



Projection of Labor Needs and Productivity to Reduce Unemployment in Banten Province

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to estimate the amount of labor needs and productivity in Banten Province from 2016 until 2020. By estimating the needs and productivity of the labor, the government can use this information to create the appropriate policies in order to reduce the open unemployment rate (OUR) in Banten Province. According to BPS data in 2014, OUR of Banten Province was the highest among other provinces in Java and second highest in Indonesia after Maluku. This study used the quantitative method, which are the exponential and geometric methods to project the labor needs. Other than that, this study used the descriptive method to interpret the quantitative data. The result showed that (1) from 2016 until 2020 there will be an increasing condition of employment, (2) from 2010 until 2014, the highest labor productivity were from electricity, gas and water sector. However from 2016 – 2020, the highest labor productivity will be from financing, insurance, real estate, land, and business services. (3) The number of OUR is expected to decrease annually. Meanwhile OUR in 2016 which is 7.39 percent will decrease to 3.94 percent in 2020.

Keywords: projection, labor, unemployment

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INTRODUCTION

The success of development in Banten Province especially in employment is determined by the availability of accurate information in estimating the number of needs and the availability of labor. On the demand side, the demand for labor is affected by the dynamical changes on the output. The output growing can be seen from the development of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP). Theoretically, when the output growth increase, the chance to increase the demand for labor and labor needs is also high.

Theoretically, demand is a relation between price and quantity. When we talk about a demand in a commodity, it is a relation between the price and the quantity of the commodity where the buyer is willing to pay for it. For the labor, demand is a relation between the wage level (perspective of an employer is the price of the labor) and the quality of the labor based on the employer request to be hired (being bought) (Bellante, 1990).

The demand for labor is a relation between the wage rate and the number of labor based on the employer request. The labor demand is differentiated based on the needs of labor (manpower needs) without considering the wage rate. It means that the labor needs is the number of labor that is required to produce a certain product in time without considering the wage factor (Suroto, 1992).

The demand for the labor by the employer is differentiated by the request of goods or service. People buy goods because it gives pleasure (utility) to the buyer. However

the employer hires the employee to help producing goods or service to be sold to the consumer. In other word, the increasing demand of labor by the employer depends on the demand of goods by people, which is called the derived demand (Simanjuntak, 1998).

The employer should determine the right combination (labor and goods/service) to get the maximum profit where additional income should be bigger than additional cost. The high number of labor is expected to increase the product, however, to increase it we should consider how much the profit we earn. Profit is the total earnings minus the total cost, so the profit earned by the additional casual worker is similar to the company income minus the income.

The demand for labor can be differentiated into two things based on the period:

First, a short run of labor demand. The function of the product shows the relation between the production input and the company output. With certain technology, the more the labor input and asset are, the bigger the output will be (Anata, 1990).

Second, a long run of labor demand. The differentiation in demand for labor is in a short term and a long term. In the long term, all the production input can change. In the short term, the focus of discussion is the only input than can be changed.

In the labor market, aside from demand, there is also a supply side. The offering for labor (supply of labor) is the number of people (people hour or working hour) that is available and able to work on a certain income rate. Different from offering for labor, the supply for labor is a number of people who is available, capable, and willing to work without considering the income factor

(Suroto, 1992). Because labor is a part of population, the labor planning is related to the population planning. The number of population according to age and sex is set as the work offering determinant proxy. The labor supply can be differentiated into two things based on the time period:

First, a short run of labor supply. The number of the total labor provided by an economic matter depends on the number of population, the percentage of population who choose to join the labor force. From those three components, the total labor force offered depends on the market income (Arfida, 2003).

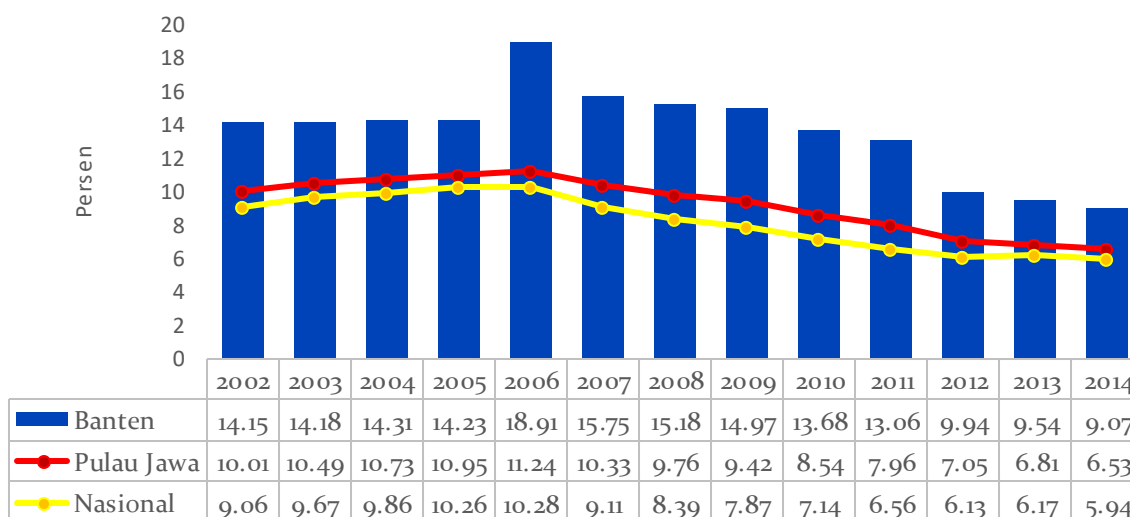
A short run means a certain period where there is no chance to make any adjustment and a number of situation that cannot be changed. The adjustments of working hour and on the labor force that will be discussed are the individuals in a region with a certain amount of size.

Second, a long run of labor supply. In the short term, an individual is assumed to not be able to change the human capital. Individual can only adjust their working hour. He is not able to improve the skills. In the long term, an individual can change the human capital. It is

called investment in human capital. It is a sacrificing in the use of market timing to improve a person's certain skills. The sacrificing in the use of market timing means its willingness to decrease in the household production process. Investment in human capital can reduce the satisfaction of the present, although it is expected to increase the satisfaction in the future (Ananta, 1990).

The supply/demand of labor can be seen by calculating a projection in a population and labor force, such as Arithmetic Method, Geometric and Exponential. Those three methods are the simple method to create a planning in population and employment (Ananta, 1990)

In the market labor, the demand for labor and the supply for labor determine the level of wage equilibrium and the usage of labor equilibrium. If D and S represent the starting demand and supply, the wage equilibrium level is W_e and the total usage of labor equilibrium is N_e that is determined by the interaction of D and S. If the increasing of labor demand raise D, there will be an extra demand of labor $N_d - N_e$ on the level of labor usage N^* (Bellante, 1990).



Gambar 1. Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka (TPT) Provinsi Banten Tahun 2002-2014

Sumber: BPS, 2015 (diolah)

The movement of wage level raises the availability of labor, generally, the wage level should be higher to demolish the extra demand determined by the schedule of labor offering to the change of wage level by the household act and the company in which both are affected by the wage level (Bellante, 1990)

The theory above is useful to analyze the problem of employment in the province of Banten. As it is known, Banten Province is a new administration. It was established after the reformation era (2000). However, the labor issues in this province is quite serious, especially when we see it from the high number of unemployment and the level is increasing from time to time.

Unemployment is a problem that keeps haunting the developing and development country. The high level of unemployment not only will interfere the national stability but also the politic and economy stability. Every government in the world should try to decrease the unemployment.

According to the cause, there are several problems that considered as the cause of unemployment. According to Simanjuntak (1998) and *et al.*, (2000) those are:

First, frictional unemployment. It happens because of the temporary difficulty in meeting the job seeker and job opportunity. It is formed as a time that is required during the selection and job appliances or it happens because of the distance or the lack of information. It also happens because of the lack of mobility by the job seeker where it is not available near the habitat. And it happens because the job seeker does not really know where the opportunity is and neither does the employer. This kind of employment is temporary and the period for the unemployment can be cut

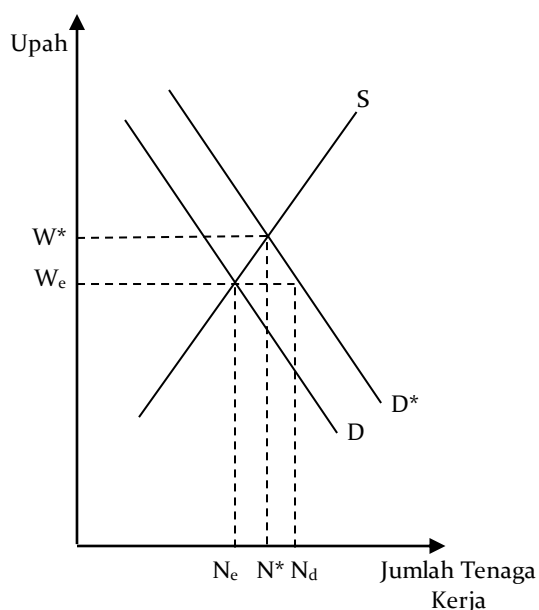
by providing a complete work field information.

Second, structural unemployment. It happens because there is a structural change in economic. It causes the necessity to labor with certain level of skill. The effect of this situation causes the availability of the skills not suitable with the requirements. To solve it, we need an additional training program to suit the requirements. Generally, the period time to be solved is longer than the frictional unemployment.

Third, seasonal unemployment. It happens because of the seasonal exchange. As an example, we can take the farmers. Outside the planting season they become jobless until the next harvest season. In most cases, it does not get the spotlight.

In Banten Province, the condition of OUR in 2014 was 9.07% under Maluku Province with 10.51%. If we compare with OUR in the whole province in Java Island, during 2002-2014, Banten Province was on the highest position, as if we compare it with OUR nationally. The situation of OUR in Banten Province, Java Island, and the national OUR national during 2001-2014 can be seen on Figure 2. Regarding to this reality, the Banten Province administration needs to create a plan of labor for the future so OUR is decreasing rapidly, and no longer become an unsuited province.

The high level of OUR in this province also has an impact on poverty, criminality, and increasing social-politics problems. The government and the regency/city has to be able to read people's aspiration on the needs of job opportunity, and then respond and accommodate it on the state governance agenda and realize it as a real policy and the development program.



Gambar 2. Permintaan dan Penawaran Tenaga Kerja

There are several obstacles on the attempt to reduce the number of unemployment, both from internal and external. The internal factor comes from the employees who demand a lot of normative and non normative things, thus, it requires a guidance for the employees and the employer in order to create a conducive situation. The complicated regulations and the non conducive bureaucratic behavior for business world in national and regional level has

become a problem in creating the expected job opportunity. Meanwhile, the external factors that still become the problem in reducing the unemployment rate is the recent migration factor that enters Banten Province. The research was held by Azhar F, *et al.*, (2013), which showed that there is a strong connection between the number of unemployment and the recent migration in here. The raising of unemployment rate in here since 2005-2010 was similar to the number of upcoming recent migration. The total unemployment in 2005 was 661,618 people, and during the same period the total of recent migration who entered Banten Province was 290,876 people. In 2010, the incoming data showed that the number of unemployment and the total of recent migration had risen by 726, 377 people and 465,080 people.

To understand the labor problems we need to collect the data about the condition of employment in this province. The data released by BPS in this province as seen on table 1, has given the image of situation of the employment for the past year. In August 2015 there were 5.34 millions of labor force. This number is quite similar with the same month in last year, just decreased by three thousands of people.

Tabel 1. Penduduk Usia 15 Tahun Ke Atas Menurut Jenis Kegiatan Utama, 2014-2015

Jenis Kegiatan Utama	Satuan	2014		2015	
		Februari	Agustus	Februari	Agustus
Angkatan Kerja (ooo)	orang	5,479	5,338	5,697	5,335
Bekerja (ooo)	orang	4,938	4,854	5,208	4,825
Penganggur (ooo)	orang	541	484	489	509
Bukan Angkatan Kerja (ooo)	orang	2,764	3,024	2,771	3,236
Tingkat Partisipasi Angkatan Kerja	%	66.47	63.84	67.28	62.24
Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka	%	9.87	9.07	8.58	9.55
Pekerja tidak penuh (ooo)	orang	939	991	964	886
Setengah penganggur (ooo)	orang	306	389	280	313
Paruh waktu (ooo)	orang	633	602	684	573

Sumber: BPS Provinsi Banten, 2015

The decreasing number of work force in August 2015 compared with the condition in Aug 2014 was followed by the decreasing Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) by 1.60 point. In August 2015, it was 62.24%. During August 2014 – August 2015, the number of population who participated on the labor force was decreased by 29 thousands of people in August 2015. On the main types of work level side, the employment was dominated by the industrial sector (24.84%) and trading, hotel and restaurant (24.66%). On the educational level view, the employment was dominated by the people with the low level of education, which are primary school (36.79%) and high school (18.58%). On the work status view, the number of workers who worked at the formal sector was 61.47%, meanwhile the number of workers who worked in the informal sector was 38.53% (BPS Banten Province, 2015).

Table 1 also shows that the number of unemployment was increasing 25 thousands of people to become 509 thousands of people in August 2015. The rising of OUR also can be seen from 9.07% (August 2014) to 9.55% in August 2015. The number of part timer (less than 35 hour/week) was decreasing August 2014 to August 2015.

The high level of unemployment is often associated with the low human capital. The lower of the human capital effects the high rate of the unemployment rate. The human capital theory was first introduced by Theodore W. Schultz in 1961. Schultz (1961) said that human is a form of capital as other matters, such as machine and technology. The human capital theory emphasizes that education, knowledge, health, and skills as a form of human capital.

In 1993, Becker (1993) developed the concept of Schultz idea, and said that human is not just a resource but also an investment that generates the return and expense to develop the quality and quantity of human. The additional value within the human happens when the education and skills are useful for a company. Human capital is measured by the education and training.

Todaro (2000) said that human capital can be invested through the education and health. Education has an important role in the economic power to adopt the modern technology and build a capacity for the continuing growth. Health is also a requirement to increase the productivity. Therefore, the education and health can be seen as a vital component in the development and growth, as an input for aggregating production function.

Mat et, al., (2015) investigated the relation between the human capital investment and the economic development in Sabah. The result showed that it had a positive trend. The human capital investment that emphasized the education, health and immigration could rapidly increase the economy through the labor productivity to pursuit the upper middle income nation in 2020. The human capital investigation in education is able to raise the literacy level of additional education to increase the knowledge and skills.

Based on the elucidation above, OUR problems in Banten Province require serious treatment. The human resource-based development needs to be set for the future development. Therefore, it takes projection on the needs of human resources and the productivity of the labor in the future, to set policies and program, so the availability of the labor will be suitable with the job description.

This thing surely requires the human resource planning integrated with the government's strategic plan. According to Anyadike (2013), that plan is the only matter to create the effective human resources planning because the purpose is not only to ensure that people work in a right place, at the right time, and in a right portion, but they are also ready to adapt in facing the different activity based on the demand for labor in the future. Therefore, the government needs to create a policy that suits the demand and supply for labor effectively to reach the development's goals.

Based on the thoughts above, the purpose of this study are; (1) to estimate the job opportunity in Banten Province in 2016-2020, (2) to estimate the productivity of labor in Banten Province in 2016-2020, (3) to estimate OUR in Banten province in 2016-2020, and (4) to propose the following policies to reduce the unemployment rate in Banten Province.

RESEARCH METHODS

The data used in this paper is the secondary data that is collected from BPS Banten Province, Bappeda Banten Province, several literatures, the internet and other related department. The data consists of (1) GRDP of Banten Province (2) working-age population (PUK) (3) workforce (4) working population, and (5) open unemployment during 2010-2014.

The data is collected using the documentation method, which is a way to get the data and information by reviewing the written report including the numbers and information (Arikunto 1998). The presentation and data processing in this study is given by a simple shape of pictures, tabulation and graphic using SPSS V.23 software for Macbook, and Ms. Excel 2016 for macbook.

Analyzing the data uses two methodologies those are the exponential and geometric method. The exponential method is used to assume and predict the economic growth trend. This method is more appropriate because the GDP and GRDP data pattern at some province are following the exponential pattern. Meanwhile the geometric method is used to assumed and predict the population growth, working-age population, workforce participation rate, and workforce. In some employment research, most of the researchers use the geometric method to count the population projection, because to measure the population growth is followed by the geometric pattern.

The following is the exponential equations and geometric formulas to be used in this study:

Exponential equation:

$$P_t = P_0 e^{rt}$$

and

$$r = \frac{1}{t} \ln \left(\frac{P_t}{P_0} \right)$$

where:

P_t = Total GRDP of Banten province in year t (at future)

P_0 = The number of GRDP of Banten province in the base year

R = Economic growth (indicator)

T = the time period between the base year and year t (in years)

E = cardinal number of the magnitude of the natural logarithm system is 2.7182818

Geometric equation:

$$P_t = P_0 \cdot (1 + r)^t$$

and

$$r = \left(\frac{P_t}{P_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{t}} - 1$$

Where :

P_t = Total population/ labor force in year t (a future)

P_o = The number of population/ labor force in the base year

r = Growth rate (in decimal) per year assumed to be constant

t = The distance of time (years) from P_o to P_t .

The estimation of the working population's needs using "Manpower Requirement Approach" is a method that estimates the employee's needs to boost the certain economic growth. To estimate the needs of the working population or demand for labor uses the elasticity approach.

According to Simanjuntak (2001), the employment opportunity elasticity is the ratio of the rate of employment opportunity to the economic growth (Banten province GRDP).

$$E = \frac{\text{Employment Opportunity Growth}}{\text{Economic Growth}}$$

$$E = \frac{\Delta N/N}{\Delta Y/y} = \frac{\% \Delta N}{\% \Delta Y}$$

As for the economic sector can be written as follows:

$$E = \frac{\Delta N_i/N_i}{\Delta Y_i/Y_i} = \frac{\% \Delta N_i}{\% \Delta Y_i}$$

Where:

E = Elasticity

N = The amount of employment opportunities

Y = The amount of GRDP

i = The economic sector

The formula above can be used to calculate the growth of employment opportunity. According to Simanjuntak (2001), if the growth rate of employment opportunities is expressed by k and the PDRB

growth rate is expressed as g, it can be formulated as follows:

$$k = E \times g$$

Or the rate of employment opportunities growth (k) equals to the employment opportunity elasticity (E) multiplied by the rate of GRDP growth (g).

To determine the sectoral productivity:

$$\text{Productivity} = \frac{\text{GRDP}}{\text{Employment Opportunity}}$$

The Labor force and the unemployment rate can be calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Labor Force} = \text{Labor} + \text{Unemployment}$$

And the level of unemployment

$$\text{Unemployment Rate} = \frac{\text{Total Unemployment}}{\text{Total Labor Force}} \times 100$$

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Employment Opportunity

The necessity of the employees (employment opportunity) is the number of jobs opportunity in the personal unit that can be provided by all economic sectors in production activities. In a wider range, this necessity is not only the quantity, but also the quality (education or expertise). This study focuses on these two things.

The economic activities in various fields of business conducted by the population, either directly or indirectly, have a positive impact on job creation. The job opportunities can be seen through a quantitative approach to the working population. The job opportunities provide information on the number of the available jobs. Various economic activities in various fields of business can create jobs, which gives an opportunity to the population to work. The estimation of

employment opportunity in 2016-2020 provides an indication of the amount of workforce needs in various sectors. This may provide a benefit as an input to the planning of education and training, so that the education and training in accordance with the demands of the working population.

Calculating these projections of employee, it is assumed that the condition of the region in a state is permanent (*ceteris paribus*). It is estimated that the employment opportunity in 2016-2020 in Banten province will continue to increase, from 5,318,871 people in 2016, increasing into 6,386,459 people in 2020. The estimate shows that in 2016-2020 there were 1,067,589 additional employment opportunities, growing by 20.07% (see Table 2).

Based on each sector, the employment growth rate is on a positive trend in almost every sector, except for the agricultural. The agriculture, forestry, animal livestock, and fishery have decreased the employment

opportunity by an average rate of -7.36 percent. The average growth rate in the minerals and mining is 3.86%, while in the processing industry is 7.70%, and in the electricity, gas, and clean water is 26.99%. Meanwhile in the construction is 15.43%, and in the major industry, retail, restaurant, and hotel is 0.50%. Whereas in the transportation, warehousing, and communication is 9.43%, in the finance, insurance, property rental industry, land, and company services is 7.98%, in the social service, and individual is 2.86%.

The most accommodating sector for the labor force during 2016-2020 is the industrial sector, which is raised by 489,024 labor force. Proportionally, the industrial sector has become the most dominant sector during 2016-2020 with the proportion of 28.15% in 2016 and raise into 31.10% in 2020. it is quite enlightening, because in the future this sector is expected to be the major economic matter in Banten Province.

Tabel 2. Hasil Proyeksi Kesempatan Kerja Provinsi Banten Tahun 2016-2020

Tahun	Lapangan Usaha									Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
2016	526,500	74,084	1,497,447	38,856	374,917	1,164,275	407,369	285,666	949,756	5,318,871
2017	488,557	77,077	1,615,492	49,429	433,509	1,168,092	446,529	316,144	972,920	5,567,748
2018	451,763	79,910	1,736,751	62,659	499,506	1,174,669	487,744	348,652	986,617	5,828,272
2019	416,292	82,560	1,860,634	79,154	573,554	1,183,558	530,913	383,168	991,154	6,100,985
2020	382,281	85,003	1,986,471	99,646	656,304	1,190,818	575,909	362,169	1,047,859	6,386,459

Sumber: BPS Provinsi Banten, 2015 (diolah)

Keterangan:

- 1 Pertanian, Kehutanan, Peternakan, dan Perikanan
- 2 Pertambangan dan Penggalian
- 3 Industri Pengolahan
- 4 Listrik, Gas, dan Air
- 5 Bangunan
- 6 Perdagangan Besar, Eceran, Rumah Makan, dan Hotel
- 7 Angkutan, Pergudangan, dan Komunikasi
- 8 Keuangan, Asuransi, Usaha Persewaan Bangunan, Tanah, dan Jasa Perusahaan
- 9 Jasa Kemasyarakatan, Sosial, dan Perorangan

Labor Productivity

The labor productivity level is captured in the result of ratio between GRDP per labor. The productivity level is determined by the skills of the labor, the growing sector, and the number of worker. It is proven on the research by Rehman and Khalid (2013) about the impact of technical education towards the labor productivity showing that a high skill worker is able to increase the whole labor productivity, and so is the other side. It proves that the technical education helps in dealing with the low level of productivity because of the supply of the uneducated and unskilled workers.

Other than that, according to several literatures written by Kussriyanto (1993), Anoraga (1997), Umar (1999), Simanjuntak (2001), Margono (2008) said that one of the influential factor in the labor productivity is skill. Sari and Alfa (2014) said that productivity is highly affected by the human capital.

Human capital is a qualitative dimension of human resources, such as skills and creativity, which will affect the ability of human productive. It is earned through the education, training and health. The analysis result shows that the human capital that involves the health and education is a significant factor to elaborate the variation of labor productivity.

The labor productivity level during 2010-2014 and the projection of productivity level per sector in Banten Province during 2016-2020 can be seen in Table 3.

During 2010-2014, from all the business field sectors, the highest productivity level is by electricity, gas, and clean water, but decreasing 29.32%, the lowest productivity level is by agriculture, forestry, animal livestock, and fishery, however during 2010-2014 increasing 40.23%. In the economy sector, the shipment, warehousing, and transport are on the highest productivity level by 66.1%.

Tabel 3. Hasil Proyeksi Produktivitas Tenaga Kerja Sektoral Provinsi Banten

Sektor	Produktivitas TK			Proyeksi Produktivitas TK		
	2010	2014	Perubahan (%)	2016	2020	Perubahan (%)
1	0.023	0.032	40.230	0.032	0.031	-2.227
2	0.090	0.041	-54.651	0.038	0.033	-13.318
3	0.103	0.104	1.281	0.105	0.107	1.886
4	0.273	0.193	-29.326	0.181	0.160	-11.566
5	0.094	0.114	21.407	0.127	0.156	23.353
6	0.035	0.049	39.100	0.051	0.058	12.511
7	0.072	0.120	66.214	0.131	0.158	20.524
8	0.195	0.176	-9.431	0.189	0.216	14.280
9	0.025	0.028	12.189	0.029	0.029	2.581

Sumber: BPS Provinsi Banten, 2015 (diolah)

Keterangan:

- 1 Pertanian, Kehutanan, Peternakan, dan Perikanan
- 2 Pertambangan dan Penggalian
- 3 Industri Pengolahan
- 4 Listrik, Gas, dan Air
- 5 Bangunan
- 6 Perdagangan Besar, Eceran, Rumah Makan, dan Hotel
- 7 Angkutan, Pergudangan, dan Komunikasi
- 8 Keuangan, Asuransi, Usaha Persewaan Bangunan, Tanah, dan Jasa Perusahaan
- 9 Jasa Kemasyarakatan, Sosial, dan Perorangan

From Table 3 it can be concluded that the highest productivity in 2016 to 2020 is on the financing, insurance, real estate, land, and business services, while the lowest productivity level is on the community, social, and personal services. According to the developing trend, in 2020 there will be a raise in the building sector by 23.53%, while the electricity, gas, and water are decreasing by 11.56%. The financing, insurance, real estate, land, and business services are increasing by 14.28%. The increasing in the financial sector is because the amount of labor in this sector is quite growing from the GRDP in the same factor.

In 2020 the community, social, and personal services show increasing productivity by 2.81%. The decreasing in productivity is also on the social services sector, social, and individuals, and also the minerals and mining by 2.27% and 13.31%.

To reach the optimal result in implementing the development programs both sectoral and regional, the crowd population in Banten Province can be used as a potential result for growing and developing the region development. Therefore, the supply for labor needs should be planned to eliminate the gap between the supply for labor and the small portion of job opportunity that is available.

Unemployment

The unemployment issue is a manifestation of the ineffective economic support, which is the job availability that has become the basic need for a society. Generally, it happens because of the rapid growing of population and the high level of labor force, while the job availability is still limited. In 2015 the working-age population and the labor force increased by 68,050 people and 44,586 people from the previous year with the rate of 0.80% and 0.83%. Meanwhile, the job opportunity raised by 29,988 people. As a matter of fact, during 2010-2014, the unemployment rate decreased every year (BPS, 2015).

The OUR in Banten Province during 2016-2020, is estimated to keep decreasing. Table 4 shows that in 2016 the number of OUR is estimated by 424,353 people, decreasing 31,459 people from the previous year with OUR level of 7.39%. This number is estimated to be decreasing significantly in 2020, into 261,716 people, decreasing 46,675 people from the previous year with the unemployment level of 3.94%. If this projection is reached in 2020, then Banten Province is taking the significant increasing in developing the human resources so it can enter the labor market. It happens because the job availability rate is higher than the labor force rate. It is estimated that the labor force hiring

Tabel 4. Hasil Proyeksi Perubahan Jumlah Penduduk Usia Kerja (PUK), Angkatan Kerja (AK), Kebutuhan Tenaga Kerja (TK), Tingkat Partisipasi Angkatan Kerja (TPAK) dan Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka (TPT) Tahun 2016-2020

Tahun	PUK	AK	Kebutuhan TK	Pengangguran	TPAK	TPT
2016	278791	206294	237753	-31459	64.45	7.39
2017	287795	213980	248878	-34898	64.76	6.54
2018	297091	221952	260523	-38571	65.08	5.68
2019	306686	230222	272713	-42492	65.39	4.81
2020	316592	238799	285474	-46675	65.70	3.94

Sumber: BPS Provinsi Banten, 2015 (diolah)

during 2016-2020 is 4.43%, while the labor force rate is 3.38%.

As the above explanation, in the end of 2015, the labor force was still dominated by the low level of education labors. In the future, it is expected to decrease the unemployment rate and increase the labor productivity through education and training. The government needs to organize the skillful labor that suits market and potential area. The business sectors that will rapidly grow in developing the employment are the manufacturing, major industry, retails, restaurant, and hotel, and the social services, social, and individuals.

On the labor view, the discussion will talk about elaborating the amount of labor, which is the number of people that are available, capable, and willing to work without considering the other factors such as population and its growth, distribution, education, etc. The growth of working-age population (WAP) is 3.23%. The growth rate of labor force is 3.37%. The growth of demand for labor (unhandled labor force) is 4.68%.

In 2020 the number of labor force is raising into 238,799 people with the labor force participation rate (LFPR) by 65.70%, the channeled labor force raise by 285,474 people and the unemployment decrease into 46,675 people. If we see it from the growth of WAP side, it is more rapid than the labor force, channeled labor and the job seekers.

Policy Recommendations

The expansion policy and the employment creation have to be made by the government to reduce the unemployment, through creating a conducive business climate. It needs to be developed in harmonious, cohesive, and supportive condition to expanse and create the productive and remunerative

job opportunities. Some of the programs are: (1) creating the job opportunity through investment. A research by Prasetyo (2008) stated that to accelerate the quality growth pace, it needs (1) supporting by the improvement of business and the investment climate, such as the investment of human capital, social capital, IT, infrastructure improvement, law enforcement and bureaucratization investment, (2) renewing the employment opportunity expansion through micro-credit, SME development, and human resource training, (3) providing the accurate job market by optimizing the online job opportunity, (4) developing the regional potential, competitive product and utilization of natural resources through the development of creative economic, (5) providing the basic infrastructure that sustains the business world, (6) cutting the bureaucracy in license procedure and business management by the principle of transparency and good governance, (7) improving the SME access to the productive resources, and (8) improving the quality of human resources based on the sector of the business.

CONCLUSION

Based on the study above it can be concluded that (1) it is estimated that the job opportunity in 2016-2020 in Banten Province will keep increasing from 5,318,871 people in 2016 to 6,386,459 people in 2020. That estimation shows that during 2016-2020 there is 1,067,589 additional job opportunities or it grows 20.07%. The most accommodating sectors are the processing industry and major industry, retail, restaurant, and hotel 0.50 %; (2) during 2010 – 2014 those who work at the electricity, gas, and clean water industry are the ones who have the highest labor productivity. However, during 2016-2020, those will work in the finance, insurance, and property rental

industry, land, and company services; (3) the number of OUR in Banten Province during 2016-2020 is estimated will be decreasing into 261.716 people in 2020. The OUR in 2016 is 7.39% decreasing into 3.94% in 2020.

This study is expected to provide information about the employment condition in Banten Province in the future to those interested parties. Based on this study, it is important for the government and the related institutions to create a policy to reduce the OUR level in Banten Province. Through an effective policy, the unemployment rate is expected to decrease, and the prosperity of the society is expected to increase.

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