

Research Article

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Economic Implications of Beneficiaries of the Pre-Employment Card Program in Lampung Province

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Abstract: *The pre-employment card program is a policy designed by the government to expand employment opportunities, increase competency and competitiveness for the workforce. This research aims to analyze the implications of the pre-employment card program on the economic conditions of beneficiaries of the pre-employment card program in Lampung Province from 2020-2022. The analytical method used in this research is the qualitative descriptive analysis method. The type of data used in this research is primary data obtained directly from beneficiaries of the pre-employment card program in Lampung Province. The research results show that the pre-employment card program has implications for the economy of the beneficiaries of the pre-employment card program in Lampung Province, especially in increasing income, cost efficiency in seeking training, increasing purchasing power, business capital and also financial inclusion for pre-employment card beneficiaries in Lampung Province.*

Keywords: *pre-employment card program, economic implications, pre-employment card beneficiaries, income.*

Introduction

The projection of Nawacita 2045 as a vision of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia states that Indonesia's goal is to create a sovereign, advanced, just and prosperous country, improve the welfare of the Indonesian people, so that four pillars of development are formed to achieve Indonesia's vision. One of them is the first pillar, namely human development and mastery of science and technology. The focus of the pillars of human resource development and mastery of science and technology which includes long-term strategies is development in the fields of education, health, science and technology, culture and employment. (Bappenas, 2019). This strategy is expected to have an impact on expanding employment opportunities and improving the quality of the workforce.

Improving the quality of workers is the key to increasing the competitiveness of the workforce in Indonesia. This is in line with the achievements of the 2020-2024 National Manpower Plan and Indonesia's 2045 vision, one of which is developing quality human resources. Development that focuses on improving the quality of human resources will have a positive impact as important investment capital in the region by creating job opportunities. However, there are obstacles that occur, one of which is the phenomenon of high growth in the workforce followed by low quality of the workforce. The low quality of the workforce is one of the strategic issues in developing the quality of human resources in Indonesia, so that strategic efforts are needed on the employment aspect carried out by the government as a mandate in regional development. One effort that can be made to improve the quality of pre-employment is certified training. Participating in certified training will increase the skills and competence of these workers.

Based on research (Wahyudi & Silpayana, 2022) It is known that to increase economic growth on the island of Sumatra, the number of the workforce needs to be increased, because a high number of the workforce, especially those who are educated or trained, will increase productivity in the area. This condition will increase the amount of output, which will also increase competitiveness and purchasing

power, and will ultimately increase economic growth on Sumatra Island in general and in Lampung Province in particular.

In the president's speech regarding the Draft Law (RUU) concerning the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget for Fiscal Year 2020, the government stated that one of the keys to advancing Indonesia is by increasing national competitiveness which relies on the quality of human resources (HR). The government considers that in order to expand employment opportunities, increase productivity and competitiveness for the workforce, it is necessary to provide work competency development through the pre-employment card program, in order to create new income growth. Supporting this program was issued Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 36 of 2020 concerning Work Competency Development Through the Pre-Employment Card Program. The regulation explains that with the Pre-Employment Card Program, job seekers/laborers who have been laid off or workers/laborers who need to increase their work competency can get training benefits and monetary incentives.

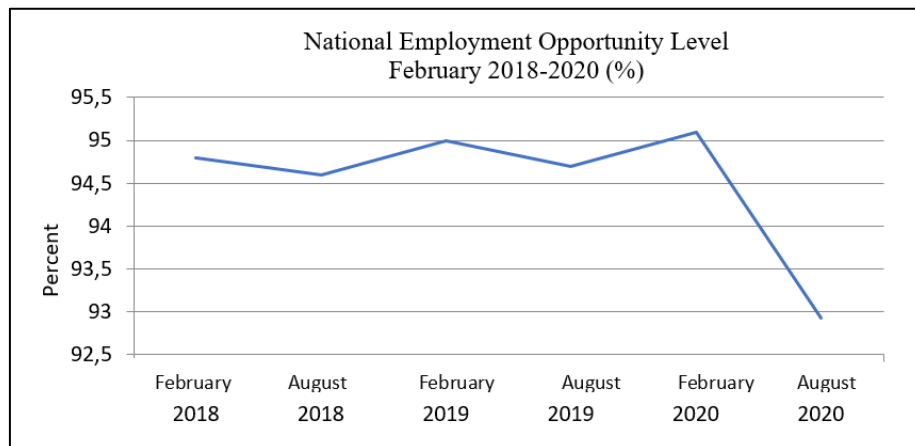
Table 1. Indonesian Employment Conditions Per February 2018 – 2020

Employment Status	February 2018	February 2019	February 2020	Changes Feb 2018-Feb 2019	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
	million people	million people	million people	million people	
Working Age Population	193.55	196.46	199.38	2.91	1.50
Workforce	133.94	136.18	137.91	2.24	1.67
Work	127.07	129.36	131.03	2.29	1.80
Unemployment	6.87	6.82	6.88	-0.05	-0.73
Not the Labor Force	59.61	60.28	61.47	0.67	1.12
	percent	percent	percent	percentage points	
Open Unemployment Rate (TPT)	5.13	5.01	4.99	-0.12	
Urban	6.34	6.30	6.15	-0.04	
Rural	3.72	3.45	3.55	-0.27	
Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK)	69.20	69.32	69.17	0.12	
Man	83.01	83.18	83.82	0.17	
Woman	55.44	55.50	54.56	0.06	

Source: Central Statistics Agency, 2020.

The increase in the percentage of unemployment in the Labor Force group was followed by a decrease in the percentage of open unemployment (TPT), especially for urban areas. Meanwhile, the labor force participation rate appears to have decreased in 2020. This means that even though the percentage of open unemployment has decreased, or the passive workforce has changed to active, this group still has not gotten the job they want. This is marked by an increase in the unemployment rate in the labor force group during February 2018 – February 2020.

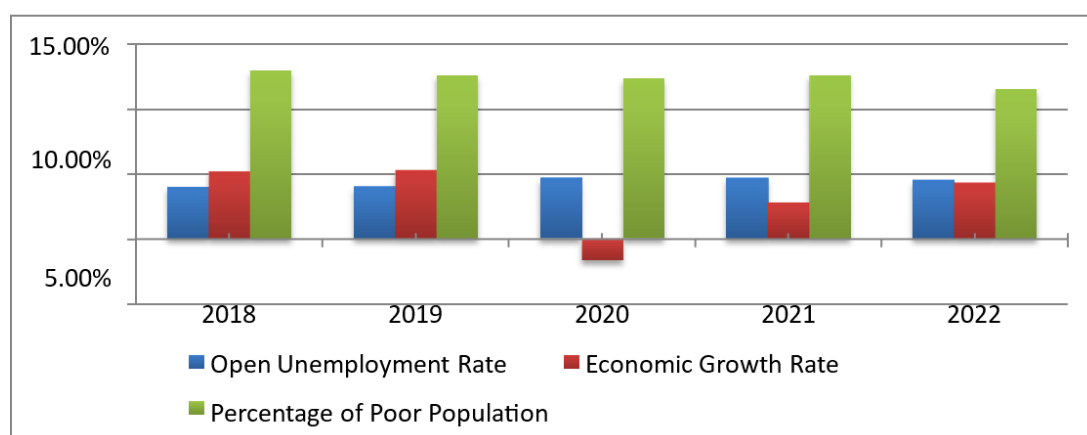
Picture 1. National Job Opportunity Level February 2018-2020 (%)



Source: Central Statistics Agency, 2021.

In the picture above, it is known that there was a fluctuation in the level of national employment opportunities from 2018 to 2020, where in February 2020 the percentage of national employment opportunities was at the highest, reaching 95.1%, but experienced a significant decline in August 2020, namely less than 93%. According to the World Economic Forum in (Mugijayani et al., 2022), the Indonesian labor market is facing major challenges, where the educational qualifications held do not guarantee their suitability to the needs of the world of work. Apart from that, rapid digital transformation due to the industrial revolution 4.0, as well as the Covid-19 pandemic crisis, have caused a double disruption scenario for workers. The International Monetary Fund even noted that at least 170 countries experienced a decline in GDP per capita.

Picture 2. Open Unemployment Rate, Economic Growth Rate, Percentage of Poor Population in Lampung Province 2018 – 2022



Source: World Bank, 2022.

In the picture above, as the economic growth rate of Lampung Province increases by 0.03% from 5.23% to 5.26%, the open unemployment rate tends to decrease in 2018-2019. However, in 2020 economic growth experienced an extreme decline, namely -6.92%, from 5.26% to -1.66% and the open unemployment rate increased by 0.64% from 4.03% to 4.67%. This is the impact of uncertainty due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

So, instead of this, we need to evaluate the benefits or impacts of implementing the pre-employment card program from the start of the period April 2020 to November 2022. The pre-employment card program has succeeded in holding 47 batches of digital training that can be participated in from anywhere and at any time. As many as 17.08 million Indonesians have enjoyed the benefits of the pre-employment card program. Beneficiaries are recorded starting from SMA/SMK equivalent education level, which is the highest level of education, namely 62.36% of the total beneficiaries for the 2020-2022 period.

Table 2. Provinces receiving the most and fewest pre-employment card benefits

Most Beneficiaries	Amount	Fewest Beneficiaries	Amount
Jawa Barat	2.492.302	Bengkulu	264.922
Jawa Timur	1.753.174	Sulawesi Utara	234.105
Jawa Tengah	1.447.515	Kep. Bangka Belitung	210.200
DKI Jakarta	1.243.744	Selawesi Barat	193.300
Banten	821.103	Maluku	179.790
Sumatera Utara	768.771	Gorontalo	171.990
Sulawesi Selatan	614.667	Maluku Utara	114.367
Sumatera Selatan	541.061	Papua	112.882
Lampung	523.378	Kalimantan Utara	104.337
Riau	458.887	Papua Barat	86.103

Source: Pre-Employment Card PMO Administration Data, 2020-2022.

It can be seen from the table above that the beneficiaries of the pre-employment card program during the 2020-2022 period are dominated by several provinces on the island of Java. Most of the beneficiaries come from West Java Province. If we look at Lampung Province, there are 523,378 beneficiaries and is ranked 9th out of the 10 provinces that receive the most benefits. Apart from that, the 10 provinces that received the least benefits were dominated by several provinces in eastern Indonesia. We can see that the fewest recipients of pre-employment card benefits are West Papua, namely 86,103 people. Based on this ranking, Lampung is still worthy enough to be used as a research cluster for beneficiaries of the pre-employment card program.

The worker card program policy is a vocational training service program that is oriented towards a triple skilling policy (skilling, re-skilling and up-skilling). This policy is an effort to increase competitive competence from the side of workers and job seekers, which is given to job seekers who have fresh graduate status and need to increase & develop work competence.

Table 2. Triple Skilling Policy Mapping

Policy	Target	Objective	Expected results
Skilling	Job seekers (fresh graduates)	Creating skills adjustment/matching, and providing vocational skills for work	Reducing unemployment
Re-Skilling	Potential workers and/or workers who have been laid off	Providing different/new vocational skills for changing professions or entrepreneurship	Prevent unemployment again

Up-Skilling	Worker	Increasing work competency, updating skills, and multi-skilling, and career advancement	Increase productivity and competitiveness
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Source: Director General of Training and Productivity Development, Ministry of Manpower, 2020.

In the process of formulating this policy, an emergency situation occurred in the form of the Covid-19 (coronavirus disease) pandemic which hit Indonesia and other countries throughout the world. These conditions mean that all government policies, programs and activities need to be adjusted, including the pre-employment card program. So, the focus of the program is divided into two dimensions, namely: 1) Implementation is carried out using training methods that can prevent transmission of coronavirus; and 2) Anticipate the impact caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, especially the economy. Therefore, this policy is carried out entirely using online methods and the composition of aid is dominated by the social assistance (bansos) aspect, which the President then calls the pre-employment card program policy to be a semi-social assistance policy. (Dadag, 2020).

As a connecting province between Java and Sumatra, Lampung Province is more easily affected by the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic. This can be seen from Lampung's economic growth in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic, in Q2 2020 to Q1 2021, which experienced a contraction. Therefore, this is one of the reflections of this research to evaluate the implementation of the pre-employment card program in Lampung Province.

This research was also conducted as a reflection of the urgency of the results of previous research, one of which is the results of research from (Nurhadi, 2020) which states that the pre-employment card program is a good concept, but is not sufficient to answer all employment problems in Indonesia. The training offered in order to improve the competency of the workforce actually has to do with the quality side of the workforce supply. However, as long as demand for labor is not increased, the problem of unemployment will continue to haunt the economy, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic. So, the implementation of the pre-employment card program policy that is currently underway in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic needs to be immediately evaluated.

The pre-employment card program policy was created and adapted to the current problems and urgency of employment issues, that of those entering the labor force group there are still many unemployed people who are continuously looking for work, and this is dominated by fresh graduates. Considering that much of the workforce is dominated by fresh graduates who still haven't found work, especially diploma/graduate graduates, it should be easier to get a job. Apart from that, all workers or laborers were laid off due to the impact of Covid-19. The peak of this problem is when there are many unemployed people who do not get a Pre-Employment Card.

Therefore, to what extent can the pre-employment card program policy help people create employment opportunities? To what extent does this policy help in providing an economic impact on beneficiaries, especially in Lampung Province? Several questions make this research important to carry out. At the same time, this research will be an evaluation of the implementation of the pre-employment card program policy, especially in the Lampung Province area.

Method

Types of Research and Data Sources

This type of research is evaluation research. Evaluation research is a systematic scientific procedure for measuring program results or the effectiveness of achieving goals, or the impact of a program which is

carried out by collecting, analyzing and reviewing the implementation of the program which is carried out objectively (Mayasari, 2021). This research is also a type of qualitative descriptive research. Descriptive research is research that aims to produce an accurate picture of research objects, phenomena, describe the mechanism of a process or relevance, provide a complete picture in verbal or numerical form, present basic information about relevance, create categories and classify research respondents, explain a set of stages or processes, as well as to store information in the form of documentation (Ahyar et al., 2020).

The type of data used in this research is primary data. Primary data is data obtained directly from primary sources (Ahyar et al., 2020). The primary data source in this research was obtained from research respondents, namely Pre-Employment Card Beneficiaries in Lampung Province.

Scope and Focus of Research

The respondents of this research are the beneficiaries of the pre-employment card, namely those who completed the training until the end and received social assistance/incentives after the pre-employment card program training in Lampung Province for the period 2020 - 2022 (waves/batches 01 – 47). This research focuses on evaluating the economic impact of pre-employment card beneficiaries in Lampung Province. Impact is a change in both physical and social conditions as a result of policy output (Tahalea et al., 2015).

Table 3. Research Focus and Dimensions

Focus	Dimensions	Indicator	Source
Evaluation of the Pre-Employment Card Program on the Economic Impact of Pre-Employment Card Beneficiaries in Lampung Province	Economic Aspects	1) Increase Income	(Mugijayani et al., 2022);(Panjaitan et al., 2021)
		2) Cost Efficiency of Seeking Training	(Vivi Alatas et al., 2021);(Satriawan et al., 2022)
		3) Increase Purchasing Power	(Vivi Alatas et al., 2021)
		4) Increasing Business Capital	(Satriawan et al., 2022);(Panjaitan et al., 2021)
		5) Increasing Financial Inclusion	(Vivi Alatas et al., 2021);(Satriawan et al., 2022);(Mugijayani et al., 2022)

Population and Sample

The population of this study are recipients of pre-employment card benefits in Lampung Province for the 2020-2022 period, namely batches 01 to 47. And the sample for this study will be determined using proportionate stratified random sampling techniques, or by determining the grouping of population members into level groups. The level referred to is based on the recipient's latest education, which is taken proportionally. The total sample size was determined using the Taro Yaname and Slovin formula, this refers to the opinion of Riduwan and Engkos (2011: 49) in the research journal(Wakhidi et al., 2016). The formula for determining the number of samples in this research is:

$$n = \frac{N}{N \cdot d^2 + 1}$$

Note: n = Number of sample members; N = Number of Population; d = Precision

With 10% precision, it is known that the number of sample members required is 100 people. For a stratified sample size using proportional random sampling technique, the formula is:

$$n_i = \frac{N_i}{N} \cdot n$$

Note: n_i = number of samples according to stratum; n = total number of samples; N_i = population size by stratum; N = total number of members of the population

Data analysis method

The data analysis method in this research uses descriptive analysis methods which are included in non-statistical analysis. Non-statistical analysis is often called content analysis, which includes descriptive, critical, comparative and synthetic analysis. Descriptive analysis is a method for describing or explaining data related to the discussion, where in this method the researcher describes the economic impact felt by pre-employment card beneficiaries in Lampung Province after participating in the pre-employment card program.

Data collection technique

The data collection techniques used in this research are questionnaires and documentation.

- Questionnaire, this research uses an online questionnaire which will be distributed via the internet and social media using Google Form. Google Form is a Google Docs service application that is easy to access, free, simple to operate, and good enough to be used as an online evaluation and survey tool in the world of education and research. (Widayanti, 2021).
- Documentation. This research will summarize the results of the questionnaire data which will be created with a documentation instrument, which will later be useful for developing research that is relevant to this research.

The questionnaire used in the research contains an ordinal scale test referring to Likert scale parameters to measure variables and indicators of the economic impact of pre-employment card beneficiaries in Lampung Province. The following are the measurement values for questionnaire answers in the table of guidelines for measuring questionnaire answer scores for economic variables for pre-employment card beneficiaries:

Table 4. Guidelines for Measuring Questionnaire Answer Scores for Socio-Economic Variables for Pre-Employment Card Beneficiaries

Information	Option	Score
Strongly agree (A very desirable condition)	SS	5
Agree (Expected condition)	S	4
Neutral (Fairly expected condition)	N	3
Disagree (Unexpected condition)	T.S	2
Strongly disagree (Very unexpected condition)	STS	1

Source: Processed, 2023.

Data Validity Test

- Validity Test is a verification process used to measure whether a research instrument is valid or not using the Pearson product moment correlation technique. In the validity test, the criterion for a value to be said to be valid is if the calculated r value is greater than the table r .
- Reliability Test, this test was carried out using Cronbach's alpha formula with an internal consistency approach. Reliability tests are carried out to measure a research instrument. A variable is said to be reliable if it has a Cronbach's alpha value of more than 0.70 (Ghozali, 2016).

Results and Discussion

Data Validity and Reliability Test Results

a. Validity Test Results

Table 5. Validity Test Results for Variable Economic Aspects of Pre-Employment Card Beneficiaries

Variable	Variable Indicator	Items	r count	r table	Information
Economic Aspects of Pre-Employment Card Beneficiaries	Increase Income	1	0.664	0.312	Valid
		2	0.735	0.312	Valid
	Cost Efficiency Looking for Training	3	0.758	0.312	Valid
		4	0.611	0.312	Valid
	Increase Purchasing power	5	0.767	0.312	Valid
		6	0.635	0.312	Valid
	Increase Venture capital	7	0.722	0.312	Valid
		8	0.660	0.312	Valid
	Increase Financial Inclusion	9	0.684	0.312	Valid
		10	0.703	0.312	Valid

Source: Primary data, 2024, processed.

Based on Table 6, it can be concluded that all question items/statements used by researchers are declared valid because all calculated r values for each question item have a value greater than the table r value.

b. Reliability Test Results

Table 6. Reliability Test Results

Variable	Cronbach's Alpha	Standard	Information
Economic Aspects of Pre-Employment Card Beneficiaries	0.881	0.70	Reliable

Source: Primary data, processed using Microsoft Excel

Based on the reliability test results in the table above, the Cronbach's alpha value of the economic aspect variable for pre-employment card beneficiaries shows a number more than the standard of 0.70, which means the variable is proven to be reliable (consistent/stable).

Questionnaire Data Calculation Results

a. Indicator of Increasing Income

Table 7. Indicator of Increasing Income

P	SS		S		N		T.S		STS		TOTAL	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
1	20	20	44	44	28	28	8	8	0	0	100	100
2	31	31	36	36	25	25	8	8	0	0	100	100

Source: Questionnaire, Processed 2024

Based on Table 8, it is known that the answer to statement number (1), namely "The Pre-Employment Card Program has helped increase my income significantly", the highest answer was the agree answer with a response of 44 respondents or 44%, and the answer of strongly agree received a response of 44 respondents or 44%. 20 respondents or 20%. So, it can be concluded that, on average, the answers from respondents were 64% agreeing and strongly agreeing that the pre-employment card program had an impact on economic aspects in increasing the income of pre-employment card beneficiaries.

Based on Table 8, it is known that the answer to statement number (2), namely "I feel better able to meet my daily financial needs after participating in the Pre-Employment Card Program", the highest answer was an affirmative answer with 36 respondents or 36% responding. The answer strongly agrees received a response of 31 respondents or 31%. So it can be concluded that, on average, the answers from respondents were 67% agreeing and strongly agreeing that the pre-employment card program had an impact on economic aspects in increasing the income of pre-employment card beneficiaries.

b. Cost Efficiency Indicators of Seeking Training

Table 8. Cost Efficiency Indicators of Seeking Training

P	SS		S		N		T.S		STS		TOTAL	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
3	31	31	51	51	15	15	3	3	0	0	100	100
4	33	33	49	49	16	16	2	2	0	0	100	100

Source: Questionnaire, Processed 2024

Based on Table 9, it can be seen that the answer to statement number (3), namely "Online training for the Pre-Employment Card Program helps me to efficiently search for training costs", the highest answer is agreed with a response of 51 respondents or 51%, and the answer is strongly agreed. obtained responses from 31 respondents or 31%. So, it can be concluded that, on average, the answers from respondents were 82% agreeing and strongly agreeing that the pre-employment card program has an impact on economic aspects in terms of cost efficiency in seeking training for pre-employment card beneficiaries.

Apart from that, it can also be seen that the answer related to statement number (4), namely "The Pre-Employment Card Incentive helps me in cost efficiency in buying training and opening a business", the

highest answer was an affirmative answer with 49 respondents or 49% responding, and for the answer strongly agree received a response of 33 respondents or 33%. So, it can be concluded that, on average, the answers from respondents were 82% agreeing and strongly agreeing that the pre-employment card program has an impact on economic aspects in terms of cost efficiency in seeking training for pre-employment card beneficiaries.

c. Indicators of Increasing Purchasing Power

Table 9. Indicators of Increasing Purchasing Power

P	SS		S		N		T.S		STS		TOTAL	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
5	26	26	37	37	32	32	5	5	0	0	100	100
6	24	24	50	50	22	22	4	4	0	0	100	100

Source: Questionnaire, Processed 2024

Based on Table 10, it can be seen that the answer related to statement number (5), namely "Training on the Pre-Employment Card Program increases my purchasing power in meeting my daily needs which are difficult due to Covid-19", the highest answer is the agree answer with 37 respondents receiving responses or 37%, and for the answer strongly agree, there were 26 respondents or 26%. So, it can be concluded that, on average, the answers from respondents were 63% agreeing and strongly agreeing that the pre-employment card program has an impact on economic aspects in increasing the purchasing power of pre-employment card beneficiaries.

Based on Table 10, it can be seen that the answer related to statement number (6), namely "The Pre-Employment Card Incentive increases my purchasing power in meeting my daily needs which are difficult due to Covid-19", the highest answer is an affirmative answer with 50 respondents receiving responses or 50%, and the answer strongly agree received a response of 24 respondents or 24%. So, it was concluded that, on average, the answers from respondents were 74% agreeing and strongly agreeing that the pre-employment card program had an impact on economic aspects in increasing their purchasing power.

d. Indicators of Increasing Business Capital

Table 10. Indicators of Increasing Business Capital

P	SS		S		N		T.S		STS		TOTAL	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
7	35	35	39	39	22	22	4	4	0	0	100	100
8	33	33	39	39	22	22	6	6	0	0	100	100

Source: Questionnaire, Processed 2024

Based on Table 11, it can be seen that the answer related to statement number (7), namely "The pre-employment card program training helped me develop skills to increase my business capital", the highest answer was an affirmative answer with a response of 39 respondents or 39%, and for the answer strongly agree received a response of 35 respondents or 35%. So it can be concluded that, on average, the answers from respondents were 74% agreeing and strongly agreeing that the pre-employment card program had an impact on economic aspects in increasing business capital for pre-employment card beneficiaries.

Based on Table 11, it can be seen that the answer related to statement number (8), namely "The Pre-Employment Card Incentive helps increase my business capital in running a business", the highest answer was the agree answer with a response of 39 respondents or 39%, and the answer was strongly agreed. obtained responses from 33 respondents or 33%. So, it can be concluded that, on average, the answers from respondents were 72% agreeing and strongly agreeing that the pre-employment card program has an impact on economic aspects in increasing business capital for pre-employment card beneficiaries.

e. Indicators for Increasing Financial Inclusion

Table 11. Indicators for Increasing Financial Inclusion

P	SS		S		N		T.S		STS		TOTAL	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
9	34	34	38	38	21	21	7	7	0	0	100	100
10	37	37	40	40	20	20	3	3	0	0	100	100

Source: Questionnaire, Processed 2024

Based on Table 12, it can be seen that the answer related to statement number (9), namely "The Pre-Employment Card Program helps me improve my understanding of digital financial transactions", the highest answer is the agree answer with a response of 38 respondents or 38%, and the answer is very Agree received responses from 34 respondents or 34%. So it can be concluded that, on average, the answers from respondents were 72% agreeing and strongly agreeing that the pre-employment card program has an impact on economic aspects in increasing financial inclusion for pre-employment card beneficiaries.

Based on Table 12, it can be seen that the answer related to statement number (10) is "I feel more confident in using financial products after participating in the Pre-Employment Card Program", the highest answer was an affirmative answer with 40 respondents or 40% responding, and for the answer strongly agree received a response of 37 respondents or 37%. So, it can be concluded that, on average, the answers from respondents were 77% agreeing and strongly agreeing that the pre-employment card program has an impact on economic aspects in increasing financial inclusion for pre-employment card beneficiaries.

Economic Impact of Beneficiaries in Lampung Province

In the economic aspects of pre-employment card beneficiaries, there are 5 variable indicators which have 10 valid instruments. So, the ideal score that each respondent can possibly achieve if each question item gets the highest score is: 5 x 10 = 50. With a total of 100 respondents, the expected ideal score is: 5 x 100 = 5,000. Based on the results of the analysis, it is known that the total score for data collection on economic aspect variables for pre-employment card beneficiaries is 3,981.

By referring to these two values, it is known that the impact of the pre-employment card program on the economic aspects of pre-employment card recipients in Lampung Province is:

$$\frac{\text{number of variable scores}}{\text{highest number of scores}} \times 100\% = \frac{3.981}{5.000} \times 100\% = 79.62\%$$

Conclusions from these values will be made with reference to the following categories introduced by Sugiono (2013):

- Number 0% - 19.99% = Very bad
- Number 20% - 39.99% = Tnot good
- Number 40% - 59.99% = Not good

Number 60% - 79.99% = OK

Number 80% - 100% = Very good

Based on previous calculations, it can be seen that the impact of the pre-employment card program on the economic aspects of pre-employment card beneficiaries in Lampung Province is 79.62%. This value is in the range of 60% - 79.99% or is included in the "Good" category. Based on these results, it can be concluded that the impact of the pre-employment card program on the economic aspects of pre-employment card beneficiaries in Lampung Province is known to have had a good impact. Based on the results of the description of the statement regarding the impact of the pre-employment card program on the economic aspects of pre-employment card beneficiaries in Lampung Province, it is known that the pre-employment card program has provided real changes to the economic aspects of beneficiary recipients in accordance with the indicators.

Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussion regarding "Economic Implications of Beneficiaries of the Pre-Employment Card Program in Lampung Province", it can be concluded that the pre-employment card program has economic implications for pre-employment card beneficiaries in Lampung Province in increasing income, cost efficiency in seeking training, increasing purchasing power, increase business capital, and increase financial inclusion. However, the majority of respondents, namely 43%, experienced an increase in income in the range of IDR 50,000 – IDR 100,000. This shows that this program has a small impact on increasing income for the majority of participants.

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