

ABSTRAK

Skripsi dengan judul “Analisis Tingkat Pengangguran Sebagai Variabel Intervening Dalam Pengaruh *Islamic Human Development Index*, Upah Minimum, Dan Ketimpangan Pendapatan Terhadap Kemiskinan Di Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta “, ini ditulis oleh Rega Refaldo NIM. 1860402222100, pembimbing Dr. Nur Aziz Muslim, M.H.I.

Kata Kunci: Kemiskinan, Pengangguran, I-HDI, Upah minimum, Ketimpangan Pendapatan.

Agenda 2030 *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs) dalam rangka merealisasikan capaian Nomor 1. *No Poverty*. Salah satu Provinsi di Indonesia dengan tingkat kemiskinan tinggi adalah Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta dengan tingkat kemiskinan sebesar 10,83% di Tahun 2024 melebihi tingkat kemiskinan nasional pada tahun 2024 sebesar 8,57%. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk: (1) Menguji pengaruh langsung *Islamic Human Development Index* (I-HDI) terhadap Pengangguran (2) Menguji pengaruh langsung Upah Minimum terhadap Pengangguran (3) Menguji pengaruh langsung Ketimpangan Pendapatan terhadap Pengangguran (4) Menguji pengaruh langsung *Islamic Human Development Index* (I-HDI) terhadap Kemiskinan (5) Menguji pengaruh langsung Upah Minimum terhadap Kemiskinan (6) Menguji pengaruh langsung Ketimpangan Pendapatan terhadap Kemiskinan (7) Menguji pengaruh langsung Pengangguran terhadap Kemiskinan (8) Menguji pengaruh tidak langsung *Islamic Human Development Index* (I-HDI) melalui Pengangguran terhadap Kemiskinan? (9) Menguji pengaruh tidak langsung Upah Minimum melalui Pengangguran terhadap Kemiskinan (10) Menguji pengaruh tidak langsung Ketimpangan Pendapatan terhadap Kemiskinan melalui Pengangguran.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metodologi kuantitatif dengan pendekatan kuantitatif asosiatif. Data bersumber dari data sekunder yang di upload resmi oleh Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta dan Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta berupa data komponen I-HDI, upah minimum, ketimpangan pendapatan dengan metode indeks gini, pengangguran, dan kemiskinan.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan: (1) I-HDI tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap pengangguran (2) Upah minimum tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap pengangguran (3) Ketimpangan pendapatan tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap pengangguran (4) I-HDI tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap kemiskinan (5) Upah minimum berpengaruh negatif signifikan terhadap kemiskinan (6) Ketimpangan pendapatan tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap kemiskinan (7) Pengangguran tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap kemiskinan (8) Pengangguran tidak berhasil dalam memediasi pengaruh I-HDI terhadap kemiskinan (9) Pengangguran tidak berhasil dalam memediasi pengaruh upah minimum terhadap kemiskinan (10) Pengangguran tidak berhasil dalam memediasi pengaruh ketimpangan pendapatan terhadap kemiskinan.

ABSTRACT

This thesis, entitled “Analysis of Unemployment Rates as an Intervening Variable in the Influence of the Islamic Human Development Index, Minimum Wage, and Income Inequality on Poverty in the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province,” was written by Rega Refaldo NIM. 1860402222100, supervised by Dr. Nur Aziz Muslim, M.H.I.

Keyword: Poverty, Unemployment, I-HDI, Minimum wage, Income inequality

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in order to realize Goal 1: No Poverty in Indonesia. One of the provinces in Indonesia with a high poverty rate is the Special Region of Yogyakarta, with a poverty rate of 10.83% in 2024, exceeding the national poverty rate in 2024 of 8.57%. This study attempts to examine the influence of the Islamic Human Development Index (I-HDI), minimum wage, and income inequality on the poverty rate through unemployment in the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province from 2010 to 2024. This study aims to: (1) Test the direct effect of the Islamic Human Development Index (I-HDI) on unemployment (2) Test the direct effect of minimum wage on unemployment (3) Test the direct effect of income inequality on unemployment (4) Test the direct effect of the Islamic Human Development Index (I-HDI) on poverty (5) Test the direct effect of Minimum Wage on Poverty (6) Test the direct effect of Income Inequality on Poverty (7) Test the direct effect of Unemployment on Poverty (8) Test the indirect effect of the Islamic Human Development Index (I-HDI) through Unemployment on Poverty? (9) Testing the indirect effect of Minimum Wage through Unemployment on Poverty (10) Testing the indirect effect of Income Inequality on Poverty through Unemployment.

This study uses quantitative methodology with an associative quantitative approach. The data is sourced from secondary data officially uploaded by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of the Special Region of Yogyakarta and the Regional Development Planning Agency of the Special Region of Yogyakarta in the form of data on I-HDI components, minimum wages, income inequality using the Gini index method, unemployment, and poverty.

The results of this study indicate that: (1) I-HDI has no significant effect on unemployment (2) Minimum wage has no significant effect on unemployment (3) Income inequality has no significant effect on unemployment (4) I-HDI has no significant effect on poverty (5) Minimum wage has a significant negative effect on poverty (6) Income inequality does not have a significant effect on poverty (7) Unemployment does not have a significant effect on poverty (8) Unemployment does not significantly mediate the effect of I-HDI on poverty (9) Unemployment does not significantly mediate the effect of minimum wage on poverty (10) Unemployment does not significantly mediate the effect of income inequality on poverty