

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

5.1. Research Summary

Based on the background, problem formulation and discussion, it can be concluded as follows:

1. The variables education, health, area of residence, age, significant effect on household expenditure for education and health in West Sumatra Province in 2019.
2. The variable gender have been shown to be insignificant to household expenditure in West Sumatra in 2019. That is, there is no gender discrimination in the field of education. men and women have the same opportunity to benefit from education.

5.2. Research Implication

Based on the research results that have been described, it can be concluded that there are several policy implications or impacts.

First, the results obtained prove that the classification of village/city, age, highest education, medical treatment in a month has an influence on expenditure in West Sumatra. This is a consideration for the government to pay more attention to and seek ways to overcome these problems. Second, education is an important role as a supporter of individual's education, government programs that support people for 12 years of compulsory education must be increased and evenly distributed as determined by the government. So that it can produce and create a generation of educated people so as to produce quality human resources.

The government also needs to socialize the importance of education in rural and urban areas so that all people can get a good education and the need for a more equitable educational assistance program so that it can assist households in facilitating to produce quality human resources. The government also needs to be able to overcome people who are constrained in their health both in obtaining services and getting their treatment. The government must be able to accommodate costs according

to their budget so that there are no difficulties and inability to get their access to health service and treatment. As has been issued by the government for health insurance assistance for poor households, or the healthy Indonesia card, which is a health insurance card for underprivileged people organized by BPJS. This is an evaluation for the government to be able to do equal distribution of government programs on health so that there are no gaps in their implementation.

5.3. Recommendations

In this study the researcher has several limitations, but for the future the researcher hopes that further researchers can make improvements for future research. As for some of the limitations of researchers in conducting this research are as follows:

1. This research uses the 2019 National Susenas data, the researcher hopes that future researchers can use more data such as 2020 to 2021, 2022 and so on. So that it can compare the results of data from different years.
2. The researcher hopes that for further research, it is expected to be able to add income variables for the head of the household, which also includes variables that are closely related to expenditure and also the results obtained have a clearer effect on household expenditure. And also some variables that are correlated to household expenditure, or researchers can compare how the pattern between household expenditure and poor household and so on.

