

ABSTRACT

Poverty is a problem faced by almost all countries in the world. Brebes Regency is one of the areas included in the priority for poverty alleviation both nationally and provincially because both in terms of the number of poor people, the Poverty Depth Index, and the Poverty Severity Index are among the highest in Central Java Province. In terms of percentage, poverty in Brebes Regency has decreased, but this decrease is still far from the target set in RPJM IV 2020-2024. The purpose of this study was to analyze the partial and simultaneous effects of Population, Vulnerable Groups, School Dropout Rate (APS), and Distance to City Center on Poverty in Brebes Regency in 2018-2023.

This study was conducted using panel data regression analysis of the Common Effect Model (CEM) model with a significance level of 5 percent and a one-tailed hypothesis test to analyze the effect of Population, Vulnerable Groups, School Dropout Rate (APS), and Distance to City Center on Poverty in Brebes Regency in 2018-2023.

The results of the Common Effect Model (CEM) estimation using the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) method show that partially the population and vulnerable groups variable have a positive and significant effect on poverty. Meanwhile, the variables of school dropout rates and distance to the city center do not affect poverty in Brebes Regency. Simultaneously, the variables of population, school dropout rates and distance to the city center affect poverty in Brebes Regency in 2018-2023. The results of the coefficient of determination (R^2) in this study were 46.81%. The limitation in conducting this study is the difficulty of obtaining data due to limited publications, which increases research costs.

Keywords: Poverty, Population, Vulnerable Groups, School Dropout Rate (APS), Distance to City Center, Common Effect Model (CEM)