The Impact of Cigarette Consumption on Poverty in Pohuwato District

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Abstract: This study aims to determine the impact of cigarette consumption on poverty levels in Pohuwato Regency by looking at how much influence and the chances of someone who smokes falling into poverty. The data used in this study are secondary data sourced from the results of SUSENAS KOR and KP in March 2021 at the Central Bureau of Statistics using the logit regression analysis method. The logit model aims to find the probability of an individual or household event falling into poverty or not. The analysis results show that the smoking variable has a significant effect with a greater chance of falling into poverty. This means that someone who smokes has a greater chance of falling into poverty than someone who does not smoke. More people who consume cigarettes will increase the likelihood of falling into poverty more than those who do not.
Keywords: Poverty; Cigarette Consumption
JEL Classification: I30; I31; I32; O15

Introduction

Indonesia is one of the countries with the highest number of active smokers in the world. The increase in tobacco consumption in Indonesia is caused by the low price of cigarettes, the growing population from year to year followed by an increase in the number of poor people, an increase in household income, and social behavior. The price of cigarettes in Indonesia is still very low so the government continues to increase the price of cigarettes so that consumers cannot afford to buy cigarettes which can reduce cigarette consumption in Indonesia. Based on data from BPS Gorontalo Province, the percentage of smoking in 2019 in the population aged less than 15 years was 32.37%. Then in 2020, the percentage of the population who smoked decreased to 30.30%. And in 2021 it increased slightly to 30.50%. Smokers in rural areas consume more cigarettes as much as 12 cigarettes per day. Meanwhile, the average cigarette in urban areas is 11 cigarettes per day (Statistics Indonesia, 2021).

BPS poverty calculation refers to the basic needs approach. This component of basic needs consists of food and non-food needs arranged according to urban and rural areas and taken from SUSENAS results. Starting in 1998, the basic needs approach used by BPS has been refined to 52 types of food commodities and 51 non-food commodities (urban) and 47 commodities (rural) (Statistics Indonesia, 2021). With this approach, poverty is the economic inability to meet basic food and non-food needs as measured

from the expenditure side, which is then referred to as the Poverty Line. The Poverty Line (GK) consists of the Food Poverty Line (GKM) and the Non-Food Poverty Line (GKMN). In determining GKM, it is necessary to determine the reference population. The reference population is 20% of the population who are above the temporary poverty line (GKS). GKS is obtained from the GK of the previous period and is inflated with the current year's inflation.

BPS collects information on expenditure patterns of the reference population for 52 food commodities that were established in 1998 as basic commodities for calculating the food poverty line (GKM). These basic commodities include grains, tubers, fish, meat, eggs, milk, vegetables, nuts, fruits, oils, fats and cigarettes which are actually consumed by the reference population, then equated to 2100 kilocalories per capita/day. For example, to meet the needs of these 52 commodities, it is necessary to spend Rp. 300,000, and the total calories obtained from these 52 commodities are 1500 kilocalories. This means that to fulfill 1 kilocalorie, Rp. 200 is needed and to meet 2,100 kilocalories, Rp. 420,000 is needed. Therefore, the current GKM is IDR 420,000. After calculating GKM, we also need to calculate GKNM. GKNM is the sum of the minimum requirements for selected non-food commodities, namely housing, clothing, education and health. This minimum need value is calculated using the expenditure ratio obtained from the results of the Basic Needs Commodity Package Survey (Statistics Indonesia, 2016).

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According to the latest poverty report by BPS, the ratio of cigarettes to GKM is 8.08% (urban) and 7.68% (rural), indicating that many people who are categorized as poor consume cigarettes. This is not to say that people who are not poor don't smoke, but that the share of spending on cigarettes is very small compared to spending on other luxury goods. From the results of SUSENAS in 2015 it was seen that the population aged 15 years and over who consumed cigarettes was 22.57 percent in urban areas and 25.05 percent in rural areas. The average number of cigarettes consumed during a week is 76 in urban areas and 80 in rural areas. Incredibly many (Statistics Indonesia, 2021).

Smoking is a high-risk habit. The World Health Organization (WHO) says that smoking is one of the main causes of lost productive years (DALYs). The reason is that smoking at productive age can cause the emergence of chronic diseases and can also increase mobility and high premature mortality. In the WHO report (2003) premature deaths reach 5 million people every year caused by diseases with smoking habits and behaviors such as

cancer, heart disease, liver, and stroke (Robinson & Arsani, 2020). Cigarettes are also a contributor to the poverty rate in Indonesia. Based on the Center for Indonesia's Strategic Development Initiatives (CISDI) Report, the additional poverty rate due to tobacco expenditure reached 3.23% points, or the equivalent of 8.77 million people in 2021. It can be seen that the poverty rate in rural areas is estimated to increase by 3.90% points from 13.10% to 17% due to cigarette consumption in 2021. Meanwhile, the increase in the urban poverty rate is only 2.72% points from 7.89% to 10.61%.

CISDI also found that the increase in poverty is not only caused by direct tobacco expenditure. Health costs for tobacco-related treatment also strain smokers' household budgets. In 2021, direct tobacco expenditure took up 11% of the household budget. Meanwhile, tobacco-related health costs took up 0.22% of household expenditure. With this proportion, health costs due to smoking contribute to an increase the poverty rate by 0.33% points in 2021. The estimate is relatively consistent over the 2018-2021 period with an average of 0.33% points.

Poor households spend most of their income on cigarettes. Household expenditure on tobacco in Indonesia is substantial and has an impact on the poverty rate. The Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) says there is a relationship between cigarette consumption levels and poverty levels. An increase in poverty will actually increase a person's cigarette consumption because cigarettes contain substances that are harmful to the human body which can reduce the level of health and productivity (Afif & Sasana, 2019).
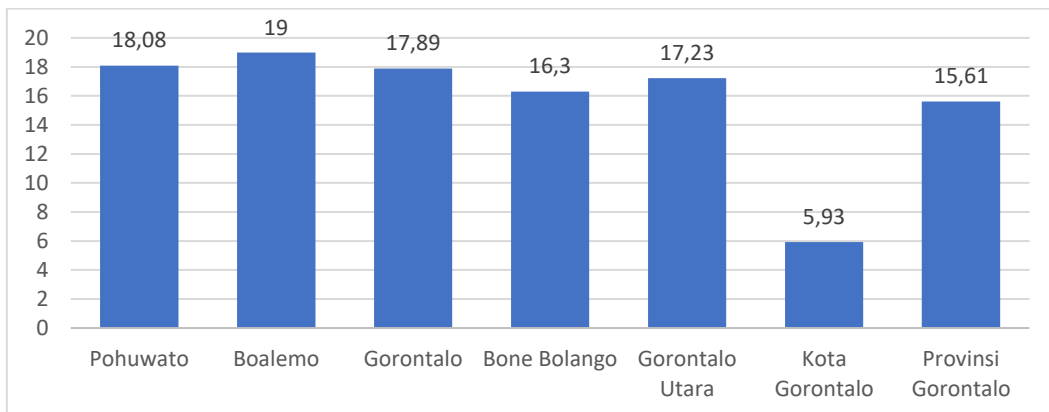

Figure 1 Percentage of Poor District/City Population in Gorontalo Province in 2021

Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency, the highest percentage of poor people is in Boalemo Regency at 19% and the lowest is in Gorontalo City which is only 5.93%. Pohuwato Regency is in second place with a total percentage of poor people of 18.08% of the highest poverty rate in 6 Regencies/Cities in Gorontalo Province. In poor communities, cigarette consumption makes a greater contribution and will absorb a greater percentage of household income compared to non-poor groups (Suryawati et al., 2012).

Based on the National Social and Economic Survey (SUSENAS), the amount of cigarette consumption in Pohuwato Regency in 2021 reached 25.00%. The selection of Pohuwato

District as the object of research is related to the components that form the human development index, namely the health sector, which is lower life expectancy compared to other districts. Life expectancy can be affected if there are still many people who consume cigarettes. Life expectancy in Regency / City in Gorontalo Province can be seen in the following table:

Table 1 Life Expectancy 2010 – 2021

District Name	Life Expectancy (Years)											
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Pohuwato	61.37	61.62	61.86	62.09	62.33	62.43	62.65	62.86	63.25	63.83	64.07	64.3
Boalemo	66.59	66.76	66.94	67.12	67.29	67.49	67.67	67.86	68.25	68.83	69.07	69.3
Gorontalo	66.46	66.48	66.5	66.51	66.53	66.63	66.66	66.69	66.98	67.45	67.58	67.69
Bone Bolango	67.32	67.37	67.41	67.45	67.5	67.6	67.65	67.71	67.95	68.38	68.46	68.52
Gorontalo Utara	64.67	64.69	64.73	64.76	64.79	64.99	65.06	65.12	65.36	65.79	65.87	65.93
Kota Gorontalo	71.45	71.51	71.57	71.62	71.68	71.69	71.74	71.79	72.02	72.42	72.49	72.53
Provinsi Gorontalo	66.41	66.59	66.76	66.92	67	67.12	67.13	67.14	67.45	67.93	68.07	68.19

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics of Gorontalo Province

Based on Table 1 Life Expectancy in the Regency / City of Gorontalo Province has increased every year. The UHH of a newborn in Gorontalo Province in 2010 is expected to live 66.41 years compared to life expectancy in 2021, which increased by 1.78 years longer or around 68.19 years. Pohuwato Regency in 2021 has a life expectancy of 64.30 years with a UHH difference of 2.93 years longer compared to 2010, 61.37 years. The increase in UHH can indicate an improvement in the health level of the population and also indicates that a newborn baby's life expectancy to live longer is higher. When life expectancy is low and more people consume cigarettes in Pohuwato Regency, it will certainly affect the level of health as seen from life expectancy and in the end will affect the human development index in the long term.

People with per capita expenditure below the poverty line are classified as poor. Most of the population of poor families spend their income on cigarettes (Statistics Indonesia, 2021). Therefore, studies related to cigarette consumption in poverty are still critical and needed to overcome this problem. Several different studies related to the effect of cigarette consumption on increasing poverty have been carried out by academics, including: (Afif & Sasana, 2019; Davis & Grier, 2015; Liu et al., 2006; Lubis et al., 2022; Marianti & Prayitno, 2020; Sari et al., 2017; Sugiharti et al., 2015; Surjono & Handayani, 2013). This study aims to determine the impact of cigarette consumption on poverty. This study offers novelty in terms of the use of logistic or logit Regression analysis methods, which are still very limited in their use for research at different times and places.

Research Method

The approach used in this research is a quantitative approach. This is because basically, quantitative data is a type of numerical data that is measured or calculated by statistical methods to determine the significance of the relationship between variables directly. With quantitative methods, the significance of group differences or the significance of the

relationship between the variables studied can be obtained. In this study, the data source used is secondary data. Secondary data is data collected by researchers or published by data collection agencies/institutions/organizations. The source of secondary data comes from 2,188 respondents of data from the National Economic Survey (SUSENAS) KOR and National Economic Survey (SUSENAS) KP obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) as well as Gorontalo Province Publications and Pohuwato Regency Publications. The analytical tool used in this research is the logit equation model. The purpose of logit analysis is to identify the correlation between one variable and another.

Regarding the use of variables in this study, according to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) there is a relationship between the level of poverty and the level of cigarette consumption. Increasing poverty will actually increase someone to consume cigarettes. Data from WHO also states that 80% of smokers in the world come from developing countries or countries that have middle and poor incomes. Several other control variables included in this study are related to poverty where some of these variables are included in the categories/criteria issued by BPS and poor criteria issued by KEPMENSOS. Then the KUR and PKH variables are also policy programs taken by the Government which aim to reduce poverty.

Result and Discussion

Analysis of Regression Results

Table 2 Logistic Regression Analysis Results

Logistic regression		Number of obs	=	2,188	
		Wald chi2(10)	=	165.09	
		Prob > chi2	=	0.0000	
Log pseudolikelihood = -782.95906		Pseudo R2	=	0.1028	

Poverty	Odds Ratio.	Robust Std. Err.	Z	P>|z|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
smoking	.6785647	.1099039	-2.39	0.017	.493999	.9320868
number of family members	1.436218	.0879934	5.91	0.000	1.273707	1.619464
highest level of education	.8320117	.0534885	-2.86	0.004	.733512	.9437384
roofing materials	.4630049	.1701803	-2.09	0.036	.2252793	.95159
floor material	.2784333	.0713547	-4.99	0.000	.1684931	.4601086
drinking water source	.8919459	.1527654	-0.67	0.504	.6376047	1.247744
lighting source	.4116209	.0714229	-5.12	0.000	.2929546	.5783552
cooking fuel	1.613221	.4113779	1.88	0.061	.9786645	2.659216
receiving KUR	.6070828	.1229887	-2.46	0.014	.4081345	.9030101
Receiving PKH	2.216001	.3284642	5.37	0.000	1.657302	2.963046
_cons	.5750842	.217695	-1.46	0.144	.2738506	1.207673

Interpretation

The smoking variable has an odds ratio value of 0.678. This means that someone who smokes has a 0.678 times greater chance of being poor compared to someone who does not consume cigarettes. The variable number of family members has an odds ratio of 1.436. This means that a person's chance of being poor is 1.436 times greater when the number of family members is significantly greater than a family with a small number of family members. The highest level of education variable has an odds ratio of 0.832. This means that a person with no education has a 0.832 times significantly greater chance of being poor compared to a person with education. The roofing material variable has an odds ratio value of 0.463. This means that households that have bamboo, wood/shingle, and thatch/thatch/leaves/thatch roofing materials have a 0.463 times significantly greater chance of being poor compared to households that have tile, tin, and concrete roofing materials. The floor material variable has an odds ratio value of 0.278. This means that households with wood/board, cement/red brick, bamboo, and earth floor materials have a 0.278 times significantly greater chance of being poor compared to households with marble, ceramic, vinyl, and tile floor materials. The drinking water source variable has an odds ratio value of 0.891. This means that households that have a drinking water source of bottled water and refilled water have a 0.891 times greater but not significant chance of being poor compared to households that have a drinking water source of well/spring water. The lighting source variable has an odds ratio value of 0.411. This means that households that have non-PLN and non-electric lighting sources have a 0.891 times greater chance of being poor compared to families that have a PLN electricity lighting source with a meter. The cooking fuel variable has an odds ratio value of 1.613. This means that households with kerosene and firewood cooking fuels have a 1.613 times greater but not significant chance of being poor compared to households with electricity and gas cooking fuels. The variable of receiving People's Business Credit (KUR) has an odds ratio of 0.607. This means that households that do not receive People's Business Credit (KUR) have a 0.607 times significantly greater chance of being poor compared to households that receive People's Business Credit (KUR). The variable of receiving the Family Hope Program (PKH) has an odds ratio value of 2.216. This means that households that receive the Family Hope Program (PKH) have a 2.216 times significantly greater chance of becoming poor compared to households that do not receive the Family Hope Program (PKH).

Marginal Effect

The smoking variable has a marginal effect value of -0.034, this shows that the smoking variable has a tendency to have a negative impact on other variables both in the model and outside the model other than the poverty variable; The variable of the number of family members has a marginal effect value of 0.034, indicating that the variable of the number of family members has a tendency to have a positive impact on other variables both inside and outside the model other than the poverty variable; The highest education level variable has a marginal effect value of -0.017, indicating that the highest education level variable has a tendency to have a negative impact on other variables inside and outside the model other than the poverty variable; The roofing material variable has a

marginal effect value of -0.098, indicating that the roofing material variable has a tendency to have a negative impact on other variables inside and outside the model other than the poverty variable; The floor material variable has a marginal effect value of -0.094, indicating that the floor material variable has a tendency to have a negative impact on other variables inside and outside the model other than the poverty variable; The drinking water source variable has a marginal effect value of -0.010, indicating that the drinking water source variable has a tendency to have a negative impact on other variables inside and outside the model other than the poverty variable; The variable of lighting source has a marginal effect value of -0.11, indicating that the variable of lighting source has a tendency to have a negative impact on other variables inside and outside the model other than the poverty variable; The cooking fuel variable has a marginal effect value of 0.054, indicating that the cooking fuel variable has a tendency to have a positive impact on other variables inside and outside the model other than the poverty variable; The variable receiving People's Business Credit (KUR) has a marginal effect value of -0.041, indicating that the variable receiving People's Business Credit (KUR) has a tendency to have a negative impact on other variables inside and outside the model other than the poverty variable; The variable receiving the Family Hope Program (PKH) has a marginal effect value of 0.091, indicating that the variable receiving the Family Hope Program (PKH) has a tendency to have a positive impact on other variables inside and outside the model other than the poverty variable.

Table 3 Marginal Effect Results
Marginal effects after logit
y = Pr(poverty) (predict)
  = .10758266

variable	dy/dx	Std. Err.	z	P> lzl	[95%	C. I.]	X
SMK	-.0345822	.01327	-2.61	0.009	-.060595	-.008569	.250914
NFM	.0347564	.00597	5.82	0.000	.023059	.046454	1.50686
HLE	-.0176568	.00608	-2.90	0.004	-.029578	-.005736	1.59461
Rm	-.0982116	.05945	-1.65	0.099	-.214726	.018303	.984918
Fm	-.0945334	.01341	-7.05	0.000	-.120818	-.068249	.213894
DWS	-.0106854	.0156	-0.68	0.493	-.041264	.019894	.196984
LS	-.111369	.02714	-4.10	0.000	-.164557	-.058181	.890768
CT	.0540751	.03385	1.60	0.110	-.012276	.120426	.060329
RK	-.0419291	.01477	-2.84	0.005	-.070887	-.012971	.153108
RP	.0912596	.02011	4.54	0.000	.051848	.130671	.220293

Discussion

According to this study, poverty in Pohuwato Regency is influenced by ten variables. The independent variable is smoking. The control variables are the number of family members, the highest level of education, roofing material, flooring material, drinking water source, lighting source, cooking fuel, receiving People's Business Credit (KUR), and receiving the Family Hope Program (PKH).

The Impact of Smoking on the Poverty Level in Pohuwato District

In economics, consumption is the goods and services used by consumers to fulfill their needs. Everyone consumes goods and services to fulfill all the needs of life to achieve their own satisfaction, which is the same as smoking or consuming cigarettes. Smoking at this time has become a habit and some Indonesians think that cigarettes are one of the needs that must be met in everyday life in addition to basic needs. From the results of statistical testing, the smoking variable shows an odds ratio value of 0.678. This means that someone who smokes has a greater chance of falling into poverty by 0.678 compared to people who do not smoke significantly. When more people consume cigarettes, it will increase the chance of falling into poverty more than people who do not consume cigarettes. This happens because their income is small, but their expenses are spent on buying cigarettes compared to food consumption, health, education, and others. This is supported by (Sari & Seftarita, 2018) who say a smoker will have a chance to become poor 8 times if the surrounding environment supports him to consume cigarettes, and a smoker will also have a chance to become poor 2 times if the number of family members increases but he does not reduce his cigarette consumption.

According to (Satria & Dawood, 2017) the relationship between the amount of food consumption expenditure and the amount of cigarette consumption expenditure by the poor in Darul Imarah District is negative, this is because when the amount of cigarette consumption expenditure increases, it will reduce the amount of payment on food consumption, and the poor in the district spend more money on cigarette consumption than on food consumption. The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) from the National Socio-Economic Survey (SUSENAS) data also says that in recent years the poor have experienced a fairly high amount of expenditure on cigarettes, both filter cigarettes, and clove cigarettes. When viewed based on hypothesis testing that the smoking variable has a significance value of 0.017 less than alpha 0.05, it can be concluded that smoking has a significant effect on the poverty rate in Pohuwato Regency. Because the more people who consume cigarettes, the more costs are incurred, these people tend to fall into poverty or fall below the poverty line. According to (Efroymson, 2001) the amount of cigarette consumption is a big burden for the poor in Bangladesh, where someone who has an income of fewer than 24 dollars per month prefers to spend on consuming cigarettes rather than for housing, health, education, and other living needs. Cigarette consumption also has the effect of significantly lowering the standard of living for the poor in Bangladesh. The results of this study also support studies from (Lubis et al., 2022) which there is a positive and significant relationship between cigarette consumption and poverty.

According to the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), there is a relationship between poverty and cigarette consumption. An increase in poverty will actually increase a person to consume cigarettes. Data from the WHO also states that 80% of smokers in the world come from developing countries with middle and poor incomes. It can be seen that as many as 226 million smokers fall into the underprivileged category. Poor families consider the need for cigarettes more important than other needs with high nutritional value and are willing to reduce the amount of basic food consumption in order to smoke a cigarette.

So, it can be said that poverty is not a barrier for someone to consume cigarettes. As for research, according to (Yunita, 2018) the relationship between the amount of expenditure on cigarette consumption in poor communities in districts/cities throughout Aceh Province is positive. This means that when the amount of cigarette consumption remains and increases, poverty will continue to increase linearly. From an economic perspective, cigarette consumption in Indonesia has had a negative impact; namely, smoking can cause people to become poor and the poor to become worse off. Facts show that cigarette consumption in Indonesia is in the second consumption order after rice, so cigarettes have a significant influence on poverty (Almizi & Hermawati, 2018). Cigarette consumption can also worsen a household's condition from the resources needed to get out of the poverty zone.

The Impact of the Number of Family Members on the Poverty Level in Pohuwato District

Poor households are always associated with a large number of household members. This is because these households have to share the income generated in a limited manner according to the number of household members. From the statistical testing results, the variable number of family members has an odds ratio value of 1.436. This means that households with more family members have a 1.436 times greater chance of falling into poverty compared to households with fewer family members. This can occur due to the high number of needs that must be met if the more the number of household members, the more costs must be incurred. This finding is in accordance with previous research (Rini & Sugiharti, 2017) which states that the number of household members in a positive direction can increase the possibility of a household being poor. Where the more the number of family members, the greater the number of needs that must be met and increase the possibility of a household falling into poverty.

In addition, research according to (Erlando et al., 2020) also says that an increase in the number of household members will increase the household to fall into poverty. If the burden of adding a large number of household members occurs in poor families, it will certainly keep these households trapped in poverty for a long duration of time. Based on the hypothesis testing, the number of family members significantly affects poverty. This is because the greater the number of family members in poor households, the greater the income and expenditure distributed. The results of the 2009 Cost of Living Survey (SBH) prove that the greater the number or size of a household, the more significant the proportion of household expenditure on food than on non-food needs. Large household size is also closely related to how many household members are productive and unproductive.

The Impact of the Highest Level of Education on the Poverty Level in Pohuwato District

In general, a person's level of education will help a family get out of poverty. Education is used as a benchmark to overcome economic conditions and reduce poverty by increasing human resources' ability (Adam et al., 2022). Based on the statistical testing results, the highest education level shows an odds ratio of 0.832. This means that someone with no education has a 0.832 times greater chance of being poor than someone with a significant

education. When a person only has a low education level or no education, it results in limited development capabilities, making it difficult to find jobs to enter. This shows that the longer or higher a person's education level, both formal education and non-formal equivalency (package A/B/C), will reduce a person's condition of falling into poverty.

According to (Jonnadi et al., 2013), the length of a person's education level has a negative effect on the poverty rate where the longer a person's education increases, the lower the poverty rate. High education can also be used as a benchmark in reducing the number of poor people by improving the quality of human resources. Even according to (Salam et al., 2022) if a household does not want to experience poverty in any form, then the head of the household should continue to develop their potential by increasing education. So, it can be concluded that education is one of the keys for a family if they want to get out of poverty. Based on the hypothesis test, the highest level of education has a significant effect on poverty. If a person's level of education is low, the quality of his human resources is also low. It causes his productivity level to also tend to be quiet, which makes it difficult for someone to find work. This condition will certainly have the potential to increase poverty. So, by improving the quality of human resources, there is an opportunity to reduce the number of poor people.

The Impact of Roofing Materials on the Poverty Level in Pohuwato Regency

From the statistical test results, the roofing material variable shows an odds ratio value of 0.436. This means that households that have bamboo, wood/shingle, and thatch/thatch/leaves/thatch roofing materials have a 0.436 times greater chance of being significantly poor compared to households that only have tile, zinc, and concrete as their main roofing materials. This proves that households in Pohuwato District that have roofing materials of tile, zinc, asbestos, bamboo, wood/shingle, and thatch/thatch/leaves/thatch are poor. This result follows the poverty criteria according to KEPMENSOS that a household has roofing materials made of palm fiber/thatch or roof tiles/zinc/asbestos with poor condition/low quality.

Based on the results of the hypothesis testing, roofing materials have a significant effect on poverty. The poor category is mostly owned by households that use roofing materials with low or inappropriate quality. This result is under previous research (Puteri & Notobroto, 2017) that the widest type of roof has a significant effect on poverty status. Thus, these results prove that the roofing material variable is very influential in determining whether households are categorized as poor or not.

Impact of Flooring Materials on the Poverty Level in Pohuwato District

From the statistical testing results, the floor material variable has an odds ratio value of 0.278. This means that households with wood/board, cement/red brick, bamboo, and soil floor materials have a 0.278 times greater chance of falling into poverty than households with marble, ceramic, vinyl, and tile floor materials. This proves that households in Pohuwato District that have wood/board, cement/red brick, bamboo, and soil as flooring materials are considered poor. According to the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), this

result is per the poverty criteria, namely the type of residential floor made of dirt/bamboo/cheap wood.

Based on the characteristics of the respondents, most households in Pohuwato District still use wood/board, cement/red brick, bamboo, and soil, as much as 78.61%. At the same time, the remaining 21.31% of households use marble, ceramic, vinyl, and tile flooring materials. Based on the results of the hypothesis testing, flooring materials have a significant effect on poverty. The results of this study are in line with research according to (Rodliyah et al., 2014) that in Jombang Regency, the type of floor of the residential building is made of soil/bamboo/low-quality wood, which has a significant effect on poverty. Thus, this result can determine that the floor material of the household is very influential in determining whether it belongs to the poor category or not.

Impact of Drinking Water Sources on Poverty Level in Pohuwato District

The statistical testing results show that the drinking water source variable has an odds ratio of 0.278. This means that households that have a drinking water source of bottled water and refilled water have a 0.278 times greater chance of being poor compared to households that have a drinking water source of wells/springs. This happens because, in fulfilling basic needs, people need access to clean water to improve the welfare of the community in Pohuwato District. According to BPS 2018, clean water and proper sanitation are important components that become indicators of an environment's good or bad status. However, suppose more and more households consume drinking water sources in the form of bottled water and refilled water. In that case, it can make these households fall into poverty because the income generated is low, but the costs they bear are increasing. According to (Andrianto et al., 2016) housing facilities (drinking water sources) significantly affect poverty, which means that the more declining housing facilities owned will increase poverty.

Based on the hypothesis test results, drinking water sources have an insignificant effect on poverty. Based on the characteristics of the respondents, most households in Pohuwato Regency have used bottled water and refilled water sources as much as 80.30%, which can be said that these households already have access to clean drinking water. This means that households in Pohuwato Regency can already be said to be prosperous.

The Impact of Lighting Sources on the Poverty Level in Pohuwato District

The statistical test results of the lighting source variable show an odds ratio value of 0.411. This means that households with non-PLN and non-electric lighting sources have a 0.411 times greater chance of significantly falling into poverty compared to households with PLN electricity lighting sources with meters and PLN electricity without meters. This proves that households in Kabupaten Pohuwato with non-PLN and non-electricity sources are considered poor. This result is under the poverty criteria according to the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS); namely, households are categorized as poor if the source of household lighting does not use electricity.

Based on the results of the hypothesis testing, the source of lighting has a significant effect on poverty. The results of this study align with research according to (Rodliyah et al., 2014) that in Jombang Regency, the lighting source does not use electricity, which significantly affects poverty. Thus, these results can determine that the lighting source is very influential in determining whether households are classified as poor.

The Impact of Cooking Fuel on the Poverty Level in Pohuwato District

From the statistical testing results, the cooking fuel variable shows an odds ratio value of 1.613. This means that households with kerosene and firewood cooking fuels have a 1.613 times greater chance of being poor than households with electricity and gas cooking fuels. This is by BPS poverty criteria that a household can be categorized as poor if the daily cooking fuel is firewood/charcoal/kerosene. This proves that households in Pohuwato District with kerosene/wood cooking fuel are poor. A poor household cannot buy electricity or gas due to the low income generated, and the cost is quite expensive, so they prefer to use kerosene and firewood. The results of this study align with research according to (Rodliyah et al., 2014) that in the Jombang district, the daily cooking fuel is firewood/charcoal/soil.

Based on the results of the hypothesis testing, cooking fuel has no significant effect on poverty in Pohuwato District. Based on the respondents' characteristics, most households in Pohuwato District already use cooking fuels such as gas at 93.97. Meanwhile, households that use kerosene/firewood are only 6.03%. This is because cooking fuels such as kerosene and firewood are now scarce or very difficult to find; therefore, these households must switch to electric or gas cooking fuels to meet their needs. Thus, this result can determine whether the cooking fuel of the household is categorized as poor or not.

The Impact of Receiving People's Business Credit (KUR) on Poverty Levels in Pohuwato Regency

The People's Business Credit (KUR) is one of the policy programs taken by the government in 2007 that aims to reduce poverty based on the empowerment of micro, small, and medium-sized economic enterprises. From the results of statistical testing, the variable of receiving People's Business Credit (KUR) shows an odds ratio of 0.607. This means that households that do not accept people's business credit have a 0.607 times greater chance of becoming poor than those that receive people's business credit. This proves that limited access to credit is one of the main causes of poverty in the Pohuwato District. According to (Iztihar & Ashar, 2018) that there is a negative and significant influence between People's Business Credit (KUR) and poverty. Where the KUR program has not been right on target even though the distribution has increased in efforts to alleviate poverty, this proves that access to business credit is needed to help poor households start an activity to generate income to improve their welfare.

Based on the results of the hypothesis test, receiving people's business credit has a significant effect on poverty in Pohuwato Regency. People's Business Credit (KUR) is one

of the government programs aimed at small and medium enterprises. Where the role of KUR itself is useful for increasing the per capita income of the population, it should be noted that most of the poor are business actors who still lack capital. Therefore, the existence of KUR can reduce the number of poor people. Easy access to credit can help low-income families start activities such as opening a shop or selling handicrafts to generate income. These results prove that receiving a People's Business Credit (KUR) is very influential in determining whether a household is categorized as poor or not.

The Impact of the Family Hope Program (PKH) on the Poverty Level in Pohuwato District

The Family Hope Program is one of the programs to accelerate poverty reduction and develop a social security system by providing cash assistance to very poor households (RSTM), if they meet the requirements related to efforts to improve the quality of life in the fields of education and health. From the results of statistical testing, the variable of receiving the Family Hope Program (PKH) shows an odds ratio value of 2.216. This means that households that receive the family hope program have a 2.216 times greater chance of falling into poverty compared to households that do not receive the family hope program. The poor still have difficulties meeting their needs, such as expenditures in the fields of education, health, and so on. It can be said that the Family Hope Program (PKH) is beneficial for poor households in increasing their income by providing assistance funds following the category of assistance components.

Based on the results of the hypothesis testing, the family hope program has a significant effect on poverty in Pohuwato Regency. This research is supported by (Djabar et al., 2022; Fajriati & Isnaeni, 2020), which says that the Family Hope Program (PKH) has a significant and positive effect on the welfare of poor people in Tungkal Ilir District. These results prove that receiving the Family Hope Program (PKH) is very influential in determining whether the household is in the poor category or not.

Conclusion

Based on the results of logistic regression testing and the discussion that has been carried out previously, the author can conclude that the smoking variable shows a significant effect with a chance of falling into poverty 0.678 times greater significantly. This means that someone who smokes has a greater chance of falling into poverty than someone who does not smoke. More people who consume cigarettes will increase the chances of falling into poverty more than those who do not. This research contributes practically to the government and related institutions as input for decision-making and economic policies, especially regarding the impact of smoking consumption on poverty. For further study, it is necessary to conduct more in-depth research on cigarette consumption and poverty by paying attention to what factors can affect smoking consumption in poor households.

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