

## Studi determinan karakteristik rumahtangga dan perubahannya pada pergerakan kemiskinan dinamik di Indonesia (analisis multilevel pada data susenas panel 2005-2007) = Effect of household characteristics and their changes on poverty dynamics in Indonesia (multilevel analysis of panel data susenas 2005-2007)

Mukhamad Mukhanif, author

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### Abstrak

Kemiskinan merupakan masalah kependudukan yang sangat kompleks bukan saja dilihat dari perspektif determinan yang sangat bervariasi antar individu tetapi lebih dari itu kemiskinan merupakan fenomena yang dinamis. Pada tahun 2005-2007, BPS menghitung bahwa sebagian besar penduduk miskin merupakan miskin transient atau miskin sementara (60,4%) dan 39,6 persen berstatus miskin kronis atau selalu berstatus miskin. Banyaknya miskin transient identik dengan tingginya dinarnika masuk dan keluar kategori miskin, ditambah dengan penumpukan penduduk pada level subsisten menunjukkan tingginya tingkat kerentanan individu untuk menjadi miskin. Penelitian ini untuk mengetahui bagaimana peran karakteristik rumahtangga serta perubahan karakteristik tersebut dalam memicu perubahan status miskin rumahtangga baik masuk menjadi miskin (entry to poor) maupun keluar dari miskin (exit from poor). Event perubahan karakteristik mencakup perubahan demografis, labor marketf dan human capital serta perubahan kondisi makro. Model menggunakan Multilevel Logistik Biner untuk melibat peran variabel- variabel tersebut dalam menentukan probabilita Entry to Poor dan Exit from Poor. Hasil estimasi menunjukkan pada rumahtangga tidak miskin. rentanitas menjadi miskin terutama dipengaruhi oleh latar belakang sosial ekonomi responden, baru kemudian faktor peristiwa demografis dan ketenagakerjaan. Sebaliknya pada rumahtangga miskin, peristiwa demografis menyumbang peran terbesar pada probabilita keluar dari miskin dibanding latar belakang sosial ekonomi dan peristiwa ketenagakerjaan. Pertumbuhan ekonomi terbukti tidak berasosiasi?

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The poverty is complex population problem in order to have many determinants among individuals. More than that perspective, poverty is a dynamic phenomenon. Along 2005-2007, BPS-Statistics of Indonesia count that majority of poor population was transient poor (60.4%) and 39.6 percent was chronic poor or persistent poor. This figure describes high dynamics entry and exit from poor category, In other side, the Indonesia population has a phenomenon that high density at around of poverty line (subsistent level) area. It shows high vulnerability of individuals to fall into poor. This study to find how role of household characteristics also their changes be trigger mobility of household poverty state as well as entry to poor and exit from poor. The events of characteristics changes covers demographic changes, labor market, human capital also characteristic macro changes. The study uses Multilevel Binary Logistic Model to find role of these variables in determine probability of entry to poor and exit from poor. Result of estimation suggests that no poor household, vulnerability being poor mainly determined by social economic factor of household then respectively by demographic and labor market events. Oppositely, on non poor household demographic events are largest role to contribute probability exit from poor than social economic background and labor market events. Other fact, economic growth has no association with probability of entry to poor and exit from poor. However employment rate significantly associated. Other finding, into aging time elder population has

increasing in probability entry to poor that trigger by split of worker household members. Adding of household members has effect increasing?