Characteristics Of Extreme Poverty In The Province Of Bangka Belitung Islands

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Abstract: *This study aims to analyze the characteristics of poverty in seven districts and cities in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province. This study uses primary and secondary data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) and other relevant sources. The analysis was conducted descriptively to identify factors that influence poverty, such as the age of the poor, marriage, education level, number of dependents, type of employment, income, living conditions, government assistance and health. The results show that poverty in Bangka Belitung is more dominant in rural areas than urban areas. Low education levels and limited access to health services are the main causes of poverty in this area. In addition, the community's dependence on the fluctuating mining sector also affects the economic stability of households. This study also found significant income inequality between low- and highincome groups. Based on these findings, efforts to improve access to education and health, as well as economic sector diversification to reduce unemployment are recommended. More inclusive policies are needed to sustainably address poverty in the region.*

Keywords: *Publicly provided goods*, *Regional Economics* and Poverty

JEL : H4, R1, I3

1. INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a long-term socioeconomic problem that is difficult to overcome by developing countries including Indonesia. Poverty is a multidimensional problem faced by various regions in the country that needs to be paid close attention by the government. Poverty in recent years has become a major national issue, especially regarding the severity of deep poverty or also known as extreme poverty. Extreme poverty is currently the government's main concern. The government has issued various ways to deal with and reduce extreme poverty (TNP2K, 2022).

Poverty is measured using a consistent measure of absolute poverty so that it can be compared across countries and over time. One of these measures follows the World Bank's definition of purchasing power parity (PPP) below US$1.9 per day (Atkiston, 2016). The poor are measured by food and non-food consumption based on a monetary measure called the poverty line (GK). The national GK is IDR 472,525 per capita per month which is equivalent to US$ 2.51 PPP per person per day. The number of poor people is 27.54 million or 10.14 percent of the population (Susenas March 2021, BPS).

In the Poverty and Equity Brief East Asia and Pacific (2019) report, it is stated that in 2017, the value of US$1.9 PPP is equivalent to IDR11,941 per capita per day, which for the following year is driven by changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the corresponding year period. With this terminology, poverty alleviation will be more feasible and in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It is hoped that in the short term, by focusing programs that target poor families whose numbers are far below the Central Bureau of Statistics poverty line (US$2.51 PPP per person per day) poverty will be easier to alleviate.
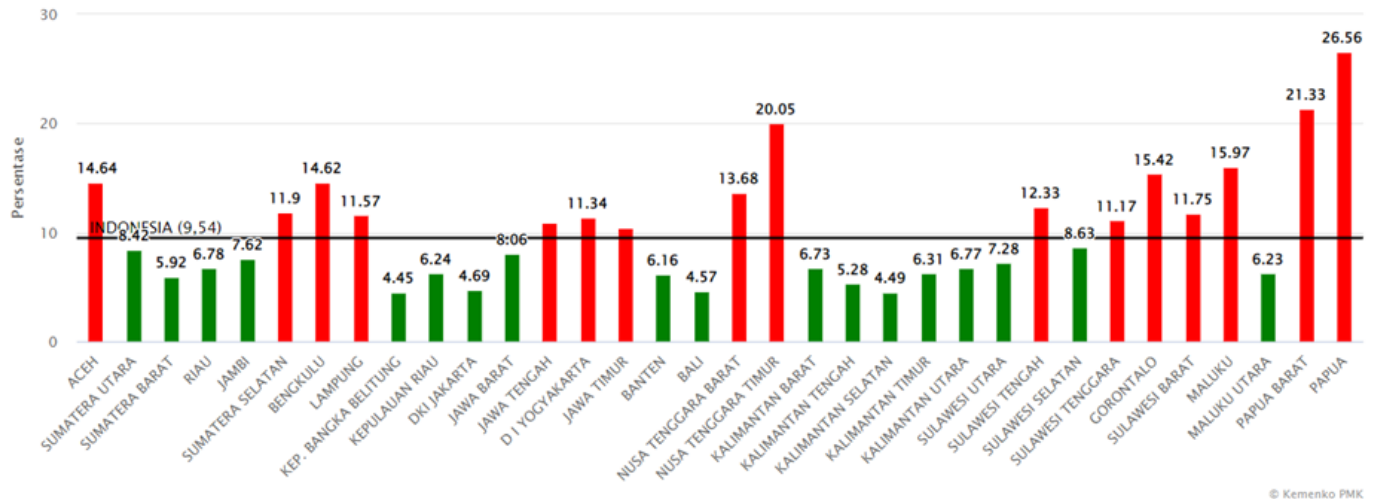
Figure 1: Poverty Position among Provinces in Indonesia
Sumber: Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS), 2022.

Based on the Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) report in 2022, of the 34 provinces in Indonesia, the highest poverty rate was in Papua Province with a value of 26.56 percent, while Bangka Belitung Province occupied the lowest position with a figure of 4.45 percent above the national percentage (3.85 percent). The problem of poverty exists in all regions in Indonesia. This includes the Province of Bangka Belitung Islands. Although based on data from the Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics, Bangka Belitung is the region with the lowest poverty rate
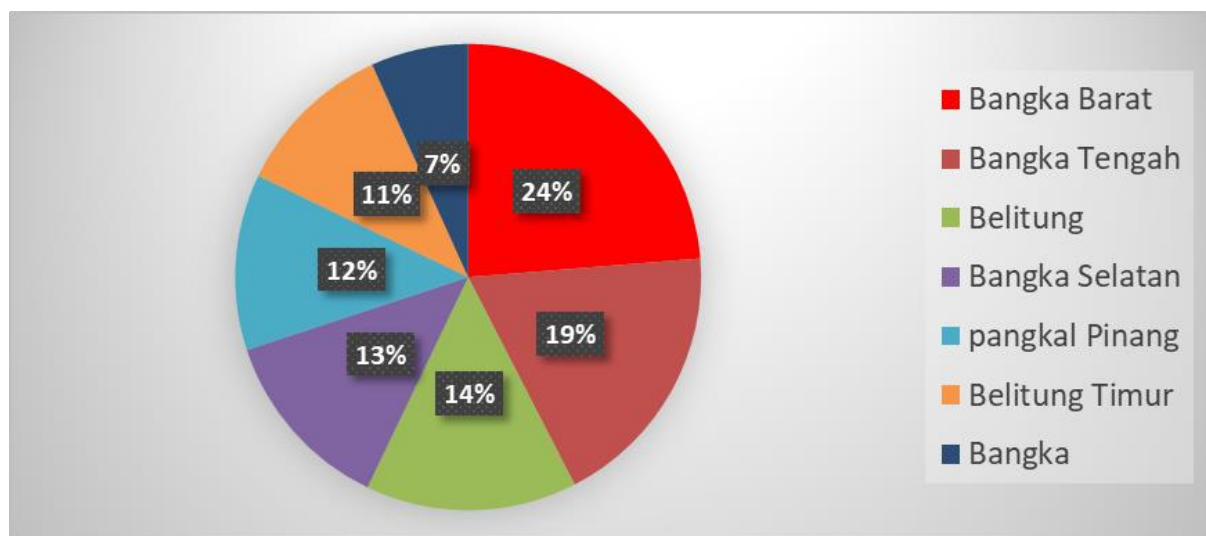

Figure 2. Persentase Kemiskinan di Provinsi Bangka Belitung
Sumber: Tim Nasional Percepatan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan (TNP2K), 2022

Based on data from Tim Nasional Percepatan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan (TNP2K) shows the distribution of poverty in Bangka Belitung Province. Thus, there is a need for special handling to deal with the problem. Thus, this study will identify the characteristics of poverty in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province and analyze in depth what factors dominantly influence extreme poverty in Bangka Belitung.

2. LITERATURE STUDY

2.1. Poverty

Badan Pusat Statistik, (2020) defines poverty as a deprived living condition experienced by someone who has per capita expenditure for a month that is not enough to meet the minimum standard of living needs. Minimum standard needs are described by the poverty line (PL), which is the minimum limit of expenditure per capita per month to meet minimum food and non-food needs. The limit for meeting minimum needs refers to the recommendations of the National Widya Karya and Nutrition in 1978, which is the rupiah value of expenditure on food that produces 2,100 kilo calories of energy per person per day. Meanwhile, non-food needs include expenditure on housing, lighting, fuel, clothing, education, health, transportation, durable goods and other essential goods and services.

The definition of poverty by Kuncoro, (1997) is the inability to meet minimum living standards. This definition implies three basic statements, namely: (1) How to measure the standard of living; (2) What is meant by the minimum standard of living; and (3) What simple indicators are able to represent the complicated problem of poverty. The formulation of poverty according to Friedmann, (1992) as the lack of basic needs as formulated in the 1976 ILO conference. The basic needs according to the conference were formulated as follows: (1) The minimum needs of a family for private consumption (food, clothing, shelter and so on); (2) Essential services for collective consumption provided by and for the community at large (healthy drinking water, sanitation, electric power, public transportation, and health and education facilities); (3) Community participation in decision-making that affects them; (4) The fulfillment of the absolute level of basic needs within the broader framework of basic human rights; (4) Employment creation as both a tool and an objective of the basic needs strategy.

According to Sallatang, (1986) poverty is the inadequacy of income and ownership of material wealth, regardless of physiological, psychological, and social standards or measures. Meanwhile, Esmara, (1986) defines economic poverty as the limitation of economic resources to maintain a decent life. Bradshaw, (2007) formulates poverty as a situation of deprivation. Basic food, shelter, health facilities are basic needs that must be met in a dignified life. Needs are relative and based on social definitions and past experiences.

Meanwhile, the United Nations (UN) views that poverty has various manifestations, including limited income and the adequacy of production resources to ensure sustainable livelihoods, hunger and malnutrition, poor health, limited access to education and basic services, increased numbers of illnesses and deaths due to disease, homelessness and slum housing, an unhealthy environment, and social discrimination and alienation. Poverty is also characterized by limited decision-making participation in the socio-cultural life of the community.

From the various opinions above, it can be stated that the phenomenon of poverty is generally associated with a lack of income to meet the basic needs of a decent life and poverty is a condition of deprivation in the fulfillment of basic (main) needs, which is caused by a side effect of a policy that cannot be avoided, is the root of poverty and will result in the helplessness of the lower strata of society, thus leading to multidimensional poverty symptoms, because in reality it also deals with non-economic issues (social, cultural, and political).

2.2. The Vicious Circle Theory of Poverty

Poverty comes from the Vicious Cicrle of Poverty theory. This theory states that poverty is the result of low productivity caused by market imperfections, underdevelopment, and lack of capital. In principle, low productivity implies low income. Then, the low income results in a low level of savings. Then, low savings lead to low investment. Since investment is an important component of capital, low investment leads to capital shortage which implies market imperfections, underdevelopment, and

underdevelopment. This can be illustrated in the following figure
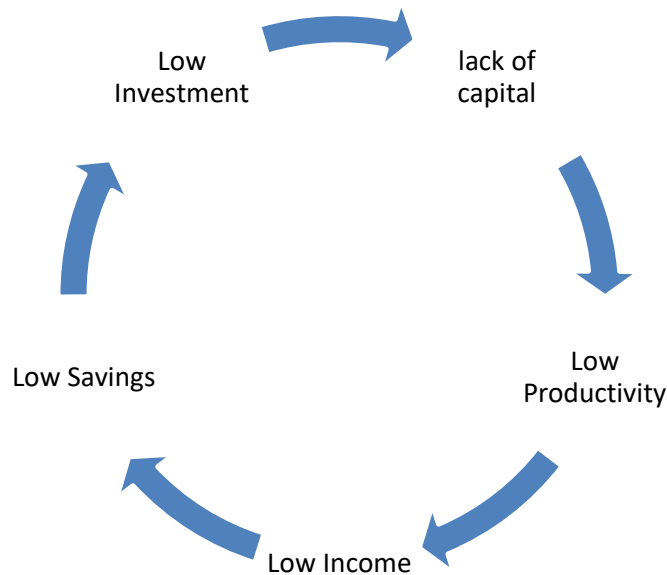

Figure 3. Nukse's Circle Of Poverty Theory
Sumber: Kuncoro, (1997)

2.3. Poverty Classification

Sachs (2006) distinguishes poverty into three categories: extreme (absolute) poverty, moderate poverty and relative poverty. Extreme poverty is a situation where households are unable to fulfill their basic needs for survival. Households experiencing extreme poverty are in a situation of chronic hunger, are unable to access health facilities, lack clean drinking water sources and good sanitation, are unable to send some or all of the children in the household to school, and may lack basic shelter. Moderate poverty refers to the condition where households can fulfill basic needs but only for basic needs. Meanwhile, relative poverty is interpreted as household income below the average proportion of national income. Households in relative poverty in high-income countries do not have access to cultural objects, entertainment, recreation, and quality health care, education and other benefits for upper social groups. Considering poverty as the inability to participate in society also leads to the concept of relative poverty. In developed countries the fulfillment of basic needs is no longer a household issue, there is a more pressing emphasis on household involvement in the social dimension and not moving away from the "mainstream" of the rest of society

According to Todaro & Smith, (2006) poverty can be distinguished according to its nature which consists of: absolute poverty and relative poverty. The concept of absolute poverty is the number of people who live below the minimum income level needed to fulfill basic needs such as food, clothing and shelter. While relative poverty is a condition of community life, although the level of income has been able to reach the minimum level of basic needs, it is still much lower than the surrounding community (Esmara, 1986). Similarly, Webster (in Keban, 1995) explains the concept of relative poverty and absolute poverty with the term "relative deprivation" which is a very social approach, where poverty itself is a product of social perception, towards human needs

Mudrajat Kuncoro, (1997) sees poverty from two sides, namely absolute poverty and relative poverty. Absolute poverty is a situation where the population lives below a certain poverty line or the

income earned is below the poverty line, not enough to meet the minimum needs of life, among others: food, clothing, health, shelter, education. Relative poverty is the share of national income received by each income group or is closely related to income distribution.

2.4. Poverty Indicators

The determination of poverty indicators can be divided into two approaches, namely the monetary approach and the non-monetary approach. The monetary approach uses factors that are directly related to money or variables that are converted into money values. The monetary approach uses the value of income or the value of certain consumption expenditures that are considered to fulfill basic needs, which is used as a poverty line to determine the status of being poor or not poor. According to Haig and Simons, income is consumption minus changes in net worth. Meanwhile, consumption expenditure is the sum of the value of goods or services purchased and goods or services produced by oneself (Khandker & Haughton, 2005). A monetary approach using the value of consumption expenditure is considered better than the value of income for several reasons: (i) consumption is a better outcome than income (actual consumption is more related to welfare conditions in meeting basic needs); (ii) consumption may be better measured than income (for farmers in the village it is difficult to remember the amount of income earned considering that the income is based on the harvest cycle); consumption may better reflect a standard household's actual standard of living and ability to meet basic needs. However, it is possible to measure poverty using income factors because it is easier to distinguish the sources of income earned. Meanwhile, the non-monetary approach uses factors not related to money that are associated with deficiencies in the dimensions of health, nurture, education, asset ownership, social roles in society, powerlessness and low self-esteem,

The poverty calculation conducted by Sayogyo in the early 1970s used the level of rice equivalent consumption per capita as an indicator of poverty. The equivalent level of rice consumption in rural areas is 240 kg per person per year, while for urban areas it is 360 kg of rice per person per year. People who consume below this equivalent value are classified as poor (Cahyat, 2004). Badan Koordinasi Keluarga Berencana (BKKBN) also calculates with other non-monetary approaches. BKKBN uses 23 indicators to classify families into 5 categories: Pre-Prosperous Family, Prosperous Family I, Prosperous Family II, Prosperous Family III and Prosperous Family III Plus. A poor family according to BKKBN is a family that cannot fulfill one or more of the six indicators determining poverty on economic grounds, namely: (1) In general, all family members eat twice a day or more; (2) Family members have different clothes for home, work/school and traveling; (3) The largest part of the floor is not made of soil; (4) At least once a week the family eats meat/fish/eggs; (5) In the last year all family members obtained at least one new set of clothes; (6) The floor area of the house is at least eight square meters for each occupant.

BKKBN is a family that cannot fulfill one or more of the six indicators that determine poverty on economic grounds6, namely: (1) In general, all family members eat two or more meals a day; (2) Family members have different clothes for home, work/school and travel; (3) The largest part of the floor is not made of dirt; (4) At least once a week the family eats meat/fish/eggs; (5) In the last year all family members obtained at least one new set of clothes; (6) The floor area of the house is at least eight square meters for each occupant.

2.5. Faktor Penyebab Kemiskinan

In the Basic Information Package (BKPK, 2001: 4), it is stated that the basic causal factors of poverty are as follows: (i) Failure of ownership, especially of land, and capital; (ii) Limited availability of raw materials for basic needs, facilities and infrastructure; (iii) Development policies that are urbanbiased and sector-biased; (iv) Differences in opportunities among members of the community and

an unfavorable system; (v) Differences in human resources and differences between economic sectors (traditional economy versus modern economy); (vi) Low productivity and levels of capital formation in society; (vii) A culture of life linked to one's ability to manage natural resources and the environment; (viii) The absence of clean and good governance; and (ix) Excessive and environmentally unsound management of natural resources.

Meanwhile, the causes of poverty according to the voices of the poor are: (i) Limited income, capital, and facilities to fulfill basic needs, including: human capital, such as adequate formal education, skills, and health; production capital, such as land and access to credit; social capital, such as social networks and access to policy and political decisions; physical facilities, such as access to basic infrastructure such as roads, clean water, electricity; and living in remote areas; (ii) Vulnerability and inability to deal with shocks due to: economic crisis; crop failure due to pests, floods or drought; job loss (layoffs); social and political conflicts; victims of social and domestic violence; natural disasters (landslides, earthquakes, global climate change); and calamities such as illness, fire, theft or livestock disease) and; (iii) The absence of a representative voice and helplessness within state and community institutions due to: no legal certainty; no protection from crime; arbitrariness of officials; threats and intimidation; public policies that are insensitive and do not support poverty reduction efforts; the low bargaining position of the poor.

The fundamental causes of differences in welfare between countries are geography and existing institutions. The geographical elements that are considered to have the greatest influence on welfare levels are the climate, which affects work effort, incentives and productivity. Geographical conditions can also affect the technology used by the community, especially in agriculture. And finally, infectious disease barriers. "The burden of infectious disease is similarly higher in the tropics than in the temperate zones" (Sachs, 2006). Geographical conditions emphasize natural forces as the main factor in a community's poverty, while institutional conditions are a man-made influence. According to this view, existing communities are organized to uphold the rule of law, encourage investment in various fields, facilitate broad public participation, and support market transactions. There are three essential elements of good institutions namely: (i) enforcement and recognition of property rights in the wider society, so that each individual has an incentive to invest and engage in economic activities; (ii) restrictions on elites, politicians and powerful groups of society so that they cannot expropriate or control income or investment from others and create an unbalanced "game"; (iii) equal opportunities for broad segments of society so that they can invest especially in human resources and participate in productive economic activities.

From the above statements, it can be concluded that the factors that cause poverty are the failure of asset ownership, unfavorable geographical conditions, vulnerability and inability to deal with shocks, lack of resources in both quality and quantity, lack of representation in state and community institutions, and cycles that cause poverty to repeat from generation to generation so that it affects the psychological condition of individuals, namely a sense of inferiority, lack of motivation and even depression.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
3.1. Scope of Study
This study was conducted in the Province of Bangka Belitung Islands in collaboration between the Faculty of Economics, University of Bangka Belitung and Bappeda Litbang, Government of Bangka Belitung Province.

3.2. Study Design
3.2.1. Study Location
This study was conducted in the Province of Bangka Belitung Islands by looking at the characteristics of poverty in the Province of Bangka Belitung Islands. The unit of analysis includes all districts/cities that have a poverty rate in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province..

3.2.2. Data Type and Source
The type of data used in this study is quantitative data. Quantitative data is a type of data that is

numerical, and is measured or calculated using statistical methods (Sugiyono, 2018). The data used is primary data sourced from field survey results and direct interviews. In addition, this study also uses secondary data sourced from BPS, TNP2K, Bappeda Litbang, BKKBN and related OPDs in Bangka Belitung Islands Province

3.3. Population and Sample
3.3.1.Population
Population is a generalization area consisting of objects or subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics that researchers study and then draw conclusions (Sugiyono, 2018). The population in this study were all poor people in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province. Based on data from Bappeda Litbang, the Bangka Belitung Provincial Government which is spread throughout the Regency / City is 21,783 people.

3.3.2.Sample
The sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population used for research (Sugiyono, 2018). Sampling is done by purposive sampling because the researcher has made a grid or boundary based on certain criteria that will be used as a research sample. consideration that the existing population is very large in number, so it is not possible to examine the entire existing population, so a representative population is formed. The sampling technique in this study used the Slovin formula, namely

Then the number of samples can be obtained as follows:
$$n = \left(\frac{21.783}{1+21.783\,(10\%)} \right)^2 \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (2)$$

So the number of research samples rounded up is 100 respondents. The number of 100 respondents can be explained through the table below:

Table 1. Poverty Data for Decile 1 of Bangka Belitung Islands Province

No	Kabupaten/Kota	Total Data Decile 1	Proportion
1	Kabupaten Bangka	3,634	17
2	Belitung	3,843	17
3	Kabupatenbangka Selatan	2,042	10
4	Kabupaten Bangka Tengah	5,240	25
5	Kabupaten Bangka Barat	1,575	7
6	Belitung Timur	3,061	14
7	Kota Pangkal Pinang	2,388	10
	TOTAL	**21,783**	**100**

Sumber: Litbang Bapeda Prov. Bangka Belitung, Reprocessed by the research team, 2023

3.4. Data Analysis Tecnique
The analysis will be conducted using the tabulation method in determining the characteristics of poverty in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province. The variables observed are age, education, number of dependents, type of work, income, living conditions, government assistance and health in Bangka Belitung Islands Province.

Table 2: Operational Definition of Variables

Variables	Definition
Age	States the age of the respondent measured in years.
Wedding	Age at first marriage
Education	Structured and tiered formal education consisting of basic education, secondary education and higher education.
Number of Dependents	The total number of family members to be covered in a family in units of people.
Type of Work	This is the type of work done, namely the formal and non-formal sectors.
Revenue	The total amount of income or revenue earned by respondents in the form of salaries or wages as well as income from businesses and other income during one month. Measured in rupiah units.
Living Conditions	The condition of the house and neighborhood, in terms of area, type of building, floor and access to the residence and distance to urban areas.
Government Assistance	Assistance obtained from the central and local governments.
Health	Health is a healthy physical and mental state.

Sumber: Processed by the Research Team

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Characteristics of Poverty in Bangka Belitung Province Based on Sample Respondents Dimensions of Residence

Shelter is one of the basic human needs. Every individual needs a place to live in order to protect themselves and their families from weather, danger, and provide a sense of security and comfort. Based on the results of the survey conducted in the Regency / City in the Province of Bangka Belitung Islands using 100 samples, it can be seen that the dimensions of where the poor live in the Regency / City in the Province of Bangka Belitung Islands are as follows:
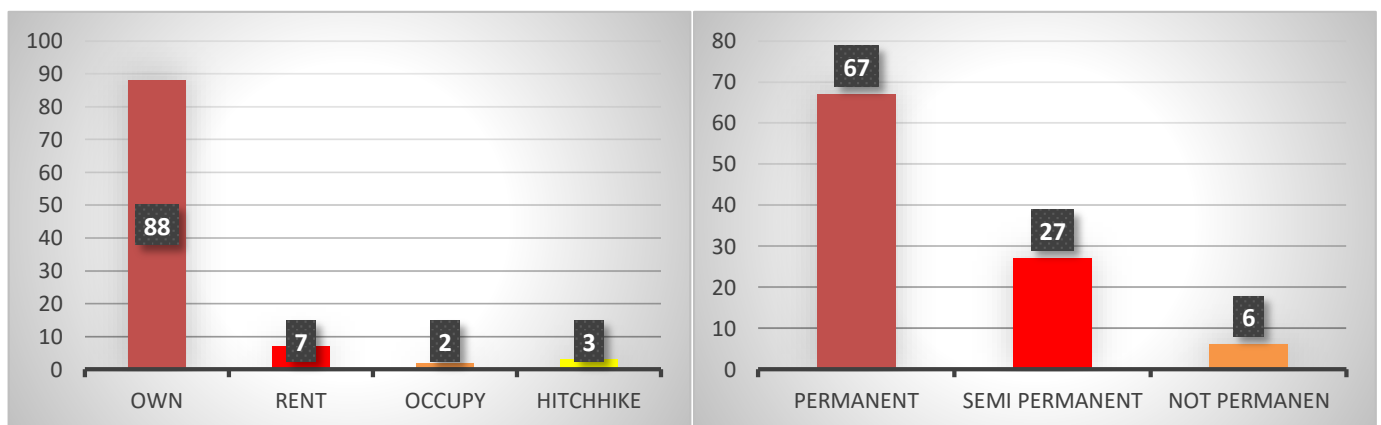

Figure 4. Status Kepemilikan Rumah dan Kondisi Rumah
Source: 2023 Survey Results

Based on the results of the survey, it can be explained that out of 100 respondents met in the field, 88 poor people who became samples stated that they own the house they live in now, 7 people stated that they rent the house they live in, 2 people only occupy it, 3 people hitchhike. In addition to the above, the condition of the houses of the poor that we met in the field, 67 people had permanent houses, 27 people had semi-permanent houses and 6 people had non-permanent houses..

Job Dimension

Work is an activity that humans intentionally undertake to support themselves, others, or to fulfill the needs and wants of society at large. Alternatively, work can be viewed as a human activity that contributes (along with other factors of production) to goods and services in an economy.

One of the efforts to reduce poverty is by creating various employment opportunities for the population to work, from working they can get income and from this income they can fulfill their needs. The increasingly difficult job opportunities and the low educational status of the poor are the causes of the high percentage of the poor who are not working and working in the informal sector. This indicates that the poor are less able to compete for jobs in the formal sector.

Based on the results of the survey conducted in the Regency / City in the Province of Bangka Belitung Islands using 100 samples, it can be seen that the employment dimensions of the poor in the Regency / City in the Province of Bangka Belitung Islands are as follows:
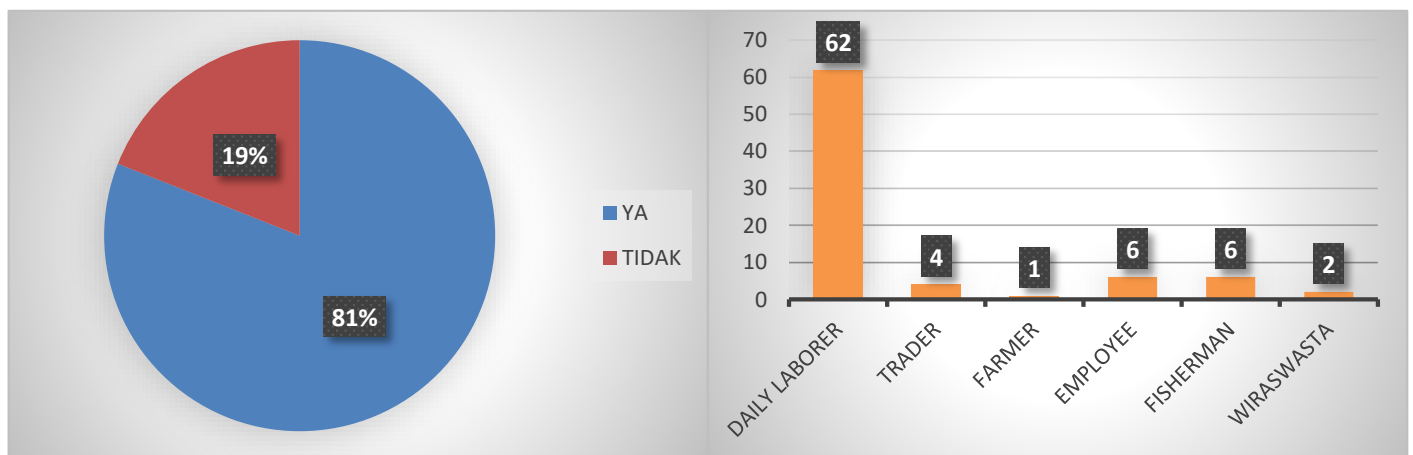

Figure 5. Job Dimensions and Job Types
Source: 2023 Survey Results

The results of the survey further relate to the employment conditions of the poor who became the sample of this study that as many as 81 percent of the poor who we confirmed stated that they had a job, 19 people did not have a job at all, only relying on government assistance, children's assistance, and also neighbors and 5 people did not answer. Of the 76 percent of poor people who stated that they were employed, 62 people worked as casual laborers. They work as casual laborers because their education is low and this is the only job they can do. 6 people work as private employees, 6 people work as fishermen, 4 people are traders, 2 people are self-employed and 1 person is a farmer. Based on the sample of people we met in the field, we can conclude that 70 people said that they had no difficulties and access to employment.

Dimension Number of Dependents

The number of family dependents is the number of family members who are still dependents of the family, both siblings and non-siblings who live in one house but are not yet working. The number of dependents, especially children, will usually be the hope for a family to raise their dignity, based on the term "many children many sustenance".

The more dependents in a family, the higher the need for consumption which causes reduced

income, making it difficult for parents to finance their needs. Based on the results of the survey conducted in the Regency / City in the Province of Bangka Belitung Islands using 100 samples, it can be seen that the number of dependents in the family card and also children for the poor in the Regency / City in the Province of Bangka Belitung Islands is as follows:
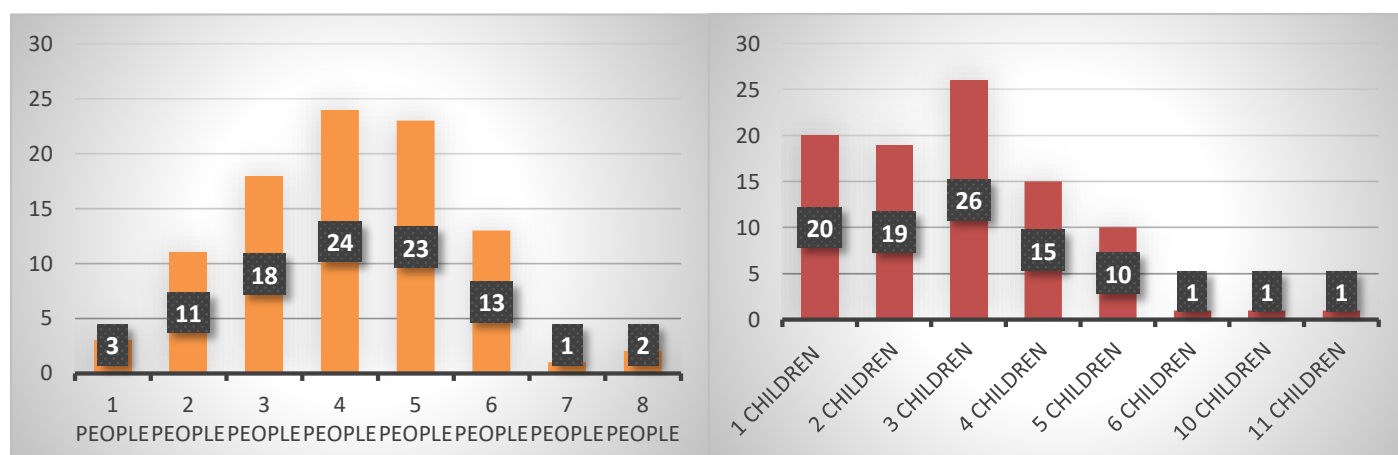

Figure 6. Number of Dependents in the Family and Number of Children
Source: 2023 Survey Results

Based on the results of the survey related to the number of dependents of the poor who became the sample of this study, 3 people have 1 dependent in their family card, 11 people have 2 dependents in their family card, 18 people have 3 dependents in their family card, 24 people have 4 dependents in their family card, 23 people have 5 dependents in their family card, 13 people have 6 dependents in their family card, 1 person has 7 dependents in their family card and there are even 2 people who have up to 8 people in their family card.

Based on the results of this survey, in addition to describing the number of dependents on the family card, it also explains the number of children each family has. The data from the field survey results show that out of 100 samples of poor people, 20 people have 1 child, 19 people have 2 children, 26 people have 3 children, 15 people have 4 children, 10 people have 5 children, 1 person has 6 children, 1 person has 10 children and there are even those who have more than 10 children, namely 11 children.

Based on the data from this survey, 39 people stated that the number of dependents greatly affected their spending conditions and caused them to become extreme poor and 45 people said that the number of dependents did not affect the level of extreme poverty.

Dimensions of Government Assistance

The government assistance referred to in this dimension is social assistance. Social Assistance is assistance in the form of money, goods and services to individuals or, families, groups and communities who are poor, incapable and socially vulnerable. Based on the results of the survey conducted in the Regency / City in the Province of Bangka Belitung Islands using 100 samples, it can be seen that the social assistance received by the poor in the Regency / City in the Province of Bangka Belitung Islands.

Based Figure 7 on the results of the survey, it can be explained that of the 100 respondents met in the field, 65 percent of the poor who were sampled stated that they received social assistance from the government and 35 percent stated that they did not receive assistance from the government. Of the 65 percent of poor people who received government assistance, 38 people received social assistance from the government in the form of direct cash assistance, 12 people received it in non-cash form and as many as 15 people received assistance in cash and non-cash form.

From the interviews and findings in the field, the social assistance from the government received by the poor who became this sample was in the form of the Family Hope Program (PKH), the

amount of which varied, some received Rp. 200,000 / month, some received Rp. 300,000 / month, some received Rp. 1,350,00 / 3 months and so on. In addition to PKH there are also those who receive Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) whose range also varies per individual, some receive Rp. 300,000/month, some receive Rp. 600,000/month, some receive Rp. 700,000/month and so on. In addition to PKH and BLT, there are also people who receive social assistance from the government in cash, namely in the form of house renovation costs, while non-cash assistance is dominated by
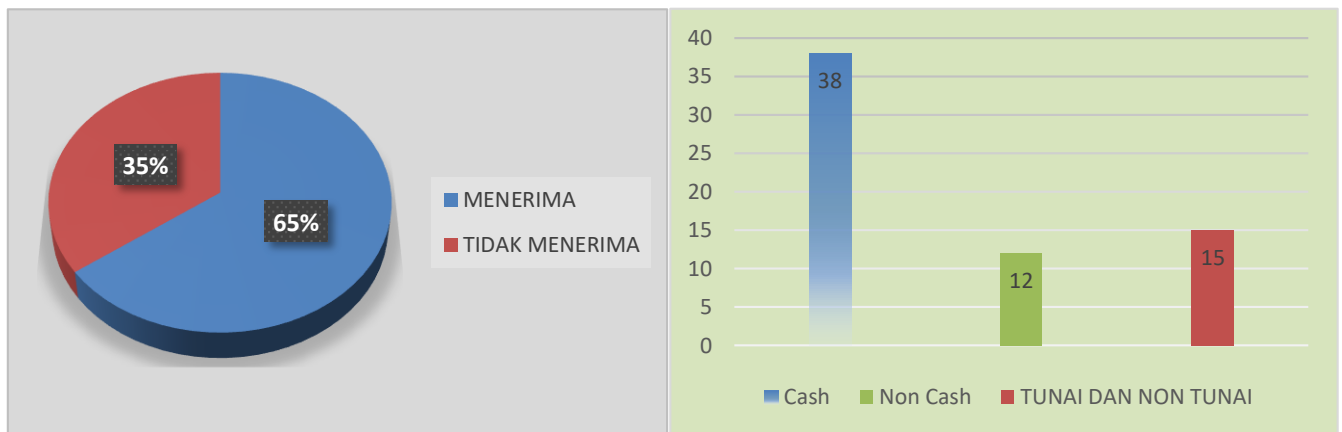

Figure 7: Social Assistance from the Government and Types of Assistance
Source: 2023 Survey Results

Dimensions of Education

Based on the theory of the poverty cycle, it can be seen that there are several factors that can cause poverty, including difficulties in meeting basic needs, difficulties in accessing education and difficulties in accessing employment Education is one of the factors that cause poverty. A low level of education makes it difficult for a person to find a job. The difficulty of finding a job will make it difficult for someone to get an income. Therefore, they cannot fulfill their needs. Education is one way to improve the quality of human resources. Through education, a person's knowledge will increase and will be very useful for learning skills that are useful in the world of work. With the skills and abilities that a person has, they are able to compete in the world of work to get a job according to the field of skills and knowledge they have. The jobs they get will make them earn income and be able to fulfill their daily needs. Therefore, education is an important factor in breaking the chain of poverty. Education can be included as a development investment whose results can be enjoyed in the future.
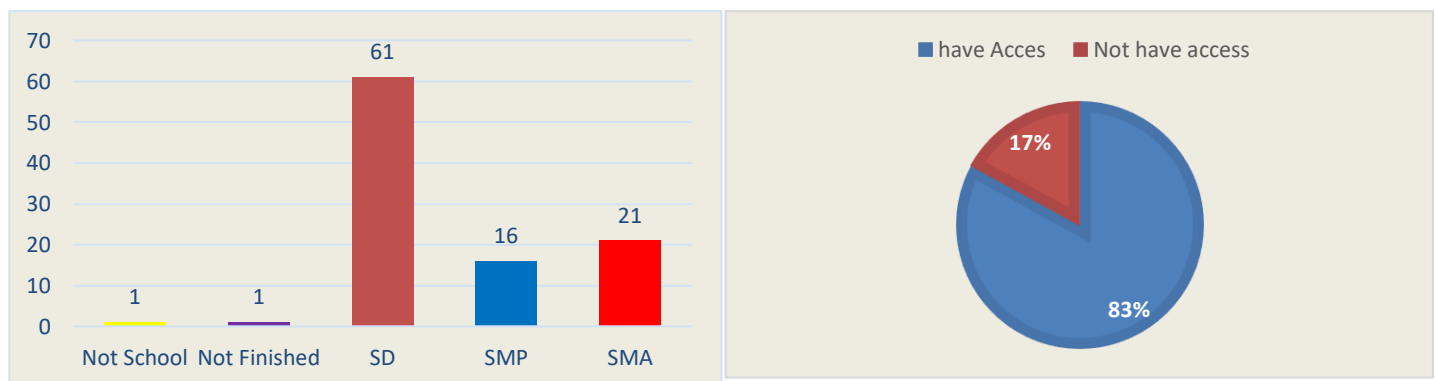

Figure 8. Education Level and Acces to Education

Source: 2023 Survey Results

Based on the results of the survey conducted in the Regency / City in the Province of Bangka Belitung Islands using 100 samples, it can be seen that the education dimension of the poor in the Regency / City in the Province of Bangka Belitung Islands is Figure 8.

Based on Figure 4.25 above, we can see that out of 100 respondents who were sampled for extreme poverty in Bangka Belitung Province, 1 person did not go to school at all, 1 more person went to school but did not finish elementary school (SD), 61 poor people were only educated up to elementary school (SD), 16 people up to junior high school (SMP) and 21 people up to senior high school (SMA). Of the 100 respondents, 83 per cent basically have access to education, because the distance between their homes and educational institutions is still categorized as close.

Of these 100 respondents, the farthest their house is from access to education is only 6 km or 30 minutes from home to school. Furthermore, the figure above also explains that 17 percent of the extreme poor interviewed said that they did not have access to education. They said that the reason they could not continue their education was because of the high cost of education that they could not afford and their inability to understand the lessons.

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Dimensions of Health

Health affects a person's functional level, both in terms of physiological, psychological and sociocultural dimensions. Together with education, health is a long-term investment to support economic development and has an important role in poverty reduction efforts.

Everyone has the right to health without distinction of race, political views, religion, social conditions or economic conditions. The state is responsible for the health of its citizens through policies and the provision of supportive health facilities. In the 1945 Constitution and Law 36 of 2009 on health, it is stated that everyone has the right to health care and the state is responsible for providing health care facilities. Law No. 36 of 2009 states that health is defined as a state of health, both physically, mentally, spiritually and socially, which enables everyone to live a socially and economically productive life.

From its multidimensional nature, there may be low or no access to health services for the poor. The correlation between poverty and health is not a simple relationship and is a reciprocal relationship that cannot be separated between the two. Poor health can lead to poverty and poverty has the potential to lead to low health status. Poverty can put a person in an unfavorable health condition. Poverty causes difficulties in obtaining quality and highly nutritious food. Poverty will corner a person or community into a poor living environment and low knowledge about health.

Generally, those who are trapped in poverty lead poor lifestyles and are prone to disease. And because of their poverty, they are unable to pay for care and treatment when they fall ill. The collaboration of poverty and sickness makes life a waiting game. Not to mention the various heartbreaking incidents that befall the poor, such as being denied treatment by hospitals. Not a few poor people breathe their last because they are not immediately treated by the medical team at the hospital just because they cannot afford the advance payment for medical fees. This is a clear violation of human rights.

Improving health services for the poor is an incentive to accelerate poverty reduction. The implementation of health services for the poor is important for at least two main reasons. Firstly, to ensure the fulfillment of social justice for the poor and secondly for national political stability, namely maintaining the integrity of national integration, by increasing development efforts (including health) in poor areas. Like poverty, health has also become a concern of the global community. The global mandate has stated that people's health is the responsibility of their respective governments. Secondly, there is agreement at the global level that health is a human right. At the national level, the government's responsibility to provide adequate health services and facilities to citizens is stated in Article 28 paragraph (1) and Article 34 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution.

Furthermore, health conditions play a major role in changing a person's individual status into poverty or lifting them out of poverty. Poor health conditions make it difficult for a person to find work and reduce their productivity. Decreased productivity leads to limited work and income. At this point, poor health conditions have a heavier impact on the poor because the main asset owned by the poor is

their labor.

Based on the results of the survey conducted in the Regency / City in the Province of Bangka Belitung Islands using 100 samples, it can be seen that the health dimensions of the poor in the Regency / City in the Province of Bangka Belitung Islands are as follows:
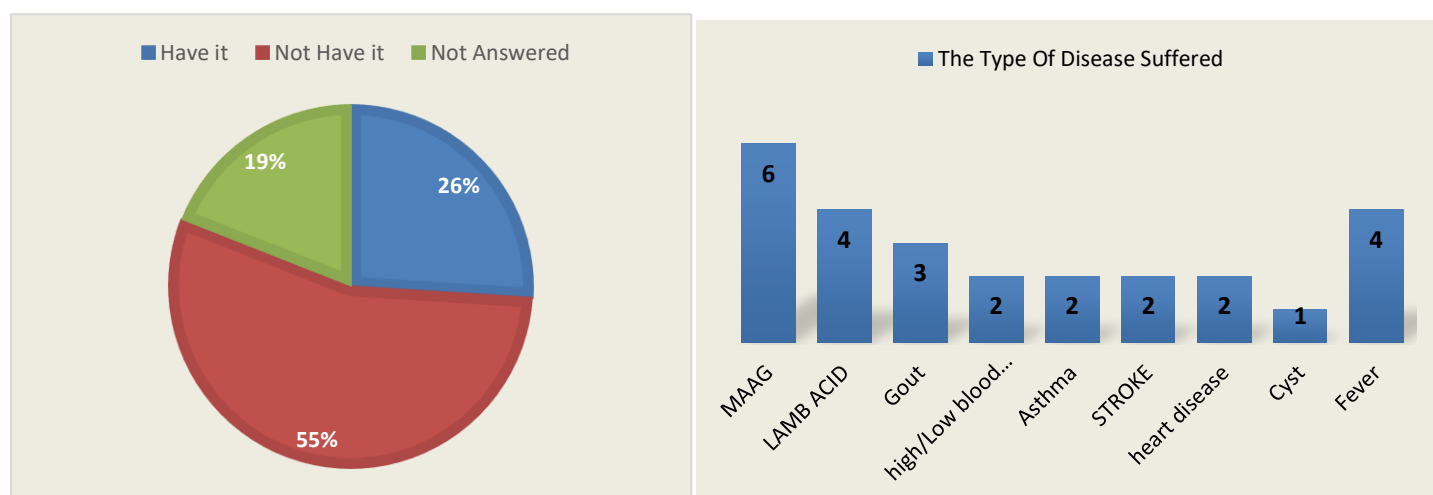

Figure 9. Diseases and types of diseases suffered
Source: 2023 Survey Results

Bangka Belitung Province, it is known that there are around 55 respondents or 55 percent who stated that they did not have a disease. 26 people or 26 percent stated that they had a disease and 19 people or 19 percent did not want to answer and provide information whether they had a disease or not. Of the 55 respondents, they have the majority of different diseases as well, ranging from ulcers, gout, stomach acid, heart disease, fever and so on. Of the 100 respondents, 86 or 86 percent said that they had access to health.

Dimensions of income

The main contributing factor to poverty in the world and extreme poverty is income that does not meet the needs of a person/community. Income can have a significant impact on the level of poverty in a society. There are several factors that cause income to be the main factor causing poverty, namely low income causes a person to be restricted from accessing important resources such as education, health services, clean water, and sanitation This limited access can exacerbate poverty conditions.

Furthermore, people with low incomes may have limitations in accessing quality education and skills training opportunities. This can limit opportunities for better jobs and support the cycle of poverty from one generation to the next. People with low incomes have limitations The ability to buy nutritious food, get medical care, and live in a healthy environment often depends on income levels. Low income can lead to malnutrition and other health problems, which in turn can exacerbate poverty. With low incomes, the ability to buy or rent decent and safe housing often depends on income. People with low incomes may be forced to live in less safe areas or have poor housing facilities.

Tax and income transfer policies can play a role in reducing or increasing poverty levels. Progressive taxes or effective social assistance programs can help reduce income inequality and poverty. Local Economic Development: Income levels within a region can be affected by the level of economic development. Sustainable economic development can create more job opportunities and can increase people's income. Public Spending: Government programs that provide social assistance, education, and health services can help improve the welfare of low-income residents. Thus, there is a complex relationship between income and poverty levels. An increase in income alone does not necessarily guarantee a direct reduction in poverty, but policies that support a fairer distribution of income and economic empowerment can help reduce poverty levels.

Based on the results of the survey conducted in the Regency / City in the Province of Bangka

Belitung Islands using 100 samples, the income range of the poor in the Regency / City in the Province of Bangka Belitung Islands was grouped:
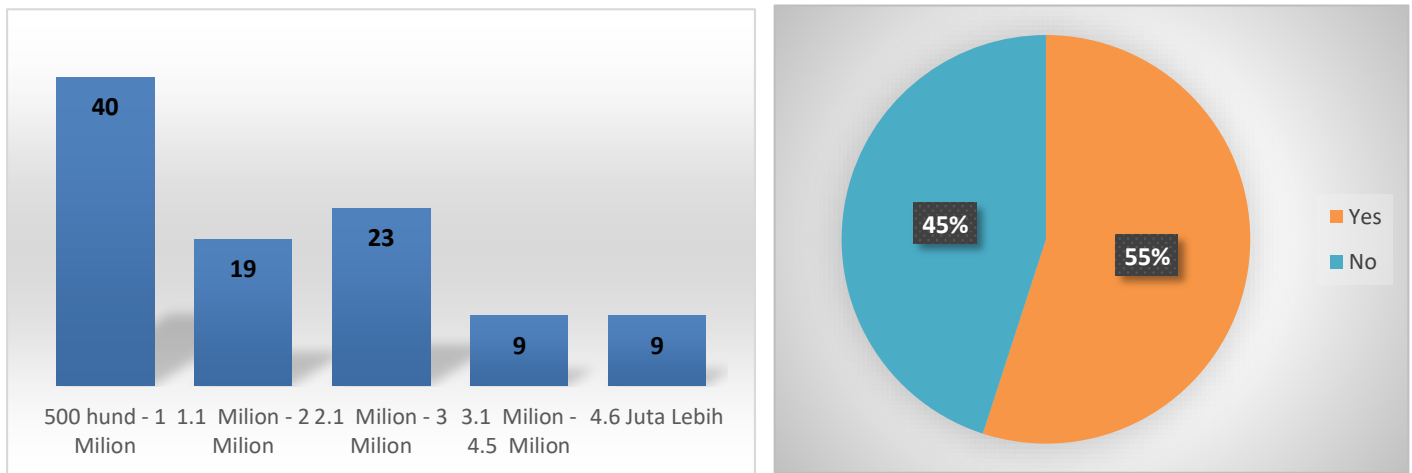

Figure 10: Total Income and Statement of Economic Hardship
Source: 2023 Survey Results

The income of the poor in the Province of Bangka Belitung Islands based on the survey results is in the range of Rp. 2,100,000 - Rp. 3,000,000, namely 23 respondents, those with an income of Rp 500,000 - Rp. 1,000,000 as many as 21 respondents, and those with an income of Rp. 1,100,000 - Rp. 2,000,000 as many as 19 respondents, then earning more than Rp. 3,100,000 million as many as 18 respondents. While the remaining 19 respondents did not fill in the amount of income received for 1 month. And 47 percent of them stated that they experienced difficulties in the economy 41 percent stated that they had no difficulties, and 12 percent did not answer.

Dimensions of Marriage

Marriage can have a complex impact on poverty, and its effects can vary depending on the cultural, social, and economic context. Here are some of the ways in which marriage can affect poverty: Financial Security: Marriage can provide financial security through the pooling of two individuals' economic resources. Married couples can support each other financially, including sharing living expenses, housing, and daily expenses, which can help reduce poverty levels. Two incomes: In many cases, married couples have two sources of income, which can increase the overall family income. This can help improve economic well-being and provide greater financial security. Access to Credit and Resources: Married couples may find it easier to obtain credit or additional sources of funds for investments, education, or the family business. This can open up wider economic opportunities and help reduce the risk of poverty.

Emotional and Social Support: Marriage can also provide emotional and social support that can help overcome life's challenges, including financial issues. This support can create a more stable and productive environment. Education and Skill Development: Marriage can play a role in supporting education and skill development. Couples who support each other financially and emotionally are more likely to have access to education and skills training that can increase employment and income opportunities. Role in Social Mobility: Marriage can play a role in social mobility. By having spousal support, individuals may be better able to transcend their socioeconomic boundaries and improve their lives.

However, it is important to remember that the impact of marriage on poverty is not always positive and can vary. Some factors, such as gender roles, education level, and marital stability, can moderate the relationship between marriage and economic well-being. On the other hand, an unstable marriage, divorce, or dependence on a financially unsupportive spouse can be risk factors that increase

poverty. Therefore, it is important to consider individual contexts and spousal conditions when assessing the impact of marriage on poverty.

Based on the results of the survey conducted in the Regency / City in the Province of Bangka Belitung Islands using 100 samples, it can be seen that the age range of marriage of the poor in the Regency / City in the Province of Bangka Belitung Islands:
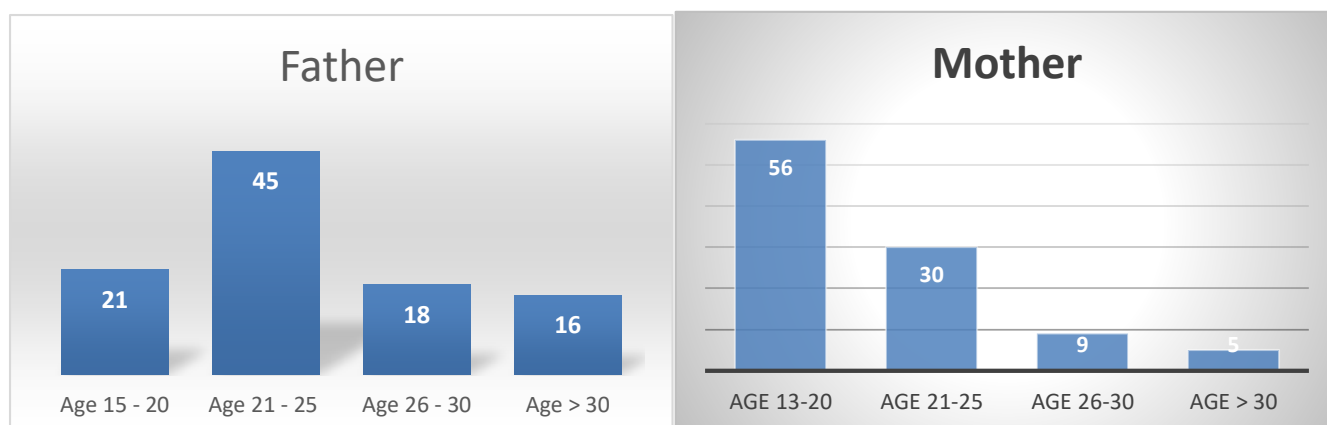

Figure. 11. Age at First Marriage of Husband and Wife 1
Source: 2023 Survey Results

Based on the results of a survey with 100 male respondents in the Regency / City in the Province of Bangka Belitung Islands, 31 respondents were married at the age of 21-25 years, 21 respondents were married at the age of 15-20 years, while the remaining 34 respondents were married above 25 years and 14 respondents did not answer / did not fill in. Meanwhile, 48 respondents were married at the age of 13-20 years, 30 respondents were married at the age of 21-25 years, the remaining 14 respondents were married above 25 years, and 14 respondents did not answer / did not fill in the questionnaire.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS
5.1. Conclusions
1) Based on the results of the Decile 1 data tabulation, there are at least 5 characteristics of poverty in Bangka Belitung Province, namely, the Age Dimension, the Education Dimension, the Employment Dimension, the Residence Dimension and the Government Assistance Dimension.
2) The poor in Bangka Belitung Province are dominated by people of productive age 36-45 years. The poor in Bangka Belitung Province are dominated by people with a low level of education, not graduating from primary school and only finishing primary school. The majority of the poor in Bangka Belitung Province work as casual laborers and farmers. The majority of the poor in the Province of Bangka Belitung have a home that is owned and suitable. The poor in Bangka Belitung Province have received social assistance from the government in the form of BNPT, BPUM, BST, PKH, Sembako, Pre-employment and KUR..

5.2. Suggestions
1. The government must make strict regulations regarding child marriage, because child marriage is one of the factors that cause poverty.
2. The government provides soft and hard skills training in accordance with the potential of the respondents, namely the poor, to increase productivity in order to increase their income.
3. The government must make special regulations that involve labor from poor households to be channeled to MSMEs/BUMDES and companies in the region.
4. Basically, the Decile 1 community already has housing assets with decent conditions so that assistance for home asset ownership tries to be approached more specifically so that this type of assistance is more effective and efficient.

5. The government must update data related to the poor so that the distribution of government assistance is appropriate and targeted.
6. The government should focus on education for children of the poor to avoid Intergenerational Poverty, requiring children of the poor to attend school.
7. There is a need for further studies to map the standard of extreme poverty in Bangka Belitung Province.
8. There is a need for further studies to create a Master Plan to Characterize Extreme Poverty in Rural and Urban Areas
9. The need for further studies to create a Poverty Reduction Master Plan based on Fulfillment of Basic Needs, Reduction of Living Costs and Social Security and Business Culture
10. One of the powerful weapons to break the vicious cycle of poverty is education. Thus, there is a need for programs to improve the quality of education and increase the quantity of education travel time for all poor people in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province. One concrete example is the obligation to study for at least 12 years.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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