

ABSTRACT

Barlingmascakeb is the region with the highest poverty rate in the last decade with an average poverty of 16 percent higher than the average poverty of Central Java Province. This study aims to analyze the effect of economic growth, open community level (TPT), minimum wage, and human development index (IPM) on poverty in Barlingmascakeb Regionalization (Banjarnegaara, Purbalingga, Banyumas, Cilacap, Kebumen) 2014-2020.

The approach used in this research is quantitative with secondary data obtained from the Indonesian Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2014-2020. The method used to analyze the factors that influence poverty in the Barlingmascakeb Regionalization 2014-2020 is panel data regression.

Based on the results of the study showed that partially economic growth and the minimum wage had a negative but not significant effect. This condition occurs because economic growth in the Barlingmascakeb Regionalization is dominated by the agricultural sector which does not use minimum wage standardization in wages. The open unemployment rate has a positive effect while the human development index (IPM) has a negative effect on poverty in the Barlingmascakeb Regionalization so that efforts to improve human capital capacity need to be increased and the government is urged to reduce the number of unemployed in an effort to reduce poverty levels in the Barlingmascakeb Regionalization. Simultaneously economic growth, open unemployment rate (TPT), minimum wage, and human development index (IPM) have a significant effect on poverty in the Barlingmascakeb Regionalization.

Keywords: Poverty, Economic Growth, Unemployment, Minimum Wage, Human Development Index