

RINGKASAN

Tingkat kemiskinan masih menjadi permasalahan utama di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta (DIY) meskipun berbagai program pembangunan telah dilaksanakan, termasuk pengembangan sektor pariwisata dan alokasi dana transfer dari pemerintah pusat seperti dana perimbangan dan dana desa. Pembangunan manusia melalui peningkatan IPM juga terus diupayakan sebagai bagian dari strategi penanggulangan kemiskinan. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh pariwisata, IPM, dana perimbangan dan dana desa terhadap tingkat kemiskinan di lima kabupaten/kota di DIY selama periode 2016–2023.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan data sekunder yang diperoleh dari BPS dan instansi terkait. Analisis dilakukan dengan metode regresi data panel, yang memungkinkan analisis terhadap kombinasi data lintas wilayah dan waktu. Pemilihan model menghasilkan *Fixed Effect Model (FEM)* sebagai model terbaik. Variabel dependen dalam penelitian ini adalah tingkat kemiskinan, sedangkan variabel independen mencakup jumlah kunjungan wisatawan, nilai IPM, jumlah dana perimbangan dan dana desa per kabupaten/kota.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pariwisata dan IPM berpengaruh signifikan negatif terhadap tingkat kemiskinan, yang berarti peningkatan kualitas manusia dapat menurunkan kemiskinan di DIY. Dana Perimbangan tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap kemiskinan di DIY. Sebaliknya, dana desa memiliki pengaruh signifikan positif terhadap kemiskinan, mengindikasikan bahwa implementasi dana desa belum optimal dalam mengurangi kemiskinan. Temuan ini menekankan pentingnya evaluasi program pembangunan desa serta perlunya peningkatan efektivitas pengelolaan dana dan kebijakan pembangunan berbasis kebutuhan lokal.

Implikasi dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa penguatan pembangunan manusia melalui peningkatan IPM harus tetap menjadi prioritas utama dalam kebijakan penanggulangan kemiskinan. Pemerintah daerah juga perlu mengoptimalkan penggunaan dana perimbangan agar lebih tepat sasaran dan berpihak pada program-program pengentasan kemiskinan. Di sisi lain, pengaruh positif dana desa terhadap kemiskinan menjadi sinyal perlunya perbaikan tata kelola dana desa, dengan fokus pada efektivitas pelaksanaan dan akuntabilitas program. Pemerintah juga perlu mendorong model pengembangan pariwisata yang lebih inklusif agar manfaatnya menjangkau masyarakat secara lebih luas.

Kata Kunci: Kemiskinan, Pariwisata, Indeks Pembangunan Manusia, Dana Perimbangan, Dana Desa

SUMMARY

Poverty remains a primary issue in the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) despite the implementation of various development programs. These programs include the development of the tourism sector and the allocation of transfer funds from the central government, such as Balancing Funds (Dana Perimbangan) and Village Funds (Dana Desa). Efforts to improve human development through an increased Human Development Index (HDI) have also been pursued as part of the poverty reduction strategy. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the effect of tourism, HDI, balancing funds, and village funds on poverty levels in five regencies/cities in DIY during the period 2016–2023.

This research employs a quantitative approach using secondary data obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and other relevant institutions. The analysis was performed using the panel data regression method, which allows for the analysis of a combination of cross-sectional and time-series data. The model selection process identified the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) as the best fit. The dependent variable in this study is the poverty rate, while the independent variables include the number of tourist visits, the HDI value, and the amount of balancing funds and village funds per regency/city.

The research findings indicate that tourism and the Human Development Index (HDI) have a significant negative effect on poverty levels. This suggests that improvements in human quality can effectively reduce poverty in the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY). Conversely, Balancing Funds (Dana Perimbangan) do not have a significant effect on poverty in DIY. However, Village Funds (dana desa) show a significant positive effect on poverty, indicating that their implementation has not yet been optimal in poverty reduction. These findings emphasize the importance of evaluating village development programs, as well as the need to improve the effectiveness of fund management and implement development policies that are based on local needs.

The implications of this research suggest that strengthening human development through an improved Human Development Index (HDI) must remain a top priority in poverty reduction policies. Local governments also need to optimize the use of Balancing Funds (Dana Perimbangan) to ensure they are more targeted and supportive of poverty alleviation programs. On the other hand, the positive effect of Village Funds (dana desa) on poverty signals the need for better governance of these funds, with a focus on the effectiveness of program implementation and accountability. The government should also encourage a more inclusive tourism development model so that its benefits reach a wider segment of the community.

Keywords: Poverty, Tourism, Human Development Index, balancing fund, Village Fund