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The Effect Of Unemployment And Inflation On Economic Growth In Cirebon City 2013-2022

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KEYWORDS

Unemployment, Inflation, Economic Growth

ABSTRACT

In Cirebon City, economic growth has experienced ups and downs in the last ten years. Where the average economic growth of Indonesia is 5.31%. Where the economy in Cirebon City always grows below the national economic growth. In the last ten years with the period 2013-2022, economic growth in Cirebon City averaged 4.47%. This study aims to see if unemployment and inflation affect economic growth in Cirebon City. In this study, the author uses a quantitative approach method and the data used in this study is secondary data from the Central Statistics Agency of Cirebon City in 2013-2022. Theresults of the research on multiple linear analysis between the variables ofUnemployment (X_1) and Inflation (X_2) on Economic Growth (Y), , the regression equation $Y = 8.282 + -0,364X_1 + 0.1084X_2 + e$, this means that in the context of this model, changes in unemployment and inflation do not have a significant impact on economic growth (Y). The value of the coefficient of determination (R^2) of 11.3% indicates that only a fraction of the variation in economic growth is explained by the unemployment and inflation variables in this model.

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INTRODUCTION

Economic growth is a problem of a country's economy in the long term towards a better state during a certain period and can also be associated as a state of increase in the production capacity of an economy which is manifested in the form of an increase in national income. The existence of economic growth is an indication of the success of economic development. In macro analysis, economic growth achieved by one country is measured from the balance of real national income achieved by one country (Dewi et al., 2013).

In Cirebon City, economic growth has experienced ups and downs in the last ten years. Where the average Indonesian economic growth in 2013-2022 is 5.31%. Cirebon is a city located at the tip of Jawat Province, where the economy in Cirebon City in the last ten years the economic level in Cirebon City has always grown below the national economic growth. In the last ten years with the period 2013-2022, the average economic growth in Cirebon City was 4.47%

The unemployment rate in Cirebon City fluctuates. The highest unemployment rate occurred in 2020 at 11.52%. Even though there is a decrease in the unemployment rate, it is not so big that this needs to be studied more deeply. The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the open unemployment rate (TPT) in Cirebon City. In August 2020, TPT reached 11.52%. Although there was a decrease in August 2021 to 10.38%, the number of labor force also decreased. In August 2022, TPT fell further to 8.11%, with an increase in the number of labor force and labor force participation. This decline shows that there is an economic recovery that began to occur after the peak of the pandemic. However, many residents are affected by COVID-19, including those who have lost their jobs or experienced reduced working hours.

In the last ten years, the inflation rate in Cirebon City has been relatively high. The highest inflation rate occurred in 2013 where the inflation rate reached 7.86% then there was a decrease in 2015 which was very significant which reached 1.56% then rose again at a fairly high value in 2017 reaching 4.36%. From the above analysis, it can be concluded that the inflation rate in Cirebon City fluctuates very much from year to year.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Economic Growth

Economic growth is an increase in per capita outout in the long term. It includes three important aspects, namely, process, output per capita, and long-term. Economic growth is a sustainable process, not just an economic picture at a certain time (Yunianto, 2021).. Economic revival can also be interpreted as an increase in economic activity in a country or region, which is characterized by a transition from static conditions to sanitary conditions. This is supported by an increase in the number of workers and production facilities, the ability to absorb labor, and an increase in industrial and infrastructure capacity. This process is also reflected in the reduction of dependence on traditional economic activities (Nasution, 2022).

Economic growth is an increase in the capacity of an economy in producing goods and services. Regional economic development is also a process where local governments and communities manage existing resources and form partnerships between local governments and the private sector to create new jobs and encourage the development of economic activities in the region (Yuniarti et al., 2020).

Unemployment

Unemployment is a macroeconomic problem that affects humans directly and is the most severe problem. Most people think that losing a job is a decrease in living standards and a strain on psychology. It is not surprising that unemployment is a topic that is often discussed in political debates. So politicians often claim that the policies they propose will help create new jobs. (Rianda, 2020).

According to (Putong, 2010) the unemployed are those who do not have a job and are about to look for a job. The category of unemployed people is usually those who do not have a job at the working age and working period. The working age is usually the age that is not in school but above the age of children (relatively above 6-18 years, which is the period of education from elementary to high school). Unemployment is a workforce that is not working but is looking for a job or people who are preparing a business, unemployment is also commonly said to be residents who are looking for a job because they feel they don't get a job or have a job but have not started working (Trisnadi et al., 2022).

The high unemployment rate not only has an impact on the decline in national income and labor productivity, but also causes various social problems such as increasing crime rates and poverty. According to (Sukirno, 2012) some of the adverse impacts of unemployment can be distinguished into two aspects, namely:

1. **Impact on the economy**.

   The relatively high unemployment rate does not allow society to achieve robust economic growth. This can be seen from the various adverse economic consequences caused by the unemployment problem. The dinarnar is as follows:

   a) Unemployment causes people to be unable to maximize the level of prosperity that may be achieved.
   b) Unemployment causes government tax revenues to decrease. Unemployment is caused by a low level of economic activity, and low economic activity will cause government tax revenue to decrease.
   c) Unemployment does not promote economic growth. Unemployment will have two adverse consequences for private sector activities. First, the unemployment of labor is also followed by the excess capacity of the company's machines. Second, unemployment caused by sluggish company activities causes profits to decrease.

2. Adverse consequences for society or individuals

Unemployment will affect the lives of individuals and social stability in society. According to (Ishak, 2018) Some of the social impacts caused by unemployment are:

a) Unemployment causes loss of livelihood and income.
b) Unemployment can lead to loss of trspil. Skills in doing a job can only be maintained if the skills are used in practice.
c) Unemployment can cause political instability. Sluggish economic activity and high unemployment can cause public dissatisfaction with the government.

Inflation

Like unemployment, inflation can also have several consequences on individuals, society, and economic activities as a whole. The rate of inflation can differ from one period to another, and it can also differ from country to country. David Hume's theory of money quantity in Mankiw, states that the central bank oversees the money supply, has high control over the inflation rate, if the central bank keeps the money supply stable then the price level will be

stable. But if the central bank increases the money supply, the price level will increase rapidly (Mankiw, 2013).

According to (Sukirno, 2008) inflation is a process of increasing prices that apply in an economy. From some of the definitions of inflation above, it can be concluded that inflation is a continuous increase in prices for a certain period of time. According to (Huda et al, 2008) the impact of inflation on the national economy is:

1. Reduced investment
2. Boosts interest rates
3. Encourage investment
4. Causing failure in the implementation of development
5. Causing economic uncertainty in the future
6. Causing the competitiveness of national products to decrease
7. Causing a balance of payments deficit
8. The decline in people's living standards and welfare
9. Increase the number of unemployed

RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this research is a quantitative research method The quantitative method is the research method which can be interpreted as a research method in the philosophy of positivism, which is used to research on a certain population or sample, data collection using research instruments, quantitative data analysis with the aim of testing hypotheses that have been established n (Darmawanto, 2020). Based on the formulation of the problem in this study, this research is based on *explanatory* research. This study is a study that explains the position of the variables studied and the relationship between one variable and another.

The data used in this study is secondary data. Secondary data is data obtained indirectly through intermediary media (produced by other parties) or used by other institutions that are not its managers but can be utilized by certain research (Kalsum, 2015) In this case, the secondary data comes from the data of the Central Statistics Agency of Cirebon City, namely, data on unemployment, inflation and economic growth from 2013-2022. The data analysis technique used is multiple linear regression.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis Results

1) **Classical Assumption Test**
   a. **Normality Test**

Table 1
Normality Test Results

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		10
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	0E-7
	Std. Deviation	1.60321317
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.205
	Positive	.165
	Negative	-.205
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		.648
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.794
a. Test distribution is Normal.		
b. Calculated from data.		

(Source*: Data processing from IBM SPS, processed in 2024)*

From table 1, One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test obtained from the probability number or asymp. Sig. (2-tailed). This value is compared to 0.05. From the test results that have been carried out with SPSS 26, the probability value or asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) of 0.794, which means 0.794> 0.05, thus indicating that the regression model is normally distributed.

b. Multicollinearity Test

Table 2
Multicoloniality Test Results

Coefficients[a]			
Type		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	X_1	.787	1.271
	X_2	.787	1.271
a. Dependent Variable: Y			

(Source: Data processing from IBM SPS, processed in 2024)

Based on table 2, it can be seen that each independent variable has a VIF value of less than 10 or a tolerance value greater than 0.10. With these findings, it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity relationship between independent variables.

c. Heteroscedasticity Test

Table 3
Heterokedasticity Test Results

Coefficients[a]					
Type	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		

1	(Constant)	-1.255	2.251		-.557	.595
	X1	.306	.205	.428	1.495	.179
	X2	-.144	.094	-.438	-1.529	.170
a. Dependent Variable: ABS_RES						

(Source: Data processing from IBM SPS, processed in 2024)

Based on table 4.3, the results show that there are no signs of heteroscedasticity, because the significance value is more than 0.05 which means that this study does not have symptoms of heteroscedasticity

2) Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Table 4 Multiple Linear Regression Analysis Results

Coefficients[a]						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		ig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
	(Constant)	8.282	6.796		.219	262
	X1	-.364	.618	-.236	.589	574
	X2	.108	.284	.153	382	714
a. Dependent Variable: Y						

*(*Sumber: *Pengolahan data dari IBM SPS, diolah tahun 2024)*

Source: Secondary data processed SPSS 26 (2023)

Based on table 5 above, multiple linear regression equations are obtained in the Gross Regional Domestic Product (X1), Education (X2) and Human Development Index (X3) variables on the Poverty Level (Y), among others, namely:

Y = 71.298 + 0.021 (X1) + 1.405 (X2) - 1.009 (X3)

1. Constant
   Based on the regression equation shows that the constant value is 71,298 which states that if all independent variables are considered constant (fixed), then the poverty rate variable increases by 71,298.
2. Gros Regional Domestic Product (X1)
   Based on the results of the multiple linear regression test calculations, the regression coefficient on the Gross Regional Domestic Product variable is positive with a value of 0.021. This means that if the Gross Regional Domestic Product variable increases by 1 percent, it will reduce the poverty rate variable by 0.021 percent.
3. Education (X2)
   Based on the results of the multiple linear regression test calculation, the regression coefficient on the Education variable is positive with a value of 1.405.

This means that if the Education variable increases by 1 percent, it will reduce the Poverty Level variable by 1.405 percent.

4. Human Development Index (X3)
   Based on the results of the multiple linear regression test calculation, the regression coefficient on the Human Development Index variable is negative with a value of -1.009. This means that if the Human Development Index variable increases by 1 percent, it will reduce the Poverty Level variable by 1.009%.

3) Hypothesis Test

a. Test t (Partial Test)

Table 6 T Test Results (Partial Test)

Coefficients[a]

Model		t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	4.783	.002
	Produk Domestik Regional Bruto	.101	.922
	Pendidikan	1.165	.282
	Indeks Pembangunan Manusia	-4.314	.004

a. Dependent Variable: Tingkat Kemiskinan

Source: Secondary data processed SPSS 26 (2023)

Based on table 6 above, the results of the t test (partial) are as follows:

1. Gross Regional Domestic Product on Poverty Level

   The t test results show that the tcount value for the Gross Regional Domestic Product (X1) variable on the Poverty Level (Y) is smaller than the t table (0.010 < 2.36462), and has a significant value of 0.922 > 0.05. So Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected and it can be said that the Gross Regional Domestic Product (X1) variable partially has no effect on the Poverty Level (Y).

2. Education on Poverty Level

   The results of the t test show that the tcount value for the Education variable (X2) on the Poverty Level (Y) is smaller than the t table (1.165 < 2.36462), and has a significant value of 0.282 greater than 0.05. So Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected and it can be said that the Education variable (X2) partially has no effect on the Poverty Level (Y).

3. Human Development Index on Poverty Level

   The results of the t test show that the tcount value for the Human Development Index variable (X3) on the Poverty Level (Y) is greater than the t table (4.314> 2.36462), and has a significant value of 0.004 smaller than 0.05. So Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted and it can be said that the Human Development Index variable (X3) partially has a negative effect on the Poverty Level (Y).

b. Test F (Simultant Test)

Table 7 F Test Results (Simultant Test)

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	27.660	3	9.220	8.030	.011[b]
	Residual	8.038	7	1.148		
	Total	35.698	10			

a. Dependent Variable: Tingkat Kemiskinan

b. Predictors: (Constant), Indeks Pembangunan Manusia, Produk Domestik Regional Bruto, Pendidikan

Source: Secondary data processed SPSS 26 (2023)

Based on table 7 above, the results of the F test (simultaneous), show that the value of f count is greater than f table (8.030> 4.07). So Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted and it can be said that the variables of Gross Regional Domestic Product (X1), Education (X2), and Human Development Index (X3) have a joint or simultaneous effect on the Poverty Level (Y).

c. Test Coefficient of Determination (R Square)

Table 8 Test Results of the

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.880[a]	.775	.678	1.07156

a. Predictors: (Constant), Indeks Pembangunan Manusia, Produk Domestik Regional Bruto, Pendidikan

b. Dependent Variable: Tingkat Kemiskinan

Coefficient of Determination (R Square)

Source: Secondary data processed SPSS 26 (2023)

From table 8 above, it can be seen that the R value is 0.880, while the Adjusted R2 value shows 0.775. This explains that the Gross Regional Domestic Product, Education and Human Development Index variables on the Poverty Level are able to influence 77.5%, while the remaining 22.5% is influenced by other variables outside the model.

DISCUSSION

The results of the data analysis, conducted using SPSS version 26, are then presented as follows:

1. The Effect of Gross Regional Domestic Product on the Poverty Rate

   Based on the results of the tests that have been carried out, the results of the multiple linear regression analysis obtained the regression coefficient value on the Gross Regional Domestic Product variable is positive with a value of 0.021. This means that if the Gross Regional Domestic Product variable increases by 1 percent, it will reduce the poverty rate variable by 0.021 percent.

   Meanwhile, the results of hypothesis testing show that the Gross Regional Domestic Product variable (X1) has a tcount value smaller than the t table, namely 0.010 < 2.36462 with a significance value of 0.922 > 0.05. So Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected, which

means that the Gross Regional Domestic Product (X1) variable partially has no significant effect on the Poverty Level (Y).

This means that when the growth rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product increases or decreases, it does not affect the poverty rate in Cirebon Regency. It can also be said that if the growth of Gross Regional Domestic Product increases or decreases, it is not necessarily able to solve the problem of poverty levels that occur.

The results of this study are the same as the results of research conducted by Azriyansyah (2022) and Novita & Istiqamah (2017), the results of which show that Gross Regional Domestic Product has no influence and is not significant to the poverty rate.

2. The Effect of Education on the Poverty Level

Based on the results of the tests that have been carried out, the results of the multiple linear regression analysis obtained the regression coefficient value on the Education variable is positive with a value of 1.405. This means that if the Education variable increases by 1 percent, it will reduce the Poverty Level variable by 1.405 percent.

While the results of hypothesis testing show that the Education variable (X2) has a tcount value smaller than the t table, namely 1.165 < 2.36462 with a significance value of 0.282> 0.05. So Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected, which means that the Education variable (X2) partially has no significant effect on the Poverty Level (Y). This means that when education, in this case using the average length of schooling, rises or falls, it does not affect the poverty rate in Cirebon Regency.

The reason why education, in this case the average years of schooling, has no significant effect on the poverty rate is because based on data from 2012-2022, high or low education in Cirebon Regency does not affect the poverty rate. Because based on data from 2012-2022, high or low education in this case the average years of schooling does not affect the poverty rate in Cirebon Regency.

The results of this study are the same as the results of research conducted by Hasanah et al (2021) and Pradipta & Dewi (2020) whose results show that education (average years of schooling) has no significant effect on poverty rates.

3. The Effect of Human Development Index on Poverty Level.

Based on the test results that have been carried out, the results of multiple linear regression analysis obtained the regression coefficient value on the Human Development Index variable (X3) is negative with a value of -1.009. This means that if the Human Development Index variable increases by 1 percent, it will reduce the Poverty Level variable by 1.009 percent.

While the results of hypothesis testing show that the Human Development Index variable (X3) has a tcount value greater than the t table, namely 4.314> 2.36462 with a significance value of 0.004 < 0.05. So Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted and it can be said that the Human Development Index variable (X3) partially has a significant negative effect on the Poverty Rate (Y).

So it can be said that an increase in the Human Development Index can reduce existing poverty. The results of this study are in line with the results of research conducted by Akbar et al., (2022) the results show that the Human Development Index has a negative and significant effect on the poverty rate, and the results of this study are in line with the results of research conducted by Rohmi et al., (2021) the results show that the Human Development Index has a negative and significant effect on the poverty rate.

4. The Effect of Gross Regional Domestic Product, Education and Human Development Index on Poverty Level.

Based on the results of the research that has been done, the results of the F test analysis (simultaneous) show that all independent variables have a value of f count greater than f table (8.030> 4.07). So Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted and it can be said that the

Gross Regional Domestic Product (X1), Education (X2), and Human Development Index (X3) variables have a joint or simultaneous effect on the Poverty Level (Y).

Based on the coefficient of determination test carried out by looking at the R Square value, it shows the number 0.775. This explains that the Gross Regional Domestic Product, Education and Human Development Index variables on the Poverty Level are able to influence 77.5%, while the remaining 22.5% is influenced by other variables outside the model.

CLOSURE

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research that has been carried out, the conclusions are obtained, among others:

1) It can be seen that Gross Regional Domestic Product (X1) has a tcount of 0.010 and a ttable of 2.36462 so that it can be said that the tcount is smaller than the ttable with a significance level of 0.922> 0.05, meaning that the Gross Regional Domestic Product variable (X1) partially does not have a significant effect on the Poverty Level (Y).
2) It can be seen that Education (X2) has a tcount of 1.165 and a ttable of 2.36462 so it can be said that the tcount is smaller than the ttable with a significance level of 0.282> 0.05, meaning that the Education variable (X2) partially has no significant effect on the Poverty Level (Y).
3) It can be seen that the Human Development Index (X3) has a tcount of -4.314 and a ttable of 2.36462 so that it can be said that the tcount is greater than the ttable with a significance level of 0.004 <0.05, meaning that the Human Development Index variable (X3) partially has a significant negative effect on the Poverty Level (Y).
4) It can be seen that the fcount value of the three independent variables is 8,030 and the ftabel is 4.07 so it can be said that the fcount is greater than the ftabel, meaning that the Gross Regional Domestic Product (X1), Education (X2), and the Human Development Index (X3) have a joint or simultaneous effect on the Poverty Level (Y). As seen from the coefficient of determination table, it can be seen that the R Square value shows 0.775. This explains that the Gross Regional Domestic Product, Education and Human Development Index variables on the Poverty Level are able to influence 77.5%, while the remaining 22.5% is influenced by other variables outside the model.

Recommendations:

Based on the results of the research and conclusions above, there are several suggestions that can be made related to the results of this study, including:

1. To the Cirebon Regency government, the results of this study can be used as a reference in future policy making in an effort to reduce the percentage of poverty levels in Cirebon Regency and is also expected to pay more special attention to the poor population in Cirebon Regency itself.
2. The government should be able to continue to improve the quality of resources that can be through education, health and open up jobs for the community or encourage people to become entrepreneurs in order to reduce the poverty rate in Cirebon Regency.
3. For academics and further research, the results of this study are expected to be used as reference material for their research activities. Because this research still has shortcomings such as the limited data obtained and the time period used is only 11

years. So that further research is expected to be able to research by adding time periods and independent variables, so that it can provide better research results.

4. The community must play a role in efforts to reduce poverty by starting from themselves and the community must play a role in participation in the form of skills improvement training activities so that the community is more independent by honing skills and expertise to open their own business opportunities in order to increase income.

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