

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING POVERTY IN BENGKULU PROVINCE

ANALISIS FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI KEMISKINAN DI PROVINSI BENGKULU

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Abstract

Poverty is one of the thorny problems for various countries, especially developing countries. The right methods and policies are needed in order to reduce the poverty rate in each country so that public welfare can be achieved. The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of population, education level, government expenditure and human development index on poverty in Bengkulu Province. This study took samples using saturated sampling techniques in 10 regencies/cities within a period of 5 years, namely 2017-2021, then the samples contained in this study were 50 data whose sources were obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and the Directorate General of Financial Balance (DJPK) of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia. This study used panel data regression analysis through E-views 10 as a data processing instrument. The results of the study stated that partially the population and government expenditure did not show a significant influence on the poverty rate, while the level of education and HDI showed a significant influence on poverty. Simultaneously, the results of this study show that the population, level of education, government expenditure and HDI affect poverty.

Keywords: *Poverty, Number of Population, Education level, Government Spending, HDI*

Abstrak

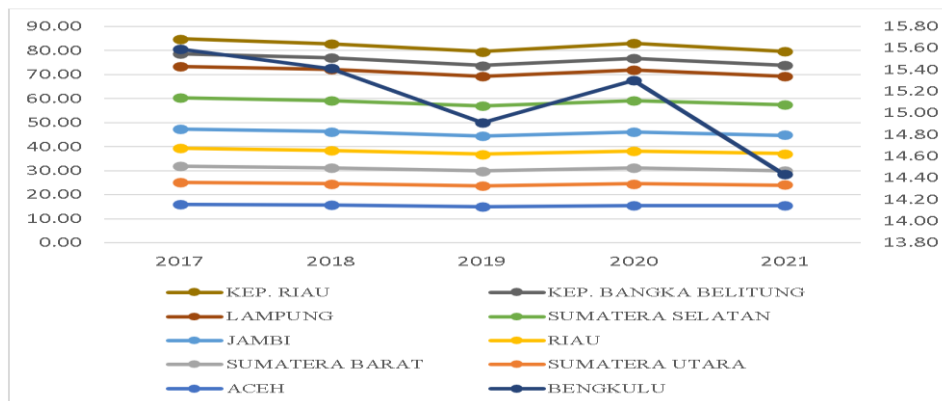
Kemiskinan merupakan salah satu permasalahan yang cukup pelik bagi berbagai negara khususnya negara berkembang. Diperlukan metode dan kebijakan yang tepat agar dapat menurunkan angka kemiskinan di setiap negara agar kesejahteraan masyarakat dapat tercapai. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pengaruh jumlah penduduk, tingkat pendidikan, pengeluaran pemerintah dan indeks pembangunan manusia terhadap kemiskinan di Provinsi Bengkulu. Penelitian ini mengambil sampel dengan menggunakan Teknik *sampling* jenuh di 10 kabupaten/kota dalam kurun waktu 5 tahun yaitu 2017-2021, maka sampel yang terdapat pada penelitian ini sebanyak 50 data yang sumbernya diperoleh dari Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) dan Direktorat Jenderal Perimbangan Keuangan (DJPK) Kementerian Keuangan RI. Penelitian ini menggunakan analisis regresi data panel melalui *E-views 10* sebagai instrument pengolah data. Hasil penelitian menyatakan bahwa secara parsial jumlah penduduk dan pengeluaran pemerintah tidak menunjukkan adanya pengaruh yang signifikan terhadap angka kemiskinan, sedangkan tingkat pendidikan dan IPM menunjukkan adanya pengaruh yang signifikan terhadap terhadap kemiskinan. Secara simultan hasil penelitian ini menyatakan bahwa jumlah penduduk, tingkat pendidikan, pengeluaran pemerintah dan IPM berpengaruh terhadap kemiskinan.

Kata Kunci: Kemiskinan, Jumlah Penduduk, Tingkat Pendidikan, Pengeluaran Pemerintah, IPM

INTRODUCTION

Poverty is one of the fundamental economic problems that concerns the current government. Poverty always arises with the problem of unemployment and inequality where all three are interrelated which causes development in an area to be hampered. The problem of poverty in Indonesia has not been fully resolved by the government because the problem of poverty is a multidimensional problem (Yusup, 2017). Nurkse's theory of poverty states that the three main causes of poverty are the backwardness and backwardness of Human Resources (HR), which is reflected in the low HDI, market imperfections, and lack of capital that causes low productivity (Miftakhudin, 2020). The island of Sumatra is one of the largest islands in Indonesia that has a wealth of natural resources that are quite abundant such as plantation and mining products, but in reality it is not directly proportional to the welfare conditions of its people as shown in chart 1 below. In 2020 on the island of Sumatra there were 6.1 million poor people with a percentage of 9.82% meaning that 22% of the total poor population in Indonesia came from the island of Sumatra (Central Statistics Agency, 2020). This happens because the economic system on the island of Sumatra still depends on agriculture and mining. It also reflects how Bengkulu Province can become the second poorest province on Sumatra Island after Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam Province because the agricultural and plantation sectors are still the main driving force of the economy in Bengkulu Province and in several other provinces.

Graph 1. Percentage of Poverty in Sumatra Island



Source: BPS Bengkulu 2021

Graph 1 above shows the high percentage of poor people on the island of Sumatra due to the low level of public education which is reflected in the average length of schooling of 8.93 and the expectation of old schooling which only reaches 13.21 and the number of high unemployed causes economic growth to be low (Wulan Suri & Triyanto, 2019). The uneven development on the island of Sumatra has also increased poverty in some areas because it makes it difficult for people to get access to education and jobs. Government programs that are not optimal such as BLT and non-cash food assistance are also a problem because they are not on target due to inaccurate data in the field. The economic base that is still dominant in relying on agriculture is also a factor that causes economic growth on the island of Sumatra to be so slow because it is very dependent on natural laws such as the harvest period. When waiting for the harvest period, many people are unemployed because of the lack of choice and jobs. Bengkulu Province is one of the provinces with the highest poverty rate on the island of Sumatra after Aceh, reaching 14.43% in 2021, which exceeds the national poverty rate of only 9.71%.

The increase in the population will result in an increase in the number of the labor force as well so that if it is not balanced with existing opportunities or employment opportunities, it

will cause unemployment which ultimately has an impact on poverty (Dinas Tenaga Kerja, 2019). The population of Bengkulu Province in 2017-2021 has relatively increased every year, but for several regions such as Mukomuko Regency, North Bengkulu, Lebong, and Bengkulu City, there was a decrease in the number of residents in 2020 and 2021. The increase and decrease in the number of residents in 10 districts/cities of Bengkulu Province is influenced by the natural growth rate, namely from factors of birth, death, and natural disasters. In 2021 the largest population in Bengkulu City reached 373 thousand people and in 2017-2019 the number of people in all regions has increased but poverty has decreased, this is not in line with the theory said by Todaro regarding poverty, where in theory the increase in population is an obstacle to economic development because it can increase poverty in an area.

Education is the most important factor in supporting productivity for the sustainability of regional development, especially in developing countries to reduce poverty, with human education will have special skills to produce the desired output (Todaro, 2000). The level of education reflected in the average length of schooling in 10 districts/cities of Bengkulu Province has always increased from 2017-2021. Despite the increase, the average length of schooling in 10 districts/cities of Bengkulu Province is relatively low because it is only around 8.6 years. The low average length of schooling in 10 districts/cities of Bengkulu Province is caused by the lack of educational facilities and services because the infrastructure development in the education sector is still uneven. Low access to education makes the quality of human resources low which will eventually be difficult to get a job then has an impact on reducing income and increasing poverty (Bernadette Nani Ariani & Arrafi Juliannisa, 2021).

Government spending is a policy instrument in order to encourage economic growth where the ultimate goal is to reduce poverty in an area (Rohadin, 2019). The level of government spending in Bengkulu Province in 2017-2021 fluctuates with a downward trend. This happened because in 2020-2021 the Covid-19 pandemic attacked the Indonesian economy. The economic growth of Bengkulu Province in 2020 decreased by 2.39% and of course this also caused budget absorption to be not optimal due to the decrease in output in each sector, especially in the agricultural sector and large trade and retail (Central Statistics Agency, 2020).

The Human Development Index is a reflection of how the level of quality of life of people in an area, the higher the HDI, the better the quality of life will be which in turn can reduce the poverty rate (Lestari, 2017). The development of HDI in Bengkulu Province always increases every year from 2017-2021. The HDI in Bengkulu Province is still relatively low, which is around 60-70 and only one area is categorized as very high, namely Bengkulu City reaching 80.54. This illustrates that development is more focused in the capital and the improvement of the quality of human resources tends to be slower in rural areas which causes development and public investment in the education, health, economy, and welfare sectors in Bengkulu Province to be uneven.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Nurkse Poverty Theory

The Theory of the Satanic Circle of Poverty, a translation of the "Vicious Circle of Poverty" is a concept that supposes a circular constellation of potentials that tend to act on each other in such a way as to place a poor country continuously in an atmosphere of poverty. The theory explains the causes of poverty in developing countries that are generally newly independent from foreign colonization (Kuncoro, 2004). In short, Nurkse's theory of poverty states that the three main causes of poverty are the backwardness and backwardness of Human Resources (HR), which is reflected in the low HDI, market imperfections, and lack of capital that causes low productivity (Miftakhudin, 2020).

Population Theory

Thomas Malthus in his work "Essay of the Principles of Population" published in 1798 stated that the increase in the population was much greater than the increase in food production and over time the land, natural resource supplies, and other factors of production began to decrease so that there was a shortage of resources. With the reduction of resource scarcity, per capita income becomes low or commonly referred to as absolute poverty (Kabul, 2019).

Karl Marx and F. Angel mentioned that population growth will not affect the reduction of food sources but rather the explosion of population growth will lead to reduced availability of jobs. This situation occurred because the capitalists preferred to use modern machines to speed up the production of goods instead of using labor. Thus, the cause of squalor or poverty is the loss of job opportunities or the limited number of existing jobs (Sabiq & Nurwati, 2021).

Definition of Education

Schultz stated that investing in human resources would be able to improve the quality of those resources to be more productive and was one way to get out of slavery. Through increasing human resources, it will create a high level of welfare because humans will have many choices in determining life as a result of education. One of the best and most effective ways to improve the quality of human resources is to attend formal education. The development of the education sector with man as its core focus has contributed directly to the growth of a country's economy, through the improvement of the skills and production capabilities of the workforce (Schultz & Schultz, 2010).

Theory of Government Spending

According to (Musgrave & Musgrave, 1993), there are three functions and objectives of government budget policies, namely the Allocation Function, Distribution Function, and Stabilization Function. The Allocation Branch is the function of the government to provide fulfillment for public needs. Distribution Function is a function based on considering socioeconomic influences such as wealth and income distribution. Meanwhile, the Stabilization Branch is a function related to efforts to maintain economic stability. The budget policy is expected to be used by local governments effectively and efficiently to improve services to the community.

Human Development Index Theory

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) defines the Human Development Improvement Program as a process of developing the range of choices of residents, meaning they have more options in meeting social, economic and cultural needs. Consideration of three things is important in the choices made by humans, namely having a healthy longevity to study and having a job to create a decent income to obtain a decent standard of living, which can be measured from 0 to 100 (UNDP, 2020).

METHOD

The population in this study is Bengkulu Province located on the island of Sumatra with the research sample being the Number of Population, Education Level, Government Expenditure, and HDI in 10 Districts / Cities in Bengkulu Province consisting of 9 districts namely South Bengkulu, Rejang Lebong, North Bengkulu, Kaur, Seluma, Mukomuko, Lebong, Kepahiang, Bengkulu Tengah and 1 city, namely Bengkulu City in the 2017-2021 period, then the total number of splinters becomes 50 data. The saturated sample technique was chosen as a sampling technique in research, which is a technique in collecting samples if all members in the population are used as samples (Sugiyono, 2018). The research data uses

secondary data obtained indirectly and has been provided and published by other parties to be used as research objects, namely from BPS and DGT of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia. Data collection is carried out by conducting documentation, namely making copies of research data and using literature studies which are then used as a basis for research reference. This study uses panel data regression analysis, which is a combination of time-series and cross-section data, where the time-series data contained for the last 5 five years starting from 2017-2021, while the cross-section data contained are 10 regencies/cities in Bengkulu Province. The model of the equation in the study can be written as follows:

$$POV_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1JP_{it} + \beta_2PP_{it} + \beta_3TP_{it} + \beta_4IPM_{it} + \varepsilon$$

Description:

- POV : Poverty
 β_0 : Constant
 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$: Coefficient
 JP : Jumlah Penduduk
 TP : Tingkat Pendidikan
 PP : Government Expenditure
 IPM : Human Development Index
 i : Cross Section Regency/City of Bengkulu Province
 t : Time Series Period 2017 to 2021

RESULT

Normality Test

The purpose of testing using the normality test is to find out whether in this study, both bound and freely distributed variables are normal or not by looking at the probability value. The test results for the normality test can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. Normality Test

Jarque-Bera	2.475886
Probability	0.289980

Source: Processed Data Eviews 10

Based on table 1 above, the normality test results show a probability value of 0.289980 > the significance level of α (0.05), meaning that the data in this study have been distributed normally and free from normality problems.

Multicholnearity Test

This test aims to find out whether in the regression model of this study found a high or perfect correlation between free variables. Regression models that experience correlations between free variables can be seen from a Tolerance Value (VIF) of less than 0.90 which means that the regression model is free from multicollinearity problems. Here are the results of multicollinearity testing:

Table 2. Multicholnearity Test

	JP	RLS	PP	IPM
JP	1.000000	0.257772	0.860930	0.714987
TP	0.257772	1.000000	0.193519	0.164659
PP	0.860930	0.193519	1.000000	0.568929
IPM	0.714987	0.164659	0.568929	1.000000

Source: Processed Data Eviews 10

Based on table 2 above, the normality test results show a free intervariable correlation result of less than 0.90, meaning that the data in this study are free from multicholinearity problems.

Heteroskedasticity Test

This test aims to test the occurrence of variant inequality from the residual of one observation to another. The assumption used in this test is that if the p-value of each variable is greater than the value of $\alpha = 0.05$, it means that heteroskedasticity problems are detected. Here are the results of heteroskedasticity testing:

Table 3. Heteroskedasticity Test

Dependen Variable: RESABS

Method: Panel Least Squares

Variabel	Prob.
JP	0.6759
TP	0.9620
PP	0.9458
IPM	0.5716

Source: Processed Data Eviews 10

Based on table 3 above, the results of the heteroskedasticity test show a probability value of > 0.05 , meaning that the data in this study are free from the problem of heteroskedasticity.

Autocorrelation Test

This autocorrelation test is to detect whether there is a correlation between the residual of one observation and the residual of another observation in the linear regression model with the Durbin-Watson Test. Here are the results of the autocorrelation test:

Table 4. Autocorrelation Test

Durbin-Watson stat	1.651687
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Source: Processed Data Eviews 10

Based on table 4 above, the autocorrelation test results show that the Durbin-Watson value between -2 and +2 is 1.651687, meaning that the data in this study are free from autocorrelation problems.

Model Determination Techniques

Hausman Test

This test aims to select the best model between the fixed effect model and the random effect model. Here are the results of the tests obtained:

Table 5. Hausman Test

Cross-section random	0.0214
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Source: Processed Data Eviews 10

Based on table 5 above, Hausman Test shows the result that the p-value is $0.0214 < \alpha$ (0.05). So in this test, the selected model in this study is the Fixed Effect Model (FEM).

Random Effect Model (FEM)

Based on the model selection technique, namely in the Chow Test and Hausman Test, the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) was selected twice. So it can be concluded that the right regression model is the Fixed Effect Model (FEM). The regression results obtained from the selected model are:

Table 6. Fixed Effect Model

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	18.85992	4.217771	4.471536	0.0001
JP	-0.112570	0.155836	-0.722365	0.4747
TP	1.307867	0.616838	2.120278	0.0409
PP	-0.056164	0.088460	-0.634910	0.5295
IPM	-4.064711	1.260570	-3.224503	0.0027

Source: Processed Data Eviews 10

Based on the results of the table above, the panel data regression equation is obtained, namely:

$$POV_{it} = 18.85992 - 0.112570JP_{it} + 1.307867RLS_{it} - 0.056164PP_{it} - 4.064711IPM_{it} + e_{it}$$

The regression result in a constant of 18.85992, meaning that if the variables of population, education, government expenditure and HDI are considered constant, it will increase poverty by 18.85992.

The value of the regression coefficient of the population variable is -0.112570, the negative value coefficient means that every change in one unit of population variable will reduce poverty by 0.112570.

The value of the regression coefficient of the education variable is 1.307867, the coefficient of positive value means that every change in one unit of the average variable of the length of schooling will increase poverty by 1.307867.

The value of the regression coefficient of the government expenditure variable is -0.056164, the coefficient of negative value means that every change in one unit of government expenditure variable will reduce poverty by 0.056164.

The value of the regression coefficient of the HDI variable is -4.064711, the negative value coefficient means that every change in one unit of the human development index variable will reduce poverty by 4.064711.

T Test

A partial test or t test is a test carried out to find out how far an independent variable partially explains the effect of its significance on a free variable. Here are the results of the tests obtained:

Table 7. T test

Variable	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	4.471536	0.0001
JP	-0.722365	0.4747
RLS	2.120278	0.0409
PP	-0.634910	0.5295
IPM	-3.224503	0.0027

Source: Processed Data Eviews 10

The total population has a calculation of $t < t_{table}$ ($-0.722365 < 2.01289$) and the probability is $0.2230 > 0.05$ which means statistically that H_0 has been received. So it can be

concluded that the population does not show a significant influence on poverty, therefore H1 is rejected in this study.

The education level has a calculation of $> t_{table} (2.120278 > 2.01289)$ and the probability is $0.0409 < 0.05$ which means that statistically H0 has been rejected. So it can be concluded that the level of education shows a significant influence on poverty, therefore H2 is accepted in this study.

Government spending has a calculation of $< t_{table} (-0.634910 < 2.01289)$ and the probability is $0.5295 > 0.05$ which means that statistically H0 has been received. So it can be concluded that government spending does not indicate a significant effect on poverty, therefore H3 is rejected in this study.

The Human Development Index has a calculation of $> t_{table} (-3.224503 > 1.993943)$ and the probability is $0.0027 < 0.05$ which means that statistically H0 has been rejected. So it can be concluded that the Human Development Index shows a significant influence on poverty, therefore H4 is accepted in this study.

F Test

A simultaneous test or f test is a test that is carried out to find out whether all free variables that are inserted into a regression model simultaneously or together have their effect on bound variables. Here are the results of the tests obtained:

Table 8. F test

F-statistic	155.2442
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000

Source: Processed Data Eviews 10

Based on table 8 above, the Ftabel value (df1 =3, df2 =46) is obtained at 2.80, thus the Ftabel $>$ value ($155.2442 > 2.80$) and the probability of $0.000000 < 0.05$ means that the number of population, education level, government expenditure, and HDI together affect the poverty rate.

R-Squared and Adjusted R-Squared

The R-squared coefficient of determination (R²) aims to find out how far the model's ability to explain variations in free variables is, while the value of Adjusted R-Squared has the same scoring range and has the best value in evaluating the model because every time there is an addition of a free variable, the value does not always increase. Here are the results of the tests obtained:

Table 9. R-Squared and Adjusted R-Squared

R-squared	0.982475
Adjusted R-squared	0.976146

Source: Processed Data Eviews 10

In the table above, it can be seen that the value of R-Squared is 0.982475 that means that the bound variable, namely the poverty rate, can be explained by the free variable, namely the number of people, education level, government expenditure and HDI of 98.25% and the remaining 1.75% is explained by other variables outside the study. The Adjusted R-Squared value of 0.976146 which means that the bound variable that is the poverty rate can be explained by the free variables namely population, education level, government expenditure and HDI of 97.61% and the remaining 2.39% is explained by other variables outside the study.

Analysis of the Effect of Population on Poverty

The results in this study show that the population does not show a significant influence on poverty in Bengkulu Province. Most of the population growth and reduction in the district / city in Bengkulu Province is still influenced by the death rate, births and migration flows that are not so high which causes uneven distribution of population in several regions. The average population in rural areas has low morale, this can be explained because most rural people quickly feel satisfied with only meeting basic needs such as eating and drinking which causes the consumption level of the people of Bengkulu Province to be low. This trait makes it difficult for people to develop because basically they work only to meet their daily needs.

According to Adam Smith, an increase in population can grow an economy if the population has knowledge and is able to expand the market for goods and services so that the production process and economic activity are higher. In addition, a large population is able to encourage specialization and technological advancements. The process of specialization in the field of work can increase the productivity of workers and increase labor income, in this cycle the economy will continue to develop.

The results of this study are supported by Abdul Hakim & Sutrisni (2020), the number of people does not affect the poverty rate, the increase in population is solely caused by fertility rates, mortality and mobility. This can be seen in the birth or death of an infant or the death of a family member, then the family concerned does not immediately become poor. Similar to mobility issues such as migration, many families with diverse economic levels enter and exit an area causing poverty levels to not change so much.

Analysis of the Effect of Education Levels on Poverty

The results in this study show that the level of education shows a significant influence on poverty in Bengkulu Province. In recent times, most of the poor come from communities that have a fairly high education. This can happen because the needs of the labor market do not match the criteria of current graduates. In addition, the number of ideal fresh graduates to choose jobs makes their chances of obtaining a job more difficult, which eventually increases the level of employment.

According to Schultz, the way to improve the quality of human resources in order to improve the welfare of their people is to follow formal education. Unfortunately, there are still many inadequate educational facilities and infrastructure in districts, especially in rural areas. Access that is difficult to reach makes village funds focused on infrastructure development first so that development in the field of education becomes less than optimal.

The results of this study are supported by Elda Wahyu A, et al (2017), the level of education affects poverty, this indicates that the lower the education, the lower the poverty rate will cause. Education is a long-term investment that can improve one's well-being and one of the tools to escape the cycle of poverty. Education provides skills for individuals to be ready to enter the workforce so that they are able to reduce the level of poverty in an area.

Analysis of the Effect of Government Spending on Poverty

The results of this study show that government spending does not show a significant influence on poverty in Bengkulu Province. The insignificant influence of government spending on districts/cities in Bengkulu Province is due to the decrease in the realization of government spending in previous years coupled with the relocation of the budget for handling Covid-19. The misappropriation of DAK for education is a driving factor why government spending is less than optimal in improving the welfare of its people. Most of the budget is still focused on infrastructure development, so the construction of education and health facilities such as in remote villages is hampered.

According to Mustgrave, the government expenditure function has three objectives for the Allocation Branch, namely the government's function to provide fulfillment for public

needs. Distribution Function is a function based on considering socioeconomic influences such as wealth and income distribution. Meanwhile, the Stabilization Branch is a function related to efforts to maintain economic stability. However, unfortunately the three functions above are still not optimal to be carried out for the South Bengkulu Provincial government.

The results of this study are supported by similar findings Yolanda Pateda, Vecky A.J. Masinambouw, Tri Oldy Rotinsulu (2019) government spending has no effect on poverty because the ability of regions to manage finances varies. For example in the field of education with a nine-year basic education delivery program. The principle of fiscal decentralization, especially money follow function, requires that funding the implementation of basic education (starting from teacher salaries, administrative and school operational costs) be the responsibility of the respective regions (APBD). In addition, government spending cannot directly affect poverty where this expenditure must first interact with HDI achievements.

Analysis of the Effect of HDI on Poverty

The results in this study show that HDI shows a significant influence on the poverty rate in Bengkulu Province. The increase in HDI every year in the District / City in Bengkulu Province indicates an improvement in the quality of human resources of the local community. The Human Development Index contains three important indicators in the human development process, namely related to the need for a long and healthy life, knowledge related to education and a decent life so as not to live below the poverty line. HDI affects the poverty rate because it is a benchmark for how the government performs in allocating local finances in the welfare of its people through assistance and programs that have been designed by their respective local governments.

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) defines the Human Development Improvement Program as a process of developing the range of choices of residents, meaning they have more options in meeting social, economic and cultural needs. Consideration of three things is important in the choices humans make, namely having a healthy longevity to study and having a job to create a decent income to obtain a decent standard of living, which can be measured from 0 to 100.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Muhammad Yusup (2017) HDI affects the number of poor people. There is also a study whose results are irrelevant to this study conducted by Slamet Widodo (2018) HDI does not affect the poverty rate because the higher the HDI of eating, the higher the health, education and fulfillment of a decent life, which means that the need for basic goods also increases if not accompanied by financial capabilities will cause helplessness in accessing these basic facilities, causing poverty.

CONCLUSION

The variable number of occupations has no influence on poverty in Bengkulu Province. The number of inhabitants in each area occurs due to natural factors caused by fertility rates, mortality and mobility. Similar to mobility issues such as migration, many families with diverse economic levels enter and exit an area causing poverty levels to not change so much.

The variable level of education has an influence on poverty because the higher the level of education of a person, the level of welfare will improve by obtaining skills and knowledge to enter the world of work.

The variable government expenditure has no influence on poverty because government spending between districts/cities is still very unequal and ineffective and efficient in allocating funds.

The HDI variable has an influence on poverty because the higher the HDI of eating, the higher the health, education and fulfillment of a decent life, which means that the need for basic goods also increases.

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