

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

5.1. Research Summary

Based on the discussion of the results of the research described in Chapter 4 previously, the research on the Female-Headed Household and Poverty in West Sumatera, namely:

- a. Partially, only two independent variables, namely employment status and location of residence, have a significant influence on poverty rates in West Sumatra. The independent variables consisting of gender, education level, health status, and number of family members have no significant effect on the poverty rate in West Sumatra.
- b. The gender variable compares women as the head of the household and men as the head of the household. Based on the results obtained, it shows that there is no difference between women who are heads of households and men who are heads of households in relation to poverty in West Sumatra. This means that the female household head is not poor and the male household head is not poor. So women who are heads of households do not affect poverty in West Sumatra.
- c. The education level variable describes the average length of schooling that the head of the household has attended, namely not attending school, elementary school level for 6 years, senior high school level for 9 years, senior high school level for 12 years, D1/D2 level for 13 years, D3 level for 15 years, D4 and S1 level for 16 years, Professional level for 17 years, Masters level for 18 years, and Doctoral level for 21 years. The results obtained show that education level does not affect poverty in West Sumatra. This means that the level of education taken by the head of the household has no effect on poverty.
- d. The health status variable compares healthy and unhealthy household heads to poverty. Based on the results obtained, the health status of the household head does not affect poverty in West Sumatra. This is because

the number of healthy household heads is greater than unhealthy household heads.

- e. The employment status variable compares the head of the household who is working and the head of the household who is not working. The results obtained prove that employment status is significant for poverty in West Sumatra. Heads of households who do not work are 0.291 times poorer than heads of households who work.
- f. The number of family members variable looks at how much the number of family members affects poverty. From the results obtained, the number of family members has no effect on poverty in West Sumatra. This is because the average number of family members in each head of household ranges from 4 to 5 people at most for the number of family members.
- g. The location of residence variable compares residences in urban and rural areas. Based on the results obtained, it shows that the location of residence is significant for poverty in West Sumatra. This means that heads of households living in rural areas are more vulnerable to poverty by 0.18 times compared to heads of households living in urban areas.

5.2. Research Implication

Based on the research results described above, several implications or policy impacts can be concluded. First, the results obtained prove that heads of households who do not work tend to be poorer than heads of households who work. This needs to be of more concern for the government to overcome this problem, perhaps by first looking for the causes and effects of heads of households who do not work tend to be poor. Then, the government must provide a solution.

The government has an important role in alleviating poverty through several policies such as facilitating job vacancies, especially for female and male household heads. Thus, the head of the household has a job and reduces the head of the household who is not working. The head of the household who previously did not work becomes employed, can earn income. Thus, the head of the

household can be freed from poverty. If this is not resolved, the poverty of women as heads of households and men as heads of households will continue to increase.

The government must also focus on poverty in rural areas, because rural areas are poorer than urban areas. Factors that affect the high poverty in rural areas, due to infrastructure in rural areas is inadequate. Thus, the government must provide adequate resources and infrastructure in rural areas to meet the needs of both male and female household heads. Thus, poverty does not occur in both those living in rural areas and those living in urban areas.

5.3. Recommendations

This study has several limitations, so that in the future it is hoped that further researchers can make improvements for this research in the future, as for the limitations in this study as follows:

- a. In this research, using the 2019 National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas) data, it is hoped that future researchers will use more data such as 2020, 2021, and so on. That way you can compare results from data in different years.
- b. For further research, it is hoped that future researchers can add other variables, such as the income of the head of the household. Thus, the results obtained will have a clearer effect on poverty.

