

Structural Labor Changes among Sectors in the Economy in Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia

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Abstract: *The purpose of this study was to analyze the changes in the structure of labor among sectors in the economy in Southeast Sulawesi. The method used in this research is quantitative approach by using secondary data sourced from relevant agencies, to obtain a factual description of the normal pattern of changes in the structure of employment. Analysis tool used is the tabulation analysis, by analyzing the number of workers absorbed in each sector. The data used is the time series data, the period 2008-2012. Results of the analysis showed that the change of the structure of labor between sectors of the primary sector to secondary and tertiary sectors in the economy in Southeast Sulawesi Province. Primary sector employment decreased by 15, 60 percent in the period 2008 - 2013. In the same period the secondary sector employment amounted to 23.03 percent and the tertiary sector employment amounted to 53.94 percent. This is necessary in the provision of government policy on the employment of the Silverback sector.*

Keywords: Structural Change, Labor Southeast Sulawesi

1. Introduction

The aim of the long-term development in all areas of expected changes in the economic structure of the primary sector to secondary or tertiary sector becomes more balanced with the support by the power industry and services.

Analysis Fisher Sukirno (2006:143) explained that the changes in the economic structure of the various countries can be distinguished based on the percentage of workers who are in the primary sector, the secondary sector and the tertiary sector. In general, the structure of labor in Southeast Sulawesi province is at 9 sectors of the economy. Total Labor Force in 2011 as many as 1,058,999. Residents who work or workers absorbed in the total 1.026548. In 2013 workers absorbed in 9 sectors of the economy as many as 968 949 people. This shows that a decline in the number of workers absorbed in 2013. Of the nine economic sectors are classified into three main sectors namely primary sector, the secondary sector and the tertiary sector. The employment in the agriculture sector in the year 2011 as many as 467 200 people fell to 402 377 people in the same period a year 2013. Pada Services sector employment for 175 356 in 2011 rose to 185 858 in 2013. (BPS Sulawesi southeast 2014).

So it can be said that the economic activity in Southeast Sulawesi province in the period of time that there has been a shift in employment where agricultural sector decreased while the services sector increased by the data on the two points of observation. The extent to which this shift is unknown. On this basis, the researchers are interested in doing research with the title "Structural Change in Employment Inter-Sector Economy in Southeast Sulawesi. Based on the above background that is at issue in this study is whether there is a shift between sectors in Labor Economy in Southeast Sulawesi. The purpose of this study was to determine the shift of Labor between sectors in the economy in Southeast Sulawesi. This study is expected to provide the following benefits: Can be used as information for the

formulation of policies of economic development in Southeast Sulawesi and is information for further research.

2. Literature Review

Theory Transformation Economic Structure

Chenery 1992 in Tambunan 2001 explains that the process of transformation of the structure will reach the level that was fast when domestic demand patterns shift towards manufacturing industry output amplified by similar changes in the composition of trade or export, as happened in countries group Newly Industrialized Countries (NICs). Structural transformation can be seen in changes in the share of the value of output or value added of each sector in the GDP or Gross National Product or national income.

According Chenery and Syrquin in Sukirno (1995: 216) structural changes in the economic development process in developing countries shows ten types of changes that occur. These changes can be divided into three changes. Changes in the economic structure which is seen as a change in the process of accumulation, changes in economic structure that is seen as a change in the allocation of resources (resources), and changes in the economic structure which is seen as a change in the demographic and distributive process.

Kuznets in Sukirno (1995: 116) argues that a change in the economic structure in the development process not only because of the change in the percentage of people who work in various sectors and sub-sectors in economic development, but because of changes in the contribution of the various sectors of the economy to the national product.

Sudarsono (1995: 86) states that a change in the structure of Indonesia tendency is as follows: The role of the agricultural sector (measured by the contribution of value added and employment) will decrease and gradually replaced by the role of industry and services sectors.

Chenery and Syrquin explain ways that are used to show the pattern of changes in the economic structure in the development process can be seen in the following Table 1.

Table 1: Economic Structure in the Development Process

Factors analysis		The ways that are used to indicate the changes that occur
I Accumulation Process		
1.	Capital formation a. Gross Domestic Savings b. Gross Domestic Capital Formation c. Capital inflows (outside of imports of goods and services)	(By looking at the change-value expressed as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). (By showing the percentage change in GDP for education)
2.	Government revenue a. Government revenue b. Revenue from taxes	(By showing changes in the percentage of children who enroll in primary school and secondary school)
3.	Education a. Spending on government b. Income level children to primary school and secondary school	
II Resource Allocation Process		
4.	Structure of Domestic Demand a. capital formation b. Household consumption c. government consumption d. Consumption of foodstuffs	(By looking at the changes in values are expressed as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
5.	Production Structure a. Production of primary sector b. Industrial production c. Production of utility companies d. Production services sector e. Trade structure	
6.	Export a. Export of raw materials b. Exports of industrial goods c. Imports	
III Demographic Processes and Distribution		
7.	Allocation of labor a. In the primary sector b. In the industrial sector c. In the services sector	(By looking at the changes in number and expressed as a percentage of the total labor)
8.	Urbanization Residents of urban areas	(By looking at the change in number and expressed as a percentage of total population)
9.	Demographic transition a. birth rates b. mortality rate	
10.	Distribution of income a. Part of the percentage of 20 percent of the population who received the highest income b. Part of the 40 percent of the population receiving the lowest income	(By looking at the change in percentage) Gross National Product (GNP) received by each of the income groups.

Source: HB. Chenery and M. Syrquin, *Patterns of Development 1950-1970*, Oxford University

Theory of Employment

Simanjuntak (2001: 27) gives the notion of labor as residents who have or are working, looking for work and other

activities such as going to school and taking care of the household. Last three groups of job seekers they are physically capable and at times can go to work. Hasibuan (1993: 9) suggests that labor is everyone working or looking for work and is able to work and meet the requirements of the labor of a country. In Indonesia originally been aged 10 years and over, but the issuance of Law No.25 of 1997 on the implementation of employment 1 October 1998, Indonesia has been using the age of 15 years with no maximum age limit.

Furthermore Subroto (1996: 10) argues that labor is any person who is able to work both inside and outside the employment relationship in order to produce goods and services to meet the needs of the community. Based on the above understanding, which includes workers are those who are able to work to produce goods or services, and actively looking for work.

There are two important theories related to labor problems, among others: Theory of Lewis (1981) which suggests that the excess of Labor is an opportunity and not a problem. Excess workers of the sector will contribute to the growth of output and the supply of workers in other sectors. There are two structures in the developing economies, namely the modern capitalist sector and subsistence sector is underdeveloped.

Backward subsistence sector has excess supply of labor and wage levels are relatively cheaper than the modern capitalist sector. More low cost of wages Labor rural origin will be able to become a catalyst for urban entrepreneurs to exploit the workers in the urban development of modern industry. During industrialization excess supply of labor in that sector will be absorbed subsystem retarded. Along with the absorption of excess workers modern industrial sector then at some point in the rural wage rate will increase. However, increase in wages would reduce the difference / inequality of income levels between rural and urban areas. Thus the presence of an excess supply of workers does not give problems to economic development. Instead it is a labor surplus capital to accumulate income with the assumption that the transfer of workers from the subsistence sector to the modern sector runs smoothly and the movement will never be too much.

Theory Fei-Rais (1961) this theory relates to developing countries that have the following characteristics; excess labor, natural resources cannot be processed, most of the population engaged in agriculture, unemployment, and high population growth rate. According to Fei-Ranis there are three stages of economic development in conditions of excess labor: First, the pseudo unemployed (which does not add to the output agriculture) was transferred to the industrial sector with the same institutional wage. Second, the stage where agricultural workers add to output but produce less than institutional wages they earn transferred also to the industrial sector. Third, marked the beginning stages of growth of self-sufficiency in agricultural labor when producing the output is greater than the acquisition of institutional wage. In this case the excess workers are absorbed into the service sector and

industries are increasing constantly in line with the increase in output and the expansion of its business (Mulyadi 2003).

Labor is the population that is able to work to produce goods and services. (Central Bureau of Statistics 2013) classify the population aged 15 years and above as labor.

Labor is one very important factor in the production process in addition to other factors of production such as land, capital, and technology entrepreneur. Simanjuntak (1990: 27) gives the notion of labor as residents who have or are working, looking for work and other activities such as going to school and taking care of the household. Last three groups of job seekers they are physically capable and at times can go to work. Hasibuan (1993: 9) suggests that labors is everyone working or looking for work and are able to work and meet the requirements of the labor of a country.

Each state has a limited lifespan, because the labor situation in each country is different, for example India using the 14-60 year age limit, while the population under the age of 14 years or 60 years and over were classified as not labor. In Indonesia originally been aged 10 years and over, but the issuance of Law No.25 of 1997 on the implementation of employment October 1, 1998, Indonesia has been using the age of 15 years with no maximum age limit.

Furthermore, according to Subroto (1996: 10) argues that labor is any person who is able to work both inside and outside the employment relationship in order to produce goods and services to meet the needs of the community. Based on the above understanding, it can be said that they are including labor are those who are able to work to produce goods or services, and actively looking for work.

According Subri Mulyadi (2003) Employment (manpower) is the population of working age (15-64 years old) or the amount of the entire population in a country that can produce goods and services if there is a demand for reviews their labor and if they want to participate in these activities. Work force is part of the workforce Involved actual or attempted to engage in productive activities items, namely the production of goods and services.

The economic structure of a country or a region can be reflected through the main employment structure, the structure of the main types of work, and the main employment status of workers. The main one's employment is the main activity areas of the workers who usually consists of; agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, mining and quarrying, manufacturing electricity, gas, and water, large buildings, trade, retail and restaurants, transport, warehousing, and communications, finance, insurance, and land, as well as social services.

The status of one's primary job is kind notch someone to do the job. The main job usually Consist statuses are:

1. Laborers/employees are workers who work on other people to receive wages/salary in cash or goods.
2. Trying owning, when she worked on her own risk and in an attempt not to hire someone else.

3. Helped by family workers, or temporary workers, where she worked on her own risk, but in his efforts he was hiring family members or temporary workers.
4. Family workers are workers who do not earn wages, either in cash or in kind.
5. Trying to keep worker when the worker works at his own risk and in carrying out its business he hired permanent workers.

Based on the test results and analysis can be concluded, that the changes in the economic structure is based on the formation of value-added direct and significant impact on the structure of employment in the province of Bali. The decline in the contribution and growth of the primary sector is based on the formation of value-added effect on the structure of employment with indicators of declining contributions and employment growth in the primary sector. The role of labor by gender shows that the role of women workers in the province of Bali has increased. In contrast when viewed by the Gender Empowerment Index (GEI), the role of women in decision-making, in economic activities, leadership and management has decreased.

Kusreni, Sri, 2006. From the analysis by using S has shown that changes in the economic structure affects the sectoral specialization and specialization of regions and the sectoral structure of employment in East Java. It's just the overall change existing structures run unhealthy means the prevailing pattern does not follow the classic rules. Changes in economic structure not in line with changing labor absorption. This is because the amount of labor in East Java is quite large in number and each year is increasing both because of the demographics and mobility. Besides, the skills possessed not seem to fit the needs of the labor market there. Rohana Ignata Sitanggang and Nchrowi Djalal Nchrowi 2004 on national journal examines the economic structure in the absorption Effect of Labor Sector, Analysis econometrics models in 30 provinces in 9 sectors in Indonesia, the results of analysis that, nationally Indonesian economic structure changes from the agricultural sector to other sectors. By province Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Jambi, West Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, Lampung, Maluku, North Maluku, NTB, NTT, Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, West Sumatra and North Sumatra, still in the agricultural sector. Provinces other provinces such as Bali, Yogyakarta, Central Java, Teak, and some other provinces still rely on the manufacturing sector, trade and restaurants, the service sector, and some other provinces. The change of the increase or decrease in the number of workers absorbed in various sectors due to population change, net migration and wage levels.

Margaret MC Milan 2011 (Nigeria) the title of the study published in the international journal of research on (Globalization, economic growth, productivity, and changes in the economic structure) The results of analysis concludes that; There were changes in the economic structure in Nigeria where there are two sectors of the economy, namely the traditional agricultural sector in the village (rural) and the modern industrial sector in the city or in the village urban. Traditional sectors of agricultural produce output depend on the productivity of the sector, as well as the modern sector in

the city in generated output depends on the productivity of the sector. But industrial sector more developed so that economic growth increased.

Kei-Mu Yi Jing-Zang, 2011, with the title of Michigan study published in the international journal examines changes in the structure of the open economy in Michigan. The results showed that economy growth of a region depends on the height of the component productivities macroeconomic i.e. export growth, the multiplier effect, expenditures). The multiplier effect of international trade, impact on GDP growth of exports and employment.

Margaeth Mc. Milan and Dani Rodrik. 2011, from Nigeria with the title of the study published in the international journal examines globalization, structural changes in productivity growth. Research results show that; There are some major problems of productivity among which the traditional economy and modern economy is the economic problems in the development process. This is a reality that is very fundamental in the development process where productivities low labor on the one hand and on the other side there is a high productivity is the key to the success of a development. Globalizes can increase productivity growth.

3. Research Method

Location research Southeast Sulawesi Province. Type a descriptive quantitative research; describe the changes in the structure of employment in the economy in Southeast Sulawesi. The data used are secondary data consists of nine economic sectors are grouped into three main sectors: the primary sector, the secondary sector and the tertiary sector. Source of data derived from Statistics South East Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi Provincial Employment and linked. Agencies variables studied were the number of workers who work in the nine sectors that make up the GDP of Southeast Sulawesi province as well as of the data associated with this research. The type of data that required on this study consists of secondary and primary data.

1. The secondary data collection and observations obtained through the documents results of the research, legislation, village and district documents, and BPS.
2. The primary data obtained through direct observation of the research object in the field to get an idea of the natural environment and community condition.
3. Interview to the farming community as respondents of primary data to determine the conditions of socio-economic and it problems.

Analysis of the data in this study using sector analysis. Moreover Analyzer that used in this research is descriptive qualitative and quantitative. Qualitative descriptive is scientific studies /practical qualitatively about quantitative descriptive.

4. Results and Discussion

Southeast Sulawesi Province is located in the Southeast peninsula of Sulawesi Island. Geographically located in the southern part of the Equator, stretching from north to south between 02°45'-06°15' South latitude and stretches from west

to east between 120°45'-124°45' east longitude. Southeast Sulawesi province in the north bordering the province of Central Sulawesi province, with NTT province in the Flores Sea, the east with the province of Maluku in the Banda Sea and the west bordering the province of South Sulawesi in the Gulf of Bone.

Most areas of Southeast Sulawesi province (74 percent or 110,000 km²) is water (sea). While the land area, covering southeast Peninsula of Sulawesi Island and several smaller islands, is an area of 38.140 km² (25.75 percent). Administratively, Southeast Sulawesi province in 2013 consisted of twelve District (Buton, Muna, Konawe, Kolaka, South Konawe, Wakatobi, Bombana, Kolaka North, North Buton, Konawe North, East Kolaka, Konawe Islands) and two areas of the city, (City of Kendari and Bau-Bau).

Topographic maps show that Southeast Sulawesi generally has a mountainous terrain, undulating hilly. Among the mountains and hills, plains that stretch are a potential area for the development of the agricultural sector. Mountainous land surface area of 1.86886 million ha has been used for business. These soils are mostly located at an altitude of 100-500 meters above sea level and the slope of the soil reaches 40 degrees.

Southeast Sulawesi province has several rivers that traverse nearly all districts / cities. The rivers are generally the potential to serve as a source of energy, for industrial, household and irrigation. South-East Sulawesi water (sea) is very broad. Broad waters of Southeast Sulawesi province is estimated at 110,000 km². Waters, the potential for the development of fisheries and marine tourism development, as well as having various types of fish and various varieties of organisms, also has a beautiful sea panorama.

Various species of fish caught by fishermen from many marine waters of Southeast Sulawesi province are: tuna, anchovies, overpasses, mackerel, shrimp and many other types of fish. In addition to fish, there is also other seafood such as: sea cucumber, jelly, japing-japing (pearl oyster), troches shells (*Troches niloticus*), pearl and so on.

Southeast Sulawesi province is an area of nautical tourism. In the southeast there Wakatobi National Park which has the potential of marine natural resources both types of high value and uniqueness, with amazing underwater panorama. This national park has 25 pieces of coral reefs around the coast of the coral islands along the 600 km. More than 112 species of corals from 13 families including *Acropora formosa*, *A. hyacinthus*, *Psammocora profundasfla*, *Pavona cactus*, *Leptoseria yabei*, *Fungia molucensis*, *Lobophyllia robusta*, *Merulina ampliata*, *Platygyra versifora*, *Euphyllia glabrescens*, *Tubastraea frondes*, *Stylophora pistillata*, *Sarcophyton thochelliophorum*, and *Sinularia* spp.

Southeast Sulawesi province has two seasons, dry and rainy seasons. The dry season occurs between June and September, Instead Rainy Season occurs between December and March. This situation changed every half a year after a period of transition in the month of April-May and October -

November. Rainfall rain affected by differences in climate, topography and rotation/meeting water currents.

High and low temperatures are influenced by the geographical location of the area and height of the sea surface. Southeast Sulawesi is located on the equator at an altitude generally below 1,000 meters, so tropical. In 2013, the maximum air temperature average ranges between 28°C - 34°C, and the average minimum temperature ranging between 22°C - 25°C.

Based data on BPS Southeast Sulawesi province in 2014 the population of Southeast Sulawesi province increased from 2012-2013. In 2012 the population of Southeast Sulawesi province as much as 2318 600 611 inhabitants increased to 2,360 inhabitants. Male population in 2012 as many as 1,165 233 525 inhabitants increased to 1,186 inhabitants in 2013. The population of women also increased from the year 2012 as many as 1,153 to 1,174 086 367 Life, in 2013. In 2012 the highest number of population aged 15-24 were in the group of as many as 221.939 inhabitants Increased year to 225.994 inhabitants in 2013. In 2012 Population age group of 0-4

years as many as 278 800 inhabitants increased to 283 746 inhabitants in 2013. The population of the age group 0-9 years as many as 278 328 inhabitants in 2008 increased to 283 193 inhabitants in 2013. The population of the age group is the largest number among all age groups of the population in Southeast Sulawesi. Elderly population is also quite a lot. The 2012 population 70+ years age group as 52 981 inhabitants Increased to 53 772 people by the year 2013. This shows that the financial burden is still quite large.

Employment and the Economy of Southeast Sulawesi

In general, the structure of labor in Southeast Sulawesi province during 2008-2013 in nine sectors in the economy. These sectors are divided into three main sectors that comprise the primary sector of agriculture, mining and quarrying, the secondary sector includes, manufacturing, electricity, gas, water. Tertiary sector includes construction sector / construction trade, hotels and restaurants, transport and communications, finance, leasing and business services, and the services sector.

Table 1: Gross Regional Domestic Product of Southeast Sulawesi Province Upper Elementary Fix Value 2000 by Industrial Year 2008-2013 (Million)

Business field	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 *)	2013 (**)
1. Agriculture	3469895	3564767	3610533	3702809	3853952	4043388,54
2. Mining & Quarrying	519175.1	550582.5	677167.2	914990.6	1308721	1396903,36
3. Processing Industry	887092.8	862645.3	1024639	1091288	1116907	1169729,59
4. Electricity, Gas & Water	69556.67	80434.84	87502.02	97217.9	117024.3	133348,22
5. Building	815608.9	919170.6	1060549	1195883	1346974	1465719,28
6. Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	1577138	1807818	2023228	2249445	2517690	2766788,91
7. Transport & Communications	789659.5	944051.2	1029414	1128517	1239433	1328335,11
8. Finance, leasing, & Services	576339.9	618325.1	700137.7	825544.7	916165.2	1036313,13
9. Offices	1306121	1420782	1440738	1492427	1603484	1700329,70
GDP By of Oil and Gas	10010586	10768577	11653906	12698121	14020350	15040855,84
GRDP Without of Oil and Gas	10010586	10768577	11653906	12698121	14020350	15040855,84

Source: BPS Southeast Sulawesi, 2014 (*Provisional, ** Very temporary)

Based on data from Table 1, GDP Southeast Sulawesi province when analyzed for each sector appears that the Agriculture sector is still growing from 2008 to 2013. The industrial sector and the service sector also experienced growth from year to year.

However, from the data when classified into three main sectors, namely the primary sector, the secondary sector and the tertiary sector a shift in the development of each sector. Primary sector slowed compared to the tertiary sector. Further developments in the economy Labor Southeast Sulawesi province can be seen in the following Table 2.

Table 2: Workers who work in accordance with the three sectors of economy in Southeast Sulawesi

Economic Sector	Years		Growth (%)
	2008	2013	
Primary	512.140	32.245	-15,60
Secondary	90.235	111 019	23,03
Tertiary	276.544	425 735	53,94

Source: BPS Southeast Sulawesi various years, processed.

Theoretically, the pattern of change in the economic structure of the country or the region shifted from the primary sector (agriculture) to the secondary sector (industry) and then to the tertiary sector (service sector). But the reality of the matter Southeast Sulawesi Province, workers absorbed in the primary sector decreased growth of the tertiary sector is greater than the primary and secondary sectors.

Primary sector, especially agriculture is still the backbone of the regional economy. In the long term contributions of the primary sector to the GDP formation decreased but still support the non-agricultural sector as a source of raw materials. Secondary sector and the tertiary sector are also expected to increase. In the normal pattern of changes in economic structure of a region or a country will shift from the primary sector to the secondary sector and then to the tertiary sector, or from agriculture to industry and then to the service sector. Based on GDP Data Southeast Sulawesi province when analyzed from three main sectors then shift the contribution of the primary sector to the tertiary sector is not through secondary. Sector can be seen in the following Table 3.

Table 3: Development of Southeast Sulawesi province GDP at constant prices of 2000 are grouped into three main sectors 2008-2013

PDRB	Years		Growth (%)
	2008	2013	
Primary sector	3.989.069,97	5 439 991,90	36.37
Secondary sector	956 649,49	1 303 077,81	36.21
Tertiary sector	5 064 866,89	8 297 486,13	63.82

Source: BPS, Province Southeast Sulawesi, 2014

Data Table 3 shows that in 2008 the primary sector GDP amounted to 3,989,069.97 991.90 rose to 5439, the period in 2013, with a growth of 36.37 percent. Secondary sector during the same period amounted to 956 649.49 GDP increased to 1 303 077, 81 in 2013. Sektor Tertiary GDP by 5064 866.89 2008 486.13 increased to 8297 in 2013, with a growth of 63, 82 percent. This shows that most of the GDP formation in Southeast Sulawesi province was formed from the tertiary sector. Primary sector and secondary sector equal growth in contributing to the formation of GDP in Southeast Sulawesi.

Data Table 2 shows that the labor force works in 3 main sectors in GDP formation in Southeast Sulawesi growth between two points of observation. 2008 Primary sector employment for 512.140 people fell to 432.245 people in 2013 as a percentage of-15.60 percent. In 2008 the secondary sector employment for 90 235 people rose to 111 019 people in 2013 with a growth of 23.03 present. In the same period of tertiary sector employment for 276.544 people rose to 425.735 people with a growth of 53.94 percent. This indicates that changes the structure of employment between sectors of the primary sector to the tertiary sector without going through the normal secondary. A shift in economic structure from the primary sector to the secondary and then to the tertiary sector.

However, Reviews These conditions do not occur in Southeast Sulawesi when viewed from employment and contribution to the GDP formation. Based on the available data for the time period of 2008-2013, did not follow the normal pattern in the changing structure of employment in the economy.

4. Implications and Limitations

Developed countries structural change is a shift in activity from agriculture to industry and then to the service sector. It is characterized by changes in sectoral output contribution to the total output as a result of the shift of labor from the primary sector (agriculture) to the secondary sector (industry) and then to the tertiary sector (services). But for Southeast Sulawesi province this does not happen. Workers absorbed from the primary sector or the agricultural sector shifted to the tertiary sector or services sector is not through the industrial sector due to slow industrial sector in contributing to the formation of GDP, as well as employment.

This research was conducted in Southeast Sulawesi. Di analysis Data GDP and Employment in 9 sectors of the economy with the data receipts times series; and in the classification into three main sectors namely primary sector secondary sector and the tertiary sector. Author realizes there are still many shortcomings because of time and cost. Therefore, it is expected in the next study for future variables analyzed the which further deepened in the respective sectors of the economy so obtained overview of the dominant sectors simultaneously absorb labor is a key sector in contributing to the formation of GDP Southeast Sulawesi Province.

5. Conclusion

Based on the data analyzed, it can be concluded that: (1) There has been a change in the structure of labor between sectors in the economy in Southeast Sulawesi Province of the primary sector to the tertiary sector is not through the secondary sector; (2) Labor absorbed in the primary sector percentages decreased compared with the secondary sector and the tertiary sector.

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