


ECONOMIC GROWTH ON LABOR ABSORPTION: DISTRICT/CITY PANEL DATA ANALYSIS IN LAMPUNG PROVINCE

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p>Article history:</p> <p>Received 21 April 2023</p> <p>Accepted 18 July 2023</p>	<p>Purpose: The purpose of this study is to present the results of an analysis of economic growth on employment in Lampung Province. Analysis to look for patterns of relationships, underlying causes, and policies that can be taken to deal with employment problems in Lampung Province. Because, the development process is based on equal distribution of employment opportunities. Balanced employment opportunities are an important factor in the success of economic growth. In essence, if you want to experience good economic growth, it is expected to be able to open many jobs.</p>
<p>Keywords:</p> <p>Economic Growth; Opportunity; Unemployment and Poverty.</p> <div data-bbox="172 920 480 1167" style="text-align: center;">  </div>	<p>Theoretical framework: Recent literature has reported econometric analysis using the least squares regression equation model that the R2 regression number of 0.991 indicates a fairly strong influence. The economic growth of a region has an impact on employment. This research is Labor Intensive in nature as evidenced by the results of the research which reveal that to be able to see an area that is developing economically can be seen through the absorption of the workforce that is carried out. In line with Meyer's (2017) statement that scarce job opportunities lead to high levels of poverty and inequality.</p> <p>Design/Methodology/Approach: To obtain a clearer picture of the patterns and effects of the relationship between economic growth and labor absorption that occurs in the districts studied, an analysis is divided into 2 stages, namely: 1) Descriptive Analysis, and 2) Econometric Analysis. Descriptive analysis is done by presenting data in tables and graphs. Descriptive analysis is used to answer research objective number 1. The econometric analysis was carried out using panel data which was used to determine the effect of economic growth and several other variables on labor absorption in Lampung Province.</p> <p>Findings: Results of this research of calculations and discussion, can be said that employment in PT Lampung Province is influenced by PDRB (Economic Growth), Total Population, High School Graduates, and Regional Minimum Wages. GDP has in relation to the total employed persons. The total population has a positive relationship with the number of working populations. The number of people who graduate from high school has a positive relationship with the total working population. Regional minimum wages have a positive impact on the number of people employed.</p> <p>Research, practical & social implications: I suggest that further research does not only focus on presenting the results of an analysis of economic growth on employment. Because many factors are deemed necessary to collaborate to find out what can support economic growth.</p> <p>Originality/Value: The finding that there is a positive relationship between the number of individual high school graduates who have jobs. The regional minimum wage has a positive relationship with the number of working people. The R2 value of</p>

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0.991 indicates that there is a fairly strong influence between the independent variables on the dependent variable, namely the number of working population of 99.1 percent, while the remaining 0.10 percent is explained by other factors not involved in the model.

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CRESCIMENTO ECONÔMICO NA ABSORÇÃO DE MÃO DE OBRA: ANÁLISE DE DADOS DO PAINEL DISTRITO/CIDADE NA PROVÍNCIA DE LAMPUNG

RESUMO

Objetivo: O objetivo deste estudo é apresentar os resultados de uma análise do crescimento econômico do emprego na província de Lampung. Análise para procurar padrões de relacionamentos, causas subjacentes e políticas que podem ser tomadas para lidar com problemas de emprego na província de Lampung. Porque o processo de desenvolvimento é baseado na distribuição igualitária de oportunidades de emprego. O equilíbrio das oportunidades de emprego é um fator importante para o sucesso do crescimento econômico. Em essência, se você quiser experimentar um bom crescimento econômico, espera-se que ele seja capaz de abrir muitos empregos.

Estrutura teórica: A literatura recente tem relatado análise econométrica usando o modelo de equação de regressão de mínimos quadrados que o número de regressão de R² de 0,991 indica uma influência bastante forte. O crescimento econômico de uma região tem impacto no emprego. Esta pesquisa é de natureza Intensiva em Mão-de-Obra, como evidenciado pelos resultados da pesquisa que revelam que ser capaz de ver uma área que está se desenvolvendo economicamente pode ser visto através da absorção da força de trabalho que é realizada. Em consonância com a declaração de Meyer (2017) de que as escassas oportunidades de emprego levam a níveis elevados de pobreza e desigualdade.

Projeto/Metodologia/Abordagem: Para obter um quadro mais claro dos padrões e efeitos da relação entre crescimento econômico e absorção do trabalho que ocorre nos distritos estudados, uma análise é dividida em 2 fases, ou seja: 1) Análise Descritiva e 2) Análise Econométrica. A análise descritiva é feita apresentando dados em tabelas e gráficos. A análise descritiva é utilizada para responder ao objetivo de pesquisa nº 1. A análise econométrica foi realizada utilizando-se dados de painel que foram utilizados para determinar o efeito do crescimento econômico e diversas outras variáveis na absorção da mão de obra na província de Lampung.

Constatações: Resultados desta pesquisa de cálculos e discussão, pode-se dizer que o emprego na Província de PT Lampung é influenciado pelo PDRB (Crescimento Econômico), População Total, Graduados do Ensino Médio e Salários Mínimos Regionais. PIB tem em relação ao total de pessoas empregadas. A população total tem uma relação positiva com o número de trabalhadores. O número de pessoas que concluem o ensino médio tem uma relação positiva com a população ativa total. Os salários mínimos regionais têm um impacto positivo no número de pessoas empregadas.

Investigação, implicações práticas e sociais: Sugiro que a investigação adicional não se concentre apenas na apresentação dos resultados de uma análise do crescimento econômico sobre o emprego. Porque muitos fatores são considerados necessários para colaborar a fim de descobrir o que pode apoiar o crescimento econômico.

Originalidade/Valor: A constatação de que há uma relação positiva entre o número de graduados individuais do ensino médio que têm empregos. O salário mínimo regional tem uma relação positiva com o número de trabalhadores. O valor de R² de 0,991 indica que há uma influência bastante forte entre as variáveis independentes sobre a variável dependente, ou seja, o número de trabalhadores de 99,1%, enquanto o restante de 0,10% é explicado por outros fatores não envolvidos no modelo.

Palavras-chave: Crescimento Econômico, Oportunidade, Desemprego e Pobreza.

CRECIMIENTO ECONÓMICO EN LA ABSORCIÓN DE MANO DE OBRA: ANÁLISIS DE DATOS DEL PANEL DISTRITO/CIUDAD EN LA PROVINCIA DE LAMPUNG

RESUMEN

Objetivo: El objetivo de este estudio es presentar los resultados de un análisis del crecimiento económico sobre el empleo en la provincia de Lampung. Análisis para buscar patrones de relaciones, causas subyacentes y políticas que puedan ser tomadas para enfrentar los problemas de empleo en la provincia de Lampung. Porque el proceso de desarrollo se basa en la distribución equitativa de las oportunidades de empleo. Las oportunidades de empleo equilibradas son un factor importante para el éxito del crecimiento económico. En esencia, si quieres experimentar un buen crecimiento económico, se espera que pueda abrir muchos empleos.

Marco teórico: La literatura reciente ha reportado análisis econométricos utilizando el modelo de ecuaciones de regresión de mínimos cuadrados que el número de regresión R² de 0,991 indica una influencia bastante fuerte. El

crecimiento económico de una región tiene un impacto en el empleo. Esta investigación es de carácter intensivo en mano de obra como lo demuestran los resultados de la investigación que revelan que para poder ver un área que se está desarrollando económicamente se puede ver a través de la absorción de la fuerza de trabajo que se lleva a cabo. En línea con la declaración de Meyer (2017) de que las escasas oportunidades de empleo conducen a altos niveles de pobreza y desigualdad.

Diseño/Metodología/Enfoque: Para obtener una imagen más clara de los patrones y efectos de la relación entre el crecimiento económico y la absorción de mano de obra que se produce en los distritos estudiados, se divide un análisis en 2 etapas, a saber: 1) Análisis Descriptivo, y 2) Análisis Econométrico. El análisis descriptivo se realiza mediante la presentación de datos en tablas y gráficos. Se utilizó análisis descriptivo para responder al objetivo de investigación número 1. El análisis econométrico se llevó a cabo utilizando datos de panel que se utilizaron para determinar el efecto del crecimiento económico y varias otras variables sobre la absorción de mano de obra en la provincia de Lampung.

Resultados: Los resultados de esta investigación de cálculos y discusión, se puede decir que el empleo en la provincia PT Lampung está influenciado por el PDRB (crecimiento económico), la población total, los graduados de secundaria y los salarios mínimos regionales. El PIB se ha reducido en relación con el total de personas empleadas. La población total tiene una relación positiva con el número de poblaciones trabajadoras. El número de personas que se gradúan de la escuela secundaria tiene una relación positiva con la población activa total. Los salarios mínimos regionales tienen un efecto positivo en el número de personas empleadas.

Investigación, implicaciones prácticas y sociales: Sugiero que la investigación adicional no se centre solo en presentar los resultados de un análisis del crecimiento económico en el empleo. Porque muchos factores se consideran necesarios para colaborar y descubrir qué puede apoyar el crecimiento económico.

Originalidad/Valor: Se encontró que existe una relación positiva entre el número de egresados de bachillerato que tienen trabajo. El salario mínimo regional tiene una relación positiva con el número de trabajadores. El valor R² de 0,991 indica que hay una influencia bastante fuerte entre las variables independientes en la variable dependiente, a saber, el número de población activa del 99,1 por ciento, mientras que el 0,10 por ciento restante se explica por otros factores no involucrados en el modelo.

Palabras clave: Crecimiento Económico, Oportunidades, Desempleo y Pobreza.

INTRODUCTION

Production theory reveals that economic growth has a positive relationship with employment (Al-Shukri, 2023). The higher the rate of economic growth, the more jobs available. The basis for this formula is taken from the Cobb-Douglas production theory. Where economic growth appears as an effect of increasing the scale of production of goods/services in an area. Meanwhile, production (Q) is a function of Capital (K) and Labor (labor). So it can be stated that economic growth and labor have a linear relationship (Baghel et al., 2023; Al-Shukri, 2023). Talking about increasing economic growth on labor absorption, facts in the field reveal that there is no balance between economic growth and employment. In line with this statement, Syafi'i, (2011) found that there was an anomaly in the relationship between economic growth and labor absorption in several provinces, one of the causes was the lack of contribution from several sectors in absorbing labor (not friendly growth). The real sector (agriculture, mining, and industry) grew slowly, while the trade, transport, and service sectors grew rapidly. Syafi'i (2011) uses labor elasticity instruments. Burger & Fourie, (2011) the large number of unemployed will There is a link with the economic upturn in some charts existing sectors.

Seyfried in his research stated that the increase in income has a good and significant effect on economic growth relationship with the rate of labor absorption. However, in reality, there are often mismatches in the relationship between economic growth and labor. As stated by Rimbawan (2012) that poverty, unemployment and income disparity arise in society due to high economic growth but the absorption of labor is actually low. Nyoman uses ILOR (Incremental Labor Output Ratio) analysis and job opportunity elasticity. Nyoman found that the average ILOR in Bali Province between 2001 - 2011 was 9,988 people. This means that 9,988 job opportunities emerged when the economy grew by 1%. The unemployment rate in Bali at that time was recorded at 52,384. Syafi'i (2011) found that there was an anomaly in the relationship between economic growth and labor absorption in several provinces, one of the causes is the lack of sector contribution in absorbing labor (not friendly growth). The real sector (agriculture, mining, and industry) grew slowly, while the trade, transport, and service sectors grew rapidly.

Nurrohman & Arifin (2010) analyzed economic improvement and the recruitment of workers in Central Java Province, and based on the results of the Granger causality test, it was found that economic growth and employment were linearly related. This means that Granger's engagement causes economic growth. It is known through the ILOR analysis test results obtained there are 4 districts out of 35 districts in Central Java Province which are categorized as having no potential to absorb employment opportunities. The districts are Cilacap, Purbalingga, Wonogiri, and Semarang Regencies. These anomalies indicate that economic theory is only sometimes generally accepted. So it becomes an exciting study to calculate the relationship pattern of economic growth and labour in Lampung Province. Is the economic approach implemented in Lampung province perfectly, or is there an anomaly as happened in several areas in Indonesia? Including the region of Lampung.

The average economic growth of Lampung Province from 2010 to 2017 is 5.63 per cent. The highest increase occurred in 2012 when the economy grew by 6.48 per cent. Meanwhile, the job opportunities represented by the total working population from 2010 to 2017 grew by an average of 1.94 per cent. Based on these data, it is known that economic growth and employment in Lampung Province are dynamic and unidirectional. Even in 2011, 2013, 2015, and 2017, there was a decrease in job opportunities when the economy of Lampung Province was growing. Given the conditions above, it is essential to analyze how much influence economic growth has on labour absorption in the districts/cities in Lampung

Province. Analysis to look for relationship patterns, underlying causes, and policies that can be taken to address employment problems in Lampung Province.

LITERTURE REVIEW

Economic growth is usually followed by a decrease in the unemployment rate (Xepapadeas, 2005; Purba et al., 2018). The higher the economic growth, the lower unemployment and higher employment. Economic growth is also interpreted as the growth of gross domestic product (GDP)/gross domestic product (GDP), regardless of whether the growth is more significant or less than population growth or whether there is a change in the economic structure (Arsyad, 1999; Syifuddin, 2022).

Economic development is defined as a process that increases the per capita income of a society's population in the long term (Cypher & Dietz, 2008; Syaifuddin et al., 2019). The development process requires economic growth followed by change (growth plus change): First, changes in economic structure: From agriculture to industry to services. Second, institutional change through both regulation and institutional reform itself. Regional economic potential describes the extent to which various regional natural and human resources have the strength to encourage productive economic development. Natural resources (SDA) include agriculture, fisheries/marine and mining in addition to the potential of human resources (HR), population and several employees (Bodin & Crona, 2008).

Unemployment is the country's biggest problem because unemployment reduces people's income and productivity, which in turn causes poverty and other social problems (Machin & Manning, 1999; Syaifuddin & Sidharta, 2017). Developing countries often have high unemployment rates due to limited employment opportunities and a large working-age population. The country's need for more investment capital, a large workforce, and socio-political problems cause limited employment opportunities. On the other hand, the problem of unemployment in developed countries is related to the ups and downs of the business cycle (Dooelay et al., 1996).

The industrial sector is critical to community economic development (Abdelaziz et al., 2011). The achievement of development results known to the public through the industrial sector is the task of the community and the government. This is because employment opportunities arise from efforts to expand employment opportunities determined by population growth and workforce size (Warrior, 1995). The strategy developed for implementation will

also affect the expansion of employment opportunities. Development strategies and funds for national goals must pay attention to human resources in employment (Iheanacho, 2014).

In addition to employment opportunities, the demand for jobs is also strongly influenced by wage levels (Zipperer & Schmitt, 2017; Sembiring et al., 2023). Until now, wage problems often arise from differences and interests between employers and workers regarding wages (Yun, 2005). Therefore, a government policy is needed to overcome these differences in interests. Increasing people's income encourages companies to develop stimulating goods and services. Employment is also inseparable from the government's role as a decision-maker that supports investment, income levels, labour welfare, and the strategies implemented to achieve high economic growth (Stigler, 1947; Wolok et al., 2023). The government's policy of setting a minimum wage is why employers prefer capital-intensive industries.

MATERIAL AND METHODOLOGY

In this study, additional research data used. Obtained from government agencies such as the Central Statistics Agency, the Ministry of Manpower, and Bank Indonesia in 2010 - 2017. Gross regional domestic income (PDRB) is used as an indicator of economic growth. Labor absorption is described by the number of the working population. From these two indicators, an indicator of the elasticity of labor can be derived as a measure of the quality of economic growth. also, an ILOR (Incremental Labor Output Ratio) analysis and job opportunity elasticity will be presented.

To obtain a clearer picture of the patterns and effects of the relationship between economic growth and labor absorption that occurs in the districts studied, an analysis is divided into 2 stages, namely: 1) Descriptive Analysis, and 2) Econometric Analysis. Descriptive analysis is done by presenting data in tables and graphs. Descriptive analysis is used to answer research objective number 1. The Descriptive analysis used includes Klassen Typology Analysis and ILOR Analysis. The econometric analysis was carried out using panel data which was used to determine the effect of economic growth and several other variables on labor absorption in Lampung Province. The relationship pattern between these variables is analyzed through a system of simultaneous equations with an ordinary least square regression model:

$$Y_{it} = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_5 X_5 + \beta_6 X_6 + \epsilon_t \dots\dots\dots$$

Y_{it}: The number of people working

α: Constant

X₁: GRDP

X2: Total Population
X3: Total Population Completed Junior High School (SMP)
X4: Total population who completed Senior High School (SMA)
X5: The number of residents who graduated from university
X6: Regional Minimum Wages.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Clasement Typology

Data regarding the pattern and structure of economic improvement in each region uses the Klassen typology analysis tool (Klassen typology). This analysis tool is used to reveal regions based on two main indicators, namely, the increase in the regional economy and the income per capita region. Obtained four character patterns and economic improvement using the classification typology tool. The four patterns are fast-growing and fast-growing regions (high growth and high income), developed but depressed regions (high income but low growth), fast-growing regions (high growth). and regions that are relatively underdeveloped (low growth and low income) (Kuncoro, 2000; Radianto, 2003). The criteria used to divide the districts/cities in this research are as follows: (1) regions with an accelerated development as well as an accelerated growth are indicated by an increase in per capita income that is higher than the average of Lampung Province; (2) developed but depressed regions have specific characteristics, namely, high per capita income but weaknesses, namely a slower growth rate than the average of Lampung Province; (3) fast developing regions, regions with high growth rates, but lower income per capita than the average of Lampung Province; (4) Regions classified as underdeveloped are regions that have a lower level of economic growth and per capita income than the average of Lampung Province. It is said to be "high" with the indicators in a district/city being higher than the average of all districts/cities in Lampung Province and classified as "low". The indicators in a district/ city are lower than the average of all districts/cities in Lampung Province. PDRB per capita development and GRDP growth for each district/city in the period 2010-2017, along with the average needs for all districts/cities of Lampung Province:

Table 1. Income per Capita of Regency / City and Province of Lampung 2010 – 2017

No	district/city	YEARS							average	
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
1	West Lampung	6.721,75	7.996,66	13.210,39	14.452,54	16.041,05	17.493,08	19.083,92	20.622,33	14.452,7
2	Tanggamus	8.938,15	10.210,68	14.913,74	16.133,24	17.986,99	19.394,13	21.241,67	22.961,47	16.472,5
3	South Lampung	11.156,50	12.540,23	24.424,70	26.555,78	29.388,90	32.298,44	35.511,43	38.848,13	26.340,5
4	East Lampung	10.949,03	12.259,82	24.249,46	27.086,62	29.573,92	30.379,62	32.188,08	35.318,98	25.250,7
5	Central Lampung	14.176,18	16.289,20	30.038,35	32.584,36	36.145,14	39.446,80	44.121,30	48.588,32	32.673,7
6	North Lampung	13.909,67	17.600,18	20.969,47	22.768,76	25.535,80	27.786,73	30.785,92	33.696,62	24.131,6
7	Way Kanan	7.936,38	8.460,08	17.881,72	19.158,23	21.392,14	23.244,79	25.279,90	27.517,94	18.858,9
8	Tulang Bawang	14.219,36	16.030,68	28.753,15	31.745,87	35.259,41	37.703,10	41.349,20	45.171,09	31.279,0
9	Pesawaran	12.610,36	14.543,95	21.238,34	23.221,31	25.665,52	27.478,46	29.825,45	32.119,06	23.337,8
10	Pringsewu	8.149,48	9.299,12	15.696,97	17.027,82	19.208,01	20.773,18	22.780,22	25.147,82	17.260,3
11	Mesuji	15.652,04	16.964,11	28.024,13	30.251,79	34.000,42	37.260,48	41.209,04	45.214,60	31.072,1
12	West Tulang Bawang	12.805,06	15.534,09	23.648,79	25.563,76	28.219,81	30.714,94	33.868,64	36.730,11	25.885,7
13	West Coast	-	-	16.436,26	17.664,66	19.684,31	21.561,20	23.727,17	25.995,34	15.633,6
14	Bandar Lampung	21.953,89	24.672,54	30.063,50	32.770,59	36.771,14	40.262,89	44.843,79	50.037,66	35.172,0
15	Metro	7.976,21	8.883,11	21.118,46	23.013,79	25.639,52	28.014,60	31.092,90	33.653,02	22.424,0
16	Province Lampung	14.193,42	16.630,89	18.459,96	25.768,94	28.755,17	31.153,72	34.142,16	37.209,50	25.789,2

Source: Indonesian Statistics Center (BPS)

Table 2. Economic Growth in Regency / City and Province of Lampung 2010 – 2017

NO	District/City	YEARS								Average
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
1	West Lampung	5,72	4,54	6,37	6,87	5,56	5,32	5,01	5,03	5,55
2	Tanggamus	5,79	6,41	9,19	6,76	5,9	5,5	5,18	5,21	6,24
3	South Lampung	5,71	6,11	5,96	6,41	5,8	5,38	5,22	5,46	5,76
4	East Lampung	5,06	5,64	4,24	8,96	2,87	4,58	4,2	4,64	5,02
5	Cantral Lampung	5,88	5,75	5,95	6,46	5,68	5,38	5,61	5,29	5,75
6	North Lampung	4,98	5,89	5,64	6,46	5,8	5,43	5,1	5,21	5,56
7	Way Kanan	5,11	5,5	5,55	5,28	5,67	5,27	5,14	5,11	5,33
8	Tulang Bawang	6,19	5,46	5,29	6,75	5,54	5,02	5,42	5,45	5,64
9	Pesawaran	5,84	6,34	5,87	6,2	5,59	5,03	5,07	5,1	5,63
10	Pringsewu	6,95	6,7	6,44	6,43	5,75	5,22	5,04	5	5,94
11	Mesuji	5,15	6,39	5,57	6,18	5,69	5,24	5,1	5,2	5,57
	West Tulang									
12	Bawang	5,88	6,56	5,75	6,37	5,5	5,35	5,27	5,64	5,79
13	West Coast				5,54	5,1	4,94	5,31	5,34	5,25
14	Bandar Lampung	6,33	6,53	6,65	6,9	6,92	6,33	6,43	6,28	6,55
15	Metro	5,89	6,4	6,69	6,89	6,13	5,87	5,9	5,66	6,18
16	Province Lampung	5,75	6,02	6,44	5,77	5,08	5,13	5,15	5,17	5,56

Source: Indonesian Statistics Center (BPS)

Based on the analysis of typology class, from 15 districts/cities in Lampung Province. as many as five districts/cities categorized as fast developing and fast-growing regions, three regencies/cities categorized as fast-developing regions, one region categorized as depressed developed regions, and as many as 6 regencies categorized as relatively disadvantaged areas. To find out the results of the typology of Klassen in Lampung Province, these results are disclosed in the table below:

Table 3. Classification of Economic Growth According to Typology Klassen in Regency / City of Central Java Province

Fast Developing and Fast Growing Areas	Fast growing
South Lampung	Tanggamus
Central Lampung	Pringsewu
Tulang Bawang	Metro *
West Tulang Bawang	
Bandar Lampung *	
Forward But Depressed	Relatively Lagging
Mesuji	West Lampung
	East Lampung
	North Lampung
	Way Kanan
	Pesawaran
	West Coast

Source: Prepared by the authors (2023)

Incremental Labor Output Ratio (Ilor)

ILOR is the ratio between changes in labor (L) to changes in output (Y) of a region's economy. The change in labor is the difference between the number of people working in all economic sectors in a certain year and the previous year. Meanwhile, the change in output is

the difference in gross value added (PDRB) at constant prices in a certain year with the previous year. Thus, in addition to describing the level of efficiency of the labor factor, it is also possible to know how much labor can be absorbed per year if there is an additional output per unit of GRDP in an area. ILOR is the number of job opportunities created for each economic growth of 1.00 percent (H. F. Noor, 2007). Using data on economic growth and employment opportunities for the period 2010--2017, the ILOR figures for Lampung are obtained as shown below. From this table, it can be seen that the development of ILOR Lampung figures during the period 2010 - 2017 was very volatile with an average of 12,605 people. This figure shows that every economy grows by 1.00 percent, which creates job opportunities for 12,605 workers:

Table 4. Development of Economic Growth, Additional Job Opportunities and Ilor, Lampung Province, 2010 – 2017

Year	Economic Growth	Populations Work	Additional Work Opportunities	Ilor
2010	5,91	3.737.078	349.903	59.205
2011	6,56	3.368.486	- 337.234	- 51.408
2012	6,44	3.516.856	133.131	20.673
2013	5,77	3.471.602	- 61.373	- 10.637
2014	5,08	3.673.158	201.556	39.676
2015	5,13	3.635.258	- 37.900	- 7.388
2016	5,15	3.931.321	296.063	57.488
2017	5,17	3.896.230	- 35.001	- 6.770
Rata - rata	5,65	3.653.749	63.643	12.605

Source : Indonesian Statistics Center (BPS)

The next step is to see the potential for ILOR in each district/city in Lampung Province. There are three categories of potential roles of economic employment growth. First Very Potential, Potential, and Not Potential. The results obtained through ILOR analysis show that in the very potential category in economic growth, there are no districts or cities that meet the criteria. Included in the very potential category are the results of all values from ILOR in 2010 - 2017 which did not experience negative / minus. Second, potential, which is included in this category is the result of the value of ILOR in 2010 - 2017 which was dominated by positive/non-negative values, namely: South Lampung Regency, East Lampung Regency, Central Lampung Regency, Way Kanan Regency, Tulang Bawang Regency, Pesawaran Regency, Pringsewu Regency, Mesuji Regency, Bandar Lampung City, and Metro City. Third, no potential, which is included in this category is the result of the value of ILOR in 2010-2017 which was dominated by negative / minus values, namely: West Lampung Regency, Tanggamus Regency, North Lampung Regency, West Tulang Bawang Regency, and West Coastal District.

Comparison Between Clasement And Ilor Typology

Regencies/cities in Lampung Province are still dominated by districts/cities which are categorized as relatively underdeveloped regions, with these conditions the economy in Lampung Province can still develop again so that in the coming year 15 districts/cities are categorized as relatively underdeveloped regions can turn into regions. developed but depressed, a fast-growing area, or a rapidly advancing and rapidly growing area. The results obtained from comparing the typology analysis of Classen and ILOR (Incremental Labor Output Ratio) can be seen as in Table 5 below. Based on four categories in classic typology, namely, Fast Forward and Growing, Fast Developing, Forward Depressed, and Relatively Lagging. While the categories in ILOR are very potential, potential, and not potential.

There is an interesting phenomenon in Tulang Bawang Barat Regency, this is because the typology is fast progressing and fast-growing but the results of ILOR are categorized as not potential, this is indicated because in West Tulang Bawang Regency it is capital intensive. While in relatively underdeveloped typology, there is a very potential ILOR category, but the results of the Klassen typology show that they are relatively underdeveloped areas, namely, East Lampung Regency, Pesawaran Regency, and Waykanan Regency:

Table 5. Comparison between Tipologi Klassen and ILOR

No	District/City	Results Klassen	Results ILOR
1	Lampung Selatan	Fast Developing and Fast Growing Areas	Potential
2	Central Lampung	Fast Developing and Fast Growing Areas	Potential
3	Tulang Bawang	Fast Developing and Fast Growing Areas	Potential
4	West Tulang Bawang	Fast Developing and Fast Growing Areas	Non Potential
5	Bandar Lampung *	Fast Developing and Fast Growing Areas	Potential
6	Tanggamus	Fast growing	Non Potential
7	Pringsewu	Fast growing	Potential
8	Metro *	Fast growing	Potential
9	Mesuji	Forward But Depressed	Potential
10	West Lampung	Relatively Lagging	Non Potential
11	East Lampung	Relatively Lagging	Potential
12	North Lampung	Relatively Lagging	Non Potential
13	Way Kanan	Relatively Lagging	Potential
14	Pesawaran	Relatively Lagging	Potential
15	West Coast	Relatively Lagging	Non Potential

Source: Indonesian Statistics Center (BPS)

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that of the 17 districts/cities in Lampung Province, South Lampung Regency, Central Lampung Regency, Tulang Bawang Regency, and Bandar Lampung City, they have the category of fast-forwarding and fast-growing regions and have the potential to absorb labor. Meanwhile, areas with relatively underdeveloped typology and no potential to absorb labor are found in West Lampung, North Lampung, and West Coast

Regencies. Other areas that have a fast-growing typology that co-exists with ILOR have the potential to be in two districts/cities, namely, Pringsewu and Metro Districts. An area with a depressed forward typology that is parallel to ILOR has the potential to be in Mesuji. Areas with a relatively underdeveloped typology that go hand in hand with ILOR have the potential

Results Of Regression Calculations

Based on the calculation of the factors that affect the number of people working / labor through the regression equation model approach, using 8 annual data on observations and 6 independent variables, the linear regression calculation results are obtained as follows (attachment):

$$Y = 11.411.712,300 + 0,004 X_1 + 5,718 X_2 + 0,034 X_3 + 4,534 X_4 + 0,559 X_5 + 2,941 X_6$$

(1.709.462,039) (0,001) (1,967) (0,093) (1,200) (1,529) (0,577)

$$R^2 = 0,991$$

$$DW \text{ stat} = 2,024$$

$$F \text{ count} = 19,465$$

$$t \text{ count } X_1 = 4,389$$

$$t \text{ count } X_2 = 2,908$$

$$t \text{ count } X_3 = 0,361$$

$$t \text{ count } X_4 = 3,780$$

$$t \text{ count } X_5 = 0,336$$

$$t \text{ count } X_6 = 5,093$$

Durbin Watson (DW) Statistical Testing

This test is conducted to determine the multiple correlations between confounding errors or what is called autocorrelation. This test is carried out in two directions at the upper limit of dU and the lower limit of dL at the 95 percent confidence level with n = 8 and k = 6, with the following limits:

Table 6. Durbin Watson Test (DW)

Dependent variable	Dw	dL	dU	4 - dU	4 - dL	Conclusion
LDR	2,024	0,368	2,287	1,713	3,632	H ₀ diterima

Source: Prepared by the authors (2023)

From the table above, it is known that the DW LDR value is between dU and 4 - dU, so this regression equation does not find any autocorrelation, either positive or negative, so there is no violation of the basic assumptions. Therefore, research can be continued by conducting further tests.

Overall Hypothesis Testing (Test F)

Simultaneous testing with Fisher's test was conducted to be able to see the results regarding the effect of all independent variables on the dependent variable. This test is carried out in two directions at the confidence level of 95% or $0.05 / 2$, namely 0.025 with $df_1 = k - 1 = 6 - 1 = 5$ and degrees of freedom $df_2 = n - k = 8 - 6 = 2$. If $F_{\text{count}} > F_{\text{table}}$, then the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected and the alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted. The results of the F test calculation can be seen in Table 7 below:

Table 7. F Test Results at the 95 percent Confidence Level

Independent Variable	F table	F count	Conclusion
PDRB, Total Population, Total Population Completed Junior High School, Total Population Completed High School, Total Population Completed College and Regional Minimum Wage	19,2	19,465	H_a Accepted

Source: Prepared by the authors (2023)

Based on the table, it is known that $F_{\text{count}} > F_{\text{table}}$ which shows H_a accepted and H_0 rejected. This means that statistically, the whole of each independent variable has a significant effect on the dependent variable (Y).

Partial Testing (t-test)

This test is carried out with the the results of the effect of each observed independent variable on the dependent variable were carried out using the t-test in two directions. By using t table with a confidence level of 90 percent and degrees of freedom $df = n - k - 1 = 8 - 6 - 1 = 1$, the following results are obtained:

Table 8. t test results at 90 percent Confidence Level

Independent Variable	t count	t table	Conclusion
X1	4,389	3,078	H_a accepted
X2	2,908	3,078	H_0 accepted
X3	0,361	3,078	H_0 accepted
X4	3,780	3,078	H_a accepted
X5	0,336	3,078	H_0 accepted
X6	5,093	3,078	H_a accepted

Source: Prepared by the authors (2023)

Based on the table above, several things can be seen as follows:

- a) The variable X1, namely GRDP, has $t_{\text{count}} = |4,389| > t_{\text{table}} = |3,078|$ at a confidence level of 90 percent and $d.f = 1$. Thus, it means that the GRDP statistically has a significant and positive effect on the total population working in Lampung Province.

- b) The variable X2, namely the total population, has $t \text{ count} = |2,908| < t \text{ table} = |3.078|$ at a confidence level of 90 percent and $d.f = 1$. Thus, it means that the total population is statistically not significant to the number of people working in Lampung Province.
- c) Variable X3, namely the total population who completed junior high school has $t \text{ count} = |0.361| < t \text{ table} = |3,078|$ at a confidence level of 90 percent and $d.f = 1$. Thus, it means that the total population who completed junior high school had no significant effect on the total population working in Lampung Province.
- d) The variable X4, namely the total population who completed high school, has $t \text{ count} = |3,780| > t \text{ table} = |3,078|$ at a confidence level of 90 percent and $d.f = 1$. Thus, it means that the total population who graduated from high school has a significant and positive effect on the number of people who work in Lampung Province.
- e) Variable X5, namely Total Population Graduating Higher Education has $t \text{ count} = |0.336| > t \text{ table} = |3,078|$ at a confidence level of 90 percent and $d.f = 1$. Thus, statistically speaking, the number of people who have graduated from tertiary education has no significant positive effect on the number of people who work in Lampung Province.
- f) The variable X6, namely the Regional Minimum Wage, has $t \text{ count} = |5,093| > t \text{ table} = |3,078|$ at a confidence level of 90 percent and $d.f = 1$. This means that the Regional Minimum Wage is statistically significant and has a positive effect on the number of people working in Lampung Province.

The results of the research are based on econometric analysis using the least-squares regression equation model with the help of the SPSS for a windows computer program, the regression of the R2 number is 0.991, indicating that there is a strong enough influence between the independent variables on the dependent variable, namely the number of the working population of 99.1 percent, while the remaining 0.10 percent explained other factors not included in the model. The results reveal that the economic growth of an area has an impact on labor absorption.

The results of the study are Labour-intensive in several research results which reveal that to be able to see an area that is developing economically, it can be seen through the absorption of labor carried out. In line with this, the results of (Meyer, 2017) in his research entitled Economic growth in the South African state is between long and short found that in South Africa, and most developing countries, scarce employment opportunities lead to high

levels of poverty and inequality. Kareem, (2015) in his research entitled The increase in economic growth associated with job recruitment by the Nigerian state is revealed by the research results. Adriani & Wildayana (2015) in their research found that economic growth and employment opportunities in the agricultural sector are not perfectly integrated. The non-linear relationship pattern of employment growth on economic growth is due to the application of a capital intensive system that is more dominant than a labor-intensive system.

The inequality of labor absorption between women and men affects the economy, this distinction regarding labor absorption based on gender is related to income issues, cultural equality in society and economic development (Gelard & Abdi, 2015). Weede, (1991) in her research entitled The results of research which reveal that economic growth in European Union countries are generated through regular recruitment of workers in the European Union calculation period 2000 – 2010 illustrates the low capacity of the European economy. In increasing labor absorption while the economy is growing. Ika Purnama (2015) in her research found a positive and significant relationship between economic growth and the unemployment rate in the city of Medan. The regression coefficient is 1.39 percent, which means an increase in the economic growth of 1 percent, then the unemployment rate in Medan city increases by 1.39 percent. Adriani & Wildayana (2015) defines economic growth as a competency to create large quantities of goods in society over a long period of time. So it is not only the ability to produce goods/services but also must be sustainable so that an economy can be said to experience growth.

Liwen et al., (2011) explained that the industrial development strategy must be adopted in various economic fields to increase the ability to absorb labor in this field. The urban parts of China have great potential in accommodating migrants from rural areas. the workforce shelter is proven to be able to influence production factors between regions. Several factor affect economic growth. Further explained that these factors are income, labor absorption, and community welfare (Kurniasih, 2017). Mardalena et al., (2019) that proper employment can increase economic growth, this economic growth can encourage macro and microeconomic growth, household income, and employment in South Sumatra Province. Phung, Thuy Van, Thuong, & Ha, (2019) explained that economic growth is influenced by upgrading using national openness, income through the entry of foreign direct investment, and stable government spending on education. further disclosed that the innovation undertaken must have a focus on increasing research and development, strengthening economic integration, attracting

foreign direct investment, and extensively restructuring the institutional environment to facilitate economic growth.

The increase in the economy in Brazil is the result of the mass recruitment and incorporation of workforce through labor-intensive activities, while in the United States the economic improvement is carried out by making a substantial boost in labor productivity in high-tech activities (Maia & Menezes, 2014; Siahaan et al., 2022). Poespita & Suwanda (2020) revealed that if reforming the tertiary sector is proven to significantly increase the workforce in West Nusa Tenggara Province, then changes in the tertiary sector will affect labor absorption, meaning that increased productivity in the tertiary sector will increase the number of workers. Broughel & Thierer, (2019) explains about the summary of research results regarding economic growth that is directly proportional to employment, meaning that in developing the economic sector it is necessary to absorb appropriate labor and have good abilities and capabilities so that they can make a large contribution and have a significant impact on progress. economy of an area.

The productivity of existing labor can be reduced by the presence of inflation. The information that occurs also affects the wages earned. In addition, there is an unidirectional relationship intended to feed inflation through real wages for Bulgaria as well as income through labor productivity for Romania (Dritsaki, 2016; Purba et al., 2019). Islam (2017) states that in the utilization of excess labor, if maximized by good industry it will affect economic growth. It is further explained that if the existing problem is, the lack of employment of the existing workforce is a problem that must be resolved. Bhorat & Naidoo, (2018) describes economic growth, poverty, diafrika economic inequality. Furthermore, it is explained that labor acceptance in the country is not balanced so that it affects economic growth. Atiase et al., (2020) on diafrika economic development cover the three components that need to be considered, namely, human resource development, access to credit, and access to electricity in the technology absorption capacity of African companies. In the existing labor market, there is a gap between refugees or immigrants and the local population. It is further disclosed that this is influenced by differences in the demographic and educational composition. Implementing policies and differences in employment is detrimental to refugee groups (Brell et al., 2020).

CONCLUSION

Based on the research that has been done as well as statistical calculations, it is concluded that the absorption of labor in Lampung Province is mediated by GDP/economic

growth, population, high school graduates, regional minimum wages. GRDP (economic growth) is associated with a positive effect on the number of working individuals. There is a positive association between the number of individuals who graduate from high school having jobs. Regional minimum wages have a positive relationship with the number of people employed. The R² figure of 0.991 shows that there is a strong enough influence between the independent variables on the dependent variable, namely the number of working people of 99.1 percent, while the remaining 0.10 percent is explained by other factors not involved in the model.

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