

## ABSTRACT

This study is concerned with sectoral and regional poverty in the province of West Sumatra, Indonesia. The objectives of the study are to estimate poverty incidences based on sectoral employment and regions and to analyse the relationships between poverty and socioeconomic indicators at provincial level. The study also examines the characteristics of poor households and heads of poor households according to sectoral employment and regions and analyses the patterns of household expenditure between poor households and non poor households. The determinants of household poverty by sectoral employment and regions and the internal and the external factors which perpetuate poverty or enable the poor to escape from poverty are also identified and discussed.

This study uses secondary and primary data. The secondary data source is the Socioeconomic National Survey data tape of 1993, 1996 and 1999. The primary data was collected using two villages as case studies. The analytical tools used are cross tabulations, correlation analysis and logistic regressions.

The main findings of this study are that the poverty incidences in 1996 had strongly negative correlations with economic growth and the human development index at the provincial level, but had a strong positive correlation with underemployment rate. In 1999, during the economy crisis, the poverty incidences had a strong negative relationship with the human development index and with employment growth in the agricultural sector. Underemployment rates 1999 were still strongly correlated with poverty.

This study also found that feminization of poverty had occurred in the province of West Sumatra in both the agricultural and non agricultural sectors. However poor households headed by women were not necessary poorer than those headed by men. It was found that household size was not an important variable in determining poverty in West Sumatra given that the majority of poor households had less five members.

The relationship between poverty and characteristics of heads of households was different before and after the economic crisis. Prior to the economic crisis, this study found that relationship between age of head of household and poverty was as 'inverted U shape' and the higher the educational attainment of heads of household the lower the proportion of poor households. In addition, this study showed that the proportion of poor households in the agricultural sector was markedly higher amongst heads of households who worked less than 35 hours a week compared to heads of households who worked between 35-44 hours a week. In the non agricultural sector it was found that proportion of heads of poor households who worked more than 45 hours a week was higher than those who worked between 35-44 hours a week, thus indicating low productivity. However, during the economic crisis, there is no clear relationship between characteristics of heads of household and poverty incidence. This suggests that the economic crisis influenced the patterns of relationship between poverty and characteristics of heads of households.

The current expenditure pattern of poor households does not allow the poor households to exit from poverty. The poor households allocate their expenditure more for the needs of ceremonial and festive purposes than the needs of children's education.

The determinants of poverty amongst poor households in the agricultural sector differed from the non agricultural sector. However, age, educational attainment and the region where the head of households live are the main determinants of household poverty in both the agricultural and the non agricultural sectors.

The case study of the two villages showed that internal factors inhibited the exit of the households from poverty while external factors did not provide opportunities for households to increase incomes and standard of living.

## ABSTRAK

Kajian ini adalah tentang kemiskinan mengikut sektor pekerjaan dan daerah di provinsi Sumatera Barat, Indonesia. Tujuan kajian ini adalah mengira kadar kemiskinan mengikut sektor pekerjaan dan daerah dan menganalisis kaitan kemiskinan dengan indikator sosioekonomi daerah di peringkat provinsi. Kajian ini juga menyelidiki dan mengenal pasti karakteristik isi rumah dan ketua isi rumah miskin mengikut sektor pekerjaan dan daerah dan menganalisis perbezaan corak perbelanjaan isi rumah miskin dan isi rumah tidak miskin. Faktor penentu kemiskinan isi rumah mengikut sektor pekerjaan dan faktor dalaman dan faktor luaran isi rumah yang mengekalkan isi rumah dalam kemiskinan atau membolehkan isi rumah keluar daripada kemiskinan juga dikenal pasti dan dibincangkan.

Kajian ini menggunakan data sekunder dan data primer. Sumber utama data sekunder utama adalah data tape Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional (*Socioeconomy National Survey*) tahun 1993, 1996 dan 1999. Data primer dikumpulkan daripada penyelidikan lapangan yang dijalankan di dua buah desa sebagai kajian kes. Alat analisis yang digunakan adalah penjadual bersilang, analisis korelasi dan regresi logit.

Dapatan utama kajian ini adalah kadar kemiskinan pada tahun 1996 berkorelasi negatif yang kuat dengan kadar pertumbuhan ekonomi dan indeks pembangunan manusia, tetapi ia berkorelasi positif yang kuat dengan kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh. Pada tahun 1999, ketika krisis ekonomi masih berlaku, kemiskinan berkorelasi negatif yang kuat dengan indeks pembangunan manusia dan kadar pertumbuhan peluang pekerjaan dalam sektor pertanian pada paras keyakinan yang tinggi. Kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh pada tahun 1999 juga berkorelasi positif yang kuat dengan kemiskinan.

Kajian ini juga mendapati bahawa kemiskinan perempuan (*feminization poverty*) telah berlaku di provinsi Sumatera Barat sama ada dalam sektor pertanian mahupun sektor bukan pertanian. Tetapi isi rumah miskin berketuakan perempuan tidak lebih miskin daripada isi rumah miskin berketuakan lelaki. Selanjutnya, saiz keluarga bukan merupakan faktor penentu kemiskinan yang penting di provinsi Sumatera Barat kerana sebahagian besar isi rumah mempunyai bilangan anggota isi rumah kurang daripada 5 orang.

Corak kaitan kemiskinan dengan ciri-ciri ketua isi rumah berbeza sebelum dan selepas krisis ekonomi. Sebelum krisis ekonomi, kajian ini mendapati corak perkaitan umur ketua isi rumah dengan kemiskinan berbentuk "U terbalik" dan semakin tinggi taraf pendidikan ketua isi rumah semakin rendah peratus isi rumah miskin. Kemudian daripada itu, kajian ini menunjukkan bahawa peratus ketua isi rumah miskin sektor pertanian yang bekerja kurang daripada 35 jam seminggu lebih besar berbanding peratus ketua isi rumah miskin yang bekerja 35 hingga 44 jam seminggu. Sebaliknya peratus ketua isi rumah sektor bukan pertanian yang bekerja lebih daripada 45 jam seminggu lebih besar berbanding yang bekerja 35- 44 jam seminggu. Ini menunjukkan bahawa sebahagian besar ketua isi rumah sektor bukan pertanian mempunyai produktiviti yang rendah. Tetapi semasa krisis ekonomi tidak didapati corak kaitan yang jelas di antara ciri-ciri ketua isi rumah dengan kemiskinan. Ini menunjukkan bahawa krisis ekonomi telah mempengaruhi corak perkaitan ciri-ciri ketua isi rumah dengan kemiskinan.

Corak perbelanjaan isi rumah setakat ini tidak membolehkan isi rumah miskin keluar daripada kemiskinan. Isi rumah miskin memperuntukkan lebih banyak

perbelanjaan untuk keperluan pesta dan adat berbanding untuk keperluan pendidikan kanak-kanak.

Faktor penentu kemiskinan isi rumah sektor pertanian berbeza dengan sektor bukan pertanian. Tetapi pembolehubah umur, taraf pendidikan dan daerah tempat tinggal ketua isi rumah adalah faktor penentu kemiskinan utama sama ada dalam sektor pertanian mahupun sektor bukan pertanian.

Kajian kes di kedua-dua desa menunjukkan bahawa faktor dalaman isi rumah menghalang isi rumah keluar daripada kemiskinan manakala faktor luaran isi rumah tidak memberi peluang bagi isi rumah miskin untuk menaikkan pendapatan dan taraf hidup.