

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Problem Identification

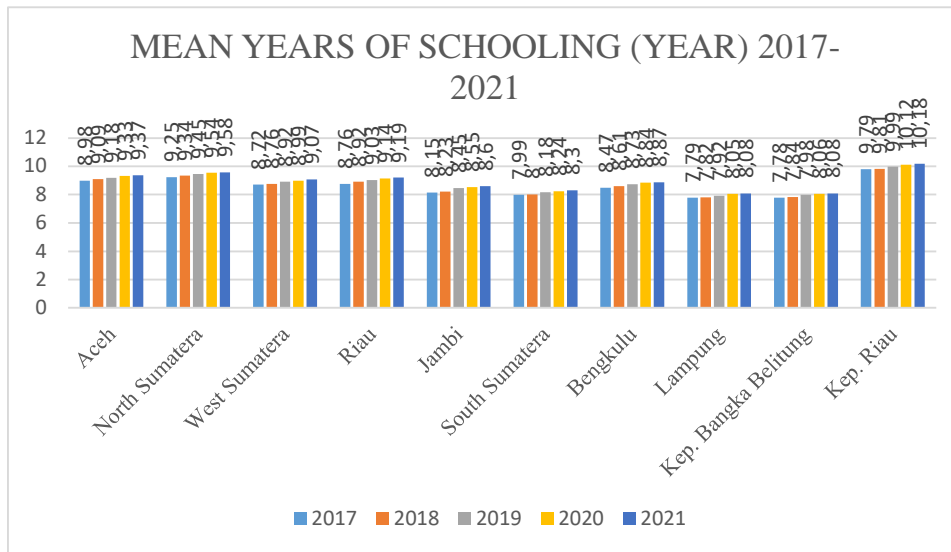
According to the National Socio-Economic Survey (SUSENAS) conducted by Statistics Indonesia (2019) the population in West Sumatra reached 5.5 million people. With a large population in West Sumatra, the number of productive age population reaches 3.78 million people. This shows that West Sumatra has a fairly high population, it has good quality resources. This shows that the majority of West Sumatra's population is of productive age, which means there is enormous potential regarding the availability of labor. The availability and quality of human resources must of course be equipped with consumption and needs that must be met so as to produce good quality human survival.

Along with the passage of time in 2021 according to the Directorate General of Population and Civil Registration of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the population increased to 5.6 million people in June 2021. with this population, of course, it has good quality human resources both in education, health and others, but based on information from this number only 7.86% went to college. we can assume that the quality of the population in West Sumatra is still relatively low. This is certainly due to several factors, including the lack of fulfillment of their needs or consumption, both for education and health needs in West Sumatra.

The low quality of education is a problem that is still being faced today. This is due to the lack of public awareness of the importance of education for the nation's people. The quality of the nation depends on education that is able to shape the development and potential in a human being. Based on data released by BPS (2022), we can see in graph 1.1 Based on data obtained from Statistics Indonesia taken from 2017-2021. Graph 1.1 describe about the mean years of schooling taken by several provinces in Indonesia on the island of Sumatra.

Graph 1.1

Means Years of Schooling (2017-2021)

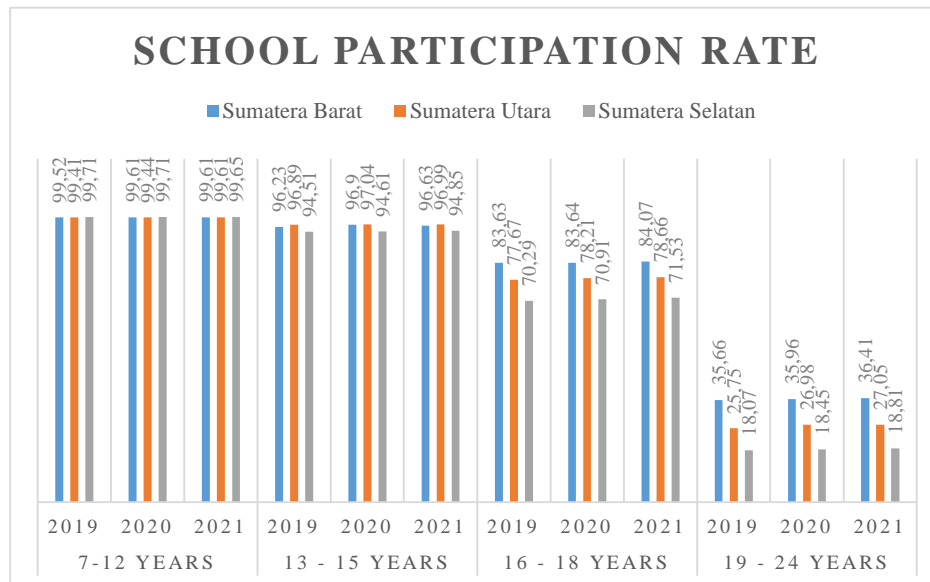


Source : Statistics Indonesia

That West Sumatra Province has the highest average length of schooling, namely in 2021 at 9.07% years. This means that West Sumatra has a high average school year compared to South Sumatera after North Sumatera. This shows that the average length of schooling in West Sumatra is equivalent to the second grade at the senior high school level. Based on province data, the lowest percentage is Lampung, which is 7-8%, and the highest means years of schooling is Kep. Riau where from year to year has increased between 9-10% every year. Meanwhile, West Sumatra is in the middle, which is around 8-9, meaning that the mean years of schooling in West Sumatra has increased every year, which is based on data obtained from Statistics Indonesia in 2017 at 8.72%, and in 2021 in graph 9.07%. And also based on data released by Statistics Indonesia from 2019-2021 on school enrollment rates. Based on the graph, it can be seen west sumatera province that approximately 50% of the population in West Sumatra did not continue their education to college. It is concluded that the average education in West Sumatra is uneven, of course this is due to factors and reasons that cause education to be low.

Graph 1.2

School Participation Rate (2019-2021)



Source : Statistics Indonesia

According to data published by BPS (2022) based on school enrollment rates in 2019-2021, West Sumatra at the age of 7-12 years has a fairly high percentage rate, which is in the range of 99 percent. Meanwhile, for the age of 13-15 years, it is approximately 96 percent, and at the age of 16-18 years it is 83-84 percent, but at the age of 19-24 years there is a significant decrease in the number at 35-36 percent. This shows that approximately 50 percent of the population does not continue their studies to higher education.

This means that this is a problem that must be considered by related parties, because considering the ability of individual at the age of 19-24 years is an ability that needs to be renewed so as to produce quality to prepare a better and quality workforce. Because at the age of 19-24 this is a very productive age for an individual to develop their potential and expertise. The cause of those who do not continue school is also related to the state of health they have. If a person's quality is good, of course, it is equipped with adequate health, consumption, and needs.

In addition to education which is so important, health is one of the related matters where health has an important role in creating quality human resources. Health conditions. Health is a vital component of human life in today's modern era. And if a person's health is disturbed, the person's survival will also not be good, therefore it is important to maintain health so that it can avoid disease and weakness (Alhamda, 2011). According to the minister of health of the republic of Indonesia

(2022), it was conveyed that for the last 2 years since 2020-2021 the coverage of complete immunization in infants has dropped dramatically where in 2020 the immunization target was 92% but only 84% was achieved, and also in 2021 the target was 93% but the coverage achieved was only 84%. meaning that if immunization in children is not complete this can reduce the quality of children and children will be vulnerable to illness in the future. One of the causes is also because parents are negligent in maintaining health for their children so that the occurrence and emergence of diseases that can reduce their standard of living in the future.

Reduced quality of education and health is caused by various factors. One of the most influential is the need or consumption for education and health which is still relatively low. However, based on the fact that according to the national socio-economic survey (2019) conducted by Statistics Indonesia, West Sumatra is one of the provinces in Indonesia which is classified as consumptive. According to existing data, the level of community consumption in West Sumatra province in 2019 per month is relatively high. Of course this is a question if consumption is high why the quality of education and health is still low.

And we can see the consumption expenditure of the people of West Sumatra per month, that there are no people who spend at the lowest price, which is below Rp. 150,000, based on the results of the average household expenditure, most people spend Rp. 1,000,000 - 1,499,999, namely 27.02% of people, and the highest expenditure of Rp. 1,500,000 and above there are 25.89% of people. Furthermore, the percentage of the population based on monthly expenditure can be seen in table 1.1.

Table 1.1
 Percentage of Population by Per capita Expenditure Group
 in West Sumatra in 2019

Expenditure categories	Frequency	Percent
< 150 000	0,00	0.00
150 000 - 199 999	1	0.01

200 000 - 299 999	17	0.16
300 000 - 499 999	509	4.74
500 000 - 799 999	2,719	20.28
750 000 - 999 999	2,352	21.90
1 000 000 - 1 499 999	2,903	27.02
> 1 500 000	2,781	25.89

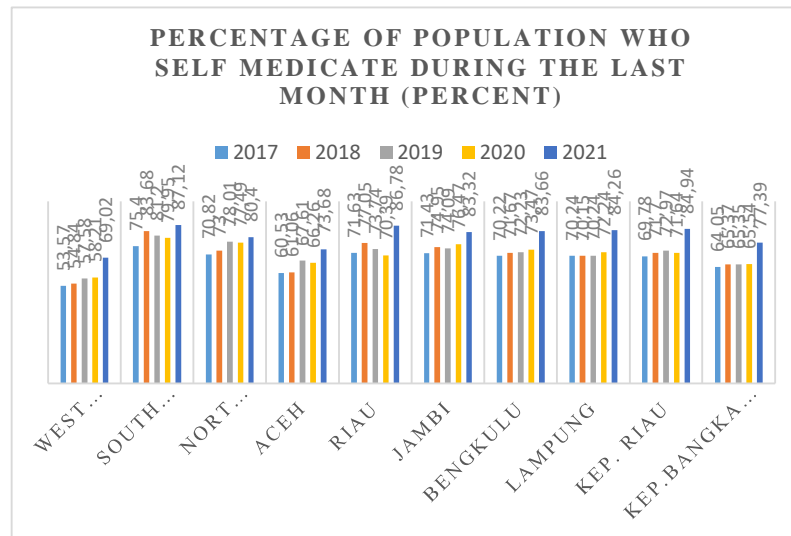
Source : Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional (SUSENAS) 2019, BPS

Based on the table above, it is concluded that the population of West Sumatra is classified as consumptive. The amount of public consumption (the level of public consumption) reflects the level of prosperity of the community, meaning that the higher the level of public consumption, the higher the level of prosperity and quality it has. But the fact is that the quality of education and health is still relatively low. And also according to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG'S) report in 2020, it is estimated that 1 billion people will spend at least 10% of their household budget on health care. The results of the National Socio-Economic Survey (SUSENAS) in 2019 stated that 62.67% of the total health costs came from private people, meaning that people spent more from their own pockets.

Based on graph 1.3 it can be concluded from several provinces on the island of Sumatra. West Sumatra is relatively low compared to other provinces. West Sumatra is at 50-60% which is relatively low from several provinces. health as a form of non-food expenditure that can include investment in human resource development (human capital investment). Healthy living is a necessity that has an objective nature so that each individual is able to improve their health status. But on the other hand, health includes demands that have a subjective nature, namely whether or not the health demands of each individual, household within the scope of the community are not absolutely achievable from every effort to improve the degree of good health.

Graph 1.3

Percentage of population who self medicate during the last month (percent)



Source : Statistics Indonesia (2022)

Based on the facts from graph 1.3 issued by Statistics Indonesia, West Sumatra is classified as 50-60% who issued and treated themselves in the last month. Each individual has a risk of getting sick and needs a fairly large fee for treatment. Moreover, if the disease he suffers from is a disease that is classified as severe, so that the greater the costs required. This raises concerns about the continuity of community economic support from the uncertainty condition of illness. Based on this, households certainly have a consideration of their expenditure to get access and health services even though they sometimes spend more than their own pockets.

Education and health as a form of non-food expenditure can include investment in human capital investment. As consumption goods, education and health are basic needs that must be met in the household (Guhardja et al., 1993). According to Soengeng (1994) public health problems are one of the factors that determine human quality in the future, therefore nutritional adequacy and public health services must be one of the development priorities. And According to Sarkar (2017) This means that to get a good education, households have to spend quite a lot of money to get a quality education. The expenses for education are not entirely the responsibility of the parents. Education is entirely the responsibility of the parents of the students.

In line with that, based on the results of table 1.1 average household expenditure, we can see the consumption expenditure of the people of West Sumatra per month, that there are no people who make expenditures at the lowest price, which

is below Rp. 150,000, based on the results of the average household expenditure, most people spend Rp. 1,000,000 - 1,499,999, namely 27.02% of people, and the highest expenditure of Rp. 1,500,000 and above there are 25.89% of people. This means that household expenses in West Sumatra every month are quite high. Household expenditure is of course caused by several factors, of course, both in the form of food and non-food.

According to Rahardja and Manurung (2008) in research (Hardiani et al., 2017) that there are three groupings of factors that can affect household expenditure, namely, economic factors, socio-economic factors. Based on the description of the people of West Sumatra including consumptive but the quality of education and health in West Sumatra is still low. So in this study looking at education and health on household expenditure and this research includes several aspects that cause household expenditure. Several aspects related, area of residence, age, gender. This study analyzes household expenditure for education and health in 2019. The use of 2019 is because each year the households that are observed are different, so they only use a period of one year.

1.2 Problem Statements

- A. Does education, area of residence, age, gender, have an influence on household expenditure in West Sumatra Province in 2019.
- B. Does health medical treatment in a month have an influence on household expenditure in West Sumatra province in 2019.

1.3 General Research Objectives

The purpose of the research to be carried out is to conduct a research and analyze the effect of education and health on household expenditure in West Sumatra Province using SUSENAS 2019 data. Analyze the effect of education and health on household expenditure in West Sumatra Province using SUSENAS 2019 data. To examine and analyze and see how the relationship between highest education, location of residence, gender, age, health whether or not they have had treatment in a month on household expenditure for education in West Sumatera in 2019.