

The Effect of Economic Growth and Population on the Unemployment Rate in Gowa Regency

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Abstract

This study aims to determine Economic Growth, and the Minimum Wage affects the Unemployment Rate in Gowa Regency. data collection technique uses secondary data sourced from the Central Statistics Agency of Gowa Regency. The data analysis techniques used are classical assumptions test, multiple linear regression analysis, coefficient of determination (R), simultaneous test (f test) and partial test (t tests). The results showed that based on the results of regression analysis and partial tests (t test) the variables economic growth and population limit a significant negative effect on the Unemployment Rate in Gowa Regency and the the magnitude of the correlation value obtained by the coefficient of determination (R Square) output of 0.684 which implies that the effect of the free variables of Economist growth and Population Numbers on the variables bond by the Unemployment Rate in Gowa District is 68.4%.

1. INTRODUCTION

Economic growth and economic development are often linked with the same thing, but basically the two things are different in that sense. The definition of economic growth is different from development economy. Growth economy concerned with process enhancement production goods and service in activity economy public, temporary development contain meaning Which more wide. Process development covers change on composition production, changes in the pattern of use (allocation) of production resources between sector-sectors of economic activity, changes in patterns of distribution of wealth and income among various classes of economic actors, changes in institutional framework in the life of society as a whole, (Hadikusuma, 2016).

There is growth economy Which tall so will There is economic development itself where economic growth will be bring up developments economy. Growth economy is something change number activity economy Which lasts from year to year. To know the

growth rate The economy must be compared with the national income of various years calculated based on constant prices. So change in value income is solely due to a change in something number activity economy. Rate growth economy something area can be calculated through indicators of GRDP development from year to year. An economy is said to be good if the number of mass economic activities Now more tall than Which achieved on period previously. (Sukirno, 2017).

However thereby growth economy is Wrong One characteristic principal in the development process, this is necessary in connection with reality exists increase resident. he added resident with itself add need will food, clothing, settlement, education and service health.

There is a close link between growth and development economics, is also shown in the history of the emergence of growth theories And development economy. Growth economy (*Economics growth*) is the development of activity in the economy that

causes goods And service Which produced in public increase And prosperity increase.

Problem growth economy can looked at as problem macro economy in period long. Development ability produce goods And service as consequence increase factors production on generally No always followed by increase production goods and services of the same magnitude. Increased production potential often greater than the actual increase in production. With thereby development economy is over slow from potential.

Growth economy can interpreted Also as process increase capacity production something economy Which can embodied in form increase income national. Economy said experience growth if amount reply service real to use factor- factor production on year certain must more big than year previously.

Success performance economy something Country can seen from outputs, level unemployment, And inflation. Three variable macro the interrelated, if the real output produced by a country exceeds the output potential will raises inflation. Means has happen (in process) the use of more labor than usual used for push output exceed output the potential.

Okun's coefficient is one of the important components studied para economist in analyze law Okun For a number of reason (*Sinclair*, 2005). First, If level unemployment is variable policy, then Okun's coefficient can be interpreted as a quantity target economy For reduce level unemployment. Second, Output forecasts are often made to express forecasts of levels unemployment. Third, Okun's coefficient is very useful to know When outputs are on or below value the potential.

Then problem Which happen in Indonesia growth the economy is not always followed by a decrease in the unemployment rate of year to year. During the period 1990-2006 the relative unemployment rate increased from year to year, except for 1995, 1997 and 2000, respectively each fell 0.12

percent, 0.16 percent and 0.28 percent. later years 2007-2012 unemployment has experience decline Which Enough significant. The decline in the unemployment rate was not accompanied by an increase growth economy. Creation field Work as consequence economic growth will absorb the labor force, reducing the number unemployed and lowered level unemployment.

Growth Economy showing exists activity in economy that causes an increase in the production of goods and services produced by society and followed by an increase in prosperity society which is usually seen from the gross regional domestic income. Growth economy something country or something region Which Keep going shows an increase depicting that the State Economy or the region is well developed (Amri, 2018). Growth The economy has long been used as an indicator of the success of development economy. (Nuraini, 2017). On the contrary If growth economy something Countries or regions can't develop properly the worst thing is One of them will appear is unemployment. Because if growth the economy is not accompanied by business opportunities and employment opportunities small capacity with a population that always increases every he asked so will resulted unemployment experience increase. Growth economy Which No accompanied with growth inflation will lower well-being public because of the rate income No capable offset increase prices Which reflected from rise level inflation. (Nuraini, 2017).

kindly general resident is every person Which domiciled or residing in the territory of a country in sufficient time long. explains that the total population shows the total human or resident Which occupy something region on period time certain. Malthus, argue about connection between population, wages real, And inflation. When population laborer grow more fast from on production food, so wages real down, Because growth resident cause cost of living ie the cost of food goes up..When real wages on a high region. and Gowa Regency is one with the most populous

population in the province of South Sulawesi. (Arifin, 2019). Will be affect the unemployment rate due to the increase amount population growth, then the number of workers and forces employment also increased. The workforce needs jobs And generally in Country develop rate growth resident (including the labor force) is greater than the rate of growth in the field Work. By Because That No all forces Work Can get jobs and ultimately unemployment the new growth theory emphasizes importance role government. (Azizah, 2016).

Every country specifically country develop experience problem Which The same, that is difficulty For control enhancement unemployment. The situation in developing countries in recent decades This, show that development Which has held No able to provide job opportunities to the existing labor force. Matter That happen Because rate growth force Work more tall from growth opportunity Work Which There is.

Unemployment is also a choice for every individual. on one side, there are people who really like and do not want to work because they lazy, in other party There is person Which want to Work And currently looking for a job but they haven't got it because it doesn't fit with his choice (unemployment volunteer).

From a macroeconomic point of view, high unemployment is a problemproblem. One illustration of the impact of high unemployment rates that is will many source Power Which wasted useless And people's income decreases. 1 In such times, pressure economy spread everywhere so that influence emotion society and household life so that it will reduce well-being public.

Indonesia's economic condition was depressed after the economic crisis that occurred in Indonesia on year 1997. Crisis monetary This hit life economy, political, security, government, law, trust, social culture, morals and ideology. In the economic sector, this crisis has had a particular impact on economic growth, employment in Indonesia and poverty. Lots company Which

bankrupt or forced do layoffs onpart power it works to survive.

2. REVIEW REFERENCES

2.1 Economic Growth

a. Definition of Growth Economy

Growth economy can interpreted as development activities in the economy that produce goods and services produced in public increase, or with say other growth economy is development limit possibility production (*Production Possibility Frontier* = PPF) something Country.

This increased ability is due to several factors production will always experience growth in amount And quality. Investment will increase the amount capital goods, technology Which used growing. Beside That power Work increase ability as consequence development education And experience Work as well as education Skills they Also develop (Samuelson, 2017).

Development ability produce goods And service as a result of the growth of the factors of production in general do not always followed by increase production goods And service Which The same magnitude. Increase potency produce usually more big than actual increase in production. As one of the factors of production, labor has a significant role for growth economy something Country. As source Power

development, power Work positioned as perpetrator development That Alone. With thereby up and down productivity determined by workforce performance. This is in accordance with Nopirin's opinion that amount as well as proportion factor production (capital And power Work) Which owned something Country determine

capacity production Country the, Which reflected on curve possibility production. Thereby Also according to Todaro that amount a large workforce means that it will increase the amount of productive labor, whereas greater population growth means market size domestic more big (Tadaro And Michael P, 2000)

Economic growth is a process of increasing output per capita in the long run where the emphasis is on 3 aspects, namely: The process by which economic growth is a description of an economy that looks at how an economy develop or change over time. Output per capita where growth economy related with exists increase output per capita in this case there are two important elements namely total output and output total population. Time period, namely the increase in output per capita during 1-2 year Then followed decline output per capita No is economic growth. It is said to grow if in a certain period of time long (5 year or more) experience increase output per capita (Boediono, 2007).

b. Theory Growth Economy

para expert economy believe that method best For chasebackwardness economy is with as high as possible so that can go beyond level growth resident. With method the, the per capita income figure will increase so automatically there will also be an increase in the prosperity of the community and in the end it will reduce the number of poor people. As a result, the main target in emphasis on economic development achievement efforts level growth economy Which tall. Will but, development conducted in developing countries often experience dilemma between growth And even distribution. Development economy requires a higher national income and for that level Higher growth is a choice that must be made. But the problem is not just a matter of how spur growth, but also who implements and has the right enjoy result (Tambunan, 2001).

For developing countries like Indonesia, the theory is can explain role workforce comprehensive is Lewis's two-sector theory. This theory is suitable considering to date power Indonesian work works sector later subsistence undermined by the industrial sector. The Lewis growth model is well known for Name "Model Growth With Request Power Work Not limited" The main problem studied

by Lewis is how process growth happen in economy with two sector namely: The traditional sector (agricultural sector) with low productivity and the contribution of abundant labor where productivity is marginal equal to zero so as to make a condition of surplus power Work (surplus labors). Sector modern with productivity tall And as sector accumulation capital And become place absorption power Work from sector traditional.

Attention main in model Lewis directed on happening labor transfer process as well as output and sector growth modern (Jhingan, 2017).

According to Sadono Sukurno growth economy means development of activities in the economy that cause goods and services produced in society increases and prospers public increase. With thereby For determine level growth economy Which achieved need counted income national real according to fixed price ie on prices Which applies yearly selected basis (Sadono Sukirno, 2008). So economic growth measure performance from development something economy.

Gross regional domestic product at current prices according to BPS is the total gross added value arising from all sectors economy in something region. Which meant mark plus that is is the value added to the goods and services used by production units in the production process as intermediate inputs. value that added This The same with reply service on follow along with it factor production in the process production.

Growth Which appear Which based on Sixth characteristic These are the rapid population growth rate and per product capita Which tall, enhancement productivity Which be marked with increasing rate of per capita product, high rate of structural change which includes the transition from agricultural to non-agricultural activities, from industry to service, change in scale units productive And transition from efforts individual become company Which body law as well change status Work laborer, The more height level

urbanization, Expansion from other countries, increase in the flow of goods, capital And person nation (Sadono Sukurno, 2016)

Assessment of fast or slow economic growth must compared to with growth in period Then And that growth achieved by area other. With say other, something the area can be said to experience rapid growth if from year to year experience increase Which Enough means. Whereas said to experience slow growth from year to year year experience decline (Sadono Sukurno, 2018).

c. Growth Indicator Economy

Indicator growth economy is, process increase output per capita in period long. The pressure on three aspect, that is process, output per capita and long term. Here we look at aspects dynamic from something economy.

1) Income National Real

The first indicator that is commonly used in various countries for assessing economic development is the change in national income real in the long term. Real national income shows output in a manner whole from goods So And service something Countries. Countries are said to grow their economy if the national income its real go on from period previously. Level growth economy calculated from the increase in real national income, namely National Product Gross real Which apply from year to year.

2) Income Rill Per Capita

The second indicator that can be used to assess progress economy is income real per capita in period time long. Economy something Country said grow if income public his increase from time to time.

3) Well-being Resident

Indicator third Which Also used For measure Economic development is the value of the welfare of its population. Happen continuous and long-term increase in material well-being long. This can be seen from the smooth distribution of goods

and services. Smooth distribution shows the distribution of per capita income in all territory of the State.

4) Power Work

Indicator fourth Which can used For evaluate growth economy is amount power Work And level unemployment. Unemployment is the difference between workforce with use power Work Which Actually. Force Work is the number of workers in an economy on one time certain.

d. Connection Growth Economy with Unemployment

kindly theory every exists enhancement in growth Indonesia's economy is expected to absorb labor, so that can reduce amount unemployment. Growth economy in Indonesia can be measured through an increase or decrease in GDP generated something country, Because indicator Which relate with amount unemployment is GDP.

Based on several previous studies, the results showed that different, connection Growth Economy And amount unemployment characteristic positive And negative. Growth economy through GDP Which is positive because economic growth is not accompanied by increase in production capacity, so that unemployment continues to increase along with growth economy. Growth economy Which This increase is oriented towards capital intensive, where production activities For spur output and earn income which increases more preferred rather than growth economy Which oriented on congested work (Samuelson, A Paul And Njordhaus, D. William, 1997).

2.2 Resident

a. Definition of Total Population

Institution BPS in Statistics Indonesia explain "Residents are all person Which domiciled in region geographical Republic Indonesia during 6 month or more And they Which domiciled not enough from 6 month but aim For stay". Meanwhile, according to said, what is meant by residents is " the

number of people living in an area at a given time And is results from processes demographics like fertility, mortality, and migration. The population is a number of human beings both in terms of individuals or groups that occupy a particular region or country minimum in period time One year on moment held data collection or population census. So, Total Population is Total man Which take place live/live on something region or area And own eye livelihood still in area That as well as recorded in a manner legitimate based on regulation Which apply in area the.

b. Draft Population

Resident is element important in activity economy as well as power Work, power expert, leader company power Work businessman in create activity economy. Adioetomo theory confucius discuss connection between amount resident And level public welfare. According to him the population is too much big will push standard life public, especially If amount resident in hook up with wide land or land agriculture Which available to meet the needs of the population. Confucius considered There is an ideal proportion between land area and population. As a solver of the problem of overpopulation, he advocated that The government moves residents to areas that are still lacking resident. factors which influence number growth rate population, there are three dominant factors namely birth rate, level death, and migration rates or displacement resident.

c. Aspect Population

Aspect population includes number and development, growth, spread, density, quality, as well as mobility resident. Amount And Development Resident Amount resident on a region or country can basically be classified as something capital or burden development Which where matter This Can impact good for n country If in join with quality adequate Good level health, education, nor ability adapt

with development technology very support to process country development. However, if the opposite occurs, then will be a burden for development and become an obstacle for him wheel economic growth country Which concerned.

Population Growth The population is constantly changing from time to time. There is diverse factor Which cause change in population. For example, wars, epidemics, or epidemics, famines, and natural disasters. In addition to the stability of the country, enhancement nutrition health can resulted amount resident tend go on.

2.3 Unemployment

a. Definition of Unemployment

Unemployment is a number that shows how much from amount force Work Which currently active look for work. Unemployment is something circumstances in where somebody Which belong in force Work want to get work but they Not yet can obtain work the (Mulyadi Subri, 2003).

Unemployment structural (*structural unemployment*) is type unemployment that occurs as a result of changes in structure market power Work Which cause happening discrepancy between offer And request power Work. Imbalances in the labor market that occur, among others Because exists enhancement request on One type work, temporary type work other experience decline request, and the request itself doesn't adjust quickly on situation the (Sadono Sukirno, 2015).

Natural unemployment *or* better known with term level unemployment natural (*natural rates of unemployment*) is level unemployment Which happen on full employment or unemployment rate where inflation is expected (*expected inflation*) is the same as the actual inflation rate (*actual inflation*).

Unemployment conjuncture or cyclical (*cyclical unemployment*) result occurs decline activity economy or Because too its small request effective aggregate (*effective*

aggregates demand) in the economy compared to aggregate supply (AS). By Because that's para expert economy often mention type this unemployment as (*demand-deficient unemployment*"). On the contrary This type of unemployment will decrease if the level of activity economy increase (*Jing ML*, 2019)

Based on the length of time worked, Unemployment is divided into four group that is: Unemployment open Which created as consequence increase vacancy work Which more low from power increase Work. As a result in economy the more Lots amount power Work Which No can obtain work. Open unemployment can also exist as a result of activity economy Which decrease, from progress technology Which reduce use power Work.

Unemployment hidden that is especially exists in sector agriculture or services. In many developing countries often found that amount worker in something activity economy is more much of what is actually needed for it to run activities with efficient. Excess power Work Which used classified as hidden unemployment. Examples are More restaurant servers than needed and family farmer with members family Which big Which do wide land Which very small.

b. Theory Unemployment

Viewed from reasons emergence, unemployment can distinguished become: unemployment frictional or transition (*frictional or transitional unemployment*) is type unemployment Which arise as a result of a change in the terms of employment, which occur in line with developments or economic dynamics that occur. This unemployment can also occur due to migration of people from from one area to another, or from one job to another other (*Muana Nanga, 2020*).

Mankiw state that unemployment will always appear in something economy for several reasons. Reason First is the existence of a job search process, namely it takes time to matching workers and jobs. The second reason is existence wage rigidity.⁵ This wage

rigidity can be caused by three things, namely minimum wage policy, collective bargaining power of unions, And wages efficiency (*Mankiw And Gregory N, 2016*).

c. Factors Unemployment

- 1) Policy government Which No side to people
 Many government policies are not in favor of the people And raises unemployment new, According to Minister of Manpower and Transmigration, Yesterday's hike in fuel prices added to the unemployment rate by around 1 million person. Policy Government Which more emphasize on growth economy No even distribution Also resulted Lots inequality And unemployment. The amount opening industry without notice impact environment has resulted pollution And turn off field Work Which already available.
- 2) Entrepreneurs who always pursue profits by applying system employee contract (*outsourcing*)

Companies moment This more often apply the system because it is considered more profitable for them. If have employee still, they will charged on cost benefits or pension funds later when the employee is no longer working. But with this contract employee system, they can at will take employee when need or currently There is project big And Then throw it away Again after project the Already end. And naturally matter This will make The company doesn't need to spend a lot of money. But this system make appearance unemployment.

- 3) Factor Skill

Today, it takes creative and innovative people. Although only graduate of SLTA, If somebody That have expertise and skills, then that person can create field Work Alone. But, public Indonesia on generally lazy to work hard, work from scratch, then because That also unemployment created.

3. METHOD STUDY

3.1 Test Assumption Classic

Testing assumption classic aim For obtain results Which more accurate on multiple regression analysis. There are several assumptions classic regression Which must fulfilled formerly before use multiple linear regression analysis as a tool to analyze the effect of each variable studied. There are several classical assumption tests must be met so that the conclusions from the regression are not ordinary, namely the test normality, test multicollinearity, test autocorrelation, test heteroscedesity.

a. Test Normality

According to Ghozali (2018; 161) test normality aim For test whether in a linear regression model there is a correlation between confounding or residual errors have a normal distribution. t test And test F assume that mark residual follow distribution normal. A good regression model is having normal data distribution And or approach normal. Test it normality use program eviews normality A data can is known with compare mark Jarque-Bera (JB) And mark Chi-square table. The hypothesis used is as following:

Ho : $\beta_1 = 0$ (data distributed normal)

Ho : $\beta_2 \neq 0$ (data No distributed normal)

Guidelines Which will used in take conclusion is as following

- 1) If mark probability > 0.85 so distribution normal
- 2) If mark probability < 0.85 so distribution No normal.

b. Test Multicollinearity

Ghozali (2018: 107) states that the multicollinearity test is purposeful to test whether the regression model found a correlation between One or all variable free (independent). Multicollinearity is a linear relationship between the dependent variables in the regression double. Multicollinearity aims to test whether there is a correlation between the independent variable (free) and the dependent variable (tied) in something model regression. Multicollinearity will cause OLS

estimators have a large variance and are thus standardized errors are also large. Multicollinearity detection using partial correlation between variable independent in the regression. hypothesis in test multicollinearity namely Ho : No there is multicollinearity problem And Ha: there is problem multicollinearity. As rule, If coefficient correlation Enough tall that is 0.85 so suspected There is problem multicollinearity in the model means that Ho is rejected. Conversely, if the coefficient correlation not enough from 0.85 so suspected No There is problem multicollinearity in model means that Ho is accepted.

c. Test Autocorrelation

According to Ghozali (2018:111) test autocorrelation aim For test in a linear regression model there is a correlation between errors bully on period t with error on period t-1 (previously). If happen correlation, so named There is problem autocorrelation. Autocorrelation arises because of sequential observations all the time related to each other. If time is related one The same other, problem This arise Because rested problem autocorrelation.

If there is a correlation, then it is called all the time related to one each other (*time series data*), whereas in cross-sectional data (cross time) problem autocorrelation rarely happening. In something testing said Good when free from element autocorrelation, Which can used in performing autocorrelation testing is *the Runs Test*. Ghozali (2018: 120) explains that *the running test* is part of non-parametric statistics can also be used to test whether between residual there is correlation Which tall. *Runs test* used with level significance 0.05. If between residual No there is correlation relationship then it is said that the residual is random or random. *Runst Test* is used to see if the data is residual occur randomly or not (systematically). If mark significance not enough from significance 0.05 Which means hypothesis zero rejected, so it can be concluded that the residual is not

random or occurs autocorrelation between mark residual.

Runs test done with make hypothesis base, that is:

: residual (res_1) random (random)

: residual (res_1) No random

With the basic hypothesis above, the basis for making a test decision statistics with *Run Test* is (Ghozali, 2018:120):

- 1) If the *Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)* is smaller < than 0.05 then there is symptom autocorrelation.
- 2) If the *Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)* is greater than 0.05 then no there is symptom autocorrelation.

d. Test Heteroscedasticity

Heteroscedasticity means variable variance that is not constant. Wrong One method OLS is that variant variable disturbance The same (homocedasticity). (Ghozali, 2018: 134). Testing is done with The Glejser test is a hypothesis test to find out whether a model regression own indication heteroscedasticity with method regress residual absolute. According to Ghozali (2013: 142) one way to detect whether there is or not heteroscedasticity is by doing test Glejser. Test Glejser propose For regress mark absolute residual to variable Independent. Results probability said significant if the significance value is above the 5% confidence level. Base taking decision use test *glejser* is:

- a. If mark significance > 0.05 so data No happen heteroscedasticity
- b. If mark significance < 0.05 so data happen heteroscedasticity.

3.2 Analysis Regression linear Double

Multiple linear regression analysis is an analysis to find out connection between variable independent with use scale linear However in study This only moment variable dependent so it is called multiple linear regression. As for the regression equation simple linear as follows :

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \varepsilon$$

Information:

Y = Unemployment Rate β_0 = Constant

β_1 = Coefficient regression β_2 = Coefficient regression

X1 = Economic Growth X2 = Total population

ε = error Term

a. Test coefficient determination (R^2)

According to Ghozali (2012: 97) coefficient determination (R^2) is a tool to measure how far the ability of the model in explained variation variable dependent. Mark coefficient determination is either zero or one. The small value of R^2 is significant the ability of the independent variables to explain variation variable dependent very limited. And on the contrary If mark Which close to 1 means that the independent variables give almost all information Which needed For predict variable- variable dependent.

b. Test Simultaneous (Test - F)

Test F known with test simultaneously or test ANOVA (Analysis of variance) that is test Which used For see How the effect of all independent variables on the dependent variable and for test is model regression Which There is significant or No significant. In Widarjono (2009) test F can done with compare.

c. Test Partial (t-test)

Test t-statistics used For test How influence respectively respectively variable free (variable independent) to variable bound (variable dependent). In do study carry out the research hypothesis, namely the *null hypothesis* And hypothesis alternative (*alternative hypotheses*).

According to Widarjono (2009) t test procedure by comparing t-statistics with t-table. Steps to consider in the t test is as following:

- a. Make a hypothesis H_0 And H_a
If hypothesis positive:
 $H_0 : \beta_i \leq 0$ $H_a : \beta_i > 0$ If hypothesis negative,
 $H_0 : \beta_i \geq 0$ $H_a : \beta_i < 0$
- b. Count level belief and area critical (df = n-k -1)
- c. determine mark t-count And t-table And

compare mark t-table And t-count.

Criteria taking decision as following:

- a. If t-count is positive where t-count > t-table then Ho is rejected or accept Ha, whereas if t-count < t-table so Ho accepted or reject Ha.
- b. If t-count is negative where t-count > t-table then Ho is accepted or rejects Ha, whereas if t-count < t-table then Ho is rejected or accept ha.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Results Study

a. Test results Assumption Classic

Before the data is analyzed, first do a prerequisite test analysis or Which often called test assumption classic done For ensure that data the free from symptom normality, multicollinearity, autocorrelation And heteroscedasticity. From every The prerequisite test stages carried out aim to find out and explains the results of the analysis performed using SPSS (Statistical Product Service Solutions) version 22. when whole stages the test fulfilled, then the analytical model is feasible k focused on testing analysis linear regression double.

1) Test Normality

Test normality aim For test is in model regression, variable bound And variable free both of them own normal distribution or not. Test the normality of the data in this study using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test method in viewing whether the data to be tested is free from normality testing and disturbed normal. With scale measurement Sig (2-tailed). Base decision making that is when Asymph. Sig (2-tailed) more than 0.05 then the data is said to be normally distributed, and otherwise if Asymph. Sig (2-tailed) is less than 5%, so the data is not distributed normal. Results from testing Which done is as following:

Table 4.4 One-Sample Normality Test Results Kolmogorov-Smirnov test

		Unstandardized residual
N		7
Normal Parameters Means a,b	std. Deviation	.0000000
	Most extreme absolute	1.02070856
	Differences Positive	
Negative		.139
test Statistics		-.190
	asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.200 c,d

Source : output SPSS 22 years 2022

The test results show that the Kolmogorov-Smirnov value obtained, the Asymp value is normally distributed. Sig. (2-tailed) is equal to 0.200 and the Asymp value. Sig (2-tailed) is greater than 0.05. So can concluded that data distributed normal so that can performed on next test.

2) Multicollinearity

Testing This aim For test is in model regression determines the correlation between the independent variables. As for the results test multicollinearity can seen on the table following :

Table 4.5 Results Test Multicollinearity Coefficients a

Model	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1 (Constant)	.412		
Pertumbuhan Ekonomi	.456	.874	1.311
Jumlah Penduduk	.712	.841	1.423

a. dependent Variables: Level Unemployment

Source : output SPSS 22 year 2022

In the multicollinearity table above, the variables Number of Population and

Unemployment shows the value of *Tolerance* shows that value tolerance above 0.10 and the calculation results of the Variance Inflation value factor (VIF) in lower 10, so that can said No happen multicollinearity.

3) Test Autocorrelation

Autocorrelation can said as correlation between members from series observation Which in a row time. This test serves to determine whether there is an deviation from the autocorrelation hypothesis, namely a reciprocal relationship come back with observation other in model regression. For detecting the presence or absence of autocorrelation symptoms is done by Test Runs, *Runs Test* is used with a significance level of 0.05. From results autocorrelation test for research this can seen on table following This :

Table 4.6
Results Test Autocorrelation
Run Test

	Unstandardized residual
test Value ^a	1.536428
Cases < test Value	3
Cases >= test Value	4
Total Cases	7
number of Runs	5
Z	.000
asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.357

Source : SPSS Outputs 22 year 2022

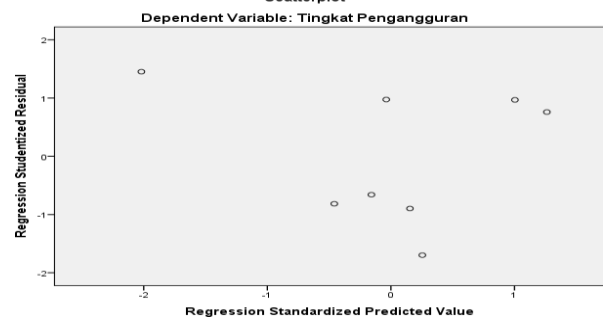
Based on the results of the *Runs Test*, it can be seen that the Asymp value. Sig. (2-tailed) with a value of 0.357 > 0.05 so that $\square \square$ No can rejected. So can explained that data Which used (*random*) and the coefficient value is free from disturbances and symptoms autocorrelation.

4) Test Heteroscedasticity

This test aims to test whether in a model regression, there is an inequality of variance from the residual one observation to observation Which other. If variance from

residual from One observation to observation Which other still, so called homoscedasticity, And If variance different, so called Heteroscedasticity. Wrong One method For predict heteroscedasticity can be seen from the *Scatterplot image pattern* . For can determine whether there is heteroscedasticity in this study seen variance pattern as follows:

Figure 4.1
Test results Heteroscedasticity



Source : output SPSS 22 year 2022

From Figure 4.1 the scatterplot can be seen that the data points spread and below the number 0, the data points do not just aggregate in on And in lower just, And spread No form pattern, so matter the can give answer that in study regression this double linear No happen heteroscedasticity.

b. Results Analysis Regression Multiple Linear

The independent variable in this study is Economic Growth and Total Population as well as the dependent variable, namely the Unemployment Rate. So that it can be tested and analyzed to find out every influence on the independent variable on the dependent variable, then testing is carried out model regression with result as following:

Table 4.7
Results Test Linear Regression Double
Coefficients ^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	17.471	8.830		7.789	.000
Pertumbuhan Ekonomi	-0.778	.068	.087	-1.631	.059
Jumlah Penduduk	2.618	1.418	.732	3.769	.002

a. dependent Variables: Level Unemployment

Source : output SPSS 22 year 2022

From results test regression obtained model equality regression as following:

$$\text{Information: } Y = 17.471 + -0.778 X_1 + 2.618 X_2$$

β_0 = Constant

β_1 = Coefficient regression

β_2 = Coefficient regression

X_1 = Growth Economy

X_2 = Number of Population

ϵ = error Term
Coefficients on equality linear regression double on table 1 can be understood as following:

- 1) Based on equality regression show that mark constant have direction coefficient regression positive that is as big 17,471 Show that if variable other experience enhancement as big 1% so variable Level Unemployment experience enhancement as big 17.471%
- 2) Based on research results and regression test X_1 Economic growth worth negative as big -0.778, Which indicate exists connection negative between Growth Economy to Level Unemployment. Every increase in Economic Growth will lower Level Unemployment as big -0.778%.
- 3) Based on results study And test regression X_2 Amount Resident positive value of 2.618, which indicates a relationship positive between Amount Resident to Level Unemployment. Every enhancement Amount Resident so will increase Unemployment Rate as big 2.618%.

c. Results Test hypothesis

1) Test Coefficient Determination (R^2)

of determination coefficient test is used to determine the magnitude variables dependent Which can explained by variable independent. In a word other, coefficient determination This used For measure how much Far variables free in explaining the dependent variable., can be seen in table 4.8 as following:

Table 4.8
Test results Coefficient Determination
Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Error of the Estimate
1	.789 ^a	.729	.684	1.47872

- a. Predictors: (Constant), Amount Resident, Growth Economy
 - b. dependent Variables: Level Unemployment
- Source : output SPSS 22, year 2022

From table 4.8 explain that results testing coefficient the determination shows that the Adjusted R Square value is 0.684 this means that this study has an accuracy level of 68.4% the rest 31.6%, is limitations instruments in disclose fact as well as error study.

2) Test Simultaneous (Test F)

This test is used to find out whether independent variable Growth Economy And Amount Resident in a manner simultaneous have influence Which significant to variable dependent Unemployment Rate in Gowa Regency. Table 4.9 shows results analysis regression simultaneously as following:

Table 4.9
Test results Simultaneous (Test F)
ANOVA^a

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Means Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	.845	2	.423	16,567	.000 ^b
residual	1945	2	4,423		
Total	2,278	4			

On results testing on table 4.9, can explained that variable Growth Economy (X_1), And Amount Resident (X_2) influential to Level Unemployment (Y) in a manner simultaneously / together shows the results of the calculated F value of 16,567 with a significant F of 0.000 or less than 0.05, then H_0 rejected And H_a accepted, so can concluded that in a manner simultaneous all variable independent influential significant in a manner simultaneous to Unemployment Rate in Regency Gowa (Y).

3) Test Partial (Test t)

For know influence in a manner Partial so done with using the t test. the t test is used For know there or nope influence variable independent in a manner individual to variable dependent. If t-count > t-table so H0 rejected, which means that the independent variable has influence to the dependent variable and vice versa, if t-count <t-table so H0 accepted, Which means that variable independent own influence on the dependent variable. t test is test by Partial Which done For know influence in a manner Partial variable independent Growth Economy (X₁) And Amount Resident (X₂) to variable dependent Unemployment Rate (Y) in Gowa Regency. from the partial test results can be seen in the table 4.10

Table 4.10

Test results Partial (Test t) Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	17.471	8.830		7.789	.000
Pertumbuhan Ekonomi	-0.778	.068	.087	-1.631	.059
Jumlah Penduduk	2.618	1.418	.732	3.769	.002

a. dependent Variables: Level Unemployment
Source : output SPSS 22, year 2022

Based on results Test Partial can explained as following:

a) Influence Growth Economy to

Based on test coefficient regression X₁ Growth Economy worth negative as big -0.778, Which indicate exists negative relationship between Economic Growth and Rate Unemployment is equal to -0.778%, and based on a partial test mark significance variable Growth Economy have a significant figure of 0.059 because the significant value is smaller from 0.05 (0.059 > 0.05). So Based on comparison mark t count with t table , results Which showed on mark t count < t table (-1.631 < 2015) so that from results the can it can be concluded that H₀ is accepted and H_a rejected. State that variable Growth Economy influential negative And No significant to Unemployment Rate in Regency Gowa.

b) Effect of Total Population on Unemployment Rate in Regency Gowa

Based on the regression coefficient test X₂ Population value positive of 2.618, which indicates a relationship positive relationship between Total Population and Unemployment Rate that is equal to 2.618% and based on the partial test of significance value variable Number of Population has a significant figure of 0.002 because the significant value is less than 0.05 (0.002 <0.05). So Based on comparison mark t count with t table , results Which showed on mark t count < t table (3,769 < 2015) so from these results it can be concluded that H₀ is accepted And H_a rejected. State that variable Amount Resident influential positive And significant to Level Unemployment in Regency Gowa.

4.2 Research Discussion

a. Influence Growth Economy to Level Unemployment in Regency Gowa

Based on results analysis study can explained that Growth Economy influential negative And No significant to Level Unemployment in Regency Gowa. Matter the can explain that when the negative relationship between growth the economy and the number of unemployed argue that growth Indonesia's improving economy is providing new job opportunities or give chance Work And oriented on congested work, so that growth economy reduce amount unemployment, so that when Growth Economy experience enhancement so will lower Level Unemployment inRegency Gowa.

kindly theory every exists enhancement in growth economy Indonesia expected can absorb power employment, thereby reducing the number of unemployed. Growth economy in Indonesia esia can be measured through an increase or decrease The GDP produced by a country, due to related indicators with amount unemployment is GDP. Results the in line with results study Which done by Nur Fitra Qadri, (2019) with title Influence Growth Economy And Wages to Level Unemployment in Gowa Regency which shows that Economic growth

has a significant negative effect on Unemployment Rate in the Regency Gowa.

b. Influence Amount Resident to Level Unemployment in Regency Gowa.

Based on results analysis study can explained that Amount Resident influential positive And significant to Level Unemployment in Gowa Regency. This can explain that when Amount Resident experience increase However the availability of jobs is still lacking it will affect Level Unemployment and if more job opportunities A little and the greater competition the job seekers can make Level Unemployment the more tall in Regency Gowa. Results the in line with results study Which done by M. Amirul Mu'minim, (2020) with title Influence Growth Economy And Amount Resident to Level Unemployment Open in the districts/cities of East Java Province. which shows that the Minimum Wage has a significant negative effect on Unemployment Rate in the Regency

5. CLOSING

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the results of data analysis on the influence of Economic Growth and Amount Resident to Level Unemployment in Regency gowa, so can pulled some conclusions namely as follows:

- a. Growth Economy influential negative And No significant to Level Unemployment in Regency Gowa with mark significant amount 0.059 ($0.059 > 0.05$).
- b. Total Population has a positive and significant effect on Level Unemployment in Gowa Regency with a significant value of 0.002 ($0.002 < 0.05$).

5.2 Suggestion

Based on results analysis And conclusion Which has explained previously so can filed a number of advice as following:

- a. It is hoped that the local government, especially policies implemented by the Gowa Regency government can provide a part in developing the potential that exists in the Regency Gowa so that para investors

want to invest And make something activity Which can open Lots field work so that government can show progress in completing problem related with level unemployment. Policy development sector Which prioritized development Which oriented on development sector Which rated Enough Lots absorb power Work And use pattern production congested work, become indicator important in reduce unemployment. Development of agribusiness-based agriculture sector and development sector industry as well as tourist believed Enough Lots contribute to absorption power Work And on turn impact to subtraction unemployment.

- b. It is hoped that future researchers will be able to use this perspective new in see indicator Which influence And factor Which causing the unemployment rate in Gowa Regency is still sufficient big and influential from the variable Unemployment Rate can be become material observation with use view Which different so that research This can answer And explain every problem about Level Unemployment in Regency Gowa.

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