

Abstract

Household Socioeconomics Determinants to Sanitation Achievements in Indonesia (A case study from Indonesia Family Life Survey)

Sanitation is important for society's wellbeing and environment. However, by 2015 only \pm 61% of Indonesia population have improved sanitation. Moreover, around 20% of the population still practice open defecation. This shows that Indonesia sanitation achievement is still poor. Household, especially their socioeconomic conditions, is a key actor in improving sanitation achievement. This study aims to prove that there is a relation between household socioeconomic indicators and sanitation achievement. Using Indonesia Family Live Survey data, this study estimates the effect of household socioeconomic indicators to sanitation achievements by employing panel ordered probit model. Results show that there are strong evidences on the relation between sanitation achievements and household socioeconomic indicators at 1% significance, especially those socioeconomic condition related to welfare, access, education, occupation, and gender role in decision making. A determinant, the ratio between food and non-food expenditures, depicts that it has a consistently highest coefficient value.

Keywords: basic sanitation achievement, household level indicators, sanitation investment, decentralized sanitation system, panel ordered probit.

Intisari

Pengaruh Faktor Sosioekonomi Rumah Tangga Terhadap Pencapaian Sanitasi di Indonesia (Studi Kasus dari Survei Aspek Kehidupan Rumah Tangga Indonesia)

Sanitasi penting bagi kesehatan dan lingkungan, namun sampai tahun 2015 baru tercatat $\pm 61\%$ penduduk Indonesia menggunakan sanitasi memadai, dan sekitar 20% populasi masih belum menggunakan sanitasi. Akibatnya pencapaian sanitasi di Indonesia dipandang perlu diperbaiki. Rumahtangga yang lekat dengan kondisi sosioekonominya menjadi aktor kunci pencapaian sanitasi 100%. Namun belum terdapat penelitian yang memberikan bukti empiris mengenai hubungan antara kondisi sosioekonomi rumah tangga dengan pencapaian sanitasi. Mengambil panel data *Indonesia Family Life Survey* gelombang 5 dan 4, penelitian ini berupaya memberikan bukti empiris dengan melakukan estimasi metode panel ordered probit. Hasil menunjukkan hubungan kuat, antara pencapaian sanitasi dengan kondisi sosioekonomi rumahtangga. Signifikansi 1% dijumpai pada kondisi sosioekonomi terkait kesejahteraan, akses, pendidikan, dan peran gender di pengambilan keputusan. Hubungan paling kuat dan konsisten (tanda negatif) terhadap pencapaian sanitasi ditunjukkan oleh rasio pengeluaran rumah tangga untuk bahan makanan dan bahan non-makanan.

Kata kunci: pencapaian sanitasi memadai, indievel rumah tangga, investasi sanitasi, sistem sanitasi terdesentralisasi, panel ordered probit.