



Optimization Of Poverty Reduction Through Human Development Index Schemes And Indirect Spending At Belitung Regency

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Abstract

Poverty is a problem that national governments have always faced, namely developed and developing countries' local governments. Several factors causing poverty were selected, including the Indirect Spending and Human Development Index, which was studied to influence poverty in Belitung Regency. The purpose of the study is to optimize poverty reduction through the Human Development Index and Indirect Spending scheme in the short and long term in Belitung Regency in 2011-2021, using secondary data from the website of the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). The method used Error Correction Model (ECM) and processed using Eviews. The results of data processing in this study show that Indirect Spending and human development indices negatively affect poverty in the short and long term.

Keywords: Indirect Spending, Human Development Index, Poverty Reduction, Optimization

Introduction

Poverty is a problem that national governments always face, namely developed and developing countries, to local governments (Nur Azizah et al. 2022; Nurokhman et al. 2023), including Belitung Regency. Geographically, Belitung Regency is located between 107°08' BT to 107°58' BT and 02°30' LS to 03°00' LS, with a total land area of 229,369 ha. Belitung Regency has five sub-districts, including Membalong District, Tanjung Pandan District, Badau District, Sijuk District, and Selat Nasik District. Moreover, Belitung Regency consists of 42 villages and seven villages across five sub-districts. Based on the characteristics of the Belitung Regency area, there are poverty problems involving various aspects of human life, one of which is social problems, such as increasing slums, commercial sex workers, street children, most of whom are out-of-school children, crime rates, etc (Leonita and Sari 2019). This leads to a

decrease in community welfare in an area. Waluyo stated that the causes of poverty from the economic side are divided into three. The first is macro; poverty arises due to inequality in resources, causing income distribution inequality, namely the poor only have limited and low-quality resources. The second is poverty arises due to low education, unfortunate fate, heredity, or discrimination. And the third is poverty arises because of differences in capital ownership. On the other hand, factors for the occurrence of poverty include; internal and external factors. Internal factors, namely factors that come from oneself, one example is HDI, and external factors, namely factors that come from outside, one example is the lack of employment opportunities (Dharmmayukti, Rotinsulu, and Niode 2021). Then, according to Sayifullah and Gandasari (2016) and Kristina et al.(2022), factors that affect poverty include income level, unemployment, health, education, access to goods and services, location, geography, gender, and environment. The impact is caused by poverty ranging from unemployment, crime, disturbing health, reduced welfare levels, human development, etc. The problem of poverty needs to be watched out for by the Government because it can affect the rate of economic growth in the area.

According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the number of poor people in the Belitung Regency is relatively high compared to 5 other regencies in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province ranks second, followed by other districts below. At the same time, the first place is occupied by Bangka Regency, with a total of 13,530 poor people in 2021. The Belitung Regency Government, from year to year, has been trying to reduce poverty.

The number of poor people in Belitung Regency in 2011-2013 showed an increasing trend/trendline. The trendline of increasing the number of poverty in Belitung Regency was seen in 2012 and 2013 from 12,100 people to 14,300 people, with a difference of 2,200 people. Then from 2014-2020, the number of poor people in Belitung Regency experienced a downward trend. In 2015, which reached 14,580 people, it decreased to 11,880 people in 2019 or 6.29 percent of the total population. However, the number of poor people increased in 2020 to 12,070, or 6.27 percent of the total population. The

COVID-19 pandemic is one of the causes of the increase in the number of poor people in the Belitung Regency, along with work stoppages.

In contrast, informal workers, the majority of whom work in the tourism support sector even though the number is only 8.9% of the total population of Belitung Regency. Then, compared to the number of poor people in Belitung Regency with Bangka Regency, the number of poor people in Bangka Regency is still high, with a difference of 2,660 people. However, compared to other islands, namely the Bangka Belitung Islands and Riau Islands, the Riau Islands have the most significant number of poor people. This is due to many poor people in the Riau Islands, one of which is the increase in the price of necessities or higher inflation than the Bangka Belitung Islands and other factors that affect the increase in the number of poor people.

To develop superior Human Resources, Belitung Regency needs indicators, one of which is the Human Development Index. In its development, the WHO decided that, although controversial, the Human Development Index could measure poverty in developing countries (Fosu 2007; Mackie 2012). The Human Development Index (HDI) is a mixture of several indicators that measure the success of development and the quality of life of humans (communities/populations), including the length of life, which is measured by life expectancy at birth; education, measured by the average size of schooling and literacy rates of residents aged 15 years and over; standard of living as measured by per capita expenditure that has been adjusted to purchasing power parity (Nurmainah 2013). In Belitung Regency, HDI is used as material for evaluating the extent of development performance that the Government has carried out. In the last ten years, human development in Belitung Regency has continued to increase from 2011-2021 where the HDI in 2021 was 72.57, meaning that the development performance of Belitung Regency is better than the previous year such as the average/expectation of the school time, life expectancy, and the number of labor force increases.

Overcome poverty and government policies have an important role, one of which is fiscal policy. As stated by Mankiw in the book *Maipita* (2013), Fiscal policy is a form of government interference in a region's economy and

economic development. Then, there are two main fiscal policy instruments: taxation and government expenditure (Kaat, Kindangen, and Rotinsulu 2019). Regional spending, known as local government spending in the regional revenue and expenditure budget (APBD), is one of the factors driving regional economic growth (Minggu, Rumat, and Rotinsulu 2019). With higher provincial spending, it is hoped to increase regional economic activities, improve community welfare, and reduce poverty. Government spending can be classified into direct spending and indirect spending. According to (Fathony, Setiawan, and Nurhayani 2021), indirect spending is budgeted spending that is not directly related to the implementation of programs and activities. Indirect spending grouping consists of several parts, namely personnel spending in the form of elements of salaries and benefits, interest spending, subsidies, social assistance, grants, social assistance, profit-sharing spending, unexpected spending, and financial assistance. Government spending is in the form of indirect spending where spending is budgeted every month for one year for permanent employees (salaries and benefits) and or other expenditure obligations periodically. In this expenditure, the government hopes that the problem of poverty can be resolved in the context of poverty alleviation in Belitung Regency.

From these two variables, the variable human development index and indirect spending have a relationship, namely creating community welfare to reduce poverty. The human development index variable describes improving the quality of community resources to create a qualified and efficient workforce to be able to meet life's needs. While the indirect expenditure variable explains the use of local government budgets aimed at reducing the poverty rate by determining the number of poor people that can be overcome. The purpose of the research is to optimize poverty reduction through the Human Development Index and Indirect Expenditure scheme in the short and long term in Belitung Regency in 2011-2021, as well as government intervention in poverty alleviation so that local governments can make decisions to overcome these problems.

Methods

The type of research uses secondary data, namely, information obtained from BPS sources and other parties in the form of data that supports research in Belitung Regency with a period of 2011-2021, in the form of; Number of Poor People in Belitung Regency, According to BPS Belitung Regency, poverty is measured using a basic needs approach. In other words, people called poor are seen as economically incapable of meeting basic needs such as food and water and meeting different conditions such as education, health, clothing, etc. When viewed on the expenditure side, the poor have an average monthly per capita expenditure below the poverty line. The primary data source is the National Socioeconomic Survey (Susenas) data of the Consumption and Kor Module Panel; Indirect Shopping in Belitung Regency, *Indirect expenditures* are expenditures in which the budget is not directly affected by the proposed project or activity budgeted each month of the fiscal year due to the municipality's periodic obligations to full-time employees (payroll and benefits) and obligations for other expenses usually required periodically. Indirect shopping is divided according to the Type of Expenditure: Employee Expenditure, Interest Expenditure, Subsidy Expenditure, Grant Expenditure, Social Assistance Expenditure, Profit Sharing Expenditure, Financial Aid Expenditure, and Unexpected Expenditure; and Human Development of Belitung Regency, The Human Development Index (HDI) measures human development achievements based on several critical indicators of quality of life consisting of the health index, health index and expenditure index.

The research analysis method uses quantitative methods, namely data in the form of numbers calculated mathematically and then analyzed statistically to see how much influence the Human Development Index and Indirect Spending have on reducing poverty in Belitung Regency. In this observation, using the Error Correction Model (ECM) analysis approach is assisted by the Eviews application tool to process data. ECM uses a model to analyze the problem of independent variable research on dependent variables in the long and short term. Sargan introduced the ECM model, then developed by Hendry and popularized by Engle and Granger (Firdaus 2020). according to Agus Widarjono (2013), the ECM approach must go through several steps

described as follows (Zahrotussolichah and Septiani 2022) : first, Stationary Test. The first test was conducted to determine whether the data was stationary at the level or different using the Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) test. Second, Cointegration Test. If the data is stationary, then enter the next stage, namely the cointegration test. The cointegration test was carried out to determine whether the data had a long-term equilibrium relationship between the variables tested. Third, Error Correction Model. The error Correction Model is used to analyze whether variables have equilibrium in the short and long term in the regression equation. This test is continued if the previous steps have been met.

Results and discussion

Stationary test results

Before conducting a regression analysis of the researcher's problem using secondary data from BPS, all variables need to complete a stationer test. This test is performed by root unit tests using Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF), which aims to determine whether each variable contains a root unit. If each variable contains a root unit, then the variable is said to be stationary and cannot proceed to the next stage. The purpose of this test is so that the regression results do not have falsehoods.

Table 1
Unit Root Test Results (Augmented Dickey-Fuller)

Variable	Prob.	Degree	Result
Poverty	0.1627	Level	Non-Stationary
BTL	0.8364	Level	Non-Stationary
HDI	0.2057	Level	Non-Stationary
D (Poverty)	0.0293	First Difference	Stationary
D (BTL)	0.0113	First Difference	Stationary
D (HDI)	0.0878	First Difference	Non-Stationary
D (Poverty,2)	0.0020	Second Difference	Stationary
D (BTL,2)	0.0124	Second Difference	Stationary
D (HDI,2)	0.0449	Second Difference	Stationary

Source: Processed Data 2022, Eviews

Based on the results of the calculation of the stationary test, it shows that all variables are not stationary at the level form because the absolute value of the ADF is smaller than the absolute value of its respective criticality at a significance level of 5%. Furthermore, a stationary test was carried out on the

research variables in the form of the first differentiation (1st difference) and the results remained the same, that all variables were not stationary at their respective critical absolute values of 5% significance level. Because the results are not stationary, it is continued to the next stage of level selection, namely the second differentiation (2nd difference). After conducting a stationary test of the research variable in the form of a second differentiation, it shows the results of all stationary research variables. This proves the absolute value of ADF statistics that greater than its respective critical absolute value at a significance level of 5%, respectively. Therefore, it can be elaborated that all variables are stationary to the same degree, meaning that there is a long-term relationship between each variable, so it is necessary to conduct a cointegration test.

Cointegration Test Results

The concept of cointegration is basically to know the long-term equilibrium among the variables to be tested as predicted in econometric theory. If the variables used to integrate to the same degree and residual regression of stationary cointegration, in the sense of independent variables and dependent variables are cointegrated, then the long-term data balance. Cointegration tests are an essential part of formulating and estimating a dynamic model such as the Error Correction Model (ECM) (Astuti and Saputro 2018).

Table 2

Hasil Kointegrasi (Augmented Dickey-Fuller)

	Value	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller t-statistic	-4.517869	0.0137

Source: Processed Data 2022, Eviews

Based on the results of cointegration regression, a residual value is obtained. The residual value is tested by the Augmented Dickey-Fuller method to see whether the residual value is stationary or not. After conducting tests, it showed the residual value obtained stationary at the 2nd difference level data, which was seen from the significant t-statistical value at the critical importance of 5% (Prob 0.0137). Thus it can be said that the variable proves the initial equation model is a model of the cointegration equation or the long-term equilibrium equation.

Error Correction Model

The purpose of the test used by ECM is to describe the influence of short-term and long-term dynamics of the Human Development Index and Indirect Spending on Poverty in Belitung Regency.

Table 3
Long-Term Equation Estimation Results.

Variable	Result t-Statistic	Std. Error	Coefficient
BTL	-2.081793	1.64E-08	-3.42E-08
HDI	2.198696	0.977468	2.149154
C	-1.996498	62.66954	-125.1196
R-squared	0.415373		
F-statistic	2.486723		

Source: Processed Data 2022, Eviews

From the results of the estimation of the long-term equation, it is known that the value of R square is 0.4153 or 41.53%. That is, 41.53% of variations in poverty (non-free variables) can be explained by variations in indirect spending and HDI (free variables). In comparison, the rest (58.47%) are determined by variations in other variables that do not fit into models or equations. Based on the output of long-term equations obtained: $Y = -3.41677155338e-08 * X1 + 2.14915399466 * X2 - 125.119603678$

Partially it can be seen that the T-test shows that the variables that negatively affect poverty in the long term are the variables X1 (indirect spending) and X2 (HDI). In calculation, the indirect spending variable has a t-statistical value of 2.081 > a t-table value of 1.796, and the human development index variable has a t-statistical value of 2.198 > a t-table value of 1.796; this explains that any increase in indirect spending change of 1 percent will lead to a decrease in Y change of 3.41 percent and every 1 percent increase in HDI change will lead to a reduction of poverty change by 2.14 percent. However, judging from the calculation results of Test F data showing that the F-statistical value of 2.48 is smaller than the F-table, which is 3.98, it can be concluded that the variables of indirect spending and HDI together do not affect poverty in the long term.

Table 4
Short-Term Equation Estimation Results.

Variable	Result t-Statistic	Coefficient	Std. Error
D(BTL)	-2.093891	-3.17E-08	1.51E-08
D(HDI)	2.227264	2.498867	1.121945

ETC(-1)	-1.340397	-0.590144	0.440275
C	-0.391134	-0.282796	0.723015
R-squared	0.619067		
F-statistic	2.708555		

Source: Processed Data 2022, Eviews

From the results of the estimation of the short-term equation, it is known that the value of R square is 0.4821 or 48.21%. That is, 48.21% of the variation in poverty (non-free variable) can be explained by the variation in indirect spending and HDI (free variable). At the same time, the rest (51.79) is determined by the interpretation of other variables that do not fit into the model or equation. Based on the output of short-term equations obtained: $D(Y,2) = -3.86143324822e-08 * D(X1,2) + 3.34463730416 * D(X2,2) + 0.0958365950228$

Then, the T-test results show that the variables that negatively affect poverty in the short term are X1 (indirect spending) and X2 (HDI). In calculation, the indirect shopping variable has a t-statistical value of 2,016 > a t-table value of 1,796, and the HDI variable has a t-statistical value of 2,364 > a t-table value of 1,796; this explains that every 1 percent increase in indirect spending will lead to a poverty reduction of 3.86 percent and every 1 percent increase in HDI will lead to a 3.34 percent decrease in poverty. However, the calculation of the short-term F test shows the same result as the long-term F test calculation, where the F-statistical value is smaller than the F value of the table, which is 3.116 < 3.98, meaning that all variables of indirect spending and HDI do not affect the poverty variable.

Based on the results above, the Human Development Index, in the short and long term, has a significant influence in reducing poverty in Belitung Regency. This shows that human development must continue to be carried out to reduce poverty. The decrease in the poverty rate due to the increase in the human development index shows that the human development index can increase human labor productivity, increasing income to meet the needs of a decent life. This is in line with the research of (Amaluddin et al. 2018; Ardian, Yulmardi, and Bhakti 2021; Dahliah and Nur 2021; Segoro and Pou 2016; Sembiring, Tarmizi, and Rujiman 2020; Sinta and Fahrati 2022) shows the human development index can reduce poverty. However, there are several

studies that the human development index variable has a positive effect on poverty, meaning that every time the addition of human development index is, the poverty rate will increase ((Dharmmayukti et al. 2021; Sayifullah and Gandasari 2016; Yusuf and Dai 2020).

As a quality of life, HDI is based on three leading indicators. These indicators include longevity, a healthy lifestyle, knowledge, and a decent life. These three dimensions have a broad meaning because they are related to many factors. Education plays an essential role in improving the ability to absorb modern technological developments, as well as in developing the ability of individuals to carry out growth and development. In addition, health is also needed to increase labor productivity because education is easily achieved with health. In this regard, health and education are important components of economic development in helping to alleviate poverty. With education and health, the income generated increases. With high incomes, spending on health and education becomes easier. Regarding the relationship between poverty and variables such as human development, increasing human development can be renewed through increasing access to consumption of social services such as health and education, this is used as the government's efforts to reduce poverty and improve welfare (Syofya 2018).

Then, based on the results of short-term and long-term estimates, indirect spending has a significant influence on reducing poverty in Belitung Regency. Therefore, regional budget expenditures need to be streamlined by the role of the government. Efficiently, the resulting output is in the form of reducing the optimal poverty rate. The programs implemented and financed by the Belitung Regency government can reduce poverty and provide opportunities for other programs to be carried out correctly. This is in line with the research of (Bawimbang, Rorong, and Siwu 2021; Kaat, Kindangen, and Rotinsulu 2019; Minggu et al. 2019), where indirect spending variables have a negative relationship with poverty. (Anderson et al. 2018) Posit the relationship between government spending and poverty has not found clear evidence that higher government spending plays a role in reducing poverty. This is because Fiscal policy plays a more limited redistributive role in developing countries

than in OECD countries.

From the explanation above, strategies to combat poverty, according to Gunner Karlsson in al (1981: 31) (in Bhinadi's book 2017), include (1) short-term strategies that are to transfer resources to the poor in sufficient quantities. (2) long-term strategies by growing local self-help. Improving the state of poverty in the short term includes creating job opportunities, increasing incomes, and enhancing its distribution. An improvement over a long time by improving and fulfilling the dignity of life individually and socially with dignity. Strategies aimed at improving the income and living standards of the poor will not only improve their welfare but will also increase the productivity and income of the entire economy (Todaro and Smith).

Conclusion

In return to the original discussion, poverty is an inexhaustible topic. Because national governments have faced this problem, namely developed and developing countries, local governments, including Belitung Regency, the problem of poverty can cause several impacts in the area, such as the increase in slums, commercial sex workers, street children, most of whom are out-of-school children, the level of crime, and the decrease in the level of welfare that exists in people's lives. Therefore, poverty reduction needs to be followed up by local governments so that the community remains prosperous and economic development increases.

Then, based on the results and discussion of the variables of the Human Development Index and Indirect Expenditure of the Belitung Regency Poverty Variable in 2011-2021, it can be concluded that the Human Development Index variable and the Indirect Expenditure variable influence reducing Poverty in Belitung Regency in the short and long term. This is that the Belitung Regency government can pay more attention to these variables in order to provide programs to improve the performance and quality of education in the ability to absorb modern technological developments, programs related to access to consumption of health services and people's lifestyles, as well as maximize government spending for other programs that have not been maximized even though the relationship between expenditure and poverty does not yet have

clear evidence that the role of expenditure government in optimizing poverty. However, the results of the F test in the short and long term provide the results of the Human Development Index variable and the Indirect Expenditure variable together and do not affect the poverty variable.

The author suggests that this research can become a basis for the government in Belitung Regency to improve and sort out programs related to optimizing the human development index in terms of education and health as well as optimizing indirect spending that needs to be implemented in the short and long term in overcoming poverty. In the short-term indirect spending strategy, the local government also determines the size of the poor population which can be overcome by providing sufficient resources. Meanwhile, the long-term strategy is that the regional government must foster local community self-sufficiency. Another suggestion is that the author hopes for future research so that it can expand the calculation model and the variables used.

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