INCOME JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS AND DEPELOPMENT
p- ISSN: 0000 - 0000 | e-ISSN: 0000 - 0000
Volume 1 Number 1 | January 2021

Factors Affecting The Unemployment Rate In Takalar District

Treasure
University of Muhammadiyah Makassar
treasure02011@gmail.com

Article Info

Keywords: Unemployment Rate, Minimum Wage, Population, Economic Growth

Abstract

This study aims to determine the effect of the Minimum Wage, Population and Economic Growth on the Unemployment Rate in Takalar Regency. This research is limited by analyzing quantitative secondary data in the period between 2011-2020 . The data is reprocessed according to the needs of the model used. The data source comes from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS Takalar. The research method used is multiple linear regression analysis with the help of SPSS 15. The results showed that the minimum wage variable (X1) had a negative and insignificant effect on the unemployment rate in Takalar Regency, the population variable (X2) had apositive and insignificant effect on the unemployment rate in Takalar Regency, and the economic growth variable (X3) had an insignificant effect on the unemployment rate. negatively and insignificantly to the unemployment rate in Takalar Regency.

1. PRELIMINARY

Unemployment is one of the major problems faced by most countries in the world, both in developed and developing countries such as Indonesia. Indonesia's population growth rate per year during 2010-2020 averaged 1.25 percent , slower than the 2000-2010 period which was 1.49 percent. Likewise, the workforce in August 2020 was 138.22 million people, an increase of 2.36 million people compared to August 2019. In line with the increase in the number of the workforce, the Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK) also increased by 0.24 percentage points (BPS, 2020). The growth that occurred in the population and the number of the workforce was not matched by the availability of job opportunities. As a result of the lack of absorption of labor will lead to unemployment. If unemployment is not immediately addressed, it can lead to social insecurity and potentially lead to poverty (BPS, 2007).

The role of the government is very important in dealing with the problem of unemployment in Takalar Regency. How is the government able to provide jobs or good quality work with the large number of people in Takalar Regency. Takalar Regency is one of the regencies in South Sulawesi with the capital city Pattallassang. Takalar Regency has an area of 566.51 km 2 which consists of 9 sub-districts, 22 sub-districts and 61 villages.

Table 1.1
Total Population of Takalar Regency
2016-2020 year

No	Year	Total Population (Soul)
1	2016	289,000
2	2017	292,000
3	2018	295,000
4	2019	298.000
5	2020	300,000

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics of Takalar Regency 2021

The Takalar Regency Government hopes to be able to increase the number of jobs so as not to experience higher unemployment due to the increasing population. Economic problems and social problems are included in high unemployment. Unemployment is an economic problem because when the unemployment rate increases, the impact is that a country throws away goods and services that can actually be processed by unemployment. Unemployment is a big social problem as it causes great suffering to workers who are unemployed and have to struggle with reduced income. The economic costs of unemployment are obvious,

but no currency amount can accurately deduct the psychological and human toll of unemployment.

The problem in the government of Takalar Regency is the fluctuating open unemployment rate. According to BPS 2019 and 2020 data, the number of unemployed in Takalar Regency is as follows:

Table 1.2
Open Unemployment Rate
Takalar Kabupaten

No.	Year	Takalar Regency Open Unemployment Rate (%)
1	2016	4.71
2	2017	4.93
3	2018	3.88
4	2019	4.13
5	2020	5.97

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics of Takalar Regency in 2021

In Takalar Regency the unemployment rate increases every year except in 2018 unemployment in Takalar Regency has decreased by 3.88 percent. The decline in the unemployment rate is due to increased employment opportunities that can absorb labor.

Changes in the unemployment rate from an economic perspective, either directly or indirectly, can reflect the stability of the economic condition of the population in an area. The magnitude of the unemployment rate has broad social implications, because if you do not work, it means you have no income. If there is no source of income, it can open up opportunities for the population to experience difficulties in meeting basic needs, ultimately being able to bring them to the brink of poverty. The problem is getting more complicated, because the unemployment rate is getting higher.

The 2016-2020 period of economic growth in Takalar Regency continues to decline and even has a negative value. In 2016, the economy of Takalar Regency grew by 9.61 percent then slowed down to 7.37 percent in 2017 and continued to slow down to 6.66 percent in 2018. In 2019, economic conditions in Takalar Regency improved and economic growth in experienced a slight acceleration to 6.87 percent. However, the Covid-19 pandemic since the beginning of 2020 has had a very bad impact on the economy of Takalar Regency, which has contracted by -0.61 percent .

Table 1.3
Economic Growth of Takalar Regency in 2016-2020

No.	Year	Takalar Regency Economic Growth (%)
1	2016	9.61
2	2017	7.37
3	2018	6.66
4	2019	6.87
5	2020	-0.61

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics Takalar District in 2020

Unemployment occurs in the younger generation who have just completed secondary and higher education. There is a tendency for those who have just finished their education to try to find work according to their aspirations. Their aspiration is usually to want to work in an office and if they want to get that job they are willing to wait a long time. It is possible for them to try to find work in cities , provinces, or areas where industrial activities have developed. This causes the open unemployment rate tends to be high in the city or area. On the other hand, the open unemployment rate is low in regions or provinces whose economic activities still rely on the traditional sector, if the level of education in that area is still low (Mudjarat, 2006).

With the unemployment rate can be seen the level of community welfare and the level of income distribution. Unemployment occurs due to the high level of the labor force which is not matched by the absorption of labor due to the low growth of job creation.

The economic indicators that affect the unemployment rate include the minimum wage, government spending, private investment and population. At this time the government still believes that the minimum wage is also an effective technique to improve the fate of low-income workers. This is also believed by the International Labor Organization (ILO) which says that "Minimum Wages Have an Important role to play in protecting low income groups", (ILO, 1991 from Iskandaesyah, 1996).

Indonesia will not leave the determination of wages for workers or laborers to the market mechanism because in the labor market there is still a visible structural imbalance . According to Simanjuntak (2001), every increase in the wage rate will be followed by a decrease in the requested workforce, meaning that it will result in an increase in unemployment. Vice versa, with a decrease in the level of wages, it will be followed by an increase in employment opportunities, so it can be said that employment opportunities have a reciprocal relationship to the level of wages. In addition, the higher the wage rate that is set, the higher the wage rate that is set, it affects the amount of production, consequently to make efficiency, the company is forced to reduce the workforce, which results in the high number of unemployed.

The minimum wage for each region is of course different, as in Takalar district the minimum wage is as follows:

Table 1.4 Provincial Minimum Wage in Takalar . District

No.	Year	Takalar Regency Provincial Minimum Wage (Rp)
1	2016	2,200,000
2	2017	2,500,000
3	2018	2,600,000
4	2019	2,800,000
5	2020	3,100,000

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics of Takalar Regency, 2021

The condition of the minimum wage every year has increased, along with the higher prices of people's necessities of life. In 2016 the minimum wage was IDR 2,200,000, while in 2020 it reached IDR 3,100,000, when viewed from 2016 to 2020 the minimum wage increased annually by around IDR 200,000. However, the amount of wages set is not necessarily able to meet the living needs of the workers.

Judging from the government spending used to buy goods and services will encourage job creation, the government in an effort to prepare public goods will indirectly open up job opportunities. The available employment as a result of government activities will be influenced by the type of expenditure. As for the government's efforts to reduce the unemployment rate with the existence of physical policies, this expansive government spending does not seem to have obtained significant results, government spending which has increased every year has been accompanied by an increase in the number of unemployed.

There are several factors including government spending that is not on target, for example, so far development spending has been mostly aimed at financing capital-intensive projects or for example, to restructure the capital of conglomerate companies such as private banks or also due to the government's bureaucratic system less efficient, causing budget irregularities and misuse, and ultimately the government spending is not on target and the number of unemployed increases every year. It is also seen from the increasing population followed by an increasing labor force which will cause an increase in the number of unemployed if it is not balanced with job opportunities.

Many research efforts have been carried out in depth and cover widely various fields of economic activity with a series of studies on a series of variables related to the problem of unemployment so that a further study of the

inclusion of appropriate variables so that the results are more satisfactory. Based on the above background, researchers are interested in conducting research on "Factors Affecting Unemployment Rates in Takalar Regency"

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Unemployment

Unemployed or unemployed people are people who do not have a job and are actively looking for work at working age . Unemployment in a country is the difference between the labor force and the actual use of labor. Samuelson in his book states that those who are classified as unemployed are people who do not have a job but are looking for work. A person who is not working, but is not actively looking for work is not classified as unemployed. To measure unemployment in a country is usually used what is called the unemployment rate *(unemployment rate)* , namely the number of unemployed expressed as a percentage of the total labor force.

In general, what is meant by unemployment is someone who has been classified in the labor force who is actively looking for work at a certain wage level, but cannot get the job he wants. Abdul Halim (2018) in his book entitled *Macroeconomic Theory Edition 3* , unemployment is a term for people who do not work at all, are looking for work, work less than 2 days a week, or someone who is trying to get a job. In general, this is due to the fact that the number of the workforce is not proportional to the number of jobs that are able to absorb it.

2.2 Minimum Wage

Wage is the right of the worker or laborer who is received and expressed in the form of money as a reward from the entrepreneur or employer to the worker/ laborer that has been determined and paid according to a work agreement, agreement, or statutory regulations, including allowances for workers/ laborers and family for a job and service that has been or will be performed. Some notions of wages as stated by Desseler in his book entitled *"Human Resources"* say that wages are money or something related to money given to workers/laborers.

In addition, he also argues that in reality the payment system for workers/laborers can be divided according to payments based on time of performance, namely payments made on the basis of length of work for example hours, days, weeks, months and so on as well as payments based on performance results, namely payment of wages/salaries paid by employees. based on the end result of the performance process, for example the amount of production.

The minimum wage is a minimum standard used by entrepreneurs or industry players to provide wages to workers in their business or work environment. Because the fulfillment of proper needs for each province is different, it is called the provincial minimum wage. Meanwhile, the definition of minimum wage according to article 1 point 1 of the regulation of the Minister of Manpower Number PER-01/MEN/1999 is the lowest monthly wage consisting of basic wages including fixed allowances. Variable benefits are included in the minimum wage. Based on this policy , several things to consider in determining the minimum wage are:

a. Minimum Living Needs (KHM)
b. Consumer Price Index (CPI)
c. Ability, development and continuity of the company
d. Wages that generally apply in certain areas and between regions
e. Fresh market conditions
f. Level of economic development and per capita income.

The minimum wage policy is normatively a safety net for workers or laborers who still receive wages below the minimum wage provisions. However, I am of the opinion that the minimum wage policy has not had a significant effect on increasing the income of workers or laborers. Especially in a situation of economic crisis that makes

fulfilling the necessities of life increasingly difficult. As a result, employers are forced to restructure the company's management, one of which has implications for the reduction of the workforce.

2.3 Economic growth

Boediono (!992) states that economic growth is a process of increasing output in the long run. The use of economic growth indicators will be seen in a fairly long period of time, for example ten, twenty, fifty or even more. Economic growth will occur if there is a tendency that occurs from the internal processes of the economy. To find out whether an economy is experiencing growth, one year's real GRDP (GRDPt) must be considered with the previous year's real GRDP (GDP-1). The measurement of the progress of an economy requires the right measuring tools, how to measure growth, among others (Nur Pratama, 2010).

2.4 Total population

Mercantilism's view which says that a large population is an important element in the strength of the state, which is an important factor in the state and plays an important role in increasing the income and wealth of the country. The problem of population growth in an area can have positive and negative consequences.

According to Slow (2000) population growth can better explain sustainable economic growth. Population growth increases the number of labor and by itself will reduce the capital stock per worker. The population growth rate, the depreciation rate, together will reduce the capital stock. In this theory, it is predicted that countries with high population growth will have low GDP per capita so that it will have an impact on decreasing the level of investment. This will result in decreased job creation (Mankiw, 2000).

In the view of classical economists, the law of diminishing additional returns will affect economic growth and will not continue in the beginning, if the population is small and natural resources are relatively excessive, the level of capital taking from new investments and economic growth is realized. This situation will not last forever. If the population is too large, the increase will reduce the level of economic activity because the productivity of each resident has become negative. Then the prosperity of the community decreases again. The economy will reach a very low level of prosperity. If this state is achieved, the economy is said to have reached a stationary state. In this situation the income of workers only reaches a level of living enough. According to the views of classical economists, every society will not be able to prevent the occurrence of this undeveloped state.

Classical growth theory sees that if there is a shortage of population, marginal production will be higher than per capita income. However, if the population has increased, the law of diminishing additional returns will affect the production function, i.e. marginal production will begin to decline. Therefore, the growth of national income and per capita income is getting slower. The population that continues to grow will cause a certain number of people to have marginal production equal to per capita income. In this situation, per capita income reaches its maximum value. The population at that time is called the optimum population.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

3.1 Analysis Techniques

The analytical technique used in this study is multiple linear regression with the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) method. This model will show the relationship and influence between the independent variable and the dependent variable. The unemployment rate is the dependent variable while the minimum wage, population, and economic growth are the independent variables. Based on the previous one, the unemployment rate is a function of the

INCOME JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS AND DEPELOPMENT
p- ISSN: 0000 - 0000 | e-ISSN: 0000 - 0000
Volume 1 Number 1 | January 2021

minimum wage, population, and economic growth which is stated as follows:

Y=f (X 1 , X 2 , X 3 ,) ……(1)

Thus, the analysis model can be found, namely:

Y= +β 1 +X 1 +β 2 +X 2 +β 3 +X 3 +μ…… .(2)

Information:

Y : Unemployment rate (in percent)
X 1 : Minimum wage value (in rupiah)
X 2 : Total population (in souls)
X 3 : Economic growth (in rupiah)
: **Constant**
1 : **Minimum** wage coefficient
2 : **Coefficient** of population
3 : **Coefficient** of economic growth
Unemployment or unobservable factor (error term)

In addition, hypothesis testing is also carried out, namely the F, t test and the coefficient of determination test R 2 . If the F value is greater than 4, then H0 can be rejected at a 5 percent confidence level or accept the hypothesis that all independent variables simultaneously and significantly affect the dependent variable. The t-test can be detected by looking at the number *of degrees of freedom* or (DF) is 20 or more and the degree of confidence is 5 percent, then H0 can be rejected or accept the hypothesis which states that an independent variable individually affects the dependent variable. The coefficient of determination test (R2) can be detected by looking at the value of Adjusted R2 .

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Data Analysis Results

a. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

To find out the factors that influence the unemployment rate in Takalar Regency, it will be analyzed using multiple linear regression models.

Table 4.6
Results of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis with SPSS 15 . Program

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	131.637	76.971		1.710	.138
	Upah Minimum Provinsi	6.139	.000	3.488	1.003	.021
	Jumlah Penduduk	.000	.000	-3.773	-1.345	.042
	Pertumbuhan Ekonomi	-.236	.135	-.572	-1.554	.120

a. Dependent Variable: Tingkat Pengangguran

Source: Data processed using SPSS 15 . program

The regression equation is as follows:

Y = +β 1 +X 1 +c+X 2 +β 3 +X 3 +
Y = 131.637 + 6.139X 1 + 0.000X 2 – 0.236X 3 +

Information :

Y = Unemployment Rate (Percent)
X 1 = Minimum Wage (Rp)
X 2 = Total Population (Rp)
X 3 = Economic Growth (Percent)
= Constant
1 = Minimum Wage Coefficient
2 = Coefficient of Population
3 = Economic Growth Coefficient
= Error Term

The regression equation above can be explained as follows:

a. The constant value = 131 , 637 means that if the Minimum Wage (X1), Population (X2) and Economic Growth (X3) the value is 0, then the constant value or the Unemployment Rate Y = 131.637 %.

INCOME JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS AND DEPELOPMENT
p- ISSN: 0000 - 0000 | e-ISSN: 0000 - 0000
Volume 1 Number 1 | January 2021

b. The minimum wage regression coefficient value $_1$ = 6.139 states that every 1% increase in the minimum wage will cause a decrease in the number of unemployed in Takalar Regency by 6.139%. Vice versa if the minimum wage decreases by 1% it will cause an increase in the number of unemployed in Takalar Regency. The direction of the relationship between the minimum wage and the unemployment rate is positive, where an increase or decrease in the minimum wage level will result in an increase or decrease in the number of unemployed in Takalar Regency.

c. The regression coefficient value of population $_2$ = 0.000 states that every 1% increase in the population of productive age will cause an increase in the number of unemployed in Takalar Regency by 4.91E-500%. Vice versa if the number of productive age population decreases by 1% it will cause a decrease in the number of unemployed in Takalar Regency by 0.000%. The direction of the relationship between the population and the unemployment rate is positive, where an increase or decrease in the population will result in an increase or decrease in the number of unemployed in Takalar Regency.

d. The value of the regression coefficient of economic growth $_3$ = -0.236 states that every 1% increase in economic growth will cause a decrease in the number of unemployed in Takalar Regency by -0.236 and vice versa if economic growth decreases by 1% it will cause an increase in the number of unemployed in Takalar Regency by -0.236 . The direction of the relationship between economic growth and the number of unemployed is negative, where an increase or decrease in the population will result in a decrease or increase in the number of unemployed in Takalar Regency.

b. Hypothesis testing

1) Determinant Coefficient Test

The coefficient of determination test is used to measure how far the independent variables explain the dependent variable. The value of the coefficient of determination for the three independent variables is determined by the *Adjusted R Square value* as follows:

Table 4.7
Coefficient of Determination Test Results (R2)

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.788[a]	.621	.431	.91775	1.943

Source: Data processed using the SPSS15 program

Based on Table 4.7 above, the results of the calculation obtained the value of the coefficient of determination which concluded R2 (R-Square) of 0.621 in other words continuing that the large percentage of variation in the unemployment rate which can be explained by variations of the 3 independent variables, namely the minimum wage, population and economic growth of 0.621.

2) Simultaneous Test (F Test)

The F test is a simultaneous test to determine whether the variables of minimum wage, population and economic growth simultaneously have a significant effect on the unemployment rate in Takalar Regency.

Table 4.8
Simultaneous Test Results (F Test)

INCOME JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS AND DEPELOPMENT
p- ISSN: 0000 - 0000 | e-ISSN: 0000 - 0000
Volume 1 Number 1 | January 2021

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	17.269	3	5.756	6.095	.030[a]
	Residual	5.667	6	.944		
	Total	22.936	9			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Jumlah Penduduk, Upah Minimum
b. Dependent Variable: Tingkat Pengangguran

Source: Data processed using SPSS 15 . program

Based on table 4.8 above, the regression results of the effect of the minimum wage (X1), population (X2) and economic growth (X3) have a significant effect on the unemployment rate , the calculated F value is 6.095 with a significance of 0.030 smaller than the significance level used in this study, namely 0.05 (0.030 < 0.05). This shows that the independent variables together have a significant effect on the dependent variable. Thus, it can be concluded that the hypothesis testing above rejects H_0 , this indicates that the minimum wage, population and economic growth simultaneously (simultaneously) affect the unemployment rate in Takalar Regency in 2011-2020.

3) Test Statistics t

The t-test is used to determine whether in the regression model the independent variable minimum wage, population and economic growth partially have a significant effect on the dependent variable of the unemployment rate.

Table 4.9
Partial Test Results (t Test)

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	131.637	76.971		1.710	.138
	Upah Minimum Provinsi	6.14E-006	.000	3.488	1.003	.021
	Jumlah Penduduk	.000	.000	-3.773	-1.345	.042
	Pertumbuhan Ekonomi	-.236	.135	-.572	-1.554	.120

a. Dependent Variable: Tingkat Pengangguran

Source: Data processed using SPSS 15 . program

In table 4.9 the calculation of the t test can be seen the results of the partial test of each independent variable partially on the dependent variable can be analyzed as follows:

1) wage variable , the probability t value (0.021) is smaller than the real level of 0.05 so it can be concluded that the minimum wage variable has a significant influence on the unemployment rate. A positive t value indicates that the minimum wage level has a direct relationship with the unemployment rate.
2) The population variable, the probability t value (0.042) is smaller than the real level of 0.05 so it can be concluded that the population variable has a significant influence on the unemployment rate. A negative t value indicates that the population has an opposite relationship with the unemployment rate.
3) The economic growth variable, the probability t value (0.120) is greater than the real level of 0.05 so it can be concluded that the economic growth variable has no

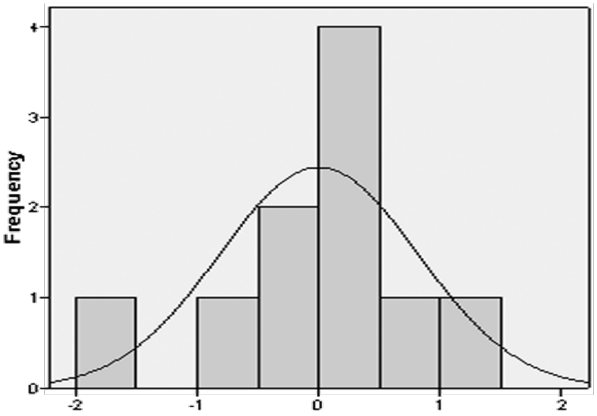
significant effect on the unemployment rate. A negative t value indicates that economic growth has an opposite relationship with the unemployment rate.

c. Classic assumption test

1) Data Normality Test

Normality test is used to test whether in the regression model, the related variables and independent variables both have a normal distribution or not. A good regression model is a regression model that has a normal or close to normal data distribution. One way to know normality is to use the histogram graphical analysis method or by looking at the *Normal Probability Plot.* Normality can be seen from the spread of data (points) on a diagonal axis on a normal graph. P-Plot will form a straight diagonal line, then plotting data will be compared with a diagonal line. If the normal distribution is a line that describes the actual data and follows the diagonal line. The first normality test is by looking at the histogram graph and the normal P-Plot graph.

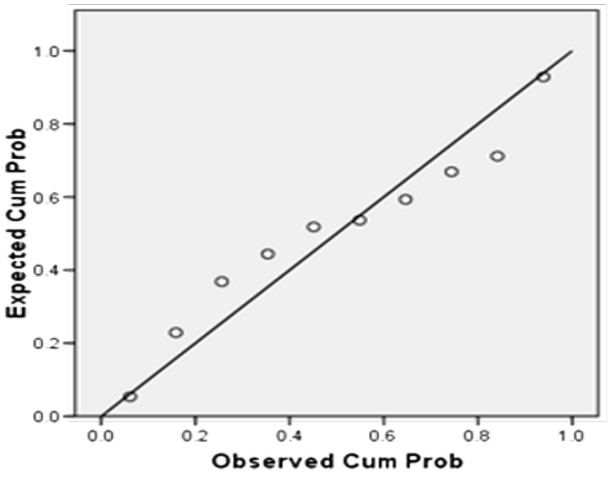
Figure 4.1
Histogram Graph



Source: Data processed using the SPSS15 program

Figure 4.1 shows that the distribution pattern is close to normal, because the data follows the direction of the histogram graph line.

Figure 4.2
Normal P-Plot Chart



Source: SPSS 15 Output, By 2021 Secondary Data

From Figure 4.2, it can be seen in the Normal P-Plot graph that the points spread around the diagonal line, and the spread follows the direction of the diagonal line. So it can be explained that the normal distribution and regression models are feasible to use to predict the unemployment rate based on variables.

2) Data Multicollinearity Test

This test aims to test whether there is a correlation between the independent variables in the regression model. A good model should not have the highest correlation between the independent variables. Tolerance measures the variability of the selected independent variables that cannot be explained by other independent variables. So the tolerance value is equal to a high VIF value (because VIF = 1/Tolerance) and indicates a high collinearity. The commonly used cotuff value is 0.10 or equal to a VIF value above 10.

Based on the rules of *variance inflation* (VIF) and *tolerance* , if the VIF exceeds the number 10 or the tolerance is less than 0.10, it is stated that multicollinearity symptoms occur. On the other hand, if the VIF value is less than 10 or the tolerance is more than 0.10 , it is stated that there is no multicollinearity symptom.

Table 4.10

INCOME JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS AND DEPELOPMENT
p- ISSN: 0000 - 0000 | e-ISSN: 0000 - 0000
Volume 1 Number 1 | January 2021

Multicollinearity Test Results

Coefficients[a]

Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	Upah Minimum	.007	150.313
	Jumlah Penduduk	.007	142.092
	Pertumbuhan Ekonomi	.556	1.797

a. Dependent Variable: Tingkat Pengangguran

Source: Data processed using SPSS 15 . program

Based on table 4.10 above, it can be seen that the VIF value for each variable is as follows:

1) The VIF value for the model variable is 150.313> 10 and the tolerance value is 0.007 < 0.10 so that the minimum wage variable is declared to have multicollinearity symptoms.
2) The VIF value for the model variable is 142,092 > 10 and the tolerance value is 0.007 < 0.10 so that the population variable is declared to have multicollinearity symptoms.
3) The VIF value for the model variable is 1.797 < 10 and the tolerance value is 0.556 > 0.10 so that the economic growth variable is declared to have no multicollinearity symptoms.

3) Autocorrelation Test

One of the analytical methods to detect the presence or absence of autocorrelation is by testing the *Durbin Watson value* (DW test). If the DW value is greater than the upper limit (du) and less than the number of independent variables, it can be concluded that there is no autocorrelation.

Table 4.11
Autocorrelation Test Results

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.788[a]	.621	.431	.91775	1.943

a. Predictors: (Constant), Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Jumlah Penduduk, Upah Minimum
b. Dependent Variable: Tingkat Pengangguran

Table 4.11 shows that the value of Durbin Watson is 2.615. With this DW value is greater than the DU value, it can be concluded that the coefficient is free from autocorrelation disturbances.

4) Heteroscedasticity Test

This test aims to test whether in the regression model there is an inequality of variance from the residuals of one observation to another observation. One way to predict heteroscedasticity can be seen from the *scatterplot pattern.* To determine whether there is heteroscedasticity in this study, it can be explained as follows:

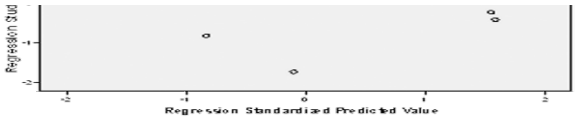


Figure 4.3

Source: SPSS 15 Output, By 2021 Secondary Data D

From Figure 4.3 Scatterplot it can be seen that the data points are spread out and below the number 0, the data points do not collect only above and below, and the distribution does not form a pattern, it can be concluded that in this multiple linear regression research there is no heteroscedasticity.

4.2 Discussion

a. Effect of Minimum Wage (X_1) on Unemployment Rate (Y) in Takalar . Regency

The Provincial Minimum Wage (UMK) variable partially has a significant effect (0.021

< 0.05) on the unemployment rate in a positive direction in Takalar Regency. That is, the higher the wage rate, the lower the unemployment rate tends to be, conversely the lower the minimum wage offered, the higher the unemployment rate. This is in accordance with the results of research from Rahmawati (2016) with the research title Factors Affecting Unemployment in South Sulawesi Province 2000-2014, quantitative research methods. Where the results of the research show that the Provincial Minimum Wage has a positive or significant effect on the unemployment rate in South Sulawesi Province.

b. The Effect of Population (X_2) on the Unemployment Rate (Y) in Takalar

Based on the results of the t-test in table 4.9, it shows that the population has a significant effect (0.042 < 0.05) and is positively related to the unemployment rate in Takalar Regency. The results of this study mean accepting hypothesis 2 research, namely the number of residents has an effect on the unemployment rate in Takalar Regency. So that it can be seen that the population in Takalar Regency for the last 10 years has an influence on the unemployment rate, which is positively related and has a significant effect. This means that if the population increases, the unemployment rate increases, and vice versa if the population decreases, the unemployment rate decreases.

This is in accordance with the results of research from Rahmawati (2016) with the research title Factors Affecting Unemployment in South Sulawesi Province 2000-2014, quantitative research methods. Where the results of the research show that the population has a positive or significant effect on the unemployment rate in South Sulawesi Province.

c. The Effect of Economic Growth (X_3) on the Unemployment Rate (Y) in Takalar . Regency

Based on the results of the t-test in table 4.9, it shows that economic growth has no significant effect (0.120 > 0.05) and is negatively related to the unemployment rate in Takalar Regency. The results of this study mean accepting hypothesis 3 research, namely economic growth affects the unemployment rate in Takalar Regency. So that it can be seen that economic growth in Takalar Regency during the last 10 years has an influence on the unemployment rate but has a negative and insignificant relationship. This means that if economic growth increases, the unemployment rate decreases.

The results of this study are the same as the theory of Okun's Law proposed by Arthur Okun which explains that the unemployment rate has a negative relationship with GDP growth. This means that if GDP increases, the unemployment rate will decrease. If GDP does not experience growth, then the unemployment rate will remain at the same level, even at 1.5 % from the previous condition.

The results of this study are the same as the results of research from Setiawan et al (2017), with the research title Analysis of Factors Affecting Unemployment Rates in East Java Province in 2009-2015, quantitative research methods. Where the research results show that economic growth has no significant and negative effect on the open unemployment rate in Central Java Province.

d. Effect of Simultaneous Minimum Wage, Population, and Economic Growth on Unemployment Rate in Takalar District

Based on the regression results, the effect of the minimum wage (X1), population (X2) and economic growth (X3) have a significant effect on the unemployment rate , the calculated F value is 6.095 with a significance of 0.030 which is smaller than the significance level used in this study, which is 0.05 (0.030 < 0.05). This means that the variables of Minimum Wage (X1), Population (X2), and economic growth (X3) simultaneously have a

significant and positive relationship with the unemployment rate in Takalar Regency.

5. CLOSING

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the results of the data analysis carried out and the discussion that has been put forward, the following conclusions are obtained :

1. Minimum Wage Variable (X1) has a positive and significant effect on the Unemployment Rate in Takalar Regency.
2. The Variable Number of Population (X2) has a positive and significant effect on the Unemployment Rate in Takalar Regency.
3. Economic Growth Variable (X3) has a negative and insignificant effect on the Unemployment Rate in Takalar Regency.
4. Based on the results of the analysis and discussion that the Minimum Wage (X1), Population (X2), and economic growth (X3) variables simultaneously have a significant and positive relationship to the unemployment rate in Takalar Regency.

5.2 Suggestion

Based on the analysis of the factors that influence the unemployment rate in Takalar Regency, the suggestions that can be submitted by the author are as follows:

1. In terms of the minimum wage set by the government, it is hoped that it can be implemented in real terms. This requires supervision in its implementation, both from the government and the community (wage companies). It is hoped that the wage policy issued will not reduce the level of welfare of the workforce without having to reduce labor absorption as a consequence of setting high wages.
2. It is hoped that the government of Takalar Regency can maintain and improve the quality of the population by providing education, training, and counseling for job seekers so that unemployment will decrease.
3. For the government of Takalar Regency, especially the Office of Social Affairs, Manpower and Transmigration, they should make various efforts to overcome unemployment by creating new jobs, establishing new industries that are labor-intensive, providing labor training, developing MSMEs and the job market.
4. For residents of Takalar Regency, they must participate in prevention efforts and government efforts that have been programmed to reduce unemployment.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Central Bureau of Statistics. 2020. *Indicators of Indonesia's Population Growth Rate 2010-2020* . Jakarta: Central Bureau of Statistics.

Central Bureau of Statistics. 2020. *Indonesian Labor Force Participation Rate Indicator 2020* . Jakarta: Central Bureau of Statistics.

Central Bureau of Statistics. 2017. *Takalar District Indicators in Figures* . Takalar: Central Bureau of Statistics.

Central Bureau of Statistics. 2018. *Indicators of Takalar Regency in Figures.* Takalar: Central Bureau of Statistics.

Central Bureau of Statistics. 2019. *Indicators of Takalar Regency in Figures.* Takalar: Central Bureau of Statistics.

Central Bureau of Statistics. 2020. *Takalar District Indicators in Figures* . Takalar: Central Bureau of Statistics.

Central Bureau of Statistics. 2021. *Indicators of Takalar Regency in Figures.* Takalar: Central Bureau of Statistics.

Fatimah, Masbar, R., and Syahnur, S. 2015. *Analysis of Factors Affecting Unemployment Rate in Aceh* . Journal of Postgraduate Economics at Syiah Kuala University, Vol 3, No. 1.

Firdhania Riza and Muslihati nningsih, F. 2017. *Factors Affecting Unemployment Rates in Jember Regency* . Journal of the Faculty of Economics, University of Jember, Vol. IV(1) : 117-121.

Halim Abdul Muh. 2018. *Macroeconomic Theory Edition 3* . Jakarta: Media Discourse Partners.

Hermansyah. 2017. *Factors Affecting Unemployment Rates in Bone Regency* . Thesis Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Muhammadiyah Makassar. Makassar.

Insane Nur. 2019. *Analysis of Factors Affecting Labor Absorption in Takalar Regency* . Thesis on Economics, Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, Alauddin State Islamic University Makassar.

Mariani. 2013. *Factors Affecting the Unemployment Rate in Aceh Barat District* . Thesis on Development Economics, Faculty of Economics, Teuku Umar University, Meulaboh, West Aceh.

Rahmawati. 2016. *Factors Affecting Unemployment in South Sulawesi Province* . Thesis of the Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, Alauddin State Islamic University Makassar.

Ramadhan Amar Dahma, Setyadi, and Wijaya Adi. 2017 . *Factors Affecting Unemployment and Poverty Levels in Samarinda City* . Availableonline: http://journal.feb.unmul.ac.id/index.php .INOVASI , Vol. 13 (1).

Sanusi and Fungki Rosdiana. 2016. *Factors Affecting Unemployment Levels in Bone Regency* . Journal of Balanced Economics, Faculty of Economics and Business, Vol. 12 No. 1.

Setiawan Jefri, Saleh Moch and Yulianti Lilis. 2017. *Analysis of Factors Affecting Unemployment Rates in East Java Province in 2009-2015* . Journal of the Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Jember (UNEJ), Vol. II (1) : 31-37.

Widiyati Reni. 2016. *Analysis of Factors Affecting Open Unemployment Rates in Cities in Central Java Province.* Thesis of the Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Muhammadiyah Surakarta.