

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini berjudul “Dampak Pertumbuhan dan Ketimpangan Distribusi Pendapatan terhadap Kemiskinan di Provinsi Jambi Wilayah Barat dan Timur”. Dibawah bimbingan Pembimbing 1 : Prof. Dr. Yulmardi, S.E., M.S dan Pembimbing 2 : Dr. Candra Mustika, S.E., M.Si. Tujuan utama penelitian ini ialah untuk menganalisis pertumbuhan tenaga kerja, tingkat kemiskinan, pertumbuhan ekonomi, serta ketidakmerataan pendapatan di Kabupaten/Kota Provinsi Jambi, sambil menilai dampak ketiga faktor tersebut terhadap ketidakmerataan pendapatan. Data yang digunakan adalah data sekunder yang diambil dari Badan Pusat Statistik, dengan metode analisis deskriptif kuantitatif dan regresi data panel. Temuan dalam penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa rata-rata pertumbuhan tenaga kerja di kawasan Timur mencapai 1,70%, sedangkan di kawasan Barat sebesar 1,54%. Tingkat kemiskinan di kawasan Timur rata-rata berada di angka 8,92%, sedangkan di Barat 7,42%. Pertumbuhan ekonomi di Timur rata-rata mencapai 3,66% dan di Barat meraih 4,4%. Rasio Gini rata-rata di kedua kawasan tercatat masing-masing di angka 0,31. Analisis menunjukkan bahwa tenaga kerja dan tingkat kemiskinan memiliki pengaruh yang signifikan terhadap ketidakmerataan pendapatan di kedua kawasan. Akan tetapi, pertumbuhan ekonomi tidak memberikan dampak yang signifikan terhadap ketidakmerataan pendapatan, baik di kawasan Barat maupun Timur.

Kata Kunci : Tenaga Kerja, Kemiskinan, Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Dan Ketimpangan Pendapatan

ABSTRACT

This research, entitled Determinants of Income Distribution Inequality in the Western and Eastern Regions of Jambi Province, was done under the supervision of Prof. Dr. Yulmardi, S.E., M.S., and Dr. Candra Mustika, S.E., M.Si. The study seeks to examine the evolution of labor, poverty, economic growth, and income disparity in the districts and cities of Jambi Province, while also evaluating the effects of labor, poverty, and economic growth on income inequality.

The study utilizes secondary data sourced from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and employs descriptive quantitative analysis with panel data regression as the analytical tool. The findings reveal that the average labor growth in the Eastern region is 1.70%, while in the Western region, it is 1.54%. The average poverty rate in the Eastern region stands at 8.92%, compared to 7.42% in the Western region. Economic growth averages 3.66% in the Eastern region and 4.4% in the Western region. Meanwhile, the Gini ratio averages 0.31 in both regions.

The analysis shows that labor and poverty significantly influence income inequality in both the Western and Eastern regions. However, economic growth does not have a significant effect on income inequality in either region.

Keywords: Labor, Poverty, Economic Growth and Income Inequality