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Research Article

The Influence of the Gini Ratio and the Human Development Index on the Poverty Severity Index in Deli Serdang Regency during the 2010–2025 Period

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Human Development
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Index.

Abstract

This study aims to empirically analyze the effect of the Gini Ratio and the Human Development Index (HDI) on the Poverty Severity Index in Deli Serdang Regency during the 2010–2025 period. The study employs a quantitative approach, using multiple linear regression analysis to examine the relationship and magnitude of the influence between the independent variables and the dependent variable. The data used in this study are secondary time series data obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS). The results indicate that the Gini Ratio has a positive and significant effect on the Poverty Severity Index, suggesting that increasing income inequality tends to exacerbate the severity of poverty. In contrast, the Human Development Index has a negative and significant effect, indicating that improvements in human development quality through education, health, and standard of living can reduce the severity of poverty. Simultaneously, both variables are proven to have a significant effect, with the model demonstrating a relatively strong explanatory power in explaining variations in the Poverty Severity Index. These findings confirm that poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon influenced not only by economic factors but also by the quality of human development and income distribution.

Introduction

Poverty is an issue that has become a primary focus of governments, both at the national and local levels. The welfare of the population in a country or region can be assessed through the level of poverty that exists in that area. In a region, if the number of poor people continues to increase, the level of welfare in that region will decline. Conversely, an improvement in people's welfare is reflected in the reduction of both the number and the percentage of the population living in poverty (Deleon et al., 2024). Various factors can influence poverty, including slow economic growth, income inequality, and a low level of human development. Poverty is considered one of the fundamental issues faced by almost all developing countries, including Indonesia. Discussions regarding poverty and efforts to alleviate it remain one of the major challenges that must be addressed. The complexity of studying poverty arises from the many factors that influence it. Indonesia is a country that is still in the development stage. As an archipelagic nation, Indonesia is recognized as the fourth

most populous country in the world and the largest in Southeast Asia, with a population estimated to reach approximately 287 million people in 2026. Uncontrolled population growth is often a common characteristic of developing countries and can hinder economic growth, thereby contributing to poverty problems that require serious attention (Maskur, 2023).

Poverty is widely recognized as a complex issue because it is influenced by many interrelated factors; therefore, it cannot be explained by a single cause alone (Rasbin, 2010). A similar argument is presented by Asrol (2018), who states that the complexity and multidimensional nature of poverty arise from the various definitions used to describe it. Poverty is not only related to economic conditions but also involves other dimensions such as social, health, education, and political aspects. Furthermore, Soseco et al. (2022) explain that the multidimensional and difficult-to-measure nature of poverty often results in inconsistent policies aimed at poverty alleviation.

The Poverty Severity Index is one of the indicators used to assess poverty more comprehensively. This index describes the distribution of expenditure among the poor and shows the extent of the gap between the expenditures of poor households and the poverty line. A higher value of the poverty severity index indicates greater inequality of expenditure among the poor. In other words, a high index value suggests that poverty is not only about the number of people living below the poverty line but also reflects that some individual experience poverty at a much more severe level than others. Therefore, this index plays an important role in illustrating the intensity of poverty experienced by the community. According to Made et al. (2023), the poverty severity index is a tool used to measure disparities in expenditure among poor populations by giving greater weight to those who experience the most extreme poverty.

Income inequality occurs when there are differences in the amount of income earned or received by individuals in society, resulting in an uneven distribution of national income among the population. Another definition of income inequality refers to the disparity in economic welfare between the rich and the poor. This inequality is related to relative living standards across society, since regional disparities often arise due to differences in the availability of production factors and natural resources. These variations lead to differences in development rates and income distribution across regions, which ultimately create gaps in welfare (Emi Haryaty Nengsih et al., 2023). If not properly managed, income inequality can widen socio-economic gaps between regions and increase the potential for social conflict. One approach to addressing income inequality is through appropriate fiscal policies implemented through the national budget. Fiscal policy, reflected in the state budget, represents government decisions regarding revenue (such as taxation) and expenditure, which influence national income, employment opportunities, domestic investment, and income distribution (Nasution, 2020). In addition, the implementation of fiscal policy is one of the strategies used by the government to achieve economic stability and development (Handini et al., 2025).

The Human Development Index (HDI) is also an important factor influencing poverty levels in various regions. HDI includes several key indicators such as life expectancy, education, and standards of living, which reflect the quality of human development in a particular region. A decline in poverty levels when HDI increases indicates that better human resource quality can improve labor productivity, enabling people to meet their needs and reduce poverty. Overall human resource quality is measured using the Human Development Index. The level of productivity of a population is often reflected in the value of HDI. The higher the HDI, the greater the productivity of the population, which in turn contributes to higher income levels. Conversely, a low HDI may negatively affect people's income levels. This occurs because the level of HDI is closely related to the quality of the labor force, which determines productivity and ultimately influences income. According to Putra (2018), the Human Development Index describes how people can access development outcomes in terms of income, health, education, and other aspects. HDI is measured by comparing indicators such as life expectancy, literacy, education, and standards of living across countries, commonly reflected through real income per capita.

Based on the explanation above, this study aims to analyze the effect of the Gini Ratio (X1) and the Human Development Index (HDI) (X2) on the Poverty Severity Level (Y) in Deli Serdang Regency during the period 2010–2025. Through this research, it is expected to identify the relationship and the magnitude of the influence

of the independent variables on the dependent variable, thereby providing a clearer understanding of the welfare conditions of the community in Deli Serdang Regency.

Hypotheses Development

1. The Effect of the Gini Ratio on Poverty Severity
 H_0 : The Gini Ratio does not have a significant effect on Poverty Severity.
 H_1 : The Gini Ratio has a positive and significant effect on Poverty Severity.
2. The Effect of the Human Development Index (HDI) on Poverty Severity
 H_0 : The Human Development Index (HDI) does not have a significant effect on Poverty Severity.
 H_1 : The Human Development Index (HDI) has a negative and significant effect on Poverty Severity.
3. The Simultaneous Effect of the Gini Ratio and HDI on Poverty Severity
 H_0 : The Gini Ratio and HDI simultaneously do not have a significant effect on the Poverty Severity Index.
 H_1 : The Gini Ratio and HDI simultaneously have a significant effect on the Poverty Severity Index.

Method

This study employs a quantitative approach to analyze the effect of the Gini Ratio and the Human Development Index (HDI) on the Poverty Severity Index in Deli Serdang Regency. The quantitative approach is selected because this research focuses on examining the relationship among variables using numerical data that are analyzed through statistical techniques. According to Sugiyono (2018), quantitative research methods are approaches based on the philosophy of positivism, which are used to study particular populations or samples through specific sampling techniques. Data collection is conducted using research instruments, and the data analysis is statistical in nature with the objective of testing predetermined hypotheses.

The data used in this research are secondary data in the form of time series data covering the period from 2010 to 2025. The data are obtained from several official sources, particularly publications from the Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) of Deli Serdang Regency, regional statistical reports, and other relevant government documents. The collected data include annual information regarding the Poverty Severity Index (Y), Gini Ratio (X1), and Human Development Index (X2).

The analytical approach applied in this study consists of descriptive analysis and multiple linear regression analysis. Descriptive analysis is used to explain and illustrate the development of each research variable during the observation period. Through this analysis, the collected data are organized and presented systematically to provide a clear overview of the conditions and characteristics of the variables studied. According to Suharsimi Arikunto (2013), descriptive analysis is a technique used to describe or present research data as they are, in order to provide a clear understanding of the phenomenon being studied.

Furthermore, this study employs multiple linear regression analysis to examine the relationship and influence of the independent variables on the dependent variable. According to Agus Widarjono (2018), multiple linear regression is a statistical analysis method used to analyze the influence of two or more independent variables on a single dependent variable. Through this analytical approach, the direction and magnitude of the influence of the Gini Ratio (X1) and the Human Development Index (HDI) (X2) on the Poverty Severity Level (Y) in Deli Serdang Regency can be identified.

Before conducting regression analysis, classical assumption tests are first carried out, including the normality test, multicollinearity test, and heteroscedasticity test. These tests are intended to ensure that the regression model used satisfies the required statistical assumptions. After all assumptions have been fulfilled, the next step is hypothesis testing to determine the significance of the influence of the independent variables on the dependent variable. All data processing and analysis in this study are conducted using the software Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 25. The results of the analysis are then used to examine the effect of the Gini Ratio (X1) and the Human Development Index (HDI) (X2) on the Poverty Severity Level (Y) in Deli Serdang Regency during the 2010–2025 period.

Results And Discussion

Result

Classical Assumption Test

Normality Test

The Kolmogorov–Smirnov test is employed as a statistical procedure to determine whether the residual data distribution follows the assumption of normality in the model.

Table 1
Uji Normalitas

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		16
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	4.465870597
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	0.133
	Positive	0.133
	Negative	-0.086
Test Statistic		0.133
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		0.200 ^{c,d}

The results of the test indicate a significance (Sig.) value of 0.200, which exceeds the threshold of 0.05. This finding suggests that the residual data are normally distributed, indicating that the normality assumption required in regression analysis has been satisfied.

Multicollinearity Test

This test is carried out to determine whether a strong correlation exists among the independent variables. The assessment is performed by examining the values of Tolerance and the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF).

Table 2
Uji Multikolinearitas

Collinearity Statistics	
Tolerance	VIF
0,726	1,377
0,726	1,377

Based on the table above, the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) values for the Gini Ratio and the Human Development Index (HDI) variables are 1.377, which is below the threshold of 10, while the tolerance value is 0.726, which exceeds 0.10. These results indicate that the data used in this study are free from multicollinearity.

Heteroscedasticity Test

One of the methods used to identify the presence of heteroscedasticity in a regression model is the Glejser test.

Table 3
Uji Heteroskedastisitas

Coefficients ^a					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	19.268	19.267		1.000	.336
HDI	-.002	.0031	-.201	-.641	.533
Gini Ratio	-.006	.019	-.101	-.324	.751

a. Dependent Variable: ABS_RES

Based on the table above, the significance values for variable X1 (0.533) and variable X2 (0.751) are both greater than the significance level of 0.05. This result indicates that the regression model does not experience heteroscedasticity, suggesting that the classical assumptions of the research model have been satisfied.

Autocorrelation Test

Table 4
Uji Autokorelasi

Model Summary ^b					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.243 ^a	.059	-.085	4.79711	1.811

a. Predictors: (Constant), Gini Rasio, HDI

b. Dependent Variable: Poverty Severity Index

Based on the results of the autocorrelation test using the Durbin–Watson method, the Durbin–Watson (DW) value obtained is 1.811 with an upper bound (DU) value of 1.5386. According to the Durbin–Watson testing criteria, if the DW value lies between DU and $(4 - DU)$, the regression model is considered free from autocorrelation. The results indicate that $1.5386 < 1.811 < 4 - 1.5386$, which means that the DW value falls within the acceptable range. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is no indication of autocorrelation in the residuals of the research model.

Multiple Regression Test

This test is conducted to determine and measure the extent and strength of the influence of independent variables (X1 and X2) on the dependent variable (Y) within the research model.

Table 5
Multiple Linear Regression Test

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Coefficients		
1	(Constant)	-8.307	7.010		-1.185	0.257
	Gini Ratio	0.397	0.106	0.759	3.740	0.002
	IPM	-0.289	0.070	-0.837	-4.126	0.001

a. Dependent Variable: Poverty Severity Index

Based on the test results, the regression equation obtained is as follows:

$$Y = -8,307 + 0,397X_1 - 0,289X_2 + e$$

Data Interpretation

1. Based on the regression equation above, the constant value is -8.307. This indicates that if the independent variables, namely X1 and X2, are equal to zero, then the value of the Poverty Severity Index (Y) is estimated to be -8.307.
2. The regression coefficient of variable X1 is 0.397, which implies that every one-unit increase in the Gini Ratio will lead to an increase in the Poverty Severity Index by 0.397, assuming other variables remain constant.
3. The regression coefficient of variable X2 is -0.289, which indicates that every one-unit increase in the Human Development Index (HDI) will result in a decrease in the value of variable Y by 0.289, assuming other variables remain constant.

Hypothesis Testing

Partial Test (t-test)

Table 6
Uji t

Coefficients ^a			
Model		t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	-1.185	0.257
	Gini Ratio	3.740	0.002
	HDI	-4.126	0,001

The Gini Ratio variable (X1) has a positive and significant effect on the Poverty Severity Index (Y), as indicated by the calculated t-value (3.740), which is greater than the t-table value (2.16037), and a significance value of 0.002, which is less than 0.05. This implies that the higher the level of income inequality, the higher the severity of poverty. Meanwhile, the Human Development Index (HDI/X2) variable has a negative and significant effect on the Poverty Severity Index (Y), with a calculated t-value (-4.126), which exceeds the t-table value (2.16037), and a significance value of 0.001, which is less than 0.05. This indicates that improvements in human development quality tend to reduce the severity of poverty.

Simultaneous Test (F-Test)

Table 7
Uji F

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	18.840	2	39.420	10.234	0.002 ^b
	Residual	11.966	13	0.920		
	Total	30.806	15			

The simultaneous test results show that the calculated F-value is 10.234 with a significance level (α) of 5% (0.05) and a probability value (p-value) of 0.002. Since the calculated F-value exceeds the F-table value ($10.234 > 3.81$) and the significance value is below 0.05, it can be concluded that the independent variables jointly have a positive and significant effect on the dependent variable.

Coefficient of Determination Test (R-Square Test)

Table 8
Uji R Square

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.782 ^a	0.612	0.552	0,95942

a. Predictors: (Constant), Gini Ratio, HDI

Based on the analysis conducted, the R value of 0.782 indicates a strong positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables. The coefficient of determination (R^2) of 0.612 shows that approximately 61.2% of the variation in the dependent variable can be explained by the independent variables included in the model, while the remaining 38.8% is influenced by other factors outside the scope of this study.

Discussion

The Effect of Gini Ratio on the Poverty Severity Index

Based on the research findings, the Gini Ratio variable has a positive and significant effect on the Poverty Severity Index in Deli Serdang Regency during the period 2010–2025. This is supported by the results of the t-test, which indicate that the calculated t-value of 3.740 exceeds the t-table value of 2.16037, with a significance level of 0.002. The magnitude of this effect is reflected in the regression coefficient of 0.397, implying that every one-unit increase in the Gini Ratio leads to an increase of 0.397 in the Poverty Severity Index. This finding indicates that the higher the level of income inequality, the greater the welfare gap among different groups in society. Consequently, low-income groups face increasing difficulties in improving their standard of living. From a theoretical perspective, inequality and poverty theory suggests that the higher the level of income distribution inequality within a society, the greater the severity of poverty experienced by the poor. According to Simon Kuznets in the Kuznets hypothesis, income inequality tends to increase during the early stages of economic development before eventually declining; however, under conditions of high

inequality, the benefits of economic growth are not evenly distributed, causing the poor to fall further behind. In addition, Amartya Sen, through the capability approach, emphasizes that poverty is not merely associated with low income but also with limited access to resources and opportunities, which is further exacerbated by inequality. Therefore, an increase in the Gini Ratio reflects a more unequal income distribution, which deepens social and economic disparities and ultimately leads to a higher Poverty Severity Index, as the poor not only increase in number but also move further below the poverty line.

The results of this study are strongly consistent with various previous studies that demonstrate a similar direction of relationship. Research conducted by Ana Fitriah and Surya Maulana (2023) found that an. The findings of this study are consistent with several previous empirical studies that demonstrate a similar direction of relationship between income inequality and poverty. Research conducted by Ana Fitriah and Surya Maulana (2023) found that an increase in the Gini Ratio is accompanied by a rise in the percentage of the poor population, indicating that a more unequal income distribution limits the opportunities for low-income groups to escape poverty. A similar result was reported by Amelia Putri Wijayanti (2025), who showed that the Gini Index has a positive and significant effect on poverty levels, with a coefficient of 0.261%, reinforcing the argument that income inequality contributes to widening economic disparities and restricting access to productive opportunities for the poor. When compared with the findings of this study, which show a regression coefficient of 0.397, it can be observed that although the magnitude of the effect differs, the direction of the relationship remains consistent. This indicates that income inequality is a robust determinant in explaining variations in poverty severity, particularly in the context of Deli Serdang Regency during the 2010–2025 period.

These findings are further supported by Sari (2021), who stated that a 1% increase in the Gini Ratio has the potential to raise the poverty rate by approximately 4.64%, highlighting that inequality not only affects income distribution but also structurally worsens poverty conditions. Evidence from HEI Journal (2026) also strengthens this conclusion by emphasizing inequality in land distribution, revealing a positive relationship between the Land Gini Ratio and the Poverty Severity Index. When juxtaposed with the results of this study, which demonstrate a significant positive effect of the Gini Ratio on the Poverty Severity Index, it becomes evident that both income inequality and inequality in asset ownership contribute systematically to deepening poverty. This comparison suggests that the impact identified in this study is not an isolated phenomenon, but rather part of a broader empirical pattern, where inequality whether in income or productive assets plays a critical role in intensifying poverty severity.

The Effect of Human Development Index (HDI) on the Poverty Severity Index

Based on the results of the regression analysis, the calculated t-value is -4.126, which is greater in absolute value than the t-table value of 2.16037, with a significance level of 0.001 that is lower than 0.05. These results indicate that the Human Development Index (HDI) has a negative and significant effect on the Poverty Depth Index. This finding implies that an increase in the HDI value will be followed by a decrease in the level of poverty depth. The magnitude of this effect is reflected in the regression coefficient value of -0.289. This coefficient indicates that every one-unit increase in the HDI will reduce the Poverty Depth Index by 0.289 units, assuming that other variables in the model remain constant. This finding suggests that improvements in human development quality play an important role in reducing the welfare gap experienced by the poor. Conceptually, the Human Development Index is a composite indicator used to measure the achievement of human development through three main dimensions: health, education, and a decent standard of living. These three dimensions represent fundamental aspects of human resource development, as they are closely related to individuals' ability to enhance productivity and participate in economic and social activities.

From the perspective of economic development, good health enables individuals to carry out productive activities optimally and enhances their productive capacity. Meanwhile, education plays an essential role in improving knowledge, skills, and individuals' ability to adapt to economic changes. In addition, a decent standard of living provides access to basic needs that support improvements in societal welfare. Therefore, improvements in these three dimensions simultaneously can strengthen the capacity of communities to escape deeper levels of poverty. The results of this study are consistent with the findings of Fitri and Yuli (2024), who reported that the Human Development Index has a negative and significant effect on poverty levels. Similar findings were also reported by Nadya Agustin, M. Syurya Hidayat, and Etik Umiyati (2019), who found that HDI partially has a significant influence on poverty levels, poverty depth, and poverty severity. Furthermore,

a study conducted by Nisa et al. (2024) also revealed that the Human Development Index has a negative and significant effect on poverty levels in North Sumatra Province. This finding indicates that improvements in HDI, reflected through better education, improved health services, and higher living standards, can contribute to reducing poverty levels. Therefore, improving the quality of human resources through better access to education, improved healthcare services, and higher living standards is an important strategy for reducing poverty depth. The higher the quality of human resources in a region, the greater the opportunities for individuals to increase productivity, obtain higher income, and improve their socio-economic conditions. Ultimately, these conditions will contribute to a sustainable reduction in the poverty depth index.

The Effect of Gini Ratio and Human Development Index (HDI) on the Poverty Severity Index

Based on the results of the simultaneous test (F-test), the calculated F-value is 10.234 with a significance level of 0.002, which is lower than 0.05. This indicates that the Gini Ratio and the Human Development Index (HDI) simultaneously have a significant effect on the Poverty Depth Index in Deli Serdang Regency. The Gini Ratio, as an indicator of income inequality, shows a positive relationship with the Poverty Depth Index. This means that the higher the level of income inequality, the greater the expenditure gap of the poor relative to the poverty line. This occurs because unequal income distribution makes it more difficult for low-income groups to meet their basic needs, thereby deepening poverty conditions. Meanwhile, the Human Development Index (HDI) has a negative effect on the Poverty Depth Index. An increase in HDI, which reflects improvements in education, health, and living standards, can enhance the quality and productivity of society. Under these conditions, people have greater opportunities to increase their income and escape poverty, thereby reducing the level of poverty depth.

These findings are consistent with the study conducted by Nofita Dian Hamidah et al. (2023) entitled “Determinants of the Poverty Depth Index in Indonesia 1999–2020,” which states that the Gini Index, Human Development Index, and labor force participation rate have a significant effect on the Poverty Depth Index in Indonesia, as indicated by the F-statistic value (162.507) being greater than the F-table value (3.20), with a probability value of 0.000. Furthermore, a study conducted by Pangestu Dimas et al. (2023) also explains that the Gini Ratio and Human Development Index (HDI) simultaneously have a significant effect on poverty depth in Indonesia. This indicates that poverty is not only influenced by the level of income, but also by the quality of human resources and the equity of income distribution.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis conducted, this study shows that the severity of poverty in Deli Serdang Regency during the 2010–2025 period cannot be viewed as an isolated phenomenon, but is significantly influenced by the dynamics of income inequality and the quality of human development. Partially, the Gini Ratio has been proven to have a positive and significant effect on the Poverty Severity Index, indicating that the higher the level of income distribution inequality, the deeper the level of poverty severity experienced by the community. Meanwhile, the Human Development Index (HDI) shows a negative and significant effect on poverty severity. This confirms that improvements in human resource quality through enhancements in education, health, and living standards are capable of reducing the severity of poverty. In other words, inclusive human development serves as a strategic instrument in improving the socio-economic conditions of society.

Simultaneously, both variables have a significant effect on the Poverty Severity Index, with a coefficient of determination (R^2) contribution of 0.612. This finding confirms that poverty is a multidimensional problem and cannot be addressed through a single policy approach. Therefore, synergy between policies aimed at reducing income inequality and improving the quality of human development is essential and must be carried out in a sustainable manner. This study emphasizes the important role of government in poverty alleviation strategies. It is not sufficient to focus solely on economic growth; instead, policies must also be directed toward reducing income inequality and improving human development simultaneously and sustainably. Without the integration of these two aspects, poverty alleviation efforts are unlikely to achieve optimal results.

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