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CPS Paper

Logistic Regression Analysis on the Characteristics of Post-Pandemic Unemployment in Bintan Regency

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Brief Description

Employment is still the most frequently discussed topic and the indicator most frequently discussed is unemployment.

Based on Statistics Indonesia concept, the unemployment which consist of person without work but looking for work, person without work who have established a new business/firm, person without work who were not looking for work, because they do not expect to find work and person who have made arrangements to start work on a date subsequent to the reference period (future starts).

And from data released by Statistics Indonesia, the Bintan Regency has a high unemployment rate in 2021.

Therefore, this study examines the characteristics of the unemployed in Bintan Regency after the pandemic, when economic conditions should have improved.

Abstract

Employment is still the most frequently discussed topic lately, especially during and after a pandemic. When talking about the topic of employment, the indicator most frequently discussed is unemployment. The unemployment rate in post-pandemic Indonesia (August 2021) is 6.49%. The province with the highest unemployment rate is the Riau Islands Province, which is 9.91%. and if broken down the 7 regencies/cities in Riau Islands Province, Batam City and Bintan Regency have the highest unemployment rates, namely 11.64% and 8.62%. Bintan Regency has quite different characteristics from Batam City. Even though Bintan Regency also has industrial zones, there are still fewer in number compared to Batam City, whose economy is mostly supported by the industrial sector. In this study, we want to know the characteristics of the unemployed in Bintan Regency uses binary logistic regression analysis. By using National Labor Force Survey raw data for 2021, we find that the tendency to become unemployed in Bintan Regency is 1.18 times greater in the female labor force, 2.02 times greater in the labor force that has not attend school/only graduated from elementary school (compared to college), 1.63 times greater in the labor force that has never attending training, 3.22 times greater in the labor force who live in urban areas and 3.05 times greater in the labor force who have no previous work experience. In addition, when viewed by age group, the labor force in the 15-24 years old age group has a greater tendency to be unemployed than the 25-34 years old, 35-44 years old, 45-54 years old and 55-64 years old age group. However, when compared with the age group of 65 years old and over, the labor force in the group of 15-24 years old has a smaller tendency to become unemployed. Based on these results, it can be seen that there is a tendency to become unemployed for certain labour force characteristics. Therefore, the results of this study should be used by the government to anticipate the high unemployment rate in Bintan Regency, so that the government programs that will be made, can be more focused on the characteristics of the labor force with a greater tendency to become unemployed.