ABSTRACT

East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) Province continues to face various challenges in improving community welfare, particularly due to the high rates of poverty and out-migration. This condition highlights the need to analyze factors influencing these issues, especially from social and economic aspects, to support government policies that consider not only specific regions but also impacts on neighboring areas. This study aims to analyze the effects of education, employment, population, and gender inequality indicators on poverty and out-migration in the districts/cities of NTT, while considering spatial effects between regions using the Bivariate Spatial Autoregressive (BSAR) approach. The BSAR model was employed to simultaneously capture spatial effects on two dependent variables, namely the number of poor residents and the number of out-migrants. The bivariate spatial autocorrelation test using Moran's I indicated the presence of significant positive spatial autocorrelation in both dependent variables. The results reveal that population density (X_1), the proportion of residents with a bachelor's degree as their highest education (X_2), and the Gender Inequality Index (X_4) significantly influence both dependent variables. Based on the R^2 value of 61,64%, the model is able to explain this proportion of variation and demonstrates a fairly good level of fit.

Keywords: *Poverty, Outward migration, Spatial autocorrelation, Bivariate Spatial Autoregressive (BSAR)*