Spatial Poverty of Poverty Alleviation in Bantul Districts of Yogyakarta

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Abstract. Poverty is one of the five dimensions of the poverty trap suggested by Robert Chambers. Those poverty dimensions are vulnerability, physical weakness, powerless, and region isolation. The region isolation associates with accessibility. Meanwhile, access is a medium to open up to social and economic opportunities. This research seeks to see the poverty base on topography condition as a tool to figure out the accessibility. Also, this research aims to examine the poverty level, which ultimately will be used to determine the poverty alleviation programs. Poverty is determined based on the beneficiaries of rice to the poor (beras miskin). The number of poor families in the two research locations was 207. Besides the structural interview using the questionnaire, this research also used a qualitative method with an in-depth interview. The aim of the research on the level of poverty and determine the poverty alleviation programs will be analyzed descriptively using a cross-tabulation. Meanwhile, the influencing factor on poverty will be analyzed using a co-efficient regression. The demographic, social, and economic characteristics of the heads of poor families at the two research locations showed that there was no differentiation.

1. Introduction

Discussing poverty amidst the incessant efforts to reduce poverty which were initiated decades ago, is ironic. Poverty has always been raised in discussions in various national and international forums using better words, such as increasing welfare, improving the socio-economic community, or empowering programs for target groups [1]. The development fact, such as the imbalance of economic growth among regions, both in the rural-urban dichotomy or the Java-outer Java dichotomy, is real. This difference ultimately affects the characteristics and availability of economic facilities and infrastructure with the distract of economic growth or poverty reduction.

The phenomenon mentioned earlier is indeed odd when poverty alleviation programs have become the agenda of all government, private, and community institutions or agencies. There are allegations of inaccurate in the formulation and implementation of policies to eradicate poverty and to empower the poor. So far, poverty is often associated with the economic dimension due to the fact that this dimension is the easiest to observe, measure, and compare. Meanwhile, poverty is multidimensional in nature with
various causative factors, such as social, cultural, socio-political, environmental (natural and geographic), health, education, religion, and manners.

In the frame of poverty reduction strategies, poverty is defined as a condition in which a person or group of people can not fulfill their basic rights to maintain and to develop a dignified life. This definition of poverty departs from a rights-based approach that recognizes that the poor, both men and women, have the same basic rights as other members of society. Poverty is not only limited to the economic inability but also the failure to fulfill basic rights and differences in the treatment for a person or group of people in living a life with dignity. Basic rights which are generally understood include the fulfillment of the needs for food, health, education, employment, housing, clean water, land, natural resources, and the environment, feeling safe from treatment or threats of violence, and the right to participate in social life, political.

Poverty is a complex phenomenon, is multidimensional in nature, and cannot be easily seen from an absolute figure. The vastness of the territory and the high diversity of the culture of the people cause the conditions and problems of poverty to be very diverse with strong local characteristics and different experiences of poverty. It is interesting to see the variations in the determinants of poverty, especially in spatially terms, due to the fact that the socio-economic characteristics of society are closely related to spatial characteristics. Space is physically and socially meaningful in the development of human life, not to mention economic development. Identification of the root problem of poverty spatially is required to produce a poverty reduction program that is right on target and effective.

According to Robert Chambers [2], space can be described as isolation, which in turn has an impact on differences in accessibility to economic opportunities. The isolation is represented by different characteristics of the study locations in terms of topography and territorial status, to be specific urban and urban. The study location consists of urban areas, which are areas with flat topography and as the center of the district government, while other areas with steep topography and as rural areas with characteristics of highland areas. The assumption which is built here is that their locations have significantly different availability of socio-economic facilities and infrastructure, which in turn will affect the socio-economic conditions of the community.

2. Concept and Theory of Poverty

Poverty is often recognized as a state of lack of money and goods to ensure survival [11] [12]. The state of lacking can be caused by limited revenue due to involvement in the less productive business sector. The income received was not able to keep up with the growth in prices for basic necessities of life. Meanwhile, one of the reasons for the poor being involved in a less productive sector is limited Education. The low level of Education causes limited choices in the business sector in order to fulfill the needs.

The statement above shows that poverty is a circle which is burdensome to find the starting point due to it is interrelated with one another. It takes an external strength and an internal commitment to getting out of the cycle of poverty. According to Chambers [8], poverty is a multi-face or multidimensional phenomenon. Poverty is an integrated concept that has five dimensions, to be specific 1) proper; 2) powerless; 3) state of emergency; 4) dependence; and 5) isolation, both geographically and sociologically. Poverty is not about living in a lack of money and low-income levels, but also involves other aspects, such as health, education, social, political, legal, criminal, powerlessness in facing power, and powerlessness in determining their own way of life.

Poverty, according to Chambers, is a trap, so the poor will continue to be trapped in poverty if they do not have a strong determination to fight conditions and the existence of external hands to help them untangle the threads of poverty. According to Lewis, in the theory of poverty culture, it is revealed that the characteristics of the poor include withdrawing from the social environment or feeling “inferiority,” so it is highly difficult for them to participate in social activities. Social capital is part of social life. The existence of networks, norms, and beliefs encourages someone to act together more effectively in achieving common goals. In other words, in social capital theory, social networks have social values and contacts which affect individual and group productivity. The relation between people and keeping
it over time will cultivate the feeling of togetherness so that people are able to work together to achieve the goals. The core idea of the social capital theory is that social networks have value; social contact affects the productivity of individuals and groups [4]. In essence, social capital theory can be summed up in two words about relation as follow. Building relationships with each other and keeping it over time, people are able to work together in achieving things which they cannot do alone, or that they can achieve it, but with difficulty.

After identifying the causes of Poverty, Poverty itself can be classified based on its characteristics as follows. First is absolute poverty, namely the separation of economic conditions from being poor and non-poor based on the expenditure or income. The assumption is that if a society has an expenditure above the average, it means that they have a better economic condition and vice versa. This type of poverty is called absolute poverty. Absolute poverty occurs when the income is below the poverty line or is not sufficient to meet the needs of food, clothing, health, housing, and education necessary to live and work. This type of poverty is measured using certain indicators which are universal and can be compared between space and time. By using the poverty line, the severity of poverty can be seen, be specific, by comparing the level of welfare among the poor. Another measure used is the level of poverty depth which is measured by calculating the average distance of the welfare of the poor to the poverty line.

Second is relative poverty which is a condition of poverty due to the influence of development policies that have not reached all people and have caused inequality in income. This variation in income between residents is ultimately used to determine the level of poverty so that it is tentative and cannot be compared between regions.

The third is cultural poverty which is according to Lewis, cultural factors are such as not wanting to try improving the level of life, being lazy, wasteful, not being creative, even though there is assistance from outside parties have caused the poverty level to get worse or in other words, poverty can be caused by the poverty itself.

Fourth is structural poverty which is a situation of poverty caused by low access to resources that occurs in a socio-cultural and socio-political system that does not support poverty alleviation but often causes poverty to develop. Poverty reduction policies sometimes actually deepen the level of poverty. For example, policies for small and medium economic assistance require various conditions which are impossible for the target group to meet.

In the development, according to Jarnasy, structural poverty is considered to have a more important role than other types of poverty due to it can be the cause of the growth and development of the other three types dod poverty. The population will get even poorer when the poverty reduction policies formulated do not take sides with the poor, including other aspects which are not directly related to poverty can also worsen the poverty.

Apart from the four types above, poverty can also be divided into two types, namely natural Poverty and artificial Poverty. Natural Poverty is related to the scarcity of natural resources and public infrastructure, as well as barren land conditions. Isolation of the region, which has an impact on limited access to economic development, has caused people to be trapped in poverty. This poverty is more common in rural and underdeveloped areas. Artificial poverty is mostly caused by the modernization or development system, which makes the community unable to evenly control the existing economic resources and facilities.

Natural Poverty is the opposite of artificial poverty, meaning that the poverty trap is caused by the condition and quality of the population themselves. Children from poor families will find it more difficult to get out of poverty due to their limited educational, health, and economic abilities. Culture of Poverty, such as gambling, lottery, being lazy, getting drunk to relieve stress, and so on, according to Lewis [4], is a culture which is owned by the poor, so the external support to get out of poverty is needed.

3. Method
The district was chosen as the research location because Bantul Regency has the highest poverty rate compared to other districts/cities in DIY. In addition, the Bantul Regency Government has various
poverty alleviation programs. The population of this research is the poor families who receive rice for the poor. This study interviewed all poor families who were the study population or census. However, in the data collection process, not all of the population were successfully interviewed due to the fact that they were not present until the study was completed. The considerations for using the recipients of rice for the poor as the respondent’s basic data were technical considerations, namely updating information on poor families and data availability at the hamlet level.

Descriptive statistical analysis through three stages, namely: 1). Univariate, describing the frequency distribution of all variables, both control and independent and dependent; 2). Bivariate is an analysis of the relationship between each independent variable and the dependent variable; 3). Multivariate is to determine the most dominant variable contributing to the number of children born alive using multiple linear regression. The steps in multiple linear regression modeling that must be done are as follows: a) Perform bivariate analysis to determine the variables that are candidate models. Each independent variable is associated with the dependent variable (bivariate). If the bivariate test results with p-value <0.25 (chi-square test), the variable can be included in the multivariate model; b). Conducting the analysis simultaneously by selecting the variables that are included in the model.

There are several methods for selecting the independent variable in multivariate multiple linear regression analysis, but the one that will be used is backward. This method is done by including all the independent variables excluded from the model based on certain criteria of significance. The variables that were first issued were those that had the smallest partial correlation with the dependent variable. Variables that have a p value>= 0.10 are excluded from the model. The independent variable, which contains two categories, is a dummy variable. Meanwhile, independent variables that contain more than two categories (ordinal) are assumed to be numeric variables.

Theoretically, the factors affecting poverty are spatial conditions (X1), Education of the heads of the family (X2), the income of the heads of the family (X3), the burden of household (X4), family assets (X5), participation in society (X6), and accessibility (X7). The relation among the seven independent variables and the poverty variable will be expressed in a mathematical equation: Y = a + bX1 + bX2 + bX3 + bX4 + bX5 + bX6 + bX7.

Meanwhile, regression is used to measure the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable and to predict the dependent variable using the independent variable. Chatterjee [3] defines regression analysis as a study of the relation of one variable, which is called the explained variable with one or two variables which explaining (the explanatory). The first variable is also known as the dependent variable, and the second variable is the independent variable. If the independent variable is more than one, the regression analysis is called multiple linear regression. It is called multiple due to the influence of several independent variables that will be imposed on the dependent variable.

4. Regional Demographic Overview

4.1. Regional Demographic Overview

Demographic conditions greatly influence the policy program to be formulated. Demographic conditions in the two study locations are different. The composition of the male and female population, which is called the sex ratio, shows that in urban areas, the number of the male population is more than the female population. On the other hand, in rural areas, the total number of women population is greater than that of men. Indeed the availability of economic facilities is one of the considerations for men in urban areas to feel no need to migrate. On the other hand, the limitations that arise in rural areas cause men to migrate in order to meet the needs of family life for which they are responsible.

Based on the description of this sex ratio, the increase in women’s participation in social and community activities needs to be increased with different models tailored to the abilities of a woman. The culture which puts women as men’s partner from behind (kanca wingking) is still believed in rural areas and is a challenge for policymakers to implement programs which must include the community participation. This condition is not just found in urban areas which have more socio-economic facilities so that modernization is more pronounced.
Table 1. Demographic Characteristics of the Research Areas

| Characteristics       | Rural Areas | Urban Areas |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Sex Ratio             | 98.79       | 102         |
| Population density    | 647         | 4063        |
| Population growth     | 0.69        | 1.91        |

Reference: Primary Data (2019)

Socio-economic facilities in urban areas become a puller factor for residents in rural areas to try their luck. Circular migration is an option due to these two regions do not differ much in terms of distance. The limitations of the business sector to be entered are also a consideration for choosing the circular migration. The attractiveness of urban areas compared to rural areas can be seen from the level of population density which is much higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Although the rural areas are about twice wider than urban areas, the population in urban areas is six times higher than the population in rural areas. This shows that the population growth rate in urban areas is indeed higher than in urban areas.

There are three aspects that affect population growth, be specific are births, mortality, and migration. Population growth will be positive when the birth rate is higher than the mortality rate and is supported by higher in-migration compared to out-migration. The growth rate will also be positive even though the birth rate is low when the in-migration rate is higher than the out-migration and greater than the birth rate. Even though the in-migration rate is high, if the mortality rate in the region is high, the population growth rate will be negative or low. It is this rural area with insufficient socio-economic facilities which can be used to explain that the birth rate is a major factor in population growth in the area. Meanwhile, the population growth rate in urban areas is more because of the migration rate.

4.2 Potential of Poor Families

The age of the household heads can be divided into productive age (20-60 years) and elderly people (over 60 years). The age difference in those two classes is important considering that poverty reduction development programs have several targets which differ according to age. The age of the household heads in the two study locations did not show any differences. Those in the productive age is the potential for poor families to get out of poverty. In this case, in both locations, it is possible to carry out poverty reduction programs using manpower, such as regional development programs. In addition, the development of programs to increase productive businesses is still relevant due to the fact that in that age range, the physical and thinking abilities of the household heads can be relied upon.

Table 2. Distribution of Household Heads based on age

| Age (y.o.) | Rural areas | % | Urban areas | % |
|------------|-------------|---|-------------|---|
| < 34       | 10          | 7.4| 5           | 7.2 |
| 35 – 39    | 21          | 15.6| 7           | 13.5|
| 40 – 44    | 17          | 12.6| 14          | 15.0|
| 45 – 49    | 14          | 10.4| 10          | 11.6|
| 50 – 54    | 20          | 14.8| 6           | 12.6|
| 55 – 59    | 13          | 9.6 | 7           | 9.7 |
| 60 – 64    | 20          | 14.8| 7           | 13.0|
| 65 +       | 20          | 14.8| 16          | 17.4|
| Total      | 135         | 100| 72          | 100|

Reference: Primary Data (2019)

Age will be potential if it is supported by an adequate education, that is, the Education the household heads have the ability to develop several alternatives of life improvements. The level of Education of
the household heads in the two research locations is relatively the same, which is dominated by the elementary school level. The low level of Education of the household heads was due to inadequate motivation as well as unavailability of educational facilities and infrastructure. One thing to be put into consideration is that in the past fifteen years, rural areas lacked transportation facilities and infrastructure, so that the motivation of residents to develop their Education was low. The distance from the residential areas to the junior secondary education facilities was quite far. However, recently private transportation has become a highly affordable asset for one to own. Several private transportation service providers provide some convenience in the form of a credit system for one to own the vehicles.

Table 3. Distribution of Household Heads based on Education

| Education level | Rural areas | Urban areas |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
|                 | f | % |  | f | % |
| Elementary      | 101 | 74.8 | 53 | 73.6 |
| Junior High     | 30 | 22.2 | 15 | 20.8 |
| Senior High     | 4 | 3.0 | 4 | 5.6 |
| **Total**       | 135 | 100 | 72 | 100 |

Reference: Primary Data (2019)

Based on Table 3, the potential for human resource development in this area requires more attention. The Education mentioned here is related to the development of the potential for poor families, of course, which is informal in nature, and it means that Education aims to increase the ability, so that poor families are able to think critically and creatively in developing the market opportunities. Providing applicable skills is one of the solutions for poverty reduction programs in order to increase the economic opportunities to be developed. More than 50 percent of household heads work in the service sector. It is certain that the developed service sector is unskilled due to the low level of Education as seen in the previous table.

Table 4. Distribution of Household Heads based on employment

| Employment      | Rural areas | Up-land areas |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|
|                 | f | % | f | % |
| Agriculture     | 27 | 20.8 | 19 | 27.5 |
| Service         | 68 | 52.3 | 35 | 50.7 |
| Home industries | 35 | 26.9 | 15 | 21.7 |
| **Total**       | 130 | 100 | 69 | 100 |

Reference: Primary Data (2019)

Table 4 shows that the research locations are not suitable for the developing agricultural sector. Lack of water availability and sloping soil solum makes it impossible to develop the rice field. The rice developed here is the type of rainfed rice. It means that the rice cropping pattern is only possible during the rainy season, and during the dry season, the land is planted with the annual crops which do not require much water.

There are several household heads who work in the home industry sector, such as bamboo craftsmen. This work is carried out in their spare time where the agricultural sector is not producing and while the is n offer to work as a laborer too. Some of the wives and family members are also involved in the home industries as unpaid laborers. However, there are also home industry workers, which means that raw materials are obtained from the employers and the poor families as workers alter the raw materials into finished materials, such as mats, tampah, and other bamboo handicrafts.

The economic potential referred to in this paper is the economic capacity possessed by poor families. This potential is used as a social net or insurance when poor families experience economic disturbances,
such as harvest failure, economic crisis, and so on. Poor families who have investments will not be slumped when they experience economic disturbances, but on the other hand, families without the economic assets will suffer and need assistance in the form of charity to survive. Economic potential can be in the form of land assets, savings, or jewelry.

Table 5 shows that there are differences in asset value according to regional status. Rural areas have a higher average asset of 35 million rupiahs, while the average assets owned by families in urban areas is 43 million rupiahs. The difference in total assets is due to the variety of assets developed in urban areas compared to rural areas. If the asset types are the same, the value of the assets invested will be different. The differences in the components of assets are presented in Table 5.

The value of land in rural areas is different from that in urban areas, which are relatively easy to access. Table 5 also shows the significant difference in the selling value of land between the two locations. One thing to be put into consideration is the selling value of land stated in this study, including the land occupied for house buildings or, in other words, it is impossible to sell it when the family experiences an economic disruption. Other investments, namely electronic devices, jewelry, and money, are relatively the same.

Table 5. Potential Average Value of Poor Family’s Assets

| Type of economic assets | Rural areas   | Urban areas   |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Selling value of land   | 26,600,000    | 32,071,000    |
| Selling value of crops  | 1,755,700     | 2,755,150     |
| Selling value of livestock | 1,706,500 | 1,907,300     |
| Selling value of electronic devices | 4,157,300 | 5,367,592 |
| Selling value of jewelry | 211,597      | 176,880       |
| Value of savings        | 430,550       | 358,520       |

Reference: Primary Data (2019)

The awareness of poor families to have savings in the form of goods and money is shown from the value of savings in the form of jewelry and money. This condition is quite interesting. First, poor families are able to plan their needs by setting aside a portion of their income in the form of money or savings. Second, the existing poverty level does not reach the level of the poorest who are unable to meet their basic food needs. This condition is due to cheap living costs, subsistence food needs, and a frugal lifestyle, which can be used to explain the saving ability of poor families.

The social potential referred to in this article is the involvement of poor families in social activities. According to Robert Chambers, poor families tend to withdraw themselves from social life due to low self-esteem. This condition is used as a scapegoat when poor families do not receive adequate poverty reduction program assistance. This situation is getting worse when the type of poverty that existed is structural in nature, namely injustices created by government officials or community economic figures. This means that poverty gets worse when the existing policies are not pro-poor or poor people are never given the opportunity to express their problems. For example, the policy for determining the price of farm labor is more established by landowners because even though farmworkers are present at the meeting, they do not have the courage to express their opinion. Dependence on the landowners still put a leash on their necks.
Table 6. Average Amount of Assistance Received by Poor Families

| Type of assistance               | Rural areas | Urban areas |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
|                                 | Value N     | Value N     |
| Rice                             | 5,000 91    | 6,000 71    |
| Education                        | 200,000 15  | 125,000 10  |
| Productive economic              | 1,000,000 3 | 1,000,000 7 |
| Bathing, washing, lavatory       | 750,000 2   | 0           |
| Others                           | 600,000 10  | 600,000 6   |

Reference: Primary Data (2019)

Table 6 shows that not all poor families in rural areas are the recipients of rice for the poor. This fact complements the results of research so far, which states that poverty reduction programs, including rice for the poor, are not right on target. Meanwhile, the poverty category used in this study was recipients of rice for the poor who were recorded by the hamlet head. If there was less than 5 percent of the families who stated that they did not receive rice for the poor, the families were withholding information was acceptable. However, when the number is around 25 percent, it can be concluded that the target of the program is inaccurate. Ironically, rice for the poor is assistance tends to be shared with other poor families who are not categorized as poor. Table 3.5 can be used to explain this phenomenon from the value of rice for the poor to be paid. The following is an expression from the head of the neighborhood regarding the policy of dividing rice for the poor equally.

“Here, the economic condition of the population is almost the same, but the government has its own way of seeing the poverty. We already met to reach an agreement that since the families receiving the assistance are not at the same number as the families that existed here, the assistance to be given around 5-8 kg. Families who received 8 kg are the poorest and don’t have income, but if there are still younger family members, we will give them 5 kg of rice for the poor. The amount is not accurate; we know that, but there’s nothing we can do. We who divided the rice are even more confused with this situation.”

Table 6 also illustrates the variety of assistance received by poor families: educational assistance, productive economic, health, housing facilities, such as toilets, and so on. Provider of the assistance is generally the government, although there are also sources of assistance from the private sectors and the community. Sources of assistance from non-government parties are not permanent due to the fact that the assistance is given only at special times with unclear program targets. Usually, the type of assistance provided by non-governmental organizations and the community is a basic need.

4.3 Alternatives of Poverty Reduction Program

The population of this research is the poor families who receive rice for the poor. This study interviewed all poor families who were the study population or census. However, in the data collection process, not all of the population were successfully interviewed due to the fact that they were not present until the study was completed. The considerations for using the recipients of rice for the poor as the respondent’s basic data were technical considerations, namely updating information on poor families and data availability at the hamlet level.

The following discussion focuses on the level of poverty as measured using objective measures, namely family expenditure and income. The discussion includes the proportion of food and non-food expenditure and income per capita. In addition, it also discussed subjective poverty, namely the perception of the socio-economic conditions of the family according to the household heads compared to the families around the residential area. The proportion of food expenditure is used as an indicator of poverty due to it is to determine the severity of family poverty. The assumption built here is that when the proportion of family food expenditure is greater than 50 percent, then the family life is still concentrated on meeting their basic
needs, to be specific food. This condition illustrates the low investment made by the family for the non-food needs, which is in the form of Education and health. Meanwhile, on the other hand, Education and health are the basic requirements for human resource development in welcoming the globalization era.

Based on the data presented earlier, it shows that poor families in the two research locations do not show differences in the level of poverty, or the poor families are in the stages of meeting food needs. The average proportion of food expenditure reaches 67 percent, which means that household expenditures are still focused on meeting the food needs, while around 33 percent of non-food needs are met. The next question is how the quality of food for poor families is? Is it still focused on carbohydrate food, or is it shifted in fulfilling children’s nutrition, such as protein and vitamins? Based on the results of in-depth interviews with several poor families, it was concluded that there were no difficulties in order to meet the food needs of the poor families three times a day. Problems that occurred when meeting food needs should be in the form of 4 Sehat 5 Sempurna. Milk, meat, and chicken are food need that is rarely consumed. The fulfillment of side dishes tends to be simple, namely tofu, tempeh, crackers, and eggs. The strategy carried out by the family to fulfill the need for nutritious food was expressed by one of the poor families below.

“It is just to be able to eat, praise to Allah we are not lacking, we can just pick them from the yard. Usually, my husband and I chose not to eat meat. When we buy chicken, usually the kids are the first to have it, we the older will feel enough to eat with chilies and salt. We never drink milk because my children don’t like it. It stinks, they say.”

Below is the expression from an elderly woman who lived alone in the bamboo house.

“If it is just to eat, I have enough, often my neighbors send me food, just simple food. For me, eating once or twice a day is enough. The rice assistance is enough for my daily food, like the vegetables, I plant them in the yard, I only need to buy salt and side dishes.”

Results of the interview indicated that it was sufficient to meet the carbohydrate needs for several families, especially with the assistance of rice for the poor. However, what about families which have more than three household members, while the basis for rice for the poor assistance is household? The problem is getting worse when rice for the poor assistance is not received 20 kg per poor family, but it is shared with other poor families who do not receive the assistance and feel that their economic conditions are not much different.

Table 7. The proportion of Expenditures based on Areas

| The proportion of Food Expenditures | Rural areas | Urban areas |
|-------------------------------|-----------|------------|
|                               | F | % | f | % |
| < 25                           | 7 | 5.2 | 3 | 4.2 |
| 25 – 50                        | 7 | 5.2 | 8 | 11.1 |
| > 50                           | 121 | 89.6 | 61 | 84.7 |
| Total                          | 135 | 100 | 72 | 100 |

Reference: Primary Data (2019)

The problem of food for poor families is still regarding the quality of food, namely the fulfillment of animal protein. The former regent of Bantul once issued a policy of “Babonisasi,” which, according to the community, it was considered a right program so that families were not allowed to sell their chickens and eggs. It is the right of their children to consume chicken eggs so that indirectly the child’s need for animal protein is fulfilled.

“For the needs of side dishes (sometimes) were taken from the chicken eggs that Pak Idham first assisted. Alhamdulillah, now I have a lot of chickens, I sell some for family needs, but because I have been warned that eggs should not be sold, there are some hens that I left in the cage. On Eid celebration, I butchered some, the rooster.”
Generally, families with an average food expenditure of less than 25 percent are small families with 2-3 household members. The family generally depends on the industrial sector, and the wives participate economically by working. Most of them have their own means of transportation. There is 73 percent of families with food expenditure of 25-50 percent as the recipients of rice for the poor. The average household income of this group is 1.2 million per month, with an average number of family members is three, or in other words, an average income per capita is 400,000 per month.

Based on these conditions, it can be concluded that the proportion of food expenditure is a fairly rough indicator of poverty due to it is largely determined by the characteristics of family members, family livelihoods, and rural or urban residence status. Rural families usually use their yards to plant vegetables, fruits, and carbohydrate crops, such as cassava. The low proportion of food expenditure is also not necessarily diverted to fulfill basic Education and health needs, but sometimes it is diverted for social needs, such as donating, social gathering, and assisting the children. When used to determine the economic status of a family's needs, an indicator of the proportion of food expenditure needs to pay attention to its economic characteristics and potential.

The following discusses the average non-food expenditure per month. The table shows that the average expenditure for health is dominating the non-food expenditure. The average health expenditure in the land area is twice higher as the average expenditure in rural areas. This condition can illustrate the better awareness of health care in urban areas. This is based on the assumption that health sanitation in these two areas does not show any difference. Differences emerge when it is viewed from the affordability in terms of distance to health facilities.

Family-based health assistance means that when the family is categorized as poor, all members of the family can access health assistance. This health assistance is highly useful when the poor family suffers from a minor illness and can be cured at the public health center (puskesmas) level. When the illness requires further action, such as surgery, it is necessary to question the ability of the poor family to overcome it.

Table 8. Average of Non-Food Expenditure based on Areas

| Non-Food Expenditures | Rural areas | Urban areas |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Education             | 74,000      | 58,600      |
| Health                | 160,800     | 347,500     |
| Electricity           | 49,000      | 47,000      |
| Communication         | 41,600      | 50,000      |
| Fuel                  | 110,000     | 113,000     |

Reference: Primary Data (2019)

Below are expressions from one of the poor families regarding health expenditures.

“If it is only to go to the puskesmas, we can afford it. We find it difficult when we have to be operated or hospitalized to the district or big hospital because there must be some costs that cannot be claimed to the government, in addition to the transportation to get here and there.”

Health assistance cannot cover all costs that occur due to illness. However, the health assistance provided by the government is considered to be very helpful. Expectations expressed are broader costs to be covered which are primarily related to follow-up treatment. Some poor families stated that their conditions get even poorer when a family member gets sick. Health is indeed considered an important variable related to the worsening economic condition of a family. The following is a statement revealed by a non-poor family regarding the health costs.

“In my opinion, the ones who should receive health assistance are not only the poor families,
but almost all poor families also need to be considered. I am not categorized as poor because I am a civil servant, even though I am only a school guard with four family members under my responsibility. But yes, I still feel grateful because I am considered better than others. My parents got a stroke, I have done various methods, from doctors to alternatives, but the results were still the same. I couldn’t get help because I didn’t want to use SKTM, but in the end, I sold everything, the fields were sold out. Finally, my parents died, but yes, I did everything in my power to cure them .... but yes, I am not regretting anything because it is for my parents. All I want to say is that because of health, even people who are not poor can fall into poverty, especially those who are already poor.”

Apart from health, the second-largest non-food expenditure is fuel, especially for transportation aside from oil and gas. Private transportation is a necessity for families due to the fact that the road to their residential is bumpy. The amount of fuel spent on transportation is much cheaper when poor families use public transportation. The following is an expression from one of the heads of the family.

“We have two motorbikes, although they are not new. I use one for work; I work as a construction worker. Another motorbike is used by my wife to take the children to school and when my wife sells vegetables around the village. If my children take public transportation, it will be more wasteful, the time is not certain yet, the children may be late. Supposing 1 liter can be used to pick up and drop my two children from different schools (elementary school and junior high). So I really need this motorbike, not for the showing off, what to be show off either, Mas ... the motorbike is too old for even a thief to steal it.”

In this case, transportation must be interpreted wisely. It is either the ownership of transportation as consumer goods for fun or as production goods to supporting activities. If transportation is a means of production, families which are categorized here can also be included in the criteria of poor families as long as there are other indicators to be used in explaining it.

Another fuel expenditure is for gas or firewood. On average, poor families in the study locations do not use gas to meet their daily needs. Firewood is obtained from searching around the residential areas or for a certain time in order to meet the abundant requirements, people must buy it in the market. The use of firewood replaces the function of gas used at certain times. The worries when using gas and, on the other hand, the abundant availability of wood are the explanatory factors for this condition.

Education is the third non-food expenditure incurred by poor families. School Operational Assistance (BOS/Bantuan Operasional Sekolah) is highly effective in supporting educational activities. Several families stated that they did not charge for anything related to the school administration. The school expenses occur due to other costs to support school activities, such as photocopies of student worksheets (LKS/Lembar Kerja Siswa), pocket money, transportation fees, and supporting books when needed. The government, in this case, the Education Office, has facilitated an educational textbook for each subject for free. However, because they were passed from one class to another, the books are illegible, such as the odor, bad color, torn apart, and lots of notes, so that children have to make the copy by themselves.

On the other hand, communication now is an unavoidable necessity. Owning a mobile phone is a necessity, and poor families are no exception. The mobile phone is not only a tool for communication but also for the production business. Some families use mobile phones to support their economic businesses, especially those carried out by children. Business activities that are commonly developed are buying and selling mobile phones online, online pickup business, product marketing, and so on. Providers have welcomed this effort by providing easy and cheap phone credit. This condition stimulates people to carry out innovative and creative activities in searching for business opportunities. The following is an expression of a child from a poor family.

“My hobby is painting, so I collaborated with my friends to establish a screen-printing business. I am in charge of the painting, while my friends are in charge of the printing.
Because we are school students, this business is only done on Sundays or school holidays.”

Based on this description, it is concluded that the poor families still pay for Education and health costs, in addition to the costs of fuel, communication, and electricity. Sometimes these costs exceed the amount of assistance provided by the government. However, all poor families stated that the assistance provided by the government was very useful and could help them in solving the household problems related to those costs.

Based on the proportion of food expenditure, the level of family poverty in the two hamlets does not show any differences. However, if it is seen from the condition of the residence, it shows a quite real difference. This type of housing in a flat area is more permanent with concrete walls and hardened floors. On the other hand, houses in rural areas are non-permanent with wooden walls and several floors which have not been hardened.

The factors affecting poverty in these two regions are different. Individual factors, such as the Education of the household heads, the number of family members, the income of the household heads from the non-agricultural sector, and the sex of the household heads are significant factors affecting poverty. The regression model is accepted at 60 percent. The following is the regression equation for factors affecting poverty in the plain areas. The acceptance of the factor model, which affects poverty in the area, is 47 percent. The influencing factors are ownership of transportation vehicles, selling value of land, and accessibility to the village governmental offices.

Based on these two regression equations, it can be concluded that the factors affecting poverty in rural areas are more individual in nature, while the factors affecting poverty in urban areas are related to accessibility. This means that individual factors determine the creativity and innovation carried out in the rural areas due to the fact that their interaction with external factors is not intensive. Meanwhile, poverty in plain areas is influenced by external factors, such as the selling value of the land. Families who have access to large areas of land will have better conditions due to the high selling value of the land. Meanwhile, extensive land ownership in rural areas does not have an impact on their economic conditions due to the low selling value of the land. The difference in the determinants of poverty will indeed have an impact on the different models of poverty alleviation programs between the two regions.

The efforts made by the Bantul Regency government in general to overcome the number of poor people are varied. Types of programs based on target units can be divided into (a) Family-based poverty reduction programs; (b) Poverty reduction programs based on community empowerment; and (c) Poverty alleviation programs based on the empowerment of micro and small economic enterprises. Some of the programs do have several problems in the implementation, so that program evaluations are always carried out.

Poverty programs need to pay attention to the geographic conditions, especially when it is linked to access and marketing. In addition, it is necessary to pay attention to the availability of transportation facilities and infrastructure which connect one area to another. Most of the rural infrastructure development is used for road construction. It is due to the fact that physical development is a program that is easier to measure. However, the question then is who will be using the road? How many poor families have been assisted by this road? To what extent the wheels of the economy rotating and benefiting the poor families? One thing which needs to be considered is that the construction of roads benefits poor families to develop their potential, so that poor families have many job alternatives. The matrix of poor family characteristics and possible programs to be developed is presented in the following table.

| Table 9. Matrix of Characteristics, Potential and Poverty Reduction |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Demographic potential                                      |
| a. Age of household heads                                    | 51 years old | 52 years old |
| b. Education of household heads                              | Elementary School | Elementary School |
|                                              | Social       | Social       |

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Type of criteria | Rural areas | Urban areas
--- | --- | ---
c. Occupation of household heads | Minimum (2-3 people) | Many (3 people)
d. Number of family members | | 

Economic potential
a. Average of income | 1,588,700 | 1,161,800
b. Average of expenditure | 1,083,000 | 1,229,447
c. Asset | 42,636,960 | 34,865,800

Social potential
Social participation works | Social participation works
Private and non-governmental involvement | Private and non-governmental involvement

Factors causing poverty
1. Poor families in urban areas are more likely to be developed in order to increase welfare due to the existing poverty is more structural in nature.
2. Motivation and fostering a spirit to get out of poverty need to be emphasized for the poor families in rural areas apart from the existing practices due to the fact that poverty in rural areas is cultural in nature.
3. Empowerment and development programs for micro and small businesses are relevant and are likely to develop considering that poor families still have economic assets and participate in social activities.
4. The training program needs to adapt to the age structure, elementary education level, and the amount of free time in order to be effective.
5. Charity programs are still relevant due to the fact that some families have very poor economic conditions and have no potential

POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAM

5. Conclusion
Poverty is a condition which is never resolved due to it is multidimensional. Structural Poverty and cultural Poverty are types of poverty found in the study areas. A large number of family members and a low level of Education, as well as job diversification, are factors that cause poverty in rural areas. Meanwhile, accessibility to economic and government facilities is a factor affecting poverty in plain areas.

These different causes of poverty have an impact on different poverty reduction treatments in the two regions. Cognitive touches to motivate the poor families to get out of poverty internally need to be considered for poor families in rural areas. Meanwhile, reducing the gap in accessibility or developing economic spots in the plain areas is the right step to take. Poor families, with their creativity, are able to develop economic opportunities.

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