

V. CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

A. Conclusion

Based on the results of the logistic regression analysis of multidimensional poverty and monetary poverty in Indonesia, the following conclusions were obtained:

1. Multidimensional poverty is significantly influenced by factors that reflect the dimensions of education, health, and living standards. Variables that have proven to be significant include length of education, literacy ability, child mortality, child immunization, health insurance, calorie needs, asset and vehicle ownership, clean water quality, floor conditions of houses, sanitation, and cooking fuel. Most of these variables are positive towards poverty, which shows that deprivation of basic aspects of life is still the main problem for poor households in Indonesia.
2. Monetary poverty is more influenced by economic and demographic factors. The variables of the length of education, the job sector of the head of household, the ownership of household assets, and the size of the household have a significant effect on the opportunity of monetary poverty. In contrast, the length of hours worked and the ownership of health insurance had no significant effect, indicating that the increase in working hours and social security ownership had not directly reduced income poverty.

3. A comparison of the two models shows that the determinants of poverty are multidimensional and complementary. Multidimensional models highlight non-material aspects of well-being, such as health and the environment, while monetary models emphasize the role of economic factors such as education and assets in the formation of well-being. Therefore, poverty alleviation efforts need to be carried out through a holistic approach, including increasing income as well as improving the quality of life of the poor.

B. Implication

The results of this study provide important implications for the development of poverty alleviation theories and policies in Indonesia. Conceptually, these findings confirm that poverty is multidimensional and cannot be understood only from the perspective of income, but also from limited access to education, health, and a decent standard of living. Therefore, poverty alleviation strategies need to integrate monetary and non-monetary dimensions simultaneously.

In terms of policy, poverty alleviation needs to be directed at strengthening multidimensional interventions. In the education aspect, the government needs to expand access and quality through the Smart Indonesia Card or KIP program, improve teacher competence, and strengthen vocational training through the Job Training Center or BLK. In the health sector, strengthening BPJS Kesehatan, improving the quality of health center services,

and expanding the Healthy Indonesia or PIS-PK program are important to ensure that the poor receive adequate basic health services.

In the dimension of decent living standards, the government needs to expand access to basic infrastructure through the PAMSIMAS, SANIMAS, and Uninhabitable Houses or Rutilahu programs to increase access to clean water, sanitation, and housing. In addition, social protection such as PKH and Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT or Basic Food Card) needs to be optimized not only as an instrument of assistance, but also as an effort to empower the economy. Strengthening the household economy can be supported through People's Business Credit or KUR, MSME development, and village empowerment through the use of Village Funds.

Thus, the results of this study confirm the need for an integrated and cross-sectoral policy approach to overcome poverty from various dimensions of people's lives, to support the achievement of sustainable development goals in Indonesia.