

ABSTRACT

Poverty is a problem that still occurs in many developing countries, including Indonesia. Central Java Province is one of the provinces that has a high poverty rate, especially the poverty rate that occurs in 13 districts that still have a poverty rate above the national poverty rate and above the poverty rate of Central Java Province. The study aims to analyze influence health and education have on the poverty rate in 13 districts in Central Java Province.

This research is a quantitative study that uses panel data. The data used are time series, namely 2013 - 2022 and cross section, namely 13 districts in Central Java Province. The method used is panel data regression using the Eviews 10 analysis tool and the regression model chosen to be used is the fixed effect model.

The results of this study state that the health independent variable proxied by life expectancy has a significant negative effect on the poverty rate, the education independent variable proxied by average years of schooling has a significant negative effect on the poverty rate. Meanwhile, the unemployment control variable has a significant positive effect on the poverty rate. On the other hand, the economic growth control variable doesn't have effect on the poverty rate in 13 districts in Central Java Province.

Keywords: poverty, health, education, unemployment, economic growth