

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis: 1) Pengaruh variabel kepemilikan telepon seluler, angka buta huruf, indeks pembangunan gender, tingkat pengangguran terbuka, dan akses terhadap air minum layak terhadap persentase penduduk miskin di setiap provinsi di Pulau Jawa dan 2) Pengaruh variabel-variabel tersebut terhadap persentase penduduk miskin di Pulau Jawa. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode analisis regresi sederhana dan regresi data panel dengan pendekatan Fixed Effect Model (FEM) periode 2004–2023 di enam provinsi di Pulau Jawa. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: 1) Hasil analisis regresi sederhana per provinsi menunjukkan bahwa determinan kemiskinan di Pulau Jawa bersifat spesifik wilayah. Kepemilikan telepon seluler dominan menurunkan kemiskinan di Banten, angka buta huruf meningkatkan kemiskinan di Jawa Tengah, indeks pembangunan gender menekan kemiskinan di DKI Jakarta, tingkat pengangguran terbuka meningkatkan kemiskinan di Jawa Timur, serta akses air minum layak menurunkan kemiskinan di DI Yogyakarta. 2) Berdasarkan hasil regresi data panel dengan metode Fixed Effect Model (FEM) mengindikasikan bahwa secara parsial angka buta huruf berpengaruh positif signifikan terhadap kemiskinan, indeks pembangunan gender serta tingkat pengangguran terbuka berpengaruh negatif signifikan, sedangkan kepemilikan telepon seluler dan akses air minum layak tidak signifikan. Secara simultan, seluruh variabel berpengaruh signifikan terhadap tingkat kemiskinan di provinsi-provinsi Pulau Jawa.

Kata Kunci: Kemiskinan, Penguasaan telepon seluler, angka buta huruf, indeks pembangunan gender, tingkat pengangguran terbuka, sumber air minum layak.

ABTRACT

This study aims to analyze: 1) The influence of variables of mobile phone ownership, illiteracy rate, gender development index, open unemployment rate, and access to clean drinking water on the percentage of poor people in each province on the island of Java and 2) The influence of these variables on the percentage of poor people on the island of Java. This study uses a simple regression analysis method and panel data regression with a Fixed Effect Model (FEM) approach for the period 2004–2023 in six provinces on the island of Java. The results of the study show that: 1) The results of a simple regression analysis by province indicate that the determinants of poverty in Java are region-specific. Mobile phone ownership significantly reduces poverty in Banten, illiteracy increases poverty in Central Java, the gender development index reduces poverty in Jakarta, open unemployment increases poverty in East Java, and access to safe drinking water reduces poverty in Yogyakarta. 2) Based on panel data regression results using the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) method, it shows that the illiteracy rate has a positive and significant effect on poverty, the gender development index and the open unemployment rate have a negative and significant effect, while mobile phone ownership and access to clean drinking water are insignificant. Simultaneously, all variables significantly influence the poverty rate in the provinces in Java.

Keywords: *Poverty, Mobile phone ownership, illiteracy rate, gender development index, open unemployment rate, sources of clean drinking water.*