

ABSTRACT

Poverty is a multidimensional and fundamental problem related to social, cultural and economic aspects that need to be minimized. The number of poor people in Indonesia is concentrated in Java Island and the percentage of poor people in Central Java Province is always higher than the average for provinces in Java from 2015 to 2020.

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of population, economic growth, education and unemployment on poverty in all districts/cities in Central Java Province. This study uses secondary data with panel data analysis tools using time series data for the 2015-2020 period and cross section data of 35 districts / cities in Central Java Province. The analytical model used in this study is quantitative analysis with the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) method or fixed effects model.

The results of this study indicate that population and education have a negative and significant effect. Economic growth has a negative and insignificant effect. Unemployment has a positive and insignificant effect on poverty levels in Central Java Province. This indicates that the higher a person's education will increase productivity which has an impact on individual welfare. The number of residents affects the poverty level in Central Java Province because a large population will actually worsen the poverty level.

Keywords: Poverty; Economic growth; Education; Unemployment, fixed effect model