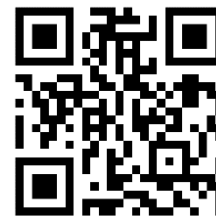


Income Determinants of Poor Households in Suter Village, Bangli Regency



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ABSTRACT: Poverty is a problem in development that is multidimensional in nature. It is not only social and economic, but also cultural, political, and spatial and temporal. Poverty is not only living with a lack of money and low income, but also powerlessness in dealing with power and determining the direction of life goals. This is caused by certain factors such as employment opportunities, age, and the number of dependents that affect the income of poor households to fulfill their basic lives. This study aims to 1) analyze job opportunities, age, and the number of dependents simultaneously on the income of poor households in Suter Village, Bangli Regency. 2) analyze job opportunities, age, number of dependents, and income partially on the income of poor households in Suter Village, Bangli Regency. 3) analyze the dominant variables of job opportunities, age, and number of dependents that affect the income of poor households in Suter Village, Bangli Regency. This research was conducted in Suter Village, Bangli Regency with a sample size of 80 respondents using a sampling method namely Probability sampling and Nonprobability sampling. In this research, observation, structured interviews, and in-depth interviews were used as a data collection methods. Multiple linear analysis is used as a data analysis technique. The results of this study indicate that 1) the variables of job opportunities, age, and number of dependents simultaneously have a significant effect on the income of poor households in Suter Village, Bangli Regency. 2) the variables of job opportunities, age, and number of dependents partially have a significant effect on the income of poor households in Suter Village, Bangli Regency. 3) job opportunities have a dominant effect on the income of poor households in Suter Village, Bangli Regency.

KEYWORDS: Income, Job Opportunities, Age, Number of Dependents, Poverty

I. INTRODUCTION

Poverty issues in various countries are the focus of development, including Indonesia. Poverty alleviation must be understood and handled well because it is a never-ending problem (Ishatono & Raharjo, 2016). In line with that, the ratification of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) by the United Nations (UN), which is the 2030 agenda, where the agreement on sustainable development is based on human rights and equality. (Kementerian PPN/Bappenas, 2023). One of the goals of sustainable development is to be without poverty in any form and anywhere, so that by 2030 a large coverage of the poor will be achieved. This means that the world agrees that poverty is an important issue (Hidayat, 2022). A household is said to be poor if its income is below the poverty line, therefore income has a positive relationship with poverty (Sevrianda & Putri, 2019). Periodically, an increase in income will cause a person or community to be able to meet their living needs properly, gain wider access to assets and personal development, and have a better standard of living and ultimately escape the cycle of poverty (Nisak & Sugiharti, 2020; Sholeh, 2022). However, the low socio-economic status of Indonesian society is caused by the low quality of education so that they cannot enter promising employment opportunities to earn income and meet their living needs (Meidiana, 2019).

Poor people do not have or lack the resources necessary to meet individual needs and social obligations and comply with customs (G. T. Samiyeva, 2022). Where consumption patterns are key to the welfare of the poor, the size of the proportion of expenditure on consumption to all household expenditure can provide an overview of the welfare of the household. People's consumption patterns really depend on the source of household income, the higher the household income, the more needs that can be met (Tigau et al., 2017). Household consumption expenditure reflects the extent of income earned by the household in a period. The amount of income will influence a household's ability to meet its consumption needs (Handayani & Yulistiyono, 2023). With limited household income, the main priority is to meet basic needs, especially food. Poor households tend to focus more on the quantity of food consumed rather than the aspect of providing balanced nutrition. Thus, the living needs of poor households are more functional and urgent (Ariani et al., 2018). Solving the problem of poverty cannot be implemented simply. A new strategy is needed with a disciplined life needs model as a replacement (Fargomeli, 2014). These living needs will be able to influence the existence of

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people's lifestyles and can also be described as very important needs for human survival, whether consisting of goods and services such as consumption or certain social needs. The decline in people's living standards has an impact on the limited fulfillment of life's needs and also has an impact on poverty, which is a problem that often occurs (Umar et al., 2023).

Bali Province is one of the smallest islands that has a well-developed economy, but is still not free from problems of poverty and income inequality between regions. Poverty is a major concern for the government which is considered a serious problem (Wardhana et al., 2022). The reduction in poverty rates in Bali Province is the result of various poverty reduction efforts carried out by the central and regional governments through pro-poor programs. However, the continuing problem of poverty in Bali (Month)

Province shows the need for more effective policy formulation in order to deal with the problem of poverty holistically (Suda Pratama & Suyana Utama, 2019).

Table 1. Number and Percentage of Poor Population in Bali Province by Regency/City 2020-2022

Regency/City	2020		2021		2022	
	Number (One Thousand People)	%	Number (One Thousand People)	%	Number (One Thousand People)	%
Jembrana	12,6	4,51	14,24	5,06	15	5,3
Tabanan	19,11	4,27	23,11	5,12	23,46	5,18
Badung	13,75	2,02	18,52	2,62	18,28	2,53
Gianyar	21,01	4,08	25,36	4,85	24,74	4,7
Klungkung	8,76	4,87	10,19	5,64	10,89	6,07
Bangli	9,56	4,19	11,68	5,09	12,17	5,28
Karangasem	24,69	5,91	28,52	6,78	29,45	6,98
Buleleng	35,25	5,32	40,92	6,12	41,68	6,21
Denpasar	20,48	2,14	29,41	2,96	30,02	2,97
Bali Province	165,19	3,78	201,97	4,53	205,58	4,57

Source: Statistics of Bali Province Bali, 2023 (data processed)

Based on Table 1. Bali Province has an increasing number of poor people over the last three years. The highest average percentage of poor people is still in Karangasem Regency at 6.98 percent. Buleleng Regency was 6.21 percent, Klungkung Regency was 6.07 percent, Jembrana Regency was 5.3 percent, and Bangli Regency was 5.28 percent. From this data, three of the five districts with the highest percentage of poor people are located in the East Bali region (Sari & Kartika, 2020). Bangli Regency has four sub-districts, namely Susut District, Tembuku District, Bangli District, and Kintamani District. The number of villages in Bangli Regency is 72 villages in these sub-districts, but each village has characteristics and challenges in the context of poverty (Sutadji et al., 2021). Some of these villages have become tourist attractions and tourism access. However, there is still invisible poverty in the region.

Job opportunities are something that is seen by society. Utilization of job opportunities can also influence the income of people who take advantage of these opportunities which can be seen from the average employment income (Muthahharah & Adiwibowo, 2017). With job opportunities, individuals will choose jobs based on individual qualities and get wages that match their expectations if they take these opportunities. The more job opportunities there are, the more income you will get through the job opportunities you get (Saputri, 2022). If there are job opportunities, you will get a good job and get a promotion so that poor households can get out of poverty (Dartanto et al., 2020; Dartanto & Nurkholis, 2013).

The age factor is one of the factors that influences income. Age can be used as a benchmark in viewing a person's activities at work (Erwin & Karmini, 2012). A person's age will affect their income level. Those of productive age who are likely to be able to increase their productivity and income because they tend to still have strong physical strength in that productive age range (F. D. Dewi et al., 2019). As a person gets older, his productivity will decrease and his physical condition will become weaker so he will not be able to contribute income to the family (Amnesi, 2013).

The number of dependents has a close relationship with poverty. The large number of household dependents will affect income because the increasing number of household dependents or number of household members will indirectly force workers to seek additional income (Simanjuntak, 2001). The number of dependents in a household will influence the level of consumption that must be spent due to increasing needs. Thus, a person will tend to spend time working to earn enough income to provide for all family members (Julyastini & Bendesa, 2022).

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II. RESEARCH METHODS

A. Research Design

This research make use of a quantitative approach in the form of associative. The aim of quantitative research is to formulate and apply mathematical models, theories, or hypotheses that are pertinent to the phenomena under investigation. And associative research aims to determine the effect or relationship between two or more variables (Sugiyono, 2015). This study aims to determine the Determinants of Poor Household Income in Suter Village, Bangli Regency.

B. Data Collection Methods

The data collection methods used in this research are observation, structured interviews, and in-depth interviews. Observation is a data collection technique carried out by researchers by observing existing documents. Structured interviews with a list of questions that have been prepared in advance, each respondent is given the same questions, and researchers can use interviewers. In-depth interviews with key informants to dig deeper information about the ins and outs of unemployment among workers.

C. Data Analysis Technique

In this research, multiple linear analysis is used data analysis technique. Multiple linear analysis is used to determine the effect of independent variables on the dependents variable. the formula is as follows:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \mu \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

Description:

- Y = Income
- X₁ = Job Opportunities
- X₂ = Age
- X₃ = Number of Dependents
- α = Constant

- β₁, β₂, β₃ = Regression coefficient
- μ = error

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Descriptive Statistical Analysis Test Result

Table 2. Descriptive Statistical Analysis Test Result

Variable	N	Min.	Max.	Mean	Std. Deviasi
Income	80	0.40	2.00	1.0194	0.30383
Job Opportunities	80	-1.82	1.95	0.0000	1.00000
Age	80	27	65	46.24	10.254
Number of Dependets	80	1	6	3.39	1.37

Source: Data processed, 2024

Based on data tests. It can ne explained that the income variable has a minimum value of 0.4 and a maximum of 2.00 with standard deviation of 0.30383. The job opportunities variable has a minimum value of -1.82 and a maximum of 1.95 with standard deviation of 1.00000. The age variable has a minimum value of 27 and a maximum of 65 with standard deviation of 10.254. And the Number of dependets variable has a minimum value of 1 and a maximum of 6 with standard deviation of 1.37.

B. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Results

Tabel 3. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Results

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	0.417	0.137		3.050	0.003
Job Oppotunities (X₁)	0.152	0.028	0.502	5.375	0.000
Age (X₂)	0.005	0.002	0.183	2.241	0.028
Number of Dependets (X₃)	0.095	0.019	0.431	4.926	0.000

Source: Data processed, 2024

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In the multiple linear analysis test results, which include the independent variables of job opportunities (X_1), Age (X_2), and Number of Dependents (X_3) on the dependent variable Income (Y), can form an equation as follows:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \mu \quad \dots\dots\dots (2)$$

$$\hat{Y} = 0.417 + 0.152X_1 + 0.005X_2 + 0.095X_3$$

In Table 4.10 it can also be seen that the dominant variable is shown in the largest Standardized Beta coefficient value. The table shows that the value of employment opportunities is 0.502 which has the largest number. This can be interpreted that in the data of these independent variables, employment opportunities (X_1) have the most influence in influencing the income variable (Y) of poor households in Suter Village, Bali Regency.

C. Simultaneous Significance Test Results (F Test)

Table 4. Simultaneous Significance Test Results (F Test)

Model		Sum of Square	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	4.244	3	1.415	35.272	0.000
	Residual	3.048	76	0.040		
Total		7.292	79			

Source: Data processed, 2024

Based on the results of the analysis it can be explained that the F test ($F_{hitung} > F_{tabel}$) is $35.272 > 2.72$ then H_0 is rejected. With a significance of $0.000 < 0.05$, which means that job opportunities (X_1), age (X_2) and number of dependents (X_3) are simultaneously significant to income (Y) in Suter Village, Bangli Regency.

D. Partial Significance Test Result (T Test)

Table 5. Partial Significance Test Result (T Test)

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	0.417	0.137		3.050	0.003
Job Oppotunities (X_1)	0.152	0.028	0.502	5.375	0.000
Age (X_2)	0.005	0.002	0.183	2.241	0.028
Number of Dependets (X_3)	0.095	0.019	0.431	4.926	0.000

Source: Data processed, 2024

1. T-test results of job opportunities (X_1) on income (Y)

The calculation results in the t-test in the results show that the value $T_{count} 5.375 > 1.66 T_{table}$ with a significance of 0.000. It can be concluded that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted so that job opportunities has a positive and significant effect on the income of poor households in Suter Village, Bangli Regency.

2. T-test results of age (X_2) on income (Y)

The calculation results in the t-test in the results show that the value $T_{count} 2.241 > 1.66 T_{table}$ with a significance of 0.028. It can be concluded that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted so that age has a positive and significant effect on the income of poor households in Suter Village, Bangli Regency.

3. T-test results of number of dependents (X_3) on income (Y)

The calculation results in the t-test in the results show that the value $T_{count} 4.926 > 1.66 T_{table}$ with a significance of 0.000. It can be concluded that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted so that number of dependents has a positive and significant effect on the income of poor households in Suter Village, Bangli Regency.

IV. IMPLICATION OF THE RESEARCH RESULTS

The results of this study indicate that the income of poor households in Karangasem Subdistrict is influenced by job opportunities, age, and number of dependents. The empirical implications of the independent variables are:

- The results of this study indicate that the job opportunity variable has a positive effect on the income of poor households. Where the higher the job opportunities, the higher the income generated. This indicates that job opportunities can play an important

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role in determining employment and wage levels. In the concept of job opportunities is a situation that describes the availability of jobs for job seekers to be able to carry out their function as economic resources in the production process to create welfare for themselves or for the wider community.

2. The results of this study indicate that the age variable has a positive relationship with the income of poor households in Suter Village, Bangli Regency. The difference in the age of productive and unproductive age is very influential in the amount of income received. At an unproductive age, it will be difficult to work for a long duration of time and the weight of the work taken, this is due to the physical condition that begins to decline. In the concept of age, it is explained that age can be used as a benchmark in seeing a person's activity at work, with age conditions that are still productive, it is likely that someone can work well and optimally.
3. The results of this study indicate that the variable number of dependents has a positive effect on the income of poor households. Where the more the number of dependents, the household consumption costs will increase, so that the more motivated to get a higher income. In the concept of the number of dependents, it is explained that the number of dependents is one of the factors that can affect the level of household poverty. The number of dependents in the household is indicated by the number of household members who do not work, which is negatively correlated with consumption and income per capita for each family member.

CONCLUSIONS

The results obtained from statistical analysis draw several conclusions that answer the research problem., namely as follows.

1. Job opportunities, age, and the number of dependents simultaneously have a significant effect on the income of poor households in Suter Village, Bangli Regency.
2. Job opportunities, age, and the number of dependents partially have a positive and significant effect on the income of poor households in Suter Village, Bangli Regency.
3. Job opportunities have a dominant effect on the income of poor households in Suter Village, Bangli Regency.

ADVICE

Drawing from the analysis results and aforementioned conclusions, the following suggestions can be made.

1. The government should increase empowerment of poor households by providing employment opportunities and capital (in the form of training, cash and non-cash assistance, or equipment needed to support productivity) to start a job or business that is expected to help the economy of poor households in Suter Village, Bangli District.
2. The distribution of social assistance (bansos) that is right on target is very important for the community, especially for people who are included in the poor group. In this case, the Bangli Regency Government through the Regency Social Service should verify population data on its population on a regular basis so that it has the latest data. Updating this data regularly will have a significant impact on the welfare of the poor.

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