ABSTRACT

The high poverty level in Central Java shows that the economic development process has not been able to improve community welfare evenly. Women are generally more at risk of experiencing poverty than men, in the last 10 years the poverty rate for women has always been higher than the poverty rate for men. This research was conducted to analyze aspects that influence poverty levels such as GRDP Per Capita, women's health, women's education, and women's poverty to overcome poverty in Central Java.

This research uses secondary data with cross-section data consisting of 35 districts/cities in Central Java Province and time series data, namely 2013-2022. The analytical tool used to estimate the panel data regression model is the Fixed Effect Model (FEM).

The research results show that the GRDP Per Capita, health, and education variables have a negative and significant effect on the poverty level. Meanwhile, the unemployment rate variable has a positive and significant effect on the poverty rate.

Keywords: Poverty, GRDP Per Capita, Women's Health, Women's Education, and Women's Unemployment