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The Effect of the Inflation Rate and Human Development Index on the Open Unemployment Rate in Cirebon City in 2013-2022

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KEYWORDS

Inflation Rate, Human Development Index, Open Unemployment Rate

ABSTRACT

The problem of unemployment is still the main problem in an economy in various regions, including Cirebon City. Unemployment occurs due to an imbalance between the number of available job opportunities. This study aims to find out how the Inflation Rate, Human Development Index (HDI) affect the Open Unemployment Rate in Cirebon City in 2013-2022. The motto used in this study is a quantitative method with the data source used for this study being secondary data obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). The data analysis technique used is multiple linear analysis.The results of the study show that from the results of the research data, it can be interpreted that the results of the partial test (t-test) show that the variable of the inflation rate obtained a calculated value greater than the ttable, which is -13,347 > 2,178 with a significant value of 0.00 < 0.05, then it can be interpreted that the variable of the inflation ratehave a negative and significant influence on the variable of the open unemployment rate. The human development index variable obtained a tcount value greater than the ttable, which is 10,937 > 2,178 with a significant value of 0.00 < 0.05, it can be interpreted that the human development index variable has a positive and significant influence on the variable of the open unemployment rate. The results of the simultaneous test (test f) showed that the variable of the inflation rate and the variable of the human development index obtained a value of Fcal greater than that of the Ftable, which was 89,091 > 3.89 with a significant value of 0.00 > 0.05, so it can be stated that the variables of the Inflation Rate and the Open Unemployment Index have a significant effect on the Open Unemployment Rate in Cirebon City in 2013-2022.

INTRODUCTION

A certain economic country wants to have significant progress or development. The success of a country can be seen from its economy. Economic growth is influenced by macroeconomic problems such as inflation, unemployment, poverty and also economic growth (Dayana, 2021). Inflation is one of the economic phenomena that is feared by the state and regions. Inflation tends to cause prices to rise. Inflation can be interpreted as a general and continuous increase in prices. Inflation is affected by several factors including interest rates, money supply, unemployment rate, government spending, and exchange rates. Inflation is one of the indicators that affect the unemployment rate so that when prices rise and purchasing power decreases, people's income is not balanced with daily needs, causing a decrease in employment, resulting in increased unemployment. Inflation occurs because the demand for goods and services in the economy exceeds the number of goods offered by the business world at full employment opportunities, so that the demand for goods and services in the economy exceeds the number of goods offered by the business world at full employment opportunities, so that the demand for goods and services then increases so that it can increase prices and companies will increase production. More spending will lead to inflation

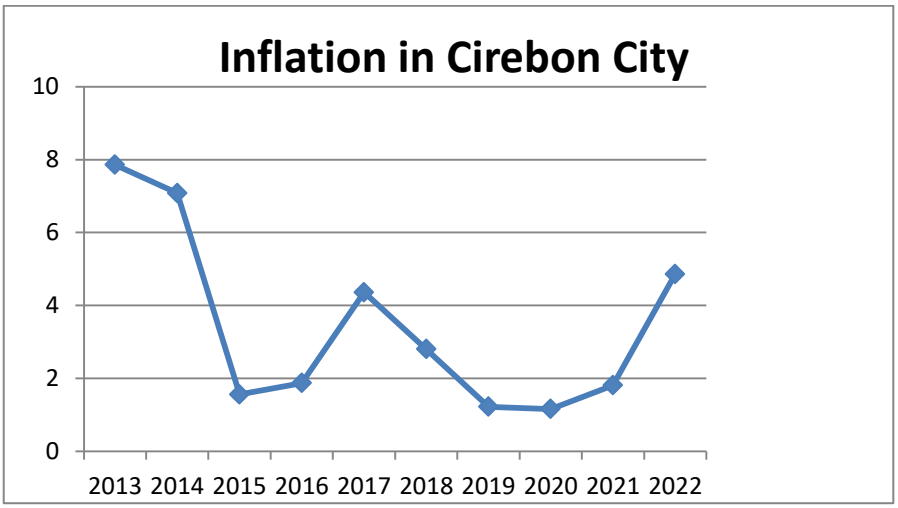


Figure 1 Cirebon City Inflation in 2013-2022

(*Source: Cirebon City Central Statistics Agency, Year 2023*)

Based on figure 1, it can be seen that the inflation rate in Cirebon City in the last 10 years from 2013-2022 has gone up and down but tends to decrease. In 2013 Cirebon City inflation was at 7.86%, in 2014 it decreased and was at 7.08%, then in 2015 it decreased again at 1.56%, in 2016 it increased to 1.87%, in 2017 also inflation increased and was at 4.36%, in 2018 there was a decrease at 2.80%, in 2019 it experienced a decline again at 1.22%, then in 2020 it decreased to 1.16% meanwhile In 2021 inflation increased to 1.81% and in 2022 to 4.86%, meaning that in this figure Cirebon City inflation in 2022 has increased (Cirebon City Central Statistics Agency, 2023). The government must implement policies that aim to create low inflation so that it can prevent the negative impact caused by inflation. The inflation rate reflects the stability or stability of the economy of a region.

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a comparative measure of life expectancy, literacy rate, average length of schooling, and per capita expenditure in all regions. The Human Development Index (HDI) is used to classify a country into developed countries, and developing countries or underdeveloped countries to measure how economic policies affect quality of life. The Human Development Index (HDI) uses three important aspects to

improve development, namely the fulfillment of living needs and longevity, the acquisition of knowledge and the ability to achieve a decent standard of living (Muda, Koleangan, & Kalangi, 2019). So, increasing the level of health, knowledge, and productivity and quality of work is why many countries are trying to increase HDI to reduce unemployment. With the increase in the education sector, life expectancy, income and longevity can have a positive impact on increasing productivity and quality of the workforce, thus affecting the Human Development Index (HDI).



Figure 2
Human Development Index (HDI) of Cirebon City in 2013-2022
Source: Cirebon City Central Statistics Agency, Year 2023

Based on figure 2, it can be seen that over the past 10 years it has increased and decreased but tends to increase. In Figure 1.2, the Human Development Index (HDI) of Cirebon City, namely in 2013 was at 72.27%, in 2014 it was at 72.93%, in 2015 it was at 73.34%, in 2016 it was 73.70%, in 2017 it was at 74.00%, in 2018 it was at 74.35, in 2019 it was at 74.92%, in 2020 Cirebon City's HDI decreased at 74.89%, then in 2021 and 2022 it increased at 75.25% and 75.89%. The Human Development Index (HDI) has a very important effect on the unemployment rate. Therefore, the Human Development Index (HDI) is a reference for each region and country in the process of developing its economy by considering the aspect of the ideal quality of life of the community.

Each region faces different problems. One of the economic problems that we often encounter is the problem of unemployment. In general, unemployment tends to be higher in developing countries. Unemployment occurs due to an imbalance between the number of available job opportunities. Unemployment is a situation where a person has no job, fewer hours or is looking for a job. The high open unemployment rate has broad social implications, because if you don't work, you don't have an income. The loss of income opens up the possibility of people having difficulty meeting their basic needs, which can ultimately push them to the brink of poverty.

Table 1

Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) in Ciayumajakuning 2022

t	Area	Open Unemployment Rate
	Cirebon City	8,42
	Cirebon Regency	8,11
	Brass	9,81
	Majalengka	4,16
	Indramayu	6,49

Source: West Java Provincial Statistics Agency, 2023

Based on table 1, it can be seen that the Open Unemployment Rate in the Ciayumajakuning area (Cirebon, Indramayu, Majalengka and Kuningan) that the highest Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) is the Kuningan region with a figure of 9.81 while for Cirebon City itself, it occupies the second highest Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) after Kuningan with a figure of 8.42. Economic growth will experience good conditions in a country and region when it can reduce the unemployment rate, but many obstacles must be carefully taken into account the problems of inflation, productivity and a population of about two million people leaving the labor market every year, which is a big challenge for the government (Soeharjoto & Oktavia, 2021). This phenomenon certainly applies to Cirebon City in overcoming the problem of unemployment.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Open Unemployment

According to BPS (Mirandani, 2021) in the labor indicator , unemployment is a population that does not work but is looking for a job or is preparing for a new business or a population that is not looking for a job because they have been accepted for work but has not yet started to work. According to Sadono Sukirno, unemployment is a situation where a person, including the workforce , wants to get a job but does not have one. People who do not work, but are not actively looking for work are not considered unemployed. Meanwhile, the unemployment rate is a comparison between the number of unemployed or job seekers and the number of people who work within a certain period of time. Unemployment is a macroeconomic problem that has a direct impact on society and is the most serious problem caused by labor market imbalances.

By definition, open unemployment is the percentage of the population who are looking for work, who are preparing for business, who are not looking for work because they feel it is impossible to get a job, who already have a job but have not started working from a number of existing labor forces. The high open unemployment rate indicates that the population has entered working age but has not yet found a job. The unemployment rate is measured as a percentage of the number of unemployed people to the number of existing labor force (Marini, 2019).

Inflation Rate

The Inflation Rate is a general and continuous price increase process that is associated with market mechanisms, which can be caused by various factors, including increased public consumption, excess liquidity in the capital market that triggers consumption or even speculation, including as a result of inflation. Inflation is also referred to as an economic condition that represents a continuous increase in general prices (price levels) and has an impact on individuals, businesses, and governments. It cannot be called inflation if the price of only one or two goods unless the increase also increases the price of other goods (Miftahuddin, 2018).

Human Development Index

According to BPS (2022), the human development index describes the true wealth of a country that lies in humans and humans are the ultimate goal of a development rather than a tool of development. Indonesia is one of the countries that has adopted *the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).* The human development index (HDI) is the main indicator in measuring the success of development. The Human Development Index is a composite index used to measure the average achievement of a country which includes three basic things, namely: 1) life expectancy measured by life expectancy at birth, 2) education measured based on the average and literacy rate of the population aged 15 years and above, and 3) standard of living measured by per capita consumption.

RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research used in this study is quantitative research. According to Sugiyono (2014) quantitative research is a research method based on the philosophy of positivism, used to research on certain populations or samples, data collection using research instruments, quantitative or statistical analysis with the aim of testing hypotheses that have been determined. The data source used for this study is secondary data obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). Secondary data is generally in the form of evidence, records, or reports that have been collected in archives (published and unpublished documentary data). Secondary data is data obtained by reading, studying and understanding through other media sourced from company or agency documents (Sugiyono, 2017:137). The secondary data collection method used in this study is using documentation. This documentation technique is a way of collecting data from companies or parties involved in this research as well as websites and journals. In this study, secondary data obtained was sourced from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Cirebon City by taking data on the Inflation Rate, Human Development Index, and Open Unemployment Rate in a 10-year period starting from 2013-2022.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis Results

a. Partial Test Results (t-Test)

Table 2 Test Results T (Partial)

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
	(Constant)	9.359	6.752		1.386	.191
	INFLATION	-1.695	.127	-1.654	-13.347	.000
	IPM	1.713	.157	1.355	10.937	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Y1

Source: SPSS 23 processed data

Based on table 2 of the t test above, it can be seen that:

1. Inflation Rate (X1) Relative to Open Unemployment Rate (Y)

   The results of the t-test show that the t-value calculated for the Inflation Rate variable (X1) to the Open Unemployment Rate variable (Y) is greater than the t-table which is -13,347 < 2,178, and for the significant value of the effect of Inflation on the Open Unemployment Rate is 0.00 < 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that the Inflation variable (X1) partially has a negative and significant influence between the Inflation Rate and the Open Unemployment Rate (Y).
2. Human Development Index (X2) Relative to Open Unemployment Rate (Y)

   The results of the t-test show that the t-calculation value for the Human Development Index variable (X2) against the variable of the Open Unemployment Rate (Y) is greater than the ttable, which is 10,937 > 2,178, and for the significant value of the influence of the Human Development Index on the Open Unemployment Rate, which is 0.00 < 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that the Human Development Index variable (X2) partially has a positive and significant effect on the Open Unemployment Rate (Y).

b. F Test (Simultaneous)

Table 3 F (Simultaneous) Test Results

ANOVA[a]

Type		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	46.788	2	23.394	89.091	.000[b]
	Residual	3.151	12	.263		
	Total	49.939	14			

a. Dependent Variable: Y1

b. Predictors: (Constant), HDI, INFLATION

Source: SPSS 23 processed data

Based on table 3, the results of the f test show that it shows that the F value is greater than the Ftable, which is 89,091 > 3.89, and for the significant value for the influence of Inflation (X1) and the Human Development Index (X2) on the Open Unemployment Rate (Y) is less than 0.05, which is 0.000 > 0.05. So Ho is rejected, H3 is accepted, it can be said that each independent variable, namely Inflation (X1) and Human Development Index (X2) simultaneously affects the dependent variable, namely the Open Unemployment Rate (Y).

c. Coefficient of Determination (R Square)

The Coefficient of Determination (R Square) test is used to measure how much the ability of all independent variables to explain the variance of the dependent variable (bound). In simple terms, the determination coefficient is calculated by squared the correlation coefficient (R).

Table 4 Test Results of Coefficient of Determination ($R2^2$)

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.968[a]	.937	.926	.51243

a. Predictors: (Constant), IPM, INFLASI

Source: SPSS 26.00 output, data processed, 2024

Based on the results of the t-test, the R-Square value is 0.937 or 93.7%. This means that the ability of the independent variable to explain the variant of the dependent variable is 93.7% and the remaining 0.063% is explained by variables outside the model or explained by other factors.

DISCUSSION

The results of data analysis conducted using SPSS version 23 are then presented as follows:

1. The Effect of the Inflation Rate on the Open Unemployment Rate.

The inflation rate is one of the most important economic indicators that cannot be ignored because it can have a negative impact on economic and social well-being. For an economy, high inflation rates can cause instability, reduce the desire to save and invest, inhibit export growth, slow economic growth and likely increase the impact of economic growth on the number of unemployed people. The inflation rate can also be interpreted as a state or condition where the price of a product increases over a long period of time. The high inflation rate makes people reluctant to save, but the money must be converted into finished goods or through the production process

2. The Effect of the Human Development Index on the Open Unemployment Rate.

The Human Development Index in question is a netode to assess the success or failure of Cirebon City in the field of human development to be much better. With the absence of natural resource potential in an area, the development of human resources is very important so that human resources (HR) can be used for regional management and welfare. The quality of human resources (HR) is a very important issue in increasing the competitiveness of the regional economy. Therefore, it is necessary to further improve the quality of human resources (HR) that are able to realize economic competitiveness in Cirebon City.

Based on the results of the test, the results of the t-test show that the t-value calculated for the Human Development Index variable (X2) against the variable of the Open Unemployment Rate (Y) is greater than the ttable, which is 10,937 > 2,178, and for the significant value of the influence of the Human Development Index on the Open

Unemployment Rate, which is 0.00 < 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that the Human Development Index variable (X2) partially affects the Open Unemployment Rate (Y). The results of this study are in line with the results of research conducted by (Nurcholis, 2014), namely with the results of the study which stated that the Human Development Index has a positive and significant effect on the Unemployment Rate in East Java Province.

3. The Influence of Inflation Rate and Human Development Index on the Open Unemployment Rate

Based on the results of the F-test, it is found that the calculated F value (F_{count}) is greater than the F table value (F_{table}), specifically 89.091 > 3.89. Furthermore, the significance value for the effect of Inflation (X1) and the Human Development Index (X2) on the Open Unemployment Rate (Y) is less than 0.05, at 0.000 < 0.05. This indicates that each independent variable, namely Inflation (X1) and the Human Development Index (X2), simultaneously affects the dependent variable, the Open Unemployment Rate (Y).

Additionally, the results of the coefficient of determination test show that the Adjusted R-Square value is 0.937, or 93.7%. This indicates that the independent variables (Inflation and Human Development Index) explain 93.7% of the variance in the dependent variable (Open Unemployment Rate), while the remaining 6.3% is explained by factors outside the model or by other variables.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion presented in this study, titled "The Impact of Inflation Rate and Human Development Index on the Open Unemployment Rate in Cirebon City from 2013 to 2022," the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. **Inflation Rate** has a significant negative impact on the Open Unemployment Rate in Cirebon City from 2013 to 2022. The t-statistic for the Inflation Rate variable against the Open Unemployment Rate variable is greater than the critical t-value (t_{count} = -13.347 > t_{table} = 2.178), and the significance value for the effect of Inflation on the Open Unemployment Rate is 0.00, which is less than 0.05.
2. **Human Development Index (HDI)** has a significant positive impact on the Open Unemployment Rate in Cirebon City from 2013 to 2022. The t-statistic for the HDI variable against the Open Unemployment Rate variable is greater than the critical t-value (t_{count} = 10.937 > t_{table} = 2.178), and the significance value for the effect of HDI on the Open Unemployment Rate is 0.00, which is also less than 0.05.
3. Both **Inflation Rate** and **Human Development Index** simultaneously affect the Open Unemployment Rate in Cirebon City from 2013 to 2022. The F-statistic for the joint effect of Inflation and HDI on the Open Unemployment Rate is greater than the critical F-value (F_{count} = 89.091 > F_{table} = 3.89), and the significance value for the joint influence of Inflation and HDI on the Open Unemployment Rate is 0.00, which is less than 0.05.

RECOMMENDATION:

Based on the findings of this study, several directions for future research can be considered:

1. **Exploring Other Economic Indicators**: Future studies could explore additional economic factors, such as GDP growth, wage levels, or investment, to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the determinants of the Open Unemployment Rate in Cirebon or other regions.
2. **Examining Long-Term Effects**: It would be valuable to conduct longitudinal studies that examine the long-term effects of Inflation and the Human Development Index on unemployment, considering different time periods or economic cycles.
3. **Sector-Specific Analysis**: A more granular analysis of specific sectors (e.g., manufacturing, services, agriculture) could reveal how these factors influence unemployment within different industries, offering insights for targeted policy interventions.
4. **Incorporating Qualitative Research**: Future studies could incorporate qualitative approaches, such as interviews or case studies, to delve deeper into the social and policy factors that contribute to unemployment, beyond the quantitative analysis presented in this study.

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