ANALYSIS OF THE INFLUENCE OF POOR CULTURE, NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS, AND WORK SKILLS ON POVERTY GAPS IN ABANG DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT
Poverty is a situation where individuals or groups of men and women are unable to fulfill their basic rights to develop and maintain a dignified life. This research aims to determine the influence of several factors such as poor culture, number of family members and work skills on the poverty gap in Abang District. This research was carried out in Karangasem Regency, precisely in Abang District, in May 2024 until completion. The method used is observation and interviews. The sample determination method uses non-probability sampling and purportive sampling so that respondents are selected deliberately based on considerations by taking the entire sample of 100 samples. The data obtained was then processed tabulatedly and continued with descriptive analysis tests, moderated regression analysis, classical assumption tests, simultaneous influence (F-test), and partial influence tests (t-test). The research results found that poor culture, number of family members, work skills and perceptions of poverty conditions simultaneously have a significant influence on the poverty gap in Abang District. Poor culture and work skills partially have a positive and significant effect on the poverty gap in Abang District. The number of family members partially has a negative and insignificant effect on the poverty gap in Abang District. Perception of poverty conditions as a moderating variable that strengthens the influence of work skills in Abang District.
Keywords: Poor Culture, Number of Family Members, Work Skills and Perceptions of Poverty Conditions

INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a problem in economic development that hinders the creation of a just, prosperous and equitable life in accordance with the goals achieved by each country. Poverty is one of the three main problems that exist in economic development in the world, where these three problems are a reflection of population, environmental and economic problems which are of course interconnected with each other and cannot be understood separately (Nilakusmawati, 2009: 145). Poverty is a problem often experienced by developing countries (Vincent, 2009). The definition of poverty has expanded, along with the increasing complexity of the causal factors, indicators and other problems

surrounding it. Poverty is no longer only considered an economic dimension but has expanded to social, health, educational and political dimensions (Kembar Sri Budhi, 2013).

Access to participate in social and political life. (Bappenas, 2021) As a national institution, BPS uses the concept of the ability to meet basic needs or what is called the Basic Needs Approach to measure poverty. This concept is based on the Handbook on Poverty and Inequality published by Wordbank. In this approach, poverty is considered as the inability to meet basic food and non-food needs as measured in terms of expenditure. If the average monthly expenditure per capita is below the poverty line, then the population is classified as poor. (Central Bureau of Statistics).

In general, poverty can be caused by many things. According to (Todaro & Smith, 2015) poverty occurs not because they do not have commodities but because people are less able to optimize the functions and benefits of these commodities. Then according to (Dowling & Valenzuela, 2010), poverty occurs due to low human capital, such as training, education, or the ability to build as well as low physical capital. Furthermore (Kuncoro, 1997) identified the causes of poverty from an economic perspective. First, at the micro level, poverty is caused by unequal ownership of resources and creates inequality in income distribution. Second, poverty arises from differences in the quality of human resources. Third, poverty arises from differences in access to capital.

In particular, poverty in Indonesia is caused by several factors. Research results state that poverty in Indonesia is caused by limited natural resources, limited capital, limited employment opportunities, low education, lazy work, and family burdens (Itang, 2015). Furthermore, research results (Pratama, 2014) explain that the variables inflation, consumption, per capita income level, and education level of the human development index (HDI), simultaneously influence poverty in Indonesia. In addition (Tisniwati, 2012) found that life expectancy plays an important role in poverty levels, every 1% decrease in life expectancy has the potential to increase the poverty rate (the number of poor people) by 6.9 percent.

Poverty is one of the easiest indicators to use in assessing the level of welfare of a country (Samputra and Munandar, 2019). Poverty is a major problem for many countries in the world, especially in developing countries. Poverty is a condition where a person cannot fulfill basic needs such as food, clothing, medicine and shelter (Hardinandar, 2019). One measure of social and economic conditions in assessing the success of government development in an area is the existence of poverty itself (Oktaviana et al., 2021). Poverty is said to be multidimensional because it is related to various human needs, not only primary needs but also other needs (Sudibia and Marhaeni, 2013).

Indonesia is included in the group of upper-middle income countries, but the problem of poverty in this country is still not resolved. In 2022, the number of poor people will still be greater than 25 million (more than nine percent). According to Sumarto (2022), up to the time of the COVID-19 pandemic, the reduction in poverty rates in Indonesia was impressive and was mainly driven by economic growth and the expansion of social protection programs.

Poverty is one measure of development success. At the national and regional levels, poverty is a complex and chronic problem so that appropriate and sustainable strategies are needed to overcome it. Poor people generally have problems in getting work and business opportunities, limited opportunities to develop businesses, protection of business assets, and differences in wages and weak work protection, especially for child workers and female workers (Astrini and Purbadharmaja, 2013).

The World Bank (2019) revealed that there are four important reasons for highlighting poverty as a development issue. First, reducing poverty is a priority in development. Thus, poverty must be measured accurately, so that the existence of poor people can be reached more easily. Second, so that the distribution of the poor population can be easily identified. Third, as an evaluation material for government programs related to poverty management. Fourth, evaluate the effectiveness of government institutions in handling poverty. Poverty is seen as an economic inability to meet basic food and non-food needs as measured in terms of expenditure. So the Poor Population is the population whose average monthly per capita expenditure is below the poverty line. (Central statistical agency).

Bali Province, as one of the provinces in Indonesia, is also not free from the problem of poverty. Bali Province has a unique economic structure compared to other provinces in Indonesia. This uniqueness is because most of the community's livelihood comes from the tourism sector, while other sectors play a supporting role.

Poverty is an absolute or relative condition that causes a person or group of people in an area to not have the ability to fulfill their basic needs in accordance with the values or norms that apply in society due to natural or natural, cultural and structural causes (Emalia, 2013). Karangasem Regency is rich in natural and cultural heritage, so many people are interested in opening tourist attractions and attracting many tourists to travel. The tourism sector is developing rapidly in Karangasem Regency, however, amidst the rapid development of tourism, the number of poor people is still very high. Tourism as a producer of rupiah currency for Bali Province is the entry point for the welfare of the population, including those in the Karangasem Regency area. However, ironically, behind the progress of the tourism industry on the Island of the Gods, poverty still characterizes the socio-economic status of its population (Estrada and Wenagama, 2020).

Table 1. Number of Poor Population in Bali Province by Regency/City (Thousand People), 2020-2022

Regency/City	2020	2021	2022
Karangasem	24.69	28.52	29.45
Tabanan	19.11	23.11	23.46
Badung	13.75	18.52	18.28
Gianyar	21.01	25.36	24.74
Klungkung	8.76	10.19	10.89
Bangli	9.56	11.68	12.17
Jembrana	12.60	14.24	15.00
Buleleng	35.25	40.92	41.68
Denpasar	20.48	29.41	30.02
Bali province	**165.19**	**201.97**	**205.68**

Table 1 shows that the poor population in Karangasem Regency has experienced a significant increase, where in 2020 the number of poor people was 24.69 thousand people then experienced another increase in 2021 amounting to 28.52 thousand people, then in 2022 it increased again to 29 .45 thousand people. This still needs to be paid attention to because the number of poor people in Karangasem district still occupies the position of the highest number of poor people in Bali Province.

Developing countries that have better economic conditions will view poverty as a seed of unhappiness which has the potential to become a complex polemic for their domestic social problems (Darmawan and Wenagama, 2017). Poverty has become a major concern in the development of social policy (Alcock, 2012). There are many negative impacts caused by poverty, apart from the emergence of many social problems, poverty can also affect the economic development of a country. Indonesia is a developing country that has the fourth largest population in the world. Having a dense population means the poverty rate in Indonesia is also high. The problem of poverty has always received major attention in Indonesia

The Indonesian government is aware that failure to overcome the problem of poverty will lead to the emergence of various social, economic and political problems in society. In recent years, Indonesia has carried out various economic development programs to alleviate poverty (Silva and Sumarto, 2014). Efforts to expand employment opportunities are carried out to create jobs so that poverty levels will decrease (Ashcroft and David, 2008). According to Arndt and Sundrum (2012), the majority of the population in Indonesia are self-employed, as subsistence farmers and as unpaid family workers. Most people choose to work long hours with low productivity just to supplement their minimum livelihood.

Karangasem Regency has 8 sub-districts, namely Abang Sub-district, Kubu Sub-district, Karangasem Sub-district, Sidemen Sub-district, Banyakdem Sub-district, Selat Sub-district, Manggis Sub-district, Rendang Sub-district. The sub-district that currently has a high rate of poverty is Abang Sub-district, a sub-district in Karangasem Regency, Bali, Indonesia. Which has an area of 134.05 km². In 2010, its population was 60,965 people. The daily activities of residents in Abang District have different livelihoods including farmers, livestock businesses, grocery traders, fishermen, market workers and others.

Table 2. Number of Poor Population by District (Personnel/KK), 2023

Subdistrict	Jiwa/ KK (2023)
Brother	2,516
Fort	1,300
Karangasem	1,147
Sidemen	878
Burdendem	572
Strait	374
Mangosteen	186
Rendang	157

Table 2 shows the highest number of poor people in Abang sub-district, Karangasem district. Head of the Development Planning, Research and Regional Development Agency (Bapelitbangda) of Karangasem Regency, I Nyoman Sutirta Yasa, said that extreme poverty in Karangasem is around 6,000 families according to the results of verification and validation of sub-districts/villages in Karangasem Regency since the beginning of 2023. The number of poor people is currently the highest. occupied by Abang sub-district with a total of 2,516 families, next is Kubu sub-district with 1,300 families and Karangasem sub-district with 1,147 families. This shows that the poverty level in Karangasem district is very high and must be resolved immediately. Especially in Abang District, where the number of poverty is high compared to other Districts in Karangasem Regency.

The poverty gap is a measure of the average per capita gap between poor households which is indicated by the perception of the difference in the average expenditure of poor households compared to the average per capita expenditure from the poverty line. The poverty gap helps clarify poverty figures by providing an indication of the level of poverty in a country. The poverty gap has many definitions, and most of them often link the concept of poverty to economic aspects. Various attempts to define poverty and identify poverty actually produce a concept of thought that can be simplified. First, from a measurement perspective, poverty is divided into two, namely absolute and relative poverty. Second, from a causal perspective, poverty can be grouped into natural and structural poverty. One of the important conditions for a poverty alleviation policy to be achieved is that there must be clarity regarding the criteria regarding who or which community groups fall into the poor category and are the targets of the program. Apart from that, there are conditions that must also be met, namely that the causes of poverty itself must be properly understood in each community and region/region. Because this cause cannot be separated from the influence of local values that surround the lives of the people.

According to Robert Zoellick, the people who suffer most are the rural poor, women in developing countries and the development of children's lives (in Todaro & Smith, 2018). Todaro & Smith (2018:251) state that "people's lives in developing countries, overcoming widespread poverty and increasing income inequality is at the core of all economic development problems". Apart from economic poverty and widespread inequality in developing countries, other problems that are equally important and even more crucial are the problems of inequality of power, status, gender, job satisfaction, working conditions, participation levels, freedom of choice, and various other dimensions of problems.

Poverty is a culture that occurs due to economic suffering that lasts for quite a long time. Poverty is also a sub-culture of society that has similar characteristics between one ethnic group and another. Poor culture is a way used by poor people to adapt and react to their marginal position in a society that has classes and is individualistic and capitalistic. Poor culture is a design of life for poor people which contains solutions to their life problems which are passed down from one generation to the next (Ancok, 1995:165).

According to Portes, the concept of poor culture seeks to indicate a situation where society has become entangled in a social environment characterized by apathy, fatalism, and a lack of aspirational and exclusive concerns that are linked to fleeting gratification and often justify criminal behavior. Lewis "culture of poverty denotes cultural elements commonly found among poor people in different societies". Lewis emphasizes innate culture, namely the patterns of behavior and special values possessed by the poor; these patterns do not form a separate culture, but rather form a variation of national culture as a subculture. This sub-culture has common characteristics, namely the absence of childhood as a long and specially protected stage of the life cycle, marriage is free or consensual, the family tends to be controlled by women who tend to be authoritarian. Lewis interprets the subculture of poverty as a reaction to their position in class layers, and in an individualist and capitalistic society (Gilbert, 1996: 112).

The number of family members is also a factor that can influence family welfare. The number of family members is all members in the family who are not able to meet their daily needs because they do not have a job (they are still classified as non-productive), so they need help from parents or other people (Putu Erwin Adiana and Karmini, 2012). Family welfare is influenced by the number of family dependents, that when the number of family dependents increases, the level of family welfare can decline or decrease (Pradana and Soeyono, 2014). The large number of family members can reflect increasingly varied consumption patterns, this is due to differences in the tastes of each family or household member (Agus et al., 2017). A family with 6 members with an income of IDR 5,000,000.00 compared to a family of 3 people with an income of IDR 2,500,000.00 does not necessarily have the same level of welfare. There is a possibility that a family with 6 members will have a higher level of welfare assuming there is some financing that is used jointly (Sukirno, 2006). According to (Purwanto and Taftazani, 2018) the number of dependents or family members can affect family welfare if it is not balanced with sufficient income. This is supported by research (Syafitri, 2019) that the number of family members has a relevant and positive influence on family welfare. The number of family members who work in a family certainly influences the amount of income earned so that it can increase welfare.

Skill is an ability that uses reason, thoughts, ideas and creativity in working on, changing or making a result more meaningful so that it produces value from the results of the work. This skill must continue to be developed and trained continuously so that it can be achieved. increase a person's abilities so that the person becomes an expert or professional in a particular field.

Lian (2013) states that skills are a person's ability to carry out an activity or job. More about skills, Dunnett's (quoted by Lian Arcynthia, 2013), skills are the capacity needed to carry out a series of tasks that develop from the results of training and experience A person's expertise is reflected in how well a person performs a specific activity, such as operating equipment, communicating effectively or implementing a business strategy. Wahyudi (2002:33) defines work skills as the ability or expertise to do a job that can only be obtained through practice. Irianto (2001:76) states that skills are not only related to a person's ability to do something

tangible. Apart from physical, the meaning of skill also refers to mental, manual, motoric, perceptual and even a person's social abilities.

Perception is a word that comes from the English word "perception" which means response. Responses are images of observations that remain in our consciousness after observing. In the Complete Dictionary of Psychology, Perception is the process of knowing or recognizing objective objects and events with the help of the senses. Awareness of organic processes and (Titchener) a group of sensations with the addition of meanings derived from past experience.

According to the research results of Noviawati and Narendri (2017), it shows that people tend to believe that the poor conditions they experience are caused by God's destiny. People in rural areas consider that the skills and knowledge they have play a greater role in contributing to the poor situation they are currently experiencing compared to people in urban areas. Also supported by Yusup's (2012) research, the world of life and livelihoods of poor rural people has a very limited scope. Viewed from the aspect of finding work to support their lives, they revolve around relatives, neighbors and fellow workers of the same type.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a quantitative approach method in associative form. Collecting data in the form of numbers, the data in the form of numbers is then processed and analyzed to obtain scientific information. This research method is associative, namely research used to find the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable (Rahayu, 2021).

The location of this research is in Abang District. This location was chosen because poverty in Abang District is quite high compared to other sub-districts in Karangasem Regency. The data used includes regional data in Abang District on an annual basis.

The population in this study is poverty in Abang sub-district. Based on the data obtained, the number of poverty in Abang sub-district is 2,516 poor people.The research method was determined using non-probability sampling techniques. The sample in this research will be taken using a purposive sampling method, so that respondents are selected deliberately based on certain considerations. The sample to be used must meet certain criteria to suit the research objectives, where the sample must be poor residents in Abang District. The data obtained were processed tabulatedly and continued with descriptive analysis tests, moderated regression analysis, classical assumption tests, simultaneous influence (F-test), and partial influence tests (t-test).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results of Research Data Analysis

The results of research data analysis consist of descriptive analysis results, moderated regression analysis results, classical assumption test results, simultaneous influence test (F-test) and partial test (t-test).

Descriptive analysis results

Data descriptions were obtained using descriptive analysis in the form of sample size, minimum value, maximum value, average value, and standard deviation. The results of the variable description in this study are shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3. Results of Descriptive Analysis of Research Variables

Variable	N	Minimum Value	Maximum Value	Mean	Standard Deviation
Poverty Gap (Y)	100	19.00	20.00	19.8400	.36845
Poor Culture (X1)	100	29.00	40.00	39.2200	1.25995
Number of Family Members (X2)	100	4.00	8.00	5.2600	.92791
Job Skills (X3)	100	46.00	50.00	49.1700	.87681
Perceptions of Poverty Conditions	100	38.00	40.00	39,5000	.59459
X3*M	100	1786.00	2000.00	1942.4500	54.44418
Valid N (listwise)	100				

The number of samples used in this research was 100 samples. The poverty gap variable (Y) has a minimum value of 19.00 and a maximum value of 20.00. The average value of the poverty gap is 19.8400 and the standard deviation of the poverty gap variable is 0.36845. The poor culture variable (X1) has a minimum value of 29.00 and a maximum value of 40.00. The average value of the poor culture is 39.2200 and the standard deviation of the poor culture variable is 1.25995. The variable number of family members (X2) has a minimum value of 4.00 and a maximum value of 8.00. The average value of the number of family members is 5.2600 and the standard deviation of the variable number of family members is 0.92791. The work skills variable (X3) has 38.00 and a maximum value of 40,000. The average value of work skills is 49.1700 and the standard deviation of the work skills variable is 0.87681. The variable perception of poverty (M) has a minimum value of 38.00 and a maximum value of 40.00. The average value of the perception of poverty is 39.5000 and the standard deviation of the perception of poverty variable is 0.59459. The variable work skills and perception of poverty (X3,M) has a minimum value of 1786.00 and a maximum value of 2000.00 with a mean value of 1942.450 and a standard deviation of 54.44418.

Results of Moderated Regression Analysis

The interaction test or Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA) was carried out using MRA analysis via SPSS 23.0 for Windows software.

Table 4. Results of Moderation Regression Analysis
Coefficientsa

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1,290	,425		3,036	,003
	Poor Culture	,022	,010	,196	2,186	.031
	Number of Family Members	-.016	,007	-.204	-2,268	.026
	Job Skills	.014	,006	.211	2,345	.021
	Perceptions of Poverty Conditions	,410	.116	,317	3,544	,001
	X3*M	,092	,042	,196	2,158	.033

The regression equation from the moderation test is

$$Y = 1.290 + 0.022(X1) - 0.016(X2) + 0.014(X3) + 0.410(M) + 0.092(X3*M)$$

From the MRA regression equation above, it can be explained as follows.

a) The significance value of the poor culture variable (X1) is 0.031 <0.05, this shows that the poor culture variable (X1) has a significant effect on the poverty gap (Y)

b) The significance value of the variable number of family members (X2) is 0.026 <0.05, this shows that the variable number of family members (X2) has a significant effect on the poverty gap (Y)

c) The significance value of the work skills variable (X3) is 0.021 <0.05, this shows that the work skills variable (X3) has a significant effect on the poverty gap (Y)

d) The significance value of the perception variable about poverty (M) is 0.001 < 0.05, this shows that the perception variable about poverty (M) has a significant effect on the poverty gap (Y)

e) The significance value of the interaction variable between the moderating variable perception of poverty and the work skills variable

Classic Assumption Test Results

The classical assumption test consists of the normality test, multicollinearity test, and heteroscedasticity test. These three tests can be seen as follows:

1. **Normality test**

The normality test aims to test whether the residuals from the regression model created are normally distributed or not. The normality test can be carried out using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test by looking at the Asymp value. Sig. (2-tailed). If the value of Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) is greater than the significance level set at 5 percent (0.05), then the data is normally distributed.

Table 5. Normality Test Results of the Influence of Poor Culture, Number of Family Members, and Work Skills on Poverty Gaps in Abang District.

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residuals
N		100
Normal Parameters, b	Mean	-.0024769
	Std. Deviation	.01841694
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,081
	Positive	,065
	Negative	-.081
Statistical Tests		,081
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.102c

Based on the results of normality testing using the Kolmogorov-74 Smirnov method, the Asymp value was obtained. Sig. (2-tailed) of 0.102 which is greater than 0.05 (0.102 > 0.05). The results indicate that the data in this study is normally distributed

2. Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test aims to test whether in the regression model a correlation is found between the independent variables. To detect the presence or absence of multicollinearity in the regression model, namely having a Tolerance number > 0.10 or having a VIF value < 10. The results of the multicollinearity test are shown in Table 6

Table 6. Multicollinearity Test The Influence of Poor Culture, Number of Family Members, and Work Skills on the Poverty Gap in Abang District.

Coefficientsa

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	1,290	,425		3,036	,003		
	Poor culture	,022	,010	,196	2,186	.031	,985	1,015
	Number of Family Members	-.016	,007	-.204	-2,268	.026	,974	1,027
	Job Skills	.014	,006	.211	2,345	.021	,973	1,028
	Perceptions of	,41	.116	,317	3,544	,001	,988	1,012

Poverty Conditions	o						
X3*M	,09 2	,042	,196	2,158	.033	,962	1,039

Based on the results of the multicollinearity test, it can be seen that the Tolerance coefficient of the independent variables, namely poor culture (X1), number of family members (X2), work skills (X3), perception of poverty conditions (M) is greater than 0.100 and the VIF value is smaller than 10. These results indicate that there are no multicollinear symptoms in the regression model created

3. Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test is carried out to test whether in a regression model there is a difference in variance from the existing residual data. Heteroscedasticity testing is carried out using the Glejser test with the condition that if the significance is above the confidence level of 5 percent or 0.05, it can be concluded that the regression does not contain heteroscedasticity. The results of the heteroscedasticity test are shown in Table 7.

Table 7. Heteroscedasticity Test of the Influence of Poor Culture, Number of Family Members, and Work Skills on Poverty Gaps in Abang District.
Coefficientsa

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-1,725	5,215		-.331	,742
	Poor culture	,171	.126	.138	1,358	,178
	Number of Family Members	.116	,084	.141	1,377	,172
	Job Skills	-.066	,072	-.093	-.912	,364
	Perceptions of Poverty Conditions	,389	1,419	.028	,274	,784
	X3*M	-.242	,522	-.048	-.464	,644

Based on the results of the heteroscedasticity test, it can be seen that the significance value of each independent variable is Poor Culture (X1), Number of family members (X2), as well as work skills (X3), perception of poverty conditions

(M), each of which is greater than 0.05. These results indicate that there is no heteroscedasticity problem in the regression model.

Simultaneous Effect Test (F-Test)

Simultaneous hypothesis testing, also known as the F test, is used to determine the influence of independent variables together or simultaneously on a dependent variable. The F test in this research is to test the influence of poor culture (X1), number of family members (X2), and work skills (X3) simultaneously on the poverty gap (Y) in Abang sub-district. The stages for carrying out the F-test are as follows:

1) Hypothesis Formula

   H0:$\beta_1 = \beta_2 = \beta_3 = \beta_4 = 0$, which means poor culture (X1), number of family members (X2), work skills (X3), and perception of poverty (M) simultaneously have no significant effect on the poverty gap in Abang District

   H1: at least one of$\beta_i \neq 0$, which means poor culture, number of family members, and work skills simultaneously influence the poverty gap in Abang District

2) Real Level

Q The real value used is (α) = 0.05 and the degrees of freedom df = (k-1) (nk) to determine the value of Ftable, then Ftable = F(α)(k-1)(nk) where F{(0 .05)(5)(94)}. Thus Ftable, with df = (4-1) (100-4) is 2.70

3) Testing Criteria

If Fcount ≤ 2.70 or the significance value of Fcount > α then H0 is accepted. If Fcount > 2.70 or the significance value of Fcount ≤ α then H0 is rejected

4) Calculating the F value Calculate

F = …………………………………………..(4.1)$\dfrac{R^2/(k-1)}{(1-R^2)/(n-k)}$

Information :

F = calculated F value

R2 = coefficient of determination

n = number of observation data

k = number of independent variables in the regression model

The results of the simultaneous test (F-Test) from this research are shown in Table 8 below.

Table 8. Simultaneous Hypothesis Test Results (F Test) The Influence of Poor Culture, Number of Family Members, and Work Skills on the Poverty Gap in Abang District.

ANOVAa

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	,010	5	,002	6,514	,000b
	Residual	.028	94	,000		
	Total	,038	99			

Based on Table 8, the results of the model feasibility test show that the F-test value in the sig table is 0.000. The sig value is 0.000 < 0.05, so as the basis for decision making in the F test, it can mean that there is an influence of the poor culture variable, number of family members, work skills and perceptions of poverty simultaneously (together) on the dependent variable, namely the poverty gap.

Partial Influence Test (t-test)

The t-test is used to determine the influence of independent variables partially on the dependent variable or the influence of each independent variable on the dependent variable assuming the other independent variables are constant. Partial test results from this research can be seen in table 9

Table 9. Results of Partial Hypothesis Test (t Test) Influence of Poor Culture, Number of Family Members, and Work Skills on Poverty Gaps in Abang District.

		Coefficients[a]				
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1,290	,425		3,036	,003
	Poor culture	,022	,010	,196	2,186	.031
	Number of Family Members	-.016	,007	-.204	-2,268	.026
	Job Skills	.014	,006	.211	2,345	.021
	Perceptions of Poverty Conditions	,410	.116	,317	3,544	,001
	X3*M	,092	,042	,196	2,158	.033

1. **The influence of poor culture (X1), on the poverty gap in Abang District (Y)**

    Hypothesis Formulation

    $H_0:\beta_1 = 0$, meaning that the poor culture variable partially has no effect on the poverty gap in Abang District

    $H_1:\beta_1 > 0$, meaning that the poor culture variable partially has a positive effect on the poverty gap in Abang District.

    Real Level

    Real Level (α) = 0.05 and degrees of freedom df = (n-k) to determine the value. Thus df = (100-4) = 96. Then ttable = 1,660

    Testing Criteria

    If tcount ≤ 1.660 or the significance value of tcount > α then Ho is accepted

    If tcount > 1.660 or the significance value of tcount ≤ α then Ho is rejected

Calculate the statistical value of the t-test

$$t1 = \frac{b_1 - \beta_1}{s_{h1}} \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots(4.2)$$

Information:

t_1 = t count

b_1 = partial regression coefficient of the poor culture variable

Sb_1 = standard error

β_1 = hypothesis value

The results of the t statistical test for variable (X1) has a positive and significant effect on the poverty gap in Abang District (Y), therefore H1 is accepted.

2. **The influence of the number of family members (X2) on the poverty gap in Abang District (Y)**
1) **Hypothesis Formulation**

$H0{:}\beta2 = 0$, meaning that the variable number of family members partially has no effect on the poverty gap in Abang District

$H1{:}\beta2 > 0$, meaning that the variable number of family members partially has a negative effect on the poverty gap in Abang District.

2) Real Level

Real Level (α) = 0.05 and degrees of freedom df = (nk) to determine the value. Thus df = (100-4) = 96. Then ttable = 1,660

3) Testing Criteria

If tcount ≤ 1.660 or the significance value of tcount > α then Ho is accepted

If tcount > 1.660 or the significance value of tcount ≤ α then Ho is rejected

4) Calculation of t-test statistical values

$$t1 = \frac{b_1 - \beta_1}{s_{h1}} \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots(4.3)$$

Information:

t_1 = t count

b_1 = partial regression coefficient for the variable number of family members

Sb_1 = standard error

β_1 = hypothesis value

The results of the t statistical test for the variable Family members (X2) have a negative and significant effect on the poverty gap in Abang District (Y), therefore H1 is accepted.

3. **The influence of work skills (X3), on the poverty gap in Abang District (Y)**
1) **Hypothesis Formulation**

$H0{:}\beta3 = 0$, meaning that the work skills variable partially has no effect on the poverty gap in Abang District

$H1{:}\beta3 > 0$, meaning that the work skills variable partially has a positive effect on the poverty gap in Abang District.

2) **Real Level**

Real Level (α) = 0.05 and degrees of freedom df = (nk) to determine the value. Thus df = (100-4) = 96. Then ttable = 1,660

3) **Testing Criteria**

If tcount ≤ 1.660 or the significance value of tcount > α then H0 is accepted

If tcount > 1.660 or the significance value of tcount ≤ α then H0 is rejected

4) **Calculate the statistical value of the t-test**

$$t_1 = \frac{b_1 - \beta_1}{s_{h1}} \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots(4.4)$$

Information:

t_1 = t count

b_1 = partial regression coefficient of the poor culture variable

Sb_1 = standard error

β_1 = hypothesis value

The results of the t statistical test for the variable (X3) has a positive and significant effect on the poverty gap in Abang (Y) District, therefore H1 is accepted.

The influence of work skills (X3), on perceptions of poverty (M)

Based on the results of table 4.14, the influence of perceptions about poverty in moderating work skills on the poverty gap in Abang sub-district, a significance value of 0.033 was obtained with a regression coefficient of 0.092. The significance value of 0.033 > 0.05 states that Ho is accepted.

Discussion of Research Results

The influence of poor culture (X1) on the poverty gap (Y) in Abang District

The influence of poor culture (X1) on the poverty gap (Y) shows that the calculated t value is greater than the t table (2,186 > 1,660) in a positive direction. These results indicate that poor culture partially influences the poverty gap in Abang sub-district so that H1 is accepted. This means that poor culture has a positive effect on the poverty gap in Abang sub-district.

The results of this research are in line with the research results of J Arifin (2020), in his research explaining that poor culture has a positive effect on household poverty. The higher the cultural characteristics of poverty that a person has, the higher the lazy nature they have, thus encouraging a higher poverty gap. The concept of poor culture seeks to show a situation where society has become entangled in a social environment characterized by apathy, fatalism, lack of aspirations and exclusive concerns that are characterized by fleeting satisfaction and often justify criminal behavior. This is in line with what was conveyed during an in-depth interview on 3 May 2024 with one of the informants named I Made Putra, a resident of Abang District, he explained that:

"In my opinion, the large number of poor households in Abang sub-district is caused by their attitude or view about the life they are currently living, which is destiny and difficult to change or try to make better than now. The absence of

efforts to find work that is more appropriate than before also keeps them in that situation."

The influence of the number of family members (X2) on the poverty gap (Y) in Abang District

The effect of the number of family members (X2) on the poverty gap (Y) shows that the calculated t value is smaller than the t table (-2.268 > 1.660) in a negative direction. These results indicate that the number of family members has a partial effect on the poverty gap in Abang sub-district so that H2 is accepted.

The results of this research are in line with the research results of Muhammad Nasir et al (2008), that the relationship between the number of family members and household poverty is negative. The number of family members is the total number of household family members who live and eat from the same kitchen. Likewise, the number of children supported in the family and disabled or elderly family members will have an impact on the size of a family's expenses. This is in line with what was conveyed during an in-depth interview on May 3 2024 with one of the informants named Nyoman Suheni, a resident of Abang District, he explained that:

"In my opinion, if the family is not the only head of the family who works, it is very helpful to increase the family's income by working to meet needs such as food. Currently in my family the only ones working are me and my husband. "Even so, my husband only works as a construction worker who doesn't necessarily get projects every day and while I'm just a small-time trader, but there's no guarantee that anyone will buy, it can be very quiet."

The influence of work skills (X3) on the poverty gap (Y) in Abang District

The effect of work skills (X3) on the poverty gap (Y) shows that the calculated t value is greater than the t table (2.345 > 1.660) in a positive direction. These results indicate that work skills have a partial effect on the poverty gap in Abang sub-district so that H3 is accepted. This means that work skills have a positive effect on the poverty gap in Abang sub-district.

The results of this research are in line with the results of research (James Heckman, 2000). He pointed out that education and training programs that develop job skills can have a significant positive impact on reducing poverty levels. Skills mean developing knowledge gained through training and experience by carrying out several tasks. Skills not only owned by everyone can help produce something of value more quickly. This is in line with what was conveyed during an in-depth interview on May 4 2024 with one of the informants named I Nengah Merta, a resident of Abang District, he explained that:

"In my opinion, having internal skills is very important nowadays, this has a big influence on our work and our future. For example, if we have work skills that are really needed nowadays, we will definitely get a decent job and be able to meet our needs well. "Well, especially when we have so many needs when we have a family and we can still afford a child who is still studying."

The influence of perceptions of poverty (M), in moderating work skills (X3) on the poverty gap.

Based on the results of the analysis of the influence of perceptions of poverty on work skills, it was found that perceptions of poverty had a significant positive effect on work skills. Significance value 0.033 >α= 0.05 states that Ho is accepted, meaning that the variable perception of poverty (M) strengthens the influence of work skills.

This is in line with what was conveyed during an in-depth interview on May 4 2024 with one of the informants named I Nyoman Astika as a resident of Abang District, he explained that:

"In my opinion, poverty is when someone is unable to fulfill their daily needs, such as buying food is still very difficult. Moreover, many people have not finished elementary school, which causes a lack of knowledge and difficulty in getting a decent job to earn enough income to meet the family's needs."

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis described in the previous chapter, several conclusions can be drawn to answer the problem formulation, namely:

1) Poor culture, number of family members, work skills, and perceptions of poverty simultaneously have a significant effect on the poverty gap in Abang District, meaning that as the value of the independent variable increases, the value of the dependent variable, namely the poverty gap in Abang District, increases.
2) Poor culture and work skills partially have a positive and significant effect on the poverty gap in Abang District. This means that things related to poor culture such as apathy, fatalism, lack of aspiration, and exclusive concerns as well as lack of personal skills will influence the poverty gap in Abang sub-district, where the higher the poor culture and work skills will be able to increase the poverty gap in the sub-district. brother.
3) The number of family members partially has a negative and insignificant effect on the poverty gap in Abang District.
4) Perceptions of poverty conditions as a moderating variable for work skills have a positive and significant effect. This means that if people think that conditions of poverty do not have a big influence on their lives and do not change their mindset, then the poverty gap will increase in the Abang sub-district.

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