

An Analysis of The Effect of Economic Growth, Education, and Health on Poverty in East Java

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Abstract: This study aims to analyze the impact of economic growth, education, and health on poverty in East Java Province during the 2018-2023 period. This study is motivated by the high poverty rate in East Java compared to other provinces in Indonesia, despite having a smaller population. The Human Capital Theory and Amartya Sen's Poverty Theory are used as theoretical foundations. The data used is secondary data from Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS), covering 38 districts/cities in East Java Province. The analytical method used is multiple linear regression with panel data. The results of the study show that economic growth, education, and health have a significant negative effect on the poverty rate. Economic growth measured through GDP, the average length of schooling as an education indicator, and life expectancy as a health indicator, all contribute to the reduction of poverty. These findings indicate the importance of improvements in the economic, education, and health sectors to reduce poverty in East Java. The implications of this study can help the government and other stakeholders formulate effective policies for poverty alleviation in the region.

Keywords: Poverty, Economic Growth, Education, Health



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INTRODUCTION

Economic development is described as the process of changing the economic structure of a region towards a better direction in order to improve people's welfare and accelerate development in other fields. Hasan and Aziz (2018) said that the main problem faced in the economic development process is poverty. Poverty is a complex social and economic challenge in various countries, including Indonesia. Kuncoro (1997) defines poverty as a condition in which an individual has limitations or inability to meet minimum living standards. Poverty is not only an economic problem but is also closely related to social aspects, such as health, education, and inequality. The region that still has a high poverty rate is East Java Province. When compared to West Java Province which has the highest population in Indonesia, the poverty rate in East Java Province is still much higher. In 2023, the population of West Java Province was recorded at 49.9 million people with a total or accumulation of poor people of 3.9 million people. Meanwhile, East Java Province, which has a smaller population than West Java at 41.6 million people, actually has a total or accumulation of poor people that is much higher, namely 4.2 million people. This condition shows that there is a serious poverty problem in East Java Province. Therefore, the implications of this study can later be used to identify various factors that are believed to influence the high poverty rate in East Java Province.

According to Todaro (2009) poverty problems often occur especially in developing countries. The poverty condition is influenced by the level of national income in the country. This statement is supported by the results of research from Wongdesmiwati (2009) who identified that economic growth has a negative effect on poverty levels. Then, Jundi (2014) explained that a person's high level of education will increase the opportunity and ability to get a job or a more decent income so that the individual will be free from the trap of poverty. This is supported by the results of research from Didu and Fauzi (2016) who identified that the education variable has a negative effect on poverty levels. Meanwhile, Todaro (2009) also explained that poverty in developing countries can be caused by limited and poor health facilities and services, as well as malnutrition. This statement is supported by the results of research from Suryandari (2017) which identified that health variables described by life expectancy have a negative and significant effect on poverty levels. Based on previous research explained, it can be concluded that economic growth, education, and health affect poverty levels in a region. Therefore, the level of economic growth, education, and health are important assessment aspects to consider in the process of poverty alleviation in East Java.



Figure 1. GRDP Growth Rate of East Java Province and Other Provinces on Java Island 2018-2022

Source: Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) (2024)

If we look at the data, the rate of economic growth in East Java Province is still lower on average than other provinces such as DI Yogyakarta and DKI Jakarta, which are both still on Java Island. The existing data can also show that the rate of economic growth in East Java Province is still at the national average. However, growth in East Java Province in 2021 actually showed a figure of 3.56%, which is below the national average growth, which is 3.70%.



Figure 2. Average Length of Schooling of Population in Indonesia (By Province) 2018-2023
 Source: Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) (2024)

Then, BPS data shows that the average length of schooling in East Java is still relatively low compared to other provinces in Java. In fact, nationally, East Java is always below the national average length of schooling. The average length of schooling in East Java during that period only reached 7.8 years, lower than the national average of 8.5 years. This shows that there are still many residents in East Java who have not completed their education to the ideal level.

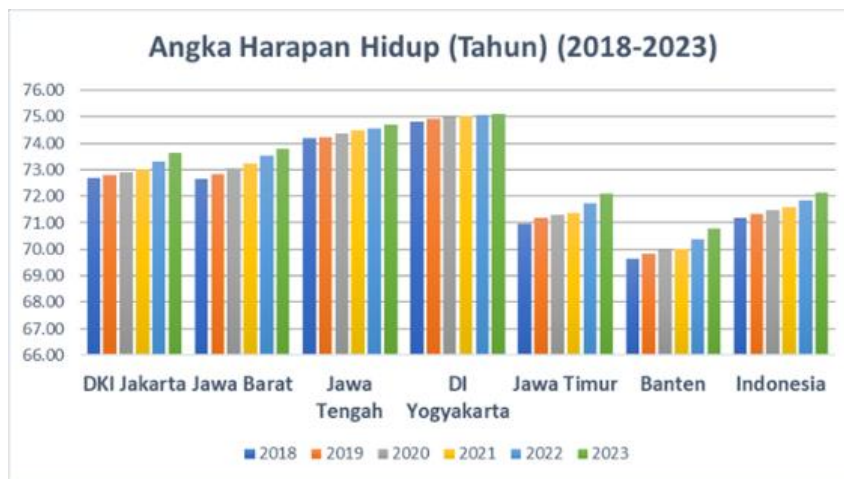


Figure 3. Life Expectancy of Population in Indonesia (By Province) 2018-2023
 Source: Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) (2024)

Then, BPS data shows that life expectancy in East Java is generally lower compared to other provinces in Java. In fact, during the 2018-2023 period, East Java's life expectancy was always below the national average. The average life expectancy in East Java during that period only reached 71.45 years, lower than the national average of 71.59 years. This shows that the average population of East Java has a shorter life span compared to the population of Indonesia as a whole. From the description above, it can be concluded that East Java has a high poverty rate,

both compared to other provinces in Java Island and to the national average. This condition can be caused by the low level of economic growth, education and health in East Java. Based on this, the formulation of the problem of this study is to determine whether economic growth, education, and health have an influence on poverty in East Java Province. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to analyze the influence of economic growth, education, and health on the poverty rate in East Java Province.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Human Capital Theory

The Human Capital Theory proposed by Gary Becker (1965) states that the human capital theory assumes that humans are not only viewed as resources but also as capital that can generate returns. Every expenditure made to increase human capital is considered an investment. According to Becker in Dian Satria (2008), increasing human capital is believed to not only improve economic growth and productivity, but can also affect income distribution and poverty in an economy. Becker (1965) stated that human capital is another capital because schools, courses, costs incurred for health, college are also capital that increases income, improves health, or increases appreciation for someone during his life. Human Capital has a strong relationship with poverty where Human Capital can affect poverty and can develop the economy through education and health where with a better level of education and health will increase a person's productivity.

Amartya Sen's Theory of Poverty

Amartya Sen in Todaro (2009) stated that capability is the main factor that determines whether someone is poor or not. Sen in Adon and Jeraman (2023) views poverty as a deprivation of capability. This deprivation or limitation occurs due to the lack of freedom and access of society in education, health, politics, and economics. The lack of freedom and access makes it difficult for someone to develop their capabilities so that they have difficulty in pursuing decent commodities for their lives.

The Relationship between Economic Growth and Poverty

The relationship between economic growth and poverty can be explained through the Human Capital Theory. The theory states that any increase in productivity will reduce poverty. The increase in productivity in question is an increase in economic activity in society that can be explained through economic growth. Then, Amartya Sen's Poverty Theory also explains the relationship between economic growth and poverty where Sen states that any decrease in barriers to economic access will increase the capability of society and can then reduce poverty. In addition, Kuznet in Todaro (2009) said that there is a close relationship between economic growth and poverty levels. In the early stages of economic development, poverty levels tend to increase, but towards the final stage, the number of poor people will begin to decline over a period of time. This indicates that economic growth has a negative impact on poverty levels. The Kuznet Curve Theory explains that with increasing economic growth, poverty and social inequality tend to decrease.

Relationship between Education and Health

The Human Capital Theory proposed by Gary Becker explains the relationship between education and poverty. According to Becker in Nur Faritz & Soejoto (2020), education has a crucial role in reducing poverty levels. Becker highlights that individual who receive higher education will have greater opportunities in their lives to receive more decent wages and can then get them out of poverty. This theory explains that an increase in education will be followed by an increase in individual productivity and have an impact on poverty levels. In addition, the relationship between education and poverty can also be explained in Amartya Sen's Poverty Theory. Sen identified that a lack of freedom and access to education can have an impact on limited capabilities and affect poverty.

The Relationship Between Health and Poverty

The relationship between health and poverty can be explained through the Human Capital Theory. In this theory, it is assumed that the higher the quality of human capital, the higher the level of productivity and efficiency. The Human Capital Theory explains that the level of health has an influence on poverty. The Human Capital Theory emphasizes that an increase in health will increase productivity which will then free someone from poverty. Amartya Sen's Poverty Theory can also explain the relationship between health and poverty. Sen states that individual capabilities will increase if barriers to accessing health, education, and the economy are removed. This increase in health capabilities will make the individual free to determine his/her choices and have a negative effect on poverty.

Research Framework

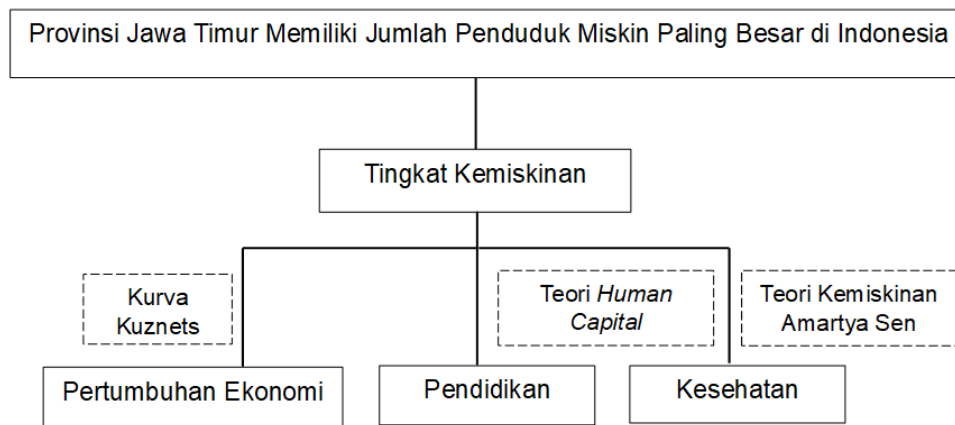


Figure 4. Framework of Thought

Source: Author (2024)

Previous Research

There have been many studies on the factors that influence poverty levels in various regions. Wongdesimiwati (2009) concluded that economic growth has a negative impact on poverty. Hermanto Siregar and Dwi Wahyuniarti (2008) found that education, as measured by the percentage of the population who completed junior high school, high school, and diploma education, has a large and significant influence in reducing poverty levels. Meanwhile, Suryandari (2017) in her research on factors that influence poverty in the Special Region of Yogyakarta showed that health variables have a negative and significant impact on poverty levels. Meanwhile, Ishak et al. (2020) through their research on factors influencing poverty in Makassar City identified that the economic growth variable has a positive and significant effect on the poverty rate. Meanwhile, Surbakti et al. (2023) through their research on the effect of education level on poverty in Indonesia identified that the education variable described by the average length of schooling has a positive and significant effect on poverty.

Research Hypothesis

Based on the theories presented by previous experts and previous research that has been conducted, the hypothesis in this study is that the variables of economic growth, education, and health have a negative effect on the poverty rate in East Java Province.

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Approach

This study adopts a quantitative method that focuses on testing theories through the use of data analysis using statistical procedures. The focus of this analysis is mainly on the poverty rate in East Java Province from 2018 to 2023 by considering factors such as economic growth, education, and health in the region. The research period during 2018-2023 was taken to maintain the relevance of the research to current conditions and to fill the research gap from previous studies.

Operational Definition

Attibrizi (2016) noted that economic growth can be measured by looking at the development of GRDP from year to year, measured by the increase in the percentage of GRDP. This study focuses on these indicators to evaluate economic growth. On the other hand, Soleh and Yunie (2018) identified that the condition of community education can be reflected in the average length of schooling as the main indicator. Soleh and Yunie also highlighted life expectancy as an important indicator to measure the level of health in society.

Table 1. Operational Definition Table

Variables	Operational Definition	Unit
Number of Population (Y)	PoorThe total of the population that has per capita expenditure below the average of certain criteria that can be stated or referred to as the poverty line.	Thousands
GRDP Growth Rate (X1)	The added value generated by all business units in a region's economy over time.	Percent
Average Length of Schooling (X2)	The average number of years of study spent by the population aged 15 years and over on all types of formal education they have ever undergone or are currently undergoing.	Year
Life Expectancy (X2)	Estimation the amount year that can be taken to live by a person since birth.	Year

Source: Personal Documentation (2024)

Data Types and Sources

The data used in this study is a type of quantitative data that refers to measurements in the form of a numerical scale or numbers. This quantitative data consists of two main types: time series data covering a 6-year period from 2018 to 2023 and cross-section data covering 38 districts/cities in East Java Province. This study uses secondary data sources collected through data sources from publications of several specific agencies, as well as literature studies, such as research journals and books.

Panel Data Regression Model

This study uses time series data for 6 years from 2018 to 2023, as well as cross-section data covering 38 districts/cities in East Java Province. Then, the model used is as follows:

$$Y_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1it} + \beta_2 X_{2it} + \beta_3 X_{3it} + \mu_{it}$$

Where:

- Y : Number of Poor People
- X1 : Economic growth
- X2 : Education
- X3 : Health

Analysis Method

The method used is multiple linear regression analysis using panel data. Then, the selection of the type of model to be used in panel data analysis is based on three tests, namely the chow test, the hausman test, and the lagrange multiplier test. Furthermore, a classical assumption test is carried out consisting of normality, multicollinearity, and heteroscedasticity tests.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The findings in this study were obtained from the analysis of the impact of GRDP growth, average length of schooling, and life expectancy on poverty levels in East Java Province using E-Views software.

Classical Assumption Test

The classical assumption tests conducted are normality test, heteroscedasticity test, and multicollinearity test. The normality test is conducted through the Jarque-Bera test. The results of the normality test using the JB test in this study showed a probability value of $0.00 < 0.05$ which can be interpreted that the data has an abnormal distribution. According to Gujarati (2003) to overcome the unfulfilled normality assumption is by data transformation. One of the transformations that can be done is through logarithmic transformation.

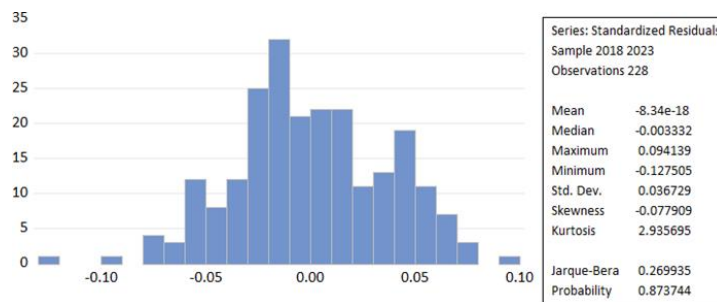


Figure 5. Normality Test Results

Source: Author (2024)

After the logarithmic transformation of the dependent variable in the best model, the JB test was carried out again. In the table above, it can be seen that the resulting probability value is $0.8737 > 0.05$. From these conditions, it can be concluded that the data is normally distributed.

Table 2. Results of Heteroscedasticity Test

Heteroskedasticity Test: Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey
Null hypothesis: Homoskedasticity

F-statistic	1.041724	Prob. F(3,224)	0.3749
Obs*R-squared	3.137209	Prob. Chi-Square(3)	0.3710
Scaled explained SS	2.167097	Prob. Chi-Square(3)	0.5385

Source: Author (2024)

Based on the results of the analysis, it can be concluded that the results of the Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey test produce a Chi-Square Probability value of $0.371 > 0.05$. This condition indicates that there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity in the data.

Table 3. Multicollinearity Test Results

Variable	Coefficient Variance	Uncentered VIF	Centered VIF
C	114.4341	47731.37	NA
X1	0.000234	2.110034	1.023748
LOG(X2)	0.136122	243.6205	2.337588
LOG(X3)	6.936116	52831.03	2.303065

Source: Author (2024)

The results of the analysis show a Centered VIF value <10. From this condition, it can be interpreted that there are no symptoms of multicollinearity in the regression model used.

Hypothesis Test Results

Hypothesis testing conducted in this study includes t-test (partial), F-test (simultaneous), and determination coefficient test (R²). The results of panel data regression estimation are based on the use of the best model in this study, namely FEM which has been transformed with the following results:

Table 4. Results of the t-statistic test

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	27.34717	4.497488	6.080544	0.0000
X1	-0.005171	0.000880	-5.874156	0.0000
LOG(X2)	0.677620	0.167944	4.034800	0.0001
LOG(X3)	-5.696299	1.124010	-5.067838	0.0000

Source: Author (2024)

Based on the results of the t-test, partially the variables of economic growth and health described by life expectancy have a significant negative effect on the poverty rate. Meanwhile, partially the education variable described by the average length of schooling has a significant positive effect on the poverty rate.

Table 5. Results of the F Statistical Test

F-statistic	3593.400
Prob. (F-statistic)	0.0000

Source: Author (2024)

Then, based on the results of the F test, all independent variables in the study simultaneously have a significant effect on the dependent variable, namely the poverty rate. From this condition, it can be interpreted that the variables of economic growth, education, and health simultaneously have an effect on the poverty rate.

Table 6. Results of the Determination Coefficient Test

R-squared	0.998701
<i>adjusted</i> R-squared	0.998423

Source: Author (2024)

Furthermore, the results of the determination coefficient test show that all independent variables in the study can explain the dependent variable by 99.84 percent. Meanwhile, the remaining 0.16 percent is explained by other variables or factors outside the study.

Discussion

The Impact of Economic Growth on Poverty

From the analysis conducted in this study, it was found that the economic growth variable (GRDP) has a negative and significant effect individually on the poverty rate in East Java Province. This finding is consistent with previous research conducted by Suryandari (2017) which also found that economic growth has a negative and significant impact on the poverty rate. The results of this study are also in line with the human capital theory which states that an increase in productivity, in this case the economic turnover in society, can have an effect on reducing poverty.

Table 7. Economic Growth According to Business Sector in East Java Province

PDRB Subsektor	Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Menurut Subsektor Lapangan Usaha					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Pertanian, Kehutanan, dan Perikanan	-2.13	1.31	1.01	1.75	1.85	2.25
Pertambangan dan Pengalihan	2.4	1.54	-3.52	-4.48	-7.09	1.71
Industri Pengolahan	7.55	6.82	-2.08	3.38	6.27	4.08
Pengadaan Listrik dan Gas	-2.19	1.38	-2.39	5.82	7.51	23.7
Konstruksi	6.61	5.89	-3.28	2.53	6.3	5.16
Perdagangan Besar dan Eceran; Reparasi Mobil dan Sepeda Motor	6.19	5.96	-5.78	7.77	6.87	5.74
Transportasi dan Pergudangan	6.56	3.77	-10.33	2.51	19.49	13.29
Penyediaan Akomodasi dan Makan Minum	7.62	7.53	-8.85	3.06	9.34	8.05
Informasi dan Komunikasi	6.75	7.36	9.83	6.89	4.53	6.59
Jasa Keuangan dan Asuransi	4.72	3.8	0.18	1.61	2.33	3.81
Real Estate	6.24	6.03	3.95	2.29	4.55	2.69
Jasa Perusahaan	7.15	6.66	-7.22	2.35	5.18	8.27
Administrasi Pemerintahan, Pertahanan dan Jaminan Sosial Wajib	4.2	3.72	-0.39	0.29	0.26	0.04
Jasa Pendidikan	5.41	7.27	3.96	0.93	0.85	4.92
Jasa Kesehatan dan Kegiatan Sosial	7.61	7.55	8.53	4.97	2.3	3.82
Jasa lainnya	4.98	6.26	-13.8	5.78	12.44	9.25

Source: BPS (2024)

BPS data shows that there are several sectors that have above average growth and contribute most to the economic growth of West Java Province. These sectors include the Information and Communication Sector, the Health Services and Social Activities Sector, the Transportation and Warehousing Sector, the Electricity and Gas Supply Sector, and the Accommodation and Food and Beverage Provision Sector. Based on these conditions, it can be concluded that most of East Java's economic growth is dominated by these sectors. Therefore, the dominant sectors need to be encouraged to grow again and can then stimulate economic growth in East Java Province as a whole. In this case, the existing research results can be utilized by the East Java Provincial Government to focus more on strategies that encourage economic growth through sectors that have been proven to have a major impact on poverty reduction in East Java, such as investment in the Information and Communication Sector, Health Services and Social Activities Sector, Transportation and Warehousing Sector, Electricity and Gas Supply Sector, and Accommodation and Food and Beverage Provision Sector.

The Impact of Education on Poverty

The results of the study identified that the average length of schooling variable has a positive and significant effect on the poverty rate in East Java Province. This result is consistent with

the findings of Surbakti et al. (2023) who found that the level of education, as measured by the average length of schooling, has a positive and significant effect on the poverty rate in Indonesia. However, this finding shows that the results of the study are not in line with the human capital theory which explains that investment in human capital, such as through education, can significantly increase productivity and ultimately reduce poverty rates.

Table 8. Working Population According to Main Occupation and Highest Education Completed in East Java Province in 2022

Lapangan Pekerjaan Utama Main Industry	Pendidikan Tertinggi yang Ditamatkan/Educational Attainment				Jumlah Total
	≤ SD ≤ Primary School	SMP Junior High School	SMA Senior High School	Perguruan Tinggi College	
Pertanian, Kehutanan dan Perikanan	5,053,367	1,007,283	636,351	69,439	6,766,440
Pertambangan dan Penggalian	55,897	27,525	18,048	6,803	108,273
Industri Pengolahan	1,039,047	639,888	1,336,156	206,150	3,221,241
Pengadaan listrik dan gas	995	5,361	21,696	15,049	43,101
Pengadaan air, pengelolaan sampah, limbah dan daur ulang	37,334	12,680	16,725	2,612	69,351
Konstruksi	616,200	387,485	344,298	48,833	1,396,816
Perdagangan besar dan eceran	1,596,068	823,291	1,606,439	314,646	4,340,444
Transportasi dan pergudangan	170,791	136,293	326,315	72,456	705,855
Penyediaan akomodasi dan makan minum	565,075	360,499	544,089	87,213	1,556,876
Informasi dan komunikasi	8,308	17,934	63,740	36,872	126,854
Jasa keuangan dan asuransi	3,229	8,617	92,230	100,063	204,139
Real Estate	3,691	8,087	12,898	12,692	37,368
Jasa perusahaan	46,236	38,254	130,167	71,145	285,802
Administrasi pemerintahan	10,257	15,566	255,882	180,423	462,128
Jasa pendidikan	21,997	58,628	220,043	697,459	998,127
Jasa kesehatan dan kegiatan sosial	24,746	47,735	79,885	161,564	313,930
Jasa lainnya	384,959	234,861	302,694	54,034	976,548

Source: BPS (2024)

This condition can be caused by other factors that intervene in the influence of education on poverty, especially in East Java. Based on the data, it can be seen that the population in East Java mostly works in the agriculture, forestry, fisheries, wholesale-retail trade sectors, and the processing industry sector. This proves that the availability of primary employment in East Java

is dominated by these sectors. This condition also explains that there are limited employment opportunities for highly educated residents. It can be interpreted that the increase in the level of education in East Java is not supported by the availability of appropriate employment opportunities, making the existing poverty remain high. In this case, the results of the existing research can be used by the East Java Provincial Government as a reference in encouraging economic diversification to reduce dependence on certain sectors and open up opportunities for the emergence of new jobs in sectors with high economic value. The government can encourage growth in the Information and Communication Sector and the Electricity and Gas Procurement Sector which have been proven to have high economic growth so that they can then open up jobs that are in accordance with the highly educated population in East Java.

The Impact of Health on Poverty

The results of the study identified that the life expectancy variable, which describes health, has a negative and significant effect on the level of health in East Java Province. This finding is in line with the findings reported by Dwiazhari (2020) which also showed that the health variable has a negative and significant effect on poverty in East Java. Thus, the results of this study support the human capital theory which emphasizes that improving health can increase individual productivity, which in turn can help reduce poverty levels. According to Arsyad (2010) focusing on improving population health is key in efforts to reduce poverty levels. Arsyad emphasized that focusing on improving population health is key in efforts to reduce poverty levels. By improving health conditions, it is hoped that the East Java Provincial Government can directly reduce the number of poor people in the region. In this case, the results of the existing research can be a reference for the East Java Provincial Government to prioritize improving the level of health in East Java through improving health facilities, health services and public access to existing health facilities so that later community productivity can increase. In addition, the results of the existing research can be used by the East Java Provincial Government as a reference to encourage growth in the Health Services Sector and Social Activities which have been proven to have a major impact on reducing poverty in East Java.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

From the results of the existing analysis, economic growth as measured by GRDP has a negative and significant effect on the poverty rate in East Java Province. The economic sectors that have been proven to have a major impact on poverty reduction in East Java are the Information and Communication Sector, the Health Services and Social Activities Sector, the Transportation and Warehousing Sector, the Electricity and Gas Supply Sector, and the Accommodation and Food and Beverage Provision Sector. Then, education as measured by the average length of schooling has a positive and significant effect on the poverty rate in East Java Province. This condition can be influenced by other factors that affect the relationship between education and poverty in East Java, such as the availability of jobs in East Java that do not match the highly educated population. In addition, health as measured by life expectancy has a negative and significant effect on poverty rates in East Java Province. The Health and Social Activities Sector in East Java has also been shown to have a major role in reducing poverty rates. Furthermore, economic growth, education, and health have been shown to simultaneously influence poverty rates in East Java Province during the 2018-2023 period. The advice that researchers can give to the government in the form of policy advice is that the government can focus investment on sectors that have been shown to have a major impact on reducing poverty in East Java, such as the Information and Communication Sector, the Health Services and Social Activities Sector, the Transportation and Warehousing Sector, the Electricity and Gas Procurement Sector, and the Accommodation and Food and Beverage Provision Sector. Then, the government can encourage the growth of sectors with high economic value, such as the Information and Communication Sector and the Electricity and Gas Procurement Sector which will open up more jobs with special skill needs so that increasing education is not followed by increasing poverty. Furthermore, the East

Java Provincial Government can improve the level of health through the Health and Social Activities Sector which has been proven to be able to reduce poverty in East Java. This can be realized by improving health facilities and improving environmental conditions which will then encourage an increase in people's life expectancy.

IMPLICATIONS

The implication of this study is that economic growth, education, and health play an important role in reducing poverty in East Java. The government needs to focus on certain economic sectors that can reduce poverty, improve employment for highly educated graduates, and increase access to health services to increase community productivity.

LIMITATIONS

The limitations of this study are the use of limited secondary data from the period 2018-2023, and not considering other external factors such as infrastructure and social policies. Some indicators may also not fully describe the actual quality, especially in education.

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