

ABSTRACT

ANALYSIS OF THE DETERMINANTS OF UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG THE EDUCATED

(A Study of College Graduates in West Java, 2020–2024)

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This study aims to analyse the factors influencing the number of educated unemployed (diploma and university graduates) in 27 regencies and cities in West Java Province during the period 2020–2024. The independent variables used in this study include the Economic Growth Rate (EGR), the Minimum Wage, the Labour Force, and Local Government Expenditure. The method employed is a quantitative approach using panel data regression analysis. Based on the results of the model specification test, the Random Effects Model (REM) was selected as the best estimation model. The results indicate that, when analysed individually, the economic growth rate has a significant negative effect, whilst the minimum wage and the labour force have a significant positive effect on the number of educated unemployed. On the other hand, local government expenditure was found to have no significant effect on reducing the number of educated unemployed. Simultaneously, the economic growth rate, the minimum wage, the labour force and local government expenditure all have a significant effect on the number of educated unemployed.

Keywords: *Educated Unemployment, Economic Growth Rate, Minimum Wage, Labor Force, Regional Expenditure, Panel Data Regression.*

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS DETERMINAN JUMLAH PENGANGGURAN TERDIDIK (Penelitian Terhadap Lulusan Perguruan Tinggi di Jawa Barat 2020-2024)

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi jumlah pengangguran terdidik (lulusan Diploma dan Universitas) pada 27 Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Jawa Barat selama periode 2020–2024. Variabel independen yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini meliputi Laju Pertumbuhan Ekonomi (LPE), Upah Minimum, Angkatan Kerja, dan Belanja Daerah. Metode yang digunakan adalah pendekatan kuantitatif dengan teknik analisis regresi data panel. Berdasarkan hasil uji spesifikasi model, *Random Effect Model* (REM) terpilih sebagai model estimasi terbaik. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa secara parsial, laju pertumbuhan ekonomi memiliki pengaruh negatif signifikan, sedangkan upah minimum dan angkatan kerja memiliki pengaruh positif signifikan terhadap jumlah pengangguran terdidik. Di sisi lain, belanja daerah terbukti tidak memiliki pengaruh yang signifikan terhadap penurunan jumlah pengangguran terdidik. Dan secara simultan, laju pertumbuhan ekonomi, upah minimum, angkatan kerja, dan belanja daerah berpengaruh signifikan terhadap jumlah pengangguran terdidik.

Kata kunci: Pengangguran Terdidik, Laju Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Upah Minimum, Angkatan Kerja, Belanja Daerah, Regresi Data Panel.