



## JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & VILLAGE BUILDING

Journal Homepage : <http://jedvb.polteksci.ac.id/index.php/jedvb/>



### ANALYSIS OF FACTORS INFLUENCING EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN WEST JAVA PROVINCE IN 2015-2020

Syuhada Akbar<sup>a,1</sup>, Alvien Septian Haerisma<sup>a,2</sup>, Toto Suharto<sup>a,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon, Kota Cirebon, Indonesia

<sup>1</sup>syuhadaakbar2000@gmail.com

#### Abstract

The study aims to determine the impact of GRDP, PMDN, and FDI on job opportunities in West Java Province, either partially or simultaneously. This study used a quantitative research method which was conducted from January to June 2022. The data used came from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) [www.bps.go.id](http://www.bps.go.id). The sampling technique used was purposive sampling. Processing flow the collected data is processed with SPSS version 20 and data testing is carried out, namely: Classical Assumption Test, Model Test, and Hypothesis Test. The results showed that GRDP had an effect on employment opportunities as evidenced by t count (17.485) > t-table (4.30265) and Sig count (0.003) < 0.05. PMDN affects the number of workers needed, t-count (133.218) > t-table (4.30265), and Sig count (0.000) < 0.05. Likewise, foreign investment has an effect on the required workforce with t-count (22.762) > t-table (4.30265) and Sig count (0.002) < 0.05. Gross Regional Domestic Product, Domestic Investment, and Foreign Investment have a simultaneous effect on employment opportunities, with F count (6247.864) > F table (19.00) and Sig count (0.000) < 0.05. So it can be stated that the GRDP, PMDN, and FDI variables simultaneously have a significant effect on the employment opportunity variable.

**Keywords:** *domestic investment, foreign investment, gross regional domestic product, job opportunities.*

*Manuscript received 2023-02-22; revised 2023-03-06; accepted 2023-03-07; Date of publication 2023-03-08.*

*Journal of Economic Development and Village Building is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International License.*



#### INTRODUCTION

The interaction of various groups of variables such as human resources, natural resources, capital, technology, and so on results in a country's economic development. As a result, economic development cannot be separated from human management. Where humans are workers, development inputs, and also consumers of the results of development itself (Pangastuti, 2015).

Employment opportunity is one indicator of economic development. When employment opportunities are high, it can be concluded that unemployment will be lower and this will have a direct impact on people's welfare. Job opportunities are important for the community because, the availability of adequate employment opportunities will certainly accelerate the process of economic development especially accompanied by high productivity. An opportunity to get a job in various economic sectors is called a job opportunity (Desideria et al., 2019). West Java Province has the largest labor force in

Indonesia and also has high employment opportunities and unemployment rates. The following is a table of the workforce in major provinces in Indonesia in 2015-2020:

**Table 1. West Java Province Workforce in 2015-2020**

West Java Province Workforce				
Years	Work	Unemployment	Amount	% Work
2015	18.791.482	1.794.874	20.586.356	91,28
2016	19.202.038	1.873.861	21.075.899	91,11
2017	20.551.575	1.839.428	22.391.003	91,78
2018	20.936.930	1.877.431	22.814.361	91,77
2019	22.063.833	1.929.515	23.993.348	91,96
2020	21.674.854	2.533.076	24.207.930	89,54

Sumber : BPS <https://www.bps.go.id/> (Diakses Tanggal 13 November 2021)

From the table 1 above it can be seen that from 2015 to 2019 the number of employment opportunities continued to increase, while in 2020 it has decreased. However, the number of employment opportunities is not proportional to the size of the workforce, so the unemployment rate continues to increase from year to year. Several factors can influence job opportunities. Economic growth and investment are two factors that influence these job opportunities. Rapid economic growth promotes the development of various economic facilities and infrastructure required to accelerate economic development (Desideria et al., 2019).

Economists use Gross Domestic Product (GDP) data to calculate economic growth. GDP is defined as a country's total value of goods and services produced in a given year. Meanwhile, the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) is used to assess a region's economic success (GDP) (Trianto, 2017). The GRDP is divided into two parts in its presentation: the first at current (nominal) prices can be used to see shifts and changes in economic structure, and the second at constant (real) prices can be used to determine economic growth from period to period. (Central Bureau of Statistics of Java Province West, 2020).

Economic growth is closely related to production, which means that as more goods and services are produced, economic growth rises. On the other hand, there is a functional relationship between the number of goods and services produced and labor, changes in the amount of production will change the quantity of labor required. Because changes in the amount of goods and services produced reflect economic growth, labor absorbed in the production of goods and services is closely related to economic growth (Rimbawan, 2012).

Economic activity must be able to grow and develop faster than population growth and it is hoped that the rate of economic growth can always be maintained at a higher level than population growth. The comparison between the rate of economic growth and the unbalanced rate of population growth makes it difficult for the labor force to enter the labor market because the supply of employment is not proportional to population growth (Rosmiyati, 2010).

An investment is the next factor driving the expansion of employment opportunities. Increased investment activities or domestic or foreign investment in an area that is anticipated to have a positive effect on people's welfare where these investment activities can absorb a large amount of labor and reduce unemployment so that people have enough income to meet their basic needs (Awandari & Indrajaya, 2016). Attempts to encourage investment are another step that can be taken in creating job opportunities. Theoretically, the greater the investment value made or invested by a company, the greater the additional use of labor (Tapparan, 2017).

The first step in carrying out development is to invest. Domestic investment is investment that originates within the country, whereas foreign investment originates outside of the country. Both are equally important and have an impact on the economic

growth of a country. In addition to the private sector, the government is interested in investing.

In order to accelerate national economic development, increased investment is required to convert economic potential into real economic power through the use of both domestic and foreign capital and achieve Indonesia's political and economic sovereignty. To address global economic changes and Indonesia's participation in various international collaborations, it is necessary to create an investment climate that is conducive, encouraging, and provides legal certainty, justice, and efficiency for foreign investors while also taking national economic interests into account (Makhfudz, 2016).

Increased investment has a significant impact on income level. Investment activities enable a society that is constantly increasing economic activity and job opportunities, resulting in increased national income and prosperity. The presence of investment encourages the creation of new capital goods, which absorb new production factors, namely the creation of new jobs or job opportunities, which absorb labor, lowering unemployment (Syaihu, 2012).

One of the most important goals of economic development is to provide enough job opportunities to keep up with the growing labor force, which is growing faster than job opportunities. The main issue with employment is the scarcity of job opportunities. Unemployment will result from an imbalance between the increase in the working-age population and the availability of job opportunities.

From the explanation above, GRDP has a relationship to employment opportunities. GRDP is related to the value of goods and services produced during a specific time period, meaning that the greater the GRDP value, the greater the demand for labor. The relationship between investment and employment opportunities is because, capital is an important aspect of production activities, the greater the capital owned, the more goods and services will be produced which will affect the amount of labor needed. With this research, it is hoped that it will be useful to increase employment opportunities thereby reducing the unemployment rate. The writer is interested in researching what factors influence employment opportunities in West Java Province, according to the paragraph above, and the factors chosen by the writer are GRDP, Domestic Investment, and Foreign Investment.

The study aims to determine the impact of GRDP, domestic investment, and foreign investment on employment opportunities in West Java Province, either partially or simultaneously. This research should provide theoretical benefits in terms of domestic and foreign investment theories, as well as their impact on job opportunities. Furthermore, this study is expected to be useful as a reference to strengthen future research on the impact of regional GDP, domestic and foreign investment, and other similar studies. This research can also be one of the evaluation materials for performance appraisal and planning for the future of the West Java Provincial Government related to employment.

## **THEORETICAL BASIS**

### **Gross Regional Domestic Product**

The Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) is the net value of goods and services produced in a specific region over a given time period by various economic activities (GRDP). The amount of GRDP produced by each region is heavily influenced by natural resource potential and production factors because GRDP can describe a region's ability to manage its natural resources. Because of supply constraints for these factors, the amount of GRDP varies by region (Pratama & Hadiyanti, 2020).

GRDP refers to all of the added value generated regardless of who owns the factors of production, by various economic activities in a region whether residents of that area or

residents of other regions. GRDP is one indicator that describes the rate of economic growth, which is commonly used to assess the extent to which the success of a region's development in a given period becomes a benchmark in determining the direction of future development policies (Kairupan, 2013).

At the regional (provincial) level, GRDP describes a region's ability to generate an output (added value) at a given time. Macroeconomic indicators can be explained by GRDP from both the supply and demand sides. The overview from the supply side is translated into GRDP according to a business field, while from the demand side, it is explained by GRDP according to expenditure. The growth of both is an instrument used as an evaluation of the success of a regional government's economic development program. GRDP by business field describes the economy in terms of creating added value to the aggregate production of goods and services by all business fields, while GRDP according to expenditure describes how all these goods and service products are used. (Central Bureau of Statistics for West Java Province, 2022).

Based on the discussion in the previous sub-chapter, the data used in this study is the amount of GRDP at constant prices according to the business sector, GRDP from a business sector perspective is the sum of all components of the gross added value that can be created by the business sector for its various production activities. The scope of GRDP according to the business field is divided into 17 business field categories, namely (Central Bureau of Statistics for West Java Province, 2020).

### **Domestic Investment**

Domestic investment was governed by Domestic Investment Law No. 6 of 1968, Article 1 in conjunction with Article 2 prior to the passage of Law No. 25 of 2007. Domestic investment, as defined by these provisions, is the use of domestic capital (which includes rights and objects owned by the state and national or foreign private companies incorporated in Indonesia as part of the Indonesian people's wealth) set aside or made available for the purpose of running a business.

Meanwhile, domestic investment, as defined in Article 1 paragraph (5) of Law No. 25 of 2007 and Article 1 paragraph (5) of Presidential Regulation No. 76 of 2007 concerning Criteria and Requirements for Compilation of Business Fields That Are Closed and Business Fields Open With Conditions in the Investment Sector, is investment activities carried out in the Republic of Indonesia's territory (Harjono, 2012).

Because it is unable to engage in economic activities and thus cannot earn an income to support its family, the household sector bears the brunt of the Covid-19 pandemic's impact. People's purchasing power, educational activities, and health suffer as a result, and the number of poor people increases. This pandemic has resulted in a reduction in the workforce or even income loss, affecting consumption and people's purchasing power, particularly among informal workers and daily workers. According to Minister of Health Regulation No. 9/2020 on PSBB Guidelines in the Context of Accelerating Covid-19 Handling (Istriana, 2020).

To determine the value of a domestic investment, look at the realization of investments made by domestic investors directly based on domestic investment regulations, general provisions, and government procedures for domestic investment (Kambono & Marpaung, 2020). In Chapter IV, Article 5, the provisions of Law No. 25 of 2007 concerning Investment specify the form of business entity for investment in Indonesia: (1) Domestic investment can be made in the form of a non-legal entity or an individual business that complies with applicable laws and regulations; (2) Unless otherwise specified by law, foreign investment must be in the form of a limited liability company based on Indonesian law and domiciled on Indonesian territory; and (3)

Domestic and foreign investment by taking shares at the time of the company's formation, buying shares, or using other methods, the formation operations of a limited liability company are carried out in accordance with applicable laws and regulations...

### **Foreign Investment**

As is the case with domestic investment, before the enactment of Law No. 25 of 2007 concerning Investment, the existence of foreign investment is also regulated in a separate statutory provision, namely Law No. 1 of 1967 which is an organic law that regulates foreign investment. Unlike Law No. 6 of 1968 which provides an understanding of domestic investment, Law no. 1 of 1967 does not formulate the definition of foreign investment and only determines the form of foreign investment adopted. Foreign investment, according to Article 1 of Law No. 1 of 1967, includes direct foreign investment carried out in accordance with or based on legal provisions and used to run businesses in Indonesia, in the sense that the capital owner bears the investment's risk directly.

While Law No. 25 of 2007 on Investment in Article 1 paragraph (3) and Article 1 paragraph (5), and Presidential Regulation No. 76 of 2007 on Criteria and Requirements for Making Closed Business Fields Open With Requirements in the Investment Sector provide a clear understanding and definition of foreign investment. That is what is meant by foreign investment activities carried out by foreign investors on Whether using entirely foreign capital or in collaboration with domestic investors, the Republic of Indonesia

Foreign investment is an investment activity in which there is a foreign element, which foreign element can be determined by the presence of a different nationality, the origin of capital, and so on. In foreign investment, the capital invested is foreign-owned capital or joint venture capital between foreign-owned capital and domestic capital (Harjono, 2012). Foreign investment is one of the international initiatives aimed at promoting economic development.. Foreign investment is also important for the development of the economy, not only because it increases the supply of capital, but also because it helps form human capital and technology (Awandari & Indrajaya, 2016).

### **Employment Opportunity**

Employment opportunities are the number of jobs available for the workforce which illustrates the availability of jobs that can be filled by job seekers. According to the Central Bureau of Statistics, job opportunity is the job market which can be seen from the number of jobs created both by sector and potential as well as based on certain areas that can be filled by job seekers or can be reflected by working people (Saputra et al., 2021).

Employment opportunity is the number of people or labor that can be hired to work for a corporation or government agency opportunity will absorb all available labor if the available employment is sufficient or balanced with the number of the available workforce. Data on employment opportunities can be seen from a large number of the working population 15 years and over (Desideria et al., 2019).

Job opportunities (demand for labor) can be defined as a situation that describes the availability of jobs that can create opportunities for job seekers to fill. Job opportunities can also be interpreted as the total number of positions filled or that have not been filled. Concerning job opportunities, the existence of the industry is one of the drivers for the creation of new job opportunities. Optimal production results in an area mean influencing increasing employment opportunities, thereby increasing economic activity and production of an area, the area will get out of the cycle of poverty and the well-being of the people in the area will also improve. (Syaihu, 2012).

The employment opportunity indicator can be seen from the percentage of the working population aged 15 years and over in the labor force, or what is known as the Employment Opportunity Rate (TKK). The level of employment opportunities indicates that a large percentage of the labor force is employed so the greater the number of job opportunities, the higher the employment opportunities (Saputra et al., 2021).

## RESEARCH METHOD

This is a study that employs quantitative methods. This is done because the research data is in the form of numbers and measures influence between the variables. This research was conducted by document analysis or secondary data analysis. The time for the research to be carried out is from January 2022 to June 2022. West Java province is the research location, with research objects related to regional GDP, domestic and foreign investment, as well as job opportunities. The population of this study is a regional gross domestic product, domestic investment, foreign investment, and job opportunities in West Java Province from 2015 to 2020. This study employed purposive sampling, with data criteria for GDP, domestic investment, foreign investment, and job opportunities are all factors to consider. in West Java Province published by BPS from 2015 to 2020. As a result, there were a total of six samples (n) in this study.

This research is based on primary data from the Central Agency Statistics (BPS) at [www.bps.go.id](http://www.bps.go.id) on GDP, domestic investment, foreign investment, and job opportunities. Secondary data was gathered from books, journals, and data that were relevant to the research. The data collection technique used in this study is documentation. Documentation according to (Amir, & Yulmardi 2009) is the process of gathering or searching for information through the use of notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines, inscriptions, minutes, agendas, photographs, and other materials. The data obtained were processed using SPSS Version 20 software and Microsoft Excel, to determine the effect of GRDP (X1), Domestic Investment (X2), and Foreign Investment (X3) on Job Opportunities (Y). Processing Flow The collected data is then processed with SPSS version 20 and data tests are carried out, namely: Classical Assumptions Test, Model Test, Hypothesis Test

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Results

#### *Classic Assumption Test*

##### Normality Test

The normality test determines whether the confounding or residual variables in the regression model have a normal distribution. The output results of the normality test are derived from the data test performed with the SPSS 20 software:

**Table 2. Normality Test**  
**One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test**

		Unstandardized Residual
N		6
Normal Parameters <sup>a,b</sup>	Mean	0E-7
	Std. Deviation	13558,42211396
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,242
	Positive	,242
	Negative	-,212
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		,593
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,873

The Asimp. Sig. (2-tailed) is the same as 0.873 in the table above, where the normality test conditions are that if the Asymp. Sig > 0.05, the data distribution is normally

distributed. As a result, the data normality test results are normally distributed due to the Asymp value. Sig (0.873) > 0.05.

### Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test attempts to determine whether the model's independent variables regression have a high or perfect correlation. Based on the results of the data test, the following output is produced.

**Table 3. Multycollinearity Test**

Coefficients <sup>a</sup>			
Model	Collinearity Statistics		
	Tolerance	VIF	
1	Produk Domestik Regional Bruto	,837	1,195
	Investasi Dalam Negeri	,846	1,183
	Investasi Luar Negeri	,742	1,348

The presence or absence of multicollinearity can be determined by the VIF value and the tolerance; if the VIF value is 10 and the tolerance is greater than 0.1, there is no multicollinearity. When you consider the price, The VIF of the three independent variables is less than 10, with values of 1.195, 1.183, and 1.348. The tolerance value of the three independent variables is 0.837; values of 0.846 and 0.742 indicate a value greater than 0.1. Then came It is possible to conclude that there are no signs of multicollinearity.

### Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test determines whether or not it exists in the model. Regression occurs when there is a variance inequality from one observation to another. Based on the test data that was carried out resulted in the output as follows.

**Table 4. Heteroscedasticity Test**

Coefficients <sup>a</sup>										
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.					
	B	Std. Error	Beta							
	(Constant)	-42574,484	87010,059							
1	Produk Domestik Regional Bruto	-6,102E-005	,000	-,377	-,628	,594				
	Investasi Dalam Negeri	,237	,523	,270	,453	,695				
	Investasi Luar Negeri	8,108	13,940	,371	,582	,620				

a. Dependent Variable: ABRESID

In terms of the heteroscedasticity test with the glacier method if If the Sig value is greater than 0.05, there will be no heteroscedasticity symptoms. Table 4 shows that the significant value of the domestic product variables gross regional, domestic investment, and foreign investment is 0.594, 0.595, and 0.620, respectively, which is greater than the Sig value of 0.05. As a result, there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity.

### Autocorrelation Test

A good regression model is one that is free of autocorrelation; several methods can be used to detect autocorrelation's presence or absence. Durbin-Watson is used in one of

the autocorrelations. The Durbin-Watson autocorrelation test results are shown in the table below.

**Table 5. Autocorrelation Test**

Model Summary <sup>b</sup>					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	1,000 <sup>a</sup>	1,000	1,000	21437,74768	2,315

The DW value must be between Du and 4-Du to show that there are no autocorrelation symptoms. The value DW in the table above is 2.315, while the Du value in the Durbin-Watson table is 0 with a value of n equal to 6. Then it can be concluded value DW is between 0 and 4 which means there is no autocorrelation.

### **Multiple Linear Regression Test**

The table below shows the results of multiple linear regression tests performed with SPSS version 20.

**Table 6. Multiple Linear Regression Test**

Coefficients <sup>a</sup>					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	11549872,933	172793,299		66,842	,000
1 Produk Domestik Regional Bruto	,003	,000	,140	17,485	,003
Investasi Dalam Negeri	138,255	1,038	1,058	133,218	,000
Investasi Luar Negeri	630,115	27,683	,193	22,762	,002

The multiple linear regression equation models in this study, as shown in the table above in the Unstandardized Coefficients column, are: It is clear from the multiple linear regression equation:

The constant value is 11549872.933 which is variable PBRB, domestic investment, and foreign investment have a value of 0 then open job opportunities are 11549872.933.

The GRDP value is 0.003, meaning that if the investment value is in domestic and foreign investment is fixed then every GRDP increases by 1 unit will increase employment opportunities by 0.003.

The value of a domestic investment is 138.255, meaning that if the value GRDP and foreign investment are fixed, so every increase in domestic investment by 1 unit will increase opportunities work of 138.255.

The value of a foreign investment is 630.115, meaning that if the GRDP value and domestic investment remains constant then every increase in investment Foreigners by 1 unit will increase employment opportunities of 630.115.

### **Coefficient of Determination (R<sup>2</sup>)**

The coefficient of determination is a measure of the magnitude of variations in employment opportunities variables that can be explained by GRDP, domestic investment, and foreign investment variables.

**Table 7. Coefficient of Determination**



**Model Summary<sup>b</sup>**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	1,000 <sup>a</sup>	1,000	1,000	21437,74768	2,315

Table 7 shows that the value of the Coefficient of Determination (R<sup>2</sup>) is equal to 1, which means that the independent variables GRDP, domestic investment, and foreign investment can explain 100% of the dependent variable Job Opportunities.

### *Hypothesis Testing*

#### Partial Test (t-test)

The t test is required to partially answer the research hypothesis. The following is a table of partial test output results (t-test) using SPSS version 20.

**Table 8. Partial t-Test**

Coefficients <sup>a</sup>					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	11549872,933	172793,299		66,842	,000
1 Produk Domestik Regional Bruto	,003	,000	,140	17,485	,003
Investasi Dalam Negeri	138,255	1,038	1,058	133,218	,000
Investasi Luar Negeri	630,115	27,683	,193	22,762	,002

Criteria for decision-making in the partial test (t-test) are:

If  $t_{count} < t_{table}$ , then  $H_0$  is accepted

If  $t_{count} > t_{table}$ , then  $H_0$  is rejected

If the significance value is greater than 0.05,  $H_0$  is accepted.

If the significance value is less than 0.05,  $H_0$  is rejected.

Where to find the t table value can be known by the formula ( $t_{table} = \alpha/2: n-k-1$ ) with a significance value of 0.05, the amount of data or n is 6 and the number of independent variables or k is 3. Then t-table can be calculated,  $t_{table} = 0.05/2: 6-3-1 = 0.025: 2$  t table values in numbers 0.025: 2 is 4.30265.

The GRDP's impact on job opportunities in West Java Province The years 2015-2020. The calculated t value is 17.485 based on the t table, while the t table has a value of 4.3026. The calculated t value exceeds the t table, and the significant GRDP value is 0.003, less than 0.05, indicating that  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_{a1}$  is accepted. As a result, it is possible to conclude that the GRDP has a substantial impact on job opportunities.

The effect of domestic investment on employment opportunities in West Java Province in 2015-2020. It is known from table 8 that the value of t counts the investment variable in the country of 133.218 which is more than the value of t-table 4.30265 as well as the significant values of the variables domestic investment 0.00 which is less than 0.05. Then  $H_0$  is rejected. So domestic investment has a significant influence on employment opportunities.

From 2015 to 2020, foreign investment's impact on job opportunities in West Java. Table 4 shows that the t-count for the foreign investment variable is 22.762 and the t table value is 4.30265, indicating that the t-count is greater than the t table.  $H_0$  is rejected, whereas  $H_a$  is accepted because the significant value of the foreign investment variable is 0.002, which is less than 0.05. As a result, foreign investment influences job opportunities.

### Simultaneous Test (Test F)

Simultaneous test aims to see whether the variable GRDP, investment domestic and foreign investment have an influence on employment opportunities simultaneously or together.

**Table 9. Simultaneous Test**

ANOVA <sup>a</sup>					
Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1					
Regression	8614124369956,235	3	2871374789985,41	6247,864	,000 <sup>b</sup>
Residual	919154051,097	2	459577025,549		
Total	8615043524007,333	5			

By testing criteria:

If  $F_{count} < F_{table}$ ,  $H_0$  is acceptable.

$H_0$  is rejected if  $F_{arithmetic} > F_{table}$ .

If the significance value is greater than 0.05,  $H_0$  is accepted.

If the significance value is less than 0.05,  $H_0$  is rejected.

To find the value of the F table is with (df 1: df 2) which is df 1 (k-1) and df 2 (n-k-1) with a significance of 0.05. Then the value of F is obtained table of df 1 = 2 and df 2 = 2 of 19.00. According to the output table SPSS version 20, the calculated F value is 6247.864, which means that the calculated F value is greater than the F table, indicating that  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted. Similarly, if a significant calculated value has a value of 0.00, indicating that it is less than 0.05,  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted. As a result, the GRDP variable, as well as domestic and foreign investment, have a significant impact on the employment opportunity variable at the same time.

### Discussions

#### *The Effect of Gross Regional Domestic Product on Employment Opportunities*

The calculated t values and Sig values are 17.485 and 0.003, respectively, based on the t coefficients test table. Based on these findings, t count (17.485) > t table (4.30265), implying that  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_{a1}$  is accepted. Following this is the statement Sig arithmetic (0.003) < 0.05, after which  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_{a1}$  is accepted. This means that GRDP has a positive and significant impact on workplace safety. Based on these findings, it can be assumed that as the GRDP rises, so will the number of job opportunities, and vice versa.

The findings of this study back up previous research by Pratama and Hadiyaniti (2020), who discovered a significant relationship between Kalimantan's GRDP growth and employment opportunities. The GRDP variable has a positive relationship, according to the testing results, with a regression coefficient value of 0.770. Furthermore, the research findings show that GRDP has a significant effect on employment opportunities of 0.002, 0.002 0.05.

An increase in production activity will lead to an increase in the need for labor. The increase in the need for labor has consequences on increasing the demand for labor or increasing the job opportunities created. It is obvious that increased economic growth has a positive impact on job opportunities.

#### *The Effect of Domestic Investment on Employment Opportunities*

The calculated t value and Sig value are respectively 133.218 and 0.000 based on the t coefficient test table. Based on these findings, t count (133.218) > t table (4.30265) indicates that n  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_{a1}$  is accepted. The following statement Sig count

(0.000) < 0.05, following that,  $H_0$  is rejected while  $H_{a2}$  is accepted. This implies that domestic investment has a significant positive impact on job opportunities.. Based on these findings, it can be assumed that with the growth of domestic investment, the number of employment opportunities will also increase, and vice versa.

The findings of this study confirm previous research that according to Saputra (2021) in his research showed the same results as this study, that there was a positive and significant influence between the growth of Domestic Investment and Job Opportunities in Baten Province. The amount of domestic investment realization in West Java Province affects the amount of labor needed, where labor is a factor of production in the process of producing goods or services. The greater the capital invested, the greater the available job opportunities.

### ***Effect of Foreign Investment on Employment Opportunities***

The calculated t value and Sig value are respectively 133.218 and 0.000 based on the t coefficient test table. Based on these findings,  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_{a1}$  is accepted because t count (22.762) > t table (4.30265). The following statement Sig count (0.002) < 0.05 following that,  $H_0$  is rejected while  $H_{a2}$  is accepted. This means that foreign investment has a significant and positive impact on workplace safety.. Based on these findings, it can be assumed that with the growth of foreign investment, the number of jobs will also increase, and vice versa.

The findings of this study confirm previous research that according to Akbar & Gunadi (2018) in his research showed the same results as this study, that foreign investment growth had a positive and significant impact on job opportunities in Baten Province. Where the results of the study show that the t count (3.829) > t table (2.9199). The amount of realized foreign investment in West Java Province affects the amount of labor used, where labor is a factor of production in the process of producing goods or services. The greater the capital invested, the greater the available job opportunities.

### ***The Influence of Gross Regional Domestic Product, Domestic Investment and Foreign Investment on Job Opportunities***

According to the F ANOVA test results table, the calculated F value is 6247.864 and the calculated Sig value is 0.000. These findings indicate that the calculated F value (6247.864) > F table (19.00). The statement Sig count (0.000) 0.05 then indicates that  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_{a4}$  is accepted. Thus, the GRDP variables, as well as domestic and foreign investment, At the same time, they all have a significant impact on the employment opportunity variable.

The calculated F value is 6247.864 and the calculated Sig value is 0.000, according to the F ANOVA test results table. These results show that the calculated F value (6247.864) > F table (19.00). Following that, the statement Sig count (0.000) 0.05 shows that  $H_0$  is rejected while  $H_{a4}$  is accepted. Thus, both the GRDP variables, as well as domestic and foreign investment, have a significant impact on the employment opportunity variable.

Gross regional domestic growth influences labor demand by increasing the productivity of goods and services produced. Similarly, the greater the capital of the company, the greater the number of goods and services produced, which has an impact on expanding employment opportunities.

## CONCLUSION

West Java Province's job security is influenced in part by the gross regional domestic product. The calculated t values and Sig values are 17.485 and 0.003, respectively, based on the t coefficients test table. Based on these findings, t count (17.485) > t table (4.30265). This is followed by the statement Sig count (0.003) < 0.05, Ho is then rejected, while Ha1 is accepted, indicating that the GRDP has a positive and significant impact on job opportunities. Based on these findings, it can be assumed that as the GRDP rises, so will the number of job opportunities, and vice versa. An increase in production activity will increase the demand for labor. The increase in the need for labor has the consequence of increasing the demand for labor or increasing the job opportunities created. Thus it is clear that increased economic growth has a positive influence on employment opportunities.

Domestic investment has a limited impact on job opportunities. The calculated t values and Sig values from the t test were 133.218 and 0.000, respectively. Based on these findings, t count (133.218) > t table (4.30265). Following this is the statement Sig arithmetic (0.000) < 0.05, after which Ho is rejected and Ha2 is accepted. As a result, domestic investment realization has a positive and significant impact on job opportunities. The amount of domestic investment realization in West Java Province affects the amount of labor needed, where labor is a factor of production in the process of producing goods or services. The greater the capital invested, the greater the available job opportunities

Foreign investment has a partial effect on employment opportunities. The results of the t-test obtained t-count values and Sig count values were 133.218 and 0.000. Then the t count value (22.762) > t table (4.30265). This is followed by the statement Sig count (0.002) < 0.05, then Ho is rejected and Ha2 is accepted. So that foreign investment has a positive and significant influence on work safety. Based on these results it can be assumed that when foreign investment increases it will affect the increase in the number of employment opportunities and vice versa. The amount of realized foreign investment in West Java Province affects the amount of labor used, where labor is a factor of production in the process of producing goods or services. The greater the capital invested, the greater the available job opportunities

Gross regional domestic product, domestic investment, and foreign investment all have an impact on job opportunities. The F test yielded a calculated F value of 6247.864 and a calculated Sig value of 0.000. According to these findings, the calculated F value (6247.864) > F table (19.00). Then Ho is rejected and Ha4 is accepted, as evidenced by the statement Sig count (0.000) < 0.05, after which Ho is rejected and Ha4 is accepted. As a result, the GRDP, domestic investment, and foreign investment variables all have a significant influence on the employment opportunity variable at the same time. Gross regional domestic growth by increasing the productivity of the goods and services produced has an impact on the amount of labor demanded. Likewise with investment, the greater the capital owned by a company, the greater the number of goods and services produced which will have an impact on expanding employment opportunities.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Amir, A., H. J., & Yulmardi. (2009). *Metodologi Penelitian Ekonomi dan Penerapannya*. IPB Press.
- Awandari, L. P. P., & Indrajaya, I. G. B. (2016). Pengaruh Infrastruktur, Investasi, dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Terhadap Kesejahteraan Masyarakat melalui Kesempatan Kerja. *E-Jurnal EP Unud*, 5(12), 1435–1462.
- Desideria, D., Prihanto, P. H., & Hardiani, H. (2019). Analisis pengaruh pertumbuhan

- ekonomi, investasi, belanja daerah, inflasi dan upah terhadap kesempatan kerja di Provinsi Jambi. *E-Jurnal Ekonomi Sumberdaya Dan Lingkungan*, 8(2), 121–135. <https://doi.org/10.22437/jels.v8i2.11988>
- Eliza. (2016). Analisis Pengaruh PMDN dan PMA terhadap Kesempatan Kerja di Indonesia. *Jurnal Sosial Dan Ilmu Ekonomi*, 1(1), 34–41.
- Harjono, D. K. (2012). *Hukum Penanaman Modal: Tinjauan Terhadap Pemberlakuan Undang Undang No. 25 Tahun 2007 tentang Penanaman Modal (Issue 25)*. Raja Grafindo.
- Istriana, E. I. (2020). *Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Terhadap Kemiskinan Kabupaten Lampung Tengah Tahun 2010-2019 Dalam Perspektif Ekonomi Islam*. UIN Raden Intan Lampung.
- Kambono, H., & Marpaung, E. I. (2020). Pengaruh Investasi Asing dan Investasi Dalam Negeri Terhadap Perekonomian Indonesia. *Jurnal Akuntansi Maranatha*, 12(1), 137–145. <https://doi.org/10.28932/jam.v12i1.2282>
- Makhfudz, M. (2016). Seberapa Penting Investasi Asing Dipertahankan di Indonesia. *ADIL: Jurnal Hukum*, 7(1), 18–35. <https://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:BDsuQOHOci4J:https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/9138-ID-perlindungan-hukum-terhadap-anak-dari-konten-berbahaya-dalam-media-cetak-dan-ele.pdf+&cd=3&hl=id&ct=clnk&gl=id>
- Pangastuti, Y. (2015). Analisis Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Penyerapan Tenaga Kerja Di Provinsi Jawa Tengah. *Economic Development Analysis Journal*, 4(2), 203–211. <https://doi.org/10.20884/1.jmp.2021.13.2.4546>
- Pratama, D. R., & Hadiyanti, S. U. E. (2020). Pengaruh Produk Domestik Regional Bruto terhadap Kesempatan Kerja di Provinsi Kalimantan Timur. *Borneo Student Research*, 1(2), 800–805.
- Rimbawan, N. D. (2012). Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Terhadap Kesempatan Kerja (Kasus Provinsi Bali, 2001--2011). *Piramida*, 8(2), 76–84.
- Rosmiyati, C. (2010). Elastisitas Kesempatan Kerja Berdasarkan Produktivitas Sektor Perekonomian Di Sumatera Selatan. *Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan*, 8(1), 40–48.
- Saputra, T. F., Rajuni, D., & Sukiman, S. (2021). Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Kesempatan Kerja Di Provinsi Banten Tahun 2010-2019. *Jurnal Ekonomi-Qu*, 11(1), 37–54. <https://doi.org/10.35448/jequ.v11i1.11274>
- Siestri Pristina Kairupan. (2013). Inflasi Dan Belanja Daerah Pengaruhnya terhadap Kesempatan Kerja di Sulawesi Utara. *EMBA*, 1(4), 2206–2216.
- Syaihu, A. (2012). Pengaruh Investasi Pemerintah dan Investasi Swasta Terhadap Kesempatan Kerja dan Pengangguran di Provinsi Kalimantan Timur. *Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan*, 10(1), 1–32.
- Tapparan, S. R. (2017). Pengaruh Upah Minimum dan Investasi terhadap Kesempatan Kerja di Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan. *Jurnal Ad'ministrare*, 4(1), 1–8. <https://doi.org/10.26858/ja.v4i1.3441>
- Trianto, A. (2017). Elastisitas Penyerapan Tenaga Kerja Di Provinsi Sumatera Selatan. *Akuisisi: Jurnal Akuntansi*, 13(1), 15–38. <https://doi.org/10.24127/akuisisi.v13i1.132>