

Kemiskinan dinamis di Indonesia: peran program keluarga harapan = Poverty dynamics in Indonesia: the role of conditional cash transfer

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Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20511247&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

Studi tentang kemiskinan dinamis yang berfokus pada bantuan tunai bersyarat di Indonesia belum mengungkapkan apakah Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) memiliki dampak yang signifikan terhadap tingkat kemiskinan rumah tangga. Meskipun beberapa studi telah meneliti kemiskinan dinamis di Indonesia, informasi tentang bagaimana PKH mempengaruhi tingkat kemiskinan rumah tangga masih belum lengkap. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana PKH mempengaruhi status kemiskinan rumah tangga di Indonesia dan apakah berdampak positif pada indeks Foster, Greer, and Thorbecke (FGT). Ketika program tersebut diimplementasikan, kombinasi antara metode Propensity Score Matching (PSM) dan pendekatan Difference-in-Difference (DiD) berhasil mengevaluasi hasil rumah tangga penerima dan non-penerima. PKH berasosiasi dengan peningkatan pengeluaran perkapita rumah tangga penerima program sebesar 1,46% dan penurunan peluang menjadi rumah tangga miskin sebesar 0,36%; Namun demikian secara statistik tidak signifikan. PKH juga berhubungan dengan penurunan tingkat kemiskinan, indeks kesenjangan, dan indeks keparahan di sebagian besar provinsi penerima program.

.....Dynamic studies on conditional cash transfer-focused (CCT) poverty in Indonesia have not revealed whether Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH) has had a significant amount of impact on household poverty. While several studies have examined the dynamics of poverty and CCT in Indonesia, information on how PKH has influenced household poverty is incomplete. However, this study aims to properly investigate how PKH affects the household poverty status in Indonesia and whether it has had a positive impact on the Foster, Greer, and Thorbecke (FGT) indices. When implemented by the program, the combination of the propensity score matching (PSM) and the difference-in-difference (DID) approach evaluates the outcomes of the beneficiary and non-beneficiary households. PKH has been associated with the increase in the level of PCE of beneficiary households by 1.46% and the decrease in the probability of becoming poor by 0.36%; nevertheless, it is not statistically significant. PKH has also been related to declines in the headcount ratio, the poverty gap index, and the severity index in most provinces.