

Intisari

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menilai dampak Dana Desa terhadap pengurangan kemiskinan di Indonesia melalui tiga indikator kemiskinan yaitu persentase penduduk miskin, indeks kedalaman kemiskinan dan indeks keparahan kemiskinan. Peneliti melakukan analisis kemiskinan pada level kabupaten/kota mulai tahun 2012-2019 menggunakan pendekatan *difference in difference*. Penelitian ini menggunakan model *least square dummy variable* (LSDV) yaitu dengan menambahkan *dummy* kabupaten/kota dan *dummy* tahun untuk mengontrol *fixed effect* dan *time effect*.

Hasil studi memberikan bukti bahwa dana desa dapat dikaitkan dengan penurunan persentase penduduk miskin. Secara rata-rata kabupaten/kota penerima dana desa mampu menurunkan persentase penduduk miskin sekitar 0,125 s.d. 0,273 poin persen lebih baik dibandingkan dengan kota non penerima dana desa. Namun, hasil penelitian tidak dapat memberikan bukti adanya dampak dana desa pada penurunan indeks kedalaman kemiskinan dan indeks keparahan kemiskinan. Analisis dampak dana desa per wilayah memberikan hasil yang berbeda-beda. Pada kabupaten/kota di wilayah Jawa, dana desa dapat dikaitkan dengan penurunan persentase penduduk miskin dan indeks kedalaman kemiskinan sekitar 0,894 dan 0,140 poin persen. Pada Kabupaten/Kota di wilayah luar Jawa hasil penelitian tidak dapat memberikan bukti dampak dana desa pada penurunan kemiskinan baik yang diukur dengan persentase penduduk miskin, indeks kedalaman kemiskinan maupun indeks keparahan kemiskinan.

Kata kunci: kemiskinan, evaluasi dampak, dana desa

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the impact of the Village Fund on poverty reduction in Indonesia toward three poverty indicators, namely the Head Count Index, poverty depth index and poverty severity index. We conduct a poverty analysis at the regency and city level starting from 2012-2019 using the difference in difference approach. We use the least square dummy variable (LSDV) model by adding the regency/city dummy and the year dummy because we need to control for the fixed effect and time effect. Our results provide evidence that village funds can be associated with a reduction in the head count index. On average, regency/cities receiving village funds were able to reduce the percentage of poor people by around 0.125 to 0.273 percentage points is better than the city that does not receive village funds. However, the research results cannot provide evidence of the impact of village funds on reducing the poverty depth index and the poverty severity index. Analysis of the impact of village funds by region has produced mixed results. In regencies / cities in the Java region, village funds can be associated to a decrease in the percentage of poor people and a poverty depth index of around 0.894 and 0.140 percentage points. In regencies / cities in areas outside Java, we have no evidence of the impact of village funds on poverty reduction, measured by the head count index, poverty depth index and poverty severity index.

Keyword: poverty, impact evaluation, village fund