



Analysis of Economic Structure and Labor Absorption: A Study in North Maluku

Prince Charles Heston Runtunuwu¹, Norsaidatul Akmar Mazelan²

¹ Universitas Khairun, Indonesia

² University of Malaya, Malaysia

Corresponding Author: Prince Charles Heston Runtunuwu, E-mail: princecahrles@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is (1) to analyze the pattern of shifting economic structures in Pulau Taliabu Regency for the period 2016-2020 and (2) to analyze the impact of shifting economic structures on labor absorption in Pulau Taliabu Regency, North Maluku in 2016-2020. Secondary data in this study were obtained from BPS North Maluku and BPS Data for Pulau Taliabu Regency. Data collection carried out in this study was carried out by issuing a research permit letter to the relevant agencies, namely the central office (BPS) and related agencies in Pulau Taliabu Regency. The analysis technique used in this study uses Shift Share Analysis, which is an analysis that aims to determine the performance or productivity of regional economic work by comparing it with larger areas (regional or national). Changes in Economic Structure in Labor Absorption in Pulau Taliabu Regency Based on the results of the Shift Share analysis, the GRDP of Pulau Taliabu Regency increased during the period 2016-2020 by IDR 84,127.50 million. When viewed from the contribution to GRDP, it shows a change in the economic structure from the primary sector, namely agriculture, amounting to Rp. 38,246.00 million to the secondary sector, namely electricity and gas procurement of Rp. 2,807.50 million or the tertiary sector, namely company services of Rp. 29,774.17 million. The agricultural sector is quite capable of providing a positive contribution to economic growth in Pulau Taliabu Regency, due to the development and construction of related regulations and the high dynamics of changes in the use of space that have an impact on land acquisition in the years to come. Based on the hypothesis proposed, the results of the study based on field facts can be accepted, so it can be concluded that the Economic Structure of Pulau Taliabu Regency has experienced a shift towards the Primary, secondary and tertiary sectors.

Keywords: *Economic Structure, Sectoral Labor, Taliabu Island*

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INTRODUCTION

Adam Smith's classic view in Mulyadi (2013), considers that humans are the main production factor that determines the prosperity of nations. The reason is, nature (land) is meaningless if there are no human resources who are good at processing it so that it is useful for life. In this case, Adam Smith's classical theory also sees that effective

allocation of human resources is the beginning of economic growth. After the economy grows, the accumulation of (physical) capital is only needed to keep the economy growing. In other words, effective allocation of human resources is a necessary condition for economic growth.

Suparmoko, et al. (2020)inThe Lion (2015), explained that in principle the theory of labor supply and labor demand is a function of the wage rate, where the opinion of the classical school states that the higher the wage rate requested by workers, the less the supply of labor will be. The presence of the Job Creation Law is currently a challenge as well as an opportunity for regions including in Taliabu Island Regency. The results of a number of empirical findings related to the Analysis of Changes in Economic Structure and Sectoral Labor Absorption in the Regions show ambiguous findings.

Research resultAmir, et al (2005), shows that there has been a shift in several leading sectors and the sectoral multiplier figures of the role of other industrial sectors and the food, beverage and tobacco industry sector are very dominant in terms of the size of their output, also have a fairly high multiplier figure. In addition, based on the MPM analysis, changes in the economic structure of East Java during the period 1994 to 2000 are also seen, although not drastically.

This can be seen from the contribution of the economic sector to GRDP which has been directed towards the secondary and tertiary sectors, as well as the workforce whose largest contribution comes from the secondary and tertiary sectors. A description of the region's ability to manage and use the resources it has to produce goods and services, the amount of which depends on the results of the use of potential production factors such as natural resources, human resources, capital and technology as well as the entrepreneurial spirit of its people in carrying out economic activities, then GRDP is the indicator. The development of the economic level of Taliabu Island Regency which is measured based on the amount of GRDP at current prices in the base year 2010 (ADHB 2010) from year to year shows an increase. In 2016, ADHB GRDP was 29,165.23 billion rupiah, in 2017 it increased to 32,272.60 billion rupiah, in 2018 it increased to 36,497.6 billion rupiah until 2019 it reached 39,716.0 billion rupiah.

Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) is the gross added value of all goods and services created or produced in a region arising from various economic activities in a certain period without considering whether the production factors are owned by residents (natives) or non-residents (non-residents). The preparation of GRDP can be done through 3 (three) approaches, namely the business field approach, expenditure, and income presented on the basis of current prices and constant prices (real).

GRDP based on current prices or known as nominal GRDP is compiled based on prices prevailing in the calculation period, and aims to see the structure of the economy. While GRDP based on constant (real) prices is compiled based on prices in the base year and aims to measure economic growth. The growth rate of GRDP ADHK 2010 by Business Field in 2016-2019 can be seen in the following table:

Table 1.
Gross Regional Domestic Product at Current Prices of Taliabu Island Regency
By Business Sector 2015–2019 (percent)

Lapangan Usaha/Industry	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
A Pertanian, Kehutanan, dan Perikanan/Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	66.09	65.57	64.3	60.65	58.81
B Pertambangan dan Penggalian/Mining and Quarrying	0.2	0.19	0.18	5.55	8.47
C Industri Pengolahan/Manufacturing	2.63	2.5	2.39	2.15	1.97
D Pengadaan Listrik dan Gas/Electricity and Gas	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
E Pengadaan Air; Pengelolaan Sampah, Limbah, dan Daur Ulang/Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management, and Remediation Activities	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
F Konstruksi/Construction	3.14	3.3	3.57	3.69	3.75
G Perdagangan Besar dan Eceran; Reparasi Mobil dan Sepeda Motor/Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	14.69	15.09	15.86	15.02	14.52
H Transportasi dan Pergudangan/Transportation and Storage	1.3	1.36	1.39	1.4	1.36
I Penyediaan Akomodasi dan Makan Minum/Accommodation and Food Service Activities	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
J Informasi dan Komunikasi/Information and Communication	0.62	0.63	0.65	0.61	0.61
K Jasa Keuangan dan Asuransi/Financial and Insurance Activities	0.5	0.53	0.52	0.48	0.5

Lanjutan Tabel/Continued Table 12.3

Lapangan Usaha/Industry	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
L Real Estat/Real Estate Activities	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05
M,N Jasa Perusahaan/Business Activities	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
O Administrasi Pemerintahan, Pertahanan, dan Jaminan Sosial Wajib/Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	7.61	7.48	7.66	7.18	7.19
P Jasa Pendidikan/Education	1.96	2.04	2.11	1.96	1.58
Q Jasa Kesehatan dan Kegiatan Sosial/Human Health and Social Work Activities	0.77	0.82	0.85	0.82	0.79
R,S,T,U Jasa Lainnya/Other Services Activities	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.27	0.25
Produk Domestik Regional Bruto/Gross Regional Domestic Product	100	100	100	100	100

Catatan/Note: ...

Sumber/Source: BPS, berbagai sensus, survei dan sumber lain/BPS-Statistics Indonesia, various census, survey, and other sources

The area in Taliabu Island Regency does not only rely on the agricultural sector, but the mining, industrial, trade and service sectors are sectors that contribute to the absorption of labor.. To find out the contribution of business fields according to economic sectors in absorbing labor in the last five years. EmploymentTaliabu Island Regencyin table 1.2. can provide an overview of the amount of labor absorption per sector in Pulau Taliabu Regency is able to contribute to the economic growth of the region. These sectors each contribute with different proportions to the absorption of the number of workers in Pulau Taliabu Regency.

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of Pulau Taliabu Regency both at Current Prices and at Constant Prices (ADHK) increased in 2018. In 2018, the increase in GRDP of Pulau Taliabu Regency ADHB was recorded at approximately 180 billion rupiah. If assessed based on constant prices, the GRDP of Pulau Taliabu Regency increased by approximately 97 billion rupiah. This condition created an economic growth rate of 12.06 percent in Pulau Taliabu Regency. This economic growth decreased when compared to the previous year which was 5.56 percent.

Table 2.

Gross Regional Domestic Product Based on Current Prices by Business Sector of Taliabu Island Regency 2017–2018 (Rupiah)

PDRB Pulau Taliabu, 2017-2018		
Uraian	2017*	2018**
PDRB ADHB (Milyar)	1.161,56	1.341,63
PDRB ADHK (Milyar)	810,61	908,40
PDRB/Kapita ADHB (Juta)	22,37	25,55
PDRB/Kapita ADHK (Juta)	15,61	17,30
Laju Pertumbuhan (%)	5,56	12,06
* Angka sementara		
** Angka sangat sementara		
Sumber : PDRB Kabupaten Pulau Taliabu Menurut Lapangan Usaha 2014-2018		

Based on GRDP data in the Publication of GRDP of Taliabu Island Regency According to Business Fields 2014-2018, information was obtained that sectorally, the agricultural sector in the last three years still provided the largest contribution to GRDP of Taliabu Island. However, the contribution of this sector decreased from 64.30 percent in 2017 to 60.65 percent in 2018. In second place, the Wholesale and Retail Trade Sector; Car and Motorcycle Repair contributed around 15.86 percent in 2017 to 15.02 percent in 2018. Meanwhile, the Government Administration, Defense, and Security sector which was in third place with a contribution of 7.66 percent in 2017, fell to 7.18 percent in 2018. Meanwhile, the contribution of other sectors to the economy is still below six percent.

Table 3. Number of Workers

Statistik Ketenagakerjaan Pulau Taliabu, 2018			
Uraian	Laki-laki	Perempuan	Jumlah
TPAK (%)	90,57	56,03	73,75
Bekerja (%)	97,96	88,65	94,52
Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka (%)	2,04	11,34	5,48
Persentase Penduduk 15+ yang bekerja selama seminggu yang lalu menurut Lapangan Pekerjaan Utama:			
Primer	80,25	58,70	72,77
Sekunder	1,24	1,65	1,38
Tersier	18,51	39,65	25,85
Total	100	100	100
<i>Sumber: Pulau Taliabu Dalam Angka 2019</i>			

The population of Taliabu Island in 2018 reached more than 50 thousand people or grew by 1.1 percent from 2017. The population density of Taliabu Island in 2018 reached 34.89 people per square kilometer. Based on gender, the number of male residents is greater than the number of female residents. In 2018, the number of male residents was estimated at 26,836 people. The number of female residents was estimated at 25,667 people. The ratio of male residents to female residents is 105. This ratio shows that on average there are 105 male residents among 100 female residents.

The population composition of Taliabu Island is grouped in the productive age/working age, namely the population in the 15-64 age group, which is 58.40 percent of the total population. The number of residents aged 0-14 and 65 years and over is 38.36 percent and 3.24 percent respectively. With this number, the dependency ratio (dependency ratio) of Taliabu Island is 71.24, which means that 100 economically active residents of Taliabu Island (15-64 years) must bear a burden of 71 to 72. The number of workers can be seen from Table 1.2. that the agricultural sector was able to absorb workers in 2014 amounting to 110,688 workforce and decreased by 10,739 workforce in 2017 then increased to equal to 109,315.4 million workers in 2018 shows that the agricultural sector experiences fluctuations every year.

In 2014, the industrial sector absorbed a workforce of 25,032.7 the workforce's spirit increased by as much as 40,522.2 workforce in 2018. An increase also occurred in the trade sector, where in 2014 it was 80,147.37 the soul of the workforce becomes as big as 93,328.96 workforce in 2018. The service sector also increased, in the Government Administration, Defense and Mandatory Social Security service sector in 2014 amounted to 74,191.47 workforce increased by 80,662.24 workforce in 2016 but there was a slight decline in 2017 of 76,766.89 workforce and increased again in 2018 by 80,181,14 workers.

Apart from being a dominant sector, the construction sector is also able to absorb a large workforce, where in 2014 it was...28,661.6 the workforce's spirit increased until 2016 by 33,556.34 workforce but there was a decline in 2017 of 32,744.59 workforce spirit and again increased in 2018 by 34,906.04 workers. Sector Transportation and Warehousing also

make a big contribution to the absorption of labor, as seen from the absorption of labor in 2014 amounting to 25,346,781 labor force increased until in 2018 it amounted to 29,862,711 soul of the workforce. The mining sector is also an economic sector that absorbs the most labor. If we look at the mining sector, it has decreased every year but there was an increase in 2017. In 2014, it was able to absorb as much as 45,880,271 the workforce's soul has increased every year by 51.620.53 soul of the workforce in 2018.

It is important to know the economic sectors that show positive achievements in accordance with the same sectors at the national level, and to introspect the development planning and strategies that are mainly related to the absorption of labor in each economic sector. The decline in the absorption of labor in the agricultural sector caused by the service sector which increases every year is experienced by Pulau Taliabu Regency, as one of the underdeveloped regions that focuses its economic development on the service sector. This is indicated by one of the realities of the workforce in Indonesia, namely the decreasing interest of the young workforce to work in the agricultural sector. The agricultural sector is considered less able to provide adequate income for a decent life.

The occurrence of changes in economic structure in the development process has long been recognized by economists. The higher the per capita income of a country, the smaller the role of the agricultural sector will be, while the role of the industrial and service sectors will increase. Mulyana in Kusreni (1987:358) stated that "in general, the stages that are generally passed through in the development of a country (region) start from the stage before development to the balanced stage".

Meanwhile Kuznetz and Chenery in Kusreni (1991:35); Kuznetz not only studied changes in the percentage of the population working in various sectors but he also studied changes in the contribution of various sectors to national income. Furthermore, Kuznetz also analyzed changes in the role of various industrial sub-sectors in providing employment opportunities. Kuznetz argued that changes in the economic structure were marked by a decline in the ability of the agricultural sector to absorb labor while the industrial sector showed the opposite, namely an increase in labor absorption.

This research was conducted inseparable from the results of previous studies that have been conducted as comparative and study materials. The research results used as comparisons are inseparable from the research topic, namely the Shift in Economic Structure to Employment Opportunities in Taliabu Island Regency, the studies are Research The Greatest Showman (2009) about The Influence of Changes in Economic Structure on Sectoral and Regional Specialization and Sectoral Labor Absorption Structure for Urban Areas in East Java. The method used to analyze the data in this study consists of qualitative analysis and quantitative analysis, using the Structural Equation Model (SEM) approach, the program used is AMOS 401, SPSS. The results of the study indicate that structural changes have an effect on regional specialization is accepted. This shows that although changes in economic structure run in the same direction as sectoral specialization, their influence is not significant on the sectors in urban areas.

The problem that is currently occurring is that economic growth in Indonesia is not accompanied by a balanced change in the workforce structure (Swasono, et al (2013) This

means that the rate of sectoral economic shifts is relatively fast compared to the rate of labor shifts, so that Manning (2015) in Suhartini, (2021), said that the turning point for economic activity (economic turning-point) was reached before the turning point for labor use (labor turning-point).

From the background description above, the questions in this study are as follows: what is the pattern of shifting economic structures and the impact of shifting economic structures on labor absorption in Taliabu Island Regency for the period 2016-2020?

RESEARCH METHOD

The data used in this study are secondary data which are from books, literature, internet, notes, and other sources related to the research problem. Secondary data in this study were obtained from BPS North Maluku and BPS Data of Taliabu Island Regency.

Shift Share Analysis Tool Used Is an analysis that aims to determine the performance or productivity of regional economic work by comparing it with a larger area (regional or national). This shift share analysis technique divides growth as a change (D) in a regional variable, such as labor, added value, income or output, over a certain period of time into influences: national growth (N), industry mix (M), and competitive advantage (C).

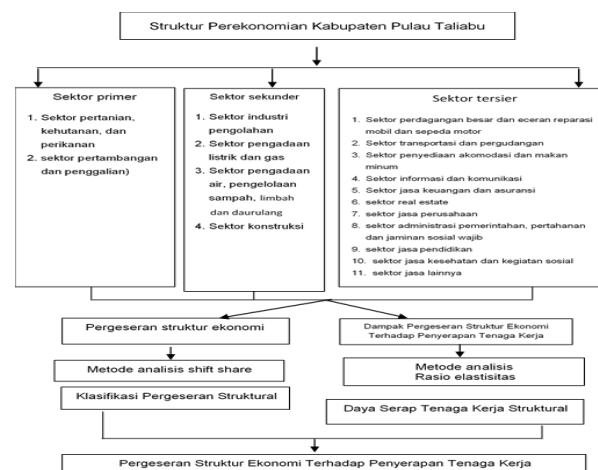


Figure 2. Framework of Thought

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.2. Shift Share Analysis Testing

The Shift Share analysis tool in this study describes the performance of economic sectors in Pulau Taliabu Regency. So that with the Shift Share analysis tool, the Analysis of Changes in the Economic Structure and Absorption of Regional Sectoral Labor can be known. Thus, the shift share analysis is made with two comparative methods as a reference, namely between the North Maluku Province level and the Pulau Taliabu Regency level in the period 2016-2020.

The influence of sectoral growth will be positive if the growth of each sector's variables is greater than the total growth of sectors in Pulau Taliabu Regency. Conversely, sectoral growth will be negative if the growth of each sector's variables is smaller than the growth of these variables in Pulau Taliabu Regency. Economic growth is one indicator of the success of development in an economy. The progress of an economy is determined by the magnitude of growth indicated by changes in output. A region that has more sectors that grow faster at the provincial and city/district levels will have a positive sectoral growth influence. Likewise, a region that has more sectors that grow slower at the provincial and city/district levels will have a negative sectoral growth influence.

The table below shows the results of the shift share analysis in 2016-2020 in Pulau Taliabu Regency. Based on these results, it can be seen that the GDP of Pulau Taliabu Regency over the past five years has increased by IDR 4,582,104.69 million. This result can be seen from the positive Value (Dij). The large growth in Pulau Taliabu Regency's GDP affects the increase in the GRDP of North Maluku Province (Nij) by IDR 224,379.07. Economic activities in Pulau Taliabu Regency in the period 2016-2020 were very proportional as seen from the increase in sectoral growth (Mij) of IDR 36,509.128 million. Meanwhile, the ability of competitive advantage and competitiveness (Cij) provided a positive value that was quite capable of increasing the GRDP of Pulau Taliabu Regency by IDR 510,438.14 million.

Thus, based on the Shift Share analysis method, the results of the research on the analysis of structural changes to the economic structure and labor absorption can be seen in the following table:

Table 4. Results of Shift Share Analysis in Economic Sectors and Income Components in Taliabu Island Regency

Sektor Ekonomi Lapangan Usaha	Perubahan Pada Sektor Ekonomi			Komponen Pendapatan Sektor ekonomi Dalam (Rupiah)			
	rij - (Sektoral Kab.)	rjn (Sektoral Prov)	rn (pd b)	Nij	Mij	Cij	Dij (total)
Pertanian, Kehutanan, dan Perikanan	0,30	0,13	0,30	147.216,24	19.334,43	82.251,18	248.801,85
Pertambangan dan Penggalian	(0,90)	0,49	0,30	467,69	227,64	(2.156,45)	(1.461,12)
Industri Pengolahan	47,80	1,54	0,30	653,25	1.008,82	100.770,01	102.432,07
Pengadaan Listrik dan Gas	5,41	0,23	0,30	68,61	15,83	1.184,50	1.268,94
Pengadaan Air, Pengelolaan Sampah, Limbah dan Daur Ulang	18,21	0,24	0,30	18,53	4,44	1.110,28	1.133,26
Konstruksi	6,11	0,37	0,30	7.364,42	2.696,75	141.168,55	151.229,72
Perdagangan Besar dan Eceran; Reparasi Mobil dan Sepeda Motor	(0,98)	0,17	0,30	37.832,66	6.555,32	(145.431,33)	(101.043,35)
Transportasi dan Pergudangan	2,81	0,01	0,30	2.893,20	34,96	26.956,82	29.884,98
Penyediaan Akomodasi dan Makan Minum	2,73	0,18	0,30	226,45	41,36	1.921,97	2.189,78
Informasi dan Komunikasi	5,08	0,31	0,30	1.726,33	537,18	27.475,86	29.739,37
Jasa Keuangan dan Asuransi	6,34	0,26	0,30	1.211,68	317,40	24.551,61	26.080,68
Real Estate	1,71	0,19	0,30	150,56	28,48	763,41	942,45
Jasa Perusahaan	(0,06)	0,17	0,30	83,09	13,75	(63,17)	33,68
Administrasi Pemerintahan, Pertahanan dan Jaminan Sosial Wajib	3,38	0,24	0,30	17.548,82	4.137,71	184.145,50	205.832,03
Jasa Pendidikan	3,38	0,18	0,30	4.352,05	792,82	46.370,33	51.515,21
Jasa Kesehatan dan Kegiatan Sosial	2,73	0,31	0,30	1.889,36	582,71	15.262,22	17.734,30
Jasa lainnya	2,11	0,27	0,30	676,13	179,51	4.156,86	5.012,49
Total. PDB	6,24	0,31	0,30	224.379,07	36.509,128	510.438,14	4.852.104,69

Source: Data Processed by Researchers

Based on the influence of sectoral growth (Mij), there are 5 economic sectors whose growth is faster than income growth at the district and city levels, in this case the growth in Taliabu Island Regency, namely the most dominant Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Sectors, then the Manufacturing Industry, Construction, Wholesale and Retail Trade, Car and Motorcycle Repair, Government Administration, Defense and Compulsory Social Security Sectors.

Furthermore, there are sectors that grow faster than income growth at the district and city levels. These economic sectors include the Mining and Quarrying Sector, Electricity and Gas Supply, Water Supply, Waste Management, Waste and Recycling, Transportation and Warehousing, Accommodation and Food and Beverage Provision, Information and Communication, Financial Services and Insurance, Real Estate, Corporate Services, Education Services, Health Services and Social Activities, Other Services.

The data above shows that in the agricultural sector the highest development occurred in 2020, namely an increase of IDR 248,801. billion. While the lowest sector in 2020 was at Rp. -101,043 billion. With the following economic sector growth graph:

Chart 3 Changes in Economic Growth Sectors



Source: Processed BPS Data for Taliabu Island Regency

The data above shows that the growth rate in Pulau Taliabu Regency can be ascertained to come from an increase in the number of residents who contribute to the government in advancing regional development, from the village level to the district level. The concentration of economic activities in the Pulau Taliabu Regency area is the main factor that influences the economic sector, both from business activities and employment. Changes in economic growth bring an area to an increase in the economic sector for the region so that regional development experiences changes in the economic structure, as a result of the low absorption of labor in the industrial sector, the sector with the fastest growth, namely the agricultural sector. Therefore, its nature is very productive in terms of labor absorption, the agricultural sector must accommodate labor factors beyond its

capacity according to its impact on a region, so as not to burden very high unemployment for.

4.2.1. Testing of Shift Share Analysis in the Economic and Employment Sectors in Taliabu Island Regency.

Based on data obtained from BPS of Taliabu Island Regency, the majority of the workforce based on the field of work do not have permanent jobs where the workforce is educated at high school level and below. These results can be seen in table 4.6 below, where the percentage value of the workforce with each sector of the field of work is still low, allowing worker productivity to not be fully optimized.

From 2016 to 2020 in table 4.6. the employment sector of the agricultural, forestry and fisheries sector is the economic sector that absorbs the most labor. Thus, the economic sector indicator provides extensive employment opportunities for residents in Pulau Taliabu Regency. These results illustrate the high dependence of the population on this sector in Pulau Taliabu Regency. Employment sectors such as the trade and restaurant sectors, the services sector, both individual services, corporate services, and government services, also provide employment for the community based on business opportunities, although not as large as the absorption of labor in the agricultural, forestry and marine sectors. Meanwhile, the tertiary sector only absorbs a small amount of labor.

Table 5. Results of the Analysis of the Salary Share of the Number of Workers in Taliabu Island Regency

Sektor Ekonomi Ketenagakerjaan Menurut Lapangan Usaha	Komponen Sektor ekonomi Dalam (Rupiah)			
	Nij	Mij	Cij	Dij_ (total)
Pertanian, Kehutanan, dan Perikanan	2.749.967	614.484	(179.259)	3.185.193
Pertambangan dan Penggalian	8.027	8.023	1.329.691	1.345.741
Industri Pengolahan	104.736	219.351	(580.862)	(256.775)
Pengadaan Listrik dan Gas	1.136	504	(334)	1.306
Pengadaan Air, Pengelolaan Sampah, Limbah dan Daur Ulang	307	93	286	686
Konstruksi	138.491	72.113	83.165	293.770
Perdagangan Besar dan Eceran; Reparasi Mobil dan Sepeda Motor	632.865	193.570	163.525	989.959
Transportasi dan Pergudangan	57.161	4.988	41.092	103.240
Penyediaan Akomodasi dan Makan Minum	3.893	920	(602)	4.210
Informasi dan Komunikasi	26.284	8.901	3.234	38.419
Jasa Keuangan dan Asuransi	22.084	8.413	(748)	29.750
Real Estate	2.489	706	(672)	2.523
Jasa Perusahaan	1.425	411	41	1.877
Administrasi Pemerintahan, Pertahanan dan Jaminan Sosial Wajib	313.518	105.266	119.299	538.082
Jasa Pendidikan	85.528	25.074	(47.277)	63.325
Jasa Kesehatan dan Kegiatan Sosial	34.329	15.934	4.525	54.789
Jasa lainnya	11.664	3.959	(1.862)	13.761
Produk Domestik Regional Bruto	2.749.967	614.484	(179.259)	3.185.193

Source: Data Processed by Researchers

DISCUSSION

Changes in Economic Structure in Labor Absorption in Pulau Taliabu Regency Based on the results of the Shift Share analysis, the GRDP of Pulau Taliabu Regency increased during the 2016-2020 period by IDR 84,127.50 million. When viewed from the contribution to GRDP, it shows a change in the economic structure from the primary sector, namely agriculture, of IDR 38,246.00 million to the secondary sector, namely electricity and gas procurement of IDR 2,807.50 million or the tertiary sector, namely company services of IDR 29,774.17 million. The agricultural sector is quite capable of providing a positive contribution to economic growth in Pulau Taliabu Regency, due to the development and construction of related regulations and the high dynamics of changes in the use of space which have an impact on land acquisition in the years to come.

Based on the proposed hypothesis, the research results based on field facts can be accepted, so it can be concluded that the Economic Structure of Taliabu Island Regency has experienced a shift in the direction of the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors. These results are in accordance with the research results from The Last Supper (2018) in the title of his research "Analysis of Changes in Economic Structure and Determinants of Leading Sectors in East Java Province 2012-2016". With the Shift Share analysis method, where the results of his research show that the contribution to GRDP and labor absorption indicate changes in economic structure from the primary sector to the secondary sector.

Journal of research results conducted The Hunger Games (2019) Changes in Economic Structure and Employment Opportunities and the Quality of Human Resources in Indonesia. The results of the Assessment of "Changes in Economic Structure and Employment as well as the Quality of Human Resources in Indonesia" show that in the period 1995-2001 the economic structure (GNP) in Indonesia has changed from the SIA (Services-Industry-Agriculture) pattern to the ISA pattern. Meanwhile, during the same work period the structure remained stable, namely the AI pattern. Unbalanced changes between economic structure and employment are predicted to be factors causing the decline in labor productivity and public welfare in the agricultural sector. In the agricultural sector itself, labor absorption is dominated by the food crop sub-sector. There is an increase in the quality of human resources. However, the problem is that the government's ability to create jobs is not enough to provide employment opportunities for increasing human resources.

Then the research was conducted Dina (2010) Analysis of Economic Structure Changes in North Sumatra Province. This study aims to analyze Economic Structure Changes in North Sumatra Province. In addition, this study also analyzes potential sectors in North Sumatra Province. For the purpose of analysis, secondary data in the form of time series data from 1983 to 2008 were used, sourced from the BPS of North Sumatra Province. The analysis method used is the sector contribution calculation method and the Location Quotient (LQ) method. During the research period, economic transformation occurred in two periods, namely from 1994 to 1997 and from 2000 to 2008. It was found that the higher the role of the secondary and tertiary sectors in increasing national production and income, the smaller the role of the sector in accommodating the workforce.

Based on the LQ value, it is known that the agricultural, transportation, and trade sectors are potential sectors in North Sumatra Province. For this reason, it is considered necessary to conduct a review of the same problem as the research using a broader and deeper approach method.

The results of the research conducted Henry (2015). Based on the structure of GRDP contribution in Banyuwangi Regency from 2008 to 2013, there has been a shift in GRDP contribution. The primary sector which was originally the mainstay sector of Banyuwangi Regency has experienced a reduction in contribution to GRDP every year. The results of the analysis of the specialization index of Banyuwangi Regency during 2008 to 2013, it is known to have a specialization index between 0.35 and 0.50. These results indicate that the level of sectoral specialization in Banyuwangi Regency is very low so that the economic sector is spread quite evenly in the regional economy where there are 3 sectors that are the concentration of growth, namely the agricultural sector, the mining sector and the services sector.

The results of the analysis of changes in the economic structure of Banyuwangi Regency with GDP contributions, classic shift share analysis and modified shift share Esteban-Marquillas show that: the contribution of Banyuwangi Regency's GDP from 2008 to 2013 shows that the economic structure of Banyuwangi has shifted from the primary sector to the secondary and tertiary sectors, although the level of shift is relatively small from year to year. Based on the modified shift share analysis of Esteban-Marquillas, only the agricultural, mining, industrial, construction, trade and services sectors have competitive advantages and the trade sector only has specialization advantages. All of the above indicate that there has been a change in the economic structure in Banyuwangi Regency which is dominated by the tertiary sector but is still structurally less solid.

Next research results (Christina, 2013) Analysis of Balinese Economic Structure with Shift Share Approach. The shift share results show a change in the economic structure in Bali Province in 2000-2011. The shift of the nine sectors seen from the absorption of labor shows that the agricultural sector has the lowest value of -26.44 percent, the PHR sector has the highest value of 45.18 percent. Contribution to GRDP shows that the agricultural sector has the lowest value of 14.72, the PHR sector has the highest value of 35.41 percent

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results and discussion, several conclusions can be drawn as follows:

1. Based on the Shift Share analysis, it can be seen that the economy of Pulau Taliabu Regency in 2016-2020 experienced a shift in growth in each sector where primary, secondary and tertiary sectors changed. This shift was followed by a shift in labor absorption and contribution to the GRDP of Pulau Taliabu Regency and a comparison of changes in economic growth at the North Maluku Province level from the primary sector to the secondary sector and tertiary sector in Pulau Taliabu Regency from 2016 to 2020.

2. The results in the sectors where shifting changes are occurring are expected to change the economic structure of Taliabu Island Regency in increasing economic growth and increasing employment so that the region can develop and be able to compete with developed regions.
3. The Shift Share analysis test shows that the description of the sectoral growth structure of the Taliabu Island Regency area is included in the primary sector classification, namely if the economic sector grows relatively faster and the sector also has a relatively large contribution compared to the secondary and tertiary sectors.

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