

Dampak Ketersediaan Layanan Dasar Terhadap Kondisi Kemiskinan di Wilayah Perdesaan dan Perkotaan di Indonesia = Impact of Availability of Basic Services on The Conditions of Poverty in Rural and Urban Areas di Indonesia.

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Abstrak

Tesis ini membahas keterkaitan antara ketersediaan infrastruktur pelayanan dasar terhadap jumlah penduduk miskin di Kabupaten/Kota seluruh Indonesia periode tahun 2014-2017. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif regresi data panel dengan variabel dependen adalah jumlah penduduk miskin dan variabel independent adalah jumlah SD, jumlah SMP, jumlah SMA, jumlah SMK, Jumlah Puskesmas, Jumlah Apotek, Akses Air Minum Layak, dan Akses Air Bersih. Variabel kontrol yang digunakan adalah distribusi produk domestic bruto atas dasar harga konstan, tingkat inflasi daerah, tingkat partisipasi angkatan kerja, serta luas wilayah. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa seluruh variabel independen yang dipilih tersebut berpengaruh signifikan dan negatif terhadap variabel jumlah penduduk miskin. Disarankan kepada Pemerintah agar dalam perencanaan pembangunan infrastruktur pelayanan dasar yang memiliki tujuan untuk mengurangi jumlah penduduk miskin, agar menyusun prioritas berdasarkan nilai koefisien variabel independent yang membentuk model tersebut berdasarkan pemetaan setiap kabupaten/kota.

.....The objective of this research is to analyze the relationship between the availability of basic service infrastructure to the number of poor people in the Regency / City throughout Indonesia for the period 2014-2017. This research is a quantitative research panel data regression with the dependent variable is the number of poor people and independent variables are the number of elementary schools, the number of junior high schools, the number of high schools, number of vocational schools, number of health centers, number of pharmacies, access to decent drinking water, and access to clean water. The control variable used is the distribution of gross domestic product on the basis of constant prices, regional inflation rates, labor force participation rates, and area size. The results showed that all the selected independent variables had a significant and negative effect on the variable number of poor people. It is suggested to the Government that the basic service infrastructure development plan which aims to reduce the number of poor people, so as to set priorities based on the coefficients of the independent variables that make up the model based on the mapping of each regency.