

# **PENGENTASAN KEMISKINAN DI INDONESIA: IMPIAN ATAU KENYATAAN?**

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## **Abstrak**

*Pemerintah Indonesia berambisi mewujudkan impian menjadi negara Nusantara Berdaulat, Maju dan Berkerlanjutan pada tahun 2045, antara lain dengan kemiskinan menuju nol persen dan ketimpangan berkurang, ini selaras dengan target Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Goal 1 yang menyerukan pengentasan kemiskinan dalam segala bentuk pada tahun 2030 dan Goal 3 yang menjamin kehidupan yang sehat dan meningkatkan kesejahteraan bagi semua orang di segala usia. Data World Development Indicators (WDI) sekitar sepertiga dari kemiskinan ekstrem dunia secara tidak proporsional berada di 22 dari 218 negara, atau 7 persen populasi dunia yang belum berhasil lepas dari status berpendapatan rendah. Sementara di Indonesia, angka kemiskinan diberbagai daerah cukup bervariasi dan cukup banyak dibawah target. Studi ini memfokuskan pada isu pengentasan kemiskinan di Indonesia. Tujuannya untuk menginvestigasi faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi pengentasan kemiskinan. Dengan menggunakan model time series dan regresi data panel, hasilnya anggaran pendidikan signifikan menambah P0, sementara dampaknya terhadap P1 dan P2 ambigu. Anggaran kesehatan menunjukan ambiguitas terhadap P0 namun signifikan mengurangi P1 dan P2. Anggaran perlindungan sosial signifikan mengurangi P0 namun belum cukup untuk meredam meningkatnya P1 dan P2. Anggaran dana desa secara signifikan mengurangi P0, namun ambigu terhadap P1 dan P2. Distance kota dan kabupaten terhadap pusat pemerintahan provinsi signifikan mengurangi P0, namun menyumbang peningkatan P1 dan P2. Data tingkat provinsi, kota dan kabupaten di Indonesia dari tahun 2016-2022 bersumber dari Kementerian Keuangan RI dan BPS, sedangkan data koordinat GPS dari alat geocoding Geocode for Sheets™.*

## **Abstract**

*The Indonesian government has set itself the ambitious goal of becoming a Sovereign, Advanced and Sustainable Archipelago by 2045. This will be achieved, among other things, by reducing poverty to zero per cent and inequality. This is in line with the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically Goal 1, which calls for the eradication of poverty in all forms by 2030, and Goal 3, which ensures healthy lives and improves well-being for all people at all ages. As indicated by the World Development*

*Indicators (WDI), approximately one-third of the global incidence of extreme poverty is concentrated in 22 out of 218 countries, representing 7% of the global population that has not been able to achieve a level of income that would be considered above the poverty line. In Indonesia, the prevalence of poverty varies considerably across different regions, with many areas still below the desired target level. The present study focuses on the issue of poverty alleviation in Indonesia. The objective of this study is to investigate the factors that influence poverty alleviation. The results demonstrate that the education budget has a significant positive impact on P0, while its influence on P1 and P2 is inconclusive. The health budget displays ambiguity with regard to P0, but significantly reduces P1 and P2. The social protection budget has a significant negative impact on P0, but is insufficient to mitigate the observed increase in P1 and P2. The village fund budget has a significant negative impact on P0, but its effect on P1 and P2 is ambiguous. The distance of cities and districts to the provincial government centre was found to significantly reduce P0, yet contribute to the increase of P1 and P2. The data on the level of provinces, cities and districts in Indonesia from 2016 to 2022 were sourced from the Indonesian Ministry of Finance and BPS, while the GPS coordinate data were obtained from the Geocode for Sheets™ geocoding tool.*

**Kata Kunci:** *SDGs, jumlah kemiskinan, kedalaman kemiskinan, keparahan kemiskinan, belanja pemerintah*