THE EFFECT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC, GRDP, AND THE CITY/DISTRICT MINIMUM WAGES ON THE POVERTY IN BANTEN PROVINCE ON THE OPEN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AS A MEDIATION VARIABLE

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
  PREREGISTERED OPEN DATA OPEN MATERIALS	**Purpose:** This research aims to analyze poverty and to know the effect of Covid-19 pandemic, Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), and The City/District Minimum Wages on the poverty in Banten province on the open unemployment rate (TPT) as a mediation variable. **Theoretical framework:** Poverty is a primary issue that becomes the attention of every nation's government. The poverty rate in the province of Banten is the sum of eight districts or cities. Based on the findings of the National Socio-Economic Survey (Sensus Sosial Ekonomi Nasional), the poverty rate in Banten Province in March 2021 was 6.66 percent, up from 5.92 percent in 2020 and 5.09 percent in 2019. **Design/methodology/approach:** This study used a sample of eight districts/cities in the province of Banten. This research employs a quantitative methodology using secondary data sources. Banten Province's Central Statistics Agency (BPS) is the data source for this study.. The time frame considered is three years, from 2019 to 2021. **Findings:** the result of this research shows that Covid-19 Pandemic (as X1), Gross Regional Domestic Product (X2), and The City/District Minimum Wages (X3) show a direct effect on Poverty (Y) in Banten province as 99.2, and indirect effect of Covid-19, Gross Domestic Product and The City/District Minimum Wages through Open Unemployment Rate (Z) on the Poverty (Y) in Banten province as 93.5%. **Research, Practical & Social implications:** This study expands theories and concepts for addressing poverty and unemployment, particularly in Banten Province, particularly those related to factors that have a significant impact or influence on

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poverty and unemployment, so they can be used as references by policymakers in Banten Province when developing programs and policies to address these issues, especially in light of the ongoing Covid-19 epidemic, which has not been eradicated.

Originality/value: The data value of research originality by measuring and combined the effect of the covid-19 pandemic, GRDP, The City/District Minimum Wages on poverty by using the open unemployment rate variable as mediation for the first time in banten province.

O EFEITO DA PANDEMIA DE COVID-19, GRDP E OS SALÁRIOS MÍNIMOS DA CIDADE/DISTRITO SOBRE A POBREZA NA PROVÍNCIA DE BANTEN NA TAXA DE DESEMPREGO ABERTO COMO VARIÁVEL DE MEDIAÇÃO

RESUMO
Objetivo: Esta pesquisa tem como objetivo analisar a pobreza e conhecer o efeito da pandemia de Covid-19, do Produto Interno Bruto Regional (PIB) e do Salário Mínimo Municipal/Distrital sobre a pobreza na província de Banten sobre a taxa de desemprego aberto (TPT) como variáveis de mediação.
Estrutura teórica: A pobreza é uma questão primária que se torna a atenção de todos os governos de cada nação. A taxa de pobreza na província de Banten é a soma de oito distritos ou cidades. Com base nas conclusões da Pesquisa Socioeconômica Nacional, a taxa de pobreza na província de Banten em março de 2021 foi de 6,66%, acima dos 5,92% em 2020 e 5,09% em 2019.
Desenho/metodologia/abordagem: Este estudo utilizou uma amostra de oito distritos/cidades da província de Banten. Esta pesquisa emprega uma metodologia quantitativa utilizando fontes de dados secundárias. A Agência Central de Estatísticas (BPS) da Província de Banten é a fonte de dados para este estudo. O prazo considerado é de três anos, de 2019 a 2021.
Resultados: o resultado desta pesquisa mostra que a Pandemia de Covid-19 (como X1), o Produto Interno Bruto Regional (X2) e os Salários Mínimos da Cidade/Distrito (X3) mostram um efeito direto na Pobreza (Y) na província de Banten como 99,2 , e efeito indireto do Covid-19, Produto Interno Bruto e Salários Mínimos da Cidade/Distrito através da Taxa de Desemprego Aberto (Z) na Pobreza (Y) na província de Banten como 93,5%.
Pesquisa, implicações práticas e sociais: Este estudo expande teorias e conceitos para abordar a pobreza e o desemprego, particularmente na província de Banten, particularmente aqueles relacionados a fatores que têm um impacto ou influência significativa sobre a pobreza e o desemprego, para que possam ser usados como referências pelos formuladores de políticas na Província de Banten ao desenvolver programas e políticas para tratar dessas questões. nomeadamente à luz da epidemia de Covid-19 em curso, que ainda não foi erradicada
Originalidade/valor: O valor da originalidade da pesquisa medindo e combinando o efeito da pandemia de covid-19, GRDP, Salários Mínimos da Cidade/Distrito sobre a pobreza usando a variável taxa de desemprego aberto como mediação pela primeira vez na província de banten.

Palavras-chave: Pobreza, TPT, Covid-19, GRDP, Salário Mínimo Municipal/Distrito.

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RESUMEN
Propósito: Esta investigación tiene como objetivo analizar la pobreza y conocer el efecto de la pandemia de Covid-19, el Producto Interno Regional Bruto (GRDP) y los salarios mínimos de la ciudad/distrito en la pobreza en la provincia de Banten en la tasa de desempleo abierta (TPT) como un variable de mediación.
Marco teórico: La pobreza es un tema primordial que se convierte en la atención de los gobiernos de todas las naciones. La tasa de pobreza en la provincia de Banten es la suma de ocho distritos o ciudades. Según los resultados de la Encuesta socioeconómica nacional (Sensus Sosial Ekonomi Nasional), la tasa de pobreza en la provincia de Banten en marzo de 2021 era del 6,66 %, frente al 5,92 % de 2020 y el 5,09 % de 2019.
Diseño/metodología/enfoque: Este estudio utilizó una muestra de ocho distritos/ciudades en la provincia de Banten. Esta investigación emplea una metodología cuantitativa utilizando fuentes de datos secundarias. La Agencia Central de Estadísticas (BPS) de la provincia de Banten es la fuente de datos para este estudio. El horizonte temporal considerado es de tres años, de 2019 a 2021.

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Hallazgos: el resultado de esta investigación muestra que la Pandemia de Covid-19 (como X1), el Producto Interno Regional Bruto (X2) y los Salarios Mínimos de la Ciudad/Distrito (X3) muestran un efecto directo sobre la Pobreza (Y) en la provincia de Banten como 99.2 , y el efecto indirecto de Covid-19, el producto interno bruto y los salarios mínimos de la ciudad/distrito a través de la tasa de desempleo abierto (Z) sobre la pobreza (Y) en la provincia de Banten en un 93,5 %.

Implicaciones de investigación, prácticas y sociales: este estudio amplía teorías y conceptos para abordar la pobreza y el desempleo, particularmente en la provincia de Banten, particularmente aquellos relacionados con factores que tienen un impacto o influencia significativos en la pobreza y el desempleo, para que puedan ser utilizados como referencia por los formuladores de políticas. en la provincia de Banten al desarrollar programas y políticas para abordar estos problemas. en particular a la luz de la actual epidemia de Covid-19, que aún no ha sido erradicada.

Originalidad/valor: el valor de la originalidad de la investigación al medir y combinar el efecto de la pandemia de covid-19, GRDP, los salarios mínimos de la ciudad/distrito en la pobreza mediante el uso de la variable de tasa de desempleo abierta como mediación por primera vez en la provincia de banten.

Palabras clave: Pobreza, TPT, COVID-19, GRDP, Salarios Mínimos de Ciudad/Distrito.

INTRODUCTION

Poverty is a primary issue that becomes the attention of every nation's government. Poverty is when a person lacks access to all options and possibilities for meeting his basic requirements, such as health, reasonable living standards, independence, self-esteem, and a sense of respect for others. Poverty is a concern for all nations, particularly emerging countries like Indonesia. Poverty in emerging nations is a relatively challenging issue, even though several developing nations have achieved progress in output and national revenue. According to Christianto, poverty is a complex issue due to the diversity of human demands. It also has numerous core features, such as inadequate assets, skills, sociopolitical organization, and knowledge, and secondary aspects, such as insufficient financial resources, social networks, and information. The amount of poverty in a country or area is also a reflection of the population's standard of life (Zuhdiyaty, 2017).

The poverty rate in the province of Banten is the sum of eight districts or cities. According to the National Socio-Economic Survey (Sensus Sosial Ekonomi Nasional), the poverty rate in Banten Province in March 2021 was 6.66 percent, up from 5.92 percent in 2020 and 5.09 percent in 2019. The image below shows the poverty rate in Banten Province's eight districts/cities. The idea demonstrates that the number of impoverished individuals in Banten Province's municipalities grew in 2021 compared to the previous year. Even Pandeglang district and Lebak district's poverty rate disparity in the second semester of 2021 is 10.72 percent, and 10.29 percent is higher than the national average of 9.9 percent.

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Figure 1. Poverty Percentage of 8 Regencies/Cities in Banten Province for the 2019-2021 Period
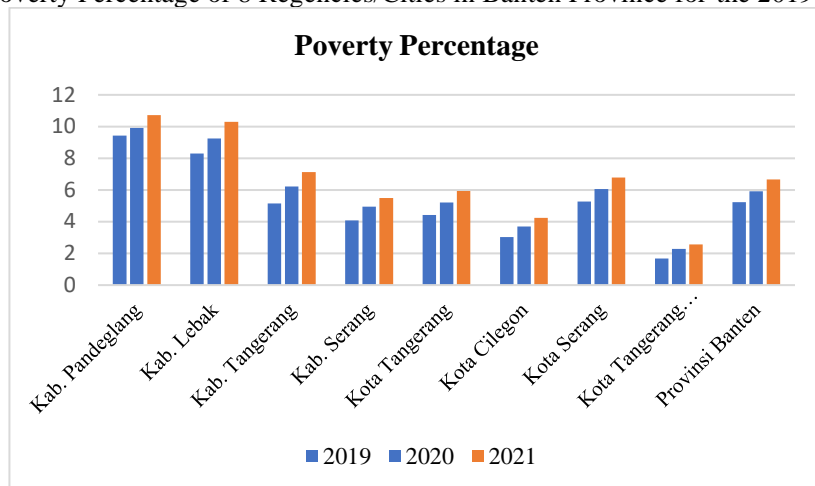
Source: BPS (the writer analyzed the data)

An extremely tight correlation exists between poverty and an area's open jobless rate (TPT). Open unemployment refers to the portion of the labor force that is currently unemployed and actively seeking jobs (Subri, 2017). This poverty rate will fluctuate with the unemployment rate: the lower the unemployment rate, the more significant the decline in poverty, and vice versa. Unemployment will have a negative effect on people's income and will diminish their level of prosperity. The lower the degree of wealth, the greater the incidence of poverty (Sukirno, 2010). The association between poverty and unemployment rates is pretty significant. When the unemployment rate grows, so does the poverty rate, and when the unemployment rate lowers, so does the poverty rate. Theoretically, there is always a connection between unemployment and poverty. Since jobless individuals have no income, the effect is negative (Osinubi, 2005).

There are several causes of poverty and unemployment. Infrequently addressed reasons include natural disasters and disease outbreaks. Since the end of 2019, the coronavirus pandemic, often known as Covid-19, has been ravaging the globe. This epidemic is spreading internationally, encompassing a significant portion of the earth. Covid-19 reached Indonesia with a growing number of illnesses and a widening distribution region at the beginning of March 2020, prompting the declaration of an artificial national calamity.

The Covid-19 pandemic affects Indonesia's economic life (Wolok, 2021). Numerous commercial operations experienced contractions and even ceased production due to the implementation of various countermeasures or efforts to break the chain of Covid-19's proliferation. This raises unemployment, reduces the productivity of individuals and

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businesses, and stimulates the development of new poor people, who increase the total number of poor people (Suryahadi, 2020). In this sense, the government must target short-, medium-and long-term poverty alleviation (Yusuf, 2020).

Additionally, economic growth is a factor that might impact the poverty rate. Poverty eradication is correlated with economic growth, which is a notion of economic progress (Atalay, 2015). A highly significant association exists between growth and poverty since the poverty rate tends to rise in the early phases of development. Near the last stages of development, there are fewer and fewer poor individuals. Economic growth illustrates how the community's economic activities will create extra money over a specific period. In addition, an economy is growing if the total real compensation for using production elements in a given year is more than in the preceding year. In other words, the economy is considered to grow if the community's actual income in a given year exceeds the real income of the community in the preceding year. The employed indicator exceeds the previous year's basic pay of the community. The real Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) growth rate measures economic growth. In addition to affecting economic growth, minimum wage rules impact poverty rates. Low wages obtained by the community contribute to the low income received by the community, so this revenue cannot be used to satisfy daily necessities. In addition, variations in human resource quality can contribute to low salaries. Therefore, there is a provision for an increase in the minimum wage. However, the amount must still be adjusted to the demands of a decent living community, meaning that a wage rise will be meaningless if the number of Decent Living Needs (KHL) is still higher than the minimum salary.

This research aims to analyze poverty and to know the effect of Covid-19 pandemic, Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), and The City/District Minimum Wages on the poverty in Banten province on the open unemployment rate (TPT) as a mediation variable.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Poverty

In general, poverty is described as the inability of a person's income to cover fundamental necessities, diminishing their ability to secure survival (Suryawati, 2004). According to Nugroho, poverty is a condition in which a person lacks all options and opportunities to meet his basic needs, such as health, adequate living standards, freedom, self-

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respect, a sense of respect for others, and a bleak outlook for the nation and state (Suripto, 2020).

Typically, poverty is defined as insufficient income to meet basic needs. In Indonesia, the BPS criteria are applied to measuring poverty. BPS establishes poverty criteria using the approach to basic needs. Based on the basic needs approach, three poverty indicators are utilized: The Headcount Index, the depth index, and the intensity index of poverty (Poverty Gap Index). (3) Index of poverty severity (Poverty Severity Index). The Headcount Index is used to measure absolute needs and consists of two components: food poverty line and non-food poverty line. As a foundation for computing the Headcount index, the BPS poverty line is determined based on the minimum expenditure for food consumption equal to 2100 calories per day and non-food consumption.

Various SMERU study findings indicate that poverty has the following characteristics: (1) the inability to fulfill basic requirements; (2) the absence of access to other essentials of life (health, education, sanitation, clean water, and transportation); and (3) the absence of future assurances. (4) limited natural resources and poor-quality human resources; (5) lack of participation in community social activities; (6) deficient access to employment and sustainable livelihoods; (7) inability to conduct business due to physical or mental disability; (8) social disability and disadvantage; (abandoned children, women victims of violence, poor widows, marginalized and remote groups); (Suharto Edi, 2005).

Open Unemployment Rate

A person is unemployed if they have been classed as part of the labor force, are actively seeking work at a specific salary level, but cannot get the desired position (Sukirno, 2012). In addition, unemployment refers to those who do not work, are looking for work, work fewer than two days per week, or are actively seeking employment (Arsyad, 2010).

Furthermore, according to Sadono Sukirno, the classification of types of unemployment based on their characteristics is as follows:

1. Open unemployment takes place when the increase in job openings is less than that in labor force participation.

2. Hidden unemployment is unemployment created because the number of workers in the economic activity is more than what is needed.

3. Seasonal unemployment is unemployment created due to the current season. Usually, this unemployment is found in the agricultural and fishery sectors.

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4.   Underemployment is unemployment created due to the workforce not working full time, and their lower working hours than usual.

According to BPS, Open unemployment consists of:

a.   Those who do not have a job and are looking for work.

b.   Those who do not have a job and prepare for a business.

c.   Those who do not have a job and do not look for work because they feel it is impossible to get a job.

d.   Those who already have a job but haven't started work yet.

The Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) deals with the proportion (percentage) of the unemployed to the total workforce.

COVID-19 Pandemic

The outbreak of the The Covid-19 pandemic has infected nearly every nation on earth (Nyoman Yuliastuti, 2021). Meanwhile, Morens defined a pandemic as a worldwide epidemic. Generally, a pandemic is an occurrence with a high incidence or prevalence rate, mostly tied to time and rapid and extensive diffusion. For example, the Covid-19 pandemic is one of the most significant in human history based on its geographical distribution, number of confirmed cases, and mortality toll (Morens, 2020).

The Covid-19 outbreak was first detected in China at the end of 2019 (Ekawati Darma, 2022). In March 2020, the first incidence of Covid-19 was reported in Depok, West Java, Indonesia. Within a month, the number of Covid-19 infections had risen to more than 1,500, and 139 deaths had occurred. In Indonesia, the number of verified Covid-19 cases reached more than 1.3 million by March 2021, with a mortality toll of more than 40,000 (COVID-19.go.id, 2022). Indonesia is one of Southeast Asia's mildest examples of Covid-19 with this number (WHO, 2020).

The pandemic had an immediate impact on health and other aspects of life, such as economic and social factors. A community's economic activity may be hindered by social constraints and regional quarantine regulations, thereby impeding the circulation of goods and services. This situation persisted for an extended period, reducing economic growth in regions affected by the Covid-19 epidemic (Chaplyuk, 2021) (Mckibbin, 2020). Other financial repercussions, such as a rise in the unemployment rate, will follow the drop in economic growth (Coibion, 2020). The economic impact of the Covid-19 epidemic might have repercussions in other areas, like the social realm. The impoverished are among the populations most susceptible

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to the effects of the Covid-19 outbreak (Whitehead, 2021). In addition, the World Bank has estimated that the number of people living in poverty will grow during the epidemic. Banten is included in the yellow area for the transmission of the Covid-19 virus. This is based on the many persons in Banten Province who have tested positive for Covid-19 between 2020 and 2021.

Gross Regional Domestic Product

According to Sadono Sukirno, economic growth is the systematic development of an economic activity that creates a rise in real national income. The economic growth rate indicates the percentage increase in real national income from one year to the next. At constant prices, the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) may quantify economic growth.

Furthermore, Sadono Sukirno emphasized that the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), both at current and constant prices, is essential for determining a country's economic situation during a given era. In foreign language jargon, GDP (Gross Domestic Product) refers to the value of services and goods generated in a nation by domestic and foreign means of production. Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), or GRDP, is used as an indicator for each region (Gross Regional Domestic Product). In addition, there are two types of GRDP computations, based on current and constant pricing.

Economic expansion is the relative increase in the value of services and goods over a specific time frame (one year). This increase in the value is reflected by the Gross Regional Product (GRDP). The value of commodities and services in the GRDP is increased by their quantity and price. The value of GRDP at constant prices is used to calculate economic growth to exclude the impact of price rises.

District/City Minimum Wage

Employers or industry participants use the minimum wage as a benchmark for paying employees in a business or work environment. Generally, wages are proportional to the hourly wage rate, such that the more hours worked, the bigger the earnings. Wages are a standard compensation for production and maintenance personnel (Saefullah, 2022). The primary goal of establishing salaries, Low Productivity, Low-Income, Low Investment and Capital Formation, Weak Demand for Products, Very Poor Productivity, Reduced Capital Formation, Low earnings, Minimal Investment, and Minimal Savings To fulfill the minimum level of life, such as for employees' health, productivity, and welfare (Kaufman, 2000). Adriani Kappatari

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argues that the minimum wage policy must be combined with other procedures to increase the efficacy of attempts to promote labor welfare. This state obligation can be met, for example, by providing access to public services (such as housing, health care, transportation, and education for children), subsidies and social security management for workers, law enforcement on social security issues, tax incentives for companies that provide share ownership options, and efforts to improve the welfare of workers locally within the context of implementing regional autonomy (Niswan, 2021).

A distinction can be made between the micro and macro purposes of determining minimum wages. On a micro level, the aims of calculating the minimum wage are a. preventing pay declines as a safety net. b. Reducing the salary disparity between the lowest and best-paid employees. c. Increase the income of the lowest-income employees. On a macro level, the minimum wage setting seeks to: a. Income distribution, b. The increased buying power of employees and growth of job options, and c. Changes in the cost structure of the sector or industry (Rachman, 2005).

Several previous studies on poverty, unemployment, the COVID-19 pandemic, economic growth, and wages have been carried out by Ambok Pangiuk (2018), Ari Mulianta Ginting et al (2010), Nintan Prasetyo (2020), Rizky Yulita Sutikno (2019), Yulia Adella (2021), Rahmat Imanto et al (2020), Deffrinica (2017), Dahma Amar Ramdhan et al (2017), Nurul Aeni (2021), Aditia Darma Nasution et al (2020), Naimatu Sadiyah et al (2021), Muh. Hamzah et al (2021), and Laga Priseptian et al (2022).

DATA AND METHODOLOGY

This study used a sample of eight districts/cities in Banten Province. This research employs a quantitative methodology using secondary data sources. The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Banten Province is the data source for this study. The time frame considered is three years, from 2019 to 2021. Documentation based on observations from literature studies, books, and other sources is used to acquire data. The obtained data were then examined using path analysis with the PLS technique, an alternate way of research for the Structural Equation Model (SEM). Poverty as the dependent variable, Covid-19 Pandemic, Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), and District/City Minimum Wage (UMK) as independent factors, and Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) as the mediating variable is utilized in this study.

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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of construct validity and reliability in this study are shown in the table below:

Table 1. Construct Reliability and Validity

Construct Reliability and Validity

	Cronbach's Alpha	rho_A	Composite Reliability	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)
Covid-19 Pandemic	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
District/City Minimum Wages	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Gross Regional Domestic Products	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Open Unemployment Rate	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Poverty	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

Source: Analyzing Data of PLS3

Based on Table 1, all variables have Cronbach's Alpha, CR, and AVE values of 1,000. This indicates that for secondary data processed in this study, the value of 1,000 is valid and reliable data.

The next step is to test the hypothesis to determine the t-statistic and p-value. The results of complete hypothesis testing through Total Effect and Specific Indirect Effect are shown in the table below:

Table 2. *Total Effect*

Total Effects

	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics (|O/STDEV|)	P Values
Covid-19 Pandemic -> Open Unemployment Rate	0.050	0.067	0.129	0.387	0.699
Covid-19 Pandemic -> Poverty	0.073	0.085	0.119	0.612	0.541
District/City Minimum Wages -> Open Unemployment Rate	-0.099	-0.109	0.100	0.987	0.324
District/City Minimum Wages -> Poverty	-0.237	-0.269	0.137	1.727	0.085
Gross Regional Domestic Products -> Open Unemployment Rate	0.888	0.862	0.154	5.766	0.000
Gross Regional Domestic Products -> Poverty	0.800	0.781	0.129	6.212	0.000
Open Unemployment Rate -> Poverty	0.901	0.905	0.044	20.389	0.000

Source: Analyzing Data of PLS3

Based on Table 2 above, the following may be said about the conclusion of the hypothesis:

The Covid-19 Pandemic on the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) has a t-statistic of 0.387 and a p-value of 0.699, according to the findings of statistical testing. These findings suggest that the Covid-19 Pandemic variable does not affect the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) since the t-statistic is lower than 1.96 and the p-value is greater than 0.05. Thus, hypothesis 1 is refuted in this study.

The Covid-19 Pandemic on Poverty has a t-statistic of 0.612 and a p-value of 0.541, according to the statistical analysis findings. The t-statistic value of 1.96 is inconsequential, as

the p-value is more than 0.05. These results suggest that the Covid-19 Pandemic variable has no influence on Poverty and is not statistically significant. Thus, hypothesis 2 was refuted in this investigation.

Thirdly, the findings of the statistical test indicate that the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) on the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) has a t-statistic value of 5.76 and a p-value of 0.000. Therefore, the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) variable positively and significantly influences the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) since the t-statistic is higher than 1.96 and the p-value is lower than 0.05. Based on the initial sample value of 0.888, the effect is positive. Thus, hypothesis 3 is accepted in this investigation.

The Gross Regional Domestic Product (GDP) on Poverty has a t-statistic of 6212 and a p-value of 0.000, according to the statistical test findings. These results suggest that Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) has a positive and significant influence on Poverty since the t-statistic is greater than 1.96 and the p-value is lower than 0.05. Furthermore, the impact is optimistic based on the initial sample value of 0.800. Thus, hypothesis 4 is accepted in this investigation.

Fifth, the statistical test findings indicate that the relationship between the Regency/City Minimum Wage (UMK) and the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) has a t-statistic of 0.98 and a p-value of 0.33. The findings suggest that the Regency/City Minimum Wage (UMK) variable does not influence the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) since the t-statistic value is less than 1.96 and the p-value is more than 0.05. Thus, hypothesis 5 was refuted in this investigation.

The Regency/City Minimum Wage (UMK) on Poverty has a t-statistic value of 1.727 and a p-value of 0.085, according to the statistical test findings. These data demonstrate that the Variable of Regency/City Minimum Wage (UMK) has no significant influence on Poverty. Furthermore, the t-statistic value of 1.96 is inconsequential, as the p-value is more than 0.05. Thus, hypothesis 6 was refuted in this investigation.

The Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) on Poverty has a t-statistic of 20,389 and a p-value of 0.000, as determined by statistical testing. The Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) variable has a positive and statistically significant influence on Poverty, as the t-statistic is higher than 1.96 and the p-value is lower than 0.05. Positive impact based on the initial value of the sample, which was 0.901%. Thus, hypothesis 7 is accepted in this investigation.

Table 3. *Specific Indirect Effect*

Specific Indirect Effects

	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics (|O/STDEV|)	P Values
Covid-19 Pandemic -> Open Unemployment Rate -> Poverty	0.045	0.062	0.119	0.381	0.704
District/City Minimum Wages -> Open Unemployment Rate -> Poverty	-0.089	-0.099	0.083	1.074	0.284
Gross Regional Domestic Products -> Open Unemployment Rate -> Poverty	0.800	0.781	0.129	6.212	0.000

Source: Analyzing data of PLS3

The following can say about the conclusion of the hypothesis in light of the information present in Table 3:

The Covid-19 Pandemic via the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) on Poverty has a t-statistic of 0.381 and a p-value of 0.704. These findings demonstrate that the Covid-19 Pandemic variable through the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) has no negligible influence on Poverty since the t-statistic value is lower than 1.96 and the p-value is higher than 0.05. Thus, hypothesis 8 was refuted in this investigation.

The Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) through the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) on Poverty has a t-statistic of 6.212 and a p-value of 0.000, according to the statistical test findings. The t-statistic is more than 1.96, and the p-value is less than 0.05, indicating that the variable Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) through the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) has a positive and significant influence on Poverty. Based on the initial sample value of 0.800, the impact is positive. Thus, hypothesis 9 is accepted in this investigation.

Thirdly, the statistical test findings indicate that the Regency/City Minimum Wage (UMK) through the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) on Poverty has a t-statistic of 1.074 and a p-value of 0.226. The t-statistic is 1.96, and the p-value is >0.05, indicating that the Regency/City Minimum Wage (UMK) variable through the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) does not influence Poverty. Thus, hypothesis 10 was refuted in this investigation.

Testing is performed to determine the value of the direct contribution of each independent variable (Covid-19 Pandemic, Gross Regional Domestic Product, and Regency/City Minimum Wage) to the dependent variable (Poverty), as well as the value of the independent variable plus the mediating variable, to the dependent variable (Poverty) (Poverty). Open Unemployment Rate) employing route analysis to determine the indirect contribution to the dependent variable. The outcomes of this exam are displayed in the table and graph below:

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Table 4. *R Square*

R Square		
Matrix	R Square	R Square Adjusted
	R Square	R Square Adjusted
Open Unemployment Rate	0.935	0.927
Poverty	0.992	0.991

Source: Analyzing data of PLS3

Figure 2. Path Analysis
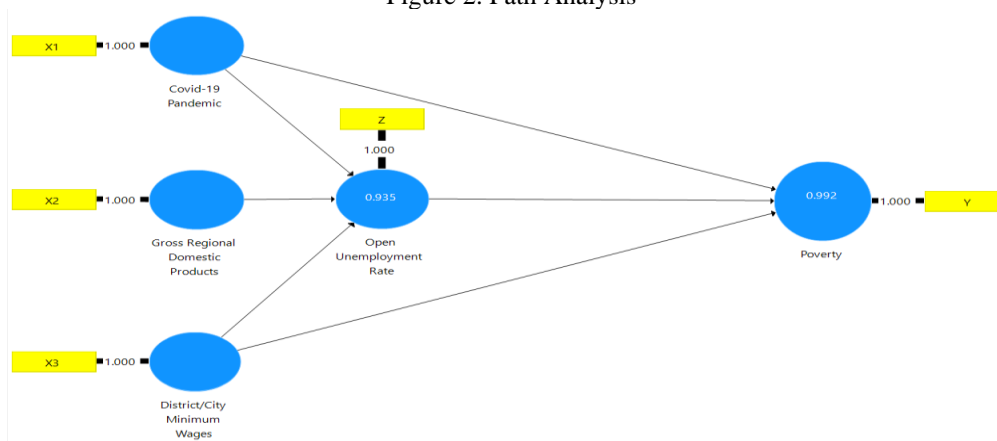
Source: Analyzing data of PLS3

According to the preceding table and figure, the direct contribution between the Covid-19 Pandemic variable (X1), Gross Regional Domestic Product (X2), and District/City Minimum Wage (X3) to the Poverty variable (Y) has a value of 0.992, indicating that the Covid-19 Pandemic variable, Gross Regional Domestic Product, and District/City Minimum Wages have a direct impact on poverty of 99.2 percent. In comparison, the remaining 0.8 percent is influenced by other variables not.

Meanwhile, the indirect contribution between the Covid-19 Pandemic variable (X1), Gross Regional Domestic Product variable (X2), and Regency/City Minimum Wage variable (X3) through the Open Unemployment Rate variable (Z) on the Poverty variable (Y) has a value of 0.935, indicating that the variables The Covid-19 pandemic, Gross Regional Domestic Product and District/City Minimum Wages through the Open Unemployment Rate have a 93.5 percent indirect impact on poverty, while the remaining.

Based on the results of the path analysis test, it is possible to conclude that the high and low poverty factors of an area are influenced by the open unemployment rate, the current Covid-19 pandemic situation, economic growth, as measured by Gross Regional Domestic Product at Constant Prices (ADHK) Expenditures in this case, and the appropriate UMK level, or the independent variables and the mediating variable.

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CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion described above, we conclude that:

1.   Based on the results of previous studies that the Covid-19 pandemic factor, GRDP, UMK and the Open Unemployment Rate greatly affect the rate of poverty in an area.

2.   The percentage contribution of these factors to poverty in this study was 93.5%.

3.   This study expands theories and concepts for addressing poverty and unemployment, particularly in Banten Province, particularly those related to factors that have a significant impact or influence on poverty and unemployment, so they can be used as references by policymakers in Banten Province when developing programs and policies to address these issues. notably in light of the ongoing Covid-19 epidemic, which has not yet been eradicated.

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