



Determinants of Expenditure of Low Income Households in Pangkep District

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Abstract. This study aims to determine the characteristics of low income households and the factors influencing household poverty based on food and non-food expenditure in Pangkep Regency, using secondary data from the 2022 National Socioeconomic Survey (SUSENAS). The method of data analysis used is multiple linear regression analysis. The results showed that the characteristics of low income households were that the head of the family had only elementary school education, was male sex, had an average of 3 family members, and worked in the informal sector such as agriculture, plantation, fishery, motorcycle and car repair, warehousing, and age. Head of household for more than 64 years. Three factors affect the expenditure of poor households: education, number of family members, and age, while employment status is not different. The dominant factors of household poverty in Pangkep Regency are education, number of family members, and age. These findings indicate that household poverty occurs due to one of the leading causes of low levels of education. One of the efforts to improve the welfare low income households or, in other words, live above the poverty line is to improve the quality of human resources in the sector and the government's efforts to provide business assistance and improve poverty alleviation programs to increase the income of household heads working in informal sector so that the percentage of poverty in Pangkep Regency decreases and people can live in prosperity.

Keywords: low-income household, education, total member family, type of job, age.

1 Introduction

Poverty is a condition experienced by households so that they cannot meet adequate needs for life (Ritonga, 2003, p. 1). Poverty is also known to be a multidimensional problem that involves social, economic, and other aspects. Every country, both developed and developing, is still thinking about ways to deal with the problem of poverty. Each country's government carries out various programs to overcome the problem of poverty; even efforts to reduce poverty have become one of the essential topics in the SDGs (Sustainable et al.). Therefore, poverty has become a phenomenal problem in parts of the world. In Indonesia, poverty is still a severe problem, according to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). The percentage of poor people over the last three years has fluctuated. In 2020, the percentage of poor people increased by 9.78% in March 2020 and 10.19% in September 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic, which occurred that year and continues to have an impact on changes in economic activity, thereby affecting the poverty rate, poverty will decrease in 2021 by 0.48%.

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Even though there have been changes in reducing poverty, efforts to overcome poverty must still be carried out comprehensively in each province, district/city, and even in remote areas. South Sulawesi is one of the provinces that is vulnerable to poverty.



Fig. 1. Development of the poor population in South Sulawesi (2019 March – 2021 September)

It can be seen from Figure 1.1 that the number of poor people in September 2021 reached 765.46 thousand people; this decline in the number of poor people started in March 2020 and has been known for the last two years. Indonesia was also affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, which resulted in the economy experiencing a drastic decline. For example, the unemployment rate is increasing, industrial sectors are stagnating due to declining consumption, and one of them is poverty, which will experience a spike. Even though it is known that in September 2021, the percentage of poor people was 8.53%, decreasing 0.25% compared to March 2021 and decreasing 0.46% compared to September 2020, this figure is still considered high in an area.

The central statistics agency shows that among the ten regencies/cities in South Sulawesi Province, the highest percentage of poor people is in Pangkep Regency, with 13.9%.

Table 1. Percentage of Poor Population in South Sulawesi Regency/City in 2022.

Regency/Town	2022
Pangkep	13,9
Jeneponto	13,7
Luwu Timur	13,2
Luwu	12,5
Enrekang	12,4
Kepulauan Selayar	12,2
Tana Toraja	12,2
Toraja Utara	11,7

Bone	10,6
Maros	9,4

Source: BPS South Sulawesi Province 2022

It is focusing on Pangkep Regency because it is an area that has various tourist destinations, both in water areas, on land, and even in the mountains. Currently, the Pangkep Regency has been included on the UNESCO Global Geopark (UGG) list. Various tourist destinations will undoubtedly be attractive to local and foreign tourists, but looking at the economic aspect, Pangkep Regency has the highest poverty rate in South Sulawesi Province. This will be related to the high crime rate in the area and will result in a lack of tourists visiting, which will slow down development in Pangkep Regency.

The causes of high poverty in Pangkep Regency can be seen from a household's social and economic characteristics, such as education level, number of household members, age, and employment status. The quality of human resources in Pangkep Regency still needs to improve. Based on figure 1.2, most of the population has only studied up to elementary school, 103,103 people, while tertiary institutions only have 19,363 people.

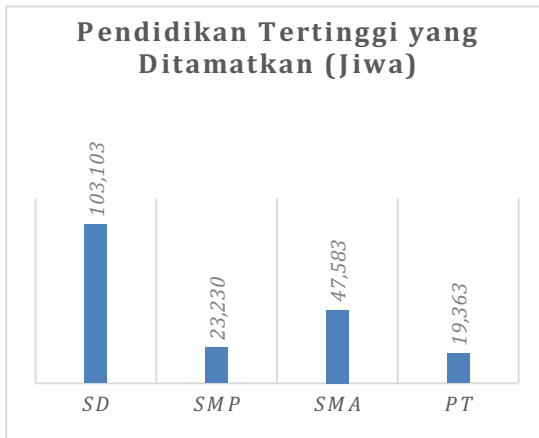


Fig. 2. Population Aged 15 Years and Over According to Highest Education Completed in Pangkep Regency in 2022.

The basic assumption of human capital investment is that a person can increase his income through increasing education. Every additional school year increases a person's employability and income level. A high level of education will result in better work productivity. Therefore, it will generate significant income (Atmanti, 2005).

Education is a benchmark for assessing whether a household is in the poor category or not, and it can also be seen from the number of members in the household.

Table 2. Average Number of Household Members Per District in Pangkep Regency in 2019.

2	KALUKUANG MASALIMA	4
3	LIUKANG TUPABBIRING	4
4	PANGKAJENE	4
5	BALOCCI	3
6	BUNGORO	3
7	LABAKKANG	3
8	MARANG	3
9	SEGERI	3
10	MINASATENE	3
11	MANDALLE	3
12	TONDONG TALLASA	3
13	LIUKANG TUPABBIRING UTARA	3
Average		3

Source: DISDUKCAPIL Pangkep Regency

Table 1.3 shows that the average number of household members in Pangkep Regency is three people, found in most sub-districts, and only a few have four people. Thus, each family only has three household members from various relationship statuses, which is still customary for every household.

The data in Table 1.3 is only for all poor and non-poor family groups and does not rule out the possibility that poor households have more than 3-4 members. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency, the average number of poor households nationally is 4-5 members compared to non-poor households, which only have 3-4 members. It can be seen that poor households have, on average, more household members than non-poor households. With the large number of members in a household, it will not be easy to meet daily needs or other costs such as education. It is not uncommon for children from low-income families to have to work to alleviate the family's needs.

Apart from that, household poverty is also closely related to the income earned by the head of the household and his household members. According to (Suroto, 2000) in Christopher et al., income is a person's source of income to meet daily living needs and is very important for a person's survival directly or indirectly, so income can be interpreted as

According to BPS, one of the characteristics of household poverty is those who work as farmers or in the informal sector, such as fishermen, transport drivers, temporary workers/unpaid workers, and others. It can be seen in Figure 1.3 that the most significant types of work are 30 thousand people working as entrepreneurs, 20 thousand people as farmers, and 20 thousand people as fishermen. One of the poverty levels in Pangkep Regency can be measured based on the type of work. Therefore, poverty influences a person's type of work.

The current government has yet to achieve its maximum target in alleviating the problem of poverty. Even though it is said that the poverty rate has decreased from year to year, the amount of poverty in Indonesia, especially in certain areas, is still trem

endous. Improve the condition, and it is necessary to analyze the factors that determine poverty in terms of household expenditure so that this can be a reference for the government to overcome the problem of poverty in society to improve the condition.

2 Literature Review

2.1 Poverty

According to experts, poverty researchers have a consensus that poverty is a complex and multidimensional problem—several views of poverty. Supriatna (1997:90) in Kadji states that poverty occurs because of limited situations that occur not at the will of the person concerned. A population is categorized as poor if it is characterized by low education, income, work productivity, health, and well-being, which shows a circle of helplessness. Poverty also occurs due to limited human resources through formal and non-formal education, which ultimately has consequences for low levels of informal education.

2.2 Poverty Measures

A poverty limit/line is needed to measure the poverty level. The poverty line (GK) is the rupiah value of the minimum expenditure needed by a person to fulfill his basic life needs for a month, both food and non-food. Indonesia's poverty line in March 2022 was recorded at IDR 505,469.00/ capita/ month or IDR 2,395,923.00/ poor household/ month (BPS).

The Central Statistics Agency provides several criteria as indicators of low-income families as follows:

The number of household members reaches 4-5 people, the average age of the head of the household is older, a man is the head of the household, the low education level of the head of the household, the majority of poor households depend on the agricultural sector for their livelihood, the head of the household status as an informal worker, floor area per capita < 8 m², dirt floor, thatch/fiber roof type, wooden wall type, bamboo, lower electricity usage, low access to clean water.

2.3 Factors That Influence Poverty

The World Bank Institute (2002) in Astuti (2018) explains the factors that cause poverty: regional, household, and individual characteristics. Regional characteristics can be seen from the residences in urban or rural areas. Household characteristics can be seen from demographic characteristics such as household structure and size, dependency ratio, and gender of the head of the household). In contrast, individual characteristics can be seen from economic and social aspects. Economic includes type of work, income, expenses, and household ownership) while social includes health, education, and residence).

2.4 Education

Education is an effort made by a person to realize the learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have spiritual strength, intelligence, self-control, personality, morals and skills needed by themselves, society, nation and state.

Yufi (2012) Todaro, in his book *Economic Development in the Third World* (1985), said that the cause of poverty in a country is the low level of knowledge possessed by a person/society. Low knowledge is caused by low education as well. The relationship between education and poverty is very closely related. Of course, by having a high education, a person's abilities will develop through mastery of knowledge and skills.

2.5 Number of Household Members

Mulyanto & Hans-Dieter Evers, ed. 1982; 100 States that the number of household members is likely to increase income because the greater the number of household members, the greater the number of household members who work to generate income, but it is also possible that A large number of household members does not increase income because a more significant number of household members results in an increase in parents' busyness in taking care of their children.

To determine whether a household is poor, one determining factor is looking at the number of members in a household. The greater the number of household members, the greater the expenses incurred to meet daily needs. So, if applied to poor people, the large number of household members will determine their condition of becoming poorer.

2.6 Age

The World Health Organization (WHO) classifies older adults into 4, namely: middle-aged 45 – 59 years, elderly 60 – 74 years, elderly aged 75 – 90 years, and very elderly aged above 90 years. A person's productivity at work will be significantly influenced by age. Someone of productive age will be able to earn more income than someone of unproductive age. Young people tend to be better at doing things than older people, which is influenced by aspects of health and physical strength required to do the work. If a person is past their productive period in doing work, their physical strength will decrease, and their income will also decrease (Arya & Nyoman, 2013).

Employment Status
In simple terms, formal and informal workers can be identified based on leading employment status. Formal workers include business status assisted by permanent workers and workers/employees/employees, while the rest are included in informal workers (BPS, 2020). Examples of formal workers are office staff, analysts, or those who work in industry. In contrast, informal workers are self-employed or freelance in the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors, temporary workers/unpaid workers, for example, street vendors, fishermen, pedicab drivers, drivers, agricultural laborers, etc.

Looking at the two types of work, there will be differences in what is obtained from the two, where the formal sector will get allowances, bonuses, insurance, or housing in addition to income for their living needs. In contrast, informal jobs do not get anything except income alone. The income they earn sometimes fluctuates significantly due to the influence of weather or sales from the sector being worked.

Therefore, poverty is more common among informal sector workers than in the formal sector

3 Research Methods

This research uses a quantitative approach in its analysis. A quantitative approach uses aspects of measurement, calculation, formulas, and certainty of numerical data in the research proposal, hypothesis process, going into the field, data analysis, and data conclusions up to writing (Musianto, 2002). In this research, the independent variables are Education (X1), Number of Household Members (X2), Age (X3), and Employment Status (D4). Meanwhile, the dependent variable is Poor Household Expenditure (Y).

The analytical method used is multiple linear regression analysis. There are three statistical tests that can be carried out, namely the t test, F test, and coefficient of determination (R2). This research uses the Stata computer application. The data analysis model is stated as follows:

$$Y = f(X1, X2, X3, X4) \tag{1}$$

This equation is then transformed into a multiple linear regression equation to obtain the following equation:

$$Y = a + \beta1X1 + \beta2X2 + \beta3X3 + \beta4D4 + \mu1 \tag{2}$$

Where:

- Y = Poor Household Expenditures
- a = Constanta
- X1 = Education
- X2 = Members of Household
- X3 = Age
- D4 = Employ Status (1 = Formal, 0 = Informal)
- μ1 = Error Term

4 Analysis and Discussion

4.1 Regression Equation Analysis Results

The research results obtained from the regression equation can explain the pattern of influence of each independent variable on the dependent variable. The following are the estimation results obtained:

Table 3. Result of Regression Equation Analysis

Poor Household Expenditures	Coefficient
Education	0,0322168

Number of Household Members	0,1023639
Age	-0,0059402
Employment Status	-0,0329153
Constant	14,31269

Source: Processed Data

Based on the results obtained in table 3 with multiple linear regression analysis with the independent variables namely Education (X1), Number of Household Members (X2), Age (X3), and Employment Status (X4) on the dependent variable namely Poor Household Expenditures (Y). The following regression equation is obtained:

$$\ln Y = 14.4114 + 0.032216 (X1) + 0.102363 (X2) - 0.00594 (X3) - 0.032915 (X4) + e$$

4.2 Parsial Text (t Text)

The t test is used to determine whether the independent variable has a partial effect on the dependent variable. The results of the t test are as follows:

Table 4. Result of the t Test

Poor Household Expenditures	P> t
Education	0.005
Number of Household Members	0.000
Age	0.023
Employment Status	0.720

Source: Processed Data

The influence of education variables, number of household members, age and employment status on poor household expenditure using a 95% confidence level ($\alpha = 0.05$). Based on the results of the t test, it shows that partially the education variable on poor household expenditure has a positive coefficient of 0.032 and a significant t value of $0.005 < 0.05$, so it can be concluded that there is an influence between education on poor household expenditure. The variable number of household members has a positive coefficient of 0.102 and a significant t value of $0.000 < 0.05$, so it can be concluded that the number of household members influences the expenditure of poor households. The age variable has a negative coefficient on poor household expenditure, namely -0.005 with a significant t value of $0.023 < 0.05$, so it can be concluded that age has an effect on poor household expenditure. The employment status variable has a negative coefficient of -0.032 with a significant t value of 0.720, so it can be concluded that there is no difference between formal sector and informal sector workers in poor household expenditure.

4.3 Simultaneous Text (Text F)

The F test is used to determine whether the independent variables have a joint effect on the dependent variable. The provisions for decision making are that if the probability value is smaller than 0.05 then it can be said to have a simultaneous effect, if it is greater than 0.05 then the variable does not have a simultaneous effect. Following are the results of the F test:

Table 5. Result of the F Test

Total sampel	=	111
F (5, 105)	=	15.97
Probabilitas > F	=	0.000

Source: Processed Data

Based on the results of the F test showing a probability value of $0.000 > 0.05$, it can be concluded that the variables education (X1), number of household members (X2), age (X3), and employment status (D4) simultaneously influence household expenditure. poor (Y).

4.4 Determination Text (R2)

Table 6. Result of R2

Total sampel	=	111
R-Squared	=	42.68%
Adjusted R-Squared	=	40.52%

Source: Processed Data

Based on the results, it can be concluded that the R2 value obtained is 42.68%. This means that only 42.68% of poor household expenditure variables can be explained by the variables education (X1), number of household members (X2), age (X3), and employment status (D4), while the remaining 57.32% is explained by other variables.

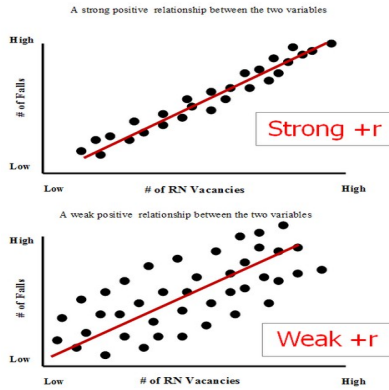


Fig. 3. The difference between a strong positive relationship and a weak positive relationship between variables

Heizer and Render (2005) in Kartika (2013) say that scatter diagrams are used to find out how much power there is between the dependent and independent variables. The farther the object spreads from the linear line, the lower the R2 value, and vice versa, the closer the object is from the line, the higher the R2 value.

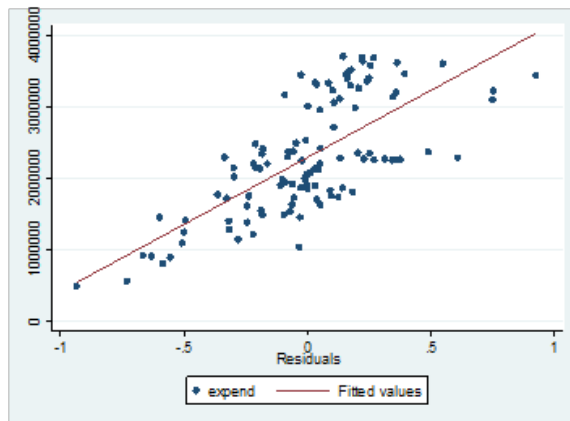


Fig. 4. Relationship based on national socio-economic survey in Pangkep Regency based on a few variables

The low R2 value is due to the data taken based on the results of the 2022 national socio-economic survey in Pangkep Regency with the variables education, number of household members, age, employment status and household expenditure which is random data and there is a lack of representative/representative data in the research.

4.5 Discussion of Estimation Result and its Interpretation.

The Effect of Education on Poor Household Expenditures. Based on the results of multiple linear analysis. The education variable has an influence on the expenditure of

poor households for heads of families in Pangkep Regency, when education increases then expenditure also increases, meaning that there is an increase in household expenditure due to increased productivity, which encourages an increase in the income of the head of the family, so this will reduce the percentage of poverty in Pangkep Regency.

It can be seen that the education of household heads in Pangkep Regency still needs to be improved; there is a lack of support from parents and the environment, as well as curiosity about early development so that insight becomes shallow or local wisdom. Education is currently critical, not only increasing insight, abilities, and skills, but the criteria for entering work must also be having a relatively high level of education.

The Influence of Number of Household Members on Poor Household Expenditures. The data analysis results show that the number of household members influences the expenditure of poor households in Pangkep Regency when increasing household members will increase household expenditure. In this study, the author took a sample of households with average expenditure below the poverty line, meaning that the greater the number of dependents/household members, the closer the family is to poverty.

It aligns with Nadia's (2022) research on the influence of the number of members and education on the consumption patterns of poor households. It is said that the greater the number of household members, the more significant the proportion of expenditure on food rather than non-food if a family has much food. Household members do not have their income. It will affect the income of the head of the family in meeting daily needs. In line with the results of research based on poor households measured below the poverty line, increasing the number of household members will affect expenditures from food and non-food expenditures, which ultimately makes income and expenditure unbalanced so that the poverty level worsens in the household. *The Effect of Age Against Poor Household Expenditures*

Based on the research results, it is stated that there is a negative and significant relationship between age and poverty, meaning that the higher the age of the head of the household, the less he will spend. It is due to the minimum wages earned because old age is prone to being physically weak, so productivity decreases.

This research follows Nasution (2017), who said that age is negatively related to expenditure due to decreased productivity. Likewise, Cahyono (1998) in Arya and Nyoman (2018) regarding the influence of age on the income of poor households in Banyakem Village, says that the productive age ranges from 15 - 64 years, a person's physical strength dramatically influences a person's age in carrying out activities, if a person's age is over. If they pass the productive age limit, their physical strength will decrease, decreasing productivity and income. If income decreases, a person's expenses will also decrease. It is in line with Utomo and Rahani's (2013) research on household welfare in the influence of female heads of households, which states that the older the head of the household, the greater the chance of having a household with at least "poorer" wealth.

It can be concluded that increasing age will reduce a person's productivity due to reduced physical strength; quite a few older adults continue to work in limited conditions and are willing to be given minimum wages to meet daily needs.

Therefore, age has a negative and significant relationship to the expenditure of poor households.

The Effect of Employment Status on Poor Household Expenditures. The research results show that formal and informal sector workers are the same in poor household expenditure. The results of this regression test do not follow the initial hypothesis that employment status differs in the expenditure of poor households, meaning there is a difference in household expenditure between formal and informal sector workers.

It is in line with Romadlon and Wijaya's (2022) research on factors influencing poor household consumption expenditure, which states that employment status does not affect poor household consumption expenditure in Lok Tuan District's, Bontang City.

According to the 2022 Central Statistics Agency, the average monthly salary for formal national workers is IDR 3.07 million. Formal sector workers in this study are measured based on the poverty line, and this is because the majority of formal sector workers in this study work in the fields of education and government administration., defense, and social security, assuming the worker is honorary. So, the analysis shows no difference between formal and informal sector workers in the expenditure of poor households in Pangkep Regency.

5 Conclusion and Recommendation

Based on the results of research on household poverty in Pangkep Regency using data from the 2022 National Socio-Economic Survey (SUSENAS), it can be concluded as follows:

- 1 Characteristics of poor households in Pangkep Regency namely the head of the household has an elementary school education, is male, an average of 3 household members, the average age of respondents is <64 years old and the majority's employment status is in the informal sector, namely working as a farmer, fisheries, wholesale and retail trade, car and motorbike repair, transportation and warehousing).
- 2 Education has a positive effect on poor household expenditure. The education level of most heads of poor households is up to elementary school (SD). To improve the welfare of low-income households, it is necessary to increase their education. The higher the education, the more skilled a person will be in managing things, especially in the business field, which will impact increasing income so that they can meet the daily needs of households above the poverty line.
- 3 The number of household members greatly influences the expenditure of poor households, where the greater the number of dependents, the heavier the burden on the head of the poor household in meeting the family's daily needs, especially if the poor household members do not have the income to meet their daily needs.
- 4 Age has a negative effect on the expenditure of poor households, as age increases, physical strength decreases and a person's productivity decreases, especially in this study, the majority work in the informal sector, so the income earned decreases, thus affecting household expenditure.

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