

Rekomendasi Perbaikan Penanganan Kemiskinan & Ketimpangan

RWD PRAMONO

PWK-UGM

Materi

1. Karakteristik Kemiskinan dan Ketimpangan
2. Faktor Kemiskinan dan Ketimpangan Tercurigai
3. Penanganan 5 tahun terakhir
4. Evaluasi Efektifitas
5. Rekomendasi Perbaikan

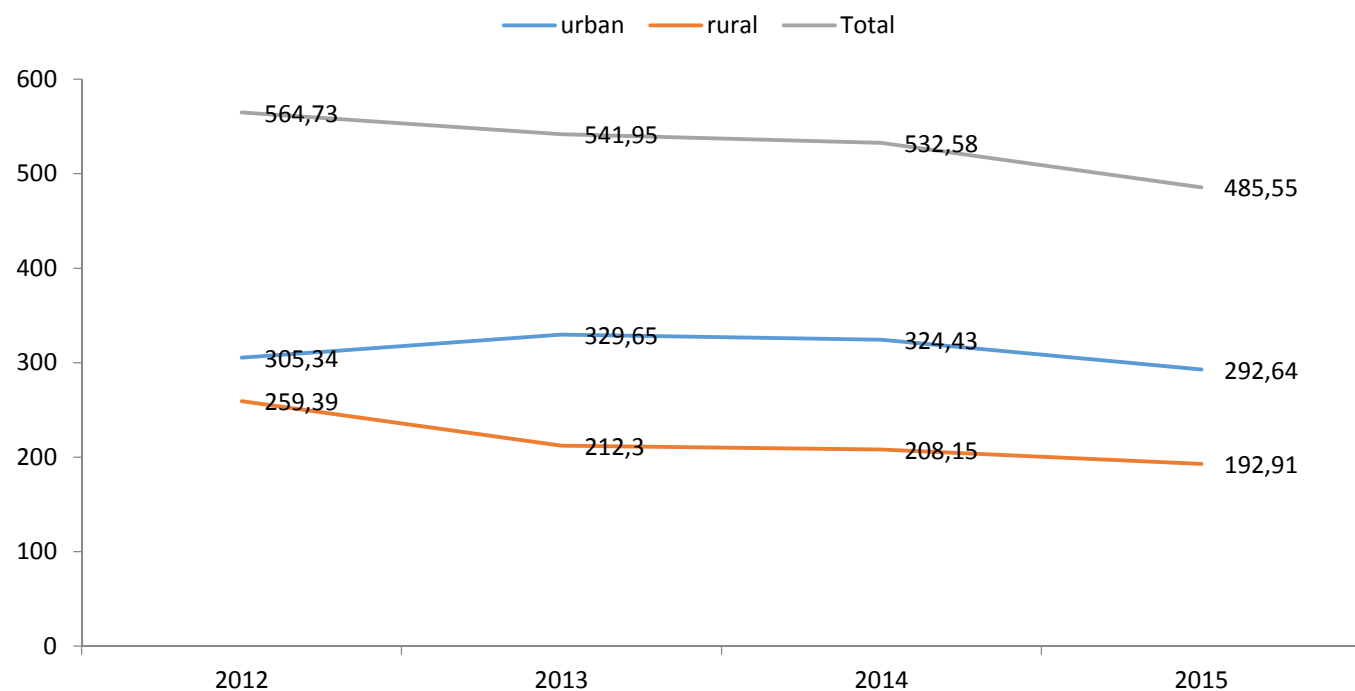
Karakteristik Kemiskinan dan Ketimpangan

Bagian 1

Tabel 1.8 Jumlah Penduduk Miskin di DIY Menurut Wilayah, 2012-2015

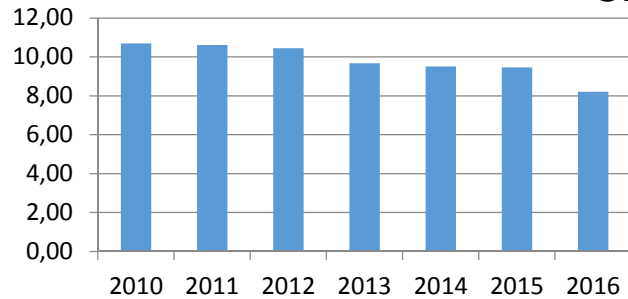
Tahun	Kota/ Urban		Desa/ Rural		Jumlah Total	
	Jumlah (000)	%thd penduduk Kota	Jumlah (000)	%thd penduduk Desa	Jumlah (000)	% thd penduduk DIY
2012	305,34	13,13	259,39	21,76	565,73	15,88
2013	329,65	13,73	212,30	17,62	541,95	15,03
2014	324,43	13,36	208,15	16,88	532,59	14,55
2015	292,64	11,93	192,91	15,62	485,56	13,16

Sumber: Berita Resmi Statistik- Januari 2016, BPS DIY

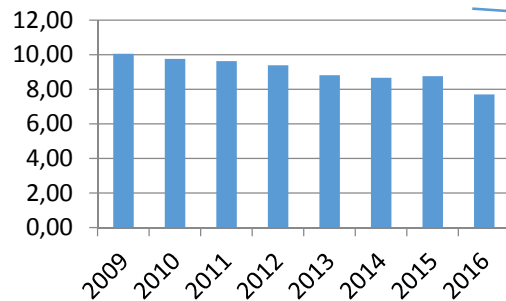


Distribusi Penduduk Miskin

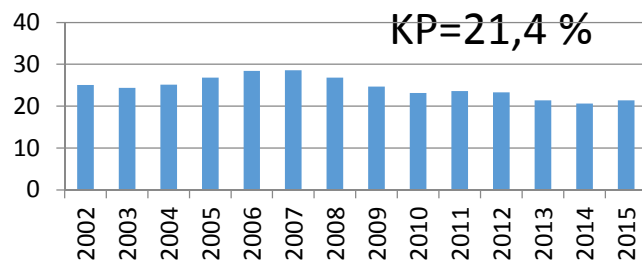
Angka Kemiskinan di Sleman (persen) SLM=8,21 %



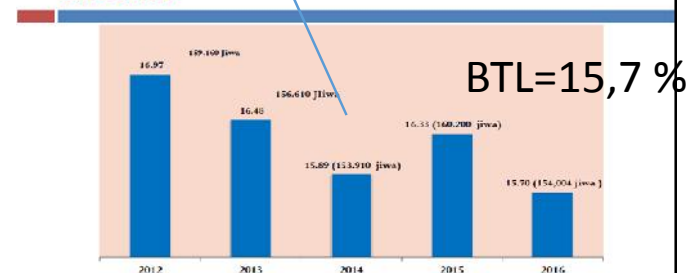
Persentase Penduduk Miskin Kota (Persen) YK=7,7 %



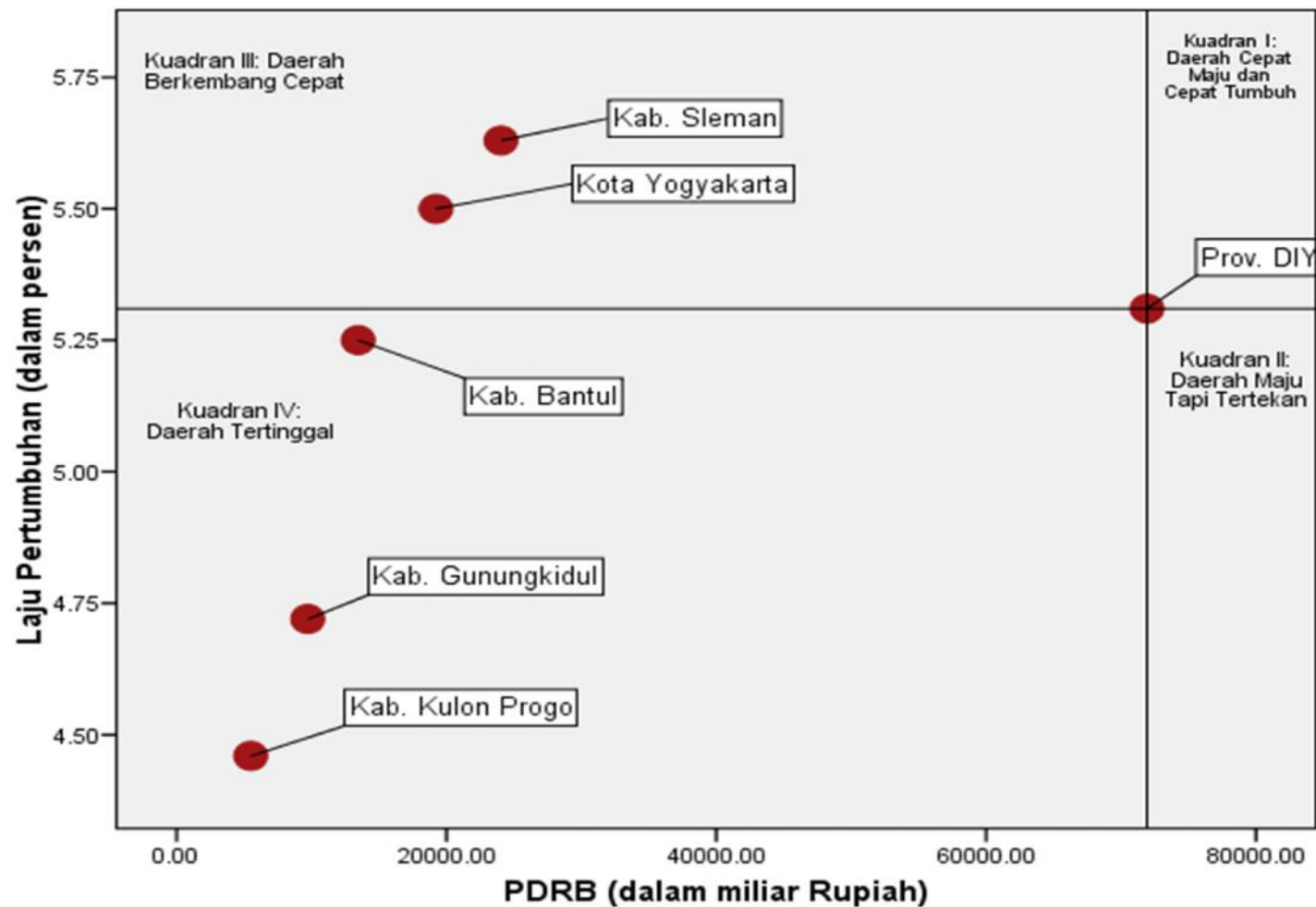
Angka Kemiskinan Kulon Progo Persen (%)



ANGKA KEMISKINAN KABUPATEN BANTUL 2012-2016

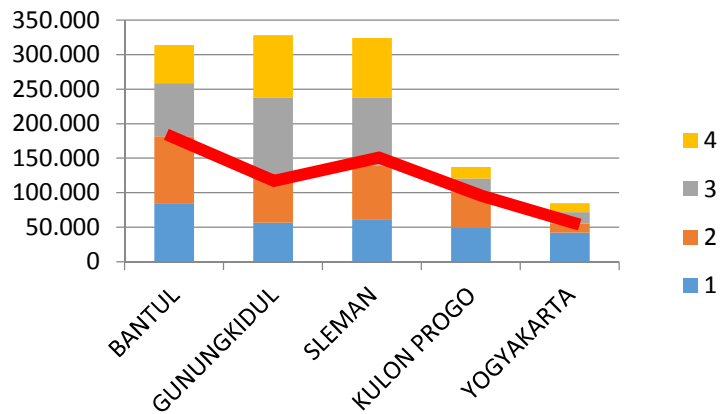


Variasi Perkembangan (tipologi Klassen), unit analisis Kab/Kota

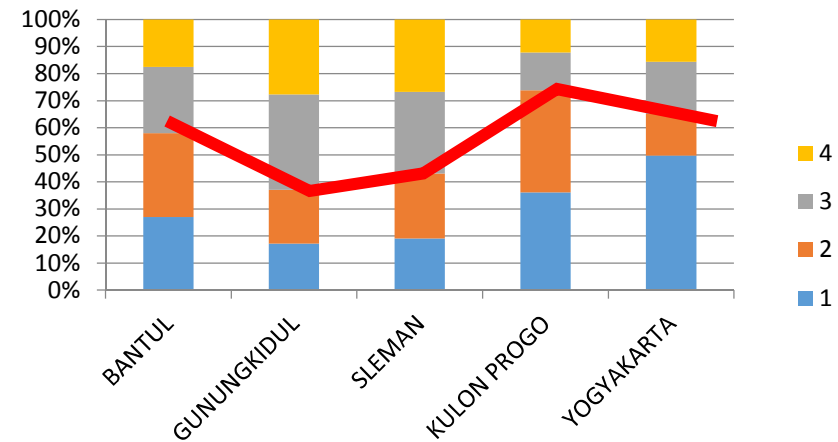


Pola Sebaran Tingkat/status Kesejahteraan

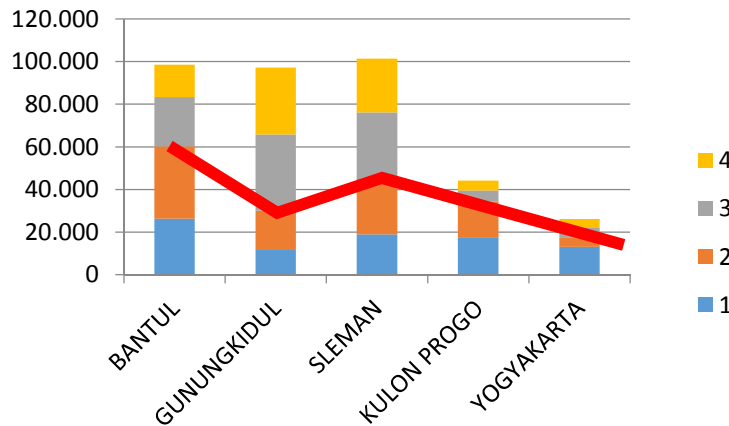
jml individu berdasar status kesejahteraan
per kab/kota



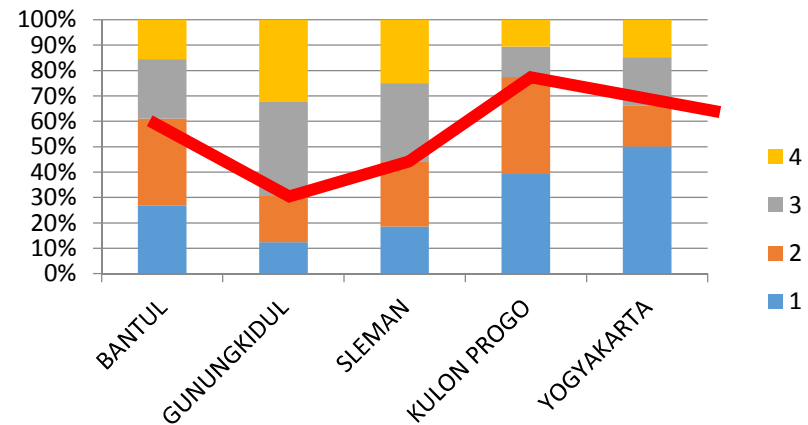
proporsi individu berdasar status
kesejahteraan per kab/kota



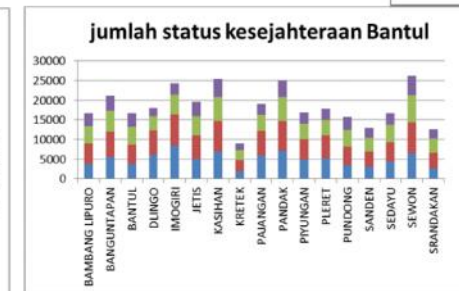
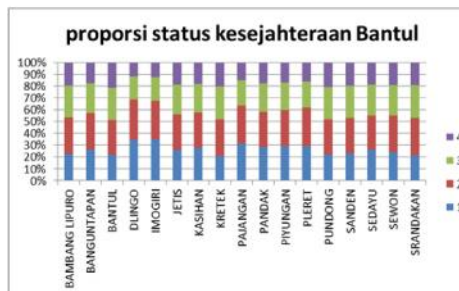
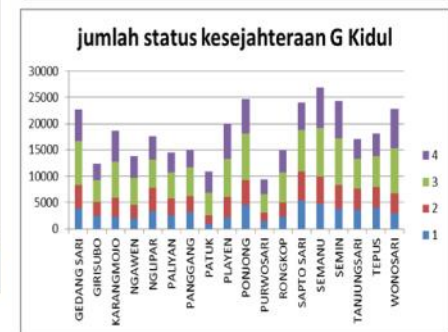
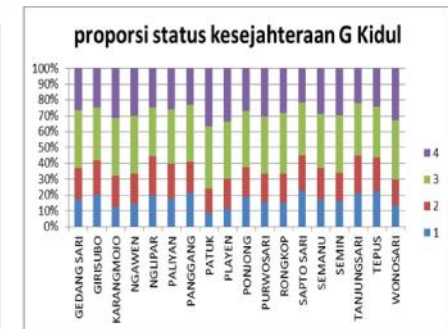
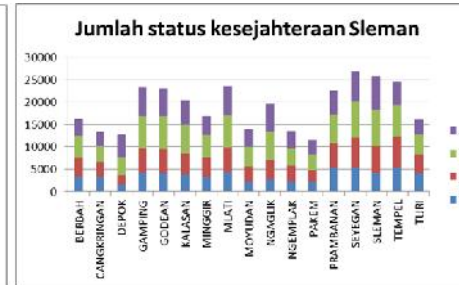
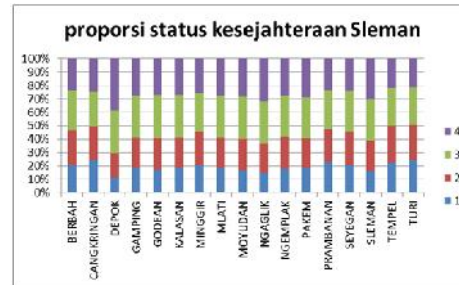
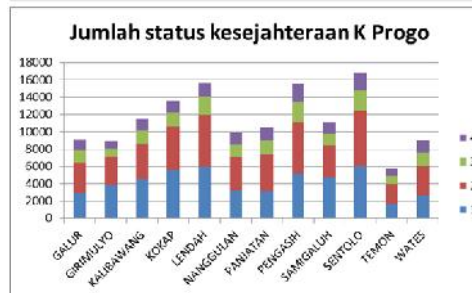
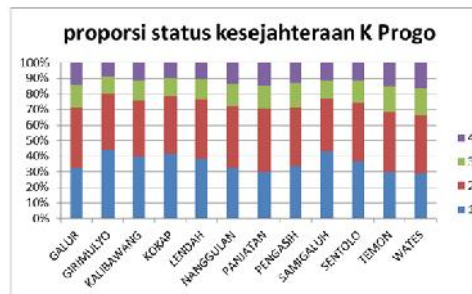
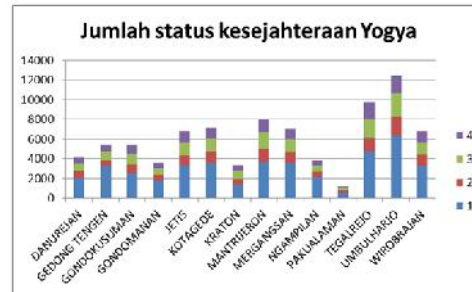
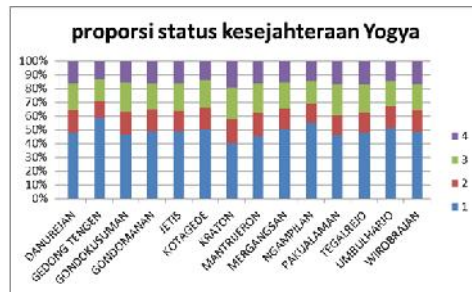
jml RT berdasar status kesejahteraan per
kab/kota



jml RT berdasar status kesejahteraan per
kab/kota

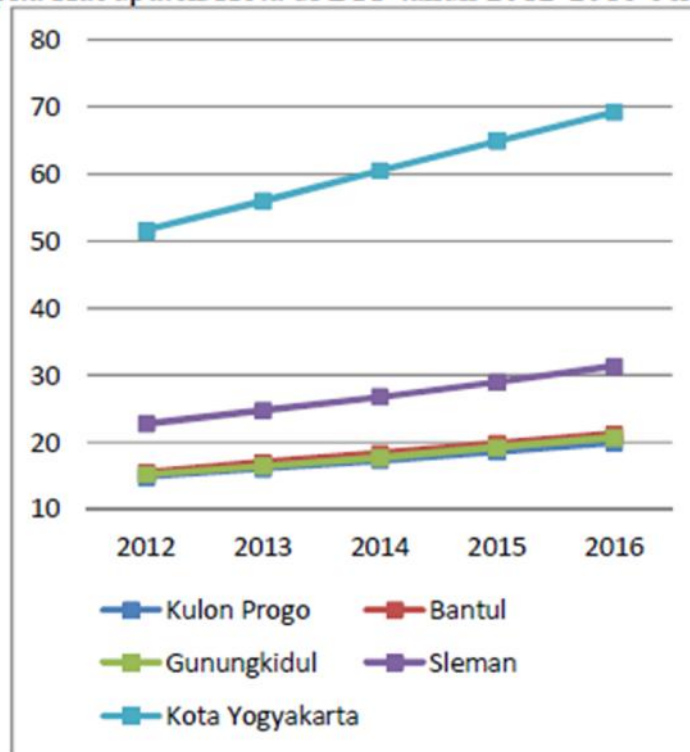


Karakteristik Kemiskinan



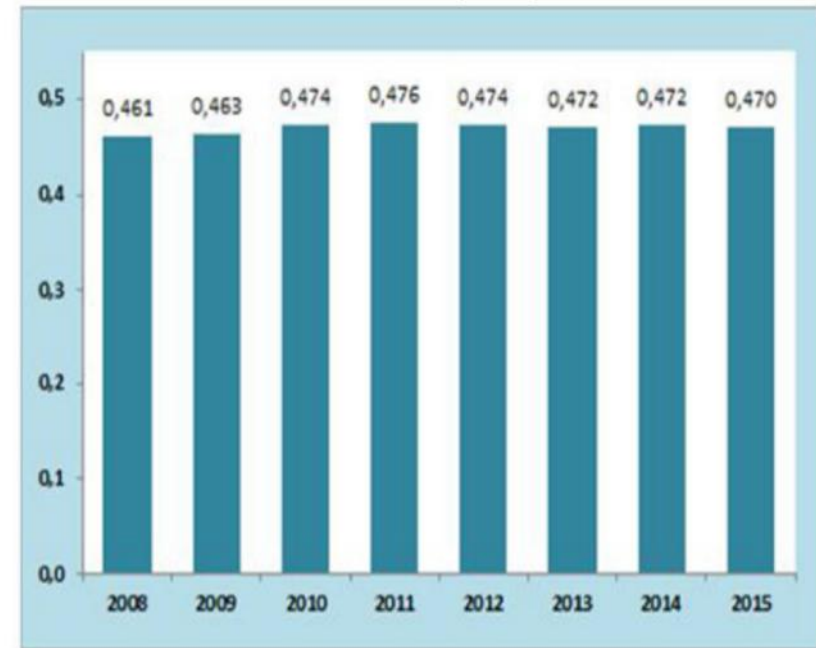
Variasi PDRB dan Ketimpangan Kab/Kota

Pendapatan Perkapita Kabupaten/Kota di DIY tahun 2012-2016 berdasar ADHB

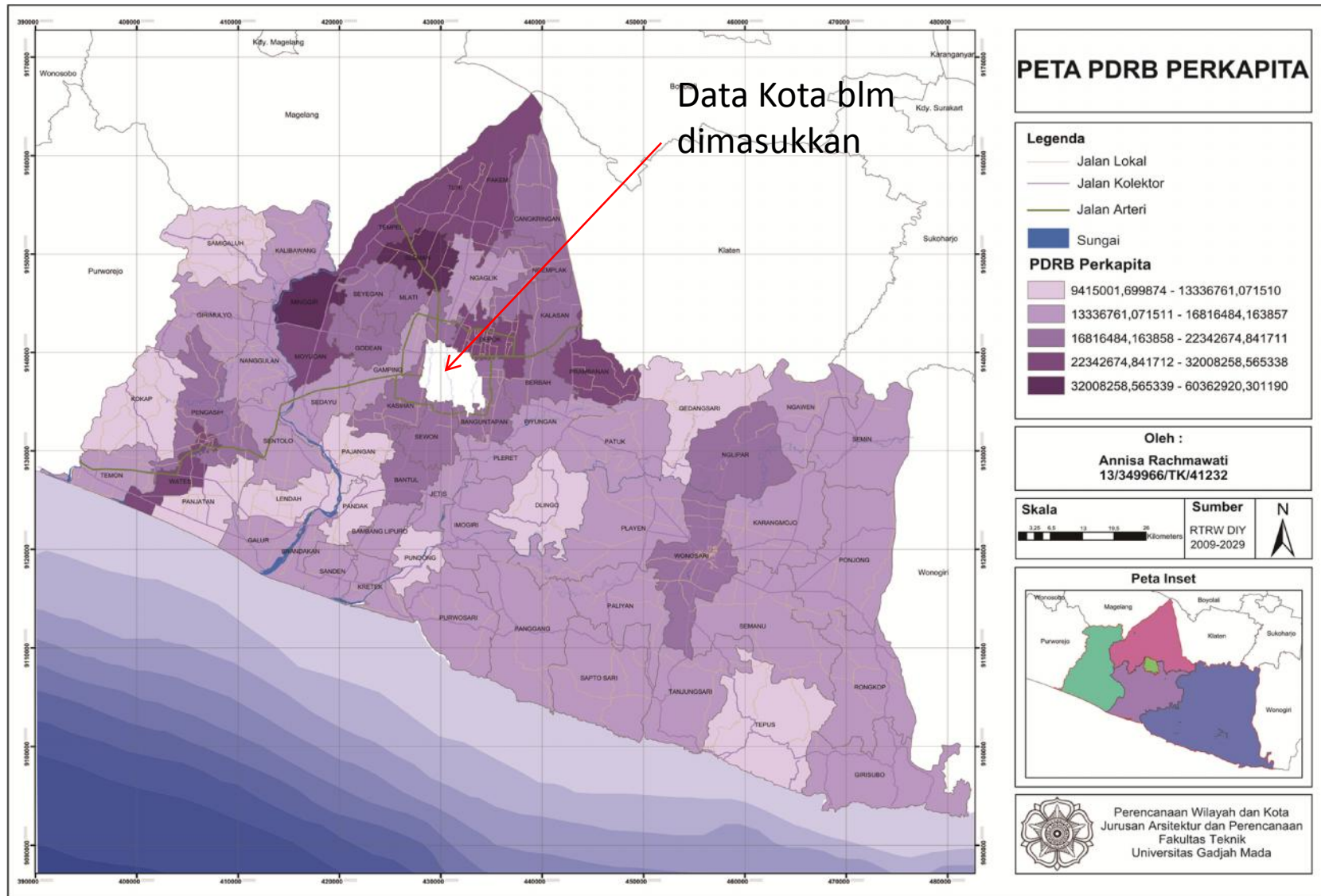


Sumber : BPS, Tinjauan Regional Berdasarkan PDRB Kabupaten/Kot

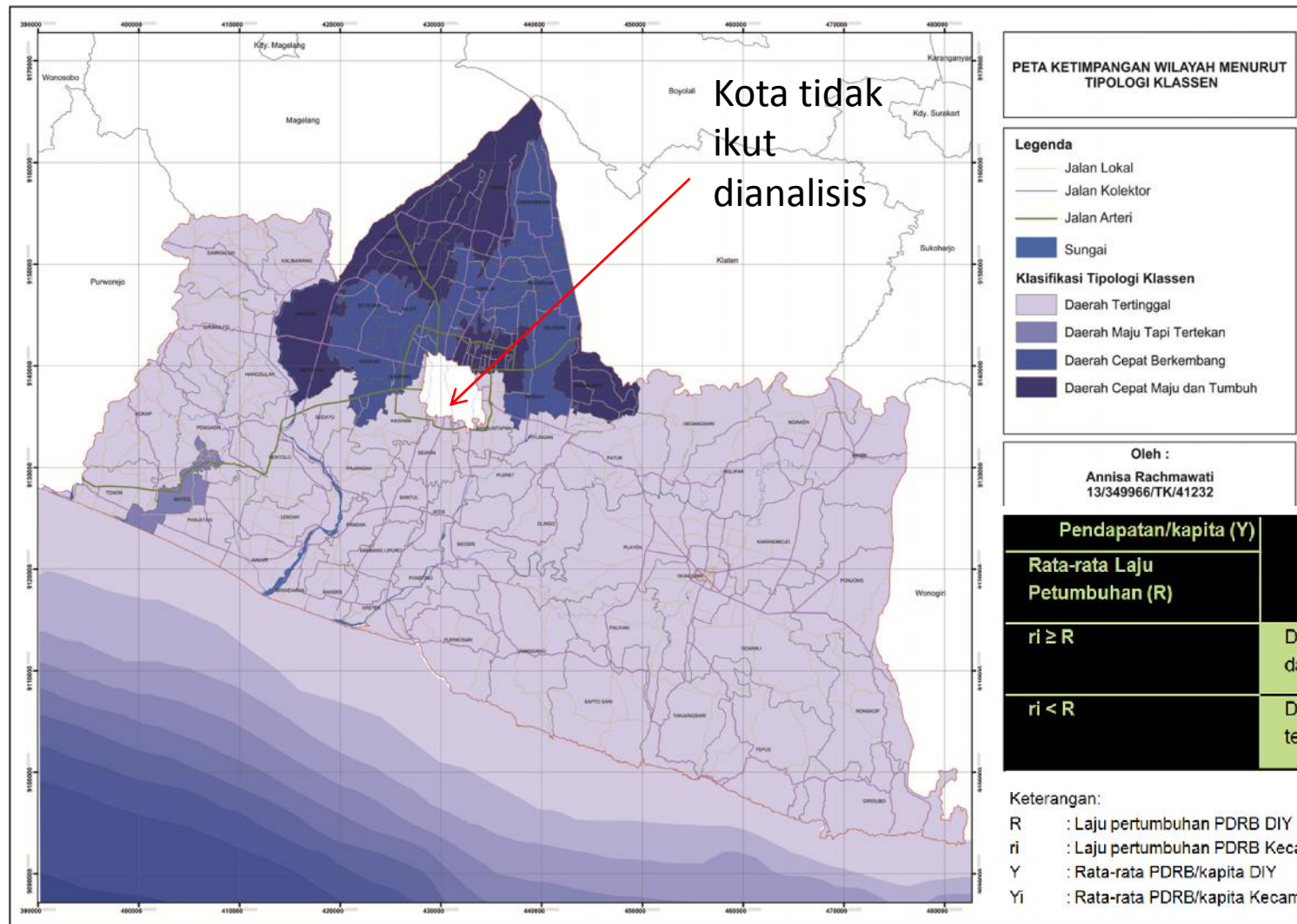
Perkembangan Indeks Ketimpangan Regional (Indeks Williamson) DIY, Tahun 2008-2015 (Persen)



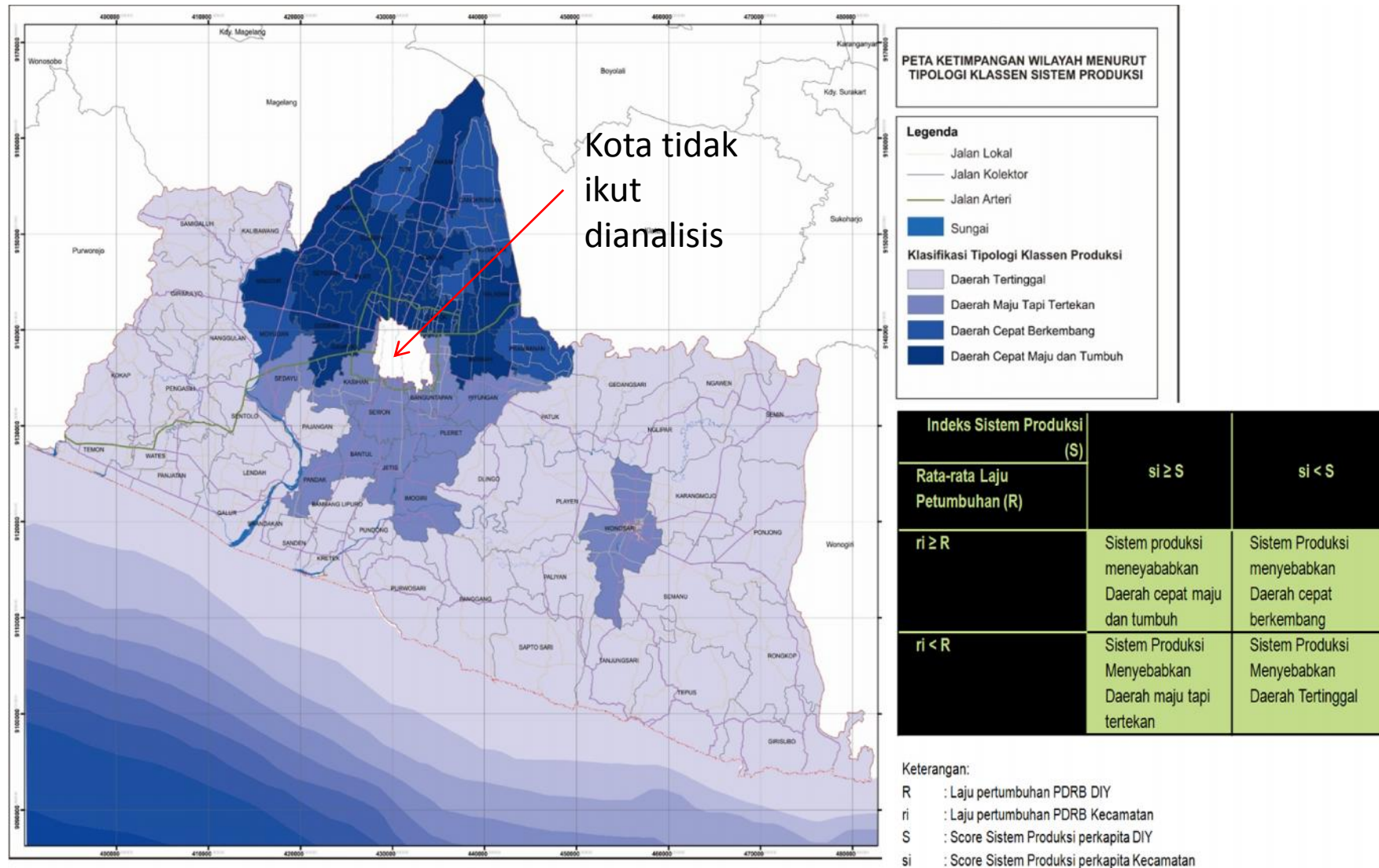
Variasi PDRB perkapita Kecamatan



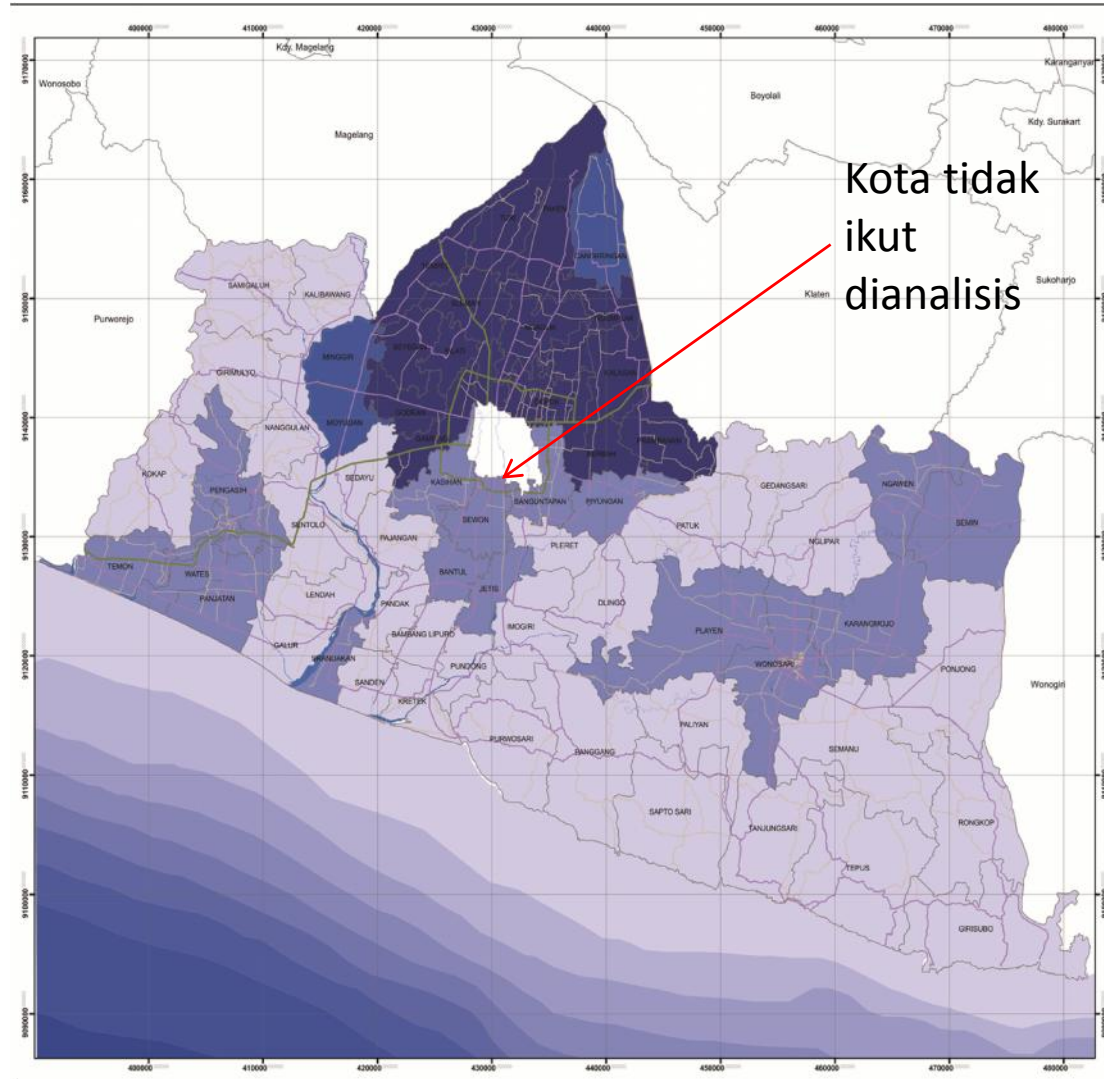
Tipologi Klasen dgn analisis unit kecamatan



Tipologi Klasen berdasar tingkat perkembangan Jumlah angkatan kerja dn jumlah UMKM (indikator perkembangan Sistem Produksi)



Tipologi Klasen Berdasar Potensi Sumber Daya



PETA KETIMPANGAN WILAYAH MENURUT TIPOLOGI KLASSEN POTENSI

Legenda

- Jalan Lokal
- Jalan Kolektor
- Jalan Arteri
- Sungai

Klasifikasi Tipologi Klassen Produksi

- Daerah Tertinggal
- Daerah Maju Tapi Tertekan
- Daerah Cepat Berkembang
- Daerah Cepat Maju dan Tumbuh

Oleh :
Annisa Rachmawati
13/349966/TK/41232

Potensi Sumber Daya

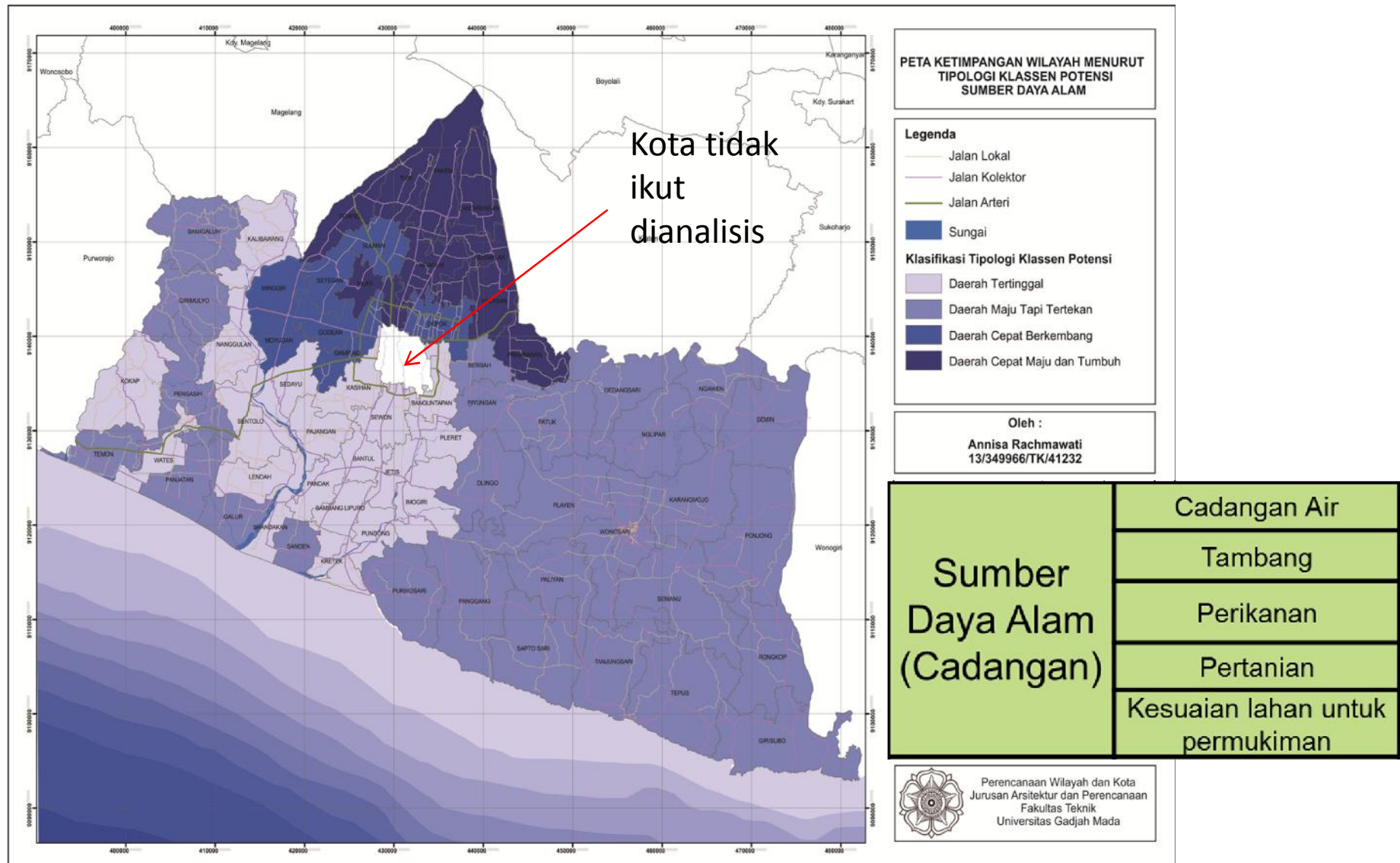
Sumber Daya Alam (Cadangan)	Cadangan Air
	Tambang
	Perikanan
	Pertanian
	Kesuaian lahan untuk permukiman
Sumber Daya Manusia	Tingkat Pendidikan
	Proporsi Usia Produktif
Infrastruktur	Kerapatan Infrastruktur Jalan
	Kerapatan Sarana Kesehatan
	Kerapatan Sarana Pendidikan

Indeks Potensi/kapita (P)		
Rata-rata Laju Pertumbuhan (R)	$pi \geq P$	$pi < P$
$ri \geq R$	Potensi Menyebabkan Daerah cepat maju dan tumbuh	Potensi mendorong Daerah cepat berkembang
$ri < R$	Potensi meyebabkan Daerah maju tapi tertekan	Potensi menyebabkan Daerah Tertinggal

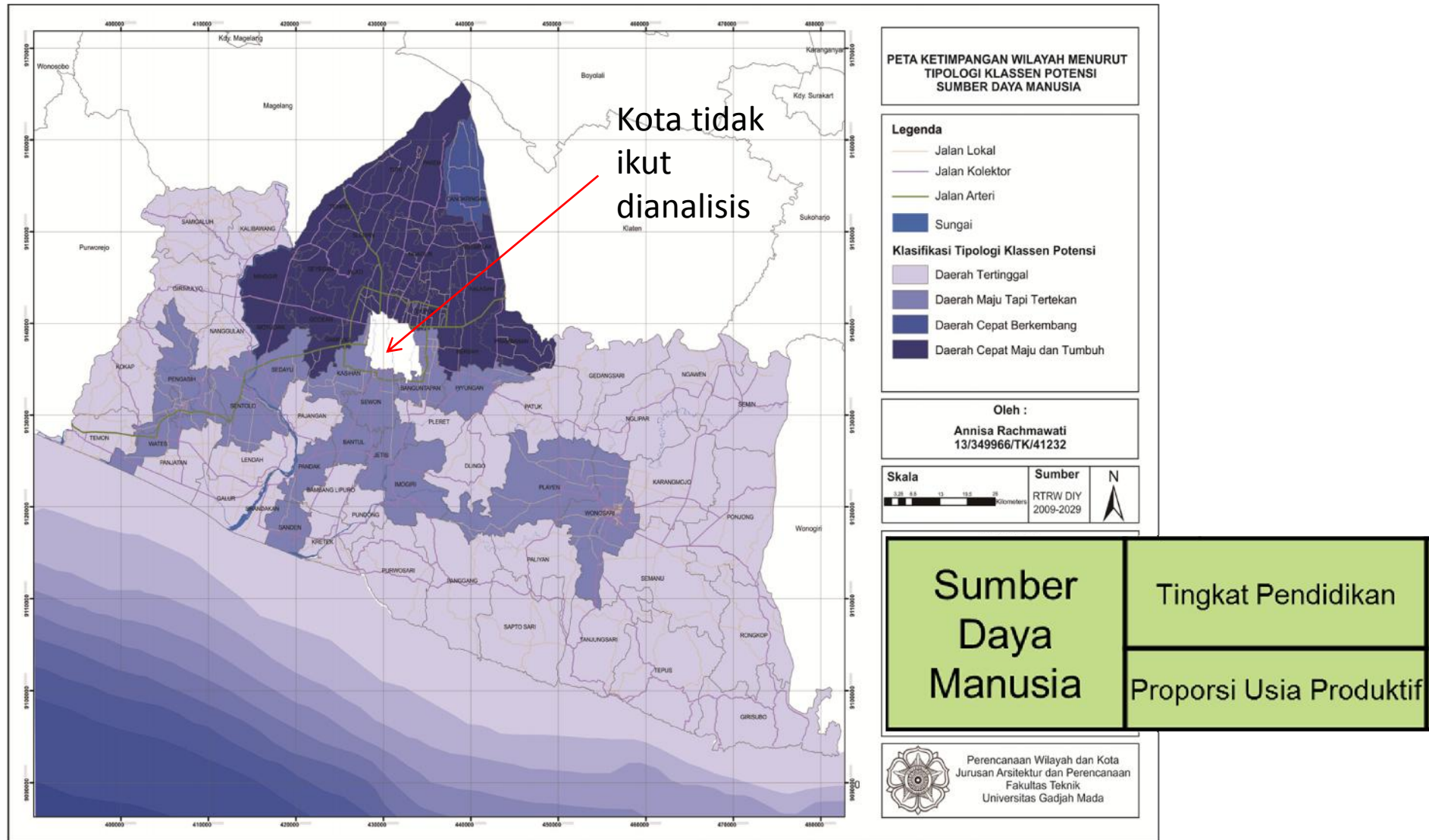
Keterangan:

- R : Laju pertumbuhan PDRB DIY
- ri : Laju pertumbuhan PDRB Kecamatan
- P : ScorePotensi/perkapita DIY
- pi : Score Potensi/perkapita Kecamatan

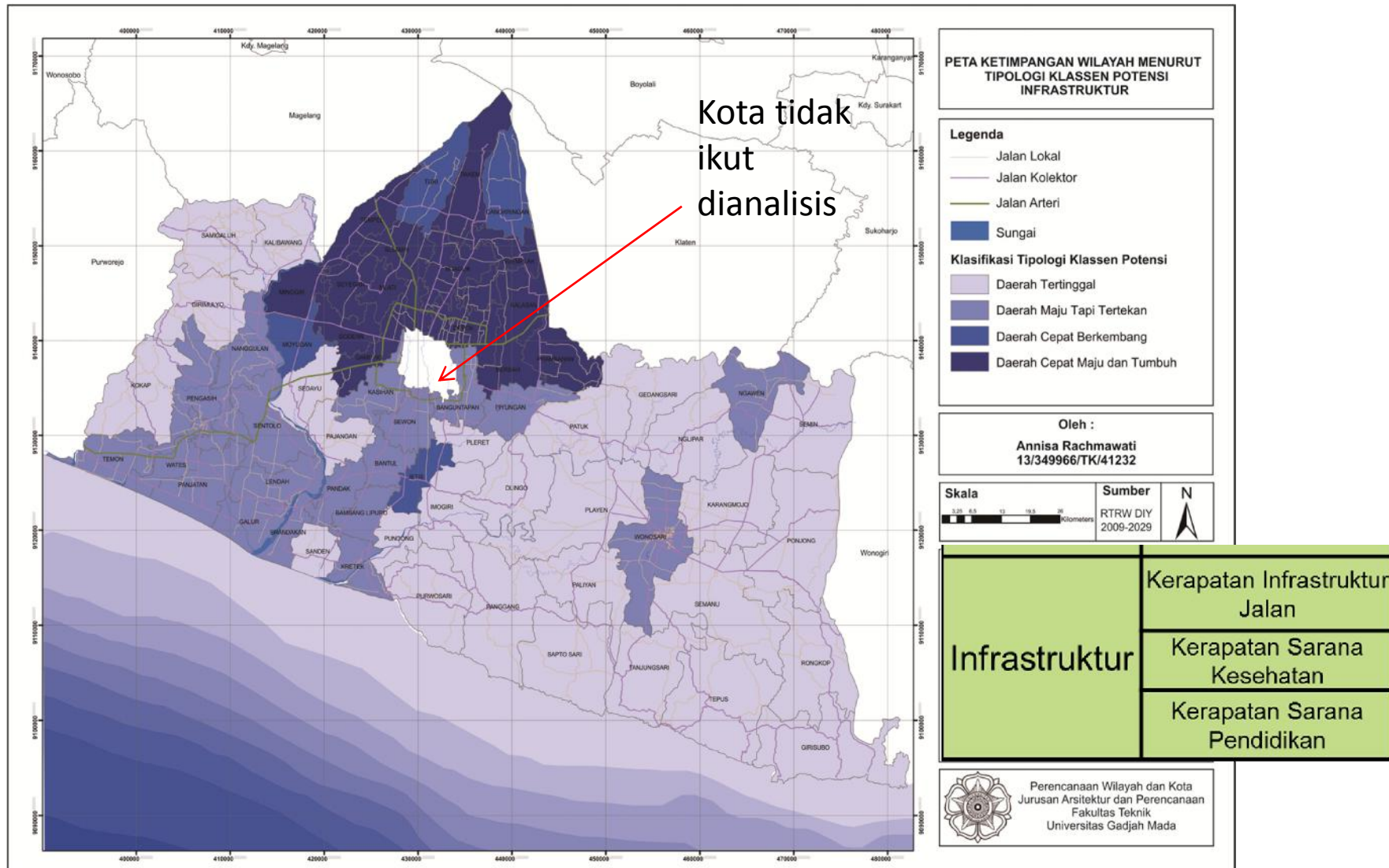
Tipologi Klasen Berdasar Potensi Sumber Daya Alam



Tipologi Klasen Berdasar Potensi Sumber Daya Manusia



Tipologi Klasen Berdasar Potensi Infrastruktur



Variasi Indeks Williamson basis data kecamatan

	Indeks Williamson DIY (2015)	Keterangan
berdasar Potensi	0,21641	Ketimpangan Rendah
berdasar Sistem Produksi	0,62608	Ketimpangan Tinggi
berdaasa PDRB (hasil)	0,48308	Ketimpangan Moderat

Iw GK (2015)	IW KP	IW BT	IW SL	IW kota
0,1978	0,1601	0,1816	0,1536	
0,2808	0,2362	0,4064	0,4398	
0,1872	0,2794	0,1566	0,4340	

INDEKS WILLIAMSON

$$V_w = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - y)^2 (f_i/n)}{y}}$$

dengan $0 < V_w < 1$

Keterangan :

y_i = PDRB perkapita daerah i /atau indikator lain

y = PDRB perkapita rata-rata seluruh daerah /atau indikator lain

f_i = Jumlah penduduk daerah i

n = Jumlah penduduk seluruh daerah.

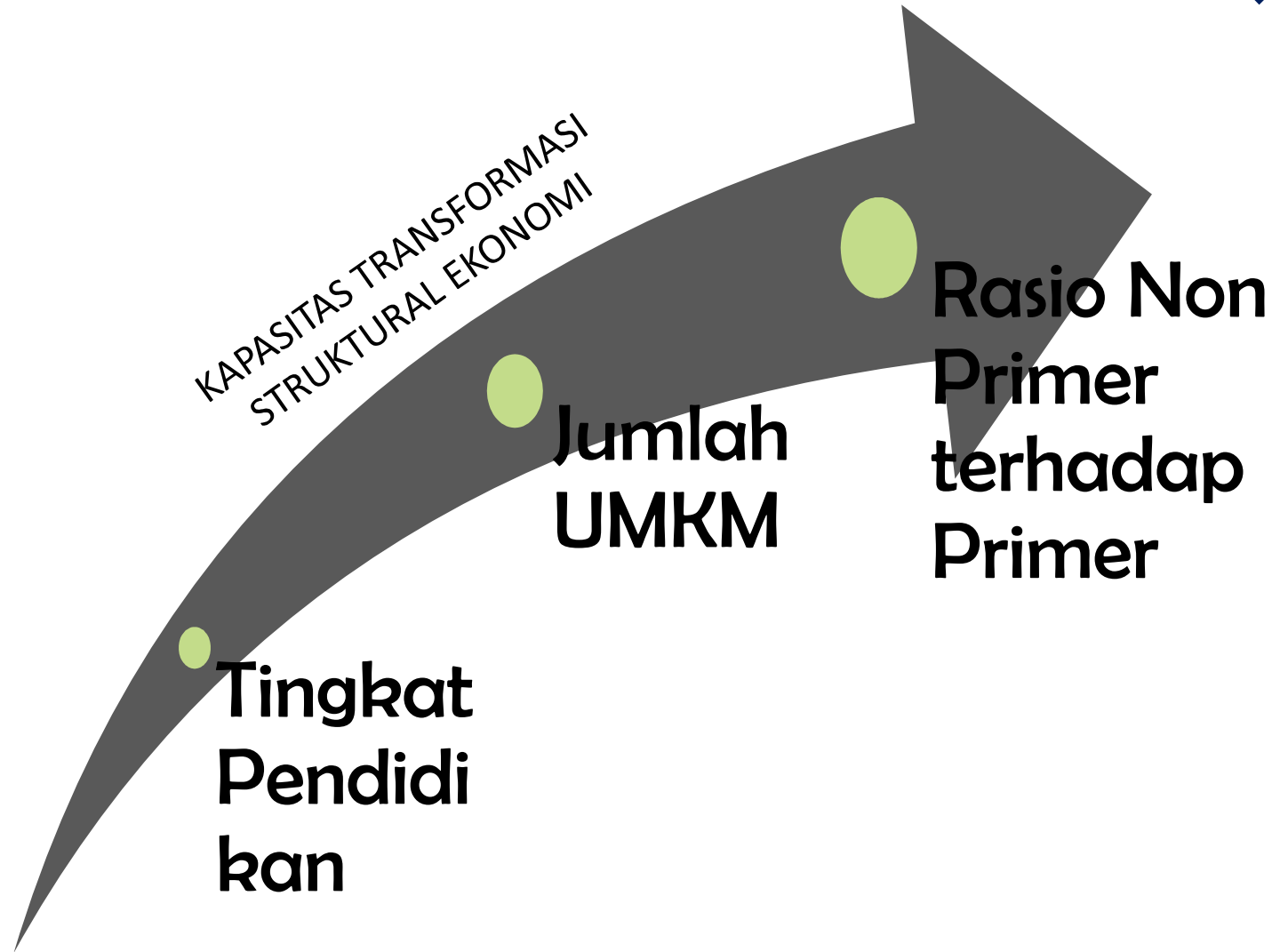
Faktor kemiskinan & ketimpangan tercurigai

Bagian 2

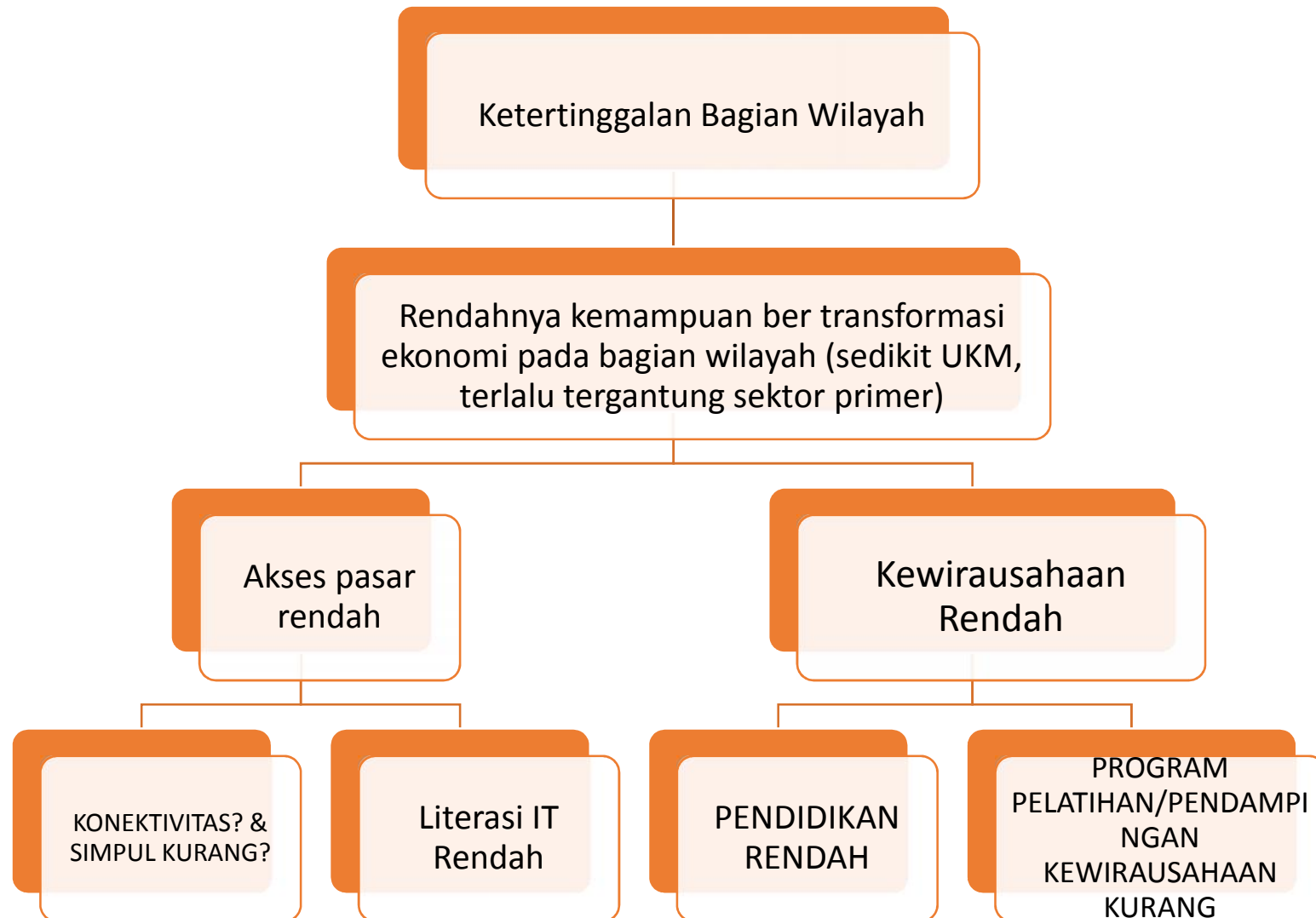
Faktor Ketimpangan Wilayah berdasar analisis Regresi Multivariat

	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%
Intercept	-2,639393512	0,900011	-2,93262	0,005059885	-4,44711955	-0,83167
Cadangan Air	0,055681961	0,126618	0,439763	0,662003662	-0,19863789	0,310002
Perikanan	0,028041496	0,141607	0,198023	0,843830002	-0,2563851	0,312468
Tambang	0,432149329	0,088051	4,907934	1,02074E-05	0,25529335	0,609005
Pertanian	0,167299388	0,120919	1,383569	0,172636582	-0,07557292	0,410172
Tingkat Pendidikan	1,00096225	0,153031	6,540915	3,1374E-08	0,69359062	1,308334
Usia Produktif	0,270051964	0,249657	1,081691	0,284579384	-0,23139934	0,771503
Aksesibilitas	-0,150770951	0,104598	-1,44143	0,15569686	-0,36086233	0,05932
Sarana Pendidikan	-0,387191318	0,226705	-1,7079	0,093856603	-0,84254261	0,06816
Sarana Kesehatan	0,138243603	0,20241	0,682987	0,497767806	-0,26830961	0,544797
Jumlah UMKM	6,291139817	1,574942	3,994522	0,000212884	3,12777599	9,454504
Jumlah tenaga Kerja	-3,512197369	3,119873	-1,12575	0,265645884	-9,77864592	2,754251
Sarana Ekonomi	0,168560317	0,33896	0,497287	0,621166299	-0,51226013	0,849381

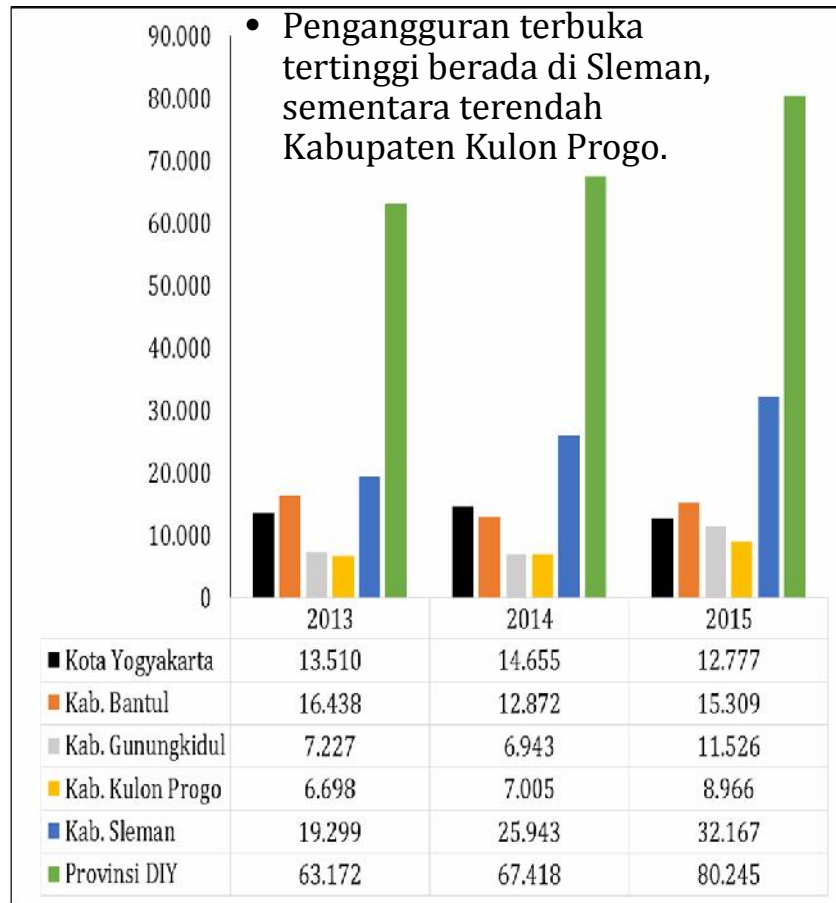
Ketimpangan Wilayah (perbedaan tingkat perkembangan antar kecamatan) dipengaruhi faktor Variasi Kapasitas



Faktor Ketertinggalan Bagian wilayah



Pengangguran Terbuka Sebagai Salah Satu Indikator (Faktor?) Kemiskinan

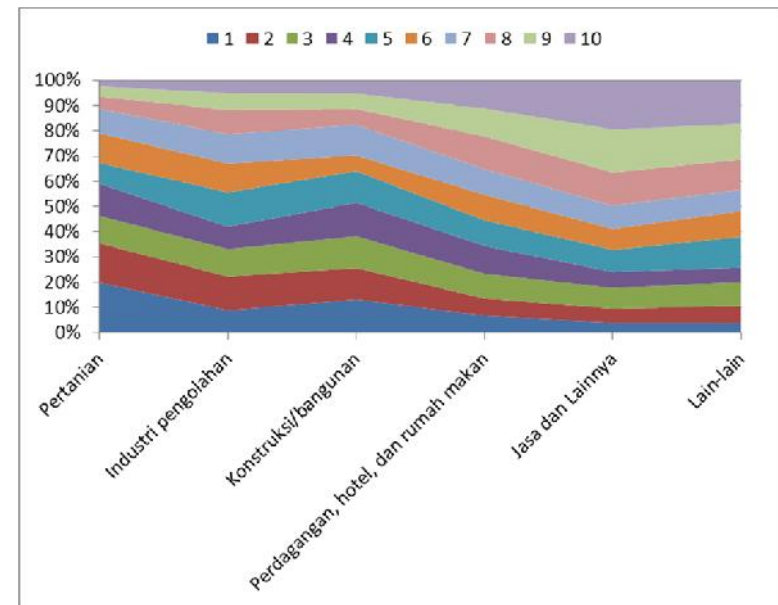
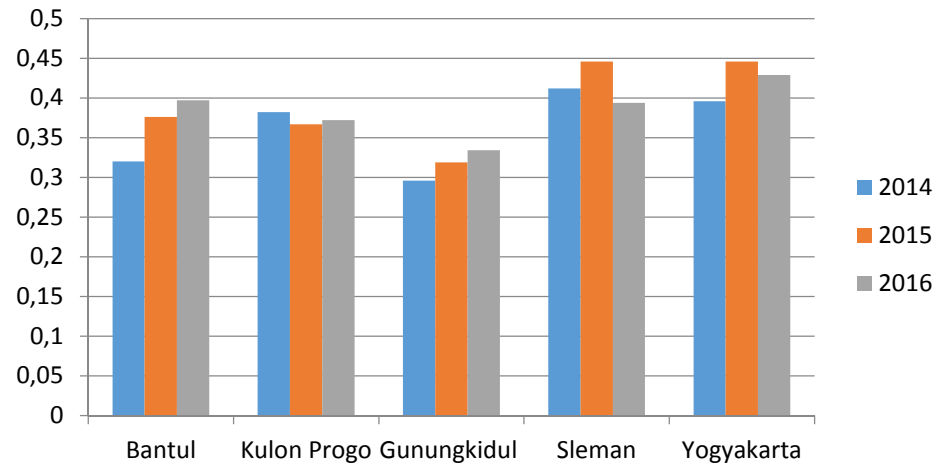


Perbandingan
Pengangguran terbuka
Pedesaan dan
Perkotaan?

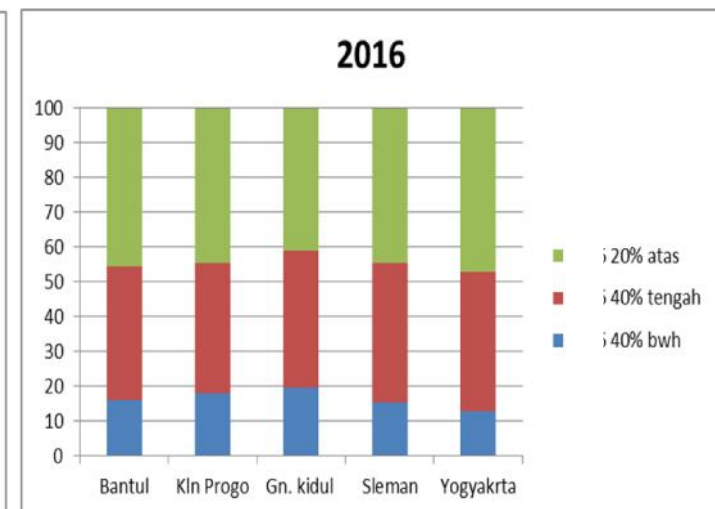
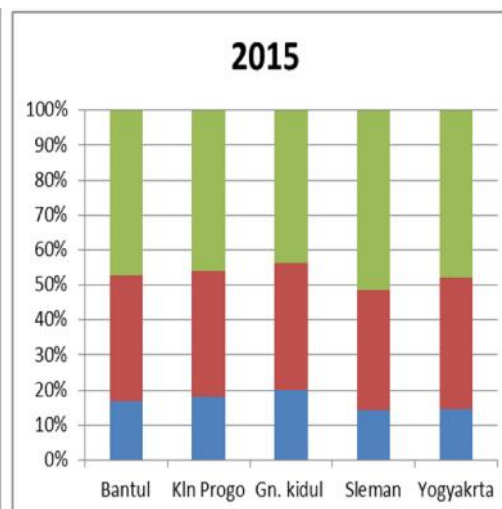
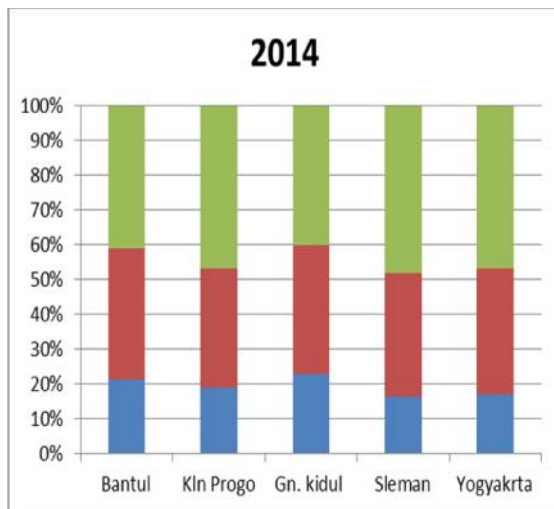
Sumber: BPS (2015)

Ketimpangan Individu dan Distribusi Kekayaan (indikator pengeluaran)

Perkembangan Gini Rasio

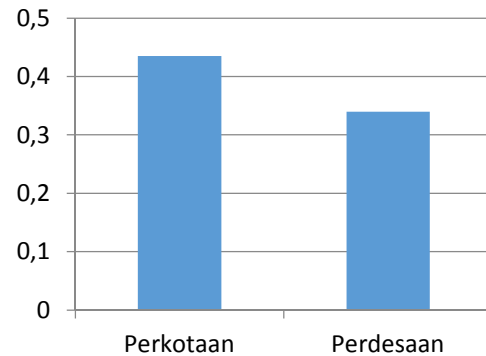


Rasio KK berdasar kelompok pengeluaran

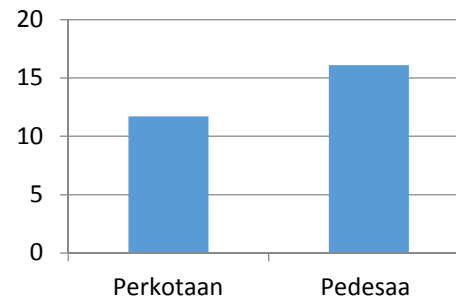


Perbandingan Pedesaan dan Perkotaan

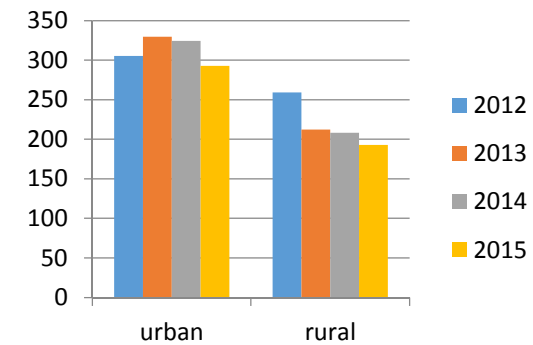
Gini Rasio



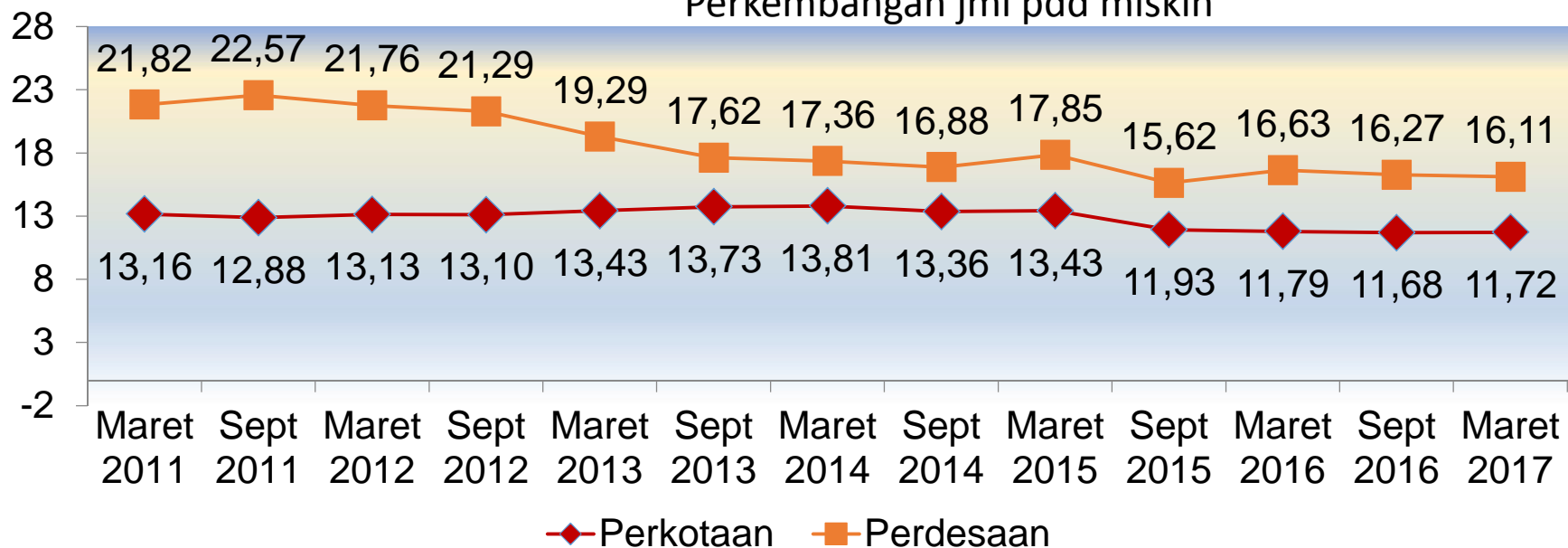
prosentase pdd miskin



jml pdd miskin (000)



Perkembangan jml pdd miskin



Karakteristik Kemiskinan dan ketimpangan di DIY

- Kemiskinan dan ketimpangan masih terdapat baik di pedesaan maupun di perkotaan
- Proporsi orang/RT miskin BANYAK DI PEDESAAN (17,2/11,1) ttp Secara nominal jumlah orang/RT miskin di PERKOTAAN lebih tinggi (300rb/200rb-an)
- Di perkotaan, ketimpangan terjadi terutama tingkat individu; Gini Rasio lebih tinggi daripada di pedesaan
- Tingkat pengangguran menjadi salah satu variable (indikator) berkorelasi kuat dengan tingkat kemiskinan
 - Pengangguran di perkotaan lebih tinggi, tetapi produktivitasnya lebih tinggi pula
 - Pengangguran pedesaan cukup rendah, tetapi produktivitas/pendapatan per TK rendah
 - Rerata pendapatan per kapita pedesaan tertinggal jauh dari perkotaan
- Rendahnya produktivitas pedesaan karena rendahnya KAPASITAS TRANSFORMASI STRUKTURAL EKONOMI yang terdidikasi dengan kualitas pendidikan penduduk, jumlah UMKM, dan proporsi ekonomi non primer menjadi determinan kemajuan/ketertinggalan bagian wilayah
- Kemiskinan di perkotaan akibat tidak siapnya sebagian lapisan masyarakat utk ikut bertransformasi dalam sistem ekonomi baru

Perbandingan Karakteristik Permasalahan Perkotaan-Pedesaan

Tingkat Kekotaan Kabupaten/Kota Di DIY Menurut Perka BPS No. 37/201

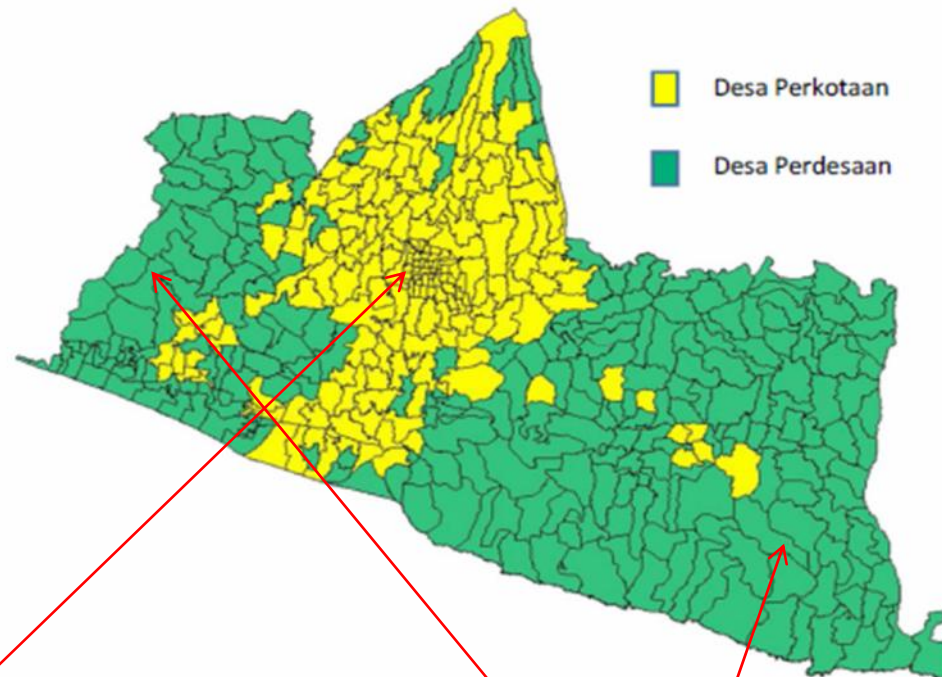
Kab/Kota	Desa Perkotaan	Desa Perdesaan	Total
Kulon Progo	17.05	82.95	100
Bantul	72.00	28.00	100
Gunungkidul	5.56	94.44	100
Sleman	80.23	19.77	100
Yogyakarta	100.00	-	100
DIY	43.61	56.39	100

Sumber : Peraturan Kepala BPS No. 37/2010 tentang Klasifikasi Perkotaan dan Perdesaan di Indonesia, diolah

Perkotaan; Maju tetapi jumlah penduduk miskin banyak

Pengangguran juga lebih besar

Desa Perkotaan dan Desa Perdesaan



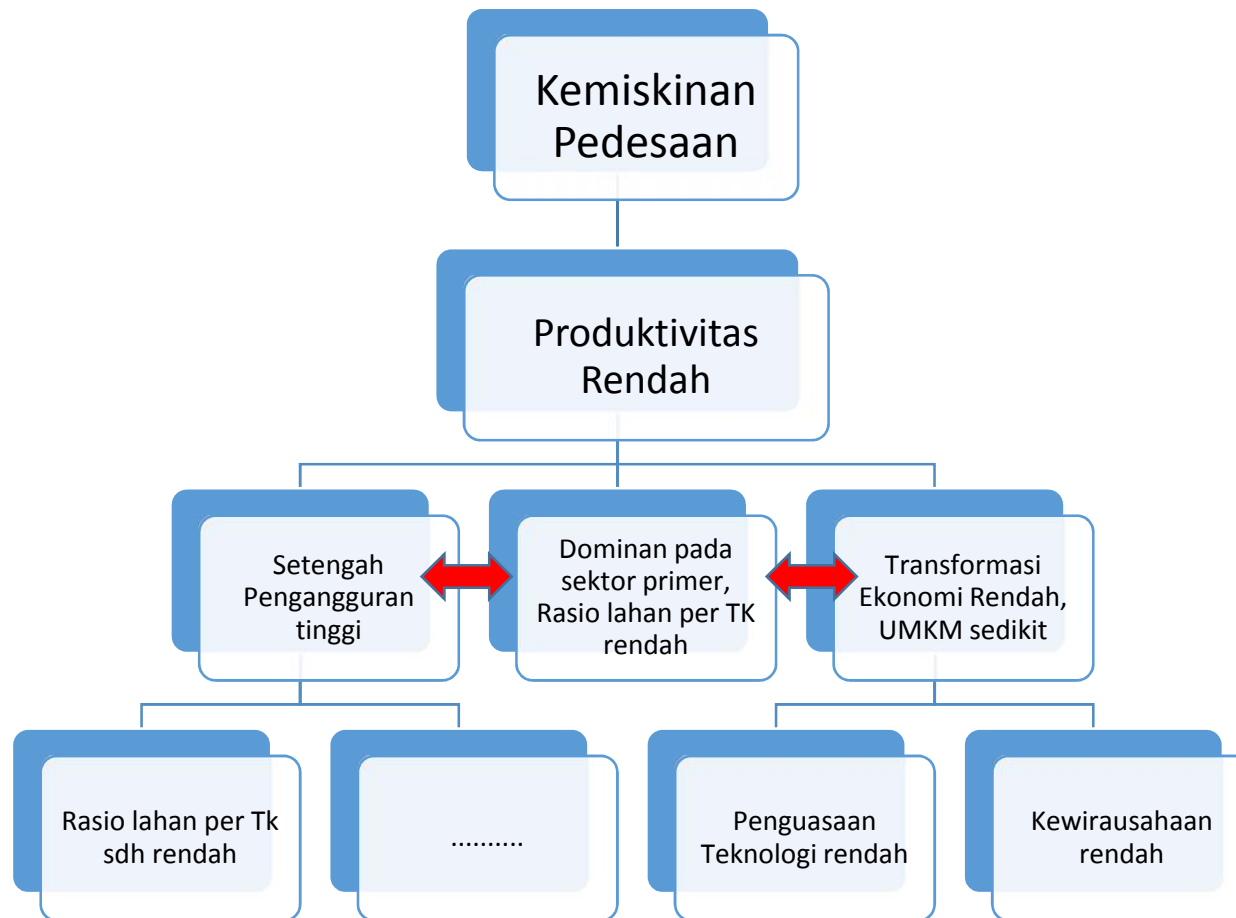
Sumber : Visualisasi peta shp (gis.jogjapro.go.id/) dan Peraturan Kepala BPS No. 37/2010 tentang Klasifikasi Perkotaan dan Perdesaan di Indonesia, diolah

Partisipasi angkatan kerja lebih tinggi, tetapi pendapatan perkapita/produktivitas lebih rendah

Pedesaan; Tertinggal, ttp jumlah penduduk miskin lebih sedikit dibanding kota

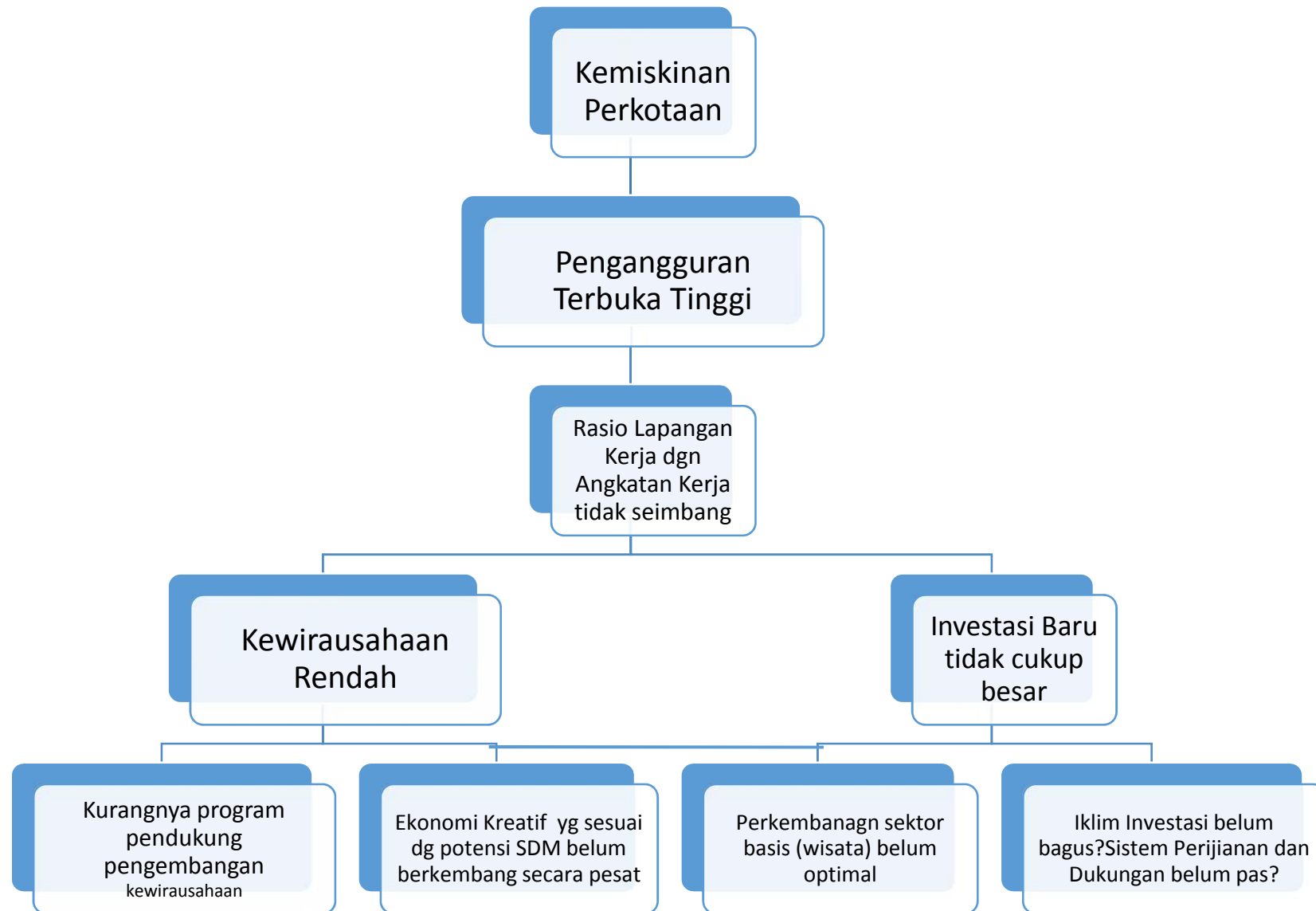
POHON MASALAH

Pengangguran dan Kemiskinan PEDESAAN



POHON MASALAH

Pengangguran dan Kemiskinan PERKOTAAN



Review Kebijakan, strategi, & program penanganan

Bagian 3

Kebijakan Penanganan

LN1

1. Dalam RPJP
 - a. Kebijakan dalam RPJP
 - b. Strategi dalam RPJP
 - c. Sasaran dalam RPJP
2. Dalam RPJM 2012-2017
 - a. Kebijakan dalam RPJM
 - b. Strategi dalam RPJM
 - c. Program dalam RPJM
3. Program dan Kegiatan Terlaksanakan oleh SKPD
4. Capaian-capaian terukur

LN2

Kebijakan Penanganan dalam RPJP

Alokasi anggaran untuk masyarakat miskin melalui PBD Kab/Kota

Ketimpangan antar wilayah dipengaruhi oleh:

- Persebaran penduduk
- Ketersediaan prasarana dan sarana wilayah
- Kegiatan sosial ekonomi penduduk
- kemajuan pembangunan antar wilayah

Strategi Penanganan dalam RPJP

Mengurangi pengangguran melalui penciptaan dan pertumbuhan wirausaha yang prospektif didukung peningkatan investasi sektor ekonomi modern, dengan prioritas:

- Peningkatan motivasi dan etos masyarakat berwirausaha dengan dukungan informasi peluang usaha
- Peningkatan sarana permodalan
- Peningkatan pelatihan ketrampilan
- Penciptaan peluang kesempatan kerja dan berusaha bagi seluruh lapisan masyarakat
- Pembinaan dan pengembangan sistem informasi ketenagakerjaan
- Perlindungan dan pengawasan terhadap tenaga kerja dan pengusaha

Sasaran Penanganan dalam RPJP

- Meningkatkan masyarakat terdidik dan berbudaya
- Meningkatkan proporsi masyarakat yang berpendidik menengah dan tinggi
- Munculnya berbagai inovasi penciptaan berbagai jenis produk wisata
- Meningkatnya kesejahteraan masyarakat lokal sekitar potensi ODTW
- Meningkatnya proporsi masyarakat yang makmur secara ekonomi

Kebijakan Penanganan dalam RPJMD 2012-2017

Menguatkan perekonomian daerah yang didukung dengan semangat kerakyatan, inovatif dan kreatif

- Meningkatkan pendapatan per kapita per tahun
- Meningkatkan pemerataan pembangunan yang ditandai dengan menurunnya Indeks Ketimpangan antar wilayah
- Mengurangi kesenjangan pendapatan per kapita masyarakat yang ditandai dengan menurunnya Indeks Ketimpangan Pendapatan

Perlu Fokus Berdasar Lokus

Contoh untuk Pedesaan: Fokus pada pengembangan UMKM/IKM

- **Rural Business Development Grants (USDA):** is a competitive grant designed to support targeted technical assistance, training and other activities leading to the development or expansion of small and emerging private businesses in rural areas
- **Rural Enterprise Development Program (WB):** Business training and market linkage support
- **OVOP** bersama Dirjen IKM, Kement Perindustrian
- **RURAL INDUSTRIALIZATION IN CHINA: FROM BACKYARD FURNACES TO TOWNSHIP AND VILLAGE ENTERPRISES:** rural industrialization program, epitomized by the frenzied establishment of hundreds of thousands of backyard furnaces. The second wave of rural industrialization came in the late 1960s and gave rise to the development of local "five small industries" aimed at providing goods and services for agricultural development. Since the introduction of economic reforms in the late 1970s, rural enterprises, known as township and village enterprises, have experienced explosive growth. They are no longer limited to the five small industries, but are engaged in producing consumer goods for both domestic and international markets. This article looks into the driving forces behind the growth of TVEs during the 1980s and examines the evolving roles and challenges
- **PNPM**

No	Kecamatan	Jumlah Penduduk 2015	PDRB Per Kapita 2015
22	Lendah	38.897	9.415.001,70
20	Kokap	31.908	10.512.587,62
10	Gendangsari	36.757	11.287.686,21
7	Dlingo	36.465	11.655.892,22
31	Pajangan	35.053	11.667.752,79
61	Tepus	33.240	12.407.069,48
47	Samigaluh	25.915	12.725.534,86
44	Pundong	32.321	12.779.691,75
36	Panjatan	35.715	13.067.909,38
34	Pandak	48.950	13.336.761,07
28	Ngawen	32.964	13.564.347,60
17	Kalibawang	27.633	13.662.003,42
35	Panggang	27.635	13.905.188,38
46	Rongkop	28.039	13.968.186,19
14	Imogiri	58.082	13.980.663,79
59	Temon	26.343	13.997.188,92
33	Paliyan	30.315	14.221.639,67
18	Karangmojo	50.830	14.386.119,57
49	Saptosari	35.722	14.407.769,01
48	Sandden	30.114	14.427.554,24
26	Nanggulan	29.081	14.532.964,99
51	Sernaru	57.321	14.712.599,90
50	Sedayu	14.988	14.988.258,99
41	Pleret	15.019	15.019.780,66
15	Jetis	15.100	15.100.595,98
1	Bambanglipuro	15.267	15.267.195,47
57	Sradakan	15.291	15.291.322,76
45	Purwosari	15.302	15.302.924,94
58	Tanjungsari	15.489	15.489.272,62
9	Gamping	15.497	15.497.861,70
53	Sentolo	15.619	15.619.512,83
11	Girimulyo	22.532	15.667.674,05
40	Playon	15.680	15.680.601,66
39	Piyungan	15.695	15.695.551,84
21	Kretek	15.956	15.956.114,74
37	Patuk	15.986	15.986.545,85
8	Galur	16.042	16.042.210,71
27	Ngaglik	16.182	16.182.448,22
12	Girisubo	16.377	16.377.167,09
52	Semin	16.495	16.495.566,58
42	Ponjong	16.816	16.816.484,16
38	Pengasih	17.579	17.579.757,50
2	Banguntapan	17.851	17.851.357,83
19	Kasihan	18.300	18.300.615,83
30	Nglipar	18.332	18.332.218,22
54	Sleman	18.549	18.549.348,80
5	Prambanan	18.608	18.608.588,06
3	Depok	18.625	18.625.327,08
55	Wates	18.632	18.632.118,97
29	Plupak	18.821	18.821.029,39
13	Joodean	19.551	19.551.772,22
16	Kalasan	19.664	19.664.442,07
64	Wonosari	20.040	20.040.056,20
60	Tempel	20.442	20.442.861,62
63	Wates	22.342	22.342.674,84
25	Moyudan	22.951	22.951.981,08
6	Depok	24.633	24.633.333,63
43	Prambanan	25.128	25.128.192,74
62	Turi	25.564	25.564.731,86
32	Pakem	25.830	25.830.073,52
23	Minggir	26.323	26.323.578,96
56	Sleman	32.008	32.008.258,57
		28.954	55.156.469,78
		66.567	60.362.920,30

BERDASAR PDRB PER KAPITA

Kecamatan Pededaan terendah sbg prioritas

ANALISIS KETIMPANGAN DAN KEMISKINAN

DI DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA

Tun Sekretariat Pemberdayaan Masyarakat (Sebermas) pada Tun

Koordinasi Penanggulangan Kemiskinan Daerah (TKPD) DIV

1. Hasil Perhitungan Peringkat 64 Kecamatan

NO.	KABUPATE/KOTA	KECAMATAN	RANK (TANPA KOTA)
1	GUNUNGKIDUL	SAPTO SARI	1
2	GUNUNGKIDUL	GEDANG SARI	2
3	KULON PROGO	KOKAP	3
4	GUNUNGKIDUL	TEPUS	4
5	BANTUL	IMOGIRI	5
6	KULON PROGO	SENTOLO	6
7	GUNUNGKIDUL	PLAYEN	7
8	GUNUNGKIDUL	GIRISUBO	8
9	KULON PROGO	SAMIGALUH	9
10	KULON PROGO	LENDAH	10
11	KULON PROGO	GIRIMULYO	11
12	GUNUNGKIDUL	NGLIPAR	12
13	BANTUL	PAJANGAN	13
14	GUNUNGKIDUL	SEMIN	14
15	SLEMAN	TEMPEL	14
16	BANTUL	PANDAK	16
17	GUNUNGKIDUL	PALIYAN	17
18	SLEMAN	SLEMAN	18
19	GUNUNGKIDUL	NGAWEN	19
20	GUNUNGKIDUL	SEMANU	19
21	SLEMAN	PRAMBANAN	19
22	GUNUNGKIDUL	TANJUNGSARI	22
23	SLEMAN	SEYEGAN	23
24	BANTUL	DLINGO	24
25	KULON PROGO	PENGASIH	25
26	GUNUNGKIDUL	PONJONG	25

No	Kecamatan	Jumlah Penduduk 2015	PDRB Per Kapita 2015
22	Lendah	38.897	9.415.001,70
20	Kokap	31.908	10.512.587,62
10	Gendangsari	36.757	11.287.686,21
7	Dlingo	36.465	11.655.892,22
31	Pajangan	35.053	11.667.752,79
61	Tepus	33.240	12.407.069,48
47	Samigaluh	25.915	12.725.534,86
44	Pundong	32.321	12.779.691,75
36	Panjatan	35.715	13.067.909,38
34	Pandak	48.950	13.336.761,07
28	Ngawen	32.964	13.564.347,60
17	Kalibawang	27.633	13.662.003,42
35	Panggang	27.635	13.905.188,38
46	Rongkop	28.039	13.968.186,19
14	Imogiri	58.082	13.980.663,79
59	Temon	26.343	13.997.188,92
33	Paliyan	30.315	14.221.639,67
18	Karangmojo	30.830	14.386.119,57
49	Saptosari	35.722	14.407.769,01
48	Sandiden	30.114	14.427.554,24
26	Nanggulan	29.089	14.532.964,99
51	Semaru	53.930	14.712.599,90
50	Sedayu	46.523	14.988.258,99
41	Pleret	46.058	15.019.780,66
15	Jatis	54.125	15.100.595,98
1	Bambanglipuro	54.125	15.267.195,47
57	Sradakan	29.130	15.291.322,76
45	Purwosari	20.183	15.302.924,94
58	Tanjungsari	26.786	15.489.272,62
9	Gamping	32.964	15.497.861,70
53	Sentolo	23.126	15.619.512,83
11	Girimulyo	22.532	15.667.674,05
40	Playon	26.343	15.680.601,66
39	Piyungan	53.422	15.695.551,84
21	Kretek	30.111	15.956.114,74
37	Patuk	31.630	15.986.545,85
8	Galur	30.777	16.042.210,71
27	Ngaglik	115.321	16.182.448,22
12	Girisubo	23.126	16.377.167,09
52	Semin	51.101	16.495.566,58
42	Ponjong	51.912	16.816.484,16
38	Pengasih	48.631	17.579.757,50
2	Banguntan	135.888	17.851.357,83
19	Kasihan	122.323	18.300.615,83
30	Nglipar	30.945	18.332.218,22
54	Pandak	112.504	18.549.348,80
5	Panggang	27.635	18.608.588,06
24	Pandak	62.128	18.625.327,08
24	Pandak	111.180	18.632.118,97
4	Pandak	56.831	18.821.029,39
55	Pandak	46.869	19.551.772,22
29	Ngemplak	64.187	19.664.442,07
13	Godolan	30.254	20.000.000,00
16	Kalasan	30.254	20.000.000,00
64	Wonosari	30.254	20.000.000,00
60	Tempel	30.254	20.000.000,00
63	Wates	30.254	20.000.000,00

BERDASAR PDRB PER KAPITA

No	Kecamatan	Jumlah Penduduk 2015	Indeks Sistem Produksi
11	Girimulyo	22.532	1,0000
17	Kalibawang	27.633	1,0000
26	Nanggulan	29.089	1,0000
30	Nglipar	30.945	1,0000
33	Paliyan	30.315	1,0000
35	Panggang	27.635	1,0000
45	Purwosari	20.183	1,0000
46	Rongkop	28.039	1,0000
47	Samigaluh	25.915	1,0000
58	Tanjungsari	26.786	1,0000
5	Cangkringan	29.246	1,0834
8	Galur	30.777	1,0834
10	Gendangsari	36.757	1,0834
57	Sradakan	29.130	1,0834
59	Temon	26.343	1,0834
61	Tepus	33.240	1,0834
18	Karangmojo	30.830	1,1667
40	Playon	26.343	1,1667
51	Semaru	53.930	1,1667
53	Sentolo	23.126	1,1667
12	Girisubo	23.126	1,3333
28	Ngawen	32.964	1,3333
37	Patuk	31.630	1,3333
7	Dlingo	36.465	1,4167
36	Panjatan	35.715	1,4167
44	Pundong	32.321	1,4167
49	Saptosari	35.722	1,4167
62	Turi	34.189	1,4167
42	Ponjong	51.912	1,5000
20	Kokap	31.908	1,5834
31	Pajangan	35.053	1,5834
21	Kretek	30.111	1,6666
48	Galur	30.114	1,6666
22	Lendah	38.897	1,6667
38	Pengasih	48.631	1,6667
			1,6667

BERDASAR Sistem Produksi

Kecamatan Pededaan terendah sbg prioritas

Perlu Fokus Berdasar Lokus

Contoh untuk Perkotaan: Urban Poverty Alleviation Evaluation

- At the core of urban poverty is **limited access to income and employment opportunities**.
 - While the urban economy provides opportunities for many and is the basis for growth and job creation, not all those living in cities benefit from these opportunities.
 - The urban poor face challenges of low skills, low wages, unemployment and under-employment, a lack of social insurance and unsatisfactory working conditions.
- Programs aimed at the urban poor (can be categorized as three types);
 - i) those aimed at improving living conditions mainly through **slum upgrading** but also through **public housing schemes**, sites and services schemes, providing access to credit and housing finance, rent control, land titling, infrastructure improvements and utility subsidies;
 - ii) programs aimed at **improving the income** of the poor such as job training, micro-enterprise development, and the provision of childcare; and
 - iii) **safety net programs** targeted to the most vulnerable such as cash transfers, food stamps, feeding programs, fee waivers, subsidies, and public works programs.
- In countries where there were shifts in the **distribution of income towards the poor** (e.g., CIS), poverty declined more rapidly than might have been expected (World Bank, 2005c).
- At the core of urban poverty is employment. There are a range of programs aimed at improving the income of the poor such as **job training**, microenterprise development and the provision of childcare. Some of these programs such as child care centers and micro-lending have enormous potential for scaling up in poor urban areas based on numerous successful examples. A majority of job training programs are **targeted at youth** with mixed evidence on results (Betcherman, Olivas, and Dar, 2004).
- **Microfinance** has been demonstrated to be a powerful instrument for poverty reduction that enables the poor to build assets, increase incomes, and reduce their vulnerability to economic stress (CGAP, 2006).

Diringkas dari

THE WORLD BANK GROUP

WASHINGTON, D.C.

URBAN PAPERS

UP-5
JANUARY 2008



Urban Poverty: A Global View
Judy L. Baker

Prospek Kreatif Ekonomi sbg jalan keluar

Ekonomi kreatif adalah sebuah konsep di era ekonomi baru yang mengintensifkan informasi dan kreativitas dengan mengandalkan ide dan pengetahuan dari sumber daya manusia sebagai faktor produksi yang utama.

Konsep ini biasanya akan didukung dengan keberadaan industri kreatif yang menjadi pengejawantahannya



Periklanan



Seni Pertunjukan



Televisi dan Radio



Seni Rupa



Aplikasi dan Pengembangan Permainan



Arsitektur



Desain Interior



Film, Animasi, dan Video



Fotografi



Kriya



Desain Komunikasi Visual



Desain Produk



Fashion



Kuliner



Musik



Penerbitan

CE or CI Potential

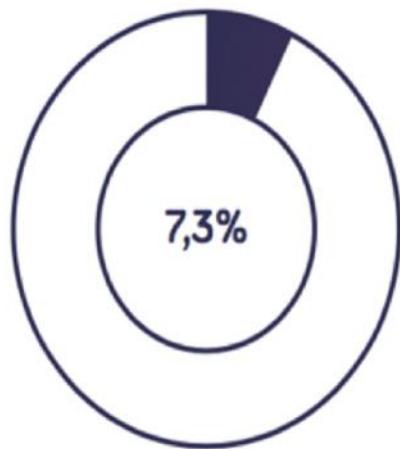
Indonesia

- In 2016, contribute 7,3 % to GDP, 5,9M employess (13,9 %), \$19 B of export values (12,88%)
- Cultural richness as comparative advantage as having at least **1.340 tribes and 300 etnichities** :
 - Food
 - Fashion
 - Craft
 - Music
- Demographic bonus giving growing millenia generations with great attitude to IT

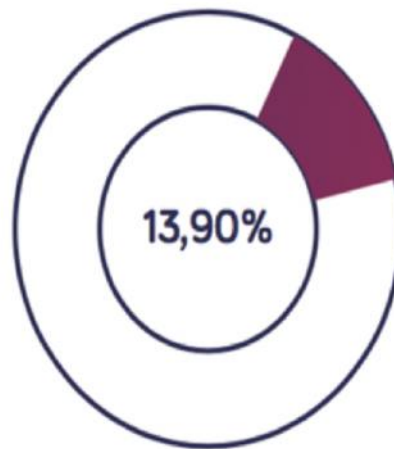
Jogja?

- PASTI BESAR

CE contributions to Indonesia's Economy



Share Of GDP 2016
(Rp. 852.000 Billion in
Current Price)



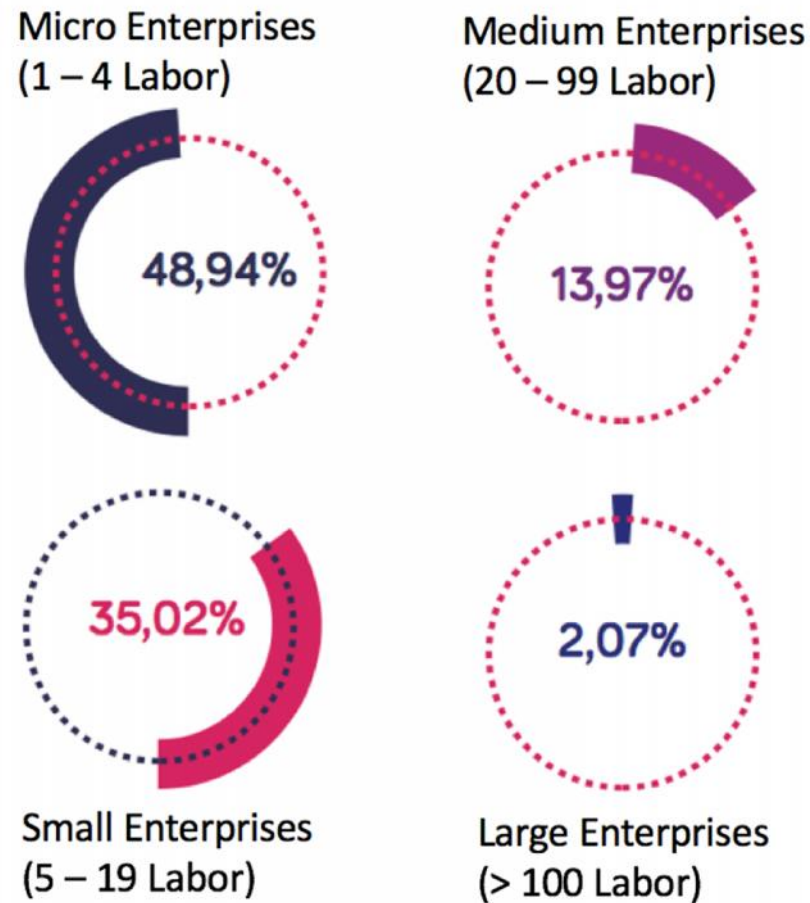
Share Of Total Labor
2016 (5,9 Million)



Share Of Total Export
2016 (Rp. 19, Billion
in Current Price)

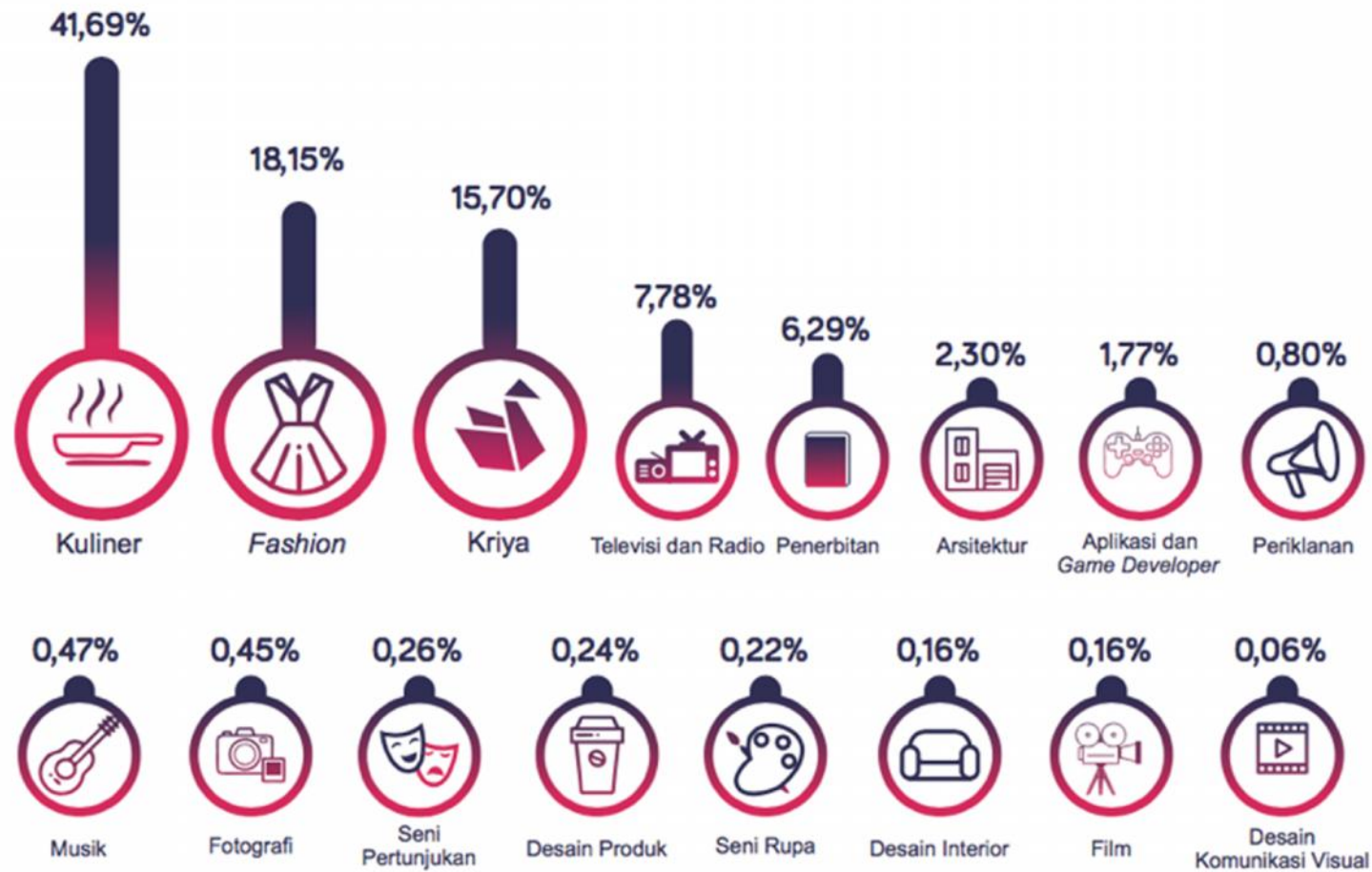
Source: Indonesia's Creative Economic Survey, 2016

Percentage of Indonesia's CE Establishment by Labor Composition



Source: Indonesia's Creative Economic Survey, 2016

Sectoral Share of CE in Indonesia, 2016



Source: Indonesia's Creative Economic Survey, 2016

Growing Policies in Government of Indonesia

- Basic Policy: Integrating National natural and Cultural Resources Richness, Demographic Bonus, and World Information Technology Availability to promote Creative Economy (?)
- Institutional Policy: Presidential decree No. 72/2015; to establish National Creative Economy Agency
 - Duty: formulating, deciding, coordinating, and synchronizing government's policies in supporting the development of creative economy
- Target:in the formulation process
- Strategic Policy: in the formulation process
- Strategic Action: in the formulation process
- Program: in the formulation process

Lesson Learnt from Japan's Experiences

- National Consciousness:
 - Promoting CI as part of regional economic revitalization and transformation of industrial structure responding economic growth rate that fell to 1% and below during the 2000s (GDP decreased by 55 trillion yen over the three years from 2008 to 2011)
 - Anticipation of the large industrial decrease, such as automobile industries that potentially lossing of 600,000 jobs
 - The popularity of Japanese products and services (creative industries) such as anime and manga, food culture, express delivery services, Japanese-style inns (ryokan), and traditional arts and crafts. In Europe, the United States, and Asia, is a potentials for the survival & developmennt of medium and small business, ensuring the employment of young people

Japan's CI contributions facts

- The Important contribution of CI to Japan Economy is the labour's high value added, particularly for heavy knowledge-based sector such as software & computer service, which is 74, 5% and creative industry service which is 9 %.
 - The employment growth of this sector is also very high software & computer service (74, 5%) and creative industry service (9 %) (based on data in 1999-2011 period)
- Even though decreasing, the role of traditional craft industry is significantly contributing to local community economy, particularly through cultural based tourism (Takeuchi 2014) and agricultural-based economy including industry and agribusiness (Kunio 2008?).

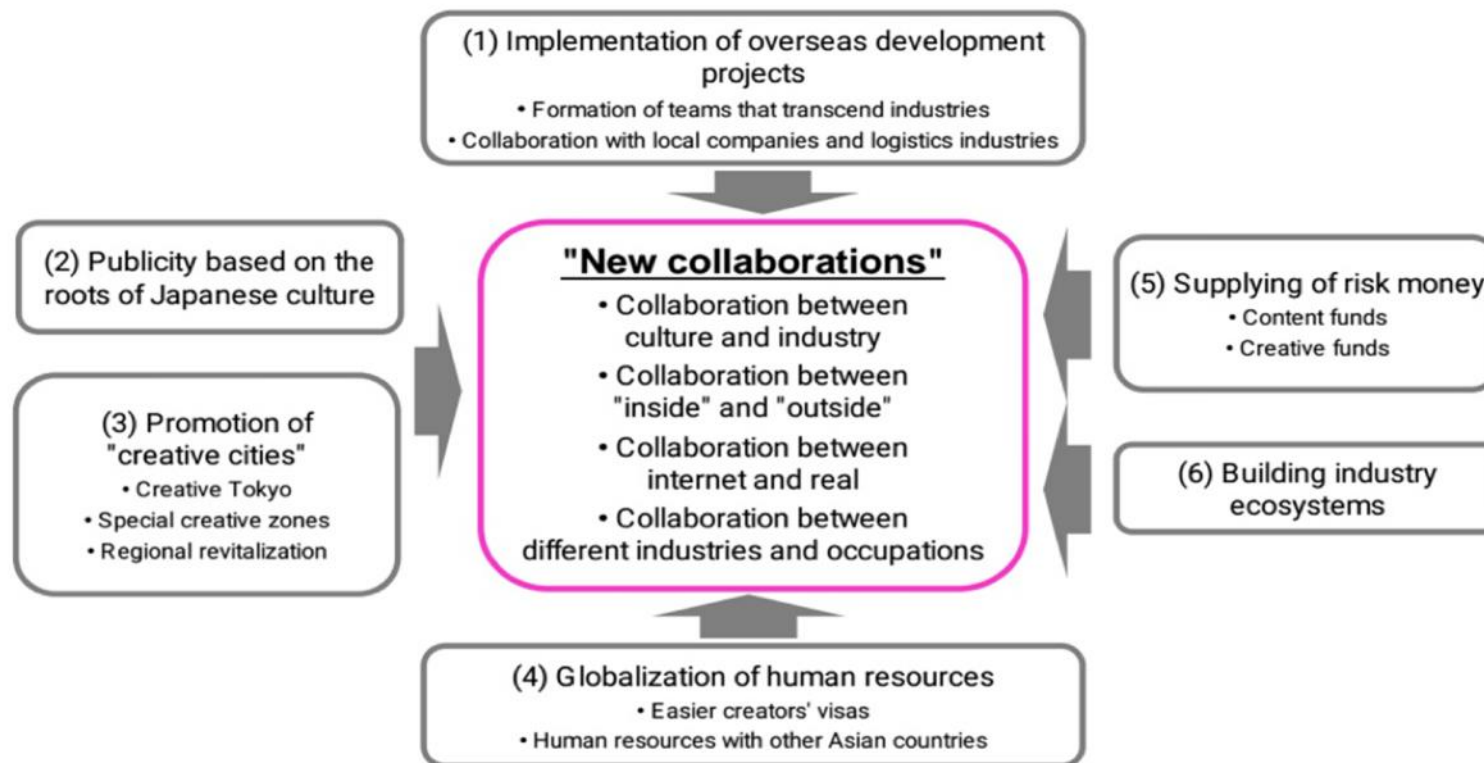
Lesson Learnt from Japan's Policies

- Basic Policy:
 - Capitalizing on the popularity of "Cool Japan" that can accomplish :1) unearthing of domestic demand, 2) incorporation of foreign demand, and 3) transformation of industrial structure. These accomplishments can secure new income sources and jobs, leading to regional economic revitalization
- Strategic Policy:
 - to develop infrastructure for the creative industries that support Cool Japan, "new collaborations", to remove systemic constraints
 - Strategic expansion overseas to turn popularity into added value, making them into revenue sources.
- National-held Strategic Action:
 - Promote Projects a cross country as well as overseas, which support Japan's superior products to develop overseas such as fashion, food, housing, regional products, traditional craftwork, and content are being implemented
 - World Expo: The Japan Expo, held on June 30 through July 3, 2011, in Paris, received about 200,000 visitors over those four days. The New York Anime Festival, held in New York City on October 8 to 10, 2010, received about 18,000 visitors.

Japan's Strategic Policy

Concrete initiatives: Promotion of new collaborations

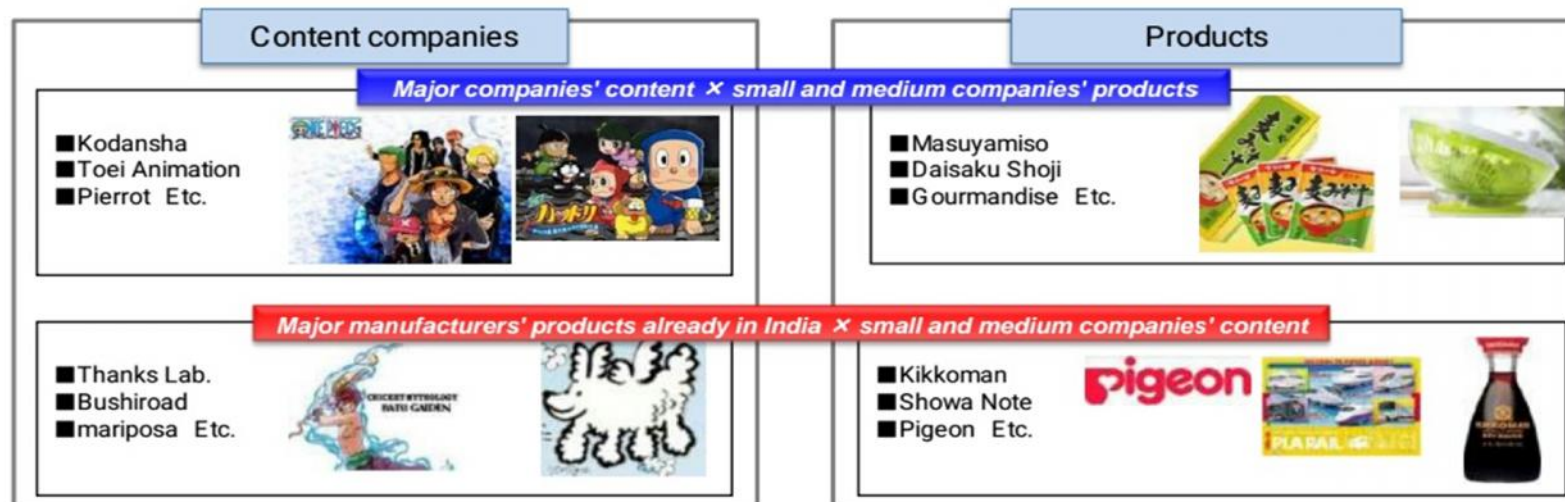
■ In order to develop infrastructure for the creative industries that support Cool Japan, "new collaborations" not seen in traditional "smokestack" industries must be promoted. Systemic constraints must be removed.



Project Collaboration Promotion

New collaborations 1- Overseas project 4: Case study

- For the Indian market with its great growth potential, the project is connecting the power of Japan's content and products (fashion, food, toys, stationery) with India and establishing new Japanese brands there.
- Japan and India will commemorate 60 years of diplomatic relations in 2012. As part of the commemoration, a comprehensive Cool Japan trade fair focusing on anime characters will be held.



Belum optimalnya Perkembangan Sektor Ekonomi Kreatif

