

The Effect of Economic Growth and Wage on Employment Opportunities at Samarinda City

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine and analyze the effect of economic growth and minimum wages on employment opportunities in Samarinda City, East Kalimantan from 2004 to 2015. This type of research is quantitative descriptive and by taking data sources of literature studies. The analytical method used in this study is the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) analysis method. Based on the data analyzed in this study there are some conclusions as follows: Economic Growth has a significant effect on Job Opportunities in the city of Samarinda and the Minimum Wage has a positive and significant effect on Job Opportunities in the city of Samarinda.

Keywords: Economic Growth, Minimum Wages, Employment Opportunities

PRELIMINARY

The problem of employment opportunities is a social and economic problem which from year to year tends to increase and affect economic development both nationally and regionally, therefore the reduction in unemployment by creating employment is a target of economic policy that must be mutually agreed upon. Equal employment opportunities for every population is a major problem facing the government at this time. Given the population, especially the labor force whose numbers continue to grow, along with the development of time through high enough growth so that it becomes a separate consideration, where the realization of national development is expected to be able to create balanced employment opportunities (Employment Profile of East Kalimantan, 2000: 1).

Job opportunities are the number of people who work in various economic sectors, both in the agriculture, livestock, fishery, plantation, industrial and service sectors. Job opportunities or job requests are derived requests (derived demand) from consumer demand for products and services produced by a business unit. Job opportunities can be created with government policy. In this case, the government is obliged to overcome the problems that occur for reduce unemployment by investing or investing that can open employment for the wider community.

Samarinda City has the highest population compared to other cities in East Kalimantan. In 2015 the population of Samarinda city was 812,597 people. Whereas in 2014 the population of Samarinda city was 797,006 people and in 2010 it was 732,161 people, or in other words, in the last 5 years the population growth in Samarinda was 2.11 percent per year on average.

Samarinda City has a fairly advanced economic development. This economic progress is inseparable from the existence of the regional autonomy program imposed by the central government which guides the regions to be able to develop all the potential possessed by their regions. The growth and development of an area are influenced by several things and one of them is the economic factor. At a macro level, the growth rate of employment can be related to the rate of economic growth. In other words, economic growth will affect the rate of growth of employment opportunities. Efforts to make policies for the development process will create new job opportunities and stimulate economic activity (Arsyad, 1999: 298).

The large number of residents in the city of Samarinda raises problems in the field of employment. The number of the labor force that increases every year has not been able to be absorbed optimally into the labor market, causing unemployment. This happens because the number of employment opportunities is limited so that the number of job opportunities available is only a small amount and is unable to optimally absorb the workforce which is quite a large number each year. Efforts to increase economic growth that can create optimal employment in terms of quantity, productivity and efficiency require policies that take into account internal conditions and external developments. These conditions are the input for decision making.

Tabel 1.1 Force Participation Rate (TPAK) According to District/City 2012-2015 Provinsi Kalimantan Timur (Percent)

No	District/City	Periode			
		2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Paser	72.01	62.03	64.11	56.17
2	Kutai Barat	75.98	73.75	73.57	66.89
3	Kutai Kartanegara	64.53	62.08	63.55	60.07
4	Kutai Timur	65.64	65.51	61.94	59.89
5	Berau	64.67	63.81	64.71	66.07
6	Penajam Paser Utara	65.55	62.73	61.09	63.63
7	Balikpapan	65.46	65.04	66.12	62.50
8	Samarinda	64.35	60.81	59.17	60.82
9	Bontang	73.28	66.06	67.20	68.84
10	Mahakan Ulu	-	-	-	-

Source: Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Kalimantan Timur, 2018

The number of the workforce in Samarinda in 2013 was 350,751 people, in 2014 it was 349,362 people and in 2015 it was 369,309 people. While the Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK) in 2013 was 60.81 percent, then in 2014 the TPAK was 59.19 percent, and in 2015 the TPAK of Samarinda city was 60.82 percent.

The labor force participation rate (TPAK) of Samarinda city is relatively low when compared to other districts or cities in East Kalimantan. The low TPAK indicates that labor absorption has not been maximized. TPAK is influenced by various factors namely, demographic, social, and economic. These factors include age, marital status, education level, economic demands and residential area (urban/rural). Regional economic growth is a benchmark that can be used to increase the development of an area of various economic sectors that do not directly illustrate the level of economic change. Economic growth means the development of economic activity which causes the goods and services produced to increase and the welfare of the community to increase, while the rate of economic growth is defined as an increase in GRDP regardless of whether the increase is greater or smaller than the rate of population growth and whether there is a change or not in the economic structure. Regional Development in the economy is focused on reducing poverty, increasing employment, improving the welfare of the community as a whole, and reducing disparities between regions and the most important for regions is job creation.

The rate of economic growth is strongly influenced by the productivity of sectors in using the factors of production. In each development sector experienced a different growth rate, as well as the

ability of each sector to absorb the labor force, the difference in the growth rate experienced two things, the first, there is a rate of increase in growth in work productivity in each sector. Second, there has gradually been a structural change, both in employment and in its contribution to national income. The ideal condition of economic growth for labor growth is when economic growth can increase the use of labor in greater numbers, regional economic growth is reflected by the pace of Economic Growth which is expected to create new jobs to realize these expectations. Many things become obstacles in realizing these expectations, namely the demands of the trade unions in determining the minimum wage. Another reason is that many job seekers with a certain level of education do not match what is needed by the labor market. The ideal condition of economic growth for labor growth is when economic growth can influence labor growth on a greater scale.

Tabel 2 Economic Growth, Minimum Wages and Employment Opportunities at Samarinda

Period	Economic Growth (Percent)	Minimum Wages (Rupiahs)	Employment Opportunities (People)
2012	3,47	1.250.000	324.52
2013	5,29	1.752.500	325.51
2014	5,32	1.999.000	330.45
2015	0,01	2.156.889	343.87

Source: Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Kalimantan Timur (processed)

Samarinda's economic growth from 2012 to 2015 has fluctuated in growth. This is an indication that the economic growth of the city of Samarinda has reached a state of economic recovery. The growth of the labor force is always faster than the growth of employment opportunities. In 2011 the GRDP reached 35.53 trillion rupiahs with a growth rate of 15.71 percent. Then in 2012, the nominal value increased slightly to 35.71 trillion rupiahs or 0.50 percent. The slowing rate of growth in 2012 was due to falling coal prices on the international market. Whereas in 2013 the value of GRDP rose by 37.43 trillion rupiahs or increased by 4.82 percent. The GRDP value increased again in 2014 to 39.15 trillion rupiah, increasing the economic growth of Samarinda City from year to year coming from the trade, industry and service sectors. This shows that the direction of Samarinda's economic movement has led to a service city, production results are no longer dominated by the coal mining sub-sector. The low economic growth in the mining and quarrying business field is mainly due to the weakening of the coal mining business.

The condition of coal prices in the world market which is relatively unstable and still below the expectations of entrepreneurs has made coal production in 2014 halted. As a result, the growth of this business field has slowed and even decreased.

The economic development of the city of Samarinda is increasing every year, promising better economic changes for the people of Samarinda. But in reality, this ever-increasing economic development has not provided enough jobs for the people in Samarinda and the lack of job opportunities in this city has caused much unemployment in the city which is experiencing increasing economic development.

Also, the problem faced by the regions is the issue of wages received by workers or laborers. The prevailing wage level will affect one's work productivity. This is because the wages received by a worker motivate them to work and increase their productivity. However, many companies still pay workers' wages below the minimum wage.

To overcome these problems, especially for workers who are deteriorating, the government issued a policy that directly affects the wage level through the minimum wage policy. The purpose of this policy is to save and protect workers or workers without ignoring the interests of the company and the economy in general, the application of minimum wages by the government affects labor supply and demand in the labor market. Therefore, the problem of minimum wages is not only limited to the wage problem, but also to the absorption of labor which will ultimately also have an impact on existing employment opportunities. With the stipulation of the City Minimum Wage (UMK), the government hopes that more job opportunities will be created, because with the rising wage level each year it will encourage more labor force to enter the labor market.

The wage factor is included in this study because theoretically labor demand is strongly influenced by wage levels. In terms of wages, so far the problem that often arises in terms of wages is the difference in understanding and importance regarding wages between employers and workers so that in this case government policy is needed to overcome the problem of differences in interests. This wage improvement requires government policy to overcome these differences. Wage improvement means an increase in people's income and purchasing power. An increase in community income will increase the demand for goods and services, which in turn will macro-drive companies to grow.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Labor Theory

According to Artoyo (1999: 65), the definition of labor in general is the understanding of the potential contained in human beings which is associated with the utilization of various existing business activities, involvement in the service element or labor in the employment relationship so that there is a mention of labor for those who provide these services, entrepreneurs or those who employ.

The problem that often arises in employment is the imbalance between the supply of labor and the demand for labor at a certain wage level (Kusumosuwidho in Subri, 2003: 54). This imbalance can be in the form of excess supply of labor, namely if the supply is greater than the demand for labor, or there is an excess demand of labor, ie if there is a demand for labor greater than the supply of labor.

Employment Opportunity

One aspect of economic performance is the extent to which an economy uses resources well. Because the workers of an economy are their main resource, keeping workers working is the highlight of economic policymakers. The term employment opportunity contains an understanding of the opportunities available as a result of economic activity (producing goods and services) (Mankiw, 2003).

Job opportunities in economics mean opportunities or circumstances that indicate the availability of jobs so that all people who are willing and able to work in the production process can get jobs according to their expertise, skills, and talents. Job opportunities (demand for labor) is a condition that describes the availability of work (employment to be filled by job seekers). Thus employment opportunities can be interpreted as a demand for labor.

Economic growth

Economic growth is a process of increasing per capita output in the long run. So the percentage of output growth must be higher than the percentage of population growth and there is a tendency in the long run and growth will continue (Tarigan, 2005: 25).

According to Todaro (2000) using the Harrod-Domar theory, emphasizing that economic growth can create the widest possible employment opportunities by prioritizing the development of labor-intensive economic sectors such as agriculture and small-scale industries. If economic growth is seen from the increase in output in the form of constant GDP, it will eliminate the element of inflation in it. In general, regional economic growth is defined as an increase in Economic Growth, which means that regional economic growth which is determined by changes in the GRDP with a certain base year will directly or indirectly increase employment opportunities.

Minimum wage

According to PP No.8 / 1981, the Minimum Wage is a wage that is set at a regional, regional and sub sectoral minimum. In this case, the minimum wage is the basic wage and benefits. Determination of the minimum wage set by the government is based on several things, namely the minimum living needs (KHM), the Consumer Price Index (CPI) or the level of inflation, expansion of employment opportunities, wages that apply regionally and the level of regional economic development. Various factors that exist in the KHM component are valued at the prevailing price to produce a wage level. Because prices vary greatly between regions and there are local situations that might not apply nationally, the minimum wage level is adjusted to the conditions of each region or more commonly referred to as provincial / UMP minimum wage (Tjiptoherijanto, 2003: 167).

RESEARCH METHODS

Data collection technique

The data needed in research is carried out using the library research method. Research carried out by collecting and reading literature, articles, journals, and other scientific works both online and offline that is closely related to the research topics discussed.

Details of Data Required

The type of data in this research is quantitative data and the data used are secondary data. Secondary data is data obtained from relevant agencies, both in the form of statistical data and other written information. The data needed in this study are as follows: Employment Opportunities in the period 2004-2015 sourced from the Department of Labor Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in Samarinda City, Economic Growth Data for the period 2004-2015 sourced from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) office in Samarinda City, Minimum Wage Data for the period 2005-2015 sourced from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS)) in Samarinda City.

Analysis Method

The Cobb-Douglas function

Analysis of the Cobb-Douglas function is a function or equation involving two or more variables, where one variable is called the dependent, which is explained by (Y), and the other is called the independent variable, which is explained by (X). settlement of the relationship between variables (X) and variables usually by way of regression where the variable (Y) will be influenced by the variable (X). thus, the rules in regression apply to the Cobb-Douglas settlement. Mathematically, the Cobb-Douglas function can be written as follows:

$$Y = \beta_0 X_1^{\beta_1} X_2^{\beta_2} e^{\mu} \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

Where :

- Y : The variable described (Dependent Variable) is the Job Opportunity
- X1 : Economic Growth
- X2 : Minimum Wages
- β_0 : Constants
- β_1, β_2 : Regression coefficient of each variable (X) on Job Opportunities (Y), (coefficient that shows changes in Y every change in 1 unit X).

Determination of the magnitude of the coefficients $\beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2$, using multiple linear regression method by transforming data into logarithmic values, so that the function becomes:

$$\text{LN } Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{ Ln}X_1 + \beta_2 \text{ Ln}X_2 + \mu \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

If :

- LN Y = Y (Job Opportunity)
- LnX1 = X1 (Economic Growth)
- LnX2 = X2 (Minimum Wage)
- β_0 = constant
- β_1, β_2 = Parameters to be measured
- μ = Error term

Then the function above becomes:

$$Y = b_0 + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2 \dots \dots \dots (3)$$

Where :

- Y : Job Opportunities
- X1 : Economic Growth
- X2 : Minimum Wages
- b0 : Constants
- b1, b2 : Coefficients X1, and X2

The completion of the multiple regression function $Y = b_0 + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2$ can be accomplished by making 4 equations that must be solved and can be analyzed using the statistical program SPSS (Statistical Program For Social Science).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Tabel 3 Previous Research Matrix

Researcher	Title	Variable	Method	Result
Indra Olan Nainggolan	Analysis factor that influence opportunity work district/city in province north sumatra	Employment opportunities, GDP, Minimum Wages	Panel Model	GDP positive and significant effect towards employment opportunity in Regencies / Cities in North Sumatra Province and in accordance with the hypothesis
Mantisa	The effect of economic growth on employment opportunities at Samarinda city	Economic growth and employment opportunities	Cobb-Douglas	Economic growth has significant effect towards employment opportunity at Samarinda city
Purbayu Budi Santoso	Analysis of the Effects of Minimum Wages and Inflation to Employment Opportunity Sector Big Processing Industry in Central Java	Minimum Wages, Inflation, and Employment Opportunities	Two Stage Least Square	The result showing that Minimum Wages has positive effect and significant to Employment Opportunity of worker in Central Java

Following the problems and hypotheses that have been raised in the previous chapter, this chapter analyzes the variables that are thought to affect the Job Opportunities in Samarinda City. In this study, the independent variable is Economic Growth (X1), City Minimum Wage (X2), while the Dependent variable is Employment Opportunity (Y). To analyze the relationship and influence of independent variables on the dependent variable, the Cobb-Douglas analysis model was used and used the Social Science Statistics Program (SPSS) 23.

As a first step in the analysis of the variables under study is to recapitulate data from each independent variable value that is thought to affect the employment opportunities of the city of Samarinda Economic Growth (X1), Minimum Wage (X2), while the dependent variable is the Employment Opportunity (Y).

The data used in this study were obtained from relevant agencies both from the Samarinda Central Statistics Agency, Samarinda City Manpower Office, where the data can be seen in the following table:

Tabel 1. Minimum Economic Growth and Wages and Employment Opportunities in Samarinda City

Periode	Economic Growth (X1) (percent)	Wages (X2) (rupiahs))	Employment Opportunities (Y) (People)
2004	9.00	572.562	215.55
2005	8.05	600.000	220.10
2006	5.5.	701.640	209.29
2007	3.11	766.500	212.53

2008	4.82	815.500	234.43
2009	4.49	955.000	244.29
2010	6.16	1,002.000	306.99
2011	15.26	1,084.000	325.61
2012	3.47	1,250.000	324.52
2013	5.29	1,752.500	325.52
2014	5.32	1,999.000	330.05
2015	0.01	2,156.900	343.87

Source: Processed data. Badan Pusat Statistik Kota Samarinda 2004-2015

The logarithm of the amount of Economic Growth, Minimum Wages and Employment Opportunities in Samarinda in the following table:

Tabel 2 Logarithm of the amount of Economic Growth, Minimum Wages and Employment Opportunities in Samarinda

LOG X1	LOG X2	LOG Y
2.20	6.35	5.37
2.09	6.40	5.39
1.70	6.55	5.34
1.13	6.64	5.36
1.57	6.70	5.46
1.50	6.86	5.50
1.82	6.91	5.73
2.73	6.99	5.79
1.24	7.13	5.78
1.67	7.47	5.79
1.67	7.60	5.80
-4.61	7.68	5.84

Source: Processed data. Badan Pusat Statistik Kota Samarinda 2004-2015

Multicollinearity Test

Tabel 3 Coefficients^a

Model	Collinearity Statistics	
	Tolerance	VIF
1 LOG_X1	.879	1.138
LOG_X2	.879	1.138

a. Dependent Variable: LOG_Y1

Based on table 4.6 above, the following are VIF independent variables:

1. Economic Growth has a VIF value of 1,138
2. The Minimum Wage has a VIF value of 1,138

Based on the results above, it means that both independent variables have a VIF value below 8 (VIF <8), thus that the model is free from the symptoms of multicollinearity.

Autocorrelation Test

Tabel 4 Durbin Watson

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.934 ^a	.873	.845	.08003	2.039

- a. Predictors: (Constant), LOG_X2, LOG_X1
- b. Dependent Variable: LOG_Y1

Based on the Durbin Watson table in the Summary model obtained by 2,039, based on the nearest Autocorrelation criteria that are 1.55 - 2.46 concluded there was no Autocorrelation.

F Test

Tabel 5 ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.397	2	.198	30.955	.000 ^b
	Residual	.058	9	.006		
	Total	.454	11			

- a. Dependent Variable: LOG_Y1
- b. Predictors: (Constant), LOG_X2, LOG_X1

By looking at the regression results in table 4.11 above shows that Fcount = 30,955, while Ftable = 4.35. Thus the independent variables, namely Economic Growth and Minimum Wages together have a significant effect on the dependent variable, namely Job Opportunities.

T Test

Tabel 6 Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.360	.416		5.678	.000
	LOG_X1	.016	.007	.300	2.367	.042
	LOG_X2	.451	.057	.996	7.858	.000

- a. Dependent Variable: LOG_Y1

Effect of Economic Growth on Employment Opportunities in Samarinda City

Based on the results of the study, economic growth variables significantly influence employment opportunities in the city of Samarinda from 2004 to 2015. This means that high and low economic growth has an impact on employment opportunities in the city of Samarinda. Economic growth has a significant effect on employment opportunities. This is driven from the calculation of economic growth using the number of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) and then compared from year to year.

Effect of Minimum Wages on Employment Opportunities in Samarinda City

From the results of research in the city of Samarinda shows that the city minimum wage variable is the dominant variable of the economic growth variable in the regression model. So the city's Minimum Wage variable has the most influence on the city's employment opportunities. Because Wages are the goal of workers in finding income to meet all their needs and the main factors that can encourage morale so that company productivity is expected to increase.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research, discussion of data, and hypothesis testing, the authors draw conclusions including Economic Growth has a positive and significant effect on Employment Opportunities in the city of Samarinda in the period 2004 to 2015 and the Minimum Wage has a positive and significant effect on Employment Opportunities in the city of Samarinda in period of 2004 to 2015. Of the two variables that have been proven to have a significant effect on Job Opportunities in the city of Samarinda, it is known that the Minimum Wage variable has a more dominant influence on the employment opportunities of the city of Samarinda in the period 2004 to 2015.

SUGGESTION

Based on the results of the discussion and conclusions that have been submitted, then some suggestions can be given, among others: It is expected that the Samarinda city government can continue to be cooperative and alert in responding to the problems faced by each business unit so that the company can continue to be productive so as to increase Economic Growth, because One important indicator to know the economic condition of a region in a certain period is shown by the results of economic growth and increasing economic growth can encourage the creation of employment opportunities. In terms of creating Employment Opportunities, the Samarinda city government should continue to supervise and monitor the implementation of the City Minimum Wage from two different sides, namely from the company side and from the workforce side to find a mutually beneficial balance point between the two parties, so as to minimize the reduction manpower and employment opportunities can be maintained and increased continuously.

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