

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini berjudul Studi Komparatif Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Tingkat Kemiskinan dan Tingkat Pengangguran di Sumatera. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk: 1) mengetahui dan menganalisis perbandingan belanja modal, pendidikan, investasi, ekspor netto, pertumbuhan ekonomi, tingkat kemiskinan dan tingkat pengangguran antara wilayah Sumatera periode 2019-2023, 2) mengetahui dan menganalisis pengaruh belanja modal, pendidikan, investasi dan ekspor netto terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi, tingkat kemiskinan dan tingkat pengangguran di Sumatera periode 2019-2023. Kemudian alat analisis yang digunakan yaitu regresi data panel.

Analisis perbandingan indikator ekonomi di provinsi-provinsi Sumatera selama 2019-2023 menunjukkan variasi signifikan dalam belanja modal, pendidikan, investasi, ekspor netto, pertumbuhan ekonomi, tingkat kemiskinan, dan tingkat pengangguran. Tren belanja modal bervariasi dengan Sumatera Utara dan Riau menunjukkan pertumbuhan stabil, sementara Jambi mengalami fluktuasi ekstrem. Pendidikan meningkat di seluruh provinsi, tetapi masih terdapat kesenjangan, dengan Kepulauan Riau tertinggi dan Kepulauan Bangka Belitung terendah. Investasi PMDN tertinggi di Riau, sedangkan Lampung mencatat pertumbuhan tertinggi. Ekspor netto paling tinggi di Riau, sementara beberapa provinsi mengalami volatilitas tinggi. Pertumbuhan ekonomi mengalami pemulihan pasca-pandemi, dengan Jambi mencatat rata-rata tertinggi. Tingkat kemiskinan cenderung menurun tetapi masih tinggi di Aceh, sedangkan tingkat pengangguran tertinggi di Kepulauan Riau dan Aceh. Faktor-faktor seperti belanja modal, pendidikan, investasi, dan ekspor netto terbukti berpengaruh positif terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi serta berkontribusi dalam menurunkan kemiskinan dan pengangguran, meskipun investasi tidak berdampak signifikan terhadap pengangguran.

Kata Kunci: Belanja Modal, Pendidikan, Investasi, Ekspor Netto, Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Tingkat Kemiskinan, Tingkat Pengangguran.

ABSTRACT

This study is entitled Comparative Study of Economic Growth, Poverty Rate and Unemployment Rate in Sumatra. This study aims to: 1) determine and analyze the comparison of capital expenditure, education, investment, net exports, economic growth, poverty rate and poverty rate between Sumatra regions for the 2019-2023 period, 2) determine and analyze the effect of capital expenditure, education, investment and net exports on economic growth, poverty rate and poverty rate in Sumatra for the 2019-2023 period. Then the analysis tool used is panel data regression.

Comparative analysis of economic indicators in the provinces of Sumatra during 2019-2023 shows significant variations in capital expenditure, education, investment, net exports, economic growth, poverty rate, and poverty rate. The trend of capital expenditure varies in North Sumatra and Riau showing stable growth, while Jambi is experiencing extreme drought. Education has increased across provinces, but there are still gaps, with the Riau Islands the highest and the Bangka Belitung Islands the lowest. PMDN investment is highest in Riau, while Lampung recorded the highest growth. The highest net exports were in Riau, while several provinces experienced high volatility. Economic growth experienced a post-pandemic recovery, with Jambi recording the highest average. Poverty rates tended to decline but were still high in Aceh, while the highest poverty rates were in the Riau Islands and Aceh. Factors such as capital expenditure, education, investment, and net exports have been shown to have a positive effect on economic growth and contribute to reducing poverty and poverty, although investment has no significant impact on poverty.

Keywords: Capital Expenditure, Education, Investment, Net Exports, Economic Growth, Poverty Rate, Unemployment Rate.