

Determinan kemiskinan di Kabupaten Kota Propinsi Jawa Barat tahun 2008-2012 = Determinant of poverty in District West Java Province 2008-2012

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Tesis ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor penyebab kemiskinan di 26 kabupaten/kota di Propinsi Jawa Barat selama periode 2008-2012. Data yang digunakan adalah data panel kabupaten/kota. Pengukuran kemiskinan yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah Foster-Greer-Thorbecke (FGT) Poverty Index yaitu Head Count Index sebagai variabel terikat dan enam variabel bebas yang mewakili tiga karakteristik determinan kemiskinan. Dengan menggunakan model fixed effect, hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa variabel persentase jalan aspal terhadap panjang jalan, rasio Sekolah Dasar, rasio Puskesmas, rasio ketergantungan, serta persentase kepala rumah tangga berumur 15 tahun keatas yang memiliki ijazah/STTB setingkat SD dan SMP, terbukti mengurangi tingkat kemiskinan. Sedangkan variabel persentase penduduk miskin berumur 15 tahun keatas dengan status bekerja terbukti meningkatkan tingkat kemiskinan.

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze determinant factor of poverty in 26 regency/city of West Java Provinces from year 2008 until 2012. It used panel data of regency/city. In this research, poverty measurement used Foster-Greer-Thorbecke (FGT) Index of Poverty Head Count Index as the dependen variable and six independen variables representing three chracteristic determinant of poverty. By using a fixed effect model, the results showed that variables percentage of asphalt street, elementary school to population ratio, public health care to population ratio, dependency ratio, and percentage of head household aged 15 years or older who graduate form elementary and secondary school, are proven to reduce the poverty rate. While the percentage of population aged 15 years or older with status employment are proven to increase poverty rate; This research aims to analyze determinant factor of poverty in 26 regency/city of West Java Provinces from year 2008 until 2012. It used panel data of regency/city. In this research, poverty measurement used Foster-Greer-Thorbecke (FGT) Index of Poverty Head Count Index as the dependen variable and six independen variables representing three chracteristic determinant of poverty. By using a fixed effect model, the results showed that variables percentage of asphalt street, elementary school to population ratio, public health care to population ratio, dependency ratio, and percentage of head household aged 15 years or older who graduate form elementary and secondary school, are proven to reduce the poverty rate. While the percentage of population aged 15 years or older with status employment are proven to increase poverty rate, This research aims to analyze determinant factor of poverty in 26 regency/city of West Java Provinces from year 2008 until 2012. It used panel data of regency/city. In this research, poverty measurement used Foster-Greer-Thorbecke (FGT) Index of Poverty

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