

ABSTRACT

One focus of development in developing countries is poverty alleviation. Poverty is a condition when people have not been able to meet basic life needs, such as the needs of employment, educational facilities, health services, a place to live properly, and food needs. In Central Java, not a few districts have high poverty levels, the government needs to participate through its program to reduce poverty in Central Java.

This study aims to find out the pattern of influence of unemployment, education level, life expectancy, per capita expenditure, and village funds on district poverty levels in Central Java partially and simultaneously. The data used in this study are secondary data sourced from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and the Annex to the Presidential Regulation on the State Budget (APBN), consisting of three-year time series data (2015-2017) and cross section data as much as 29 Regencies in Central Java.

The analytical tool used is panel data regression using Eviews 10 software and the analysis model used is the Random Effect Model. The results of the analysis of this study state that the Life Expectancy (AHH), Purchasing Power Parity (PPK), and Village Funds (Dandes) variables have a negative and statistically significant influence on the District Poverty Variables in Central Java 2015 to 2017.

Keywords: *Poverty, Life Expectancy, Purchasing Power Parity, and Village Fund*