# ABSTRAK

Investasi modal manusia melalui capaian pendidikan telah terbukti berhasil meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat miskin. Namun, pada 2023 rata-rata capaian pendidikan kepala rumah tangga miskin (RTM) di Indonesia adalah 6,46 tahun, selain itu hanya terdapat 17,38 persen yang mencapai pendidikan Sekolah Menengah Atas atau sederajat dan 2,51 persen mencapai pendidikan tinggi. Bantuan perluasan akses RTM terhadap investasi pendidikan saat ini masih tergolong minim, di mana bantuan tunai atau pangan masih sangat mendominasi strategi pengentasan kemiskinan di Indonesia. Maka, dengan data *cross section* IFLS 3 dan 5, penelitian ini ingin mengeksplorasi peran capaian pendidikan tinggi terhadap kesejahteraan dan probabilitas RTM untuk keluar dari status miskin. Hasil *propensity score matcing* menunjukan RTM dengan capaian pendidikan mendorong konsumsi per kapita yang lebih tinggi. Namun, hasil *logistc regression* menunjukan capaian pendidikan SMA atau sederajat menunjukan penurunan probabilitas status miskin yang tidak jauh berbeda dibandingkan capaian pendidikan tinggi, tetapi memiliki hasil yang lebih signifikan. Hal ini mengindikasikan capaian pendidikan yang semakin tinggi tidak selalu menjadi strategi paling efektif dalam konteks RTM.

**Kata Kunci:** kemiskinan, rumah tangga miskin, pendidikan tinggi, modal manusia

# ABSTRACT

Human capital investment through educational attainment has proven successful in improving the welfare of the poor. However, in 2023, the average educational attainment of poor household heads in Indonesia was 6,46 years, and only 17,38 percent had reached senior high school or equivalent and 2.51 percent had reached higher education. Assistance to expand the access of poor households to education investment is still relatively minimal, where cash or food assistance still dominates poverty alleviation strategies in Indonesia. Therefore, using IFLS 3 and 5 cross sectional data, this study aims to explore the role of higher education attainment on the welfare and probability of poor households to move out of poverty. The propensity score matcing results show that poor households with higher educational attainment lead to higher per capita consumption. However, the logistic regression results show that high school education attainment or equivalent shows a decrease in the probability of poor status that is not much different from higher education attainment, but has a more significant result. This indicates that higher educational attainment is not always the most effective strategy in the context of poor households.

**Keywords:** poverty, poor households, higher education, human capital