ABSTRACT


The improvement of family welfare has become the major objective of national development program. Many programs have directed to the improvement of family welfare. However, in 2006, there were still about 39.0 millions people (17.8%) live in poverty. This indicates that the implementation of poverty alleviation programs was not very effective due to many reasons, such as lack of targeting and insufficient setting of program. The objective of the research was to identify family welfare using several methods, to analyze factors affecting the family welfare, to analyze family resource management practices, and to formulate model of family empowerment. A cross sectional survey involving 240 randomly selected samples of family in eight purposively selected villages has been conducted.

The utilization of different methods resulted varies of poverty prevalence. The BPS method resulted the lowest poverty prevalence while the subjective family perception method resulted the highest poverty prevalence. Out of the total of 240 samples of family, 17.9 percents are classified as poor families by at least three methods used. By using the BPS method as a benchmark, the BKKBN method is relatively better alternative method to indicate poor family. By employing binary logistic regression method, it is predicted that demographic variables (family size, the age of husband and wife), socio-economic variables (education, income, mother working status, asset ownership, and saving), family resource management practices (planning, controlling, and task/role distribution), and living environment would determine family welfare. In addition, the family resource management practices are significantly influenced by household head’s level of education, income, and living environment. By considering all the results, it is necessary to develop family empowerment strategy through the improvement of family resource management skills, the development of co-operation and collective business at village level and the mobilization of community fund.

Key words: family welfare, poverty, poverty indicator, and family resource management