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Inclusive Economic Development Through Unemployment Analysis of Educated Young People Between Islands in Indonesia

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Abstract

This research aims to analyze the risk of individuals between islands in Indonesia becoming unemployed among educated young people. This is researched because not always those who have higher education and are young will get a job. Apart from that, Indonesia, which consists of many islands, has differences in unemployment among educated youth. This research is quantitative in nature using micro data from the August 2021 National Labor Force Survey (Sakernas) with the workforce population in Indonesia aged 15-24 years and a sample of 79.362 technical data analysis using Logistic Regression.The results of the research show that all regional classification variables, position in the household, gender, marital status, training, work experience, education major, disability and education provider have a significant effect on unemployment among educated youth in Indonesia. The results of research on unemployment among educated young people between islands in Indonesia experience variations.With the differences in unemployment outcomes for educated youth between islands in Indonesia, it is necessary to equalize economic development between islands in Indonesia, so as to create equal prosperity in Indonesia and create inclusive economic development in Indonesia.

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INTRODUCTION

The macroeconomic problem whose main impact is unemployment, this problem does not only occur in developing countries such as Indonesia, but also occurs in developed countries. According toSuhaeri (2021) The problem of unemployment among Indonesia's young generation aged 15 to 24 years is getting worse. The economic growth that has so far attracted attention has resulted in the neglect of unemployment rates among the educated younger generation. This is a problem for Indonesia which will face a demographic bonus in 2030 (Maryati, 2015).

The demographic bonus is an increase in the number of working age (productive) population due to reduced dependency rates. This condition means that the number of productive age population (15-64 years) is greater than the non-productive population (64 years). The working population can be a source of economic growth in the sense that it can generate income to meet daily consumption needs and has savings that can be mobilized as community investment. However, if this demographic bonus is not utilized properly, it will have a negative impact on the country's development (Maryati, 2015).

Unemployment among educated youth is an interesting problem to study because it has an impact on the educated young generation. The impact of unemployment among educated youth increases poverty (Mwakalila, 2022). Society will find it difficult to maximize welfare, and people's productivity and income will decrease, leading to poverty, crime and other social problems(Wardhana, Kharisma, 2019). In the long term, this can reduce income which in turn can reduce economic growth (Asumadu et al., 2022).In addition, youth unemployment can have social impacts such as increased crime rates, reduced self-confidence, and reduced skills in coping with the environment(Olorunfemi, 2021). Unemployed youth will also experience health impacts, including an increase in psychological symptoms, including depression (Mokona et al., 2020). Other impacts are increased discomfort in social environments, feelings of inferiority, obstacles in personal development, increased levels of anxiety, unhappiness and mental health problems (Saleem & Hussain, 2018).

Unemployment among eligible youth is said to be a combination of two concepts, namely unemployment among eligible youth and unemployment among youth. The young age referred to refers to the definition used by the ILO, namely the age group of 15 to 24 years. Thus, the educated unemployed are those who are looking for work or do not yet have a job but have a high school diploma or higher (Mankiw, 2016).Open unemployment by age group in Indonesia from 2017 to 2021 has increased. The youth unemployment rate is in the 15-24 year age group. In 2017 the youth unemployment rate was 44.16%. It fell to 43.72% in 2018. In 2019 the number of unemployed youth fell to 41.76%. Meanwhile, in 2020 the youth unemployment rate rose again to 43.05%, this was due to the influence of COVID 19. In 2021 the number of open unemployed people aged 15-24 was 41.64%. Overall, the unemployment rate for young people is higher than unemployment for those aged over 24 years. The increase in youth unemployment needs to be taken seriously by the regional government. Because of the various negative impacts that will arisedue to high youth unemployment. For more details, see Table 1.

Inclusive Economic Development is economic growth that creates broad access and opportunities for all levels of society in an equitable manner, increases prosperity and reduces disparities between groups and regions. To calculate inclusive economic development there are several pillars. The first pillar is economic growth and development, the second pillar is equal distribution of income and poverty. And the third pillar is expanding access and opportunities. Unemployment is included in the first pillar, sub-pillar 1.2, namely employment opportunities (National, 2022).

Table 1. Open Unemployment Rate Based on Age Group 2017-2021 (%)

Age group	Open Unemployment Rate by Age Group				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
15-24	44.1	43.72	38.76	43.05	41.64
25-29	6.76	6.97	7.19	9.77	9.26
30-34	3.40	3.44	3.52	5.75	5.43
35-39	2.45	2.48	2.25	4.32	4.02
40-44	1.86	1.80	2.06	3.92	3.42
45-49	1.51	1.58	1.81	3.54	3.30
50-54	1.54	1.39	1.65	3.61	2.18
55-59	1.73	1.25	1.30	3.21	1.98
60 and above	1.52	0.61	0.68	1.70	2.73

Source: BPS, 2021

Economic growth and development is greatly influenced by employment demographics in a region. Economic growth and development will increase if employment opportunities in an area also increase. In inclusive economic development, high economic growth and development is a fundamental basis for creating and expanding job opportunities and ultimately creating inclusive economic development (National, 2022).

Analyzing information regarding the determinants of unemployment among educated youth is very important for governments and policy makers to take action to reduce unemployment among educated youth and encourage employment for young people. This problem is important for employers and other labor market actors to understand the root of the problem of unemployment of educated young people, who make up the majority of the workforce in Indonesia. Research on unemployment in Indonesia has been widely researched, to differentiate it from other research, the author will add research locations by looking at how educated young people are unemployed between islands in Indonesia. The reason for researching between islands in Indonesia is firstly because Indonesia is an archipelagic country, secondly the distribution of development between islands is different so that educated young unemployed people will also experience differences. Apart from that, what differentiates this research from the previous one is the educational provider variable, which is a new question in the national ministry, whether unemployed young people are educated, whether they are graduates of public or private schools. Based on the explanation above, several problems that arise are the high number of educated young unemployed people in Indonesia and between islands in Indonesia amidst the projected demographic bonus plan, so the author is interested in researching the analysis of Educated Young Unemployment between islands in Indonesia.

METHODS

This research is quantitative. The data used is raw data from the National Labor Force Survey (SAKERNAS) which was carried out in August 2021. The population used in this research is the workforce aged 15-24 years with the unit of analysis being the population aged 15-24 years and most recent high school education. So a sample of 79,362 was selected. Data analysis was carried out descriptively and inferential analysis. Descriptive analysis to describe generally educated youth unemployment in Indonesia and between islands and inferential analysis usinglogistic regression analysis technique. Logistic regression is an approach to creating prediction models such as linear regression (Ordinary Least Squares). The difference is that in logistic regression, the dependent variable used is on a dichotomous scale.

Following are the steps for binary logistic regression. First, carry out partial parameter testing using the Wald test to find out how the independent variables influence the model partially. Second, create a model based on a significant test. Third, measure the odds ratio to see the size of the tendency of the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable.

The research area is grouped into 7 proxies, namely;Indonesia generally covers all provinces in Indonesia. The island of Sumatra includes 10 provinces, namely: Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, North Sumatra, West Sumatra, Riau, Jambi, South Sumatra, Bengkulu, Lampung, Bangka Belitung Islands, and Riau Islands. The island of Java includes 6 provinces, namely: Special Capital Region of Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, Special Region of Yogyakarta, East Java, and Banten. The island of Bali consists of 1 province, namely Bali and Nusa Tenggara Island. Includes 2 provinces, namely West Nusa Tenggara and East Nusa Tenggara. Kalimantan Island includes 5 provinces, namely: West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, East Kalimantan and North Kalimantan.

Sulawesi Island includes 6 provinces, namely: North Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, Gorontalo, West Sulawesi. Maluku Island includes 2 provinces, namely Maluku and North Maluku and Papua Island includes West Papua and Papua.

This research adapts a logistic regression model from research Sitompul & Athoillah (2023) to examine the factors that influence unemployment among educated youth in Indonesia. Researchers modified a number of variables according to data availability at the August 2021 Sakernas and this year were the first to include questions from education administrators in their questionnaire.

$$LogitY = Ln(Odds(P)) = Ln[Pi/(1-Pi)] = \beta0 + \beta1KW + \beta2KR + \beta3JK + \beta4SK + \beta5PB + \beta6PK + \beta7JP + \beta8DS + \beta9PP$$

Information:
Y= Educated Youth Unemployment
Pi = Higher Chance/Risk of Y
1-Pi = Lower Chance/Risk of Y
β0is the intercept/constant, namely the value of the dependent variable when the independent variable = 0;
β1sd 9 = logistic regression coefficient, namely the magnitude of the risk/chance of the dependent event (Y) occurring due to the independent variable (X);
X1 to 9 are ind variablesependent, consisting of:
X1= KW is the regional classification: 1 if urban and 0 if rural; X2 = KR is Position in the Household: 1 If not Head Household and 0 Head of Household; X3 = JK is Gender: 1 if Female and 0 if Male; X4 SK is Marital Status: 1 Not Married and 0 if Married/Ever Married; X5 = PB is Training: 1 Did not take part in training and 0 took part in Training; X6 = PK is Work Experience: 1. Has no work experience and 0 has work experience; X7 = JP is Education Major: 1 if Non-IT Education and 0 if IT education; X8 = DS is Disability is: 1 if disabled and 0 if not disabled; X9 = PP is an Education Provider: 1 Private 0 if state

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of research from a sample of 79,362 respondents showed that unemployment for educated young people in Indonesia was 59.16%. Unemployment among educated youth is highest on the islands of Maluku and Papua, namely 65.67%. Meanwhile, the lowest unemployment for young people is on the island of Java, namely 56.42%.

Table 2. Percentage of Educated Youth Unemployed in Indonesia and Inter-island

No	Analysis Area (Island)	Educated Youth Unemployment (%)
1.	Indonesia	59.16
2.	Sumatra	58.49
3.	Java	56.42
4.	Bali and Nusa Tenggara	58.97
5.	Kalimantan	58.11
6.	Sulawesi	63.64
7.	Maluku and Papua	65.67

Source: Sakernas, 2021

Table 3. Characteristics of Educated Youth Unemployment in Indonesia and between Islands in 2021 based on Descriptive Analysis

No	Variable	Description	Region
1	Regional Classification	Rural	Sumatra Island, Bali and Nusa Tenggara Islands, Sulawesi Island, Kalimantan Island, Maluku Island
		Urban	Indonesia, Java Island
2	Position in the Household	Head of household	-
		Not Head of Household	Indonesia, Sumatra Island, Java Island, Bali and Nusa Tenggara Islands, Sulawesi Island, Kalimantan Island, Maluku Island and Papua
3	Gender	Man	Indonesia, Sumatra Island, Java Island, Bali and Nusa Tenggara Islands, Sulawesi Island, Kalimantan Island, Maluku Island and Papua
		Woman	-
4	Marital Status	Marry	-
		Not married	Indonesia, Sumatra Island, Java Island, Bali and Nusa Tenggara Islands, Sulawesi Island, Kalimantan Island, Maluku Island and Papua
5	Taking Courses	Course	-
		No Course	Indonesia, Sumatra Island, Java Island, Bali and Nusa Tenggara Islands, Sulawesi Island, Kalimantan Island, Maluku Island and Papua
6	Work experience	Work experience	-
		Have no work experience	Indonesia, Sumatra Island, Java Island, Bali and Nusa Tenggara Islands, Sulawesi Island, Kalimantan Island, Maluku Island and Papua
7	Department of Education	IT (Information Technology)	-
		Non-IT (Information Technology)	Indonesia, Sumatra Island, Java Island, Bali and Nusa Tenggara Islands, Sulawesi Island, Kalimantan Island, Maluku Island and Papua
8	Disability	Disability	-
		Non-Disabled	Indonesia, Sumatra Island, Java Island, Bali and Nusa Tenggara Islands, Sulawesi Island, Kalimantan Island, Maluku Island and Papua
9	Implementation of Education	Country	Indonesia, Sumatra Island, Java Island, Bali and Nusa Tenggara Islands, Sulawesi Island, Kalimantan Island, Maluku Island and Papua
		Private	-

Source: Sakernas, 2021

Logistic Regression Analysis

After getting an overview of the characteristics of Educated Youth Unemployment, the next step is to carry out data processing using the Logistic Regression method to analyze the opportunity for individuals to become Educated Youth Unemployed in Indonesia and between islands.

The regression results of the model above require testing of assumptions. The first assumption test uses the model goodness test.

The results of the Simultaneous Test (Overall fit test) based on the Likelihood function produce a small Prob>chi2 value of α (0.05), so rejecting H0 means there is at least 1 variable that has an influence. Simultaneous testing by looking at the LR (Likehood Ratio) value at a confidence level of 95%, produces a statistical LR probability of 0.0000 so that H0 is rejected, which means all nine variables simultaneously influence Y.

The second test is the Partial Test. The results of the partial test look at the value P>|z|, with a confidence level of 95%, if it is smaller than α (0.05) then reject H0, meaning the independent variable has a significant effect. From the results of the partial test it can be seen that the risk of becoming unemployed among educated young people is Indonesia is significantly influenced by all variables.

The regional classification variable has a significant effect on the risk of unemployment for educated young people on all islands in Indonesia except Java. The variables of position in the household and gender have a significant effect in Indonesia and all islands in Indonesia. On the other hand, the marital status variable has an effect on all islands in Indonesia except Java.

The Training variable has a significant effect on all islands in Indonesia. The work experience variable is significant on all islands in Indonesia except on Sulawesi Island. The educational major variable is significant in Indo-

Table 4. P (z) Value of Partial Test Results

Educated Youth Unemployment	Indonesia	Sumatra	Java	Bali and Nusa Tenggara	Kalimantan	Sulawesi	Maluku and Papua
B	-0.567	0.793	-0.552	-0.821	-1,005	0.46	-0.828
KW (Regional Classification)	0.172	0.235	0.046	0.236	0.095	0.301	0.58
KRT (Position in household)	0.947	1,206	1,007	0.36	1,192	0.877	1,066
JK (Gender)	0.468	-0.607	-0.115	-0.35	-0.572	-0.815	-0.786
SK (Marital Status)	0.153	0.113	-0.276	0.178	0.196	0.312	0.666
KB (Training)	0.317	0.316	0.28	0.286	0.497	0.373	0.226
PK (Work Experience)	-0.72	0.78	-0.775	-0.676	-0.593	-0.483	0.628
JP (Education Major)	-0.136	-0.602	0.156	-0.169	0.343	-0.301	-0.196
DS (Disability)	0.594	0.501	0.47	0.926	0.895	0.933	0.681
Education Implementation (PP)	0.267	-0.287	0.295	-0.129	-0.119	-0.208	-0.108

*Significance 95%

Source: Sakernas, 2021

nesia and the islands of Indonesia except the islands of Sumatra, Bali and Nusa Tenggara as well as the islands of Maluku and Papua. The Disability variable affects all islands in Indonesia except Kalimantan Island and Maluku and Papua Islands. The education provider variable has a significant influence in Indonesia and all islands except Maluku and Papua. The odds ratio results show how big the chance or risk of Y occurring in relations.

The Effect of Regional Classification on Unemployment Rates for Educated Young People

The variable area of residence has a significant effect on unemployment among educated young people in Indonesia. Meanwhile, the region of residence variable based on islands in Indonesia, in the Java Island region, does not have a significant effect on unemployment among educated youth, while the other islands have a significant effect.

The educated young workforce has a tendency to be unemployed in urban areas compared to those living in rural areas. Meanwhile, based on the odds ratio between islands, the educated young workforce in the Papua and Maluku Island Regions who live in urban areas have a 1.787 higher tendency to become unemployed among educated young people than those living in rural areas compared to other islands. This is in line with research carried out byKipesha & Msigwa, (2013), Pratomo (2017), Abrar et al., (2019), Hakim et al., (2021), Sitompul & Athoillah, (2023), as well as Tulcanaza-Prieto et al., (2023). This trend is considered normal for reasons including the fact that population growth in urban areas is greater. Most of the jobs available in urban areas are formal sector jobs that require special skills and qualifications, so it is not easy to get work in urban areas. Apart from that, urban residents are more selective in looking for the job they want, so they still remain unemployed. In urban areas, many unemployed young people are educated because they

Table 5. Odd Ratio Values between Islands in Indonesia

Educated Youth Unemployment	Indonesia	Sumatra	Java	Bali and Nusa Tenggara	Kalimantan	Sulawesi	Maluku and Papua
KW (Regional Classification)	1.19	1.27	1.05	1.269	1.109	1.351	1.787
KRT (Position in household)	2.58	3.34	2.74	1.433	3.295	2.405	2.905
JK (Gender)	0.63	0.55	0.9	0.705	0.564	0.442	0.456
SK (Marital Status)	1.17	1.12	0.97	1.195	1.217	1.366	1.947
KB (Training)	1.37	1.37	1.32	1.331	1.64	1.452	1.254
PK(Work Experience)	0.49	0.46	0.46	0.508	0.552	0.616	0.533
JP (Education Major)	0.87	0.94	0.86	0.845	0.709	0.97	0.821
DS (Disability)	1.81	1.65	1.6	2.523	2.447	2.542	1.976
Education Implementation (PP)	0.77	0.75	0.74	0.878	0.888	0.812	0.897

Source: Sakernas, 2021

consider urban areas to be more promising and many of the workforce are urbanizing from villages to cities. So there are many unemployed, educated young people in urban areas

However, different results were shown by a Banten study conducted by Alharis & Yuniasih, (2022), where many unemployed, educated young people are in rural areas, the same thing was also carried out by research Saragih & Usman (2021)who found that there was a lot of unemployment in rural areas, as well as unemployment in Muzaffargarh District, Pakistan where many educated young people live in rural areas (Hafeez et al., 2020).

The Influence of Position in the Household on the Unemployment Rate of Educated Young People.

Statistical testing of logistic regression on the influence of the variable influence of position in the household on a person's risk of becoming unemployed at young, educated age shows significant results for the Indonesian region.With an odds ratio value of 2.575, it can be concluded that the educated young workforce who are not heads of households have a tendency to become unemployed educated young people 2.575 times compared to those who are heads of households.

It can be seen that the odd ratio value for the island of Sumatra has the highest number when compared to other islands, namely 3.341. The young, educated workforce on Sumatra Island who are not heads of households have a tendency to become unemployed, educated young people are 3.341 times greater than those who are heads of households. This is in accordance with research conducted in Aceh by Abrar et al (2019) and in Banten Wardhana et al, (2019) and Alharis & Yuniasih(2022). When someone who has become the head of the family has a big responsibility to provide for his family, while someone who is not the head of the household can still depend on the head of the family.

The Influence of Gender Variables on Educated Youth Unemployment

Based on the results of logistic regression research, the gender variable has a significant effect on unemployment among educated young people in Indonesia. With an odds ratio value of 0.626, it can be concluded that the female, educated young workforce has a lower tendency to become unemployed, educated young people, 0.626 times compared to men. Based on comparisons between islands, the odd ratio value for Java Island has the highest number when compared to other islands, namely 0.821. Young educated labor force: Women on the island of Java have a tendency to become unemployed, educated young people are 0.884 times lower than men. This means that the risk of men is higher than women to become unemployed among educated young people. This is in line with the research conductedHakim et al., (2021)and research in West Sumatra(Mutiadanu et al., 2018).

This is different from research in Tanzania by Kipesha & Msigwa, (2013), in Aceh carried out Abrar et al., (2019), in Sri Lanka researched by Hafeez et al., (2020) in Indonesia Suhaeri, (2021), in Ecuador by Tulcanaza-Prieto et al., (2023)and in Indonesiaby Sitompul & Athoillah, (2023) which suggests that the female gender is more at risk of becoming unemployed among educated young people.

The Influence of Marital Status on the Unemployment Rate of Educated Young People

Statistical testing of logistic regression on the influence of the marital status variable shows a significant influence on the risk of becoming unemployed among educated young people in Indonesia.The marital status variable has a significant effect on educated age unemployment in Indonesia. With an odds ratio value of 1.165, it can be concluded that the educated young workforce who are never married have a tendency to become unemplo-

yed educated young people 1.165 times compared to those who have ever been married. Meanwhile, the Marital status variable in the Java Island region does not have a significant effect on youth unemployment, while the other islands have a significant effect.

The educated young workforce in the Papua and Maluku regions who are unmarried have a higher tendency to become unemployed among educated young people than other islands. This is based on the odd ratio value for the islands of Papua and Maluku of 1.947, so it can be concluded that the young educated workforce who are never married have a tendency to become unemployed educated young people 1.947 times greater than the previously married workforce. This is the same as the results of research conducted in Sri Lanka by Mallawarachchi, (2019), research in Aceh Abrar et al. (2019), research in Banten by Alharis & Yuniasih, (2022), as well as research in Indonesia conducted by Romadhon & Zikra (2022), where educated youth unemployment often occurs in the unmarried workforce.
This condition has actually been explained by research which states that marital status factors also influence a person not to be unemployed and continue working. This is because married people are required to support their families, which makes them tend to work and be less unemployed. There are demands for responsibility towards the family, especially if the married couple already has childrenk (Hakim et al., 2021).

The Effect of Training on Educated Youth Unemployment

Statistical testing of the training variable on a person's risk of becoming unemployed at a young ageeducated showed a significant influence when tested in the Indonesian regionWith an odds ratio value of 1.372, it can be concluded that the educated young workforce who have never received training/courses have a tendency to become unemployed educated young people 1.372 times compared to those who have attended training/courses. This is in line with research conducted by Suhaeri (2021) and Alharis & Yuniasih (2022) in Banten, Sahira & Bintoro (2023) in Indonesia and research by Sitompul & Athoillah (2023) in Indonesia.

The Effect of Work Experience on Educated Youth Unemployment

Statistical testing of the Experience variableWork against a person's risk of becoming unemployed among educated young peoplein Indonesia. With an odds ratio value of 0.487, it can be concluded that the educated young workforce who do not have work experience have a lower tendency to become unemployed educated young people by 0.487 times compared to those who have work experience. This is in line with that conducted by Alharis & Yunasih (2022) in Banten and research conducted by Saragih & Usman (2021) that people who have work experience are more likely to become unemployed at educated young people. This is because of the bargaining power they have, because they already have work experience they will be selective in looking for work, so many of them are still unemployed.

This is different from research conducted by Abrar et al (2019) and Sitompul and Athoillah (2023) which stated that those who do not have work experience are more unemployed than those who already have work experience.

The Effect of Disability on Educated Youth Unemployment

Statistical testing of disability variables on a person's risk of becoming unemployed among educated young peoplein Indonesia. With an odds ratio value of 1.811 times, it can be concluded that the educated young workforce who have disabilities are 1.811 times more likely to become unemployed than those who do not have disabilities. Meanwhile, between islandsodds ratioSulawesi island is 2,542, so it can be concluded that the educated young workforce who have disabilities have a tendency to become unemployed educated youth that is 2,542 times greater than the non-

disabled workforce.This is in accordance with research conducted by Romadhon & Zikra, (2022) and Mitra et al., (2013).

The Influence of Educational Majors on Educated Youth Unemployment

Statistical testing of the Department of Education variable on a person's risk of becoming unemployed among educated young peoplein Indonesia. Based on the table, it can be seen that the education department variable has a significant effect on unemployment among educated young people in Indonesia. With an odds ratio value of 0.872, it can be concluded that residents whose education comes from non-IT majors have a tendency to become unemployed among educated young people by 0.872 lower than those who have non-IT majors. Meanwhile, the island most at risk is the island of Sulawesi, where non-IT education majors tend to become unemployed among educated young people, which is lower than on other islands. This is based on the odd ratio value for the island of Sulawesi of 0.970, so it can be concluded that the educated young workforce who graduated with a Non-IT education major has a lower tendency to become unemployed. The educated youth is 0.970 times lower than the workforce who have majoring in IT education. This is different from research conducted in Indonesia, where unemployment among young educated people often occurs in non-IT majors (Sitompul & Athoillah, 2023).

The Influence of Education Providers on Educated Youth Unemployment

Statistical testing of educational implementation variables on a person's risk of becoming unemployed among educated young peoplein Indonesia. With an odds ratio value of 0.765, it can be concluded that the educated young workforce which has graduates from private educational institutions has a tendency to become unemployed among educated young people 0.765 times lower than those who graduate from state schools. This means that unemployment among educated young people is greater among state school graduates. In Papua and Maluku Islands it has the highest value, namely 0.897, which means that the educated young workforce in Papua and Maluku Islands who receive education from private schools have a tendency to become unemployed among educated young people which is 0.897 times lower than those who receive education from state schools. . So that unemployment among educated young people is greater among state school graduates. This can happen because firstly there are more public schools than private schools. Secondly, state school graduates have high standards in looking for work, for example they want to become civil servants, work in well-known companies with high salaries so they tend to be more unemployed compared to private graduates who don't have too high expectations, so they accept job offers more quickly and don't take too long unemployed.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this research isUnemployed young people in Indonesia are mostly found in urban areas, not head of household, male, single, never taken a course, has work experience, majors in IT education, has a disability, and graduated from state school in 2021.

This research has limitations in terms of data and scope of discussion. This research only uses cross section data from 2021. It is recommended that further research analyze the data several years later.

This research is also still limited in looking at the factors that influence unemployment after young people are educated, the opportunity for individuals to become unemployed after young people are educated. To further explore this problem, it is recommended that further research use methods and secondary data from other publications to explore the phenomenon of educated youth unemployment in Indonesia.

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