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Analysis of the Socio-Economic Condition of Transmigrants to Poverty in Pohuwato District

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Abstract

Discussions about poverty are still evolving with the times. The transmigrant community is no exception. The transmigration program since it was promoted in the New Order era aims to reduce population density in an area, but this program still needs to be studied further on the socio-economic conditions of the transmigrant community. Pohuwato Regency has become an area in Gorontalo Province that has received many transmigrants since 1980. The purpose of this study is to further analyze the socio-economic conditions of the transmigrant community towards poverty in Pohuwato Regency by using logistical analysis.

The estimation results using logistic regression conclude that the level of education has a negative and significant effect, meaning that the level of education is able to reduce the possibility of transmigrants becoming poor. Working status has a negative but not significant effect, however, working status based on the odds ratio value shows that people's chances of becoming poor are still smaller. The main job field of working in the agricultural sector shows that there is a positive and significant effect on people's chances of becoming poorer. Land ownership has a negative and significant effect on poverty levels, meaning that people have a smaller chance of becoming poor if they own land.

Keywords: Poverty, Transmigrants Pohuwato.

1. Introduction

One of the goals of sustainable development that has become the subject of discussion among national and international intellectuals is poverty alleviation (Wang et al., 2021). Poverty alleviation has always been one of the government's top priorities for all economies. However, poverty persists and a large part of the population continues to live in dire poverty. Because it is a national priority, the regional and central governments formulate strategies to overcome them. Although it has been studied extensively in various scientific discussions, much remains to be done to study the nature and causes of poverty and design optimal strategies to solve this problem. (Siburian, 2022).

Gorontalo's economic growth, which contracted by 0.02 percent in 2020, guides the role of various parties to intensify their activities in all sectors even though they are still in the midst

of the pandemic. Economic activities that cannot be separated from the touch of social interaction must be suppressed and even minimized in order to suppress the spread of the virus. This condition is for people who need equal distribution of welfare, especially for the poor.

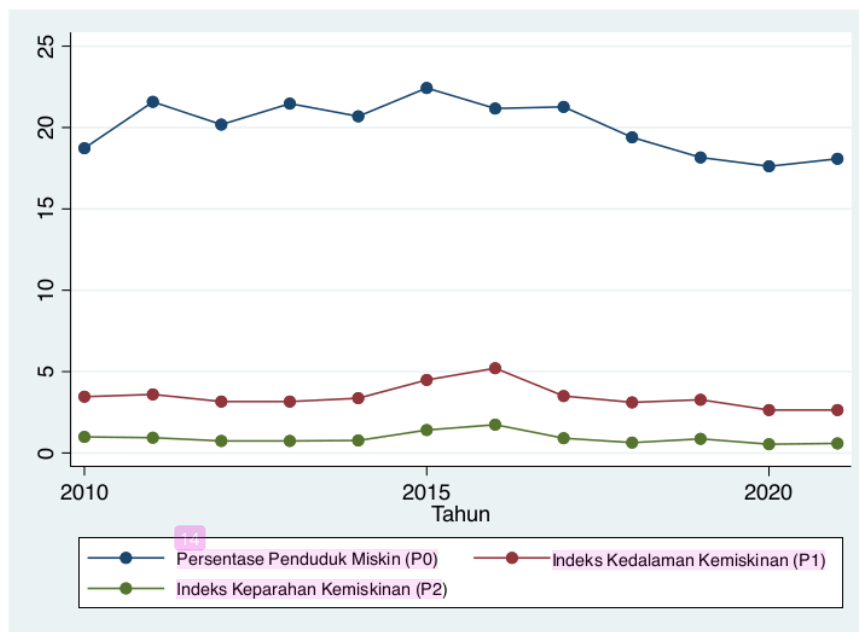
The government's attention to the poor in the form of assistance and subsidies certainly needs to be supported by the productive economic activities of the community. It is undeniable that there are still many poor people who are scattered in rural areas. As one of the areas in Gorontalo where the majority of the people live in rural areas, Pohuwato Regency has a lot of potential with very promising prospects for economic development. Both in the development of the fisheries sector, the agricultural sector, the tourism sector, and other sectors that accommodate regional potential.

The role of local governments in suppressing the number of poor people in Pohuwato Regency has a positive trend which in the last 3 years has continued to decline. This can be seen in the percentage of poor people in 2018 which was 19.40%, down to 18.16 percent in 2019. Meanwhile, in 2020 it also decreased to 17.62 percent. However, the poverty depth and severity index numbers tend to fluctuate. (BPS: Pohuwato Regency in Figures 2021)

The success of local governments in reducing the number of poor people can be supported by the participation of all elements of society in development. Especially in the current pandemic conditions, the tagline "healthy society, the economy rises" becomes homework that must be done from day to day. Community participation in development can be seen in socio-economic conditions. The role of local governments that can coincide with the development of socio-economic conditions should be expected to have a positive effect in suppressing the number of poor people who has continued to decline in the last 3 years.

The focus of policies from the Central Government to the Regions in order to generate the economy and reduce poverty is the concern of all parties. Taking into account the above conditions, of course, the focus of the Pohuwato Regency Government's policy is still on alleviating poverty and increasing economic growth. Analysis of the socio-economic conditions of the community is one form of detection of the fundamental aspects of poverty and support for government programs in poverty alleviation.

Pohuwato Regency is one of the districts with the highest poverty percentage after Boalemo Regency in the last decade, but if you look at the condition of the poverty depth and severity index, it is still high, even the poverty depth index in 2016 touched the level of 5.21 percent.



Source: Statistic Board of Indonesia, 2022

Figure 1 Poverty Indicator in Pohuwato Regency 2010-2021

Pohuwato's poverty percentage also touched the highest figure in 2015 which reached 22.53 percent with the highest poverty severity level in 2016 which reached 1.74 percent. Despite the downward trend, the issues of depth and poverty in Pohuwato Regency need to be taken seriously.

Pohuwato Regency is a transmigration area in Gorontalo Province. Of course, it has been several decades since the transmigration program began, it is necessary to investigate the sustainability of the condition of the people living in transmigration areas, this is to find out whether there is an increase and even distribution of welfare, as well as regional development more broadly. In addition, this research can provide an illustration of how much the contribution of people living in transmigrant areas to the decline in the number of poor people in Pohuwato. In turn, the analysis of indicators of socio-economic conditions and poverty can be a recommendation for the government in supporting poverty alleviation programs.

Another interesting aspect to be explored in this research is that there is an anomaly in the number of poor people that has decreased in the last 3 years, while the depth and severity of poverty index numbers tend to fluctuate. It is still necessary to study the related variables that affect poverty in an aggregate manner.

The Study on Analysis of Socio-Economic Conditions and Poverty in Transmigrants in Pohuwato Regency needs to be carried out with the consideration that the policy focus of the Pohuwato Regency Government is still on alleviating poverty and increasing economic growth. Analysis of the socio-economic conditions of the community is one form of detection of the

fundamental aspects of poverty and support for government programs in poverty alleviation. In addition, the government certainly has a priority in solving the problem of poverty, in the last 3 years the number of poor people in Pohuwato Regency has decreased. However, the poverty depth and severity index numbers tend to fluctuate. It is still necessary to study the related variables that affect poverty in an aggregate manner. The next reason is that Pohuwato Regency is a transmigration area in Gorontalo Province. Of course, it has been several decades since the transmigration program began, it is necessary to investigate the sustainability of the condition of the people living in transmigration areas, this is to find out whether there is an increase and even distribution of welfare, as well as regional development more broadly. In addition, this research can provide an illustration of how much the contribution of people living in transmigrant areas to the decline in the number of poor people in Pohuwato. In turn, the analysis of indicators of socio-economic conditions and poverty can be a recommendation for the government in supporting poverty alleviation programs. Of course, it has been several decades since the transmigration program began, it is necessary to investigate the sustainability of the condition of the people living in transmigration areas, this is to find out whether there is an increase and even distribution of welfare, as well as regional development more broadly. In addition, this research can provide an illustration of how much the contribution of people living in transmigrant areas to the decline in the number of poor people in Pohuwato. In turn, the analysis of indicators of socio-economic conditions and poverty can be a recommendation for the government in supporting poverty alleviation programs. Of course, it has been several decades since the transmigration program began, it is necessary to investigate the sustainability of the condition of the people living in transmigration areas, this is to find out whether there is an increase and even distribution of welfare, as well as regional development more broadly. In addition, this research can provide an illustration of how much the contribution of people living in transmigrant areas to the decline in the number of poor people in Pohuwato. In turn, the analysis of indicators of socio-economic conditions and poverty can be a recommendation for the government in supporting poverty alleviation programs. As well as regional development more broadly. In addition, this research can provide an illustration of how much the contribution of people living in transmigrant areas to the decline in the number of poor people in Pohuwato. In turn, the analysis of indicators of socio-economic conditions and poverty can be a recommendation for the government in supporting poverty alleviation programs. as well as regional development more broadly. In addition, this research can provide an illustration of how much the contribution of people living in transmigrant areas to the decline in the number of poor people in Pohuwato. In turn, the analysis of indicators of socio-economic conditions and poverty can be a recommendation for the government in supporting poverty alleviation programs.

The analysis of the socio-economic conditions of the transmigrant community in this study used the education parameters of the head of the household, work status, main occupation, land ownership, and the number of family members with the outcome to be seen as the poverty level measured using the poverty line in Pohuwato district. The analysis of the social conditions of the socio-economic conditions of this community is still inconclusive. Findings such as those made by (Hofmarcher, 2021) concludes that there is a negative relationship between education and education, but it is different from the research conducted by Astuti (2018) Instead, revealing

that education will increase a person's chances of becoming poor. Working status has a negative impact on poverty as stated by Direja (2021). Asset ownership also turns out to have a negative impact on poverty as concluded in a study conducted by Meidiana & Marhaeni (2019) in East Bali. The number of family members as research put forward by Rini & Sugiharti (2016) that the number of family members positively and significantly affects the poverty rate in Indonesia. This study will fill in the gaps or gaps in previous research so that it will be used as material for future studies as the purpose of this study is to analyze the effect of education level, employment status, main employment, land ownership and the number of family members, on poverty in Pohuwato Regency.

2. Method

Data

The data used in this study is secondary data derived from the raw data of the National Socio-Economic Survey (SUSENAS) for the March 2021 KOR and KP modules conducted by BPS. The unit of analysis used in this study was 2188 households included in the Susenas respondents in Pohuwato Regency.

Variable Operational Definition

The dependent variable in this study is poverty by using the measurement of the "capita" variable in the Susenas KP with the question -Average Per capita Expenditure a Month. While the independent variables are education level, working status, main occupation, land/land ownership, and number of family members.

Dependent Variable	Definition	Measurement Scale
Poverty	"capita" in the March 2021 Susenas KP with the question: Average Monthly Per capita Expenditure	Dummy 1 = poor, 0 = other
Independent Variable	Definition	Scale
Head of Household Education Level	Variable r613 in the March 2021 Susenas KOR with the question: What is the highest level of education that you are currently/have attended (name)?	Dummy 1 = elementary school/equivalent, 2= junior high school/equivalent, 3= high school equivalent, 4= PT
Working Status	Variable r704 with the question: "During the last week, did (Name) have a job/business, but temporarily not working?"	Dummy 1= work, 0= other
Main job field	Variable R705 With Question: " During the Last Week, What is the Main Field of Business or Field of Work	Dummy 1 = Farm, 0=Others

	From (Name)'s Place of Work?"	
Land Ownership	Variable r2001m : "Does this household have the following items?"	Dummy 1= Yes, 0=Other
Number of Family Members	Variable r1801 with the question: "How Many Families Live In This Census Building/House?"	Number of families in nominal

Data analysis method

This study uses two methods of analysis, namely descriptive and inferential. Descriptive analysis was conducted to provide an overview using tables. Inference analysis was carried out to identify significant variables that influence the probability that transmigrants could be poor using the binary logistic regression method.

Logistic regression is a method of connecting the categorical dependent variable (response) and the independent variable (predictor variable). Of the many categories of response variables, logistic regression is divided into binary (dichotomous) logistic regression if it consists of two categories and multinomial logit regression if it consists of three or more categories. Based on the number of response variables, logistic regression can be divided into univariate logistic regression if it consists of one response variable and multivariate logistic regression if it consists of several response variables. Specific multivariate logistic regression consisting of two response variables each in two categories is called bivariate binary logistic regression.

There are two models of logistic regression analysis: binary logistic regression and multinomial logistic regression. Binary logistic regression was used when the dependent variable of the data was 2 min. On the other hand, if the dependent variable used consists of three or more categories, then a good logistic regression model is multinomial logistic regression (Ae, 2013 in Faruk et al. (2020).

The logistic model in this study adopts the model proposed by Gujarati & Porter (2010), If the probability π_i is the poverty probability of the transmigrant community, then the poverty probability is written as:

$$\pi_i = \frac{1}{1+e^{-z_i}} = \frac{e^{z_i}}{1+e^{z_i}} \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

Using the natural logarithmic model, the equation of the logit model according to (Gujarati & Porter, 2010) is :

$$L_i = \ln\left(\frac{\pi_i}{1-\pi_i}\right) = Z_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \dots \dots \beta_k X_k + \mu \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

So that the logit model to be developed in this study is as follows:

$$F_L^{-1}(\pi_i) = \pi_i = \ln\left(\frac{\pi_i}{1-\pi_i}\right) = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \text{Pend}_i + \alpha_2 \text{JAK}_i + \alpha_3 \text{KB}_i + \alpha_4 \text{TP}_i + \alpha_5 \text{MPU}_i + \mu \dots \dots \dots (3)$$

KM = Poverty

Pend = Education Level

JAK = Number of Family Members

KB = Building Ownership

TP = Unemployment Rate

MPU = Having a Business Job

Data analysis using STATA 15SE program as software that helps in analyzing variables. The statistical tests used include (1) testing the entire model to test the significance of the overall model after getting the logit output. (2) Goodness-of-fit (GOF) test is a method used to assess whether the predictions obtained by the model accurately reflect the values observed in the data (Hosmer, Taber and Lemeshow, 1991). The forms of GOF testing are as follows: Mc Fadden R2, Hosmer-Lemeshow (HL), Classification Table, Receiver Operating Characteristics, and Linktest. The interpretation of the logit regression results uses the mean marginal effect.

3. Result and Discussion

Before analyzing further about the influence of the socio-economic conditions of the community as measured by five independent variables and one dependent variable, then first look at the descriptive statistics of each variable. The following is a descriptive statistical table from this research:

Table 1. Descriptive statistics

Variable	Obs	mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
poverty	2188	.137	.344	0	1
education level~i	2188	1.595	1.161	0	4
working status	2188	.006	.077	0	1
job field~a	2188	1.34	.687	1	3
landownership~h	2188	.855	.352	0	1
number of families members~a	2188	1,507	.825	0	7

Source: Processed Data, 2022

From the descriptive statistical information above, it can be seen that the total observations in the National Socio-Economic Survey in March 2021 were 2188 observations. The average poverty variable is 0.137 with a standard deviation of 0.344. The minimum value is 0 and the maximum value is 1 because the variable is a categorical variable. While the independent variable is the average education level of 1,595 years with a standard deviation of 1,161. The minimum value is 0 and the maximum value is 4 because these variables are categorized into four categories as described in the research method. The average working status is 0.006 with a standard deviation of 0.077. The maximum value is 0 and the maximum value is 1 because it is a binary variable. The average employment is 1.34 with a standard deviation of 0.687. The minimum value is 0 and the maximum value is 1 because it is a categorical variable. Land ownership is also a categorical variable so that the maximum value is 1 and the minimum value is 0 with the average value and standard deviation of 0.855 and 0.352. The variable number of families has an average of 1507 with a standard deviation of 0.825 with 7 categories.

Poverty in Pohuwato Regency, as previously described, is the highest among other regencies in Gorontalo Province.

This study seeks to determine the determinants of poverty in the transmigrant community in Pohuwato Regency with a quantitative approach, and is supported by interview data from respondents in Randangan District in four villages namely Banu Roja Village, Manunggal Village, Sari Murni Village, and Sidorukun Village. In addition to Randangan sub-district, researchers also interviewed in Taluditi sub-district in three villages, namely Panca Karsa 1 Village, Panca Karsa 2 Village, and Mekarti Jaya Village. And lastly, Dengilo District only has one village, namely Karangetan Village. The selection of respondents' interview locations as supporting material for the analysis, where the villages were selected based on the largest number of transmigrants in Pohuwato Regency.

This study aims to find out the determinants of poverty in the transmigrant community in Pohuwato Regency. The study combines the use of the logit model with the results of confirmation and direct interviews with transmigrant communities in seven villages in Randangan District because many transmigrants live in these villages. The estimation results of the logit model to determine whether or not the transmigrant community is poor can be seen in the following logit estimation table:

Table 2. Logit Estimation

Variable	Odds Ratio.	Coef.	St.Err.	p-value	Sig
Highest Education Level	0.825	-0.191	0.050	0.002	***
Working Status	0.629	-0.463	0.712	0.682	
Main Jobs	1.861	0.621	0.357	0.001	***
Land Ownership	0.664	-0.409	0.111	0.015	**
Number of Family Members	1.422	0.351	0.091	0.000	***
Constant	0.101	-2.290	0.026	0.000	***
Mean dependent var	0.137	SD dependent var		0.344	
Pseudo r-squared	0.0366	Number of obs		2188	
Chi-square	57.210	Prob > chi2		0.000	
Akaike crit. (AIC)	1695.824	Bayesian crit. (BIC)		1729.968	

Source: Data processed, 2022

After performing logistic regression for the five independent variables above, the next step is to estimate the marginal effect to inform changes in the response of the dependent variable because the independent variable changes when the covariate or other control variables are considered constant or constant. Information from the marginal effect can be interpreted that if dy/dx shows a negative sign, the independent variable tends to be negative towards the other dependent variables. On the other hand, when the dy/dx result shows a positive sign, it means that the independent variable has a positive tendency towards the dependent variable. The following is the estimation result of the marginal effect in the logistic model:

Table 3. Marginal Effect

Marginal effects after logistics $y = \text{Pr}(\text{poverty})$ (predict) = 0.12678442

variable	dy/dx	Std.Err.	z	P>z
Highest Education Level	-0.021	0.007	-3.160	0.002
Job-status	-0.044	0.086	-0.510	0.611
Main Jobs	-0.038	0.013	-2.810	0.005
Land Ownership	-0.050	0.023	-2.200	0.028
Number of Family Members	0.039	0.007	5.480	0.000

(*) dy/dx is for discrete change of dummy variable from 0 to 1

The model estimation involves five independent variables in the model, namely the highest level of education, employment status, main occupation, land ownership, and the number of family members. Of the five variables, four of them showed a significant effect while one variable, namely employment status, had no significant effect on poverty in Pohuwato Regency.

The highest level of education, main occupation, land ownership, and the number of family members have a negative and significant effect on poverty. This indicates that these four variables greatly determine the opportunities for transmigrants to become poor. While the status of work is not so.

The results of the marginal effect estimate explain that the four independent variables, namely the highest level of education, employment status, main employment, and land ownership have a negative sign, meaning that these four variables tend to have a negative effect on the other dependent variables. While one variable, namely the number of family members, has a positive sign, meaning that it tends to have a positive effect on the other dependent variables.

The Effect of Head of Household Education on Poverty

The education level of the head of household affects poverty negatively and significantly with a coefficient value of -0.194 with an odds ratio of 0.824. This means that the higher a person's education level, the less likely they are to become poor. This is certainly by the concept of education itself. That education will greatly affect the quality of human resources to escape poverty. Based on data from the March 2021 Susenas in Pohuwato Regency, the highest education level for elementary school was 1022 people, junior high school was 323 people, high school was 363 people, and higher education level was 183 people and 297 people. The results of this analysis then confirm that the majority of people have education only up to the elementary school level. However, concerning poverty, this level of elementary education does not require more skills and abilities so people tend to work in any sector. Thus, when people with elementary education do not need special requirements to work, people with an elementary education can work anything, which makes the person have an income and in the end will reduce the poverty level in Pohuwato Regency gradually. However, it must continue to be driven by the level of school participation. The government needs to be active in encouraging the community to continue going to school to produce quality human resources that are competitive. Thus, when people with elementary education do not need special requirements to work, people with an elementary education can work anything, which makes

the person have an income and in the end will reduce the poverty level in Pohuwato Regency gradually. However, it must continue to be driven by the level of school participation. The government needs to be actively involved in encouraging the community to continue going to school to produce quality human resources that are competitive. Thus, when people with elementary education do not need special requirements to work, people with an elementary education can work anything, which makes the person have an income and in the end will reduce the poverty level in Pohuwato Regency gradually. However, it must continue to be driven by the level of school participation. The government needs to be active in encouraging the community to continue going to school to produce quality human resources that are competitive. However, it must continue to be driven by the level of school participation. The government needs to be active in encouraging the community to continue going to school to produce quality human resources that are competitive. However, it must continue to be driven by the level of school participation. The government needs to be active in encouraging the community to continue going to school to produce quality human resources that are competitive.

In addition to using secondary data from the BPS Susenas, we also conducted interviews in seven villages in the Pohuwato Regency which had the highest number of transmigrants. The results of our interviews confirm that education in the eyes of the transmigrant community is very important to support and obtain a better future. A total of 83 transmigrants in the seven villages agreed and agreed that education is very important for the future of the transmigrants.

Research that analyzes the relationship between education and poverty levels that supports this research is like the research proposed by Liu et al. (2021) which confirms that poverty alleviation can be driven by improvements in the education sector in China's 27 provinces. In addition, this research also supports research conducted by Subramaniam which states that the positive impact of poverty can be reduced if education has reached a certain high threshold level. Hofmarch (2021) argues similar to this study, that there is a large economic poverty reduction effect of education. Amaluddin (2019) also reveals research that supports this research that improving the quality of education and economic growth plays an important role or has an impact on poverty reduction. However, this study contradicts research conducted by Astuti (2018) which states that the higher the education level of the head of the household, the greater the chance of becoming poor. Megawati & Sebayang, (2018) in their research also stated different things from the findings in this study, they said that the level of education had no significant effect on poverty in Central Java.

Effect of Working Status on Poverty

Employment status is given a weight of 1 if working, while the other 0 shows a negative but not significant relationship to the level of poverty in the transmigrant community of Pohuwato Regency. With a coefficient value of -0.47 and an odds ratio value of 0.623. The value of the odds ratio shows that if a person is employed, his household is less likely to be poor by 0.623 times than someone who does not work. Working status is related to a person's income. The transmigrant community itself has a very high work ethic, the interviews and observations that we conducted as secondary data support also showed that the transmigrant community itself saw that they had to work, although it did not require formal work, but also informal and non-

formal work. The culture of the transmigrant community that was observed and interviewed was Javanese and Balinese transmigrants in seven villages in Randangan District, Pohuwato Regency, they are persistent and willing to work hard so that there is income, this income reduces poverty in the transmigrant community itself. The results of this study are relevant to the research conducted by Direja (2021) which reveals a negative relationship between one's employment status to the poverty level in Banten Province, the study also uses Susenas microdata and logistic regression as analysis tools.

The Effect of Main Employment on Poverty

The main occupation is given a weight of 1 if working in the agricultural sector, 0 otherwise. The estimation results show that there is a significant positive effect on the poverty level with a coefficient value of 0.621 with an odds ratio of 1.86. This indicates that if the transmigrant community works in the agricultural sector, the tendency or opportunity to become poor is very large and the probability is 1.86 times to be classified as poor when compared to people who do not work in the agricultural sector. Employment in the agricultural sector has minimal value added so if you rely on the agricultural sector, poverty cannot be completely eradicated. Of course, this does not mean eliminating the agricultural sector as the main job for the transmigrant community, because agriculture has become a center of production both for food, (Directorate General of PKPPT, 2015). Transmigrant communities who have a work ethic, are tenacious, and creative even though they work in the agricultural sector, transmigrants can continue to develop because they have tenacity and perseverance in carrying out any work. However, looking at the results of this estimation, agriculture creates opportunities for transmigrants to become poor and needs serious attention. We confirmed through interviews that a month's expenditure for transmigrants is always above the poverty line. However, there are still many people who live around the poverty line which will make them vulnerable to falling into poverty. Direja (2021) that the agricultural sector has an adverse effect on the poverty level in Banten Province.

The Effect of Land Ownership on Poverty

Land ownership or wealth has a negative and significant effect with a coefficient value of -0.409 and an odds ratio value of 0.664. These results can be interpreted that the transmigrant community who owns land will reduce the chance of the community to be poor 0.664 times compared to those who do not own land.

An important argument that can explain this is that land is a fixed asset, as an asset that can be used in the future as a tool for investment. The more ownership of a person's assets, the assets can be used and utilized to provide good returns in the future. With this good return, the chances of people falling into poverty are getting smaller. The results of interviews with transmigrant communities in seven villages in Pohuwato Regency which have many transmigrant communities from Javanese and Balinese tribes also confirm the results of this regression estimation. All transmigrant communities have their own land, and most of the land is used to cultivate both fruits and vegetables which can be sold in the market. The transmigrant community is able to harvest twice a year with profits of up to tens of millions of rupiah. This

is certainly the reason why land ownership reduces poverty 0.664 times compared to those who do not have land to use and use as fields.

The findings of this study also support the findingsDireja (2021) but contrary to research conducted byMeidiana & Marhaeni (2019)which reveals that there is a positive but not significant effect of asset ownership on the poverty level in the development area of East Bali.

The Effect of Number of Family Members on Poverty

The number of family members in this finding actually exacerbates poverty. With a coefficient value of 0.341 and an odds ratio of 1.44. This figure shows that the chances of transmigrants who have a large number of dependent family members contribute to the vulnerability of the community into the poor category are 1.44 times greater than those with few household members. This is closely related to the income and expenses of the head of the household. Moreover, most of the transmigrant communities in Pohuwato district only rely on the plantation sector as their main livelihood, although they can harvest twice a year with profits reaching tens of millions, but if the income they receive is not able to offset their monthly expenses or costs, the community is vulnerable to falling into the poor category.(Direja, 2021)as well as research conducted byRini & Sugiharti (2016)that the number of family members positively and significantly affects the poverty rate in Indonesia.

4. Conclusion

In accordance with the objectives of the research to be achieved, namely to determine the effect of the education level of the head of the household, work status, main occupation, land ownership and the number of family members of the transmigrant community on the poverty level in Pohuwato Regency, it can be concluded that:

- 1) The education level of the head of the poor household has a negative and significant effect on the poverty level of the transmigrant community in Pohuwato Regency. The higher the education level of the transmigrant community, the smaller the chance of falling into the poor category.
- 2) Working status has a negative but not significant effect on the poverty level of the transmigrant community, the more transmigrants who work, and the more poverty they will be able to reduce.
- 3) The main occupations which are divided into employment in the agricultural sector and others show a positive and significant effect on the poverty rate. The more transmigrants who work in the agricultural sector, it will open up opportunities for these people to be vulnerable to poverty levels.
- 4) Land ownership has a negative and significant effect on the level of poverty. The more transmigrants who have land assets, the less likely they are to fall into the poor category.
- 5) The number of family members has a positive and significant effect on the poverty level. The greater the number of family members, the greater the possibility that the community will fall into the poor category.

In tackling and preventing transmigrants from falling into the poor category, several things need to be recommended as follows:

- 1) The local government needs to pay attention to their poverty conditions by improving the supply chain pattern of the transmigrant community's plantation products.
- 2) Village funds need to be optimized in the development of road infrastructure so that access to and from villages where transmigrants live is easy to market agricultural products.
- 3) Agricultural extension should be increased, so that transmigrant communities have the ability to predict harvest times and minimize crop failures. This is necessary in order to pay attention to the agricultural products of the transmigrant community disturbed by weather factors. If the government needs to increase the number of agricultural experts who can provide understanding to the transmigrant community regarding the problem of crop failure.
- 4) The government needs to provide the best education services, encourage children from transmigrant families to continue their education to a higher level of education. It is necessary to encourage the motivation to go to school from children who come from transmigrant families in Pohuwato Regency.
- 5) Socialization about the importance of family planning needs to be encouraged to minimize the increase in the number of family members. Because the research estimates show that the number of family members is increasing, the chances of entering the poor category are also large, so this becomes relevant if the family planning program can be socialized properly.
- 6) Agricultural modernization in the transmigrant community needs to be initiated, considering that the transmigrant community has more capabilities than the local community in terms of the tenacity and creativity of the transmigrant community. Transmigrant communities need to be assisted by the government in providing machines that help the process of harvesting plantations in the Transmigrant Community.

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