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This research aims to carry out a comparison between two classification algorithms, namely K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) and Support Vector Machine (SVM), in the context of predicting unemployment rates in Lampung Province. Unemployment is a significant socio-economic issue and requires a comprehensive an effective approach for understanding and predicting these patterns. This research aims to provide in-depth insight into the relative performance of
both algorithms in overcoming the challenges of unemployment prediction. The experimental methodology involved training and testing KNN models and SVM used historical data to measure the prediction accuracy and general capabilities of the model. The results of this comparison were expected to provide a better view of the advantages and disadvantages of each algorithm, as well as providing recommendations regarding optimal implementation in the context of unemployment prediction. Through this research contribution, it is hoped that it can provide a strong foundation to select the most appropriate algorithm to support government efforts and other stakeholders in managing and reducing unemployment levels in Lampung Province.

Keywords: Unemployment, Classification, KNN, SVM, Lampung