

ABSTRACT

Amalya Ihda Husnayayni, *Comparative Analysis of Determinants of Economic Growth in Special Economic Zones (KEK) and Industrial Districts/Cities. Under the guidance of Dr. Henny Oktavianti, S.E., M.E.*

This study analyzes the influence of income inequality, unemployment rate, average years of schooling, and control variables such as population density and district/city minimum wage (UMK) on economic growth in Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and industrial districts/cities in Indonesia during the period 2017–2023. The method used is panel data regression analysis with the Common Effect Model (CEM), using secondary data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS).

The results indicate that, partially, only the unemployment rate has a negative and significant effect on economic growth, both in Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and Industrial Districts/Cities. Meanwhile, the variables income inequality, average years of schooling, population density, and the UMK do not show a significant effect on economic growth. Simultaneously, all variables in the model are insignificant on economic growth in SEZs. Conversely, in Industrial Districts/Cities, all variables in the model have a significant effect on economic growth. These findings confirm that the unemployment rate is a key factor that needs to be considered in driving regional economic growth. Furthermore, the results also indicate differences in socio-economic dynamics between SEZs and industrial districts/cities.

Keywords: economic growth, income inequality, unemployment, education, SEZ, industrial regions,

ABSTRAK

Amalya Ihda Husnayayni, Analisis Komparasi Determinan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Kawasan Ekonomi Khusus (KEK) Dan Kabupaten/Kota Industri. Dibawah bimbingan Dr. Henny Oktavianti, S.E., M.E.

Penelitian ini menganalisis pengaruh ketimpangan pendapatan, tingkat pengangguran, rata-rata lama sekolah, dan variabel kontrol kepadatan penduduk, upah minimum kabupaten/kota (UMK) terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi di Kawasan Ekonomi Khusus (KEK) dan kabupaten/kota industri di Indonesia selama periode 2017–2023. Metode yang digunakan adalah analisis regresi data panel dengan model Common Effect Model (CEM), menggunakan data sekunder dari Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa secara parsial hanya variabel tingkat pengangguran yang berpengaruh negatif dan signifikan terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi, baik di wilayah Kawasan Ekonomi Khusus (KEK) maupun Kabupaten/Kota Industri. Sementara itu, variabel ketimpangan pendapatan, rata-rata lama sekolah, kepadatan penduduk, dan UMK tidak menunjukkan pengaruh yang signifikan terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi. Secara simultan, seluruh variabel dalam model tidak signifikan terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi di wilayah KEK. Sebaliknya, di Kabupaten/Kota Industri, seluruh variabel dalam model berpengaruh signifikan terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi. Temuan ini menegaskan bahwa tingkat pengangguran merupakan faktor utama yang perlu diperhatikan dalam mendorong pertumbuhan ekonomi regional. Selain itu, hasil penelitian juga mengindikasikan adanya perbedaan dinamika sosial ekonomi antara KEK dan kabupaten/kota industri.

Kata Kunci: pertumbuhan ekonomi, ketimpangan pendapatan, pengangguran, pendidikan, KEK, industri,