

INTISARI

Kemiskinan merupakan masalah yang dialami hampir di setiap negara termasuk Indonesia. Dokumen *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs) menyatakan bahwa di tahun 2030 pemerintah negara-negara di dunia bersepakat untuk menghapus kemiskinan ekstrem. Pemerintah Indonesia telah mengeluarkan Instruksi Presiden (Inpres) Nomor 4 Tahun 2022 tentang Percepatan Penghapusan Kemiskinan Ekstrem dalam rangka penghapusan kemiskinan ekstrem di seluruh wilayah Indonesia pada tahun 2024. Penelitian ini dilakukan di DIY dengan menggunakan data Survey Ekonomi Nasional (Susenas) 2022 dengan pendekatan regresi logistik. Variabel penjelas meliputi gender KRT, rata-rata lama sekolah, tingkat pengangguran, penerima subsidi PKH, keikutsertaan BPJS PBI, disabilitas, rumah tidak layak huni, penyakit kronis, kepemilikan balita dan akses ke keuangan mikro.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa gender kepala rumahtangga, rata-rata lama sekolah, tingkat pengangguran, penerima subsidi PKH, keikutsertaan BPJS PBI, disabilitas, rumah tidak layak huni, penyakit kronis, kepemilikan balita dan akses ke keuangan mikro berpengaruh secara signifikan terhadap rumahtangga miskin. Sedangkan pada rumahtangga miskin ekstrem, hanya variable penyakit kronis yang tidak berpengaruh secara signifikan. Rumahtangga miskin ekstrem di perkotaan dan perdesaan juga memiliki karakteristik yang berbeda.

ABSTRACT

Poverty is a problem experienced in almost every country, including Indonesia. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) document states that by 2030 governments around the world agree to eliminate extreme poverty. The Government of Indonesia has issued Instruksi Presiden (Inpres) Number 4 of 2022 concerning the Acceleration of the Elimination of Extreme Poverty in the context of eliminating extreme poverty throughout Indonesia by 2024. This research was conducted in DIY using data from the 2022 National Economic Survey (Susenas) using logistic regression. Independent variables are KRT gender, average years of schooling, unemployment rate, PKH subsidy recipients, BPJS PBI participation, disability, uninhabitable houses, chronic diseases, under-five ownership and access to microfinance.

The results showed that the gender of the head of household, average length of schooling, unemployment rate, PKH subsidy recipients, BPJS PBI participation, disability, uninhabitable houses, chronic diseases, under-five ownership and access to microfinance significantly affected poor households. But for extreme poor households, only the chronic disease variable did not have a significant effect. Extreme poor households in urban and rural areas also have different characteristics.

Keywords :poor, extreme poverty, logistic regression, economic, households