

# TRENDS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI) AND INFLATION ON ECONOMIC GROWTH IN BANGKA BELITUNG

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## ABSTRACT

This study quantitatively analyzes the impact of the Human Development Index (HDI) and inflation on Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) in Bangka Belitung Islands Province from 2019 to 2021. The region's economy relies heavily on tin mining, yet struggles with economic stability and human development, exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. Using secondary data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and trend analysis, this research reveals that HDI positively influences GRDP, though its growth slowed in 2020 due to pandemic-related disruptions in education and health services. Inflation exhibits a complex relationship: low inflation in 2020, driven by reduced demand, negatively affected GRDP, while the 2021 economic recovery saw inflation rise alongside GRDP growth. The novelty of this study lies in its focus on a resource-dependent region during a global crisis, highlighting how macroeconomic and human development factors interact under external shocks. Additionally, it provides empirical evidence on the dual role of inflation in economic contraction and recovery phases. Contributions include policy recommendations for stabilizing HDI growth through education and healthcare investments, as well as inflation control measures to sustain economic recovery. The study also advocates for economic diversification and infrastructure development to reduce dependency on mining and promote inclusive, long-term growth. These findings are particularly relevant for policymakers in resource-rich regions facing similar developmental challenges.

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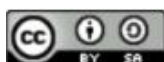
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## INTRODUCTION

Bangka Belitung Islands Province is one of the provinces in Indonesia that has unique economic and social characteristics. With abundant natural resource potential, especially in the tin mining sector, this area is an important contributor to the national economy. In the 2019–2021 period, the economic dynamics of this province were greatly influenced by fluctuations in the Human Development Index, inflation, and Regional Gross Domestic Product (GRDP). The Human Development Index (HDI) is an indicator used to measure the success of human development based on three main dimensions: health, education, and a decent standard of living. During the period 2019–2021, the development of the HDI in the Bangka Belitung Islands reflects the efforts of the local government in improving the quality of life of the community, despite challenges, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. Inflation, as one of the macroeconomic indicators, shows the rate of increase in the price of goods and services in society.

In Bangka Belitung, the inflation rate during the period was influenced by various factors, such as the price of main commodities, transportation, and local demand dynamics. Inflation stability is the main focus to maintain people's purchasing power amidst global and domestic economic turmoil. Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) describes the total value of goods and services produced by a region in a given year. Bangka Belitung's GRDP during 2019–2021 was influenced by the contribution of leading sectors such as mining, agriculture, fisheries, and tourism. However, the impact of the pandemic also poses challenges to regional economic growth.

In 2019, the Human Development Index of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province experienced a significant increase compared to the previous year. This was driven by progress in education and health. However, despite the increase in the Human Development Index, challenges remain, such as inequality in access to education services in remote areas. The inflation rate in 2019 was relatively stable compared to previous years. The main factor influencing inflation was the price of food, especially local commodities such as pepper and seafood, which are the mainstay of the community. The availability of adequate supply kept the inflation rate under control.

GRDP in 2019 showed positive growth, supported by the performance of the tin mining sector which is again growing. However, dependence on this sector raises concerns about the sustainability of the regional economy in the future. Entering 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic began to have a significant impact on various aspects of life in the Bangka Belitung Islands.

The Human Development Index experienced a slowdown in growth due to limited access to education during the pandemic and pressure on the health sector. Explaining the Inflation in 2020 also faced pressure.

The policy of restricting mobility and decreasing people's purchasing power caused inflation to tend to decline, but certain sectors, such as food and pharmaceuticals, actually experienced price increases. The 2020 GRDP contracted as a result of the pandemic. The tourism, transportation, and services sectors were the most affected. However, the mining sector still made a significant contribution despite global commodity price fluctuations. In 2021, economic recovery began to be seen in several sectors.

The HDI again showed an upward trend along with the community's adaptation to the pandemic, such as online learning and mass vaccination programs that improved public health conditions. Inflation in 2021 was relatively controlled despite challenges, such as supply chain disruptions due to the pandemic. Local governments are trying to maintain price stability by optimizing the distribution of basic necessities. GRDP in 2021 began to recover, although it has not fully returned to pre-pandemic levels. Strategic sectors, such as agriculture and fisheries, showed a faster recovery than the tourism sector.

Economic diversification is a major concern to increase regional economic resilience. Analysis of the HDI, inflation, and GRDP during 2019–2021 provides an important picture of the social and economic dynamics in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province. Despite major challenges, especially during the pandemic, the local government remains committed to improving people's welfare and encouraging inclusive economic growth. This study is expected to provide a deeper understanding of the socio-economic development of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province in facing various challenges. This information is important as a basis for formulating more effective policies to encourage sustainable development in the future.

First, this study aims to analyze how the trend of the Human Development Index (HDI) and inflation affect economic growth in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province. As a region dependent on the tin mining sector, its economic growth is vulnerable to fluctuations in commodity prices and human development challenges. During the 2019–2021 period, the COVID-19 pandemic further complicated this dynamic by disrupting the education and health sectors, which impacted HDI, as well as causing inflationary volatility due to changes in demand and supply. Therefore, it is important to examine the extent to which HDI and inflation contribute to the region's Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP).

Second, this study also seeks to identify the inflation patterns that occur in Bangka Belitung and the factors that affect them. Inflation in this province shows unique dynamics, such as a sharp decline in 2020 due to a decline in people's purchasing power during the pandemic, followed by a significant increase in 2021 as the economy recovers. Factors such as dependence on imports of staples, fluctuations in tin commodity prices, and regional fiscal policies are suspected to have contributed to the rate of inflation. A deep understanding of these inflation patterns and determinants is needed to formulate effective price control policies to support economic stability.

Thus, this study not only examines the relationship between HDI, inflation, and economic growth, but also provides insights related to the characteristics of inflation in natural resource-based areas such as Bangka Belitung.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

Studies on the Human Development Index (HDI), inflation, and Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) have become the main focus of various studies, both at the national and regional levels. Research by Siregar and Simanjuntak (2018) states that the HDI is greatly influenced by the allocation of government budgets in the health and education sectors. They found that areas with greater government spending in these two sectors tend to have higher HDI than areas with limited budgets.

This study is relevant to describe the factors that influence improving the quality of life in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province. Another study by Lestari (2020) highlighted that inflation can significantly affect people's purchasing with economic conditions in the Bangka Belitung Islands, especially during the COVID 19 pandemic period.

Meanwhile, research conducted by Wibowo and Kurniawan (2019) discusses the role of GRDP as an indicator of regional economic performance. They note that regions with high dependence on the mining sector often face economic diversification challenges that affect long-term growth. This study is an important reference in analyzing the economic structure of Bangka Belitung, which relies heavily on the tin mining sector as the main contributor to GRDP. Furthermore, research by Hakim and Susanto (2021) shows the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the regional economy.

They found that the tourism, transportation, and services sectors experienced significant contractions due to mobility restrictions, while the agriculture and fisheries sectors showed better resilience. This study provides valuable insights into understanding the impact of the

pandemic on the economic structure of Bangka Belitung, which also relies on the fisheries and agriculture sectors to support the local economy. Finally, a study conducted by Yulia (2022) examined the relationship between HDI, inflation, and GRDP in supporting inclusive development. The researcher concluded that increasing HDI requires inflation stability and equitable economic growth across all sectors. This study reinforces the importance of synergy between these indicators to create sustainable development in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province.

### ***Theory Short Quotes***

"HDI reflects the success of human development based on the dimensions of health, education, and decent living standards which are the benchmarks for the quality of life of a region" (UNDP, 2021). "Controlled inflation is essential to maintain people's purchasing power and regional economic stability" (Samuelson & Nordhaus, 2010). "GRDP reflects the contribution of various economic sectors to the growth of a region during a certain period" (BPS, 2021) productive, and retirement.  $H_1$ : Write the formulated hypothesis

### ***Theory Long Quotes***

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite indicator that measures the quality of human life from three main aspects: health, as measured by life expectancy; education, as measured by average years of schooling and expected years of schooling; and a decent standard of living, as measured by adjusted per capita expenditure. The HDI is widely used to assess the success of human development in different regions" (UNDP, 2021). "Inflation is one of the macroeconomic indicators that reflects the rate of change in the prices of goods and services in an economy. Inflation that is too high can reduce people's purchasing power, while inflation that is too low can be an indication of weak domestic demand. Therefore, maintaining the inflation rate at a stable level is a priority for the government, especially in regions that depend on certain sectors such as commodities" (Samuelson & Nordhaus, 2010).

"Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) is an aggregate economic measure that shows the total value of goods and services produced by a region within a certain period of time. GRDP is an important indicator for assessing economic performance, identifying leading sectors, and formulating development policies. In addition, GRDP analysis can be used to measure regional economic growth and the contribution of sectors such as mining, agriculture, and tourism in driving the regional economy" (BPS, 2021).

## **METHODS**

This study uses a quantitative method to analyze the relationship between the Human Development Index (HDI), inflation, and Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province during the period 2019–2021. The quantitative approach was chosen because it provides the ability to measure, test relationships, and explain the influence between variables objectively through statistical data. Thus, this study aims to obtain measurable and reliable conclusions regarding the factors that influence GRDP in this region. The data sources used in this study are secondary data taken from official publications of the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), Bank Indonesia, and local government policy documents.

These data include the HDI value, inflation rate, and GRDP value at constant prices (ADHK) in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province. The period analyzed covers three years, namely 2019 to 2021, to describe trends before, during, and after the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic. The data processing procedure is carried out through several stages. The data obtained are collected, tidied up, and arranged in a table format to facilitate analysis. The independent variables in this study are HDI and inflation, while the dependent variable is GRDP.

The relationship between these variables is analyzed using multiple linear regression, which allows identification of the simultaneous influence of HDI and inflation on GRDP. The data analysis process is carried out using statistical software such as SPSS or Microsoft Excel to facilitate calculations and hypothesis testing. Classical assumption tests, such as normality, multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity, and autocorrelation tests, are applied to ensure the validity of the regression model used.

Thus, the results of the analysis can be interpreted accurately according to applicable statistical rules. The hypothesis tested in this study is that HDI has a positive effect on GRDP, while inflation can have a positive or negative effect depending on its level. This relationship is hypothesized based on the theory of economic development, where the quality of human development tends to drive economic growth, while too high inflation can weaken people's purchasing power and hinder growth. The population in this study is all economic data of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province in the period 2019–2021.

No samples were taken, because this study is a population study using all available data in that period. This study is designed to identify short-term trends relevant to the pandemic and economic recovery. To maintain external validity, this study compares its results with

previous research findings that have a similar context. In addition, the interpretation of the results also takes into account external factors, such as global commodity price dynamics, which may affect the relationship between the research variables. This is done to ensure that the research results remain relevant and can be applied in a broader context. The quantitative method used in this study is expected to provide a clear picture of the relationship between HDI, inflation, and GRDP in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province. With a systematic and measurable approach, this study is expected to provide practical contributions in planning more effective and sustainable regional development policies.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Human Development Index (HDI) Research Results

<b>Indeks Pembangunan Manusia Kepulauan Bangka Belitung 2019-2021</b>	
<b>2019</b>	71,3
<b>2020</b>	71,47
<b>2021</b>	71,69



Figure 1. Human Development Index of Bangka Belitung Islands

While equations should be Hasil analisis tren menunjukkan bahwa perubahan IPM (Indeks Pembangunan Manusia) Di Provinsi Bangka Belitung selama periode 2019-2021 mengalami kenaikan yang sedikit kecil atau melambat yaitu pada tahun 2019 sebesar 71,30 selanjutnya pada tahun 2020 mengalami peningkatan sebesar 0,17 sehingga pada tahun tersebut IPM sebesar 71,47 dan pada tahun 2021 mengalami kenaikan yang lebih tinggi dari



tahun sebelumnya yaitu meningkat 0,22 hal tersebut mengalami kenaikan sebesar 71,69 ditahun 2021.

Because of the increase in HDI, improvements can be seen in human development such as Education, Health, and Living Standards. The HDI (Human Development Index) has experienced a relatively small increase, which shows a slow rate of increase, which results in the need to accelerate development policies.

Table 2. Monthly and Annual Inflation Research Results in Pangkal Pinang and Tanjung Pandan (2019-2021)

Monthly and Yearly	Monthly and Annual Inflation of Pangkal Pinang (percent)		
	2019	2020	2021
<b>January</b>	0,93	1,09	1,17
<b>February</b>	-0,48	-0,68	-0,33
<b>March</b>	-0,76	-0,07	-0,12
<b>April</b>	0,74	-0,92	0,3
<b>May</b>	1,78	0,51	0,23
<b>June</b>	0,99	0,2	0,23
<b>July</b>	-0,41	0,06	-0,32
<b>August</b>	-0,1	-0,61	-0,27
<b>September</b>	0,09	0,05	0,6
<b>October</b>	-0,02	-0,32	0,03
<b>November</b>	-0,82	0,51	0,77
<b>December</b>	0,38	0,71	1,27
<b>Tahunan</b>	2,31	0,44	3,6

Annual inflation in Pangkal Pinang in 2019 refers to 2.31% with an inflation rate in January of (0.93%) and in June with an inflation rate of (0.99%). In 2020, annual inflation fell to 0.44%, showing deflation in several months such as in August (-0.61%) and in November touching the figure (-82%).

In 2021, inflation experienced a very significant increase, touching a figure of 3.6% with a peak in December reaching (1.17%).





Figure 2. Inflation Pangkal Pinang

From the graph in the figure above, it can be seen that inflation decreased sharply in 2020 due to the covid 19 pandemic which resulted in the economic system and economic growth being hampered, then increased again in 2021 due to economic recovery.

Table 3 Inflation In Tanjung Pandan

Monthly and Yearly	Tanjung Pandan Monthly and Annual Inflation (percent)		
	2019	2020	2021
January	1,23	0,46	1,03
February	-0,82	-1,2	2,28
March	0,27	-0,13	-0,18
April	1,14	-0,19	-0,02
May	0,21	1,2	0,52
June	-0,41	0,27	0,36
July	1,23	0,26	0,22
August	-0,35	-0,67	0,28
September	0,48	0,2	0,38
October	0,08	0,45	-0,44
November	-1,06	-0,03	0,38
December	1,17	1,49	1,14
Tahunan	3,19	2,11	4,01

Annual inflation in Tanjung Pandan in 2019 reached 3.19% with inflation peaking in July (1.33%). In 2020 inflation fell to 2.11%, although there was deflation in November (-1.06%). In 2021, inflation rose sharply to 4.01%, with a peak in December with a figure of 1.14%.

The inflation that occurred in Tanjung Pandan in 2019-2021 was the same as that in Pangkal Pinang, which experienced a decrease in 2020 and a strong recovery in 2021.



Figure 3. Inflation Tanjung Pandan

The comparison between Pangkal Pinang and Tanjung Pandan is that inflation in Tanjung Pandan is higher than in Pangkal Pinang every year. In addition, the region also showed the same pattern, namely a decrease in inflation in 2020 and a significant increase in 2021. Factors that affected the decline in 2020 were due to the Covid-19 Pandemic which caused a decrease in demand for goods and services. The increase factor in 2021 is because the economic recovery encourages an increase in inflation. This is very important to manage inflation so that it is not too high so that people's purchasing power is maintained.

As we know that inflation in the Bangka Belitung Islands starts or is calculated from 2024, so in the year before 2024 inflation in Bangka Belitung is calculated using two cities, namely the city of Pangkal Pinang and the city of Tanjung Pandan so it is called the combined inflation of the two cities. If previously there were only two, namely Pangkal Pinang and Tanjung Pandan, then it could not represent the Province. Because it will only be in 2024 that inflation will be calculated in four districts or cities, so that it can only meet the sample for the entire province.

Table 4. Results of GDP research (2019-2023)

Non-Provincial Regencies/Cities	(Regency/City) ADHK GDP by Regency/City (Million Rupiah)		
	2019	2020	2021
Bangka	10.058.788,63	9.988.799,17	10.733.859,65
Belitung	6.500.417,14	6.352.858,79	6.710.006,83
Bangka Barat	10.895.222,51	10.312.212,39	10.332.996,45
Bangka Tengah	5.883.095,61	5.715.596,35	5.987.136,71
Bangka Selatan	6.176.844,59	6.057.875,86	6.276.797,99

Belitung Timur	5.499.978,38	5.465.459,44	5.714.794,20
Pangkal Pinang	9.069.279,72	8.797.128,81	9.611.439,98

Based on tables and graphs showing the development of ADHK GDP (Gross Regional Domestic Product on the Basis of Constant Prices) in the Bangka Belitung region from 2019 to 2021, it can be seen that different economic growth patterns in each district/city can be seen. Overall, the economy showed a positive trend, despite a slowdown due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020.

In 2019, before the pandemic, West Bangka occupied the highest position in GDP contribution with a value of more than 10.8 trillion rupiah. This shows the significant role of the mining sector, especially tin, in boosting the region's economy. In addition, Pangkal Pinang and Bangka Regency also recorded a high GDP, reflecting the importance of the trade and service sectors as the main support. In contrast, East Belitung recorded the lowest GDP, which reflects limited economic activity and dependence on sectors with low added value.

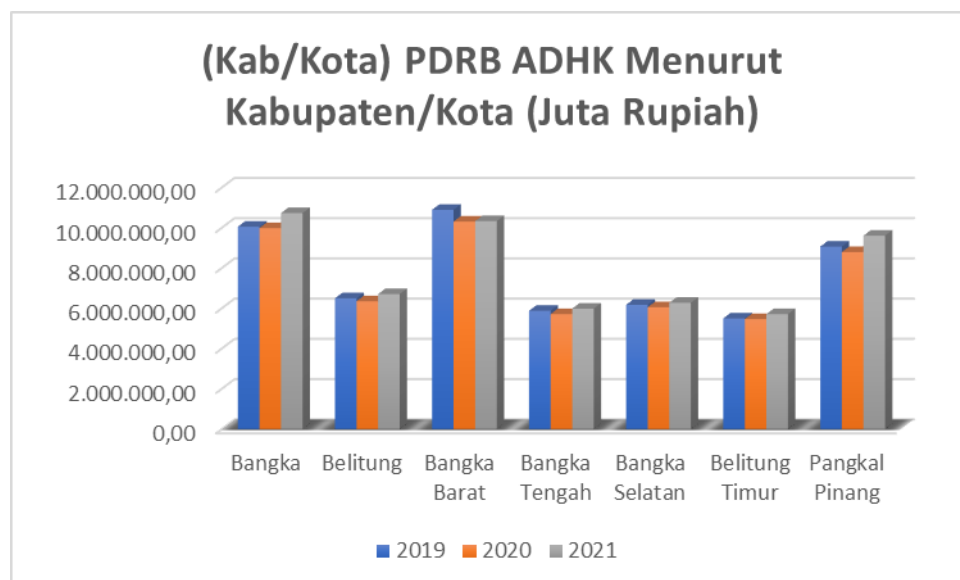


Figure 4. Gross Regional Domestic Product on the Basis of Constant Prices

The COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 put significant pressure on the economy. All regions recorded a slowdown, with sectors such as trade, tourism and industry most affected by restrictions on social activities and supply chain disruptions. Nonetheless, 2021 is starting to show signs of recovery, albeit unevenly across all regions. Pangkal Pinang, as the economic center of the province, experienced more stable growth, while Central Bangka and West Bangka also recorded an increase in GDP.

From this data, it can be seen that Bangka Belitung's economy is highly dependent on the mining and trade sectors, which makes several regions, such as West Bangka and Pangkal

Pinang, as growth centers. However, this high dependence also creates vulnerability to global economic shocks, as seen during the pandemic. On the other hand, regions such as East Belitung need diversification of economic sectors and infrastructure investment to accelerate growth.

## DISCUSSION

### 1. The Influence of HDI on Economic Growth

The Human Development Index (HDI) is an important indicator that reflects the quality of human resources through three main dimensions: education, health, and people's purchasing power. In Bangka Belitung, the HDI trend showed a steady increase before the COVID-19 pandemic, but slowed down in 2020 due to disruptions in the education (distance learning) and health (health system burden) sectors. However, in 2021, HDI again showed an increase in line with adaptation to pandemic conditions and economic recovery.

The impact of HDI on economic growth (GDP) in Bangka Belitung is positive, although not linear. An increase in HDI contributes to labor productivity, which ultimately drives economic growth. However, the region's dependence on the tin mining sector leads to limitations in the absorption of skilled labor, so the benefits of HDI are not fully optimal. The study is in line with previous findings that areas with high HDI tend to have more inclusive economic growth, but in Bangka Belitung, economic diversification is still a challenge to maximize the impact of human development.

### 2. Inflation Dynamics and Its Impact on GDP

Inflation in Bangka Belitung shows a unique pattern, influenced by external factors (global commodity prices) and internal factors (regional policies, import dependence). In 2020, inflation tended to be low due to a decline in demand during the pandemic, which negatively impacted GDP due to weakening household consumption and investment. However, in 2021, inflation increased in line with the economic recovery, which was followed by an increase in GDP. This suggests that controlled (moderate) inflation can be an indicator of healthy demand, while inflation that is too low reflects economic stagnation.

## CONCLUSION

This study analyzes the influence of the Human Development Index (HDI) and inflation on economic growth in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province during the 2019–2021

period. The results show that HDI has a positive relationship with the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP), although the growth rate slowed in 2020 due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the education and health sectors. This indicates that quality human development is an important factor in driving long-term economic growth. However, Bangka Belitung's dependence on the tin mining sector limits the positive impact of HDI, because the less diversified economic structure causes the absorption of skilled labor to be not optimal. Meanwhile, inflation shows complex dynamics—low inflation in 2020 actually had a negative impact on GDP because it reflects weakening demand, while rising inflation in 2021 is in line with economic recovery. These findings reinforce the argument that controlled and moderate inflation can be an indicator of healthy economic growth, while inflation that is too low or too high can hinder development.

The study has several limitations, including the limited analysis period (only three years) so it cannot fully capture long-term trends, as well as reliance on secondary data that may not fully reflect real conditions in the field. In addition, this study has not included other variables that may affect GDP, such as investment, government spending, or external factors such as global commodity prices.

The purpose of this study is to provide an in-depth understanding of how HDI and inflation affect economic growth in Bangka Belitung, as well as identify key factors influencing inflation in the region. Thus, the results of this research are expected to be the basis for more targeted policy making.

In terms of contribution, this research provides several important implications, both academically and practically. From an academic perspective, this study enriches the literature on the relationship between human development, inflation, and economic growth, especially in natural resource-based areas such as Bangka Belitung. In terms of policy, these findings can be a reference for local governments in designing more inclusive and sustainable development strategies, such as strengthening investment in education and health, encouraging economic diversification, and optimizing inflation control policies based on local characteristics. Thus, this study not only provides an empirical picture of the economic dynamics of Bangka Belitung, but also offers policy recommendations that can encourage more stable and equitable growth in the future.

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