

# Kemiskinan multidimensi dalam perspektif gender di Indonesia = Multidimensional poverty on gender perspectives in Indonesia

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## Abstrak

[<b>ABSTRAK</b><br>

Penelitian ini menerapkan metode Alkire-Foster untuk mengukur kemiskinan rumah tangga yang dikepalai laki-laki dan perempuan berdasarkan pengukuran kemiskinan multidimensi (nonmoneter) dengan menggunakan data survei rumah tangga yang berasal dari Susenas 2012. Berfokus pada tiga dimensi (pendidikan, kesehatan dan nutrisi, dan standar hidup), ditemukan bahwa tingkat kemiskinan multidimensi rumah tangga perempuan lebih tinggi daripada rumah tangga laki-laki meskipun intensitas kemiskinan yang dialami rumah tangga laki-laki lebih besar daripada rumah tangga perempuan. Sementara itu uji regresi logistik biner menemukan adanya pengaruh wilayah demografi, status kawin KRT, lapangan pekerjaan KRT, dan komposisi rumah tangga terhadap status kemiskinan multidimensi rumah tangga yang dikepalai laki-laki dan perempuan di Indonesia, dimana lapangan pekerjaan merupakan faktor yang paling besar pengaruhnya

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This study applies Alkire-Foster method for measuring households' poverty headed by men and women based on multidimensional poverty measurement (non-monetary) by using household survey data from Susenas 2012. Focuses on three dimensions (education, health and nutrition, and living standard), it was revealed that the rate of multidimensional poverty of households headed by women is higher than households headed by men even though the intensity of poverty experienced by men households is greater than women households. Nevertheless, the binary logistic regression had discovered the effect of demographic region, marital status of the households' head, households' head employment, and households' composition against the multidimensional poverty status of households headed by men and women in Indonesia, where employment is the utmost affected factor.;This study applies Alkire-Foster method for measuring households' poverty headed by men and women based on multidimensional poverty measurement (non-monetary) by using household survey data from Susenas 2012. Focuses on three dimensions (education, health and nutrition, and living standard), it was revealed that the rate of multidimensional poverty of households headed by women is higher than households headed by men even though the intensity of poverty experienced by men households is greater than women households. Nevertheless, the binary logistic regression had discovered the effect of

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