

INFLASI, PENGANGGURAN DAN KEMISKINAN DI INDONESIA : ANALISIS INDEKS FORRESTER GREER & HORBECKE (2000/2001)

Abstrak

The most impressive feature of Indonesia's development since 1965 is its ability to alleviate poverty. About thirty-five years ago, Indonesia was one of the poorest countries in the world. In 1967, Indonesia's per capita GNP was only US\$ 50 and poverty was widespread throughout the country. In the middle of 1990s, Indonesia per capita income was almost US\$1, 000 and poverty rate decreased; only about 17% of Indonesians still remain in absolute poverty. Despite an impressive record on poverty alleviation in the last 35 years, poverty reduction remains a key priority of Indonesia's development policy for several reasons, especially when we consider the impact of current crisis. This study has reexamined the empirical relationship between poverty rate and macroeconomic variables such as inflation, unemployment and distribution of income. Using a methodology similar to previous work that apparently had shown the importance of inflation and unemployment in influencing poverty rates. The findings presented here suggest that although unemployment's effect on poverty rates is relatively robust with respect to the poverty concept, the effect of inflation on poverty are more serious than previously thought. Furthermore, this paper shows the sensitivity of such variables to poverty—depend on the measurement of poverty rate: head count (absolute) poverty—poverty gap and squared poverty.

Keywords.. *Inflation, Unemployment, Poverty in Indonesia*