

V. CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATIONS

A. Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion of this research, it can be concluded that:

1. The distribution of People's Business Credit has a negative and significant impact on the Unemployment Rate in West Java Province.
2. The number of MSMEs has a negative and significant effect on the unemployment rate in West Java Province.
3. The workforce in the MSME sector does not have a significant effect on the unemployment rate in West Java Province.

B. Implications

Based on the conclusions, the implications that can be conveyed from this research are as follows:

1. The significant negative impact of People's Business Credit (PBC) distribution on the unemployment rate in West Java Province indicates that increasing access to financing for micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) plays a role in encouraging job creation. Therefore, local governments and banks need to continue expanding PBC distribution in a targeted manner, particularly in labor-intensive sectors, as a policy instrument to reduce unemployment.
2. The significant negative impact of the number of MSMEs on the unemployment rate in West Java Province indicates that an increase in the number of MSMEs

contributes to job creation and labor absorption. Therefore, local governments need to strengthen MSME development policies through simplified licensing, increased business capacity, and ongoing mentoring to optimize MSME growth and reduce unemployment.

3. The significant impact of the MSME workforce on the unemployment rate in West Java Province indicates that changes in the size of the MSME workforce do affect unemployment, but not in line with the expected direction of the hypothesis. Therefore, employment policies need to focus not only on increasing the MSME workforce but also on improving the quality, productivity, and sustainability of MSME businesses so that labor absorption can have a more tangible impact on the unemployment rate.

C. Research Limitations

This research is far from perfect due to shortcomings and limitations that require attention. This study still has several limitations. One of the main limitations lies in the availability and quality of data on the distribution of People's Business Credit (PBC) at the district/city level. PBC distribution data was obtained from various official sources, which were available separately from each region, making the data collection process quite difficult and time-consuming. Furthermore, differences in reporting formats and limited detailed information in some regions mean that the data used still has the potential to cause differences in accuracy.