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The Effect of Human Development on Poverty in Bangka District 2011-2020

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ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study was to determine whether there was an effect of human development on poverty in Bangka Regency in 2011-2020 and how big the effect was. The locus of this research is in Bangka Regency. This type of research is quantitative with an associative approach with a simple linear regression analysis model. The feasibility test of the regression model uses the classical assumption test, and the t test to see the significance of the effect. The results showed that human development had a negative but not significant effect on poverty in Bangka Regency. The magnitude of the influence of human development on poverty is only 36.9 percent, the remaining 63.1 percent is influenced by other variables not included in this study. Simple linear regression equation Y = 13.839 – 0.122 X, regression coefficient value -0.122, meaning that if Human Development with the Human Development Index indicator increases by 1 point, then the poverty rate in Bangka Regency is predicted to decrease by 0.122 percent. Recommendation to the government of Bangka Regency is that in development planning to utilize the results of research or research, especially research related to the influence of human development on poverty. The allocation of funds related to human development needs to be evaluated, so that it is more targeted in alleviating poverty in Bangka Regency, because in reality it has no significant effect on reducing poverty in terms of the 2011-2020 data series.

Keywords: Bangka Regency, Poverty, Human Development

INTRODUCTION

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are an agreement with world leaders, the main goal of which is to end poverty, reduce inequality and protect the environment (Mattera & Alba Ruiz-Morales, 2021). There are 17 Goals and 169 targets to be achieved by the end of 2030, namely; eradicate poverty; ending hunger; good health and well-being; quality education; gender equality; access to clean water and sanitation; clean and affordable energy; decent work and economic growth; infrastructure, industry and innovation; reducing inequality; sustainable cities and communities; responsible consumption and production; handling climate change; maintain marine ecosystems; maintaining terrestrial ecosystems; peace, justice and strong institutions; as well as

partnerships to achieve goals (Statistik, 2014). How is the condition of poverty in Indonesia in 2020, presented in the following table:

Table 1 Poverty Rate in Indonesia in 2020

Provinsi	Tingkat Kemiskinan
Indonesia	9,78
1.Aceh	14,99
2.Sumatera Utara	8,75
3.Sumatera Selatan	12,66
4.Sumatera Barat	6,28
5.Bali	3,78
6.Banten	5,92
7.Bengkulu	15,03
8.DI Yogyakarta	12,28
9.DKI Jakarta	4,53
10.Gorontalo	15,22
11.Jambi	7,58
12.Jawa Barat	7,88
13.Jawa Tengah	11,41
14.Jawa Timur	11,09
15.Kalimantan Barat	7,17
16.Kalimantan Selatan	4,38
17.Kalimantan Tengah	4,82
18.Kalimantan Timur	6,10
19.Kalimantan Utara	6,80
20.Kep.Bangka Belitung	4,53
21.Kep.Riau	5,92
22.Lampung	12,34
23.Maluku	17,44
24.Maluku Utara	6,78
25.Nusa Tenggara Barat	13,97
26.Nusa Tenggara Timur	20,90
27.Papua	26,64
28.Papua Barat	21,37
29.Riau	6,82
30.Sulawesi Barat	10,87
31Sulawesi Selatan	8,72
32.Sulawesi Tengah	12,92
33.Sulawesi Tenggara	11,00
34.Sulawesi Utara	7,62

Source : BPS, 2020

The data in table 1 shows that of the 34 provinces in Indonesia, it turns out that the Bangka Belitung Islands province has a relatively low poverty rate below the national average poverty rate of 9.78%, in the 4th ranking category with a relative poverty rate below 5 percent. Provinces with relatively low poverty rates are Bali (3.78%), South Kalimantan (4.38%), Central Kalimantan (4.82%), Bangka Belitung Islands (4.53%) and DKI Jakarta (4.53%)). The problem of overcoming poverty is not enough by increasing economic growth, because it only focuses on aspects of the production of goods and services not on fulfilling community needs (Bertolini & Riccaboni, 2021; Fedulova et al., 2021; Guo, 2022; Oliinyk et al., 2021). In fact, the existence of quality human resources (HR) tends to minimize poverty, quality human resources will increase productivity, so that in general it will increase welfare (del-Castillo-Feito et al., 2022; Graczyk-Kucharska et al., 2022; Wu & Kao, 2022).

The solution to building quality Human Resources, in this case, can be combined with the concept of Human Development. Several experts have developed the concept of human development including, (Mohamed et al., 2021; Programme, 2010) which states that human development is a process of expanding choices including political freedom, participation in community life, being educated, surviving and healthy, and enjoying life with a decent standard of living. Followed by (Sen, 1999) which states that human development requires an expansion of real freedoms related to socio-economic factors such as access to education, health, employment and politics. Human

development by the United Nations (UN) has set a standard measure of human development, namely the Human Development Index (IPM) or the Human Development Index (HDI), whose goal is that measurements of human development can be compared between regions and between countries. HDI is a combination of three indices, namely the health index, the education index and the spending index (Programme, 2010). HDI values range from 0–100, the greater the HDI value, the better the quality of human development (Belitung, 2019). We can see the situation of the Human Development Index (IPM) and the poverty rate in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province in 2020 in the following table:

Table 2. HDI and poverty rate in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province in 2020

WILAYAH	IPM	ANGKA KEMISKINAN (%)
Bangka Belitung	71,47	4,53
Bangka	72,40	4,51
Belitung	72,51	6,27
Bangka barat	69,08	2,70
Bangka tengah	70,45	4,85
Bangka Selatan	66,90	3,52
Belitung Timur	70,92	6,52
Pangkal Pinang	78,22	4,36

Source: BPS, 2020

Table 2. provides information that in 2020 the HDI position of Bangka Regency when compared to other Regencies in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province can be said to be quite satisfactory. HDI is in the 3rd highest rank and its value is above the provincial average, which is 72.40. The highest HDI was in Pangkal Pinang City at 78.22 and the lowest was in South Bangka Regency at 66.90. In 2020 the average poverty rate in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province is 4.53 percent. The highest poverty is in East Belitung Regency 6.52 percent, the lowest poverty is in West Bangka Regency 2.70 percent. The position of Bangka Regency in terms of the lowest poverty is in 4th place, namely 4.51 percent, with a figure close to the provincial average poverty rate. To see the gap that has occurred between human development and poverty, especially in Bangka Regency during the last 10 years, it can be seen in the following table:

Table 3. Development of HDI and poverty rate in Bangka district in 2011-2020

Years	HDI	POVERTY RATE
2011	67,37	5,36
2012	67,99	5,57
2013	69,34	5,40
2014	69,79	5,20
2015	70,03	5,63
2016	70,43	5,52
2017	71,09	5,10
2018	71,80	5,47
2019	72,39	4,92
2020	72,40	4,51

Source: BPS, 2011–2020

Table 3. shows that Human Development in Bangka Regency has increased over the past 10 years, judging from the achievement of the Human Development Index from 67.37 in 2011 to 72.40 in 2020. Thus there has been an increase in the HDI rate of 5.03 point. In 2011 the poverty rate was recorded at 5.36 percent, there was a decrease to 4.51 percent. The result was a decrease of 0.85 percent.

If we compare the increase in the HDI rate by 5.03 points, meanwhile in the same period the poverty rate decreased by only 0.85 percent. So that it creates a gap in the sense that efforts to increase human development by 5.03 points have not been able to reduce the poverty rate by 1 percent. Based on the background of the problem, theory, data and facts as well as the existence of a gap between human development and poverty, the researcher is interested in conducting research with the title "The Influence of Human Development on poverty in Bangka Regency in 2011-2020"

Human Development Index

Human development standards are measured by the Human Development Index (IPM) (Belitung, 2019), the calculation of HDI figures aims to measure human development can be compared between regions and between countries (Programme, 2010). HDI along with the index, dimensions and indicators are presented in the following figure:

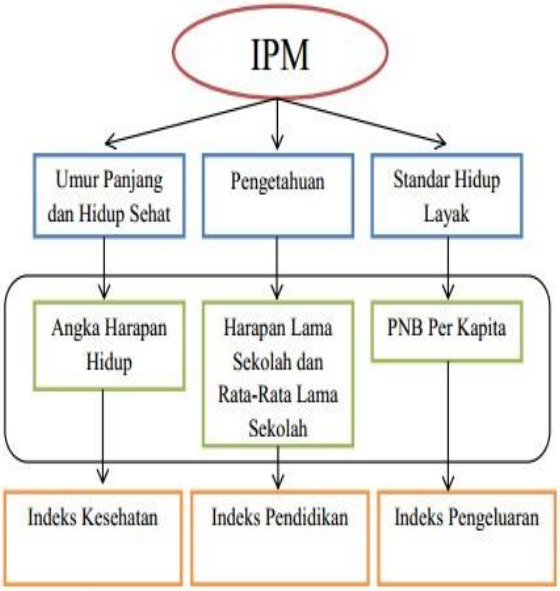


Figure 1. HDI Supporting Components

Figure 1 explains that the HDI is a combined index of 3 indices, namely: The health index with the dimensions of longevity and healthy life the indicator is Life Expectancy, the education index with the Knowledge dimension consists of two indicators, namely: Expected Years of School and Average Years of School as well as the Expenditure Index with the dimension of a Decent Standard of Living the indicator is Expenditure per capita (Belitung, 2019) BPS (2019) uses the formula for calculating the HDI value as follows:

$$IPM = \sqrt[3]{I_{Kesehatan} * I_{Pendidikan} * I_{Pengeluaran}}$$

with a classification consisting of four categories, as follows:

(1) HDI group "low" with criteria HDI value <60, (2) HDI group "medium" with criteria 60 ≤ HDI value < 70. (3) HDI group "high" with criteria 70 ≤ HDI value < 80. (4) HDI in the "very high" group with the criteria for an HDI value of ≥ 80. The formula for calculating HDI Growth uses the following formula:

$$\boldsymbol{Pertumbuhan\ IPM} = \frac{(\boldsymbol{IPMt - IPMt - 1})}{\boldsymbol{IPMt - 1}}$$

IPMt = HDI figure for the current year
IPMt-1 = HDI figure for the previous year

The minimum and maximum values used to calculate HDI are as follows:

Table 4. Minimum and Maximum Value for Index Calculation

Indicator	Unit	Min.	Max
Life expectacy	Year	20	85
Old school expectations	Year	0	18
Average length of study	Year	0	15
Expenditures per capita	Juta rupiah	1.007	26.572

Source: BPS Kep. Bangka Belitung

Table 4. Gives the meaning that the highest HDI achievement is 100, with a maximum life expectancy of 85 years, 18 years of school life expectancy, 15 years of average schooling, and per capita expenditure of Rp. 26,572,352.

METHOD

In this study researchers used a quantitative approach method (Fu et al., 2022; Hurtado-Parrado et al., 2022). Judging from its nature, this research is associative in nature, namely a research method to determine the influence relationship between the independent variable, namely the Human Development Index, on the dependent variable, namely poverty. The type of data used in this study is secondary data (time series data) , namely data on the Human Development Index (IPM) and poverty data obtained from the Bangka Regency Central Statistics Agency and the Bangka Belitung Islands Province Central Statistics Agency, the time series data period is 10 years last (2011 – 2020).

Data collection methods used in this study are: Documentation; Official documents in the form of the Publication of the Human Development Index and Poverty published by the Central Bureau of Statistics, both at the Central and Regional levels, as well as other related documents . Literature review; relevant theories, opinions, and previous research through books in the library and the internet. The population in this study for the Human Development variable (X) is the Bangka Regency Human Development Index data contained in the Human Development Index Publication Book of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province which is published every year. The data used as the sample in this study were selected by purposive sampling from 2011 – 2020.

Before testing the hypothesis of this study, classical assumption testing (normality test and linearity test) was first carried out to ensure that the regression test tool was met. The Normality test uses the one sample Kolmogorov Smirnov test method, while the Linearity Test uses the scatter plot graphic model. In this study, to test the significance of individual parameters, is the partial test or t test which shows how far the influence of individual independent variables on the dependent variable. This test was conducted to determine whether partial (individual) human development has a significant effect on the poverty rate .

The following research results are related to the regression model which only involves one independent variable and one dependent variable. Simple linear regression models are often called bivariate analysis. The general form of simple regression is shown by a simple linear line equation which shows the relationship between variable X (independent variable) and variable Y (dependent variable).

The similarities : Y= a + bX .
Where, Y = dependent variable
a= constant value
b= regression coefficient
X= Independent variable.

Correlation analysis aims to measure the degree of relationship/strength of a linear association between two variables and to show the direction of the relationship between the two variables. The size of the correlation is expressed by the correlation coefficient with the letter symbol "R".

Determination analysis as measured by the coefficient of determination (R^2) aims to see how much the model's ability to explain the variation of the dependent variable. The smaller the value, the smaller the influence of all independent variables on the dependent variable. Conversely, the R^2 value close to 100 percent means that all the independent variables in the model provide almost all the information needed to predict the dependent variable or the greater the influence of all independent variables on the dependent variable .

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Human Development (X)

The findings in this study of the human development variable are presented in the following table;

Table. 5: Development of HDI in 2011–2020

YEARS	HDI
2011	67,37
2012	67,99
2013	69,34
2014	69,79
2015	70,03
2016	70,43
2017	71,09
2018	71,80
2019	72,39
2020	72,40

Source: BPS, 2011–2020 (processed)

Table.6 shows an increase in life expectancy of 0.71 years over the last 10 years which has an impact on an increase in HDI of 5.03 points.

Table. 7 Development of Expected Years of School Indicators, Average Length of School and HDI, 2011–2020

Years	Old school expectations (years)	Average Length of Study (years)	HDI
2011	11,19	7,54	67,37
2012	11,21	7,76	67,99
2013	12,01	7,88	69,34
2014	12,33	7,92	69,79
2015	12,36	7,94	70,03
2016	12,37	7,96	70,43
2017	12,58	8,19	71,09
2018	12,68	8,20	71,80
2019	12,76	8,23	72,39
2020	12,77	8,24	72,40

Source: BPS, 2011–2020 (processed)

Table 7 shows an increase in the Expected Old School period of 1.58 years, and an increase in the average length of schooling of 0.7 years has an impact on an increase in the HDI rate of 5.03 points.

Table.8 Indicators of Expenditure Per Capita and HDI Year. 2011-2020

Years	Expenditures per capita (Rupiah)	HDI
2011	10.019.000	67,37
2012	10.320.000	67,99
2013	10.647.000	69,34
2014	10.679.000	69,79
2015	10.904.000	70,03
2016	11.279.000	70,43
2017	11.420.000	71,09
2018	12.043.000	71,80
2019	12.480.000	72,39
2020	12.416.000	72,40

Source: BPS, 2011–2020 (processed)

Table.8 Provides information that the increase in per capita expenditure for the people of Bangka district over the last 10 years has been Rp. 2,397,000 had an impact on an increase in HDI figures of 5.03 points.

Poverty (Y)

The poverty rate is obtained from the number of poor people in Bangka Regency over the last 10 years, 2011–2019. Data sourced from the Bangka Regency Central Bureau of Statistics which is presented in the following table;

Table.9 Poor Population and Poverty Rate 2011 – 2020

Years	Poor Population	Number Poverty

	(thousand people)	(%)
2011	15,41	5,36
2012	16,48	5,57
2013	16,20	5,40
2014	16,00	5,20
2015	17,39	5,63
2016	17,29	5,52
2017	16,45	5,10
2018	18,02	5,47
2019	16,52	4,92
2020	15,41	4,51

Source: BPS, 2011–2020 (processed)

The data in Table 9 illustrates that in absolute terms the number of poor people in Bangka Regency for the last 10 years shows a trend like a normal curve. The number of poor people started with a magnitude of 15.41 thousand people in 2011 then the following year it increased and reached its peak in 2015–2016 with an average of 17 thousand people, then there was a decrease in the number of poor people with an amount of 15.41 thousand people in 2020 The trend of the poverty rate shows a negative direction in contrast to the trend of the number of poor people, in 2011 the poverty rate in Bangka Regency was 5.36 percent, the following year it increased but was not significant then fell to 4.51 percent in 2020.

Human Development and Poverty

From the findings in this study, when juxtaposing HDI figures with poverty rates over the past 10 years, can be seen in the following table:

Table.10 Development of HDI and Poverty Rate in Bangka Regency in 2011 – 2020

YEARS	HDI	Poverty percentation (%)
2011	67,37	5,36
2012	67,99	5,57
2013	69,34	5,40
2014	69,79	5,20
2015	70,03	5,63
2016	70,43	5,52
2017	71,09	5,10
2018	71,80	5,47
2019	72,39	4,92
2020	72,40	4,51

Source: BPS, 2011–2020 (processed)

The data in table 10 illustrates that in Bangka Regency over the past 10 years there has been a significant increase in the HDI rate of 5.03 points and vice versa the poverty rate has decreased not significantly, namely only 0.85 percent.

Test result

Normality test

The normality test is carried out to test whether in the regression model, the confounding or residual variables have a normal distribution. In this study, the normality test was carried out using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov (KS) method which was generated through data processing calculations with SPSS version 22, the results are presented in the following table:

Table 11. Normality test results

Variabel	Significance Value
Human Development Index	0,200
Poverty rate	0,200

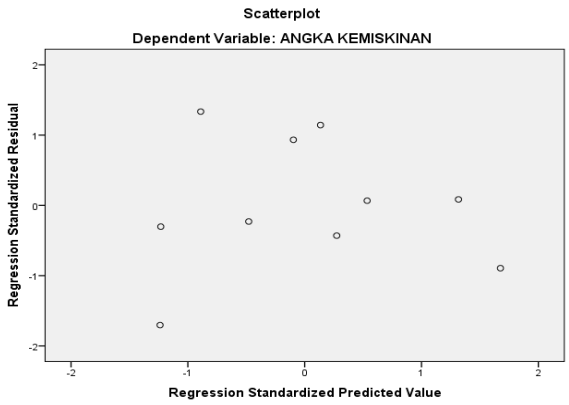
Source: SPSS output (processed)

Table.11 shows Significance Value (Sig) > 5 percent alpha value = 0.200 > 0.05. The decision is that the data used are normally distributed, so it can be concluded that this regression model is feasible to use to predict.

Linearity Test

Linearity Test Results of the scatter plot graphic model, as shown in the following picture:

Gambar 2. Linearity test results



Sumber: Output SPSS

Figure 2. shows that the standardized residual regression plot with the standardized regression prediction forms a random pattern, resulting in a linear relationship between the variables of human development and poverty. In conclusion, because there is a linear relationship, this regression model meets the requirements used to predict the dependent variable.

Partial Test (t test)

Partial tests were carried out with the aim of examining the significance of individual parameters from the influence of human development variables on poverty variables. The results of the partial test of human development variables on poverty variables will be presented in the following table:

Table. 12 Partial test results

Description	Score
Uji t	-2,165

Sumber: Output SPSS (diolah)

Table 12 shows the results of calculating the t test with the following values: tcount = -2.165, while the ttable value at the 0.05 significance level with degrees of freedom (n-2) = 10-2 = 8 is –2.306. So the value of tcount < than ttable (-2.165 <-2.306), so it can be concluded that Human Development has a negative but not significant effect on poverty in Bangka Regency.

Analysis Effect of human development on poverty

From the description of the research results, we get the simple linear regression equation is Y = 13.839 - 0.122 X, the regression coefficient is -0.122, the partial test results are -2.165 and the coefficient of determination is 36.9 percent. From all this information, it can prove that human development has negative influence, but not significant to the development of poverty in Bangka Regency.

When compared with previous researchers, namely Zuhdiyati & Kaluge's (2017) research, there are similarities with this study, namely in terms of the negative effect, but when viewed from the significance it turns out that there is a difference, namely partially only the HDI which is significant in reducing poverty. Furthermore, the research of Suripto and Lalu Subayil (2020: 127) states that HDI has a negative and significant effect on poverty in D.I Yogyakarta in 2010-2017, with a regression coefficient of -0.945754. The difference with other studies is seen from the regression coefficient, namely the Pratama study (2014) which uses simple regression which states that an increase in HDI will reduce poverty by 1.07 percent.

Fadlillah, et al in Suripto and Lalu Subayil (2020: 141) that HDI has a negative and significant effect on poverty. Research by (Dolge & Blumberga, 2021; Fedulova et al., 2021; Mukhtar et al., 2019; Przybytniowski et al., 2022) states that HDI has a significant effect on the poverty rate in Samarinda City. Ari Kristin Prasetyoningrum and U. Sulia Sukmawati (2018: 217) state that the HDI has a direct and negative effect on the poverty rate in Indonesia, with a path coefficient value of -0.71. Sayifullah and Tia Ratu Gandasari (2016: 250-251) with the conclusion that partially HDI has a negative and significant effect on 6 districts/cities in Banten province in 2008-2012. Ni Komang Meriyanti (2015: 1) states that there is a close relationship between the IPM program and poverty alleviation in the Buleleng sub-district.

The results of this study are in line with Arsyad's opinion (Arsyad, 2010) one strategy for alleviating poverty is the development of human resources. Followed by the opinion of (Todaro, 2011) who said that poverty arises because there are some areas that have not been fully handled, there are also some sectors that are low, and there are also some people who have not participated in development so they cannot enjoy the results that they deserve. adequate. Poverty is defined as a condition that has been experienced by a person or group of people who are unable to carry out their lives to a level that is considered humane (Bappenas, 2004)

The results of this study are supported by (Subandi, 2012) which states that increasing the development of the quality of human resources will have an impact on poverty alleviation. Furthermore, (Diwakar & Shepherd, 2022; Lanjouw, 2001) stated that by improving human quality, the creativity and work productivity of the population will increase so that a decent standard of living will be created. Conversely, low human development will lead to low creativity and productivity, which will result in low income (Gera et al., 2021; Mohamed et al., 2021; Piwowar-Sulej, 2022; Radosavljevic et al., 2022; Yunus et al., 2021). Low income will make per capita expenditure even lower, which in turn will increase poverty. Human development in Indonesia is synonymous with reducing poverty, therefore the State, in this case the Government, both central and regional, must jointly give full attention so that the Indonesian people can get out

of the poverty trap (Amran et al., 2021; Haq, 1996; Lerback et al., 2022; Li & Xue, 2022; Meijerink et al., 2021; Mhlanga, 2022; Mi et al., 2022)

According to Rory (2019), the research that has been carried out so far has paid little attention to the fact that the development of human quality is formed by three basic dimensions, namely; long and healthy life, knowledge, decent standard of living. It is assumed that the relationship between HDI and poverty is linear with the same magnitude, even though HDI is a composite index formed by four components, namely average length of schooling, expected years of schooling, life expectancy and per capita expenditure. The role of each component is very different, so that the magnitude of the linearity is not necessarily the same in reducing the poverty rate.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion regarding the Effects of Human Development on Poverty in Bangka Regency, it can be concluded; The results of simple linear regression and partial significance test show that the human development variable has a negative, but not significant, effect on poverty in Bangka Regency. The magnitude of the influence of human development on poverty is only 36.9 percent, the remaining 63.1 percent is influenced by other variables not included in this study. The simple linear regression equation Y = 13.839 – 0.122 X, the regression coefficient value is -0.122, meaning that if Human Development increases by 1 point, Poverty in Bangka Regency is predicted to decrease by 0.122 percent.

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