



## ANALYSIS OF POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT OF WEST NUSA TENGARA PROVINCE DURING 2015 – 2022

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### Abstract

*The scope of this research is about population and employment in West Nusa Tenggara Province (NTB). The aim is to analyze population growth, labor force, unemployment, dependency burden, labor force participation rate, and employment opportunities. Research variables: population growth, labor force, unemployment, dependency burden, work participation, employment opportunities. Data collection was carried out using the library study technique method. The data used is time series data for eight years starting from 2015 - 2022. Data analysis uses population growth rate, labor force ratio, unemployment rate, dependency ratio, Labor Force Participation Rate, Elasticity of employment opportunities.*

*Result of research : population growth rate of NTB is higher than Indonesia's population growth rate. The number of labor force in NTB province per year is above seventy percent. The number of women in the workforce per year is greater than the number of men in the workforce. NTB Province's annual open unemployment rate is above three percent. The male open unemployment rate per year is higher than the female open unemployment rate. The burden of dependency on the population of NTB Province per year is above fifty percent. The dependency burden on the male population per year is higher than the dependency burden on the female population. The NTB Province's annual Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK) is above seventy percent. TPAK for men per year is higher than TPAK for women. The NTB Province's economic growth rate of one percent can create employment opportunities of more than three percent.*

**Keywords:** Population, Employment, in West Nusa Tenggara

### I. Introduction

Population in the context of human resources has two functions, namely driving development, especially in the economic field and inhibiting development. Residents are seen as functioning as drivers of development because their activities in production and consumption give rise to lively and lively economic activities. The population is seen as an obstacle to development because the existence of a large population and high growth is seen as only adding to the burden of development. Declining per capita income and population problems such as employment, crime, social problems and so on are a burden for development. Lincolin Arsyad (2010) also states that high population growth will cause various problems and obstacles to development efforts being undertaken because this high population growth will lead to a rapid rate of increase in the number of the workforce. A large population for a country or for a region will not automatically become development

capital, it can even be a burden or a responsibility for other residents.

The population problem is not only a problem of population growth but also a problem of the number of people of working age which is increasing from year to year. This problem is related to the number of job opportunities available. On the one hand, the number of people of working age is increasing, while on the other hand, the number of available job opportunities is limited, this will lead to an increasing level of open unemployment.

Open unemployment is one of the macroeconomic problems of a country or region. The high unemployment rate has an impact on development and the social life of society. For development, the increasing unemployment rate will require larger state and regional budget allocations to overcome the unemployment problem. The budget allocated for development will decrease so that

development goals are not achieved optimally. The social life of the community will be disrupted by the high unemployment rate. As a result, various social ills occur.

Another population problem is the dependency ratio which is increasing from year to year. This problem is related to the burden that must be borne by the productive population to finance the lives of the unproductive and no longer productive population.

Apart from the population problems mentioned above, there is also the problem of the labor force participation rate (TPAK). Not all workers or people of working age actually produce goods and services, even though many of them fall into the productive age group of 15 years and over. This means that there are some workers or people of productive age who do not produce goods and services, they don't want to produce yet, because they haven't been looking for work. The more the working age population or the workforce that does not produce goods and services, the lower the labor force participation rate. In terms of economic development, the level of labor force participation is required to produce more advanced economic development.

Another population problem faced in economic development is the growth of employment opportunities. From a macro perspective, growth in employment opportunities can be linked to the rate of economic growth. In other words, the rate of economic growth will affect the rate of growth in employment opportunities. The relationship between the rate of economic growth and the rate of growth of employment opportunities can be explained through the elasticity of employment opportunities. The higher the elasticity of employment opportunities means that each rate of economic growth is able to create wider employment opportunities.

Based on the descriptions of the population problems above, the analytical study in this research is an analytical study of population growth, labor force, unemployment, dependency burden, labor force participation rate, and employment opportunities in West Nusa Tenggara Province.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

### 2.1. Population growth

Population growth is a change in the number of people in a country which can decrease or increase from year to year. Population growth in a country can be caused by an increase or decrease in its population. These events can include birth (natality), death (mortality), and population movement (migration).

Birth and death are factors in population growth that occur naturally. While population movement is a factor of population growth that occurs non-naturally (Arum Rifda, <https://www.gramedia.com/best-seller/pengertian-perumbuh-penduduk/>)

Natural population growth can be seen from the result of the difference between the birth rate and the death rate that occurs in one year. This population growth is expressed in per thousand.

This non-natural population growth is the result of the difference between the number of people migrating in (immigration) and the number of people migrating out (emigration).

Factors that cause population growth are births (natality), death (mortality), population migration. Birth is a woman's ability to give birth to a baby. The death rate is the number of deaths that occur for every 1,000 residents in one year. This mortality rate only has a crude mortality rate with four classifications, namely low mortality

rate, moderate mortality rate, high mortality rate, and special mortality rate. Migration is the process of moving people from one area to another. Migration has two types, namely in-migration or immigration, and out-migration or emigration.

### 2.2. Workforce

The work force or labor force is the entire working age population, whether working or not working (Rokhedi Priyo Santoso, 2012). The labor force is the working age population (15 years and over) who are working or have jobs, but are temporarily not working and are unemployed (Rossanto Dwi Handoyo, 2020). The higher the number of the workforce means the greater the number of people who have the potential to work.

The labor force can be measured by the Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR). Mathematically, LFPR is calculated by:  $LFPR = LF : WAP$ . Where: LF is the labor force. WAP is the working age population, namely the population aged 15 years and over or the working age population, which consists of the work force and non-work force. The labor force (LF) consists of people who work (E) and people who are not working or who are looking for work (U).  $LF = E + U$ .

### 2.3. Unemployment Rate

Open unemployment according to the International Labor Organization, ILO (in Rossanto Dwi Handoyo, 2020) are those who do not have a job and are looking for work, those who do not have a job and are preparing for a business, those who do not have a job and are not looking for work, because they feel it is impossible to get work.

Tingkat pengangguran merupakan rasio antara penduduk usia kerja yang tidak bekerja dengan jumlah Angkatan kerjanya (Rokhedi Priyo Santoso, 2012). Secara matematis, tingkat pengangguran dihitung dengan:  $UR = U \text{ dibagi } LF$ . Dimana: UR adalah tingkat pengangguran. U adalah jumlah penduduk usia kerja yang tidak bekerja maupun sedang mencari kerja. LF adalah jumlah penduduk Angkatan kerja.

### 2.4. Rasio Beban Ketergantungan (*Dependency Ratio*)

Rasio beban ketergantungan (*dependency ratio*) adalah perbandingan antara jumlah penduduk umur 0 – 14 tahun, ditambah dengan jumlah penduduk 65 tahun ke atas dibandingkan dengan jumlah penduduk usia 15 – 64 tahun (angkatan kerja). *Dependency ratio* (DR) dapat digunakan sebagai indikator secara kasar tentang keadaan ekonomi suatu negara (Rossanto Dwi Handoyo, 2020). Semakin tinggi persentase *dependency ratio* menunjukkan semakin tingginya beban yang harus ditanggung penduduk yang produktif untuk membiayai penduduk yang belum produktif atau tidak produktif lagi.

Untuk menghitung rasio beban ketergantungan dapat digunakan rumus sebagai berikut:  $DR = \text{jumlah penduduk bukan angkatan kerja dibagi jumlah angkatan kerja dikali } 100 \%$ .

### 2.5. Tingkat Partisipasi Angkatan Kerja (TPAK)

Menurut Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS), yang dimaksud sebagai Tingkat Partisipasi Angkatan Kerja (TPAK) adalah persentase jumlah angkatan kerja terhadap penduduk usia kerja. Nilai TPAK mengindikasikan besarnya persentase penduduk usia kerja yang aktif secara ekonomi di suatu negara / wilayah. Semakin tinggi TPAK menunjukkan bahwa semakin tinggi pula pasokan tenaga kerja (*labor supply*) yang tersedia untuk memproduksi barang dan jasa dalam suatu perekonomian (Rossanto Dwi Handoyo, 2020). Tingkat Partisipasi Angkatan Kerja dapat dihitung dengan

menggunakan rumus:  $TPAK = \frac{\text{Jumlah Angkatan Kerja}}{\text{jumlah penduduk 15 tahun ke atas}} \times 100 \%$ .

## 2.6. Workforce

The work force or labor force is the entire working age population, whether working or not working (Rokhedi Priyo Santoso, 2012). The labor force is the working age population (15 years and over) who are working or have jobs, but are temporarily not working and are unemployed (Rossanto Dwi Handoyo, 2020). The higher the number of the workforce means the greater the number of people who have the potential to work.

The labor force can be measured by the Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR). Mathematically, LFPR is calculated by:  $LFPR = \frac{LF}{WAP}$ . Where: LF is the labor force. WAP is the working age population, namely the population aged 15 years and over or the working age population, which consists of the work force and non-work force. The labor force (LF) consists of people who work (E) and people who are not working or who are looking for work (U).  $LF = E + U$ .

## 2.7. Unemployment Rate

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The unemployment rate is the ratio between the working age population who are not working and the total workforce (Rokhedi Priyo Santoso, 2012). Mathematically, the unemployment rate is calculated by:  $UR = \frac{U}{LF}$ . Where: UR is the unemployment rate. U is the number of working age population who are not working or looking for work. LF is the total population of the labor force.

## 2.8. Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio is the ratio between the population aged 0 – 14 years, plus the population aged 65 years and over compared to the total population aged 15 – 64 years (labor force). The dependency ratio (DR) can be used as a rough indicator of the state of a country's economy (Rossanto Dwi Handoyo, 2020). The higher the dependency ratio percentage, the higher the burden that must be borne by the productive population to finance the population who are not yet productive or are no longer productive.

To calculate the dependency ratio, the following formula can be used:  $DR = \frac{\text{number of people not in the labor force}}{\text{number of the labor force}} \times 100\%$ .

## 2.9. Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK)

According to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), what is meant by the Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK) is the percentage of the workforce to the working age population. The LFPR value indicates the percentage of the working age population that is economically active in a country/region. The higher the TPAK indicates that the higher the labor supply available to produce goods and services in an economy (Rossanto Dwi Handoyo, 2020). The Labor Force Participation Rate can be calculated using the formula:  $TPAK = \frac{\text{Total Labor Force}}{\text{the population 15 years and over}} \times 100\%$ .

## 2.10. Employment Opportunity

Job opportunities are the number of jobs available for the workforce who are looking for work or a condition that shows the number of jobs that are still vacant and ready to be filled by job seekers (Kholida Qothrunnada, 2021: Job Opportunities: Definition and Factors Affecting It. <https://www.detik.com/edu/detikpedia/d-5818920/chance-work>). In general, employment opportunities are conditions that describe the total amount of the workforce that can be absorbed and actively participate in the economy. Job opportunities can also be said to be the number of people who are working or who are getting jobs, if more and more people work, the job opportunities are quite broad or many (Samhis Setiawan, 2023: Job Opportunities, - Definition, Factors, Types, National, Expansion, Quality ).

<https://www.gurudik.co.id/kesempatan-kerja/>.

From a macro perspective, the growth rate of employment opportunities can be linked to the rate of economic growth. In other words, the rate of economic growth will affect the rate of growth in employment opportunities. The relationship between the rate of economic growth and the rate of growth of employment opportunities can be explained through the elasticity of employment opportunities. The higher the elasticity of employment opportunities means that every rate of economic growth is able to create broad employment opportunities.

# III. RESEARCH METHODS

## 3.1. Types of research

The type of research used is quantitative research with descriptive methods. The descriptive method is a method used in research that conveys facts by describing what is obtained.

## 3.2. Research Locations

The research location was carried out in Nusa Tenggara Province which consists of ten districts and cities. The ten regencies and cities are Mataram City, West Lombok Regency, Central Lombok Regency, East Lombok Regency, North Lombok Regency, West Sumbawa Regency, Sumbawa Regency, Dompu Regency, Bima Regency and Bima City.

## 3.3. Data Types and Sources

The data in this research is secondary data on the Population of West Nusa Tenggara Province. Data source from West Nusa Tenggara in Figures published by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of West Nusa Tenggara Province (NTB).

## 3.4. Method of collecting data

The data collection method uses library study techniques. The library study technique is carried out by collecting relevant data from a book, scientific article, news or other written sources.

## 3.5. Data analysis method

The data analysis method uses statistical analysis. Statistical analysis tools used include: ratio analysis, growth rate analysis, elasticity analysis, average analysis.

1. To analyze population growth, the population growth rate is used. Population growth rate formulation:  $P_t = P_0 \cdot (1+r)^n$ , where  $P_t$  = population in the final year,  $P_0$  = population in the initial year,  $r$  = growth rate.
2. To analyze the Work Force, the formulation is used:  $LF = E + U$ , (Rokhedi Priyo Santoso, 2012), where LF = Labor Force, E = working age population who is working, U = working age population who is not working ( unemployment).



- To analyze the Unemployment Rate, analytical tools are used to calculate the unemployment rate. The formula is:  $OU = Un / AK \times 100\%$ , where  $OU$  = open unemployment rate;  $Un$  = number of people who want/are looking for work;  $AK$  = labor force.
- To analyze the Dependency Ratio, the Dependency Ratio analysis tool is used, with the formulation:  $DR = PDUK / PUK$ , where  $DR$  = dependency ratio,  $PDUK$  = population beyond working age,  $PUK$  = population of working age .
- To analyze the Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK), the following formulation is used:  $TPAK = AK / PUK \cdot 100\%$ .  $AK$  = labor force;  $PUK$  = working age population.
- To analyze the Elasticity of Employment Opportunities, the following analysis tools are used:  $Ekk = \Delta HH / \Delta GRDP$ , where :  $Ekk$  = elasticity of employment opportunities;  $\Delta HW$  = employment growth rate;  $\Delta GRDP$  = economic growth rate.

#### IV. DISCUSSION

- To analyze the Work Force, the formulation is used:  $LF = E + U$ , (Rokhedhi Priyo Santoso, 2012), where  $LF$  = Labor Force,  $E$  = working age population who is working,  $U$  = working age population who is not working (unemployment).
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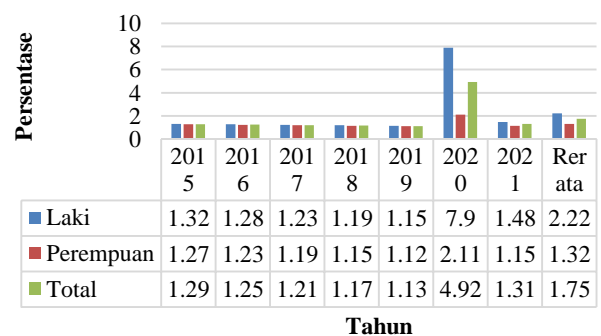
#### V. DISCUSSION

##### 5.1. Population growth

Population growth is a figure that shows the percentage increase in population over a certain period of time (Central Statistics Agency, NTB in 2022 figures). The population growth of West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) over the last seven years has ranged from 1.13% to 4.92% with an average annual growth of 1.75%. This NTB population growth rate is greater than Indonesia's population growth rate in 2022, which is 1.17%. However, it is still much lower than NTB's economic growth rate in the third quarter of 2022, which was 7.10%. This means that the average NTB population growth rate of 1.75% does not have a negative impact on the level of community welfare. The biggest contribution to the growth rate of NTB's population is the growth rate of the male population. The average annual growth rate of the male population is 2.2%. Meanwhile, the average growth rate of the female population is 1.32%.

The districts that have contributed the most to the population increase in NTB are East Lombok Regency and Central Lombok Regency. The population increase in East Lombok Regency in 2021 will be 18.7 thousand people. The population increase in Central Lombok Regency in 2021 will be 14.8 thousand people. Even though these two districts contribute the most to NTB's population increase, their population growth rate is lower than the population growth rate of other districts in NTB. The population growth rate of East Lombok Regency in 2021 is 1.88% and the population growth rate of Central Lombok Regency is 1.92%, lower than the population growth rate of West Sumbawa, North Lombok, Sumbawa and West Lombok Regencies, each of which is 2.44 %; 2.19 %; 2.10%; 1.91 %.

**Chart 1. Laju Pertumbuhan Penduduk Propinsi NTB**



Source: NTB in Figures 2015 – 2022, processed.

##### 1.1. Workforce

The labor force is the working age population who are already working or looking for work (Tri Widodo, 2006). The Labor Force is the number of working age population between 15 – 60 years (Rokhedhi Priyo Santoso, 2012). The Central Statistics Agency also said that the labor force is the number of working age population between 15 – 60+ years. Rossanto Dwi Handoyo, 2018, said that the workforce is part of the workforce who are paid to work or those who are unemployed.

The working age population (labor force) of West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) Province during 2015 – 2021 fluctuated in number. In 2015 it was 70.11% of the population, then in 2018 it fell to 67.70%. Furthermore, in the last three years it has increased again to reach 72.03%. On average, the number of labor force in NTB province is 70.51% per year. The female workforce contributes more than the male workforce to the total workforce in NTB province. The average annual contribution to the female workforce is 36.80%. Meanwhile, the average contribution of the male workforce is 33.70% of the total workforce in NTB province. More details regarding the NTB province workforce can be seen in chart 2 below.



Source: NTB in Figures for 2015 – 2022, processed.

### 5.2. Unemployment Rate

Unemployment is the accumulated number of people who do not work at a certain point (Rokhedi Priyo Santoso, 2012). Meanwhile, according to the Population Census, the unemployed are people who do not work at all or work less than two days during the week prior to enumeration and are trying to get a job (Rossanto Dwi Handoyo, 2018). According to the International Labor Organization (in Rossanto Dwi Handoyo, 2018), open unemployment are those who do not have a job and are looking for a job, those who do not have a job and are preparing for a business, those who do not have a job and are not looking for work, because they feel it is impossible to get a job. .

The open unemployment rate in NTB Province tends to decline. In 2015 the unemployment rate was 5.09 percent, then decreased to 3.58 percent in 2018, then in 2021, the open unemployment rate is 3.01 percent. On average, the annual open unemployment rate in NTB is 3.86 percent. The 3.86 percent figure shows that the number of the labor force population who is unemployed and looking for work is 3.86 percent of the total labor force population per year.

The average annual open unemployment rate for men is higher than the open unemployment rate for women. Average male open unemployment rate per year by 4.53 percent. Meanwhile, the average female open unemployment rate per year is 3.25 percent. The male open unemployment rate is higher than the female open unemployment rate because the supply of male labor available each year (84.06%) is higher than the supply of female labor (59.05%). More details regarding the open unemployment rate in NTB can be seen in chart 5.



Source: NTB in Figures for 2015 – 2022, processed.

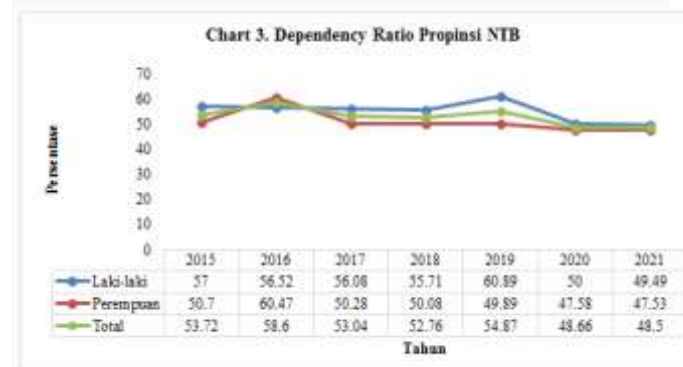
### 5.3. Dependency Ratio

Dependency ratio is a comparison between the number of people aged 0-14 years, plus the number of people aged 65 years and over (both of which are called non-labor force) compared to the number of people aged 15-64 years (labor force) (Rossanto Dwi Handoyo, 2018).

The dependency burden ratio in NTB during 2016 – 2021 has decreased from 58.6 percent in 2016 to 48.5 percent in 2021. The decrease in this ratio shows the lower burden that must be borne by the productive population to finance the lives of the unproductive and non-productive population. productive again.

The average annual dependency ratio in NTB is 52.74 percent. This means that 52.74 percent of the productive population in NTB per year bears the living costs of residents who are not yet productive and are no longer productive. The ratio of dependents of the male productive age population is higher than the ratio of dependents of the female productive age population. The

dependent burden ratio for the male productive age population per year is 55.10 percent, while the dependent burden ratio for the female productive age population per year is 50.93 percent. This figure shows that 55.10 percent of the population is unproductive and unproductive men are the burden of living costs by the male population of productive age. And the burden of financing life by women of productive age population is 50.93 percent.



Sumber: NTB Dalam Angka Tahun 2015 – 2022, diolah.

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### 5.5. Labor Force Participation Rate

According to the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), what is meant by the Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK) is the percentage of the total labor force to the working age population. The LFPR value indicates the percentage of the working age population that is economically active in a country/region. The higher the LFPR indicates that the higher the labor supply available to produce goods and services in an economy (Rossanto Dwi Handoyo, 2018).

The NTB Province Labor Force Participation Rate has increased from 2015 of 66.54 percent to 75.05 in 2019, then decreased to 73.09 percent in 2021. The increase and decrease in TPAK shows the supply of labor available to produce goods and services in NTB Province experienced fluctuations. The average annual TPAK rate for the province of NTB is 71.05 percent. This means that each

year the available labor force to produce goods and services is 71.05 percent of the working age population in NTB.

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Source: NTB in Figures for 2015 – 2022, processed.

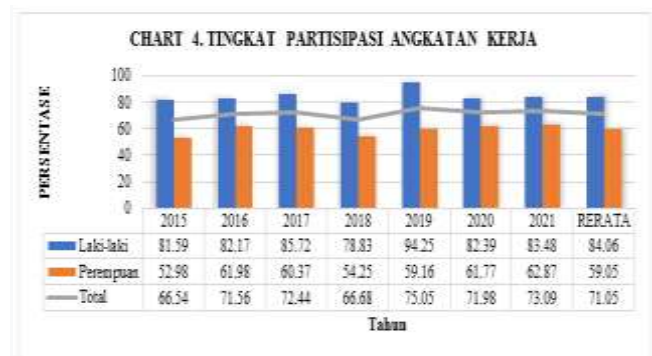
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The supply of male labor available to produce goods and services is higher than the supply of female labor. On average per year, the supply of male labor is 84.06 percent. Meanwhile, the average annual supply of female workers is 59.05 percent. So in NTB, the number of male workers available to produce goods and services is greater than the number of female workers available.

The decrease in TPAK from 75.05 percent in 2019 to 73.09 percent in 2021 was influenced by the increasing number of mothers taking care of the household and other things, which resulted in a decrease in TPAK in 2021. The working age population taking care of the household in 2019 was 682,301 people, an increase to 701,738 people in 2021. Others, as many as 156,589 people in 2019, increased to 192,433 people. More details regarding the NTB Province TPAK can be seen in chart 4 below.



Source: NTB in Figures 2015 – 2022, processed.

### 5.7. Elasticity of Job Opportunities

From a macro perspective, the growth rate of employment opportunities can be linked to the rate of economic growth. In other words, the rate of economic growth will affect the rate of growth of employment opportunities (Hg. Suseno Triyanto Widodo, 1990).

The relationship between the rate of economic growth and the rate of growth of employment opportunities can be explained through the elasticity of employment opportunities. The higher the elasticity of employment opportunities means that each rate of economic growth is able to create wider employment opportunities.

The growth rate of employment opportunities for the Province of NTB per year during the 2016-2021 period is 3.89 percent. While the rate of economic growth in the Province of NTB averaged 1.17 percent per year. And the elasticity of employment opportunities on average per year during the 2016 - 2021 period is 3.33 percent. This means that every increase in NTB's economic growth rate of 1 percent can create NTB job opportunities of 3.33 percent. More details regarding the elasticity of employment opportunities in NTB Province can be seen in chart 6.



Source: NTB in Figures for 2015 – 2022, processed.

## VI. CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion above, several conclusions can be drawn as follows.

1. The population growth rate of West Nusa Tenggara Province is higher than the population growth rate of Indonesia. . The biggest contribution to the growth rate of NTB's population is the growth rate of the male population.
2. The annual workforce of West Nusa Tenggara Province is above 70 percent. The number of women in the workforce is higher than the number of men in the workforce.
3. The open unemployment rate for West Nusa Tenggara Province per year is less than 4 percent. The female open unemployment rate is higher than the male open unemployment rate.

4. The annual dependency burden of the population of West Nusa Tenggara is above 50 percent. The dependency burden on the male population is higher than the dependency burden on the female population.
5. The NTB Province's annual Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK) is above 70 percent. NTB Province men's TPAK is higher than women's TPAK.
6. NTB's economic growth rate of 1 percent is able to create NTB employment opportunities of more than 3 percent.

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