



The Influence of The Population Who Does Not Have A Diploma and The Number of Unemployed on Poverty in The City Of Bandung

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ABSTRACT

Economic development absolute required by a country to increase level life and well-being the people . Another problem that affects growth economy a country is level poverty . Connection unemployment and poverty very closely related , if something Public already work certain Public or that person sufficient and his welfare high , yet deep _ Public some have n't work or unemployed , unemployed in a manner will automatically too influence level poverty . Study this is type study purposeful associative _ for test influence two variable that is influence amount unemployment to amount poor residents . Inside data study this using research data qualitative and research data quantitative . The magnitude level unemployment in the city of Bandung no regardless from factor low opportunity work obtained _ society . Low education of the population 15 years old to over which works this caused because lack of field profession as well as low quality source power man so that no capable working and not capable for create field job .

1. INTRODUCTION

Economic development that characteristic multidimensional covering _ various aspect in life society , no only one _ aspect (economic) only . Economic development absolute required by a country to increase level life and well- being the people . Create sustainable development _ is Thing mandatory must _ each country does . Another problem that affects growth economy a country is level poverty . Phenomenon poverty has going on a long time ago, though has conducted various effort for deal with it . Moreover for Indonesia, as a developing country , problems poverty is very problem _ important and basic in effort the construction . Poverty be one _ fundamental problem in an area. Poverty no stand up alone or appear so just but poverty of course just caused various factor . Two from that's all many influencing factors _ poverty is level education and unemployment . Level of education and unemployment in the diagnosis of having influence to poverty .



Many factors are _ reason height amount poor people, for one is level high and low unemployment _ level education completed by a _ group society . it _ very take effect to amount poor people because the more low level completed education _ so source power human being owned by a group Public rated low so that make level unemployment the more high then _ will cause height amount poor residents . Education is one _ important thing _ in employment . Already Becomes common thing _ that formal education is the necessary conditions in a manner technical because level education somebody very influence quality source power man with level quality education _ will produce resource educated and skilled people _ so that in the future will take effect for get opportunity work . A bunch graduating community _ level still education _ low so quality source power humans are also low , so opportunity get work is also small and finally happen unemployment .

Could seen from combined data Among amount residents who don't have a diploma, number unemployment and poor people in the city of Bandung in 2010-2020. In the existing data , in 2014 experienced increase significant to number residents who don't have a diploma but , experienced decline to number poverty in the city of Bandung. Lots _ causative factor _ height number break school because factor economy like percentage poor population , number unemployment , income / GRDP per capita , index development man as well as other causal factors break school like ratio school , ratio students , numbers literate letters , as well number participation rough in Indonesia, especially in districts / cities . Poverty is problems that are affected by various mutual factors _ related , including unemployment , education , health , level _ income society , consumption , location , and environment. poverty appear consequence difference in quality resource human . Quality resource low human _ means productivity low , which in turn the wages low . The low quality resource man this because low education , less fate _ lucky , it is discrimination or descent. third poverty appear because difference access in capital. Based on data gaps that we have collected , then researcher want to To do modeling to the influencing variables poverty in the city of Bandung.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

All planned effort _ for influence others well individual nor group or Public so that they To do what the offender expects _ education . According to Notoatmodjo (2003), the elements education includes :

- 1) Inputs ie target education and educators (actors educator).
- 2) Process ie planned effort _ for influence others.
- 3) Outputs ie about what to expect or behavior .

According to Education Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning __ The National Education System formulates that education is effort conscious and planned for realize atmosphere learning and the learning process for participants educate in a manner active develop potency himself for have religious spiritual power , control self , personality , intelligence , morals glorious as well as the necessary skills himself , society nation and State. According to Education Law Number 9 of 2009 , formal education is _ track 10 structured and tiered education consisting __ on education basic , education middle school , and education high .

According to Sukirno (1994), unemployment is something circumstances where someone included _ in force work want to obtain profession will but not yet got it . Someone who doesn't work however no in a manner active look for profession no belong as unemployment . According to Sukirno (2004: 28) unemployment is amount power work in economy that is active look for profession but not yet get it . Next *International Labor Organization (ILO)* give definition unemployment namely :

1. Unemployment open is someone included _ group population age long work _ period certain no work , and ready accept job , as well currently look for job .

2. Half unemployment forced is someone who works as laborer employees and workers independent (try itself) that lasted period certain in a manner forced work not enough of normal business hours , which is still look for another job or still ready look for other/ additional work (BPS, 2001: 4).

According to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in indicator employment , unemployment is residents who don't work however currently look for profession or currently prepare something effort new or residents who don't look for profession because already received work but not yet start work . Based on characteristics , unemployment distinguished to three type , namely (Sukirno , 2008: 328-331):

1. Unemployment Seasonal , is circumstances somebody unemployed because exists fluctuation activity economy period short . As For example , farmers are waiting season plant , craftsman selling durian waiting durian season , and so on .

2. Open Unemployment , namely unemployment that occurs because increase field work more low than increase seeker work .

3. Unemployment Hidden , is unemployment that occurs because amount worker in something activity economy more big from the real needed in order to To do activities with efficient .

4. Half Unemployed , is that included class this is hourly workers _ under normal working hours (only 1-4 hours a day) . It's called Underemployment.

In understand poverty , in general there is two understanding big that is Neo-Liberal and Social-Democracy . Two paradigm this have very difference _ clear . This neo-liberal paradigm driven by the World Bank and has Becomes approach used by almost _ all study about poverty . Theories modernization that emphasizes growth _ economy and production is base theories of this paradigm (Suharto, 2002). one _ the indicator is income national (GNP), which since the 1950's began made indicator development . scientists _ social always refers to approach this moment study problem poverty a Country. Weakness paradigm this is too looked poverty only through income and less involving the poor as subject in problem poverty (Satterthwaite (1997). It is resulted shapes emerging poverty _ in Public not enough get attention . Forms poverty that is not could captured by the paradigm this especially form dimension - caused poverty _ social in Public or group society . Theory Social Democrats poverty no is individual issues , however problem structural . Poverty because exists injustice and inequality income in Public consequence from limited access group certain to various source societal . On supporters Social-Democrat argue that equality is precondition important in obtain independence in freedom . Paradigm this no see poverty as problem individual , but more see it as structural issues (*cheyne , O'Brien and Belgrave (1998:79)*. Weaknesses theory this is exists high dependence on the inner country form structures and institutions for cope poverty . Whereas achievement formation appropriate structures and institutions _ in handle poverty that alone depending on capabilities poor group .

Poverty is something condition inability in a manner economy for Fulfill standard the average life of people in an area . Condition inability this be marked with low ability income for Fulfill needs tree good form food , clothing , and board . Ability low income _ this too will impact decrease ability for Fulfill standard such an average life standard health society and standards education . Condition people who are called poor can is known based on ability income in Fulfill standard live (Nugroho , 1995). Poverty is problem complex which is influenced by various mutual factors _ related , among others: level income , health , education , access to goods and services , location , geography , gender, and conditions environment . Refers to strategy national countermeasures poverty , poverty is condition where somebody or a group of people, men and women , no fulfilled rights _ _ basically for maintain and develop dignified life . _ Definition the on leave from approach based acknowledged right _ that poor people have rights same basis _ with member Public others (Hans, 2002)

In principle , standard live in one Public no just sufficient needs will food , will but also sufficient needs will health nor education . The place stay or decent settlement _ is one _ from standard life or standard well-being society in one area . Based on condition this , a Public called poor when have income far more low of average income so that no many have opportunity for welfare himself (Surawati , 2004).

3. METHODOLOGY

Study this is type study purposeful associative _ for test influence two variable that is influence amount unemployment to amount the poor, and influence amount unemployment to amount poor residents . Location study carried out in the city of Bandung. The data used is data issued and published by the relevant Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS). with object research .

No.	Variable	Information	Scale
1	X1	Amount Non - Residents Have a degree	Ratio
2	X2	Amount Unemployment	Ratio
3	Y	Poverty	Ratio

In study this consists on one variable bound (dependent variable) and two variable independent (independent variable). Variable bound (dependent variable) is affected variable _ or Becomes result , because exists variable free (Sugiyono , 2013). Variable bound in study this is Amount Poor Population (Y). Variable independent (Independent Variable) ie influencing variables _ or being _ because the changes or emergence variable bound (Sugiyono , 2013). Variable free in study this that is Amount Non - Residents Have a diploma (X1) and Unemployment (X2).

Inside data study this using research data qualitative and research data quantitative . Qualitative data in study this is description general about conditions in the city of Bandung as well review base theory . Quantitative data in study this is Education Level/ Total Non - Residents Have Diploma, Total Unemployment and numbers poor people for 10 years last obtained _ from the Central Bureau of Statistics for the City of Bandung as well documents or records that have been processed by the parties related so that could used for interest analysis .

Data Analysis Techniques

- Durbin Watson Autocorrelation Test

The Durbin Watson test is a test is used for detect happening autocorrelation on the residual value (prediction errors) of a analysis regression . What is meant with Autocorrelation is “ relationship Among separated values _ one each other with pause time certain ”.

- Normality test

Normality Test is a test was performed with destination for evaluate distribution of data on a data group or variable , whether distribution of the data normally distributed or no .

- Equality regression double

Analysis multiple linear regression is connection linearly between _ two or more variable independent (X1, X 2,... . Xn) with variable dependent (Y). Analysis this for knowing direction connection Among variable independent with variable dependent is each variable independent relate positive or negative and for predict score from variable dependent if independent variable value experience increase or decline . Data used usually interval scale or ratio .

- coefficient Correlation and Determination

Coefficient determination and coefficients correlation - Coefficient determination double (R 2) is one size used _ for measure influence variable independent to variance variable dependent , with $0 < R^2 < 1$. Meanwhile coefficient correlation simple (r) is root from coefficient determination . The magnitude connection Among one variable _ with other variables are stated with coefficient the resulting correlation with the letter "r".

The magnitude coefficient correlation will range between -1 (negative one) to with +1 (positive one): Remarks : + indicates correlation positive - shows correlation negative 0 indicates no exists connection If

coefficient correlation close to + 1 or - 1, means connection between variables the the more strong . On the other hand , if coefficient correlation approach number 0 means connection between variables the the more weak . In other words, magnitude score correlation characteristic absolute , meanwhile sign “ + “ or “-“ only show direction connection just .

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

City Bandung is mother city province West Java , Indonesia as well as Becomes city biggest fifth in Indonesia after Jakarta , Surabaya , Medan and Makassar . kindly density city this is city 5th most populous in Indonesia after Jakarta , Bekasi , Surabaya and Medan with density population reached 15,051/km2. this city is located 140 km southeast of Jakarta, and is city biggest in the area Island Java part south . Whereas Greater Bandung area (Bandung Metropolitan Area) is metropolitan biggest third in Indonesia after Jabodetabek and Gates kertokusila . Bandung City Borders with City of Cimahi and West Bandung Regency in the West and North, and Bandung Regency in the East and South.

The magnitude level unemployment in the city of Bandung no regardless from factor low opportunity work obtained _ society . The low population 15 years old to over which works this caused because lack of field profession as well as low quality source power man so that no capable working and not capable for create field job . Another influential factor to level poverty is education . Education regarding with development knowledge as well as expertise and skills from man nor power work in the development process . in touch with great contribution _ big in development economics , then education said as human capital . _ Connection unemployment and poverty very tight once , if something Public already work certain Public or that person sufficient or his welfare high , yet deep _ Public some have n't work or unemployed , unemployed in a manner will automatically too influence level poverty . (Sukurno in Yogatama , 2010:34).

From the data we have obtained about amount residents who don't have a diploma, number unemployment , and numbers poor people for 10 years final that is in 2011-2020 then can seen results from analysis of the data through a number of technical namely :

4.1 Normality Test

Normality Test is a test was performed with destination for evaluate distribution of data on a data group or variable , whether distribution of the data normally distributed or no . Based on analysis with using SPSS (*Statistical Product and Service Solution*) data on the Kolmogorov-Smirnov column value Asymp. sig on amount residents who don't have a diploma, number unemployment to amount poor population is 0.036. Analysis results the not enough than 0.05 then the data is distributed in a manner abnormal or _ no there is influence significant . Data normality test results could our see below _ this :

Table 1. Normality Test Results

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residuals
N		10
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Means	.0000000
	std. Deviation	18.65894371
Most Extreme Differences	absolute	.271

	Positive	.151
	Negative	-.271
Test Statistics		.271
Asymp . Sig. (2- tailed) ^c		.036
Monte Carlo Sig. (2- tailed) ^d	Sig.	.035
	99% Confidence Intervals	
	LowerBound	.031
	Upperbound	.040

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

d. Lilliefors' method based on 10000 Monte Carlo samples with 2000000 starting seeds.

4.2 Equation Regression Simple

Analysis regression simple is analysis used _ for knowing influence variable Amount Non - Residents Have a diploma (X1) to amount poor population (Y) and unemployment (X2) against Amount Poor Population (Y) with using SPSS (Statistical Product and Service Solution). Formula equality regression simple is $Y = a + bX$. Results data analysis could see below _ this :

Table 2: Equation Results Regression Simple

		Coefficients ^a			
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	
Model		B	std. Error	Betas	t
1	(Constant)	220,377	62,344		3,535
	Total Pnddk which No have a diploma	-.002	.046	-.013	-.036
	Total Unemployment	.006	.008	.281	.774
					Sig.
					.010
					.972
					.464

a. Dependent Variable: Total Poor Residents

Based on the data above show that Sig value . for amount residents who don't has a diploma of 0.972 ($p > 0.05$). So from it data shows that amount residents who don't have a diploma no there is influence significant amount poor residents . And the result data the analysis above also shows that Sig value . for unemployment of 0.464 ($p > 0.05$) so could concluded that no there is influence significant unemployment to amount poor residents .

4.3 Equation Regression Double

Analysis regression double is analysis used _ for knowing influence variable Amount Non - Residents Have a diploma (X1) and Unemployment (X2) to Amount Poor Population (Y) with using SPSS (Statistical Product and Service Solution). Formula equation regression simple is $Y=a+b1.X1+b2.X2$. Results data analysis could see below _ this :

Table 3: Equation Results Regression Double

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	MeanSquare	F	Sig.
1	Regression	272,128	2	136,064	.304	.747 ^b
	residual	3133,406	7	447,629		
	Total	3405533	9			

a. Dependent Variable: Total Poor Residents

b. Predictors: (Constant), Total Unemployment , Total Pnddk which No have a diploma

Based on the data above show that Sig value . of 0.747 ($p>0.05$). So from it data shows that Education level / Total Non - Residents Has a degree and is unemployed no there is influence significant in a manner together to amount poor residents .

4.4 Autocorrelation Test Durwin Watson

Durbin Watson autocorrelation test is a test is used for detect happening autocorrelation on the residual value (prediction errors) of a analysis regression . What is meant with Autocorrelation is connection Among separated values _ one each other with pause time certain . For read no exists autocorrelation so formula used _ are $dL < dw > dU$ and $dL < (4-dw) > dU$. Autocorrelation test results data Durbin Watson as following

Table 4: Durbin Watson Autocorrelation Test Results

Summary Model ^b					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.283 ^a	.080	-.183	21.15725	.600

a. Predictors: (Constant), Total Unemployment , Total Pnddk which No have a diploma

b. Dependent Variable: Total Poor Residents

On the data above score durbin watson is 0.600. Based on table durbin watson dL value 0.6972 and dU 1.6413 with sum of k=2 and sum of t=10. Based on the data above score Durbin Watson doesn't is at between dL 0.6972 and dU 1.6413 so could concluded that no there is autocorrelation .

4.5 Coefficients Correlation and Determination

Coefficient determination and coefficients correlation - Coefficient determination double (R^2) is one size used for measure the influence of independent variables to variance variable dependent, with $0 < R^2 < 1$. In the model summary table the value of R^2 is 0.080 so value $0 < 0.080 < 1$. By simple coefficient correlation and determination based on results data processing is located below 0.5 or more close to 0 so could concluded that correlation enough or the correlation enough significant. Temporary Therefore, the value of $R^2 = 0.080$ or 8% variation from amount poor people can explained with amount residents who don't have a diploma and unemployed whereas the remaining 0.92 or 92% is influenced by other variables that are not is known or inherent variability. _

5. CONCLUSIONS

Many factors are _ reason height amount poor people, for one is level high and low unemployment _ level education completed by a _ group society . This is very influential on the number of poor people because the lower the level of education completed, the lower the human resources owned by a community group, the higher the unemployment rate which will then lead to a higher number of poor people. Could seen from combined data Among amount residents who don't have a diploma, number unemployment and poor people in the city of Bandung in 2010-2020. Based on the available data, in 2014 there was a significant increase in the number of people who did not have a diploma, however, there was a decrease in the poverty rate in the city of Bandung. Poverty is a problem that is influenced by various interrelated factors, including unemployment, education, health, people's income levels, consumption, location, and the environment. Poverty arises due to differences in the quality of human resources. Forced underemployment is someone who works as an employee or self-employed worker who for a certain period is forced to work less than normal working hours, who is still looking for another job or is still willing to look for another/additional job (BPS, 2001: 4) .

According to the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) in terms of employment indicators, unemployment is people who are not working but are looking for work or are preparing for a new business or people who are not looking for work because they have been hired but have not started working.

coefficient Correlation and Determination Coefficient determination and coefficients correlation - Coefficient determination double (R^2) is one size used _ for measure influence variable independent to variance variable dependent , with $0 < R^2 < 1$. The magnitude connection Among one variable _ with other variables are stated with coefficient the resulting correlation with the letter "r".

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From the data we have obtained about amount residents who don't have a diploma, number unemployment , and numbers poor people for 10 years final that is in 2011-2020 then can seen results from analysis of the data through a number of technical namely : 4.1 Normality Test Normality Test is a test was performed with destination for evaluate distribution of data on a data group or variable , whether distribution of the data normally distributed or no .

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You may imitate the following examples that use APA style to prepare your references

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