ScholarZest

THE EFFECT OF NUMBER OF FAMLY DEPENDENST ON POVERTY IN POHUWATO TIMUR VILLAGE MARISA SUB-DISTRICT POHUWATO REGENCY

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Abstract:
Wicta Puji Rahayu, 2021. "The Effect of Number Of Family Dependent On Poverty In Pohuwato Timur Village Marisa Sub-District Pohuwato Regency", Bachelor's Degree Program in Economic Development, Departement Of Economics, Faculty of Economics, State University Of Gorontalo. The principal supervisor is Dr. Muhammad Amir Arham, M.E, and the co-supervisor is Fitri Hadi Yulia Akib, SE, ME.

This Study aims to determine the effect of the number of dependents on household proverty, to determine the effect of the last education of the head of family on household poverty, and to determine the effect of the main occupation of the head of family on household poverty in Pohuwato Timur village, Marisa sub-district, Pohuwato Regency. This research is survey research. It takes a sample from one population and uses a questionnaire as the main data collection technique. The data are primary and secondary. Primary data obtain from the first source in the field through interviews.

The results show that the number of family dependents has a negative and significant affect on household poverty in Pohuwato Timur village, this means that if 0.414. The last education has a negative and signifikan effect on household povery in Pohuwato Timur village, if the last educations inereases by 1%, the povery value will decrease by 0.1962. Type of work has positive and significant effect on household povery in Pohuwato Timur village, therefore, if the type of work increases, the poverty value will increase by 0.226.

1. INTRODUCTION

The problem of domestic poverty remains a major problem throughout Indonesia's history asa country, with no greater concern than domestic poverty. Because of the recent domestic poverty rate in Indonesia, millions of children will not be able to receive a final quality education. Another problem of domestic poverty is that millions of people supply scarce food, clothing, and shelter.

The situation described above is also one of the villages in pohuwato county of pohuwato village of pohuwato county, near the village of pohuwato, near the village of pohuwato district, which the statist-district data indicates that the village has the largest population in pohuwato county. The heavy population in the village of pohuwato district due east to the marisa district of pohuwato caused problems above most of them in this village. Ranging from unemployment to unemployment, the shortage of jobs available, low income to a large number of bills in each family.

The number of residents in the village of pohuwato district reach 672 families with an average number of household expenses of 5-7 separate souls. Each household has at least 3 children and 5 children at the most.

Besides the number of loads that affect domestic poverty another factor that can affect that of final education. The latest education can be used in household finance management, but unfortunately the last education in the village pohuwato district district district is also low. This can be seen from the trend of children in the village. Children of age who should receive a final education prefer to help their parents make a living in order to reduce a few household expenses. But it also adds to the household's burden because the final education for children is the sum of the future families that will help them to cope with domestic poverty. The field fact that researchers encounter children prefer to work over school because of the low family economy. If this kind of thinking continues again and again, human resources in the village of pohuwato east will not expand and the potential for the village to progress is growing

2. THEORETICAL STUDIES

A. Domestic Poverty

Household poverty is generally a measure of low living conditions in which a person is unable to make ends meet.

B. Factors Responsible For Domestic Poverty

Among the factors that contribute to household poverty according to kuncoro (1997) are the factors :

a. Micro, domestic poverty arises because of differences in ownership of resources that create poor income distribution.

b. Domestic poverty results from a difference in low quality of human resources, meaning low productivity, which in turn low pay. Low quality of human resources because of lack of last education, disadvantaged fate, discrimination or procreation.

c. Comes about as a result of access gaps in capital.

Factors of domestic poverty are reviewed from the cultural social conditions suggested by kusnaedi (1995), among other things:

a. Mores

Attachment to traditional patterns of strong tribal ties often hinders growth in a more advanced direction, leaving others in a more technologically responsive area behind.

b. Public expenditure and skills

This factor is associated with the above factor. Isolation and links to traditional patterns caused the lack of   knowledge and skill of the people to fall behind.

c. The political situation and the wisdom of the authorities

As a result of poor people's entrepreneurial efforts, Indonesia's director general of economic affairs said here on Tuesday that the country's inflation rate was expected to reach 6.3 percent, he said.

C. Family Support Amount

According to hashim (2006) the sum of the family load was the sum of the family members that was financed in a family. The greater the number of family members, the greater the load. The more you have family, the more you spend. If there is an increasing cost, then the income a family must also be large in order for there to be no inequality between income and expense that results in a family's incompetence or being categorized as poor.

Vehicle sales in the first three groups:

a. Small family load of 1 to 3.

b. Family funds are being made up of 4-6 people.

c. And a large family load of more than 6.

D. Links Between The Number Of Household Loads (X) To Poverty (Y)

Field facts show a growing number of household expenses will promote domestic poverty in the family. This is because of the factors that influence it: a final education or level of knowledge in the family as well as the type of work that may generate income in order to meet the needs of the family.

E. Last Education

A major factor in development is the last level of public education. The latter will enhance community knowledge and enhance human quality of life. As ozturk (2009) says in riswandi that recent education played a significant role in saving social and economic progress and increasing income distribution. It may be understood that a final education is essential to pave the way for the future by finding a more suitable job to help support the family economy.

F. Kind Of Work

A factor that can affect domestic poverty is the type of work that the family head tackles. The income of a family head from the job he undertakes should be able to assemble the needs of the family load, whether it be food, final education, and future savings. This type of work therefore plays a key role in resolving domestic poverty, especially in the number of family expenses.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

A. Research Site

In the writing of this proposal the writer conducted a study in the village of pohuwato east, marisa district, pohuwato, for the completion of a final lecture on the economy of a community along the coast.

B. Approach And Design Research

The study is one of the activities of gathering data information that is both planned and systematic in order to find problem-solving answers to certain phenomena. So this kind of research is quantitative research.

C. Data Collection Technique

Obtain data that suit the interests of researchers, so researchers employ angket-collecting techniques used for pre-test and post-test. The pre-test was done to gather data on the number of family expenses by using angket while the post-test was done to gather data on domestic poverty in the village of pohuwato district district district of pohuwato.

D. Data Analysis

Analyzing the extent of the influence of an independent variable on a dependent variable, the study USES multiple linear regression models (multiple linear regression) by the smallest linear square method or ordinary least square (ols).

4. RESULT OF RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION
A. Data Analysis

Tabel 4.4. Output Analisis Regresi Linier Berganda

Source	SS	df	MS			
				Number of obs	=	66
				F(3, 62)	=	4.61
Model	8.15279433	3	2.71759811	Prob > F	=	0.0056
Residual	36.5138723	62	.588933425	R-squared	=	0.1825
				Adj R-squared	=	0.1430
Total	44.6666667	65	.687179487	Root MSE	=	.76742

KM	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	Beta
JTK	-.4144848	.164914	-2.51	0.015	-.2892824
PT	-.1962267	.1121948	-1.75	0.085	-.2014814
JP	.2262047	.1065762	2.12	0.038	.2449202
_cons	7.002795	.8084569	8.66	0.000	.

Source: Output Stata 16

Based on the output output at table 4.4 it is known that:
1. As a result of the increase in the number of household expenses from the village of pohuwato, if the amount of household expenses increases by 1%, the village of pohuwato will reduce by 0414.
2. The latest education variable has a negative impact on domestic poverty in the village of pohuwato, if the last education grows by 1%, then the domestic poverty rate in the village of pohuwato will decline by 0.1962.
3. Type of work affects domestic poverty in the village of pohuwato district, if the work grows by 1% then the domestic poverty value of pohuwato village will rise by 0226.

B. Statistical Hypothesis Test
1. Partial t
The test t is used to know how far one individual independent variable can explain a dependent variable. Based on table 4.4 above it can be known that:
1. The number of household expenses is significant to household poverty in the village of pohuwato district district marisa, since the prob value of the number of household expenses is less than sig. (0.05), so it is accepted.
2. The latest education affects significantly domestic poverty in the village of pohuwato east of the district of pohuwato marisa. , as the prob value of the last education is less than sig. (0.05) so it is acceptable.
3. The type of work is significant to domestic poverty in the village of pohuwato east of the district of pohuwato marisa. , because prob value of a type of worker is less than sig. (0.05) and therefore h0 is accepted.

2. Test f
Test f is used to know whether independent variables together significantly affect the dependent variable. Based on table 4.4 it's got a p-value less than a significance value (0.01). This means that independent variables collectively affect the dependent variables.

3. R²'s Determinations Test
Coefficient determinations or traditional ones initiated by r2 are used to measure how large independent variables can explain the dependencies. Based on table 4.4 grades of r-squared by 0.1825. This means a variable in the number of household expenses, last education and type of work could explain the variables of domestic poverty in the village of pohuwato by 18%, hence it can be said that 18% of domestic poverty in the village of pohuwato district district is the area of pohuwato. Capable of modeling, while 82% is explained by other factors not included in the model.

C. Classic Assumption Test
1. Normality Test
Tabel 4.5 : Output Uji Normalitas

```
. sktest res, noadjust
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		Skewness/Kurtosis tests for Normality		——— joint ———	
Variable	Obs	Pr(Skewness)	Pr(Kurtosis)	chi2(2)	Prob>chi2
res	66	0.0784	0.2764	4.28	0.1175

Source: Output Stata 16

Based on the chart 4.5 above, the chisquer probability value (0.1175) is greater than 0.01, so it can be determined that a normal distribution residual.

2. Multicollity Test
Table 4.6. . Multicollity Test

```
. estat vif

    Variable │      VIF     1/VIF
─────────────┼──────────────────────
          JP │     1.01    0.990184
          PT │     1.01    0.993537
         JTK │     1.00    0.995269
─────────────┼──────────────────────
    Mean VIF │     1.01
```

Source: Output Stata 16

From table 4.6 above can see the vif's centered value between independent variables under 10 and thus the data in the study does not present multicollity problems.

3. Heterokedasticity Test
Table 4.7 Heterokedasticity Test

```
. estat hettest

Breusch-Pagan / Cook-Weisberg test for heteroskedasticity
        Ho: Constant variance
        Variables: fitted values of KM

        chi2(1)       =       1.72
        Prob > chi2   =     0.1890
```

Sumber : Output stata 16

Based on the table 4.7 above, the probability value of all dependent variables is greater than sig. (0.01) and hence is determined to be no heterosticicality.

D. Discussion

1. Effect On The Number Of Household Expenses On The East Village Of Pohuwato

The change in research on the variable number of family expenses has a negative and significant impact on domestic poverty in the east village of pohuwato. If the number of family expenses increase, the village of pohuwato will suffer a decline. This is because the average number of household expenses in the village of pohuwato has a family load of three and many family members already working. So that household poverty ratio could be reduced.

2. The Influence Of Recent Education On Domestic Poverty In The Village Of Pohuwato East

In recent research, variables of education have hada negative and significant impact on domestic poverty in the east pohuwato village. It is said that significantly because of the higher education a person has, the poverty of the east village pohuwato declined.

3. This Type Of Work Influences Domestic Poverty In The East Village Of Pohuwato

On this research, variables of the type of work have a positive and significant impact on domestic poverty in the east village of pohuwato. It is said to be significant because the higher the type of work one does, so household poverty in the village of pohuwato is increasing in the east. This is because the east pohuwato village population average work has a fishing job, a seasonal job. Once revenues are uncertain and may affect household poverty ratios.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of these study discussions, researchers have described the following conclusions:

1. Variables of the number of household expenses affect negative and significant household poverty in the east village of pohuwato. Thus, if the number of family expenses increases, household poverty in the village of puhuwato in the east falls. This is because the average number of household expenses in the east village of pohuwato has a family load of three and many family members already working.

2. Family education variables have a negative and significant impact on domestic poverty in the east village of pohuwato. And so, as family education increases, household poverty in the east village of puhuwato decreases. This is because every family in the east pohuwato village has school members and half of them are not.

3. Variables of type of work affect positive and significant domestic poverty in the east village of pohuwato. And so, if this type of work increases, then household poverty in the east village of puhuwato decreases. This is because the east pohuwato village population average work has a fishing job, a seasonal job. Once revenues are uncertain and may affect household poverty ratios.

6. SUGGESTION

Based on the results of the above research conclusion, researchers elaborated on the following Suggestions:

1. It is better for the government to do this village authorities, allocating a budget to meet community service such as contributing sea transportation to the fishing community in the east village of pohuwato.

2. Village governments seek to empower the poor in the east pohuwato village through their entrepreneurial training. In the first semester of this year, bank Indonesia the central bank/bi decided to raise its benchmark interest rate by 25 basis points to 8.25 percent.

3. The need for a village government to be more supportive of communities that cannot afford education in the east pohuwato village through scholarship. This is necessary in order for people to be qualified and acceptable to the job market.

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