



Poverty Analysis in Bunta II Village, Bunta District, Banggai Regency

Andi Herman Jaya¹, Nasrianti², Aris Muhammad³

^{1,2,3}Faculty of Economics and Business

^{1,2,3}Tandaluko Unoiversity, Indonesia

E-mail: andiherman06@gmail.com

ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

Article history:

Received: September 15, 2021

Revised: October 18, 2021

Accepted: November 16, 2021

Keywords:

Poverty, Poverty Rate,
Head Count Index (HCI),
Poverty Gap Index (PGI),
Poverty Depth Index
Poverty Severity Index (P2)
Poverty Severity Index
The characteristics of poverty

This study aims to find out the level of poverty, the level of poverty depth, the severity of poverty and the characteristics of poverty in Bunta II Village of Bunta District of Banggai Regency. The type of research used is descriptive using primary and secondary data. Data collection techniques are carried out using observation, interview, and questionnaire techniques. The data analysis tools used are the Head Count Index (HCI), Poverty Gap Index (PGI) and Poverty Severity Index (P2). The results of the study showed that based on the results of the Head Count Index (HCI) analysis, it was known that the poverty rate in Bunta II Village of Bunta District of Banggai Regency amounted to 0.650 or 65.0 percent, Based on the poverty gap index (PGI) analysis

Copyright © 2021 Jurnal Mantik.
All rights reserved.

1. Introduction

According to Wijarnoko (2013), economic development in Indonesia is currently facing the problem of poverty. Poverty is a very complex social problem and must immediately get the right formula to decompose. Indonesia as a developing country and has a large population cannot avoid this problem. This is evidenced by the large number of poor people, the majority of whom live in rural areas that are difficult to access.

The percentage of poor people in Central Sulawesi Province, in March 2020, the number of poor people was 398.73 thousand people or 12.92 percent of the population of Central Sulawesi, this figure decreased when compared to the previous year, in September 2019 which amounted to 404.03 thousand people or 13.18 percent. The percentage of poverty in rural areas in March 2020 was 14.69 percent and urban poverty was 8.76 percent. This shows that the percentage of poverty in Central Sulawesi is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. As for the size of the poverty line in Central Sulawesi Province is Rp. 391,763 per year. (Source: BPS Central Sulawesi Province, 2020).

One important aspect to support poverty reduction strategies is the availability of accurate poverty data. When the data is available, the government can make decisions about what to do for the response. In addition, the available data can enable the government to compare poverty rates from year to year.

2. Research Methods

The type of research conducted is descriptive research, in the form of a case study in Bunta II Village, Bunta District, Banggai Regency on data about poverty. The types of data used in this study are quantitative and qualitative data types.

The sources of data in the study were obtained at the Bunta II Village Village Office, Bunta District Office, Banggai Regency Central Statistics Agency, and the community in Bunta II Village. The data collection method is by observing the place, distributing questionnaires to the community, conducting interviews, and documenting the community.



The population in this study is RTM in Bunta Village of 250 RTM. The sample in Bunta II Village is 71 RTM, to be able to determine how large the sample in this study is using the slovin formula and proportional random sampling formula.

2.1 Data Analysis Method

HCI (Head Count Index) is if the percentage value of the head count ratio is getting smaller, it can be concluded that the number of poor people is getting smaller. This means that if the percentage rate of poverty in a region or region is getting smaller, the better the poverty rate in that region or region. (Dessy, 2012) In (Firstiana, 2012).

$$HCI = \frac{q}{n} \times 100 \dots\dots [1]$$

Information:

HCI = Headcount index

q = Number of poor people

n = Total population

The Poverty Depth Index (Poverty Gap Index/P1) is a measure of the average expenditure gap of each poor population against the poverty line. The aggregate value of the poverty gap index shows the cost of alleviating poverty by making perfect transfer targets for the poor in terms of the absence of transaction costs and inhibiting factors. The smaller the value of the poverty gap index, the greater the economic potential for poverty alleviation funds based on the identification of the characteristics of the poor and also for the targets of aid and programs. The decrease in the value of the poverty depth index indicates that the average expenditure of the poor tends to be closer to the poverty line and the expenditure inequality of the poor is also narrowing (BPS, 2018).

$$PGI = \frac{1}{N} \left[\frac{\sum (z - y_i)}{z} \right] \dots\dots [2]$$

Information:

PGI = *poverty gap index*

y_i = individual income

z = poverty line

n = total population

Poverty Severity Index (Poverty Severty Index P2) is to provide an overview of the distribution of expenditure among the poor. The higher the index value, the higher the disparity of expenditure among the poor. Providing complementary information on the incidence of poverty, for example, it may be the case that some groups of poor people have a high incidence of poverty but a low poverty gap, while other groups of people have a low incidence of poverty but have a high poverty gap for people who are poor. The higher the index value, the higher the disparity in spending among the poor (BPS, 2018).

$$P2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^q \left[2 \frac{z - y_i}{z} \right] \dots\dots [3]$$

Information :

P2 = Poverty Severty Index

z = poverty line

y_i = Average monthly expenditure per capita of the population below the poverty

line (i=1,2,.....q). y_i < z poverty

q = Number of poor people who are below the poverty line

n = Total population

3. Results and Analysis

a. Poverty Rate Formula (Head Count Index):

$$HCI = \frac{Q}{N} \times 100$$

Number of RTM X Average number of dependents

$$250 \times 4 = 1,000$$

$$HCI = \frac{1000}{1538} \times 100$$

$$HCI = 0.650 \text{ or } 650.0 \text{ percent}$$

The poverty level is measured using the Head Count Index (HCI) approach. From the calculation results, it is known that the poverty rate is 65.0 percent of the population who are still classified as poor.



b. Poverty Gap Index (Poverty Gap Index):

$$PGI = 1/n \sum \left[\frac{z - y_i}{z} \right]$$

It is known that $n = 71$ and $\left[\frac{z - y_i}{z} \right] = 39.56$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{So, } PGI &= \frac{1}{71} \times 39.56 \\ &= 0.51 \end{aligned}$$

The depth of poverty was measured using the Poverty Gap Index (PGI) approach. From the calculation results, it is known that the level of poverty depth is 0.51. This means that the average expenditure gap of each poor person per capita/month to the poverty line is 0.51, which means that the income/expenditure level of the poor household is still far below the poverty line.

c. Poverty Severity Index Formula

$$P2 = 1/n \sum_{i=1}^q \left[2 \frac{z - y_i}{z} \right]$$

Given: $n = 71$ and $\left[\frac{z - y_i}{z} \right] = 39.56$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{So, } P2 &= \frac{1}{71} \times [39.56] \times 2 \\ &= \frac{1}{71} \times 156.499 \\ &= 2.20 \end{aligned}$$

The severity of poverty is measured using the Poverty Severity Index (P2) approach. From the calculation results, it is known that the severity of poverty is 2.20. This means that the level of disparity in expenditure among poor households (RTM) in Bunta II Village is 2.20.

d. The characteristics of poverty can be concluded that in Bunta II Village, Bunta District, Banggai Regency, it is included in the very poor and poor category because the average level of spending on RTM in Bunta II Village, Bunta District, Banggai Regency is below the poverty line.

4. Conclusion

The poverty rate in Bunta II Village, Bunta District, Banggai Regency is still high at 65.0 percent. The level of poverty depth in Bunta II Village, Bunta District, Banggai Regency is 0.51 percent. The level of poverty depth in Bunta II Village, Bunta District, Banggai Regency is 2.20 percent. The characteristics of poverty in Bunta II Village, Bunta District, Banggai Regency, based on the results of the research that the living conditions are still many who have semi-permanent housing types and low education and the cause of the poor in Bunta II Village, Bunta District, Banggai Regency to be poor due to structural factors due to low levels of poverty, level of education and unequal distribution of government assistance to the poor.

From the conclusions obtained, the authors suggest:

1. For the community in Bunta Village, Bunta District, Banggai Regency to instill the attitude of the importance of education and compulsory schooling and improve the quality of education, so that they can get decent jobs with high wages to reduce the poverty gap that occurs.
2. For the government in Bunta II Village, Bunta District, Banggai Regency and the central government to be more thorough and more equitable in providing assistance programs to the community, so that the program can be realized properly and on target and can reduce poverty.

5. References

- [1] Adisasmita, Rahardjo. 2005. Dasar-Dasar Ekonomi Wilayah. Graha Ilmu. Yogyakarta.
- [2] Ala, Andre Bayo. 1981, Kemiskinan dan Strategi Memerangi Kemiskinan. Liberty: Yogyakarta.
- [3] Arsyad, Lincoln. 1997. Ekonomi Pembangunan. STIE YKPN. Yogyakarta.
- [4] Badan Pusat Statistik. (2016). Booklet Indeks Pembangunan Manusia Metode Baru. Jakarta[24]
- [5] Badan Pusat Statistik. (2018). Agustus 2018: Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka (TPT) sebesar 5,34 persen[25]
- [6] Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah. (2020)[26]
- [7] Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Banggai[27]
- [8] Baswir, Revrison. 1997. Akutansi Pemerintahan Indonesia. BPFE: Yogyakarta.

- [9] BKKBN, 2004. Siapa Peduli Terhadap Remaja. Peduli Terhadap Remaja:www.bkkbn.go.id diakses pada tanggal 6 Januari 2011
- [10] Chambers, Robert. 1983. Pembangunan Desa Mulai dari Belakang. LP3ES: Jakarta.
- [11] Fitri, Oktavia, Cenita. 2019. Analisis Faktor-Faktor yang mempengaruhi Tingkat Kemiskinan Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Lampung dalam Perspektif Ekonomi Islam (Tahun 2011-2018). Skripsi Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Islam Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Intan Lampung
- [12] Firstiana, Dessy. 2012. Analisis Indeks Kemiskinan dengan Menggunakan Pendekatan FGT Indeks Sesudah Program Ikhtiar (Studi Kasus: Program Ikhtiar Masyarakat Mandiri di Desa Tegal dan Desa Babakan Sabrang, Kecamatan Ciseeng, Kabupaten Bogor. Media Ekonomi Vol.20 No.1: Hlm. 63-82.
- [13] Foster, J., J. Greer & E. Thorbecke (1984) "A Class of Decomposable Poverty Measures", *Economometrica* 52(3):761-6.
- [14] Haharap, Sofyan Syafri. 2006. Analisis Krisis Atas Laporan Keuangan. PT. Raja Grafindo Persada: Jakarta.
- [14] Krishna D. Darumurti dan Umbu Rauta. 2003. Otonomi Daerah: Perkembangan Pemikiran, Pengaturan dan Pelaksanaan, PT. Citra Aditya Bakti: Bandung.
- [15] Kuncoro, Mudarajad 1997, Ekonomi Pembangunan, Teori, masalah dan Kebijakan, Cetakan pertama, Unit penerbitan dan pencetakan akademi manajemen perusahaan YKPN. Yogyakarta
- [16] Kuncoro, Mudarajad, 2000. Perekonomian Indonesia. Galidia Indonesia. Jakarta.
- [17] Made Suwandi, 2002, Konsep Dasar Otonomi Daerah Indonesia "Dalam Upaya Mewujudkan Pemerintahan Daerah Yang Demokratis dan Efisien", Jakarta. Made Suwandi adalah Direktur Fasilitas Kebijakan dan Pelaporan Otda Ditjen Otda Departemen Dalam Negeri.
- [18] Maipita, Indra, 2014. Mengukur Kemiskinan dan Distribusi Pendapatan. UPP STIM YKPN: Yogyakarta.
- [19] Nasikun, (1993). Sistem Sosial Indonesia. PT Raja Grafindo Persada: Jakarta
- [20] Nazir. Moh. 1988. Metodologi Penelitian. PT. Bumi Aksara: Jakarta.
- [21] Nugroho, Heru. 1995. Kemiskinan, Ketimpangan dan Kesenjangan. Aditya Media: Yogyakarta.
- [22] Nurzan, 2015. Analisis Kemiskinan Masyarakat di Kecamatan Sigi Biromaru Kabupaten Sigi. Skripsi Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Tadulako. Palu.
- [23] Pratiwi, Indah. 2012. Analisis Kemiskinan di Kecamatan Palu Selatan. Skripsi Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Tadulako. Palu.
- [24] Reskiana. 2019. Analisis Penduduk Miskin di Desa Sboang Kecamatan Sojol Kabupaten Donggala. Skripsi Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Tadulako. Palu.
- [25] Sjahrir. (1986). "Ekonomi Politik". LP3ES. Jakarta.
- [26] Sugiyono. 2005. Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif. CV. Alfabeta: Bandung.
- [27] Sugiyono. 2013. Metode Penelitian dan Bisnis (Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D). Penerbit Alfabeta: Bandung.
- [28] Sugiyono. 2015. Metode Penelitian Kombinasi. Alfabeta: Bandung.
- [29] Suharto, Edi. 2009. Membangun Masyarakat Memberdayakan Rakyat. PT Refika Aditama: Bandung.
- [30] Subandi. 2014. Ekonomi Pembangunan. Alfabeta: Bandung.
- [31] Subandi. 2016. Ekonomi pembangunan. Cetakan Keempat. Penerbit Alfabeta: Bandung.
- [32] Suharno. 2008. Prinsip-prinsip Dasar Kebijakan Publik. UNY Press: Yogyakarta.
- [33] Todaro, Michael P. & Smith, Stephen C. 2011. Pembangunan Ekonomi. PT Bumi Aksara: Jakarta.
- [34] Wikipedia Bahasa Indonesia, Kecamatan Bunta Kabupaten Banggai, https://id.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bunta:_Banggai.
- [41] Wirianto, Yusrodika. 2015. Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Terhadap Tingkat Kemiskinan di Kabupaten Aceh Barat. Skripsi Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Teuku Umar Meulaboh. Aceh Barat.
- [35] World Bank, (2000), World Development Report 2000/2001
- [36] World Bank, (2004). Pengertian Kemiskinan
- [37] Yacob, Yarlina. 2012. Pengaruh Tingkat Pengangguran Terhadap Tingkat Kemiskinan Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Kalimantan Barat. Jurnal EKSOS. Vol.8, No.3, Hal 176-185. Oktober.
- [38] Yusuf. A.Muri. 2014. "Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif & Penelitian Gabungan". Prenadamedia group: Jakarta.

