

## SUMMARY

Life expectancy is a key indicator of human development that reflects the overall health and welfare of a population. In East Java Province, life expectancy remains lower than in several other provinces on Java Island despite continuous economic growth, indicating a gap between economic performance and health outcomes. Variations in education levels, minimum wage standards, and regional economic conditions across districts and cities are considered important factors underlying these disparities. Accordingly, this research aims to analyze the influence of mean years of schooling, district/city minimum wage, and GRDP per capita on life expectancy in East Java Province.

The study employs a quantitative approach using panel data regression processed with EViews 13. Secondary data were obtained from Statistics Indonesia and relevant government institutions, covering districts and cities in East Java during the 2020–2024 period. Panel data techniques are applied to capture both cross-sectional and time-series variations, supported by model selection procedures and classical assumption tests to ensure the robustness and reliability of the estimation results.

The findings reveal that educational attainment plays a decisive role in improving life expectancy, indicating that regions with higher mean years of schooling tend to achieve better health outcomes and longer lives. In contrast, variations in district/city minimum wages and GRDP per capita do not show a significant direct relationship with life expectancy, suggesting that economic growth alone is not sufficient to substantially enhance population health without improvements in human capital quality.

The implications emphasize the importance of prioritizing education-oriented development policies to improve life expectancy in East Java Province. Strengthening access to education, reducing regional disparities in schooling, and enhancing health literacy are essential strategies for achieving better health outcomes. In addition, economic and wage policies need to be complemented by inclusive social and health interventions to ensure that development outcomes are effectively translated into longer and healthier lives.

*Keywords: Life Expectancy, Mean Years of Schooling, District/City Minimum Wage, GRDP per Capita, panel data regression, EViews 13.*