

ABSTRACT

From 2017 to 2020, Central Java Province experienced fluctuations in its economic growth. This is caused by human resource variables, namely per capita expenditure, life expectancy, average years of schooling and labor, which are indicators of economic growth, also experiencing instability. The purpose of this study was to analyze and determine the effect of human resource variables, namely per capita expenditure, life expectancy, average years of schooling and labor on economic growth in Central Java in 2017-2022. This research was conducted to disclose human resource variables on economic growth that have different research results (research gap) with several previous studies.

This study uses secondary data obtained from the publication of the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS). The data used is data for 35 districts / cities in Central Java Province in 2017-2022. In addition, this study uses panel data with a fixed effect model using the E-Views 12 analysis tool and uses 210 observations.

The results show that per capita expenditure has a positive and significant effect, life expectancy has a negative and significant effect, and labor has a positive and significant effect. While the average length of schooling has a negative and insignificant effect on economic growth. However, simultaneously several human resource variables have a high influence on economic growth in Central Java Province in 2017-2022.

Keywords: Human capital, Economic growth, Endogenous growth