



THE INFLUENCE OF GROWTH OF MICRO SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (UMKM) AND UNEMPLOYMENT ON GROWTH INDONESIAN ECONOMY

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the influence of MSMEs (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises), and unemployment on economic growth in Indonesia. In this study it was taken only 15 years. This research uses quantitative research methods. This research model uses multiple linear regression. The results of the study Partially the growth of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) has a negative and significant effect on Indonesia's Economic Growth. While unemployment has a negative and significant effect on Indonesia's growth. Simultaneously the Growth of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and Unemployment have a positive and significant effect on Indonesia's Economic Growth. The magnitude of the influence of the variables Micro, Small or Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and unemployment on Indonesia's Economic Growth is 60, 92%. While the rest is influenced by other variables outside the model of 39.08%.

Keywords: *UMKM, Unemployment, Economic Growth*

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is one of the developing countries towards national economic development and economic growth. Indonesia adheres to an open economy, in running its economy, the government does not escape interaction from the private sector or other countries. In this case, Indonesia needs substantial funding to build an equitable and prosperous economy for its people (Rudi, 2016).

One measure of development and economic growth of a country can be seen from its national income. The measure of national income that is often used is the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Muana Nanga in Hapsari states that Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is defined as the total value or market price of all final goods and services produced by an economy during a certain period of time, usually one year. (Paramita Hapsari et al., 2014).

Friedman in Hapsari states that the Empowerment Concept is an alternative concept of development, which in essence emphasizes the decision-making autonomy of a community group, which is based on personal resources, directly through participation, democracy, from social learning through direct experience. Data from the National Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2014, there were around 58.3 million MSMEs in Indonesia. In 2017 and in the next few years it is estimated that the number of MSME players will continue to grow. MSMEs have an important and strategic role in national economic development. Apart from playing a role in economic growth, MSMEs also play a role in distributing the results of development. So far, MSMEs have contributed 57-60% to the Gross Domestic Product (PBD). (Indrawan, 2021).

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In addition, MSMEs have an important role in helping solve the problem of unemployment, poverty alleviation and equal distribution of income so that the main problem in developing MSMEs is how to increase the scale of the business so that its ability to create added value continues to increase. Thus, the business scale increases and its contribution to GDP also increases. Given the strategic role of MSMEs and the limited ability of MSMEs to develop, currently the development of small businesses is one of the strategies adopted by the Government in the framework of economic growth. The development of small businesses requires information that is complete, easy and fast to access, especially information on the potential of an economic or commodity business sector to be developed in a certain area.

So one of the government's efforts to reduce unemployment is to empower or develop MSMEs which are very much needed in an area that has a fairly high unemployment rate. The existence of MSMEs can also reduce the unemployment rate where MSMEs are the largest absorbers of labor in an area. In addition, the existence of MSMEs can increase the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP)(Rudi, 2016).

Table 1. Economic Growth, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and Unemployment Indonesia 2006-2020

Year	Economic growth (%)	MSME (Unit)	Unemployment (%)
2006	5,5	49,021,803	10,28
2007	6,3	50,145,800	9,11
2008	6,1	51,409,612	8.39
2009	4,6	52,764,603	7,87
2010	6,1	53,823,732	7,14
2011	6,5	55,206,444	7,48
2012	6,2	56,534,592	6,13
2013	5,6	57,895,721	6,17
2014	5.0	58,364,432	5.94
2015	5,3	59,262,772	6,18
2016	5.02	61,651,177	5,61
2017	5.07	62,922,617	5.50
2018	5,17	64,194,057	5,34
2019	5.07	65,465,497	5.01
2020	2.97	64,023,435	7.07

Source: National Statistics Agency (BPS).

From table 1.1 it can be seen that since 2006-2020 Indonesia's economic growth has fluctuated. The highest economic growth occurred in 2011, namely 6.5 percent and the lowest occurred in 2020 of 2.97 percent. This figure makes Indonesia a country that has the ability to maintain the impact of Covid-19 on the economy at a moderate level (Ministry of Finance, 2020).



It was concluded that Indonesia's economic activities were decreasing due to the Covid-19 pandemic so that economic growth in Indonesia was very weak. Thus the welfare of the Indonesian people also declined. This economic growth was influenced by several factors including: the imposition of large-scale social restrictions (PSBB), the weakening of people's consumptive power, and the occurrence of massive layoffs because companies suffered losses during the pandemic. While the factors influencing the declining economic growth included: unstable international economic conditions which affected the rupiah exchange rate against the dollar, inflation, and domestic political conditions (Ahmed, 2022).

Likewise with Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in 2012 amounting to 56,534,592 units, an increase from the previous year 2011 which amounted to 55,206,444 units. However, the increase in the number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) was not accompanied by an increase in the number of economic growth, but an increase in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) caused economic growth in that year to decrease from 6.5 percent in 2011 to 6.2 percent in 2012 and is certainly an interesting thing to study.

An interesting phenomenon occurred at the unemployment rate in 2011, where the unemployment rate increased from the previous year in 2010, namely 7.14 percent to 7.48 percent in 2011. However, economic growth has also increased. According to theory, if the unemployment rate increases, it will cause economic growth. decreases, because more and more people are not working, the per capita income of the community is getting less (Hartati, 2020).

Based on the description of the background above, the authors are interested in conducting research entitled: "The Effect of Growth of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and Unemployment on Indonesia's Economic Growth".

2. IMPLEMENTATION METHOD

Research Objects and Locations

The objects in this study are Economic Growth, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and Unemployment. The author uses the variable Economic Growth as the dependent variable and the independent variables are Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and Unemployment. The location in this research is Indonesia in 2006-2020.

Types and Data Sources

This type of research uses a quantitative approach where the data obtained is displayed in the form of numbers. This research uses time series data. Time series data is data that is chronologically arranged according to time used to see the effect within a certain time range (Kuncoro, 2007).

The number of observations in this study were 15 observations, namely from 2006 to 2020. The data in this study used secondary data, and the data source came from the National Central Statistics Agency (BPS).

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Method of collecting data

The data collection method in this study is by using library research (Library Research). Research using the library method is a data collection technique by quoting data directly from journals, books and other information media that are officially published by an agency and can be accounted for for its truth.

Data analysis method

To solve the problems in this study the authors used data analysis, namely multiple linear regression analysis. Multiple regression analysis is a statistical tool used to determine or predict the magnitude of the response variable based on predictor variables (Saputra et al., 2017). There are some serious problems with using Regression analysis. So the writer also has to do some classical assumption testing to get the best results. These tests include the normality test, autocorrelation test, heteroscedasticity test, and multicollinearity test to analyze the Effect of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and Unemployment on Indonesia's Economic Growth.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Development of Research Variables

a. Economic growth

Economic growth is the process of increasing the production of an economy which is manifested in the form of an increase in national income. Economic growth is one measure of the results of development that has been implemented, especially in the economic field. This indicator can also be used to determine the direction of future development policies. The development of economic growth in Indonesia from 2006 to 2020 is as follows. The development of economic growth in Indonesia can be seen in Table 2 below:

Table 2.Development of Indonesia's Economic Growth in 2006-2020

Year	Economic growth (%)
2006	5,5
2007	6,3
2008	6,1
2009	4,6
2010	6,1
2011	6,5
2012	6,2
2013	5,6
2014	5.0
2015	5,3
2016	5.02

2017	5.07
2018	5,17
2019	5.07
2020	2.97

Source: National BPS

Based on Table 2 above, it shows that the highest growth was in 2011, which was 6.5 percent. This increase in economic growth provides a positive impetus to the development of the national economy in all economic sectors. The highest growth occurred in the transport and communication sector and trade sector. The lowest economic growth occurred in 2020, namely 2.97 percent. The decline in economic growth was due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

b. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

The development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Indonesia from 2006 to 2020 is as follows:

Table 3. Growth Development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Indonesia 2006-2020

Year	MSME (Unit)
2006	49,021,803
2007	50,145,800
2008	51,409,612
2009	52,764,603
2010	53,823,732
2011	55,206,444
2012	56,534,592
2013	57,895,721
2014	58,364,432
2015	59,262,772
2016	61,651,177
2017	62,922,617
2018	64,194,057
2019	65,465,497
2020	64,023,435

Source: National BPS

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Based on Table 3 above, it shows that the highest growth in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) was in 2019, namely 65,465,497 units. Meanwhile, the lowest growth of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) occurred in 2006, namely 49,021,803 units.

c. Unemployment

During the 2006-2020 period, the highest unemployment occurred in 2006, which was 10.28 percent. Meanwhile, the lowest unemployment occurred in 2019 in Indonesia, which was 5.01 percent. The development of Indonesian unemployment in 2006-2020 can be seen in Figure 4 below:

Table 4.Development of Indonesian Unemployment in 2006-2020

Year	Unemployment (%)
2006	10,28
2007	9,11
2008	8.39
2009	7,87
2010	7,14
2011	7,48
2012	6,13
2013	6,17
2014	5.94
2015	6,18
2016	5,61
2017	5.50
2018	5,34
2019	5.01
2020	7.07

Source: National BPS

Based on Table 4, it is known that the development of unemployment has fluctuated developments. Where we can see that in 2017 the unemployment rate has decreased, then has increased over the last 15 years by 7.07 percent in 2020.

Classic assumption test

a. Normality Test Results

The normality test serves to find out whether each variable is normally distributed or not. The normality test is needed because it is for testing other variables by assuming that the residual

values follow a normal distribution. If this assumption is violated, the statistical test becomes invalid and parametric statistics cannot be used. The normality test in this study used the Jarque-Bera Test analysis. If the Jarque-Bera probability value is less than $\alpha = 0.05$ (5%), then the data is not normally distributed. Conversely, if the Jarque-Bera probability value is greater than $\alpha = 0.05$ (5%) then the data is normally distributed Winarmo (2015). Following are the normality test results obtained from the Eviews 12 program which can be seen in Figure 1 below:

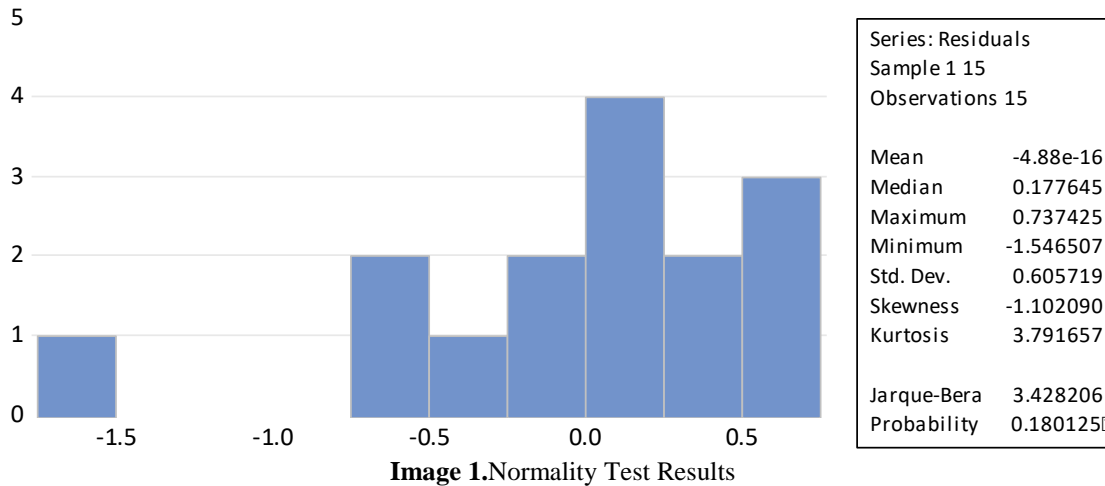


Image 1.Normality Test Results
Source: Eviews results, data processed (2022)

Based on the picture above, it shows that the data in this study are normally distributed. This can be proven through a comparison of the value of Jarque Bera $< \chi^2$, namely $3.42 < 5.99$, and can also be proven through the probability of Jarque Bera > 0.05 , namely $0.180 > 0.05$. The results of this study are in line with the theory put forward by Winarmo (2013), which states that the data is normally distributed if the Jarque Bera value $< \chi^2$ and the Jarque Bera Probability > 0.05 .

b. Multicollinearity Test Results

The multicollinearity test aims to test a model whether in the regression model a correlation is found between the independent variables or the independent variables (Ghozali, 2012). To find out whether there is a multico in the model or not, that is by analyzing the correlation matrix of the independent variables. If between these independent variables there is a correlation with a fairly high value (generally above 0.90), then multicollinearity occurs in the model. (Ghozali, 2012). Multicollinearity test results can be seen in Table 5 below:

Table 5.Multicollinearity Test Results

	Ummm	Unemployment
Ummm	1	-0.873447
Unemployment	-0.873447	1

Source: Eviews Results, 2022

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Based on Table 5 above, it can be concluded that the results of this study indicate that there is no correlation between variables in this study, this is evidenced by the correlation value of each variable which is below 0.09, where the correlation between MSMEs and unemployment is $-0.87 < 0.09$, there is no multicollinearity problem.

c. Autocorrelation Test

The autocorrelation test aims to test in a model whether or not there is a correlation between confounding errors in period t and errors in period t-1 (Ghozali, 2012). According to (Gujarati, 2012) if the Obs*RSquare value $< X^2$ (Chi-Square), then there is no autocorrelation. Furthermore, the results of the autocorrelation test can also be seen by comparing the Chi-Squared probability and a significant value of 5% if the Chi Squared Prob value is $> 5\%$ then there is autocorrelation. Based on the results of the autocorrelation test using the Eviews 12 program:

Table 6. Autocorrelation Test Results

Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test:
Null hypothesis: No serial correlation at up to 2 lags

F-statistic	2.007518	Prob. F(2,10)	0.1849
Obs*R-squared	4.297209	Prob. Chi-Square(2)	0.1166

Source: Processed data (2022)

Based on the results of the output obs * R – squared of 4.29 compared to the Chi – squared table on df (2) of 5.99, then $4.29 < 5.99$ means that the data appears different so that autocorrelation does not occur in the study. It can also be seen Pro. Chi Square is greater than 0.05, namely 0.116.

d. Heteroscedasticity Test

The aim is to test whether in a regression model there is an inequality of variance from the residuals from one observation to another. If the residual variance from one observation to another observation remains, then it is called heteroscedasticity. To detect the presence or absence of heteroscedasticity, a graph test is performed by analyzing the normal plot graph between the predicted values of the independent variables and their residuals. Detection of the presence or absence of heteroscedasticity can be done by looking at whether there is a certain pattern on the scatter plot graph between the predicted values of the independent variables and their residuals. The results of the Heteroscedasticity test are seen in Table 7 below:

Table 7.Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Heteroskedasticity Test: White

Null hypothesis: Homoskedasticity

F-statistic	0.613335	Prob. F(5,9)	0.6933
Obs*R-squared	3.812162	Prob. Chi-Square(5)	0.5768
Scaled explained SS	3.405520	Prob. Chi-Square(5)	0.6377

Source: Processed data (2022)

From the results of table 7 above it can be seen that the obs* R – square value for the white test estimation results is 3.81 and the χ^2 table value with a 5% degree of confidence and df (2) is 5.99 because the Obs* R-squared value $3.81 < 5.99$, it can be concluded that the above model passes heteroscedasticity. This can also be seen from Prob. Chi – Squared of 0.576 is greater than 0.05.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

This regression test aims to determine how the influence of the variables of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and Unemployment on Indonesia's Economic Growth. Based on the results of the analysis test using the Eviews 12 program, it can be seen from Table 8 as follows:

Table 8.Results of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Dependent Variable: PERTUMBUHAN EKONOMI

Method: Least Squares

Date: 12/12/22 Time: 13:46

Sample: 1 15

Included observations: 15

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	21.83396	5.320228	4.103951	0.0015
UMKM	-0.217153	0.066630	-3.259112	0.0068
PENGANGGURAN	-0.606044	0.237221	-2.554770	0.0252
R-squared	0.477833	Mean dependent var		5.174667
Adjusted R-squared	0.390806	S.D. dependent var		0.838237
S.E. of regression	0.654251	Akaike info criterion		2.166206
Sum squared resid	5.136539	Schwarz criterion		2.307816
Log likelihood	-13.24655	Hannan-Quinn criter.		2.164698
F-statistic	5.490586	Durbin-Watson stat		1.927239
Prob(F-statistic)	0.020270			

Source: Eviews 12, data processed (2022)

From table 8 above, the multiple linear regression model is as follows:

$$Y = 21.83396 - 0.217153 X_1 - 0.606044 X_2$$

From the above results it can be interpreted the results of multiple linear regression analysis, namely as follows:

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1. A constant of 21.83 indicates that if MSMEs (X1), unemployment (X2), are constant, then economic growth (Y) is worth 21.83%.
2. The coefficient of the variable Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) (X1) has a value of -0.21, which means that if MSMEs (X1) increase by 1 unit, then economic growth (Y) will decrease by 0.21% assuming unemployment is worth constant.

Unemployment variable coefficient (X2) has a value of -0.60. This means that if unemployment (X2) increases by 1%, economic growth (Y) will decrease by 0.60% assuming that MSMEs are of constant value.

Hypothesis test

a. Partial Testing (t test)

This study uses the t test as a hypothesis test. The t test is used to see the effect of the independent variables on the dependent variable partially. The decision making criteria is by looking at the calculated t value by comparing it with the t table value and then also looking at the significance value. This test was carried out by comparing the calculated t value with t table by means of $df = (nk-1) = (15-2-1) = 12$ at α 5% is 1.782.

Based on the partial test results in table 4.4 it can be explained that:

1. The MSME variable (X1) has a negative and significant effect on Indonesia's economic growth variable (Y). This is based on the t count > t table, namely $3.259 > 1.782$. This can also be seen from the probability (p – value) < 0.05.
2. The unemployment variable (X2) has a negative and significant effect on the Indonesian economic growth variable (Y). This is based on the t count > t table, namely $2.554 > 1.782$. This can also be seen from the probability (p – value) of $0.025 < 0.05$.

b. Simultaneous Testing (Test F)

Simultaneous is used to see the overall effect between the variables of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and unemployment on Indonesia's economic growth. Based on the test results in the table above, it can be seen that the Fcount value is 5,490 with a probability of 1.927, while the ftable at $df = (k-1) (nk) = (2-1) (15-2) = (1) (13)$ which is equal to 3.81 from $\alpha = 1\%$, then $Fcount > Ftable$, namely $5,490 > 3.81$. So it can be concluded that H3 is accepted, meaning that simultaneously the growth of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and unemployment has a significant and positive effect on economic growth.

c. Coefficient of Determination (R2) and Correlation (R)

The coefficient of determination is carried out to see how much the independent variable is able to explain the dependent variable where the R2 value ranges from 0 to 1 ($0 < R2 < 1$) the greater the R2 value, the greater the variation in the dependent variable, Gujarati, (2003).

Based on Table 4.4 above the results of the test for the coefficient of determination R2 with multiple linear regression, what is seen from the Adjusted R Square is 0.3908 or 39.08%. So the magnitude of the influence of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises



(MSMEs) and unemployment variables on Indonesia's economic growth is 39.08%. While the rest is influenced by other variables outside the model of 60.92%.

The correlation coefficient (R) can be obtained from $R =$ or which is equal to 0.6912. So the relationship between Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and unemployment on Indonesia's economic growth has a strong positive effect, because the correlation value is 0.6912. $\sqrt{R^2} \sqrt{0.4778}$

Discussion

a. The Effect of Growth of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) on Economic Growth

The results of the study show that the growth of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) has a significant effect on Indonesia's economic growth. The results of the research are in line with Abdul Halim's research (2020), showing that the Growth of Micro, Small or Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) has a significant effect on Economic Growth. Where we see that Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are labor-intensive businesses, so they have great growth potential and job opportunities, and can even continue to increase income. MSMEs also exist in various agricultural sectors, so they can support development indirectly.

b. The Effect of Unemployment on Economic Growth

The results of the study show that unemployment has no significant effect on economic growth. This shows that the results obtained in this study are in accordance with those described in Okun's law concept which studies the relationship of unemployment to GDP (Gross Domestic Product) which states that the unemployment rate is negatively correlated with economic growth. That is, high economic growth shows the number of people working in various sectors in an area. Conversely, low economic growth is the cause of a lack of working people because the output produced is less. Research conducted by Muhammad Yusup Batubara et al (2018) with results showing that there is no significant effect between the unemployment rate on economic growth.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion, the researchers put forward the following conclusions:

1. Partially, the growth of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) has a negative and significant effect on Indonesia's economic growth.
2. Partially, unemployment has a negative and significant effect on Indonesia's economic growth.
3. Simultaneously, micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and unemployment have a positive and significant effect on Indonesia's economic growth.

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