ANALYSIS OF POPULATION WELFARE AS A SUPPORTER OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN BANTEN PROVINCE

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Abstract

One indicator of development success can be seen from the Human Development Index (HDI) which is calculated based on 3 aspects, namely Education, Health and Community Purchasing Power. The biggest hope of development planning is the welfare of the population. Therefore, in determining policies in the form of priority programs and activities in development planning through population development mapping analysis, it is very important to know population dynamics by utilizing population data. Population development information is strategic information and is very much needed for planning population-oriented and sustainable development policies. Population-oriented development means development that is adapted to the potential and conditions of the existing population. This research uses a mixed approach, namely the use of qualitative and quantitative approaches (Blending Quantitative and Qualitative Research) Bryman, 2014. The percentage of population morbidity in Banten Province in 2020 - 2022 continues to experience a downward trend, reaching around 11.38% more low compared to the national level, namely 13.36%. The region with the highest UHH in 2022 is still South Tangerang City, namely 72.78 years, and the lowest is Serang Regency, namely 65.18 years. All districts/cities in Banten Province experienced an increase in terms of population expenditure per capita. The highest value of population expenditure per capita is South Tangerang City, while the lowest is Pandeglang Regency. The poverty rate in Banten Province (6.16 percent) is quite low compared to the national average, namely 9.54 percent. However, the condition of poverty in Banten Province must be addressed immediately because if not, this will become a quite serious threat to Banten Province in the future.

Keywords: Analysis, Population Welfare, Sustainable Development

Introduction

The welfare of the population can be said to be side by side with the success of development. One indicator of development success can be seen from the Human Development Index (HDI) which is calculated based on 3 aspects, namely Education, Health and Purchasing Power. Educational aspects include average length of school (RLS) and expected length of school. Health aspects include life expectancy. Meanwhile, the third aspect is people's purchasing power. The Human Development Index (HDI) of Banten Province in 2022 (BPS, 2023) is at 73.32, an increase of 0.6 points from 2021, namely 72.72. The HDI is supported by life expectancy of 70.39

years, expected length of schooling of 13.05 years, average length of schooling of 9.13 years, and adjusted per capita expenditure of 12.22 million rupiah per year.

HDI in Banten Province as a measure of development success (quality side) continues to increase. This cannot be separated from the various efforts of the Banten Provincial government to improve the quality of its population in the aspects of education, health and purchasing power. However, the HDI figures still appear to be uneven in the Districts and Cities in Banten Province. Cities and regencies with HDI figures above the province are South Tangerang City (81.90), Tangerang City (79.13), Cilegon City (73.95), Serang City (72.98) and Tangerang Regency (72 .97). The HDI figures show that government efforts are still needed in the fields of education, health and purchasing power for the 3 districts which have HDI figures below the province, namely (Serang Regency (67.75), Pandeglang Regency (65.84) and Lebak Regency (64 .71).

The biggest hope of development planning is the welfare of the population. Therefore, in determining policies in the form of priority programs and activities in development planning through population development mapping analysis, it is very important to know population dynamics by utilizing population data. Population development information is strategic information and is very much needed for planning population-oriented and sustainable development policies. Population-oriented development means development that is adapted to the potential and conditions of the existing population.

Analysis Mapping population development and various aspects that influence and influence each other provides a phenomenon of how population problems must be broken down into simpler aspects. Aspects of controlling population quantity, improving population quality, directing population mobility, increasing welfare, orderly population administration in Banten Province are demographic parameters that can describe the success of development in Banten Province. Therefore, analysis related to population development mapping is important to carry out considering the very dynamic changes in demographic parameters as a result of the Banten Province region which is geographically an investment gateway in Indonesia, the entrance to the island of Java from Sumatra, a buffer area for the capital city of Jakarta and easy and smooth transportation accessibility. Furthermore, the results of the population development mapping analysis will be used as a source of data, documents or references in development planning in Banten Province.

Research Methods

This research uses a mixed approach (mixed methods), namely the use of qualitative and quantitative approaches (Blending Quantitative and Qualitative Research) Bryman, 2014. This approach is needed in research that not only requires to explain a phenomenon in depth but also aims to see trends that related to this

phenomenon. Qualitative methods are generally more flexible in structure and flexible to suit the conditions in the research area. Meanwhile, in the quantitative approach, neutrality and objectivity are emphasized.

The data translation stages include data collection, data processing, determining variables and overlaying digital maps. The boundaries of the research area or unit of analysis in this research are districts/cities, where there are 4 districts and 4 cities in Banten Province.

The type of data used in this research comes from two sources, namely: Primary data, namely data obtained directly from the source or object of research and secondary data, namely obtained through notes, previous data, papers or documents. related to research.

Results

Population welfare is a condition where the material, spiritual and social needs of citizens are met so that they can live a decent life and are able to develop themselves so that they can carry out their social functions. In this section, several things will be studied, namely health and nutrition, per capita income and poverty. The following is a more detailed explanation regarding these data:

Health and Nutrition Conditions

One indicator of the population's health status is health status. Health status can provide an overview of the population's health condition at a certain time. The overall health status of the population can be seen using the morbidity indicator. In this case, the morbidity rate is a number that shows the number of residents who experience health complaints, resulting in disruption of daily activities.

Based on the data in the table below, it is known that the percentage of population morbidity in Banten Province in 2020 - 2022 continues to experience a downward trend. In this case, the percentage of morbidity rates in 2022 in Banten Province will reach around 11.38%. The percentage of morbidity rates in Banten Province is lower than the average percentage of national morbidity rates. Where the average percentage of national morbidity rates is around 13.36% (BPS Banten Province, 2022). Thus, this indicates that the health status in Banten Province continues to improve, because the percentage of morbidity continues to decrease every year. The following is a table related to data on population morbidity rates in Banten Province for 2020 – 2022:

Table 1. Illness Rates for the Population of Banten Province According to Area of Residence in 2020 – 2022 (Percent)

Daerah Tempat Tinggal	2020	2021	2022
Perkotaan	14,54	13,61	9,73

Perdesaan	19,91	11,15	16,32
Perkotaan dan Perdesaan	16,06	12,91	11,38

Source: BPS Banten Province, 2022

The Life Expectancy (UHH) figure for the population of Banten Province shows an increasing trend, where in 2010 it was around 68.5 years. Meanwhile in 2022 it will reach 70.1 years. And in 2025 it is estimated that it will be around 70.3 years. Thus, this indicates that the level of health of the people of Banten Province has increased and automatically indirectly, this indicates that the level of welfare of the people of Banten Province is quite good.

UHH in women is much higher than UHH in men. This can happen because one of the reasons is that women are much stronger in dealing with heart disease than men. Men tend to develop heart disease and the risk of dying from this disease most rapidly in their 30s and 40s. As for women, development takes approximately 10 years longer than men.

Per Capita Population Expenditure

Population expenditure per capita is the last dimension which is the final HDI component which describes the quality of human life related to a decent standard of living. The per capita population expenditure indicator describes the level of welfare enjoyed by the population and its magnitude is sensitive to changes in economic conditions, making it suitable for use as a proxy for a decent standard of living. The following is a table of the value and increase in population expenditure per capita per year adjusted according to districts/cities in Banten Province in 2021 - 2022 (Thousand Rupiah)

Based on the table below, all districts/cities in Banten Province experienced an increase in terms of population expenditure per capita. The highest per capita population expenditure value will be in 2022, namely South Tangerang City. Meanwhile, the lowest is in Pandeglang Regency. Regarding the increase rate in 2022, Serang City experienced a fairly high increase in population expenditure per capita and Lebak Regency experienced the lowest increase compared to the others for population expenditure per capita.

Table 2. Value and Increase in Annual Population Expenditure per Capita Adjusted by Regency/City Banten Province 2021 – 2022 (Thousand Rupiah)

Kabupaten/Kota	Nilai		Kenaikan	
	2021	2022	2021	2022
1. Pandeglang	8.635	8.827	63	192
2. Lebak	8.724	8.854	34	130
3. Tangerang	12.273	12.427	70	154
4. Serang	10.173	10.916	48	203
5. Kota Tangerang	14.575	14.909	91	334
6. Kota Cilegon	13.041	13.185	31	144
7. Kota Serang	13.281	13.709	69	428
8. Kota Tangerang Selatan	15.751	15.997	84	246
Provinsi Banten	12.033	12.216	69	183

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Poverty

Poverty is the economic inability of a person or group of people to fulfill basic needs, whether in the form of food or non-food. The poverty line can be used to calculate the poverty rate, where this poverty line is obtained from expenditure data as the boundary between poor and non-poor people. The poor population is defined as residents whose average monthly per capita expenditure is below the poverty line.

Based on the table below, it is known that to date the poverty line in Banten Province continues to experience an increasing trend, where in March 2022 it will reach 570 thousand rupiah per capita a month. In this case, the increase in the poverty line occurs due to an increase in the prices of goods and services consumed by the community. Apart from that, there are changes in tastes or lifestyles which directly change household consumption patterns which then push the poverty line up. The following is data related to the poverty line in Banten Province:
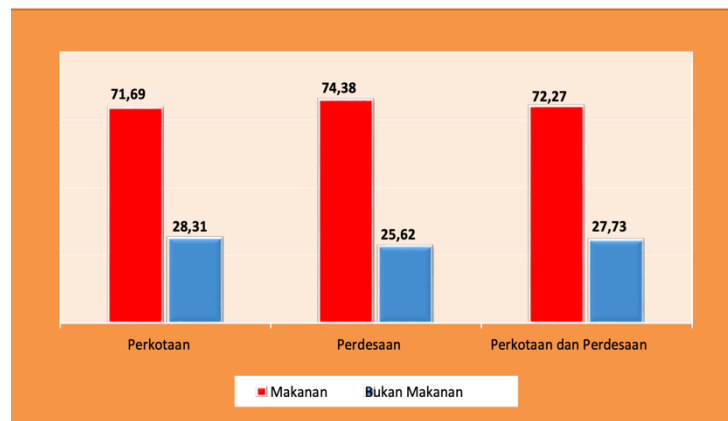
Table 3. Poverty Line According to Area of Residence in Banten Province in March and September 2019 – 2022 (Thousand Rupiah per Capita a Month)

Periode	Perkotaan	Perdesaan
Maret 2019	485	412
September 2019	507	434
Maret 2020	528	461
September 2020	532	474
Maret 2021	549	468
September 2021	567	497
Maret 2022	588	521

Source: BPS Banten Province, 2022

If you refer to the data in the table above, it can be seen that the poverty line in urban areas is much greater than the poverty line in rural areas. This most likely occurs because it is related to lifestyle patterns and lifestyles in urban areas. Where urban areas usually have luxurious patterns and lifestyles, this causes the poverty line to rise in urban areas.

Figure 1. Composition of the Poverty Line by Expenditure Group and Area of Residence in Banten Province in March 2022 (Percent)

For urban areas, the poverty line percentage for food expenditure is smaller than the poverty line percentage for food expenditure for rural areas. Meanwhile, the poverty line percentage for non-food expenditure in urban areas is higher than the poverty line percentage for non-food expenditure in rural areas.

According to BPS Banten Province (2022), the poverty rate in Banten Province is quite low compared to the national average which is around 9.54%. In this case, Banten Province is in 7th position as the province with the lowest poverty rate in Indonesia behind Bangka Belitung Province (4.45%), South Kalimantan (4.49%), Bali (4.57%), DKI Jakarta (4.69%), Central Kalimantan (5.28%), and West Sumatra (5.92%). However, the poverty line in Banten Province must be immediately addressed properly, because if it is not handled properly, this will become a quite serious threat to Banten Province in the future. It is currently known that the Banten Provincial Government has issued a law (UU) related to poverty alleviation, namely Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2019.

Conclusion

The percentage of population morbidity rates in Banten Province in 2020 – 2022 continues to experience a downward trend, reaching around 11.38%. The percentage of morbidity rates in Banten Province is lower than the national average percentage of morbidity rates, namely 13.36%. The region with the highest UHH in 2022 is still South Tangerang City, namely 72.78 years, and the lowest is Serang Regency, namely 65.18 years.

In the 2021 – 2022 period, all districts/cities in Banten Province experienced an increase in terms of population expenditure per capita. The highest value of population expenditure per capita is South Tangerang City, while the lowest is Pandeglang Regency. Serang City experienced a fairly high increase in population

expenditure per capita and Lebak Regency experienced the lowest increase compared to the others in population expenditure per capita.

The poverty rate in Banten Province (6.16 percent) is quite low compared to the national average which is around 9.54 percent. However, the condition of poverty in Banten Province must be addressed immediately because if not, this will become a quite serious threat to Banten Province in the future.

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