

ABSTRAK

Provinsi Banten merupakan provinsi dengan tingkat kesempatan kerja terendah di Indonesia yaitu hanya sebesar 91,48 persen, memiliki banyak kawasan industri yang memberi potensi lapangan kerja, akan tetapi banyak pencari kerja yang belum terserap. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis: 1) pengaruh belanja pemerintah, jumlah perusahaan, penanaman modal asing, dan penanaman modal dalam negeri terhadap kesempatan kerja; (2) elastisitas belanja pemerintah, jumlah perusahaan, penanaman modal asing dan penanaman modal dalam negeri terhadap kesempatan kerja. Jenis penelitian menggunakan deskriptif kuantitatif dengan data sekunder. Teknik analisis menggunakan analisis regresi linier data panel.

Hasil penelitian: (1) belanja pemerintah berpengaruh positif signifikan terhadap kesempatan kerja; (2) jumlah perusahaan berpengaruh positif signifikan terhadap kesempatan kerja; (3) penanaman modal asing tidak berpengaruh terhadap kesempatan kerja; serta (4) penanaman modal dalam negeri berpengaruh positif signifikan terhadap kesempatan kerja. Berdasarkan hasil *F-Statistic test* bahwa belanja pemerintah, jumlah perusahaan, penanaman modal asing dan penanaman modal dalam negeri secara bersama-sama berpengaruh terhadap kesempatan kerja.

Implikasi penelitian ini, untuk meningkatkan kesempatan kerja: (1) pemerintah diharapkan terus meningkatkan belanja pemerintah, (2) pemerintah dapat mendorong ataupun menstimulus pelaku usaha untuk meningkatkan kapasitas usaha, dan menyediakan kawasan-kawasan industri baru, (3) dan pemerintah dapat menyusun regulasi penanaman modal asing untuk dapat menyerap tenaga kerja domestik daripada tenaga kerja asing.

Kata Kunci: *Belanja Pemerintah, Jumlah Perusahaan, Penanaman Modal Asing, Penanaman Modal Dalam Negeri, Kesempatan Kerja*

ABSTRACT

Banten Province is the province with the lowest employment opportunity rate in Indonesia, which is only 91.48 percent, has many industrial areas that provide potential employment opportunities, but many job seekers have not been absorbed. This study aims to analyze: 1) the effect of government spending, number of companies, foreign investment, and domestic investment on employment opportunities; (2) elasticity of government spending, number of companies, foreign investment, and domestic investment to employment opportunities. This type of research uses quantitative descriptive with secondary data. The analysis technique uses linear regression analysis of panel data.

The results of the study: (1) government spending has a significant positive effect on employment opportunities; (2) the number of companies has a significant positive effect on job opportunities; (3) foreign investment does not affect job opportunities; and (4) domestic investment has a significant positive effect on employment opportunities. Based on the results of the F-statistic test that government spending, number of companies, foreign investment, and domestic investment jointly affect employment opportunities.

The implications of this research, to increase job opportunities: (1) the government is expected to continue to increase government spending, (2) the government can encourage or stimulate business actors to increase business capacity, and provide new industrial areas, (3) and the government can formulate regulations foreign investment to be able to absorb domestic workers rather than foreign workers.

Keywords: *Government Expenditure, Number of Companies, Foreign Investment, Domestic Investment, Job Opportunities*