Abstract

Economic development is one of the key instruments for improving the economic condition as well as reducing poverty and promoting overall quality of life. Because the issue of poverty remains a big challenge since it affects various aspect within the livelihood of the Indonesia people. Health infrastructure and socio-economic status are two components that could alleviate poverty. Thus, this research is focuses on analyzing the impact of health infrastructure and socio-economic status on poverty. The data analysis method is using two estimation method which are fixed effect and random effect and the data that is being used within this model is a panel data taken from BPS and Ministry of Health for 34 provinces starting from 2016-2021. The result is for health infrastructure, hospital and health insurance coverage is statistically significant to reducing poverty. Whereas for socioeconomic status, Gini ratio and unemployment is statistically significant contributing positively to poverty, education and access to sanitation is negatively correlated to poverty. From this research there are a few implications to be addressed such as improving micro-health facilities, access, and a more equal and better quality for both health infrastructure and socio-economic status. Lastly, the limitation within this research includes the scope of the research, complexity of poverty, and data limitation.