

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini berjudul “Pengaruh Bonus Demografi Terhadap Pengangguran Terdidik Dan Pengangguran Usia Muda Di Indonesia”. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh bonus demografi terhadap pengangguran terdidik berdasarkan jenjang pendidikan dasar ke bawah, pendidikan menengah, dan pendidikan tinggi serta pengangguran usia muda di perkotaan dan perdesaan.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kuantitatif dengan menggunakan data panel (*cross section* dan *time series*), yang diperoleh dari kantor Badan Pusat Statistik Kalimantan Barat. Alat analisis yang dipakai untuk mengolah data yaitu menggunakan Eviews 6. Observasi data sebanyak 132 dari 33 provinsi di Indonesia selama periode 2010 sampai 2025 pada bonus demografi dan 2010 sampai 2013 pada pengangguran terdidik dan pengangguran usia muda.

Hasil regresi sederhana dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa bonus demografi berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap pengangguran terdidik jenjang pendidikan tinggi, pengangguran usia muda di perkotaan dan di perdesaan di Indonesia. Bonus demografi berpengaruh positif dan tidak signifikan terhadap pengangguran terdidik jenjang pendidikan dasar ke bawah. Bonus demografi berpengaruh negatif dan signifikan terhadap pengangguran terdidik jenjang pendidikan menengah di Indonesia.

Kata Kunci : bonus demografi, pengangguran terdidik, pengangguran usia muda.

ABSTRACT

The title of this script is "the influence a demographic dividend of educated against unemployment and unemployment young age in Indonesia". The purpose of this research is to analyze the relation between demographic dividend of unemployment educated based on the level of primary education down, secondary education, higher education, and unemployed a young age in the urban and rural areas.

Quantitative methods was used in this research by processing data panel (cross section and time series) and it was officially released by the Statistic Department of West Kalimantan. A tool used to process data analysis is use eviews 6. A total of 132 data observation of 33 provinces in indonesia during the period in 2010 to 2025 on demographic dividend and 2010 to 2013 on unemployment educated and unemployment young age.

The result of this simple regression shows that a demographic dividend influential positive and significant impact on unemployment educated level of higher education, a young age of unemployment in urban areas and in rural area in indonesia . Demographic dividend influential positive and not significant impact on unemployment educated level of primary education . Demographic dividend have negative effects and significant impact on unemployment educated secondary education and in indonesia.

Keywords : demographic dividend, educated unemployment, , a young age unemployment.