



Determinants of Extreme Poverty in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province

Edih Mulyadi^{1*}, Devi Valeriani², Ayu Wulandari³, and Zikri Rahmani⁴

¹ Directorate General of Treasury (DJPb), Ministry of Finance, Republic of Indonesia, Bangka Belitung Province, 33684, Indonesia

^{2,3,4} Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Bangka Belitung, Bangka Belitung Province 33172, Indonesia

*asmimulyadi@gmail.com

Abstract. Based on the report of the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2022, the extreme poverty rate in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province is in the lowest position at 4.45 percent above the national percentage (3.85 percent). Although it is relatively low compared to the national percentage, the problem of extreme poverty must still be a concern, this is because this problem is closely related to people's welfare and has an impact on the economy. This study was conducted to see the characteristics of extreme poverty. The sample in this study was the entire population, namely the poor people in decile one in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province, totaling 17,319 people. The data used is secondary data sourced from the BKKBN of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province, which is the poor population in decile 1 which is assumed to be the population that is extremely poor. The analysis will be carried out using the tabulation method to determine the characteristics of extreme poverty. The variables observed are age, education, number of Family members, jobs, living conditions in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province. Based on the results of data processing, information was obtained that the extreme poor population in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province is dominated by residents aged 41-50 years. With the majority working as freelancers or casual laborers, with the majority only graduating from elementary school. The majority of the extreme poor have one family member with a source of income to meet basic needs per month. The living conditions of the extreme poor are still diverse, ranging from floors and roofs, some are zinc, tiles and asbestos. Including the walls of the house are still made of wood and some are already walls. As for lighting, toilets and drinking water sources, the majority are good and have these facilities.

Keywords: Determinants, Extreme Poverty.

1 Introduction

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP), which is the world body that handles and manages the problem of poverty, stated that the flow of globalization and rapid development in various fields is not in line with the decline in the number of poor

people in the world. Every year there is a very sharp increase in population growth so that this population results in increasingly worse world economic conditions [1]. The phenomenon of poverty that occurs is a multidimensional problem and is of concern to both developed and developing countries throughout the world, including Indonesia [6].

Based on a report from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) [2] it is described that the growth of poor communities in Asia does not only revolve around ordinary poverty but also extreme poverty, where in 2020 there will be 104 million Asian people. who are categorized as extreme communities with an income below USD 1.9 PPP (Per Capita Income) or if converted into only 11 thousand rupiah per day or less when compared to ordinary poverty who earn 3.2 USD per day.

It is very difficult for residents or communities classified as extreme poverty to survive properly because it is difficult to meet their food and clothing needs as well as other primary needs. The following is a graph of the movement of the extreme poor in Indonesia:

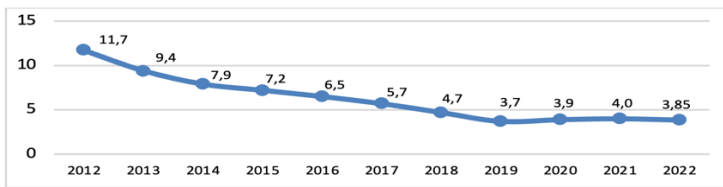


Fig. 1. Percentage of Extreme Poor Population in Bangka Belitung Islands Province 2012-2022

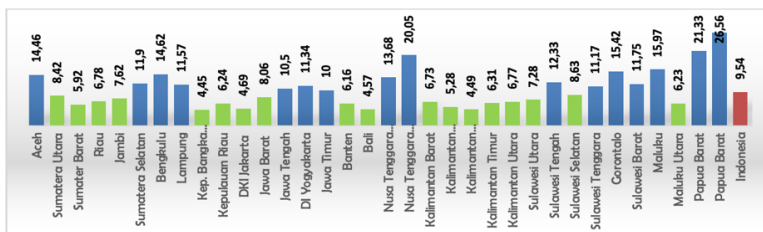


Fig. 2. Percentage of Provincial Extreme Poverty in 2022

Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the percentage of extreme poor people in Indonesia tends to decrease from 2012 to 2019, and increases from 2019 to 2021. However, in 2022 the level of extreme poverty in Indonesia will decrease to 3.85 percent or as many as 10,401,340 people. The increase in the percentage of extreme poor people in Indonesia is caused by several things, one of which is the Covid-19 pandemic, so this percentage can be projected to continue to increase considering that it is still not over due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic outbreak in Indonesia. The distribution of extreme poverty occurs mostly in rural areas which still rely on natural potential in the form of farming or fishing, but quite a bit also occurs in areas which are known to have potential in the industrial sector and also in Island Provinces such as Bangka Belitung [3].

Based on the 2022 Central Statistics Agency (BPS) report, of the 34 provinces in Indonesia, the highest level of extreme poverty is in Papua Province with a value of 26.56 percent, while the Bangka Belitung Islands Province occupies the lowest position with a figure of 4.45 percent above the percentage. National (3.85 percent). Even though it is relatively low compared to the national percentage, the problem of extreme poverty must still be a concern of the Bangka Belitung Islands Provincial Government, this is because this problem is closely related to community welfare and has an impact on the economy.

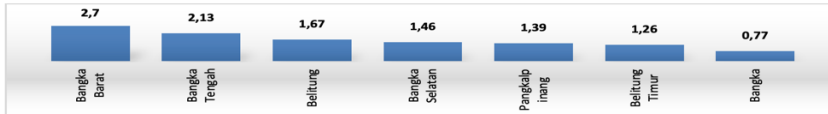


Fig. 3. Percentage of Regency/City Extreme Poverty in Bangka Belitung Islands Province 2012-2022

Based on data from the National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (TNP2K), it shows the distribution of extreme poverty in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province, where the highest percentage of extreme poverty is in West Bangka Regency with 2.7 percent and the lowest is in Bangka Regency with value of 0.77 percent.

2 Research Methods

The type of data used in this study is quantitative data. The data used is secondary data sourced from the BKKBN of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province, which is a decile 1 poor population which is assumed to be a population that is extremely poor. The population in this study was the entire decile one poor community in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province. Based on data from the BKKBN of Bangka Belitung Province, the number spread across all districts/cities is 17,319 people. In this study, the decile one poor community is assumed to be the extreme poor community because the decile 1 poor community is a group of very poor households. Meanwhile, the sample in this study was the entire population, namely the poor people in decile one in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province, totaling 17,319 people

The analysis will be carried out using the tabulation method to determine the characteristics of extreme poverty in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province. The variables observed are age, education, number of Family members, jobs, living conditions in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province. The framework of this research aims to look at the characteristics of extreme poverty in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province with the following flow.

3 Discussions

3.1 Age

The age range of respondents from this study varies. The largest age group is the 41-50 age group with 5,882 respondents, the 31-40 age group with 4,992 respondents, then the 51-60 age group with 2,718 respondents. In addition, the 61-70 age range also showed quite large participation with 1,727 respondents. While the smallest age group is the 101-110 age group with 2 respondents.

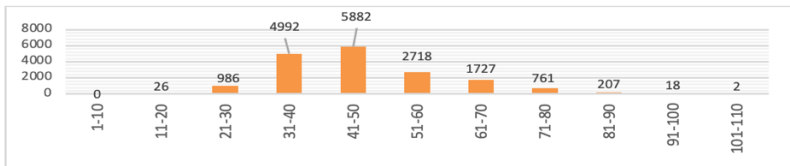


Fig. 4. Age

3.2 Education

The description of the education level of the research respondents shows significant variation. The largest majority, around 9601 respondents, have an education level equivalent to graduating from elementary school/equivalent. The second largest group is those who have graduated from junior high school/equivalent, with a total of 4826 respondents, followed by the group who have not graduated from elementary school/equivalent as many as 2394 respondents.

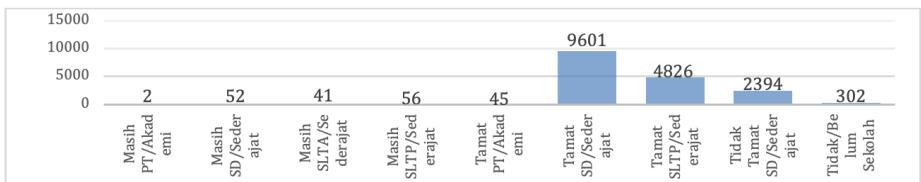


Fig. 5. Education

The education group with the lowest participation in this research sample was those with an education level of "PT/Academy", followed by only 2 respondents. This shows that this level of education has a very low contribution in the group of respondents involved in the study. Although the number is small, information from this group is still important to obtain a more comprehensive understanding in the study.

3.3 Number of Respondents

The majority of respondents, 3,522 people, came from Belitung Regency. Meanwhile, the lowest number of respondents, 1,449 people, came from West Bangka Regency.

This is reflected in the graph that illustrates the distribution of the number of respondents from each region in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province.

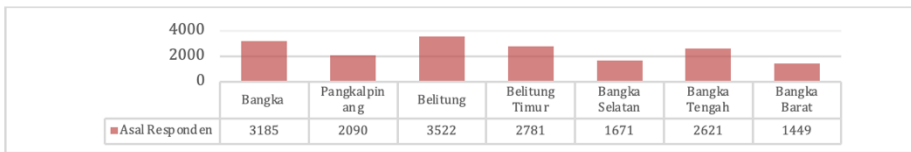


Fig. 6. Respondents' Origin Based on Regency/City

3.4 Number of Family Members

The number of people is the number of family members in one family or who live in one house.

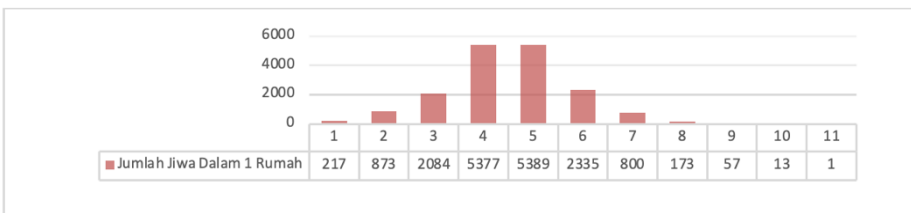


Fig. 7. Number of Family Members

Figure 7 displays the variable number of people in one house from the research respondents, there is a diverse distribution. The data shows the variation in the number of people in one house represented by the respondents. The majority of respondents, as many as 873 people, live in households with 2 people. A significant number of respondents are also found in households with 5 people (538 respondents) and 7 people (800 respondents). On the other hand, there is a lower number of respondents in households with 1 person (217 respondents), 3 people (208 respondents), and 9 and 10 people in one house (57 and 13 respondents respectively). In fact, there is only one household with 11 people represented by one respondent. This distribution data reflects the variation of family structure of the research respondents, showing that the majority of households have a number of people between 2 and 7 people. While households with a number of people outside this range have a lower contribution in this research sample.

3.5 Gender

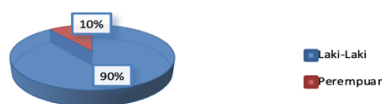


Fig. 8. Gender

In Figure 8 depicts the gender distribution of a total of 17,319 respondents, there is a significant difference. Of the total respondents, only 10 percent or around 1,732 people are male, while 90 percent or around 15,587 people are female. This significant proportion shows the dominance of female participation in this study, with a much larger number than male participation. This provides an important perspective in analyzing data that may be reflected from the perspective and experience of the majority of women in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province.

3.6 Jobs

The majority of respondents, 35 percent of the total respondents, are freelancers with a total of 6,101 people. Followed by respondents who work as farmers with a proportion of 24 percent of the total respondents, which is 4,096 people. In addition, around 11 percent of respondents, or 1846 people, do not have jobs or have not worked. This category provides an overview of some respondents who have not been involved in work activities. Interestingly, there is also a group of respondents who have a smaller number, even reaching 0 percent in the Figure. A total of 37 respondents are civil servants/TNI/Polri, while the other 40 respondents are also classified as freelancers.

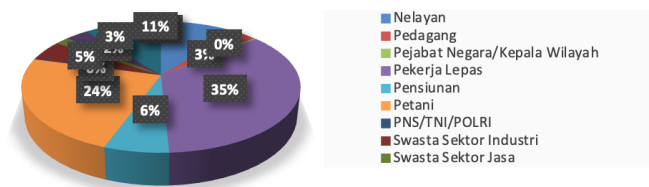


Fig. 9. Jobs

3.7 Family Members Who Have Sources of Income

Over the past 6 months, the majority of respondents, 96 percent, had at least one family member who had a source of income to meet basic needs per month. However, there were also 4 percent who did not have a source of income to meet these basic needs. This shows that the majority of respondents have access to sources of income, but there are still a small number who may face difficulties in meeting their basic needs. Further analysis can be done by looking at what factors influence this difference, as well as steps that can be taken to help groups who face difficulties in meeting their basic needs.



Fig. 10. Family Members Who Have Sources of Income

3.8 Living conditions

The most common type of roof was asbestos with 11,696 respondents, then zinc with 4,899 respondents. Meanwhile, the least is bamboo, namely only 2 respondents. Then, 87 percent or 15,130 respondents had a house with a good or high-quality roof, while the remaining 13 percent or 2,189 respondents chose a poor or low-quality roof. The type of house wall that is most often used by respondents is wall, namely 12,425 respondents, followed by wood/board/gypsum with 4,767 respondents. Meanwhile, the fewest were bamboo, namely 8 respondents. namely 85 percent or 14,721 respondents have good or high-quality house walls, while the other 15 percent or 2,598 respondents have poor or low-quality house walls. The largest type of house floor most often chosen by respondents was cement/red brick with 10,941 respondents, followed by ceramic with 5,363 respondents. Meanwhile, the type of floor for the widest house that was chosen the least was bamboo, only chosen by 1 respondent.

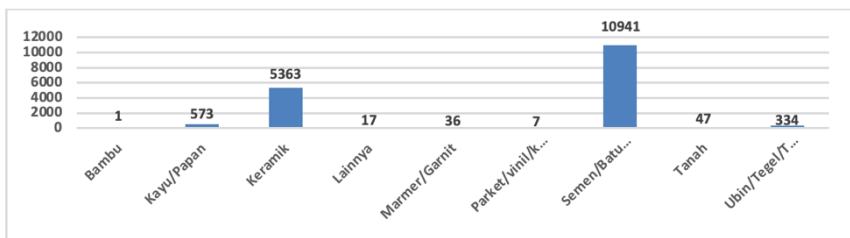


Fig. 11. Types of House Floors

3.9 Condition of House Floor

Based on the image above, it shows that the majority, namely 85 percent or 14,554 respondents have good or high-quality floor conditions, the other 15 percent or 2,765 respondents have bad or low-quality house floor conditions.

4 Conclusions and Suggestions

4.1 Conclusions

Based on the tabulation results on decile 1 data, there are at least many things that can be explored to see the determination of extreme poverty in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province, including: age, education, number of Family members, jobs, living conditions. The largest number of respondents in this study were in Belitung Regency with 3,522 respondents and the fewest were 1,449 from West Bangka Regency. The extreme poor population in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province is dominated by residents aged 41-50 years. The extreme poor population in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province mostly work as freelancers or casual daily laborers, with the majority only graduating from elementary school, and the majority of insurance uses the BPJS-PBI/Jamkesmas/Jamkesda insurance type.

The living conditions of the extreme poor are still diverse, ranging from floors and roofs, some are zinc, tiles and asbestos. Including the walls of the house are still made of wood and some are already brick. As for lighting, toilets and drinking water sources, the majority are good and have these facilities.

4.2 Suggestions

1. The Bangka Belitung Islands Provincial Government is expected to always update data on the extreme poor population to be used as a guideline in the extreme poverty alleviation program.
2. The Bangka Belitung Islands Provincial Government is expected to create its own standards for extreme poverty indicators, so that they are in accordance with the conditions of each region.
3. The Regional Government through the education office is expected to focus on strengthening the education level of the poor so that intergenerational poverty does not occur.
4. The Regional Government through the employment office is more aware of employment opportunities that can absorb a lot of workers, and create a program that 1 MSME must absorb 1 extreme poor person.
5. The Regional Government is expected to conduct further studies on the effectiveness of social assistance that has been provided to the poor and the accuracy of social assistance to the community whether it has been right on target.
6. The Regional Government implements a master plan or map for overcoming extreme poverty in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province to break the chain of extreme poverty.

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