

ABSTRACT

Lampung Province is included in the category of the 10 poorest provinces in Indonesia, even Lampung Province is included in the category of 3 poorest provinces on the island of Sumatra. Research gaps also occur in previous studies, so it is important to conduct further research on efforts to understand the determinants that contribute to the Poverty Rate in Lampung Province. The purpose of this study is to identify determinants that correlate with the Poverty Rate in 15 regency/city of Lampung Province.

The method used in this study is multiple linear regression. This study used secondary data collection techniques. The type of data collected is in the form of a data panel which is a combination of cross section & time series data. Furthermore, the Random Effect Model (REM) with SUR Cross-Section weighting was used in this study. The main focus of this study is on Poverty Rate (TK) as the dependent variable. Gross regional domestic product (PDRB), Unemployment Rate (PEG) and human development index (IPM), as independent variables. This study used 15 regencies/cities in Lampung Province as samples within the period used for 8 years, 2014 to 2021. Research data was collected from the website of the Central Statistics Agency (BPS).

The results of statistical testing analysis in this study identified a negative and significant relationship between PDRB and Poverty Level. That is, an increase in PDRB contributes to a decrease in the Poverty Rate. However, the variable Unemployment is not significantly correlated with the Poverty Rate of Lampung Province. That is, unemployment does not affect the poverty of Lampung Province. IPM variables have a negative and significant relationship to the Poverty Rate. That is, the increase in IPM contributes to the reduction of the Poverty Rate in Lampung Province. The results of the latest analysis show that the variables of PDRB, Unemployment, and IPM together affect the Poverty Rate in Lampung Province. Further research that refers to this study needs to add variables that logically and theoretically can affect the Poverty Level. More than that, further research needs to consider the object and location of research to enrich the results from the perspective of the object and sample of research.

Keywords: Unemployment Rate, PDRB, Human Development Index, Poverty Rate