

RINGKASAN

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis bagaimana pengaruh daya saing daerah yang terdiri dari IPM, kapasitas fiskal daerah, pertumbuhan PDRB, akses sumber air minum layak, dan program BPJS kesehatan terhadap tingkat kemiskinan di eks Karesidenan Kedu, baik secara simultan maupun parsial. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif berupa analisis regresi dengan data panel. Jenis data yang digunakan adalah data sekunder dari 6 kabupaten/kota di eks Karesidenan Kedu periode 2016-2023 yang diperoleh dari Badan Pusat Statistik yang meliputi: data persentase jumlah penduduk miskin, data IPM, data rasio kapasitas fiskal daerah, persentase rumah tangga yang memiliki akses sumber air minum layak, dan persentase peserta BPJS Kesehatan program PBI. Hasil analisis dengan menggunakan pendekatan *Fixed Effect Model* menunjukkan bahwa IPM berpengaruh negatif dan signifikan terhadap kemiskinan di eks Karesidenan Kedu periode tahun 2016-2023. BPJS Kesehatan program PBI berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap kemiskinan di eks Karesidenan Kedu periode tahun 2016-2023. Rasio kapasitas fiskal daerah, pertumbuhan PDRB, dan akses sumber air minum layak tidak berpengaruh secara signifikan terhadap kemiskinan di eks Karesidenan Kedu periode tahun 2016-2023. Namun, Indeks Pembangunan Manusia (IPM), rasio kapasitas fiskal daerah, laju pertumbuhan PDRB, akses sumber air minum layak, BPJS Kesehatan program PBI secara simultan atau bersama-sama berpengaruh secara signifikan terhadap kemiskinan di eks Karesidenan Kedu periode tahun 2016-2023.

Kata kunci : kemiskinan, IPM, kapasitas fiskal daerah, pertumbuhan PDRB, akses sumber air minum layak, BPJS Kesehatan

SUMMARY

This study aims to analyze how the influence of regional competitiveness consisting of HDI, regional fiscal capacity, GDRP growth, access to clean drinking water sources, and the BPJS Health program on the poverty rate in the former Kedu Residency, both simultaneously and partially. This study uses a quantitative method in the form of regression analysis with panel data. The type of data used is secondary data from 6 districts/cities in the former Kedu Residency for the 2016-2023 period obtained from the Central Statistics Agency which includes: data on the percentage of the number of poor people, HDI data, data on the ratio of regional fiscal capacity, the percentage of households with access to clean drinking water sources, and the percentage of BPJS Health participants in the PBI program. The results of the analysis using the Fixed Effect Model approach show that HDI has a negative and significant effect on poverty in the former Kedu Residency for the 2016-2023 period. The BPJS Health PBI program has a positive and significant effect on poverty in the former Kedu Residency for the 2016-2023 period. The ratio of regional fiscal capacity, GDRP growth, and access to clean drinking water sources do not significantly affect poverty in the former Kedu Residency for the period 2016-2023. However, the Human Development Index (HDI), the ratio of regional fiscal capacity, the rate of GDRP growth, access to clean drinking water sources, BPJS Kesehatan PBI program simultaneously or together have a significant effect on poverty in the former Kedu Residency for the period 2016-2023.

Keyword : poverty, HDI, regional fiscal capacity, GDRP growth, access to adequate drinking water sources, the BPJS health program