381682	-0.02	0.983	-2.73769	2.678402							
Tp10	-0.14727	0.092872	-1.59	0.113	-0.3293	0.034757	Tp11	-1.53319	0.703348	-2.18	0.029	-2.91172	-0.15465							
Tp11	-0.24284	0.157665	-1.54	0.124	-0.55186	0.066177														

Table A. 18 Treatment Effects of Transportation Projects in Agriculture-based Provinces

Bonet								Poverty								Inequality							
	Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]	
ATT	-0.08736	0.069315	-1.26	0.208	-0.22321	0.048498		ATT	0.471726	0.365823	1.29	0.197	-0.24527	1.188726		ATT	-0.00245	0.011221	-0.22	0.827	-0.02445	0.019539	
	Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]	
Pre_avg	-0.01008	0.006843	-1.47	0.141	-0.02349	0.00333		Pre_avg	0.255201	0.397464	0.64	0.521	-0.52381	1.034217		Pre_avg	-8.8E-05	0.001907	-0.05	0.963	-0.00383	0.003651	
Post_avg	-0.09294	0.076057	-1.22	0.222	-0.24201	0.056133		Post_avg	0.541965	0.484249	1.12	0.263	-0.40714	1.491075		Post_avg	0.001079	0.011816	0.09	0.927	-0.02208	0.024238	
Tm18	-0.01757	0.031987	-0.55	0.583	-0.08027	0.045122		Tm18	-0.96373	4.724348	-0.2	0.838	-10.2233	8.295824		Tm12	-0.00224	0.003125	-0.72	0.474	-0.00836	0.003888	
Tm17	0.019934	0.015511	1.29	0.199	-0.01047	0.050335		Tm17	1.15368	2.853119	0.4	0.686	-4.43833	6.745691		Tm11	-0.00808	0.009588	-0.84	0.399	-0.02687	0.010712	
Tm16	-0.00036	0.030793	-0.01	0.991	-0.06071	0.059996		Tm16	0.81233	1.882922	0.43	0.666	-2.87813	4.50279		Tm10	3.51E-05	0.004105	0.01	0.993	-0.00801	0.00808	
Tm15	-0.02442	0.039527	-0.62	0.537	-0.1019	0.05305		Tm15	0.695221	0.939885	0.74	0.459	-1.14692	2.537361		Tm9	-0.00389	0.013786	-0.28	0.778	-0.03092	0.023126	
Tm14	-0.00735	0.042642	-0.17	0.863	-0.09093	0.076225		Tm14	-0.98938	0.701294	-1.41	0.158	-2.36389	0.38513		Tm8	0.004716	0.013566	0.35	0.728	-0.02187	0.031304	
Tm13	0.038623	0.055795	0.69	0.489	-0.07073	0.147978		Tm13	2.533471	2.374795	1.07	0.286	-2.12104	7.187984		Tm7	0.016181	0.011336	1.43	0.153	-0.00604	0.0384	
Tm12	-0.02374	0.041765	-0.57	0.57	-0.1056	0.058119		Tm12	0.034718	0.970209	0.04	0.971	-1.86686	1.936293		Tm6	0.004101	0.007043	0.58	0.56	-0.0097	0.017906	
Tm11	0.004033	0.032796	0.12	0.902	-0.06025	0.068312		Tm11	-0.33049	1.168285	-0.28	0.777	-2.62029	1.959307		Tm5	-0.00835	0.005793	-1.44	0.15	-0.0197	0.003005	
Tm10	0.0196	0.027798	0.71	0.481	-0.03488	0.074084		Tm10	0.839402	0.699525	1.2	0.23	-0.53164	2.210446		Tm4	-0.00547	0.009222	-0.59	0.553	-0.02354	0.012607	
Tm9	0.013623	0.012518	1.09	0.276	-0.01091	0.038157		Tm9	0.067215	0.220869	0.3	0.761	-0.36568	0.500111		Tm3	0.006268	0.012973	0.48	0.629	-0.01916	0.031695	
Tm8	-0.04218	0.02285	-1.85	0.065	-0.08696	0.002607		Tm8	0.15018	0.254329	0.59	0.555	-0.34829	0.648655		Tm2	-0.00675	0.010557	-0.64	0.522	-0.02744	0.013938	
Tm7	-0.0311	0.031572	-0.99	0.325	-0.09298	0.030776		Tm7	0.141132	0.230376	0.61	0.54	-0.3104	0.592661		Tm1	0.002427	0.006473	0.37	0.708	-0.01026	0.015115	
Tm6	-0.01726	0.012173	-1.42	0.156	-0.04112	0.006593		Tm6	-0.06349	0.212912	-0.3	0.766	-0.48079	0.353812		Tp0	-0.00758	0.009915	-0.76	0.445	-0.02701	0.011855	
Tm5	-0.02542	0.013744	-1.85	0.064	-0.05236	0.001515		Tm5	0.297223	0.22634	1.31	0.189	-0.1464	0.740841		Tp1	-0.00331	0.009383	-0.35	0.725	-0.0217	0.015085	
Tm4	-0.04717	0.036042	-1.31	0.191	-0.11781	0.023474		Tm4	-0.01749	0.154113	-0.11	0.91	-0.31955	0.284564		Tp2	-0.00674	0.009845	-0.68	0.494	-0.02603	0.012559	
Tm3	-0.0136	0.010655	-1.28	0.202	-0.03448	0.007282		Tm3	-0.13411	0.249114	-0.54	0.59	-0.62236	0.354145		Tp3	-0.00475	0.009083	-0.52	0.601	-0.02255	0.013055	
Tm2	-0.01431	0.009866	-1.45	0.147	-0.03364	0.005031		Tm2	0.123198	0.249862	0.49	0.622	-0.36652	0.612919		Tp4	-0.00543	0.013531	-0.4	0.688	-0.03195	0.021086	
Tm1	-0.0128	0.009101	-1.41	0.16	-0.03064	0.005039		Tm1	0.24453	0.18713	1.31	0.191	-0.12224	0.611299		Tp5	-0.00437	0.009463	-0.46	0.644	-0.02292	0.01418	
Tp0	-0.01238	0.011521	-1.07	0.282	-0.03496	0.010197		Tp0	0.157791	0.10201	1.55	0.122	-0.04215	0.357728		Tp6	-0.00797	0.012767	-0.62	0.533	-0.03299	0.017055	
Tp1	-0.0498	0.035461	-1.4	0.16	-0.1193	0.019702		Tp1	0.219557	0.137315	1.6	0.11	-0.04958	0.488689		Tp7	0.003364	0.015959	0.21	0.833	-0.02792	0.034644	
Tp2	-0.06849	0.045496	-1.51	0.132	-0.15766	0.020676		Tp2	0.225999	0.202153	1.12	0.264	-0.17021	0.622211		Tp8	-0.00346	0.020175	-0.17	0.864	-0.043	0.036085	
Tp3	-0.08407	0.055382	-1.52	0.129	-0.19262	0.024476		Tp3	0.461494	0.291205	1.58	0.113	-0.10926	1.032246		Tp9	0.008407	0.023813	0.35	0.724	-0.03826	0.055079	
Tp4	-0.09171	0.060011	-1.53	0.126	-0.20933	0.025904		Tp4	0.335445	0.295666	1.13	0.257	-0.24405	0.914941		Tp10	0.001975	0.025138	0.08	0.937	-0.04729	0.051245	
Tp5	-0.10499	0.062985	-1.67	0.096	-0.22843	0.018462		Tp5	0.510357	0.33647	1.52	0.129	-0.14911	1.169826		Tp11	0.042794	0.011787	3.63	0	0.019693	0.065896	
Tp6	-0.12532	0.099887	-1.25	0.21	-0.32109	0.07046		Tp6	0.70732	0.51573	1.37	0.17	-0.30349	1.718132									
Tp7	-0.15344	0.138431	-1.11	0.268	-0.42476	0.117885		Tp7	0.778224	0.777662	1	0.317	-0.74597	2.302413									
Tp8	-0.13959	0.152956	-0.91	0.361	-0.43938	0.160198		Tp8	0.689105	0.742146	0.93	0.353	-0.76547	2.143684									
Tp9	-0.12242	0.135456	-0.9	0.366	-0.38791	0.14307		Tp9	0.803528	0.770434	1.04	0.297	-0.70649	2.31355									
Tp10	-0.10855	0.13976	-0.78	0.437	-0.38247	0.165376		Tp10	0.929791	0.963827	0.96	0.335	-0.95928	2.818857									
Tp11	-0.05448	0.045762	-1.19	0.234	-0.14417	0.035214		Tp11	0.684974	1.626856	0.42	0.674	-2.50361	3.873554									

Table A. 19 Treatment Effects of Industry Projects in Agriculture-based Provinces

Bonet								Poverty								Inequality							
	Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]	
ATT	0.110656	0.04652	2.38	0.017	0.019478	0.201834		ATT	-0.33376	0.249629	-1.34	0.181	-0.82302	0.155504		ATT	-0.00804	0.009927	-0.81	0.418	-0.02749	0.011418	
	Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]	
Pre_avg	-0.0048	0.007663	-0.63	0.531	-0.01982	0.01022		Pre_avg	-0.12462	0.235884	-0.53	0.597	-0.58695	0.3377		Pre_avg	0.00435	0.001745	2.49	0.013	0.000931	0.00777	
Post_avg	0.160731	0.043432	3.7	0	0.075605	0.245856		Post_avg	-0.05504	0.252355	-0.22	0.827	-0.54965	0.439567		Post_avg	-0.01454	0.008976	-1.62	0.105	-0.03213	0.003056	
Tm20	-0.03992	0.032136	-1.24	0.214	-0.1029	0.023068		Tm20	-5.12285	2.029773	-2.52	0.012	-9.10113	-1.14457		Tm13	0.004387	0.010955	0.4	0.689	-0.01708	0.025858	
Tm19	-0.02429	0.007102	-3.42	0.001	-0.03821	-0.01037		Tm19	0.054129	1.506483	0.04	0.971	-2.89852	3.006782		Tm12	0.028285	0.003526	8.02	0	0.021374	0.035196	
Tm18	-0.02559	0.012421	-2.06	0.039	-0.04994	-0.00125		Tm18	-0.14676	0.556751	-0.26	0.792	-1.23797	0.944453		Tm11	0.006305	0.011095	0.57	0.57	-0.01544	0.028051	
Tm17	-0.01164	0.012581	-0.93	0.355	-0.0363	0.013013		Tm17	-0.05136	2.851246	-0.02	0.986	-5.6397	5.536981		Tm10	0.008162	0.009948	0.82	0.412	-0.01134	0.027661	
Tm16	-0.01528	0.047486	-0.32	0.748	-0.10835	0.077793		Tm16	0.703375	0.716297	0.98	0.326	-0.70054	2.107291		Tm9	0.007044	0.006266	1.12	0.261	-0.00524	0.019326	
Tm15	-0.05212	0.033705	-1.55	0.122	-0.11818	0.013944		Tm15	2.37434	1.106947	2.14	0.032	0.204763	4.543917		Tm8	-0.00349	0.00612	-0.57	0.569	-0.01548	0.008509	
Tm14	-0.03572	0.028352	-1.26	0.208	-0.09128	0.019852		Tm14	0.311803	0.495008	0.63	0.529	-0.65839	1.282		Tm7	0.00572	0.009624	0.59	0.552	-0.01314	0.024582	
Tm13	-0.02112	0.01238	-1.71	0.088	-0.04538	0.003144		Tm13	1.626823	1.365661	1.19	0.234	-1.04982	4.303469		Tm6	-0.00332	0.006149	-0.54	0.589	-0.01537	0.008732	
Tm12	-0.02079	0.026637	-0.78	0.435	-0.07299	0.03142		Tm12	-0.29232	0.705656	-0.41	0.679	-1.67538	1.090742		Tm5	0.004041	0.006122	0.66	0.509	-0.00796	0.01604	
Tm11	0.021411	0.01982	1.08	0.28	-0.01744	0.060258		Tm11	-0.31014	0.297097	-1.04	0.297	-0.89244	0.272155		Tm4	0.002685	0.008951	0.3	0.764	-0.01486	0.020229	
Tm10	-0.02231	0.023489	-0.95	0.342	-0.06835	0.023725		Tm10	-0.12649	0.305459	-0.41	0.679	-0.72518	0.472197		Tm3	0.005928	0.009015	0.66	0.511	-0.01174	0.023597	
Tm9	0.024819	0.039563	0.63	0.53	-0.05272	0.10236		Tm9	-0.26603	0.223551	-1.19	0.234	-0.70418	0.172119		Tm2	0.004841	0.007441	0.65	0.515	-0.00974	0.019425	
Tm8	-0.0093	0.027446	-0.34	0.735	-0.06309	0.044497		Tm8	0.18237	0.328134	0.56	0.578	-0.46076	0.825501		Tm1	-0.01404	0.008116	-1.73	0.084	-0.02995	0.001869	
Tm7	0.017193	0.021147	0.81	0.416	-0.02425	0.05864		Tm7	-0.28575	0.165579	-1.73	0.084	-0.61028	0.038776		Tp0	0.003435	0.009184	0.37	0.708	-0.01457	0.021436	
Tm6	0.036974	0.033909	1.09	0.276	-0.02949	0.103435		Tm6	-0.544	0.253131	-2.15	0.032	-1.04013	-0.04788		Tp1	-0.00625	0.006704	-0.93	0.351	-0.01939	0.006888	
Tm5	0.053414	0.045441	1.18	0.24	-0.03565	0.142476		Tm5	-0.24479	0.088863	-2.75	0.006	-0.41896	-0.07062		Tp2	-0.01055	0.008788	-1.2	0.23	-0.02778	0.006669	
Tm4	-0.00795	0.011241	-0.71	0.48	-0.02998	0.014087		Tm4	-0.05088	0.215222	-0.24	0.813	-0.47271	0.370949		Tp3	-0.01269	0.007954	-1.59	0.111	-0.02828	0.002905	
Tm3	0.021291	0.024524	0.87	0.385	-0.02678	0.069357		Tm3	-0.14843	0.135968	-1.09	0.275	-0.41492	0.118068		Tp4	-0.00938	0.00878	-1.07	0.285	-0.02659	0.007825	
Tm2	0.014569	0.01576	0.92	0.355	-0.01632	0.045458		Tm2	-0.0237	0.128923	-0.18	0.854	-0.27638	0.22899		Tp5	-0.01014	0.008865	-1.14	0.253	-0.02751	0.007239	
Tm1	0.000358	0.014288	0.03	0.98	-0.02765	0.028363		Tm1	-0.13182	0.119917	-1.1	0.272	-0.36686	0.103212		Tp6	-0.01036	0.011209	-0.92	0.355	-0.03233	0.01161	
Tp0	0.018063	0.019284	0.94	0.349	-0.01973	0.055859		Tp0	0.234696	0.102893	2.28	0.023	0.03303	0.436363		Tp7	0.00027	0.013128	0.02	0.984	-0.02546	0.026001	
Tp1	0.028818	0.030958	0.93	0.352	-0.03186	0.089493		Tp1	-0.16847	0.113293	-1.49	0.137	-0.39052	0.053579		Tp8	0.005884	0.019499	0.3	0.763	-0.03233	0.044101	
Tp2	0.039536	0.040274	0.98	0.326	-0.0394	0.118471		Tp2	-0.37849	0.197677	-1.91	0.056	-0.76593	0.00895		Tp9	0.009234	0.028839	0.32	0.749	-0.04729	0.065757	
Tp3	0.075243	0.039992	1.88	0.06	-0.00314	0.153626		Tp3	-0.55337	0.189161	-2.93	0.003	-0.92412	-0.18262		Tp10	-0.05502	0.003858	-14.26	0.000	-0.06258	-0.04746	
Tp4	0.108042	0.046505	2.32	0.02	0.016893	0.19919		Tp4	-0.66054	0.242914	-2.72	0.007	-1.13664	-0.18443		Tp11	-0.04791	0.00526	-9.11	0	-0.05822	-0.0376	
Tp5	0.120538	0.047165	2.56	0.011	0.028097	0.212979		Tp5	-0.64212	0.251466	-2.55	0.011	-1.13498	-0.14925		Tp12	-0.04549	0.002556	-17.79	0	-0.0505	-0.04048	
Tp6	0.16893	0.06261	2.7	0.007	0.046216	0.291643		Tp6	-0.64597	0.405523	-1.59	0.111	-1.44078	0.148841									
Tp7	0.221217	0.076828	2.88	0.004	0.070636	0.371797		Tp7	-0.58413	0.449698	-1.3	0.194	-1.46553	0.297257									
Tp8	0.220052	0.082521	2.67	0.008	0.058314	0.381789		Tp8	-0.38457	0.517696	-0.74	0.458	-1.39923	0.630095									
Tp9	0.27906	0.080629	3.46	0.001	0.121031	0.437089		Tp9	-0.41737	0.642415	-0.65	0.516	-1.67648	0.841738									
Tp10	0.274622	0.088927	3.09	0.002	0.100328	0.448916		Tp10	0.712251	0.542988	1.31	0.190	-0.35199	1.776487									
Tp11	0.241283	0.06397	3.77	0	0.115903	0.366662		Tp11	0.638817	0.659326	0.97	0.333	-0.65344	1.931072									
Tp12	0.294097	0.040842	7.2	0	0.214049	0.374145		Tp12	2.133743	0.173727	12.28	0	1.793245	2.47424									

Table A. 20 Treatment Effects of Water Projects in Agriculture-based Provinces

Bonet								Poverty								Inequality							
	Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]	
ATT	0.045189	0.015746	2.87	0.004	0.014329	0.07605		ATT	-0.08733	0.327401	-0.27	0.79	-0.72903	0.55436		ATT	-0.00321	0.007709	-0.42	0.677	-0.01832	0.011895	
	Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]	
Pre_avg	0.017842	0.009181	1.94	0.052	-0.00015	0.035835		Pre_avg	-0.04011	0.152559	-0.26	0.793	-0.33912	0.258896		Pre_avg	-0.00632	0.001412	-4.47	0	-0.00908	-0.00355	
Post_avg	0.049307	0.014166	3.48	0.001	0.021542	0.077072		Post_avg	-0.13305	0.370619	-0.36	0.72	-0.85945	0.593353		Post_avg	-0.00552	7.99E-03	-6.90E-01	0.489	-0.02119	0.01014	
Tm20	-0.00347	0.022024	-0.16	0.875	-0.04663	0.039698		Tm20	0.439872	1.322356	0.33	0.739	-2.1519	3.031641		Tm15	-0.05444	8.11E-18	6.70E+15	0	-0.05444	-0.05444	
Tm19	0.002642	0.010738	0.25	0.806	-0.0184	0.023688		Tm19	-5.39326	4.122304	-1.31	0.191	-13.4728	2.686305		Tm13	-0.00287	0.006175	-0.46	0.642	-0.01497	0.009234	
Tm18	0.046394	0.012525	3.7	0	0.021846	0.070942		Tm18	1.293128	1.040665	1.24	0.214	-0.74654	3.332793		Tm12	-0.02558	0.011812	-2.17	0.03	-0.04873	-0.00243	
Tm17	-0.03565	0.031886	-1.12	0.264	-0.09815	0.026843		Tm17	1.777007	1.072695	1.66	0.098	-0.32544	3.879452		Tm11	-0.00703	0.024086	-0.29	0.771	-0.05423	0.040182	
Tm16	0.025743	0.03049	0.84	0.398	-0.03402	0.085502		Tm16	-0.32835	0.907413	-0.36	0.717	-2.10684	1.45015		Tm10	0.000835	0.009401	0.09	0.929	-0.01759	0.019259	
Tm15	-0.00319	0.01992	-0.16	0.873	-0.04224	0.035848		Tm15	-0.12912	0.604607	-0.21	0.831	-1.31413	1.055887		Tm9	-0.00872	0.010976	-0.79	0.427	-0.03023	0.012795	
Tm14	0.022746	0.028967	0.79	0.432	-0.03403	0.07952		Tm14	-0.02069	0.152015	-0.14	0.892	-0.31863	0.277254		Tm8	-0.00283	0.013683	-0.21	0.836	-0.02964	0.02399	
Tm13	0.028907	0.016234	1.78	0.075	-0.00291	0.060725		Tm13	0.35269	0.29057	1.21	0.225	-0.21682	0.922196		Tm7	-0.00265	0.012303	-0.22	0.83	-0.02676	0.021466	
Tm12	0.019671	0.023566	0.83	0.404	-0.02652	0.06586		Tm12	-0.01889	0.288292	-0.07	0.948	-0.58394	0.546148		Tm6	0.00777	0.011693	0.66	0.506	-0.01515	0.030688	
Tm11	0.074839	0.064035	1.17	0.243	-0.05067	0.200345		Tm11	-0.15692	0.355295	-0.44	0.659	-0.85329	0.539441		Tm5	0.000601	0.004674	0.13	0.898	-0.00856	0.009763	
Tm10	0.029826	0.025497	1.17	0.242	-0.02015	0.0798		Tm10	0.514856	0.457539	1.13	0.26	-0.3819	1.411615		Tm4	0.011581	0.006506	1.78	0.075	-0.00117	0.024333	
Tm9	0.05584	0.054944	1.02	0.309	-0.05185	0.163529		Tm9	-0.18271	0.308799	-0.59	0.554	-0.78795	0.422521		Tm3	-0.00674	0.010841	-0.62	0.534	-0.02798	0.01451	
Tm8	0.013783	0.028386	0.49	0.627	-0.04185	0.069419		Tm8	0.176822	0.272975	0.65	0.517	-0.3582	0.711843		Tm2	-0.00576	0.006667	-0.86	0.388	-0.01883	0.007306	
Tm7	0.01861	0.008852	2.1	0.036	0.00126	0.03596		Tm7	0.27835	0.358621	0.78	0.438	-0.42454	0.981234		Tm1	0.007385	0.004171	1.77	0.077	-0.00079	0.015561	
Tm6	0.018992	0.009526	1.99	0.046	0.000321	0.037664		Tm6	-0.25315	0.234472	-1.08	0.28	-0.71271	0.206407		Tp0	0.003677	0.008814	0.42	0.677	-0.0136	0.020952	
Tm5	0.010258	0.007175	1.43	0.153	-0.0038	0.02432		Tm5	-0.04919	0.154802	-0.32	0.751	-0.35259	0.254222		Tp1	-0.00452	0.010167	-0.44	0.657	-0.02444	0.015411	
Tm4	0.016939	0.01633	1.04	0.3	-0.01507	0.048945		Tm4	0.073683	0.127382	0.58	0.563	-0.17598	0.323347		Tp2	0.00362	0.009251	0.39	0.696	-0.01451	0.021751	
Tm3	0.004439	0.016398	0.27	0.787	-0.0277	0.036578		Tm3	0.65669	0.44397	1.48	0.139	-0.21347	1.526854		Tp3	0.000529	0.011139	0.05	0.962	-0.0213	0.022361	
Tm2	0.012308	0.009073	1.36	0.175	-0.00548	0.030091		Tm2	-0.00787	0.135501	-0.06	0.954	-0.27345	0.257702		Tp4	-0.02043	0.009376	-2.18	0.029	-0.03881	-0.00205	
Tm1	-0.00279	0.022595	-0.12	0.902	-0.04708	0.041495		Tm1	0.17478	0.32004	0.55	0.585	-0.45249	0.802047		Tp5	-0.01545	0.01236	-1.25	0.211	-0.03967	0.008777	
Tp0	0.019141	0.012706	1.51	0.132	-0.00576	0.044044		Tp0	0.095694	0.146856	0.65	0.515	-0.19214	0.383528		Tp6	-0.0061	0.017	-0.36	0.72	-0.03942	0.027222	
Tp1	0.038255	0.020143	1.9	0.058	-0.00122	0.077735		Tp1	-0.00477	0.21746	-0.02	0.983	-0.43098	0.421446									
Tp2	0.046663	0.023974	1.95	0.052	-0.00032	0.093651		Tp2	-0.10055	0.312072	-0.32	0.747	-0.7122	0.511097									
Tp3	0.047875	0.026325	1.82	0.069	-0.00372	0.09947		Tp3	-0.01972	0.368861	-0.05	0.957	-0.74267	0.703235									
Tp4	0.053513	0.01807	2.96	0.003	0.018096	0.08893		Tp4	-0.23152	0.439792	-0.53	0.599	-1.0935	0.630457									
Tp5	0.070779	0.025101	2.82	0.005	0.021581	0.119976		Tp5	-0.02597	0.432399	-0.06	0.952	-0.87346	0.821516									
Tp6	0.068924	0.027045	2.55	0.011	0.015917	0.121932		Tp6	-0.64449	0.845243	-0.76	0.446	-2.30114	1.012152									

Table A. 21 Treatment Effects of Agriculture Projects in Agriculture-based Provinces

Bonet								Poverty								Gini						
	Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]
ATT	-0.14874	0.078127	-1.9	0.057	-0.30187	0.004386		ATT	-0.05714	0.240411	-0.24	0.812	-0.52833	0.414062		ATT	-0.02448	0.009289	-2.64	0.008	-0.04268	-0.00627
	Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]
Pre_avg	-0.00656	0.011568	-0.57	0.570	-0.02924	0.016108		Pre_avg	-0.12734	0.144448	-0.88	0.378	-0.41046	0.15577		Pre_avg	0.003434	.	.	.	.	.
Post_avg	-0.15172	0.092029	-1.65	0.099	-0.33209	0.028659		Post_avg	-0.15737	0.248739	-0.63	0.527	-0.64489	0.330146		Post_avg	-0.02723	.	.	.	.	.
Tm18	0.203249	0.004185	48.57	0.000	0.195047	0.211451		Tm18	-2.50917	1.033764	-2.43	0.015	-4.53531	-0.48303		Tm13	0.009242	0.005709	1.62	0.105	-0.00195	0.020431
Tm17	0.163005	0.004933	33.04	0	0.153336	0.172674		Tm17	-0.85435	0.706322	-1.21	0.226	-2.23871	0.530021		Tm11	0	(omitted)				
Tm16	-0.09354	0.003468	-26.97	0	-0.10033	-0.08674		Tm16	-6.12864	0.254597	-24.07	0	-6.62764	-5.62964		Tm10	0.024995	0.005704	4.38	0	0.013815	0.036175
Tm15	-0.08471	0.029113	-2.91	0.004	-0.14177	-0.02765		Tm15	7.134573	1.347549	5.29	0	4.493426	9.77572		Tm9	-0.0046	0.00322	-1.43	0.153	-0.01091	0.001707
Tm14	0.006466	0.068078	0.09	0.924	-0.12696	0.139898		Tm14	-1.20311	0.285441	-4.21	0	-1.76256	-0.64366		Tm8	-0.02467	0.017427	-1.42	0.157	-0.05882	0.009486
Tm13	-0.07353	0.021854	-3.36	0.001	-0.11636	-0.03069		Tm13	-0.14907	0.164734	-0.9	0.365	-0.47195	0.173798		Tm7	0.004028	0.004487	0.9	0.369	-0.00477	0.012823
Tm12	0.268156	0.166276	1.61	0.107	-0.05774	0.594051		Tm12	0.437671	0.988271	0.44	0.658	-1.4993	2.374646		Tm6	0.028314	0.013162	2.15	0.031	0.002517	0.054111
Tm11	-0.16796	0.092144	-1.82	0.068	-0.34856	0.012635		Tm11	2.060835	1.506584	1.37	0.171	-0.89201	5.013685		Tm5	0.001531	0.012162	0.13	0.9	-0.02231	0.025368
Tm10	0.015969	0.114697	0.14	0.889	-0.20883	0.240771		Tm10	0.117687	0.63988	0.18	0.854	-1.13646	1.371829		Tm4	-0.00359	0.007882	-0.46	0.649	-0.01904	0.011857
Tm9	0.004456	0.025506	0.17	0.861	-0.04553	0.054447		Tm9	-0.45645	0.542761	-0.84	0.4	-1.52025	0.607336		Tm3	-0.01301	0.007523	-1.73	0.084	-0.02776	0.001736
Tm8	-0.08181	0.026588	-3.08	0.002	-0.13392	-0.0297		Tm8	-0.39615	0.429728	-0.92	0.357	-1.2384	0.4461		Tm2	-0.00202	0.01567	-0.13	0.898	-0.03273	0.028696
Tm7	-0.04251	0.102715	-0.41	0.679	-0.24382	0.15881		Tm7	-0.21075	0.607714	-0.35	0.729	-1.40185	0.980347		Tm1	0.020985	0.009687	2.17	0.03	0.001999	0.039971
Tm6	-0.11341	0.034695	-3.27	0.001	-0.18142	-0.04541		Tm6	-0.17412	0.235752	-0.74	0.46	-0.63619	0.287943		Tp0	0.001974	0.005367	0.37	0.713	-0.00855	0.012494
Tm5	-0.01315	0.007215	-1.82	0.068	-0.02729	0.000989		Tm5	0.24983	0.251848	0.99	0.321	-0.24378	0.743443		Tp1	-0.0238	0.009584	-2.48	0.013	-0.04259	-0.00502
Tm4	-0.03226	0.019981	-1.61	0.106	-0.07142	0.006902		Tm4	0.004422	0.269022	0.02	0.987	-0.52285	0.531695		Tp2	-0.00633	0.007136	-0.89	0.375	-0.02031	0.007661
Tm3	-0.01039	0.058587	-0.18	0.859	-0.12522	0.104443		Tm3	-0.18132	0.140428	-1.29	0.197	-0.45655	0.093914		Tp3	-0.0277	0.009372	-2.96	0.003	-0.04607	-0.00933
Tm2	-0.02381	0.018746	-1.27	0.204	-0.06055	0.012928		Tm2	-0.17036	0.279734	-0.61	0.543	-0.71863	0.377909		Tp4	-0.02477	0.007826	-3.17	0.002	-0.04011	-0.00944
Tm1	-0.04238	0.016418	-2.58	0.01	-0.07456	-0.01021		Tm1	0.136288	0.074314	1.83	0.067	-0.00936	0.28194		Tp5	-0.03121	0.012473	-2.5	0.012	-0.05566	-0.00676
Tp0	-0.0427	0.017004	-2.51	0.012	-0.07602	-0.00937		Tp0	-0.01467	0.178568	-0.08	0.935	-0.36466	0.335315		Tp6	-0.02558	0.012167	-2.1	0.036	-0.04943	-0.00173
Tp1	-0.05926	0.031169	-1.9	0.057	-0.12035	0.001832		Tp1	-0.10072	0.231647	-0.43	0.664	-0.55474	0.353302		Tp7	-0.0274	0.013018	-2.11	0.035	-0.05292	-0.00189
Tp2	-0.13153	0.051806	-2.54	0.011	-0.23307	-0.02999		Tp2	0.218378	0.258955	0.84	0.399	-0.28916	0.72592		Tp8	-0.03285	0.015204	-2.16	0.031	-0.06265	-0.00305
Tp3	-0.18013	0.061559	-2.93	0.003	-0.30078	-0.05947		Tp3	0.310727	0.240392	1.29	0.196	-0.16043	0.781886		Tp9	-0.04353	0.019811	-2.2	0.028	-0.08236	-0.0047
Tp4	-0.17421	0.074969	-2.32	0.02	-0.32115	-0.02727		Tp4	0.410095	0.186108	2.2	0.028	0.04533	0.77486		Tp10	-0.0455	0.017171	-2.65	0.008	-0.07916	-0.01185
Tp5	-0.19988	0.09286	-2.15	0.031	-0.38188	-0.01788		Tp5	0.353497	0.396902	0.89	0.373	-0.42442	1.13141		Tp11	-0.04003	0.010568	-3.79	0	-0.06074	-0.01931
Tp6	-0.26828	0.120512	-2.23	0.026	-0.50448	-0.03208		Tp6	-0.13284	0.208912	-0.64	0.525	-0.5423	0.276618								
Tp7	-0.16726	0.076579	-2.18	0.029	-0.31735	-0.01717		Tp7	-0.61595	0.267073	-2.31	0.021	-1.13941	-0.0925								
Tp8	-0.21921	0.12103	-1.81	0.07	-0.45642	0.018007		Tp8	-0.57447	0.566202	-1.01	0.31	-1.6842	0.535269								
Tp9	-0.17354	0.144669	-1.2	0.23	-0.45708	0.110007		Tp9	-0.57402	0.474027	-1.21	0.226	-1.50309	0.355057								
Tp10	-0.10316	0.198686	-0.52	0.604	-0.49257	0.286258		Tp10	-0.42968	0.340658	-1.26	0.207	-1.09735	0.238001								
Tp11	-0.10143	0.230069	-0.44	0.659	-0.55236	0.349496		Tp11	-0.73884	0.634979	-1.16	0.245	-1.98338	0.505697								

Table A. 22 Treatment Effects of Tourism Projects in Agriculture-based Provinces

Bonet								Poverty								Gini							
	Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]	
ATT	0.049139	0.029189	1.68	0.092	-0.00807	0.106348		ATT	-0.41807	0.19897	-2.1	0.036	-0.80804	-0.02809		ATT	-0.05991	0.570533	-0.11	0.916	-1.17814	1.058311	
	Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]	
Pre_avg	0.008437	0.009693	0.87	0.384	-0.01056	0.027436		Pre_avg	0.244809	0.162962	1.5	0.133	-0.07459	0.564209		Pre_avg	-0.06898	0.171835	-0.4	0.688	-0.40577	0.26781	
Post_avg	0.084702	0.014469	5.85	0	0.056344	0.113061		Post_avg	-0.63773	0.112333	-5.68	0	-0.85789	-0.41756		Post_avg	0.252022	6.27E-01	4.00E-01	0.688	-0.97701	1.481055	
Tm20	-0.00138	0.012287	-0.11	0.911	-0.02546	0.022703		Tm20	-0.08866	1.020857	-0.09	0.931	-2.0895	1.912187		Tm17	-2.54807	2.055004	-1.24	0.215	-6.5758	1.479665	
Tm19	-0.0051	0.011847	-0.43	0.667	-0.02832	0.01812		Tm19	2.885412	1.807125	1.6	0.11	-0.65649	6.427312		Tm16	-1.21249	7.53E-16	1.60E+15	0	-1.21249	-1.21249	
Tm18	0.037324	0.036049	1.04	0.3	-0.03333	0.107979		Tm18	0.587104	1.192311	0.49	0.622	-1.74978	2.923991		Tm14	1.430566	0.147237	9.72	0	1.141987	1.719146	
Tm17	-0.01575	0.019188	-0.82	0.412	-0.05336	0.021856		Tm17	-0.4554	0.404249	-1.13	0.26	-1.24772	0.336909		Tm13	0.006343	0.237333	0.03	0.979	-0.45882	0.471507	
Tm16	-0.00871	0.028919	-0.3	0.763	-0.06539	0.047972		Tm16	1.501341	1.174657	1.28	0.201	-0.80094	3.803627		Tm12	-0.02144	0.51277	-0.04	0.967	-1.02645	0.983574	
Tm15	-0.00659	0.02498	-0.26	0.792	-0.05555	0.042369		Tm15	-0.04492	0.555545	-0.08	0.936	-1.13376	1.04393		Tm11	0.205757	0.291842	0.71	0.481	-0.36624	0.777756	
Tm14	0.053097	0.05757	0.92	0.356	-0.05974	0.165931		Tm14	0.372747	0.334568	1.11	0.265	-0.28299	1.028489		Tm10	0.098123	0.474009	0.21	0.836	-0.83092	1.027163	
Tm13	-0.01567	0.019261	-0.81	0.416	-0.05343	0.022078		Tm13	-0.01553	0.310587	-0.05	0.96	-0.62427	0.593206		Tm9	0.118151	0.215569	0.55	0.584	-0.30436	0.540659	
Tm12	-0.00924	0.017808	-0.52	0.604	-0.04414	0.025665		Tm12	0.022719	0.445287	0.05	0.959	-0.85003	0.895466		Tm8	0.156561	0.13284	1.18	0.239	-0.1038	0.416922	
Tm11	0.019764	0.040616	0.49	0.627	-0.05984	0.09937		Tm11	0.268973	0.282455	0.95	0.341	-0.28463	0.822573		Tm7	-0.15912	0.121437	-1.31	0.19	-0.39713	0.078891	
Tm10	0.021427	0.017447	1.23	0.219	-0.01277	0.055622		Tm10	0.012274	0.370042	0.03	0.974	-0.71299	0.737542		Tm6	0.736114	0.460097	1.6	0.11	-0.16566	1.637887	
Tm9	0.013486	0.007553	1.79	0.074	-0.00132	0.028289		Tm9	0.010344	0.13324	0.08	0.938	-0.2508	0.27149		Tm5	-0.30853	0.145835	-2.12	0.034	-0.59437	-0.0227	
Tm8	-0.00197	0.015482	-0.13	0.899	-0.03232	0.028373		Tm8	0.174095	0.214103	0.81	0.416	-0.24554	0.593729		Tm4	0.440392	0.504183	0.87	0.382	-0.54779	1.428572	
Tm7	0.010362	0.008564	1.21	0.226	-0.00642	0.027147		Tm7	-0.1592	0.10741	-1.48	0.138	-0.36972	0.05132		Tm3	0.022042	0.089599	0.25	0.806	-0.15357	0.197653	
Tm6	0.041018	0.031991	1.28	0.2	-0.02168	0.10372		Tm6	0.766822	0.517966	1.48	0.139	-0.24837	1.782016		Tm2	0.070643	0.150261	0.47	0.638	-0.22386	0.365148	
Tm5	0.016467	0.013287	1.24	0.215	-0.00958	0.042509		Tm5	-0.37671	0.191201	-1.97	0.049	-0.75146	-0.00197		Tm1	-0.13872	0.110041	-1.26	0.207	-0.35439	0.076957	
Tm4	0.014373	0.014566	0.99	0.324	-0.01418	0.042921		Tm4	-0.22707	0.166184	-1.37	0.172	-0.55278	0.098648		Tp0	-0.15243	0.186089	-0.82	0.413	-0.51715	0.212303	
Tm3	0.006726	0.00593	1.13	0.257	-0.0049	0.018349		Tm3	-0.03241	0.167008	-0.19	0.846	-0.35974	0.294922		Tp1	-0.1348	0.263459	-0.51	0.609	-0.65117	0.381568	
Tm2	-0.00179	0.012944	-0.14	0.89	-0.02716	0.023576		Tm2	-0.05443	0.125453	-0.43	0.664	-0.30032	0.19145		Tp2	-0.14989	0.327622	-0.46	0.647	-0.79202	0.492233	
Tm1	0.000909	0.007744	0.12	0.907	-0.01427	0.016087		Tm1	-0.25132	0.09983	-2.52	0.012	-0.44698	-0.05565		Tp3	-0.26498	0.425526	-0.62	0.533	-1.099	0.569032	
Tp0	0.023418	0.013903	1.68	0.092	-0.00383	0.050668		Tp0	-0.21719	0.103488	-2.1	0.036	-0.42002	-0.01435		Tp4	-0.27792	0.795869	-0.35	0.727	-1.83779	1.281958	
Tp1	0.027403	0.022372	1.22	0.221	-0.01645	0.071252		Tp1	-0.20601	0.097046	-2.12	0.034	-0.39621	-0.0158		Tp5	-0.11007	1.363005	-0.08	0.936	-2.78151	2.561368	
Tp2	0.027056	0.022733	1.19	0.234	-0.0175	0.071613		Tp2	-0.27076	0.126243	-2.14	0.032	-0.51819	-0.02333		Tp6	0.216185	1.312683	0.16	0.869	-2.35663	2.788996	
Tp3	0.034156	0.028183	1.21	0.226	-0.02108	0.089393		Tp3	-0.47893	0.285613	-1.68	0.094	-1.03872	0.080865		Tp7	-0.65694	1.783434	-0.37	0.713	-4.1524	2.83853	
Tp4	0.10273	0.037828	2.72	0.007	0.028589	0.176871		Tp4	-0.65837	0.434327	-1.52	0.130	-1.50964	0.192893		Tp8	1.879502	0.254126	7.4	0	1.381425	2.377579	
Tp5	0.119785	0.015034	7.97	0.000	0.090319	0.149251		Tp5	-0.93411	0.107702	-8.67	0	-1.14521	-0.72302		Tp9	2.171561	0.292746	7.42	0	1.59779	2.745333	
Tp6	0.170383	0.010553	16.15	0	0.149699	0.191066		Tp6	-0.48546	0.116342	-4.17	0	-0.71348	-0.25743									
Tp7	0.172685	0.009645	17.9	0	0.153782	0.191588		Tp7	-1.85098	0.129829	-14.26	0	-2.10544	-1.59652									

Table A. 23 Treatment Effects of MINE Projects in Agriculture-based Provinces

Bonet								Poverty								Gini						
	Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]
ATT	-0.28967	0.209516	-1.38	0.167	-0.70032	0.120971		ATT	-0.51484	0.372044	-1.38	0.166	-1.24404	0.21435		ATT	-0.02204	0.012759	-1.73	0.084	-0.04704	0.002972
	Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]			Coefficier	Std. err.	z	P>z	[95% conf	interval]
Pre_avg	0.001076	0.002623	0.41	0.681	-0.00406	0.006216		Pre_avg	0.122817	0.186372	0.66	0.51	-0.24247	0.4881		Pre_avg	0.003384	.	.	.	.	.
Post_avg	-0.27143	0.19672	-1.38	0.168	-0.657	0.11413		Post_avg	-0.57127	0.375379	-1.52	0.128	-1.307	0.164458		Post_avg	-0.02519	.	.	.	.	.
Tm14	0.008637	0.011894	0.73	0.468	-0.01467	0.031948		Tm14	3.519344	0.882743	3.99	0	1.7892	5.249487		Tm12	0	(omitted)				
Tm13	0.022181	0.006056	3.66	0	0.010311	0.03405		Tm13	3.224748	0.460222	7.01	0	2.322731	4.126766		Tm11	0.014062	0.000586	24	0	0.012914	0.015211
Tm12	0.100681	0.068069	1.48	0.139	-0.03273	0.234093		Tm12	-1.47248	0.779749	-1.89	0.059	-3.00076	0.055806		Tm10	0.036485	0.013161	2.77	0.006	0.01069	0.06228
Tm11	0.078081	0.042941	1.82	0.069	-0.00608	0.162244		Tm11	-0.34325	0.754996	-0.45	0.649	-1.82302	1.136515		Tm9	-0.06023	0.002402	-25.07	0	-0.06494	-0.05552
Tm10	-0.02985	0.032627	-0.91	0.36	-0.09379	0.034102		Tm10	-2.27783	1.758376	-1.3	0.195	-5.72418	1.168523		Tm8	0.039425	0.012896	3.06	0.002	0.01415	0.0647
Tm9	-0.00316	0.021706	-0.15	0.884	-0.0457	0.039383		Tm9	0.210894	0.658734	0.32	0.749	-1.0802	1.501989		Tm7	0.001929	0.001905	1.01	0.311	-0.00181	0.005663
Tm8	-0.00554	0.066231	-0.08	0.933	-0.13535	0.124275		Tm8	-0.88568	0.270257	-3.28	0.001	-1.41538	-0.35599		Tm6	-0.00245	0.003406	-0.72	0.471	-0.00913	0.004222
Tm7	-0.04406	0.038724	-1.14	0.255	-0.11996	0.031835		Tm7	0.022361	0.092741	0.24	0.809	-0.15941	0.204129		Tm5	-0.00086	0.004402	-0.2	0.844	-0.00949	0.007762
Tm6	0.027776	0.020628	1.35	0.178	-0.01265	0.068206		Tm6	0.32195	0.461331	0.7	0.485	-0.58224	1.226141		Tm4	0.014331	0.013534	1.06	0.29	-0.0122	0.040857
Tm5	-0.05915	0.03371	-1.75	0.079	-0.12522	0.006926		Tm5	-0.07775	0.204675	-0.38	0.704	-0.47891	0.323406		Tm3	-0.00059	0.003169	-0.19	0.851	-0.00681	0.005616
Tm4	-0.05184	0.045304	-1.14	0.253	-0.14063	0.036959		Tm4	0.671476	0.802001	0.84	0.402	-0.90042	2.243369		Tm2	-0.01406	0.017378	-0.81	0.418	-0.04812	0.020001
Tm3	-0.01142	0.012643	-0.9	0.366	-0.0362	0.013356		Tm3	-0.23739	0.208142	-1.14	0.254	-0.64534	0.170558		Tm1	0.01258	0.018814	0.67	0.504	-0.02429	0.049454
Tm2	-0.00813	0.057609	-0.14	0.888	-0.12104	0.10478		Tm2	-0.38929	0.148006	-2.63	0.009	-0.67937	-0.0992		Tp0	0.003843	0.00738	0.52	0.603	-0.01062	0.018307
Tm1	-0.00914	0.003791	-2.41	0.016	-0.01657	-0.00171		Tm1	-0.56767	0.203354	-2.79	0.005	-0.96624	-0.1691		Tp1	-0.01311	0.006043	-2.17	0.03	-0.02496	-0.00127
Tp0	-0.04325	0.026257	-1.65	0.1	-0.09471	0.008214		Tp0	-0.20592	0.142486	-1.45	0.148	-0.48519	0.073346		Tp2	-0.03562	0.013482	-2.64	0.008	-0.06204	-0.00919
Tp1	-0.10097	0.06449	-1.57	0.117	-0.22736	0.025431		Tp1	-0.21899	0.250052	-0.88	0.381	-0.70908	0.271103		Tp3	-0.01708	0.004923	-3.47	0.001	-0.02673	-0.00743
Tp2	-0.20091	0.149426	-1.34	0.179	-0.49378	0.091955		Tp2	-0.71385	0.163952	-4.35	0	-1.03519	-0.39251		Tp4	-0.02463	0.010533	-2.34	0.019	-0.04527	-0.00398
Tp3	-0.27214	0.18025	-1.51	0.131	-0.62543	0.081139		Tp3	-0.78434	0.267928	-2.93	0.003	-1.30947	-0.25921		Tp5	-0.01333	0.01261	-1.06	0.291	-0.03804	0.011388
Tp4	-0.33648	0.213557	-1.58	0.115	-0.75504	0.082082		Tp4	-0.55876	0.396311	-1.41	0.159	-1.33552	0.21799		Tp6	-0.02034	0.020982	-0.97	0.332	-0.06146	0.020789
Tp5	-0.33854	0.234545	-1.44	0.149	-0.79824	0.121158		Tp5	-0.15852	0.372562	-0.43	0.67	-0.88873	0.571687		Tp7	-0.01478	0.016294	-0.91	0.364	-0.04672	0.017151
Tp6	-0.40224	0.245189	-1.64	0.101	-0.8828	0.078323		Tp6	-0.19882	0.459992	-0.43	0.666	-1.10039	0.702744		Tp8	-0.01756	0.018548	-0.95	0.344	-0.05392	0.01879
Tp7	-0.40315	0.234549	-1.72	0.086	-0.86285	0.056562		Tp7	-0.44126	0.455686	-0.97	0.333	-1.33438	0.451874		Tp9	-0.02281	0.016377	-1.39	0.164	-0.05491	0.009288
Tp8	-0.38743	0.276483	-1.4	0.161	-0.92933	0.154462		Tp8	-0.66694	0.509277	-1.31	0.19	-1.66511	0.331223		Tp10	-0.04538	0.021413	-2.12	0.034	-0.08735	-0.00342
Tp9	-0.37979	0.297947	-1.27	0.202	-0.96375	0.204178		Tp9	-0.81536	0.682441	-1.19	0.232	-2.15292	0.522203		Tp11	-0.0475	0.019904	-2.39	0.017	-0.08652	-0.00849
Tp10	-0.48264	0.361142	-1.34	0.181	-1.19047	0.225181		Tp10	-0.61031	0.795164	-0.77	0.443	-2.1688	0.94818		Tp12	-0.05922	0.007825	-7.57	0	-0.07456	-0.04388
Tp11	-0.39744	0.400971	-0.99	0.322	-1.18333	0.388444		Tp11	-0.45719	0.836774	-0.55	0.585	-2.09723	1.182859								
Tp12	0.21636	0.014047	15.4	0	0.188829	0.24389		Tp12	-1.59625	0.449855	-3.55	0	-2.47795	-0.71455								

Table A. 24 Comparison Between NP, Voter, and Provinces in 2014

No	Province	Citizen (1000)	Number of NP (2018-2019)	Candidate	
				JW	PS
1	West Java	46029.67	1	40.22%	59.78%
2	East Java	38610.2	2	53.17%	46.83%
3	Central Java	33522.66	1	66.65%	33.35%
4	North Sumatra	13766.85	0	55.24%	44.76%
5	Banten	11704.88	1	42.90%	57.10%
6	Jakarta	10075.31	0	53.08%	46.92%
7	South Sulawesi	8432.16	0	71.43%	28.57%
8	Lampung	8026.19	0	53.07%	46.93%
9	South Sumatra	7941.5	0	48.74%	51.26%
10	Riau	6188.44	1	49.88%	50.12%
11	West Sumatra	5131.88	0	23.08%	76.92%
12	East Nusa Tenggara	5036.9	0	65.92%	34.08%
13	Aceh	4906.84	0	45.61%	54.39%
14	West Nusa Tenggara	4773.8	1	27.55%	72.45%
15	West Kalimantan	4716.09	1	60.38%	39.62%
16	Bali	4104.89	1	71.42%	28.58%
17	East Kalimantan	3969.64	6	63.38%	36.62%
18	South Kalimantan	3922.79	1	49.95%	50.05%
19	Yogyakarta	3637.12	0	55.81%	44.19%
20	Jambi	3344.42	0	50.75%	49.25%
21	West Papua	3091.05	1	67.63%	32.37%
22	Central Sulawesi	2831.28	3	54.83%	45.17%
23	Southeast Sulawesi	2448.08	0	54.90%	45.10%
24	Central Kalimantan	2439.86	0	59.79%	40.21%
25	North Sulawesi	2386.6	2	53.88%	46.12%
26	Riau Islands	1917.42	1	59.63%	40.37%
27	Bengkulu	1844.79	0	54.73%	45.27%
28	Maluku	1657.41	2	50.52%	49.48%
29	Bangka Belitung Islands	1343.88	0	67.26%	32.74%
30	West Sulawesi	1258.09	0	73.37%	26.63%
31	North Maluku	1138.67	0	45.55%	54.45%
32	Gorontalo	1115.63	1	36.90%	63.10%
33	Papua	849.81	1	72.49%	27.51%

Source: KPU (2014)

Table A. 25 Comparison Between NP, Voter, and Province in 2014

No.	Province	Citizen (1000)	Number of NP (2018-2019)	Voting Result	
				JW	PS
1	West Java	49023.2	2	40,07%	59,93%
2	East Java	39744.8	3	65,79%	34,21%
3	Central Java	34552.5	6	77,29%	22,71%
4	North Sumatra	14639.4	1	52,32%	47,68%
5	Banten	12714.3	2	38,46%	61,54%
6	DKI Jakarta	10504.1	1	51,68%	48,32%
7	South Sulawesi	8819.5	1	42,98%	57,02%
8	South Sumatra	8497.2	2	40,30%	59,70%
9	Lampung	8457.6	2	59,34%	40,66%
10	Riau	6835.1	1	38,73%	61,27%
11	West Sumatra	5479.5	0	14,08%	85,92%
12	East Nusa Tenggara	5437.2	2	88,57%	11,43%
13	Aceh	5316.3	1	14,41%	85,59%
14	West Nusa Tenggara	5152.4	0	32,11%	67,89%
15	West Kalimantan	5045.7	0	57,50%	42,50%
16	Bali	4362	0	91,68%	8,32%
17	South Kalimantan	4216.3	2	35,92%	64,08%
18	DI Yogyakarta	3868.6	0	69,03%	30,97%
19	East Kalimantan	3619.7	1	55,71%	44,29%
20	Jambi	3566.2	0	41,68%	58,32%
21	Papua	3347.1	0	90,66%	9,34%
22	Central Sulawesi	3042.1	1	56,41%	43,59%
23	Southeast Sulawesi	2663.7	0	39,75%	60,25%
24	Central Kalimantan	2649.8	1	60,74%	39,26%
25	North Sulawesi	2494.1	4	77,24%	22,76%
26	Riau Islands	2241.6	1	54,19%	45,81%
27	Bengkulu	1971.8	0	49,89%	50,11%
28	Maluku	1768.5	1	60,40%	39,60%
29	Bangka Belitung Islands	1451.1	1	63,23%	36,77%
30	West Sulawesi	1359.2	0	64,32%	35,68%
31	North Maluku	1235.7	3	47,39%	52,61%
32	Gorontalo	1176.4	1	51,73%	48,27%
33	West Papua	963.6	1	79,81%	20,19%
34	North Kalimantan	695.6	0	70,04%	29,96%

Source: Puskapol UI (2020)