INDICATORS OF POVERTY BASED ON DIMENSIONS HEALTH QUALITY AND ECONOMIC QUALITY USING CONFIRMATORY FACTOR ANALYSIS (CFA) WITH BAYESIAN ESTIMATION IN DISTRICT OF JOMBANG

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Abstract

Poverty essentially is a classic problem that plagued developing countries such as Indonesia. Today, poverty is defined only through economic dimension. In fact poverty can be related with various dimensions, include economic dimension; health dimension; social and cultural dimension; social-political dimension; education, religion, and morality dimension, and world peace dimension. In this research, poverty is viewed in two dimension, the health quality and economic quality. Method of Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) is used to identify unidimensional indicators variables that can measure health quality and economic quality, using bayesian estimation. Unit of observation were 21 sub-districts in District of Jombang. The results showed that the quality of health can be measured by 7 indicators, the floor area, type of floor, wall type, toilet facility, source of water, type of roof, and medicinal treatment facilities. Indicator of medical treatment facilities have the most impact in measuring the health quality. While the quality of economic significantly measured by 8 indicators, the source of lighting, cooking fuel, the consumption of meat / milk / chicken, ability to buying clothes, food, income, asset ownership, and ownership of the building. Indicator of ownership of the building has the most impact in measuring the economic quality.

Keywords: Poverty, Health quality, Economic quality, Bayesian, CFA, District of Jombang