



**IPB University**  
— Bogor Indonesia —



**DEPARTEMEN**  
**ILMU KELUARGA DAN KONSUMEN**  
*Building Human Capital For Better Lives*



# POVERTY AND FAMILY WELL-BEING



@ikk\_femaipb



<http://ikk.fema.ipb.ac.id/>



ikk\_fema@apps.ipb.ac.id



Dr. Megawati Simanjuntak, S.P., M.Si

**Koordinator**



Dr. Ir. Lilik Noor Yuliati, MFSA



Dr. Ir. Istiqlaliyah, M.Si



Ir. MD.Djamaluddin, M.Sc



Dr. Irni Rahmayani Johan, SP, MM



## Course Description



This course discusses the theories, concepts and processes of family resource management. Furthermore, the basic concepts of management such as values, goals, needs, resources, decision making, problem solving on how a plan can be implemented are also discussed; implementation of resource management in the family; family well being and ends with how families face the digital age





## LEARNING OUTCOME

After completing this course:

1. Students are able to master the concept of family resource management
2. Students are able to analyze the management of various family resources critically, creatively, communicatively, collaboratively and by upholding character values
3. Students are able to plan the management of various family resources in various family life cycles





# LEARNING OUTCOME THIS SESSION

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After attending this course, students are expected to be able to explain and measure poverty and family welfare and the factors that influence it



# Today's Topic

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- Introduction
- Poverty:
  - Definition
  - Types of poverty
- Family Well-being
  - Definition
  - Measurement of well-being





# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS





# 10 Poorest Countries in the World 2018

NO	NEGARA	GNI per capita: US\$	Population (million)
1.	Burundi	689	11.2
2.	Central African Republic	756	4.7
3.	Democratic Republic of the Congo	800	84.1
5.	Niger	901	22.4
6.	Liberia	1,040	4.8
7.	Mozambique	1,154	29.5
8.	Madagascar	1,339	26.3
9.	Sierra Leone	1,360	7.7
10.	Togo	1,593	7.9





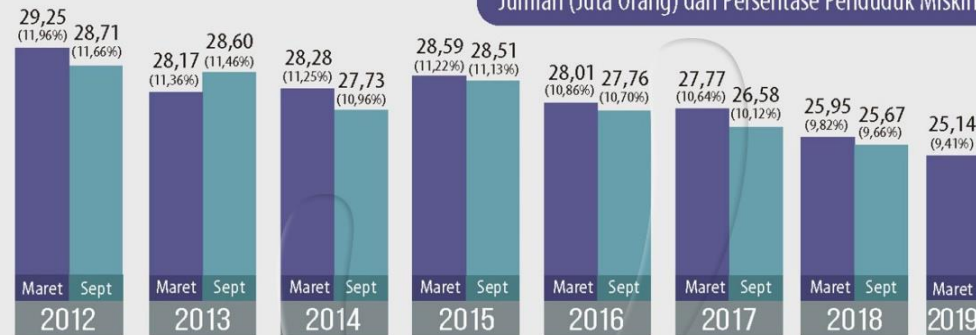
# Indonesia???

- Rangking 94 GNI percapita US\$ 3,840
- Population 267.67 million
- Life expectancy at birth : 71,3 year

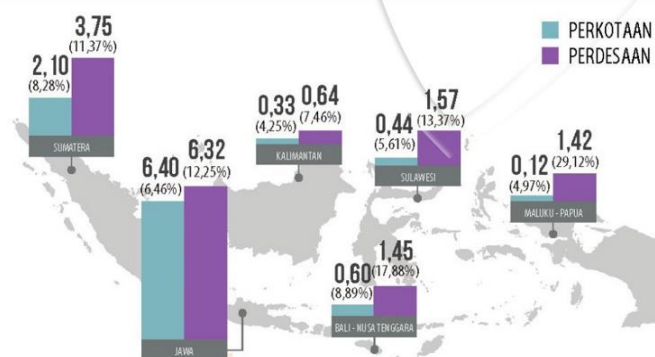
## PROFIL KEMISKINAN DI INDONESIA MARET 2019

Berita Resmi Statistik No. 56/07/Th. XXII, 15 Juli 2019

Jumlah (Juta Orang) dan Persentase Penduduk Miskin

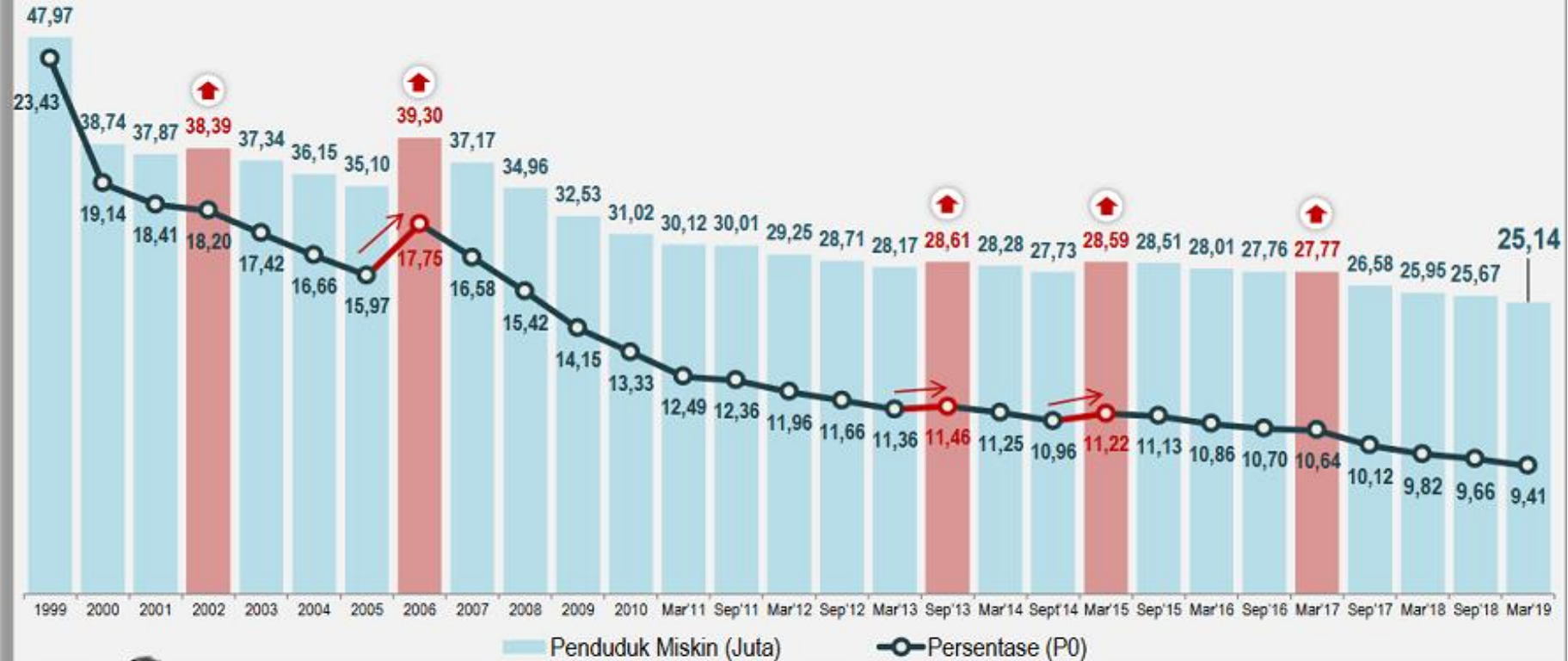


Jumlah (Juta Orang) dan Persentase Penduduk Miskin Menurut Pulau



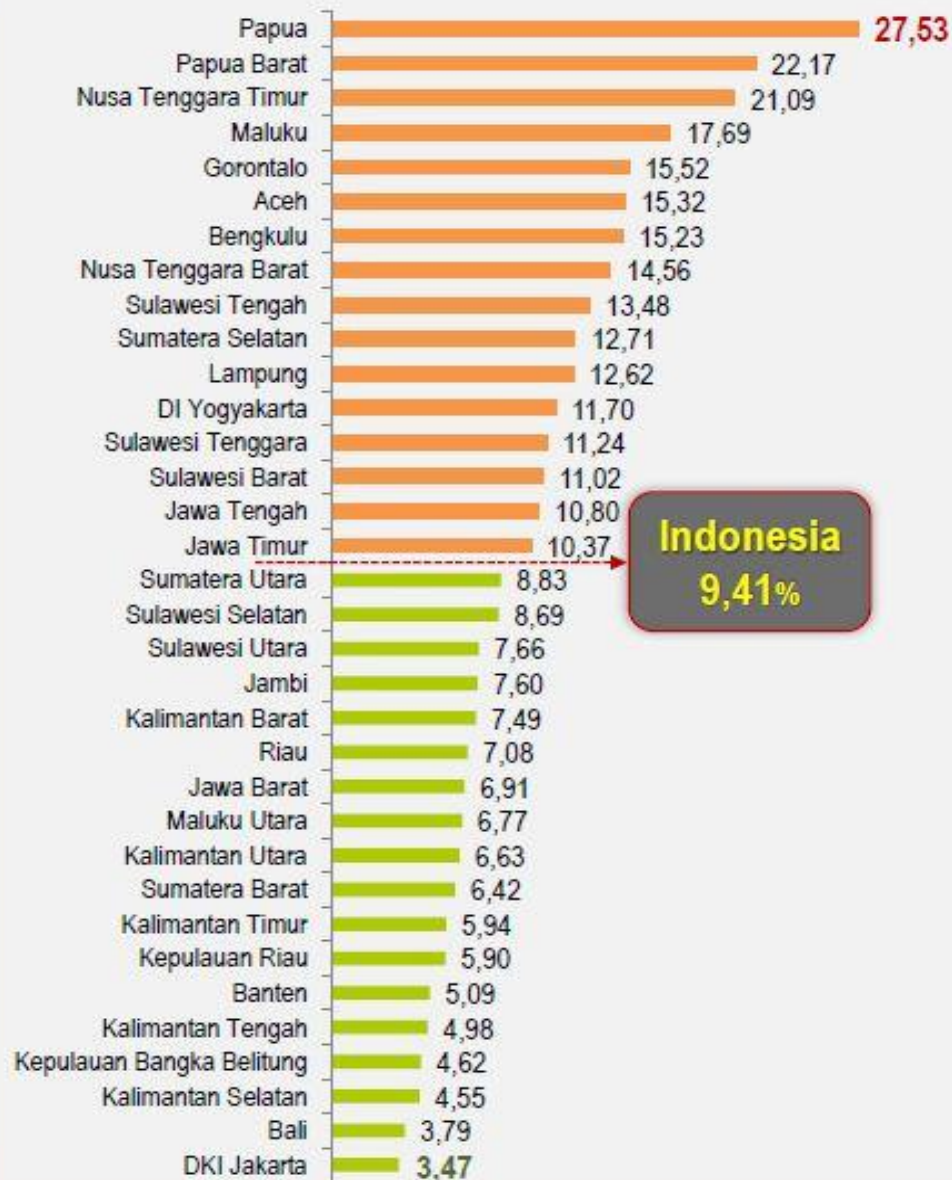
Sumber: BPS (Juli, 2019)

# Perkembangan Kemiskinan di Indonesia, Tahun 1999 – Maret 2019



- Persentase Penduduk Miskin pada Maret 2019 sebesar 9,41 persen, **menurun 0,25 persen poin** terhadap September 2018 dan **menurun 0,41 persen poin** terhadap Maret 2018.
- Jumlah Penduduk Miskin pada Maret 2019 sebesar 25,14 juta orang, **menurun 0,53 juta orang** terhadap September 2018 dan **menurun 0,81 juta orang** terhadap Maret 2018





## PERSENTASE PENDUDUK MISKIN MENURUT PROVINSI, MARET 2019

- ❖ 28 provinsi mengalami **penurunan** persentase penduduk miskin (Sep'18-Mar'19) :
  - 5 provinsi dengan penurunan persentase penduduk miskin tertinggi:
    - ✓ Papua Barat (0,49 persen poin)
    - ✓ Jawa Timur (0,48 persen poin)
    - ✓ Lampung (0,39 persen poin)
    - ✓ Jawa Tengah (0,39 persen poin)
    - ✓ Aceh (0,36 persen poin)
- ❖ 6 provinsi yang mengalami **kenaikan** persentase penduduk miskin (Sep'18-Mar'19) :
  - ✓ NTT (0,06 persen poin)
  - ✓ Kepulauan Riau (0,07 persen poin)
  - ✓ Sulawesi Utara (0,07 persen poin)
  - ✓ Papua (0,10 persen poin)
  - ✓ Kalimantan Barat (0,12 persen poin)
  - ✓ Maluku Utara (0,15 persen poin)

<https://www.watyutink.com/topik/ekonomika>



# Definition of Poverty

## Concept of Poverty

Poverty is concern with absolute standard of living of part of society, the poor in equality refers to relative living standards across the whole society





# Definitions of Poverty

Poverty is a social condition that is characterized by the lack of resources necessary for basic survival or necessary to meet a certain minimum level of living standards expected for the place where one lives (Crossman, 2019).

Poverty can be defined as lack of basic human needs, insufficient of resources, both material and non-material, such as income, housing, health services, education, knowledge and culture.

<https://www.ukessays.com/essays/sociology/poverty-in-indonesia.php>

Poverty is not only about insufficient income or consumption, but also insufficient outcomes such as health, nutrition and literacy, deficient social relations, insecurity, low self-confidence and powerlessness (World Bank).





# Types of Poverty

- 1 Absolute poverty
- 2 Relative poverty
- 3 Income poverty
- 4 Cyclical poverty
- 5 Collective poverty
- 6 Concentrated collective poverty
- 7 Case poverty
- 8 Asset poverty

- Crossman, Ashley. (2019, July 18). Understanding Poverty and Its Various Types. Retrieved from <https://www.thoughtco.com/poverty-3026458>.



## Absolute poverty

1

Is defined as the total lack of resources and means required to meet the most basic standards of living. It is characterized by a lack of access to food, clothing, and shelter.

## Relative poverty

2

Is defined as differently from place to place because it depends on the social and economic contexts in which one lives

## Income poverty

3

It exists when a household does not meet a set national minimum income considered necessary for the members of that household to achieve basic standards of living. The figure used to define poverty on a global scale is living on less than \$2 per day



#### 4. Cyclical poverty

- is a condition in which poverty is widespread but limited in its duration. This type of poverty is typically linked to specific events that disrupt a society, like war, an [economic crash or recession](#), or natural phenomena or disasters that disrupt the distribution of food and other resources

#### 5. Collective poverty

- is a lack of basic resources that are so widespread that it afflicts an entire society or subgroup of people within that society
- This form of poverty persists over periods of time stretching across generations.

#### 6. Concentrated collective poverty

- occurs when the kind of collective poverty described above is suffered by specific subgroups within a society, or localized in particular communities or regions that are devoid of industry, good-paying jobs, and that lack access to fresh and healthy food.



## 7. Case poverty

- Occurs when a person or family is unable to secure resources required to meet their basic needs despite the fact that resources are not scarce and those around them are generally living well
- Case poverty might be produced by the sudden loss of employment, inability to work, or injury or illness

## 8. Asset poverty

- It exists when a person or household does not have enough wealth assets (in the form of property, investments, or money saved) to survive for three months if necessary



# Other types of Poverty

Eric Jensen

## Situational Poverty

generally caused by a sudden crisis or loss and is often temporary

## Generational poverty

occurs in families where at least two generations have been born into poverty

## Urban poverty

The urban poor deal with a complex aggregate of chronic and acute stressors (including crowding, violence, and noise)

## Rural Poverty

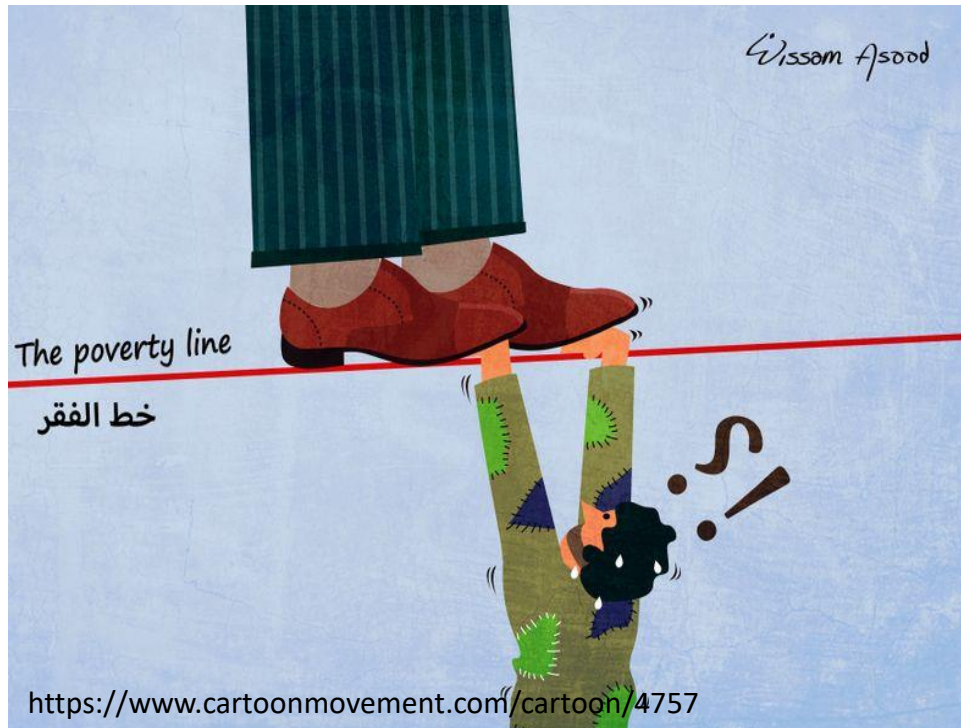
families often have less access to services, support for disabilities, and quality education opportunities





# Measurements of Poverty

**Poverty line** is the minimum level of income deemed adequate in a particular country



Poverty lines can be described as either absolute or relative thresholds for distinguishing the poor from the non-poor. Relative poverty lines measure poverty in relation to the wellbeing of the society

Poverty line is usually calculated by finding the total cost of all the essential resources that an average human adult consumes in one year (Ravallion, M).



# Poverty Line

## International poverty line (World Bank):

- 1996: \$1.00 per day
- 2005: \$1.25 per day
- 2015 : \$1.90 per day

## United States (2015): an annual income

A single person under 65 : US\$11,770  
a family group of four, including two children: US\$24,250

## INDONESIA??



# Basic Need

Is one of the major approaches to the measurement of absolute poverty in developing countries

## Eight basic needs (UN)

absence of any two of them is absolute poverty

1. Food: Body mass index must be above 16
2. Safe drinking water: must not come solely from rivers and ponds
3. Sanitation facilities: Toilets must be accessible in or near the home
4. Health: Treatment must be received for serious illnesses and pregnancy
5. Shelter: Homes must have fewer than four people living in each room
6. Education: Everyone must attend school or otherwise learn to read
7. Information: Everyone must have access to information at home
8. Access to services: education, health, legal, social, and financial (credit)



# CAUSES OF POVERTY

- **unemployment and low-paid jobs**
- **low levels of skills or education**
- **an ineffective benefit system**
- **high costs**
- **discrimination**
- **weak relationships: (family relationship)**
- **abuse, trauma or chaotic lives**

<https://www.jrf.org.uk/our-work/what-is-poverty>



# CONSEQUENCES OF POVERTY

- health problems
- housing problems
- being a victim or perpetrator of crime
- drug or alcohol problems
- lower educational achievement
- poverty itself – poverty in childhood increases the risk of unemployment and low pay in adulthood, and lower savings in later life
- homelessness
- teenage parenthood
- relationship and family problems
- biological effects – poverty early in a child's life can have a harmful effect on their brain development

<https://www.jrf.org.uk/our-work/what-is-poverty>



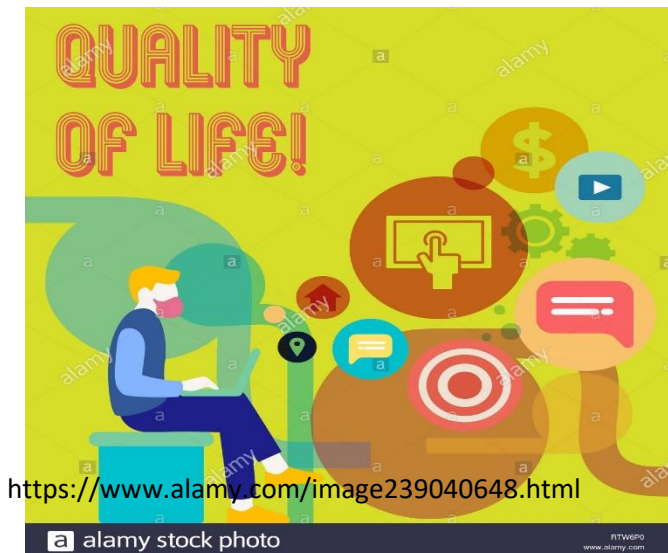


# QUALITY OF LIFE AND WELL-BEING

Quality of life defined as the level of satisfaction with one's relationships and surroundings

*Quality of life is simply one's well-being.*

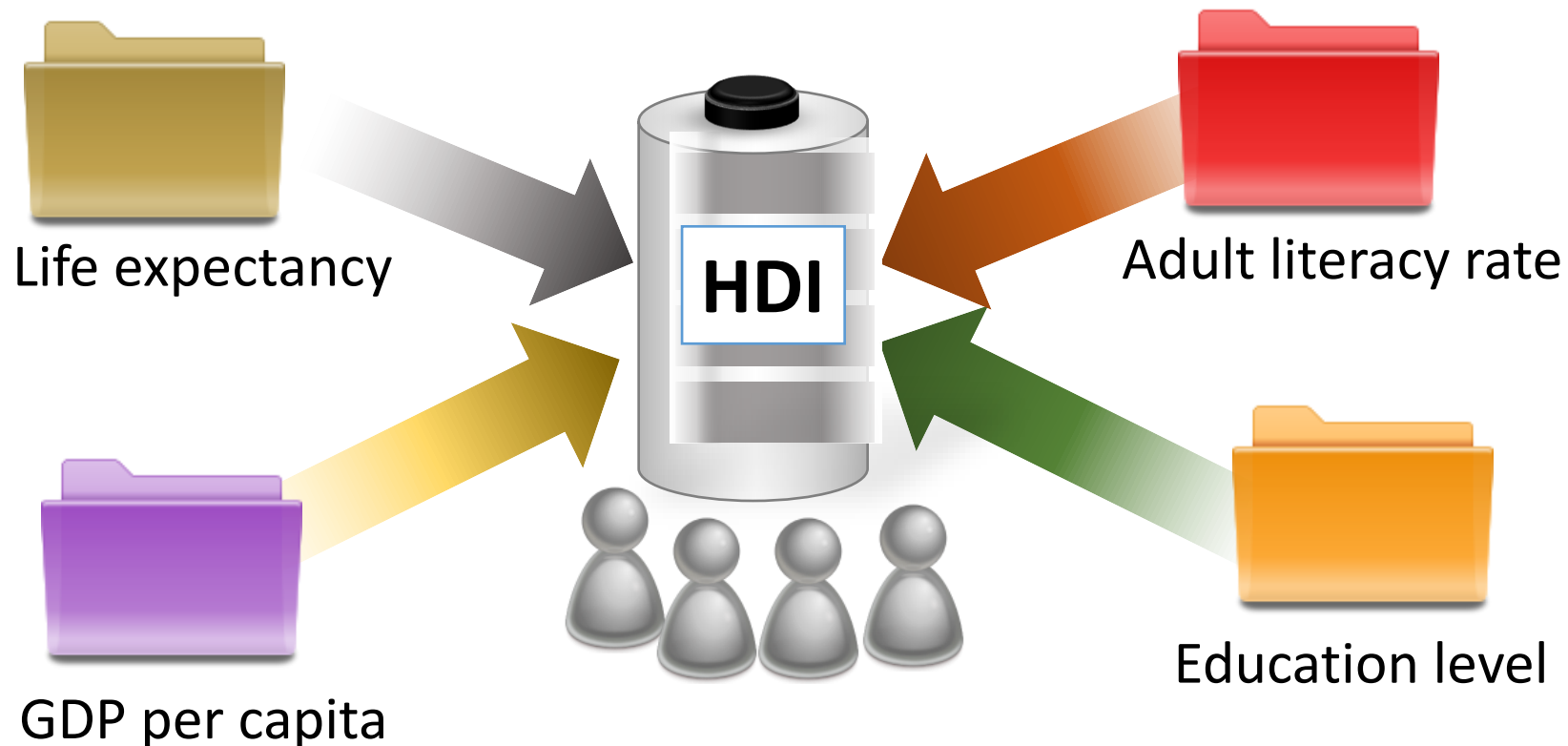
One of the goals of management is to provide the ways and means to improve quality of life for individuals and families





# Measurement of quality of life

- World Bank: GDP (Gross Domestic Product)
- UNDP: HDI (Human Development Index)





# Top Ranked HDI Countries 2019

Ranking	Country	HDI	Life Expectancy at birth	Expected years of schooling	Mean years of schooling	GNI per capita
1	Norway	0.954	82.3	18.1	12.6	68,059
2	Switzerland	0.946	83.6	16.2	13.4	59,375
3	Ireland	0.942	82.1	18.8	12.5	55,660
4	Germany	0.939	81.2	17.1	14.1	46,946
5	Hongkong	0.939	84.7	16.5	12.0	60,221
6	Australia	0.938	83.3	22.1	12.7	44,097
7	Iceland	0.938	82.9	19.2	12.5	47,566
8	Sweeden	0.937	82.7	18.8	12.4	47,955
9	Singapore	0.935	83.5	16.3	11.5	83,793
10	Netherlands	0.933	82.1	18.0	12.2	50,013



# How about Indonesia?

<b>HDI</b>	<b>0.777</b>
Ranking	111 from 189
Life Expectancy at birth	71.5
Expected years of schooling	12.9
Mean years of schooling	8.0
GNI per capita	11,256



# Well-being

Refers to the health and happiness of the total person, involving body, mind, and spirit (Goldsmith, 2010)

Family well-being refers to a “sense of wellbeing of the family, collectively and subjectively defined and informed by its members, in which individual and family-level needs interact.”

Zuna, et al (2010)





# Dimensions of well-being

## Economic well-being

- Has to do with the degree of economic adequacy or security individuals and family

## Physical well-being

- Has to do with the body and its need.
- Keeping healthy, eating right, getting enough sleep, and managing stress

## Social well-being

- Social space of the family as a group, whereas psychological well-being is the emotional space of an individual in the family

## Emotional Well-being

- Has to do with the emotions (feelings) of an individual



# Three other dimensions of well-being

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## Environmental well-being

- Has to do with the level of environmental quality

## Political well-being

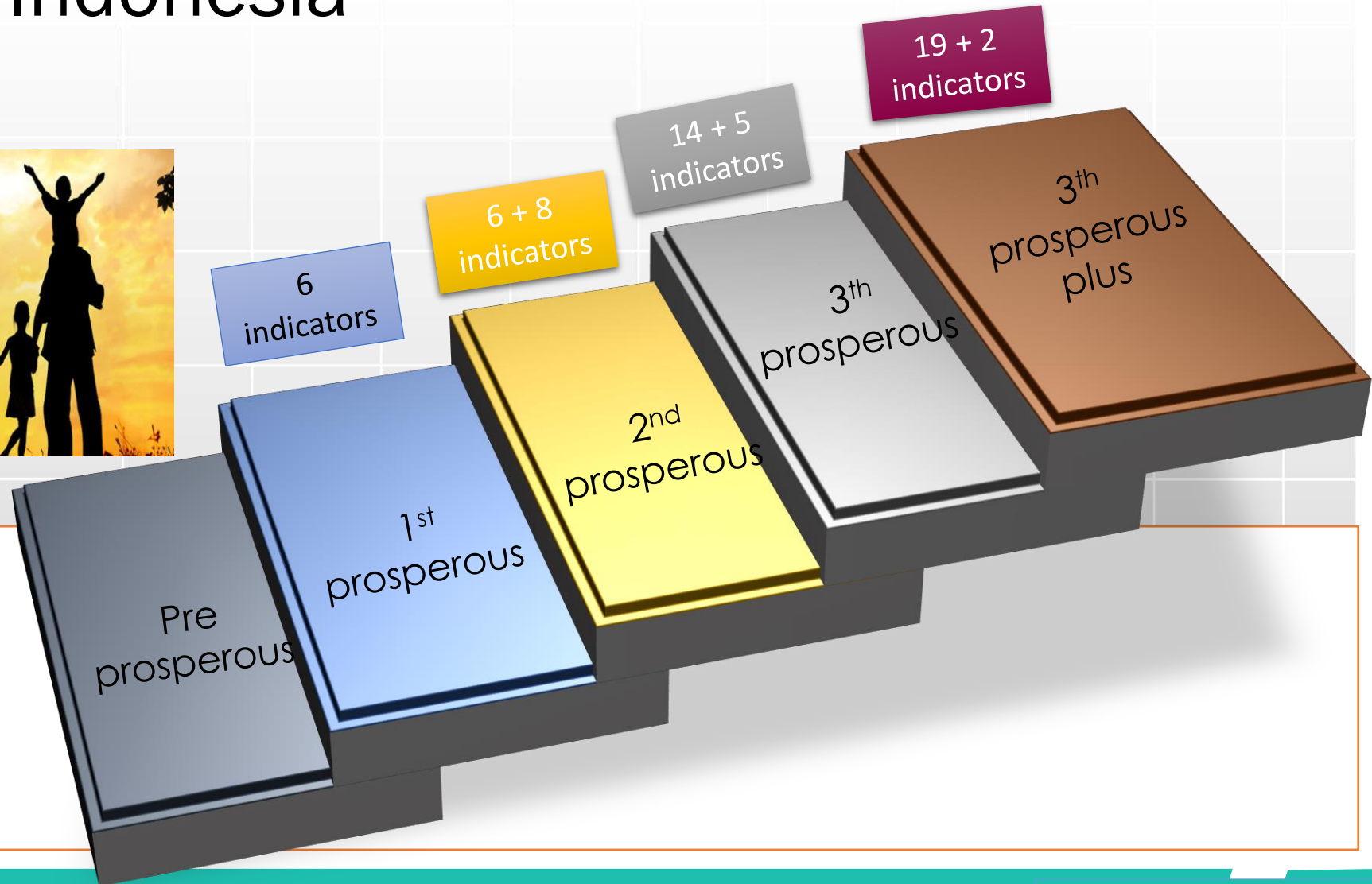
- Has to do with a person's internal sense of power, autonomy, and freedom, not necessarily involvement in politics

## Spiritual well-being

- May include hope, faith, peace, joy in living, enlightenment, connectedness and purpose



# Stages of the Prosperous Family in Indonesia





# Indicator of 1<sup>st</sup> Prosperous Family (basic needs)

## Point 1

Family members eat twice a day or more

## Point 2

Family members have different clothes for at home, work/school and travel

## Point 3

The house has a good roof, floor and wall

## Point 4

Family members can go to a health facility when the children are sick

## Point 5

If couples of reproductive age want to have family planning, go to contraceptive services

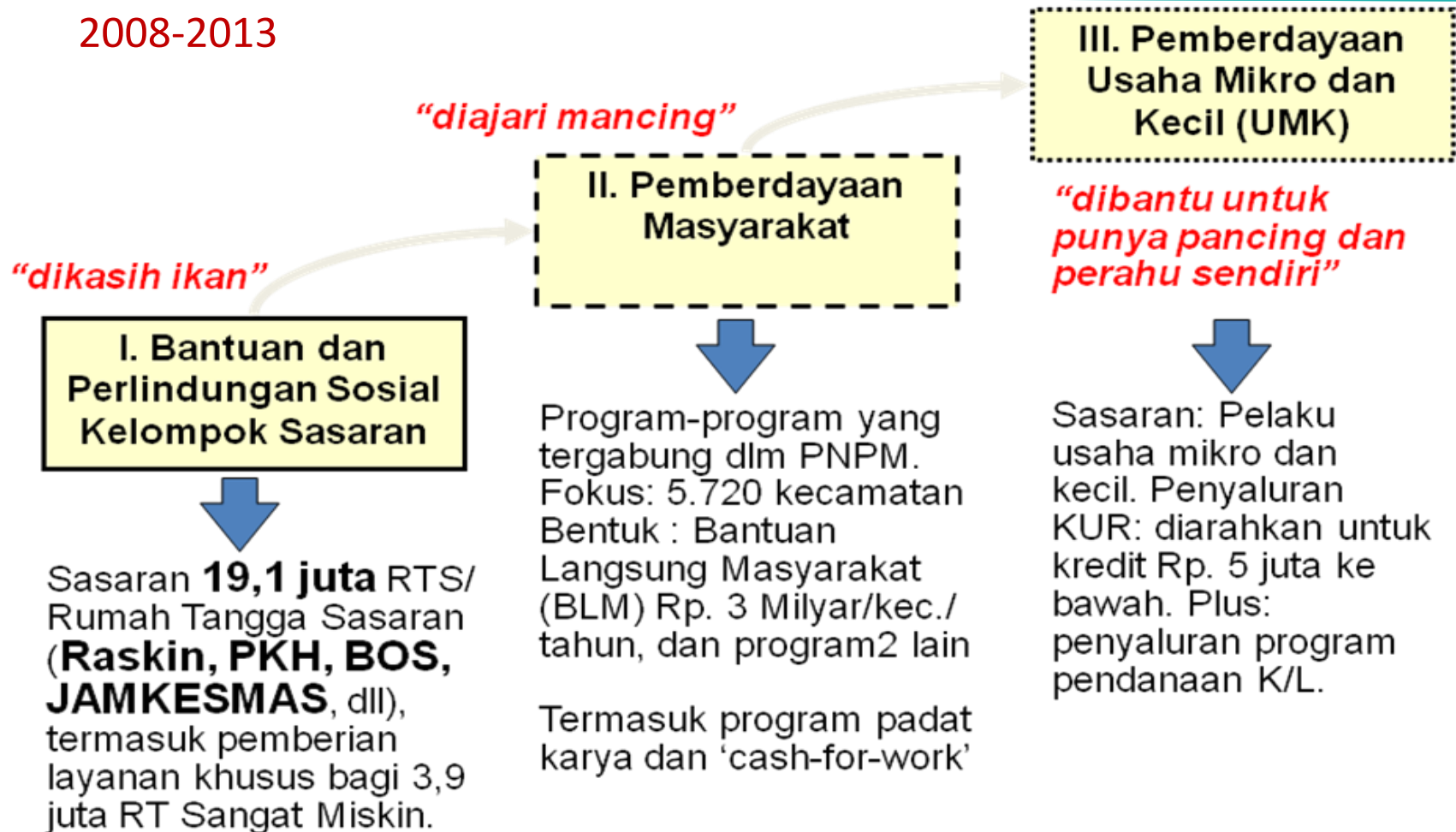
## Point 6

All children aged 7-15 years in the family go to school



# POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAM IN INDONESIA

2008-2013







# POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAM IN INDONESIA



<http://indonesiabaik.id/infografis/apbn-2018-memperkuat-program-penanggulangan-kemiskinan>



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Tammelin M. Editor. (2018). Family, Work and Well-Being: Emergence of New Issues. Springer.  
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*Thank You.*

