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## HANDLING UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDONESIA: A BIBLIOMETRIC AND CONTENT ANALYSIS

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### **ABSTRACT**

*This study aims to identify studies that reflect the trend of a series of publications related to unemployment issues in Indonesia and describe them visually. This research method uses visualization methods and bibliometric analysis. The results showed that the item with the most occurrences is "Indonesia" with 221 occurrences and followed by "Unemployment" with 145 occurrences. The topics that are still rarely discussed include human development index, income inequality, human capital, investment, inflation, labor market, economic growth, occupation, knowledge, social stigma, social support, health care delivery, urbanization, rural population, and risk factors. The next research has the opportunity to use these topics as research objects, especially by analyzing the relationship / relationship with the handling of unemployment in Indonesia. There are also 5 categorizations of unemployment handling efforts in Indonesia based on the content of 51 research publications, including: provision of quality work, increased work productivity, entrepreneurship education in universities, Indonesian moter policy and labor market policy. In conclusion, bibliometric research related to unemployment in Indonesia using the Scopus database provides an overview of publication trends, dominant keywords, and topics that have not been widely discussed. There is potential for further research with a focus on topics that are rarely discussed, as well as their relevance to efforts to address unemployment in Indonesia, as found in the categories of efforts identified from these research publications.*

*Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Content Analysis, Handling Unemployment, Unemployment in Indonesia*

### **ABSTRAK**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi penelitian-penelitian yang mencerminkan kecenderungan dari serangkaian publikasi yang terkait dengan isu pengangguran di Indonesia dan menggambarannya secara visual. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan metode visualisasi dan analisis bibliometric. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa item dengan *occurrence* terbanyak yaitu "Indonesia" dengan jumlah *occurrence* sebanyak 221 dan diikuti oleh "Unemployment" dengan 145 *occurrences*. Adapun topik yang masih jarang dibahas diantaranya adalah *human development index, income inequality, human capital, investment, inflation, labor market, economic growth, occupation, knowledge, social stigma, social support, health care delivery, urbanization, rural population, dan risk factors*. Penelitian berikutnya berpeluang

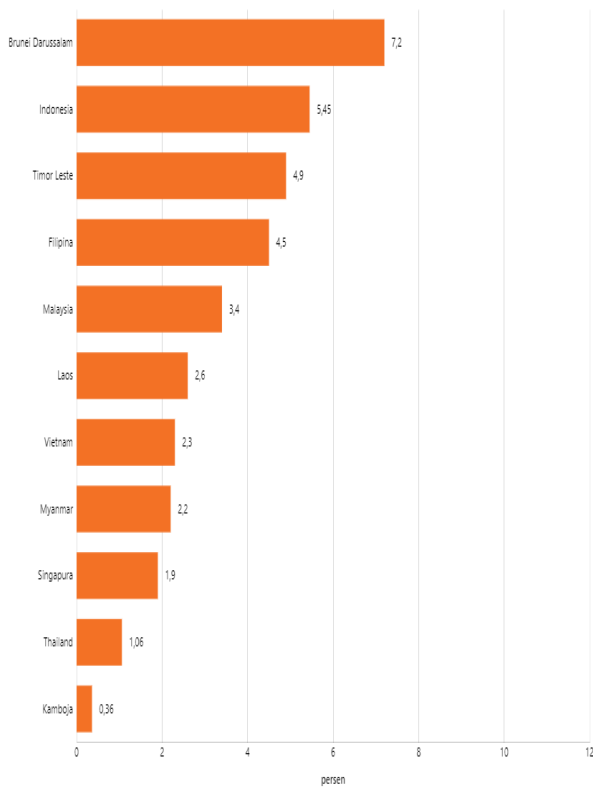
menggunakan topik-topik tersebut sebagai objek penelitian khususnya dengan menganalisis hubungan/keterkaitannya dengan penanganan pengangguran di Indonesia. Terdapat pula 5 kategorisasi upaya penanganan pengangguran di Indonesia berdasarkan konten dari 51 publikasi penelitian, diantaranya: penyediaan pekerjaan yang berkualitas, peningkatan produktivitas kerja, pendidikan kewirausahaan di perguruan tinggi, kebijakan moneter Indonesia dan kebijakan pasar tenaga kerja. Kesimpulannya, penelitian bibliometrik terkait pengangguran di Indonesia dengan menggunakan pangkalan data Scopus memberikan Figurean tentang tren publikasi, kata kunci yang dominan, dan topik-topik yang belum banyak dibahas. Terdapat potensi untuk penelitian lebih lanjut dengan fokus pada topik-topik yang jarang dibahas, serta keterkaitannya dengan upaya-upaya penanganan pengangguran di Indonesia, sebagaimana ditemukan dalam kategori upaya yang diidentifikasi dari publikasi-publikasi penelitian tersebut. Adapun strategi-strategi yang diterapkan oleh Pemerintah Indonesia dalam mengurangi angka pengangguran, diantaranya adalah melibatkan kebijakan moneter dan fiskal, pendidikan dan pelatihan, subsidi ketenagakerjaan, perpanjangan tunjangan, diversifikasi ekonomi, serta penyediaan informasi lowongan kerja.

Kata Kunci: Analisis Bibliometrik, Analisis Konten, Penanganan Pengangguran, Pengangguran di Indonesia.

## INTRODUCTION

Unemployment remains a significant issue in Indonesia, posing broad impacts on government administration if not addressed. The repercussions of unemployment include increased crime (Kasna 2020; Rianda 2020), heightened poverty levels (Putra 2019; Swaramarinda 2014), and adverse effects on the country's economy (Novriansyah 2018). Conversely, educated unemployment can have negative physical, psychological, and social consequences. As Ikawati (2019) explains, the lack of stable income leads to limitations in meeting basic needs. Psychologically and socially, individuals face pressure, shame, discomfort within their families, restricted interactions with successful peers, and ambiguous social networks.

Unemployment in Indonesia is a multifaceted problem, influencing various societal and economic sectors. The government has implemented several policies to address this issue, including financial aid for businesses, economic programs such as tax incentives and credit relaxation, and training initiatives like the Pre-Employment Card Program for those affected by layoffs. Additionally, efforts to expand job opportunities include cash-intensive work, productive work-intensive projects, appropriate technology (TTG), Independent Workforce (TKM), and entrepreneurship initiatives (Ewaldoa et al. 2023). Despite these efforts, unemployment data from 2023 (figures 1 and 2) indicate that it remains a substantial challenge, highlighting the need for continued and enhanced government intervention to effectively address unemployment.

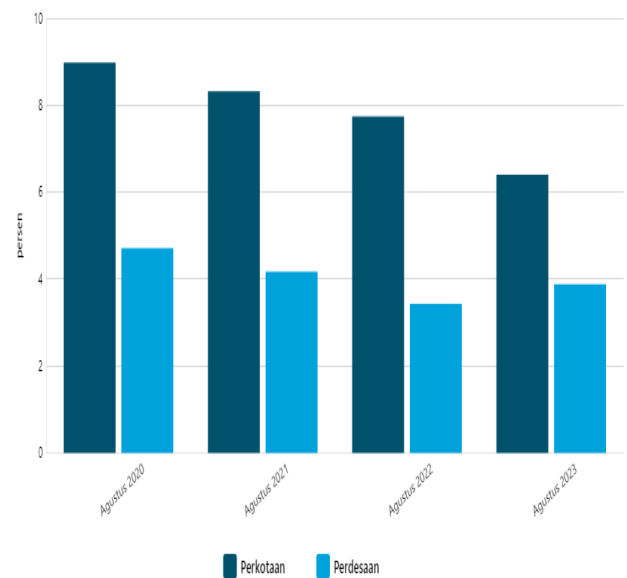


Source: Annur (2023)

**Figure 1. Unemployment Rate in ASEAN Countries (September 2023)**

Figure 1 indicates that according to Trading Economy data, Indonesia had the second-highest unemployment rate in Southeast Asia in February 2023, reaching 5.45%, with 7.99 million people unemployed (Annur, 2023). Meanwhile, a report from the Statistics Indonesia shows that in August 2023, the number of unemployed people in Indonesia decreased to 7.86 million, a reduction of around 6.77% compared to August 2022. Statistics Indonesia identifies four population groups that fall into the unemployed category.

Despite this decline over the past three years since the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic, the unemployment rate remains higher than pre-pandemic levels, such as in February 2019, when 7.05 million people were unemployed. The Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) fell to 5.32% in August 2023, and the total labor force increased to 147.71 million people, up 2.77% from August 2022 (Annur 2023b).



Source: Annur (2023a)

**Figure 2. Open Unemployment Rate in Urban and Rural Areas of Indonesia (August 2020-August 2023)**

According to the Statistics Indonesia in August 2023, there was a decrease in the open unemployment rate (TPT) in urban areas of Indonesia, while the TPT in rural areas increased. Although urban TPT has consistently decreased over

the past three years, reaching 6.4% in August 2023, rural TPT has fluctuated and increased to 3.88%. Overall, Indonesia's TPT reached 5.32%, down from 5.86% in August of the previous year (Annur 2023a).

Despite the national decrease in the percentage of open unemployment rates, unemployment remains a significant challenge for the Indonesian government. Franita & Fuady (2019) argue that the government needs to be responsive in solving unemployment problems. Similarly, improving the institutional aspect is crucial for creating and expanding employment opportunities (Soleh 2017; Suhandi, Wiguna, and Quraysin 2021; Suhandi, Wijayanto, and Olde 2020). Basmar & Sugeng (2020) also note that failing to implement policies to increase independent job creation could lead to long-term consequences, such as higher poverty levels and a potential economic crisis.

This study differs from earlier research by using a different method. While most previous research employs qualitative analysis methods, this study examines unemployment in Indonesia through bibliometric and content analysis. The goal is to identify studies that reflect trends in publications related to unemployment in Indonesia and illustrate these trends visually.

## RESEARCH METHOD

This research utilizes visualization methods and bibliometric analysis. According to Garfield (2009), bibliometric visualization is a method used to structurally describe a particular research area. Bibliometrics involves the application of statistical methods to bibliographic data, especially in the context of science and literature. Variants of these methods include scientometrics, citation analysis, and more.

The author uses the Scopus database to conduct a bibliometric analysis of unemployment research in Indonesia. Moher et al. (2009) outline several steps for improving data acquisition: identification, screening, feasibility assessment, and inclusion. In this study, the identification and screening of manuscripts were conducted on January 18, 2024. The identification process involved entering keywords into the Scopus database, specifically "unemployment" OR "unemployed" AND "Indonesia." This search yielded a total of 659 documents.

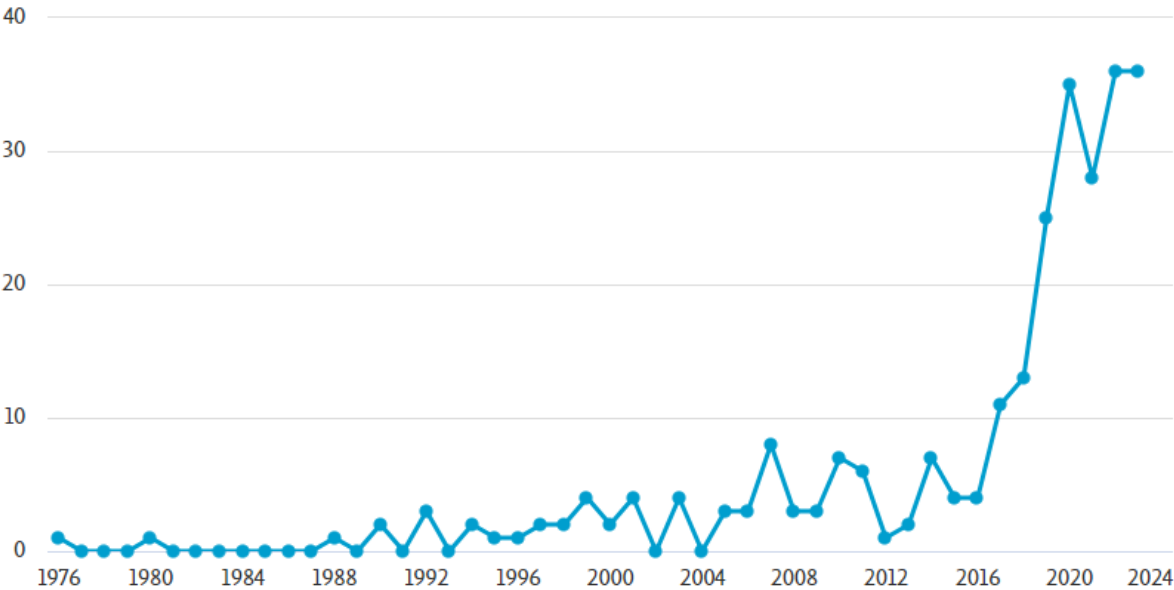
The author then filtered the documents using specific criteria: 1) only English-language documents, 2) publications from the first year of appearance (1976) onwards, and 3) documents sourced only from journals. After applying these criteria, 265 articles were selected. Data analysis in this research

was assisted by the VosViewer application. Additionally, the author employed content analysis, a qualitative research method focusing on two approaches: investigating the content and meaning of communication, and ethnographic content analysis, which aims to identify and categorize data elements and explore their relationships (Zuchdi and Afifah 2021).

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**1. Trend in Research Publication**

This research employs visualization methods and bibliometric analysis to quantify the number of peer-reviewed publications, serving as a measure of progress in scientific research on a given topic (Nunen et al. 2018). The trends in research publications concerning unemployment in Indonesia are illustrated in the following Figure.



Source: Research Data from Scopus Database, 2024

**Figure 3. Growth Trend in Number of Publications from 1976 to 2023**

Based on Figure 3, it is observed that in 1976 there was one research publication on the topic of unemployment in Indonesia available in the Scopus database. However, in the following three years, there were no academic publications on this topic. A similar gap occurred from 1981 to 1987,

with zero publications on unemployment in Indonesia in the Scopus database. The topic began to gain attention again in 2005, though the number of publications fluctuated annually. By 2017, the publication trend started to increase steadily, rising from 11 documents in 2017

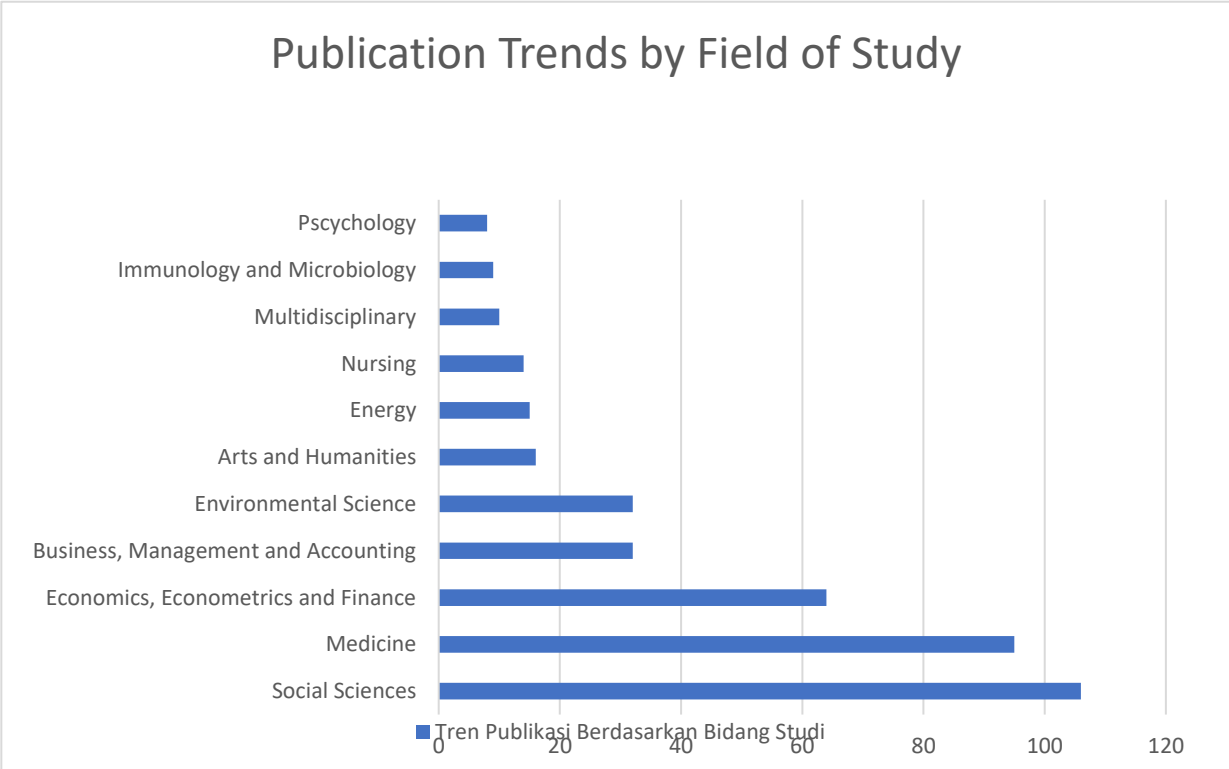
to 36 documents in both 2022 and 2023. The highest number of publications was achieved in 2022 and 2023, marking an increase of six publications from 2021.

The author's analysis indicates that this rising trend in publications is due to several factors, including changes in global trade over the last few decades, the global economic crisis, and the resulting increase in unemployment, which reduces demand in the private sector. Additionally, globalization has impacted the inflation rate in Indonesia, and the adoption of

technology in various government functions has also contributed to the increased focus on this research topic.

**2. Research Trends related to Unemployment in Indonesia seen from Scientific Discipline**

Writing articles related to unemployment in Indonesia cannot be confined to the field of social sciences alone. A search through the Scopus database reveals that previous academics, scientists, and researchers have approached this topic from various scientific perspectives as illustrated in the following Figure.



Source: Research Data from Scopus Database, 2024

**Figure 4. Trend in Number of Research by Field of Study**

There are 23 fields of study that discuss unemployment in Indonesia. Referring to Figure 4, the topic of unemployment in Indonesia is most widely discussed in the field of Social Sciences, with 106 documents. This is followed by Medicine with 95 documents, Economics, Econometrics, and Finance with 64 documents, Business, Management, and Accounting with 32 documents, and Environmental Science with 31 documents.

The author's analysis shows that the topic of unemployment has relevance across various fields of study. In social sciences, unemployment is seen as a social phenomenon with broad implications for societal welfare. Studies in this field are expected to influence public policy outcomes for addressing unemployment. The topic also impacts mental and physical health (Medicine), macro and microeconomics (Economics), human resource management (Business), and environmental sustainability (Environmental Science). Therefore, unemployment is a multidimensional issue that attracts attention from various academic disciplines.

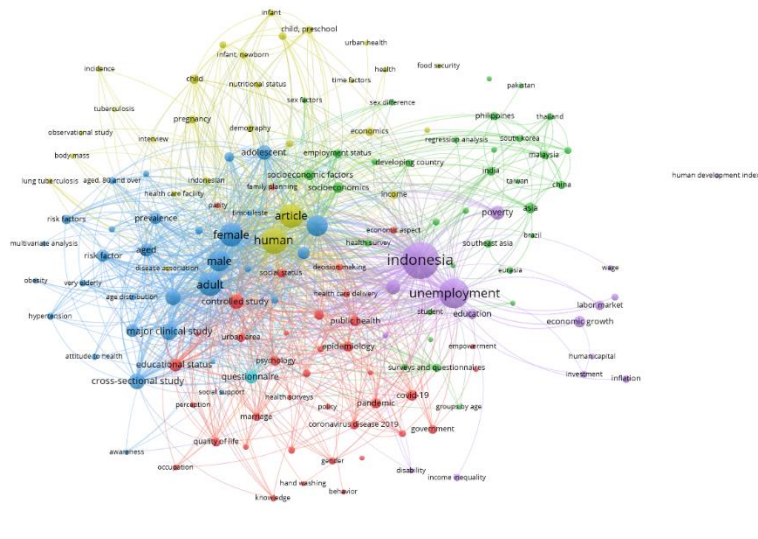
Interestingly, despite its strong association with economic topics, the subject of unemployment in Indonesia is also examined in psychology studies, with 8 documents published.

Musa et al. (2014) found that unemployment can significantly influence depression, stress, and anxiety. Similarly, Silove et al. (2010) noted that unemployment is a sociodemographic factor affecting individuals with psychological symptoms and functioning. Psychological studies on unemployment in Indonesia aim to understand individual perceptions of unemployment, factors influencing mental health and well-being, and how to improve psychological adaptation to unemployment.

### **3. Co-Occurance**

The trends in unemployment research publications in Indonesia can also be depicted through the visualization of the Co-Occurance network based on the authors' keywords.

Network visualization aims to reveal the trends in research topics most frequently discussed by researchers and to illustrate the connections between these topics (Rahmadanita and Hidayat 2023). This visualization focuses on the relationships between keywords. The author applied a threshold requiring keywords to co-occur in at least 5 publications from the total collected.



Source: Research Data, 2024

**Figure 5. Research Topic Trend**

With this criterion, the analysis identified 147 connected items out of 2,198 keywords, which were organized into 6 clusters. These six clusters are detailed in the following table.

**Table 1. Six Unemployment Keyword Clusters in Indonesia**

Cluster 1	<i>Behavior, controlled study, coronavirus disease 2019, covid-19, decision making, disease severity, economic aspect, educational status, empowerment, epidemiology, family planning, gender, government, hand washing, health care access, health care delivery, health care policy, health policy, health services eccesibility, health surveys, human experiment, knowledge, marriage, occupation, pandemic, pandemics, parity, perception, policy, psychology, public health, quality of life, rural area, social media, social status, social stigma, sunda isles, urban area.</i>
Cluster 2	<i>Asia, brazil, china, developing countries, developing country, employment status, Eurasia, groups by age, health care cost, health disparity, health survey, high school, human immunodeficiency virus, india, japan, Malaysia, mental health, Pakistan, Philippines, prediction, regression analysis, sex difference, sex factors, socioeconomic factors, socioeconomics, south korea, southeast asia, student, surveys and questionnaires, Taiwan, Thailand, urbanization, Vietnam.</i>
Cluster 3	<i>Adolescent, adult, age, age distribution, age factors, aged, aged, 80 and over, attitude to health, awareness, cross-sectional studies, cross-sectional study, female, health status, humans, hypertension, major clinical study, male, middle aged, multivariate analysis, obesity, prevalence, priority journal, risk factor, risk factors, rural population, social support, stress, psychological, timor-leste, urban population, very elderly, young adult.</i>

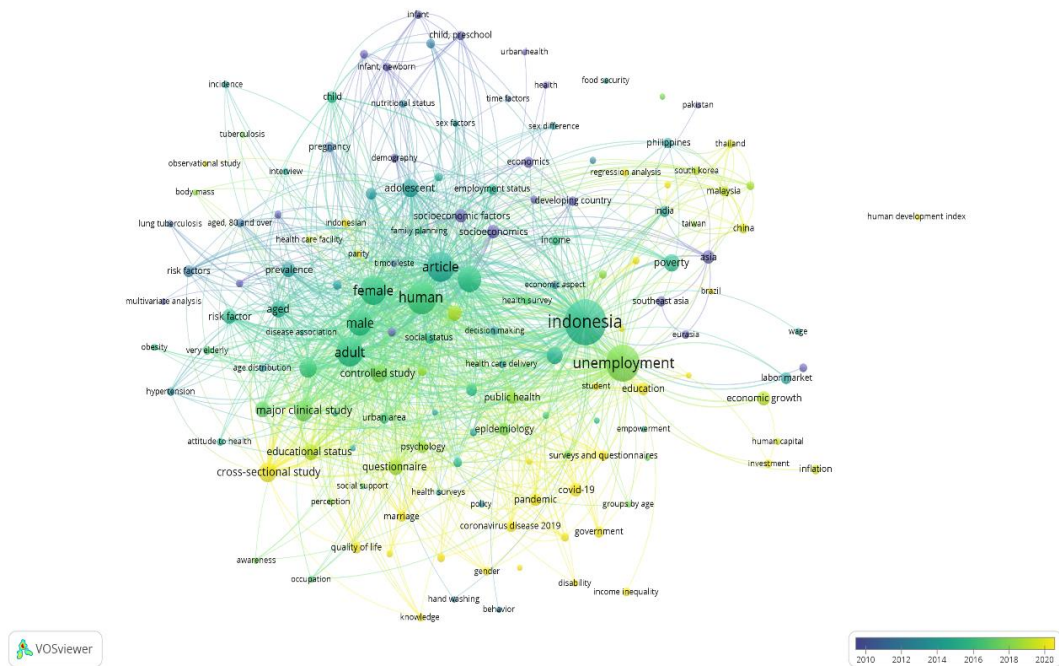


Cluster 4	<i>Article, body mass, child, child, preschool, demography, disease association, economics, food security, health, health care facility, human, incidence, income, Indonesian, infant, infant-newborn, interview, Jakarta, lung tuberculosis, newborn, nutritional status, observational study, pregnancy, preschool childa, psychological aspect, time factors, tuberculosis, urban health.</i>
Cluster 5	<i>Disability, economic growth, education, employment, financial crisis, household income, human capital, human development index, income inequality, Indonesia, inflation, investement, labor market, poverty, unemployment, wage.</i>
Cluster 6	<i>questionnaire</i>

Source: Research Data, 2024

Referring to the network visualization in Figure 2 and Table 1, it is observed that the most frequently occurring keyword is "Indonesia," with a total of 221 occurrences, followed by "Unemployment" with 145 occurrences. These frequencies

indicate the prominence of these keywords in the articles, offering central insights into the topics and themes discussed in the related journals (Rahman, Rahmah, and Saribulan 2023).



Source: Research Data, 2024

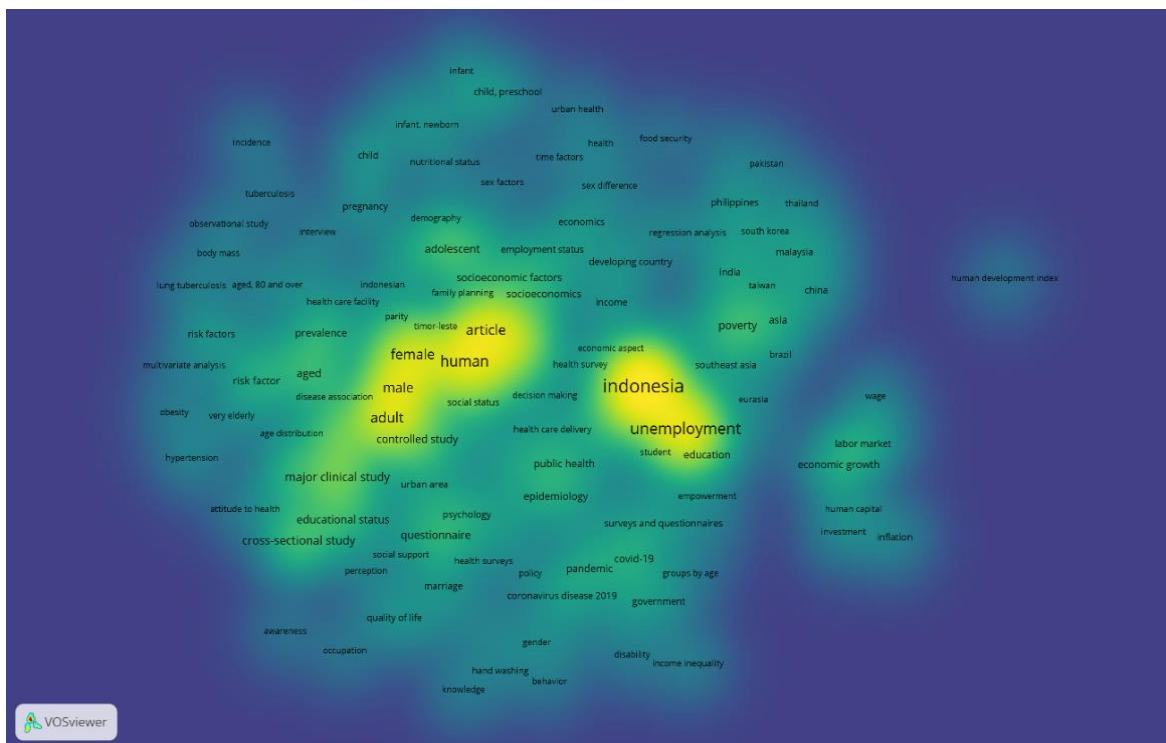
**Figure 6. Research Topic Trends by Publication Year**

Figure 6 illustrates the trends in research topics based on the year of publication through VosViewer's overlay

visualization. This visualization reveals the evolution of research topics over time, with different colors representing different

publication periods. For instance, the keyword "unemployment," which ranks second after "Indonesia," was predominantly researched during the 2018-2019 period. In contrast, the keyword "poverty" was studied earlier, primarily between 2014 and 2016. Keywords related to "policy," shown in blue, reflect research

conducted between 2012 and 2014. Topics that are gaining traction, indicated by yellow items, include "education," "knowledge," "investment," "quality of life," "income inequality," and "social stigma," which began to be explored more in the 2020s.



Source: Research Data, 2024

**Figure 7. Trends in Research Topics Based on Density Visualization**

Density visualization can illustrate the level of saturation of a research topic, with yellow indicating high usage in studies and fading yellow suggesting areas with potential for further research. Referring to Figure 4, it is noted that topics still infrequently discussed include the Human Development Index, income inequality, human capital, investment, inflation, labor

market, economic growth, occupation, knowledge, social stigma, social support, healthcare delivery, urbanization, rural population, and risk factors. These topics present opportunities for future research, particularly in analyzing their connections with addressing unemployment in Indonesia.

#### 4. Programs that Address Unemployment in Indonesia

Unemployment in Indonesia is influenced by a range of factors, including the role of education in enhancing human resource capabilities (Fitri 2021), the impact of economic decline on vulnerable groups (Nagib and Ngadi 2008), the one-way causality between inflation and unemployment (Sasongko and Huruta 2019), and the effects of economic growth, inflation, wage levels, and the economic

crisis during the COVID-19 pandemic (Rokhim 2023). Addressing unemployment thus requires a holistic approach, incorporating improvements in education, job creation, and economic management.

Content analysis was conducted on 51 documents addressing unemployment in Indonesia. The analysis focused on documents from affiliates with a minimum of 4 publications on the topic. The results of this content analysis are detailed in the following Table.

**Table 2. Categorization of Unemployment Management Efforts in Indonesia**

No.	Category
1	Provision of quality work
2	Increased work productivity
3	Entrepreneurship education in higher education
4	Indonesian monetary policy
5	Labor market policy

Source: Data Analyzed, 2024

Table 2 categorizes the efforts to address unemployment in Indonesia based on publications from the Scopus database. Indonesia faces significant challenges due to its status as the fourth most populous country globally, a high unemployment rate, rapid regional autonomy growth, and being the world's largest archipelago (Ariyani et al. 2021). Nagib & Ngadi (2008) emphasize the difficulties of unemployment, particularly among vulnerable groups such as women, youth, and migrant workers, and stress the need for employment policies that foster productive

job opportunities. Although high unemployment is critical, it does not always correlate directly with poverty; instead, the employment sector, especially in urban areas and among informal workers, is more closely associated with poverty (Alisjahbana & Manning, 2006).

Government initiatives to combat unemployment include a work-based approach through life-based learning, aimed at improving student achievement and motivation while reducing unemployment rates (Yoto et al. 2019). Entrepreneurial education in higher

education is proposed to enhance character, habits, attitudes, and interest in entrepreneurship, thus potentially increasing the number of new entrepreneurs and addressing intellectual unemployment (Lailatussaadah, Jamil, and Kadir 2020).

Unemployment is found to have a negative and statistically significant correlation with income inequality in Indonesia, suggesting that inequality is not solely driven by job scarcity. Quality employment is deemed essential for more equitable income distribution (Muryani et al. 2021). Additionally, it has been established that the unemployment rate does not affect the inflation rate; instead, the causal relationship runs from inflation to unemployment. Inflation fluctuations are a response to unemployment shocks, with high inflation primarily driven by the cost of basic commodities and fuel, and the presence of foreign workers may increase the risk of unemployment for local workers (Wulandari et al. 2019). Abdurachman et al.

(2021) highlight the importance of labor demand in large and medium industrial sectors and the significant impact of industrial output changes on labor demand.

Mahadika & Wibowo (2021) found that economic growth, real interest rates, and the real exchange rate influence the unemployment rate, with monetary policy playing a key role. While monetary policy in Indonesia has appropriately addressed inflation and unemployment, it has responded more strongly to inflation. There is a need for the central bank to develop more effective policies to bridge the monetary sector with the real sector to address both inflation and unemployment, while also improving supply-side policies (Amrial, Mikail, and Arundina 2019). Hia (2013) underscores the need for government strategies and policies to enhance the investment environment and education system as crucial factors in tackling unemployment.

**Table 3. Policy for handling unemployment by the Indonesian Government**

No.	Unemployment Handling Policies by the Indonesian Government
1	Reforming education and vocational training through the transformation of Training Centers (BLK).
2	Optimizing information systems and labor market services through the digital ecosystem SIAPkerja.
3	Expanding job opportunities by improving the business climate.
4	Providing social security and labor protection with the Job Loss Security (JKP) program.
5	Building harmonious industrial relations.
6	Implementing expansive monetary policies.

7	Applying fiscal policies through tax cuts and increased government spending.
8	Offering education and training through the Pre-Employment Card program to address technology-related unemployment.
9	Providing employment subsidies.
10	Extending unemployment benefits for job seekers who meet certain criteria and lose their jobs due to layoffs.
11	Diversifying the economy.
12	Providing job vacancy information.

Source: Data Analyzed by Purwanto (2023)

The Indonesian government has implemented various strategies to address the issue of unemployment, particularly during the Covid-19 pandemic. These strategies include monetary and fiscal policies, education and training programs, employment subsidies, benefit extensions, economic diversification, and job vacancy information dissemination. A holistic approach is crucial for effectively tackling unemployment, involving collaboration among the government, private sector, and educational institutions.

The government plays a key role as a policy initiator, creating a supportive economic environment. The private sector contributes by generating jobs through investment and employee training. Educational institutions must adapt to job market demands by offering relevant programs and forming partnerships with the government and private sector to ensure graduates possess industry-required skills. By fostering collaboration among these three parties, it is possible to create an environment conducive to significantly

reducing the unemployment rate in Indonesia

## CONCLUSION

There are 659 scientific publications related to unemployment in Indonesia in the Scopus database. After applying specific criteria, a total of 265 documents have been identified that address unemployment in Indonesia since 1976. The publication trend has shown fluctuations until 2005, but since 2017, there has been a consistent annual increase in publications. Network visualization reveals that the most frequently occurring keyword is "Indonesia," with 221 occurrences, followed by "Unemployment" with 145 occurrences. Topics that are still infrequently discussed include the Human Development Index, income inequality, human capital, investment, inflation, labor market, economic growth, occupation, knowledge, social stigma, social support, healthcare delivery, urbanization, rural population, and risk factors. Future research could explore these under-researched areas, particularly their connections with

addressing unemployment in Indonesia. Based on the content analysis of 51 research publications, efforts to address unemployment in Indonesia can be categorized into five key areas: providing quality jobs, increasing work productivity, entrepreneurship education in universities, Indonesian monetary policy, and labor market policy.

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