

RINGKASAN

Penelitian "*Analisis Pertumbuhan Sektor Konstruksi terhadap Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka di Kalimantan Timur (Tahun 2018–2023)*" bertujuan menganalisis pengaruh PDRB sektor konstruksi, IPM, PMA, dan PMDN terhadap Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka (TPT) di Kalimantan Timur (Kaltim), didasari oleh fenomena fluktuasi pengangguran di tengah perkembangan sektor konstruksi, terutama setelah penetapan IKN. Menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan model *Fixed Effect Model (FEM)* pada data panel 10 kabupaten/kota periode 2018–2023, penelitian ini berlandaskan teori pembangunan ekonomi. Hasil analisis mengindikasikan bahwa PDRB konstruksi dan PMDN berpengaruh negatif tetapi tidak signifikan terhadap TPT. Sebaliknya, IPM dan PMA berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap TPT, IPM mengindikasikan *educated unemployment*, sementara PMA menunjukkan investasi bersifat padat modal. Kesimpulannya, pertumbuhan sektor konstruksi dan investasi di Kaltim belum optimal menekan pengangguran, sehingga dibutuhkan kebijakan yang fokus pada peningkatan kualitas tenaga kerja lokal dan penguatan sektor padat karya.

Kata kunci: PDRB sektor konstruksi, IPM, PMA, PMDN, TPT



SUMMARY

The study entitled “Analysis of Construction Sector Growth on Open Unemployment Rates in East Kalimantan (2018–2023)” aims to analyze the impact of the construction sector's gross regional domestic product (GRDP), Human Development Index (HDI), Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), and Domestic Investment (DDI) on the open unemployment rate (OUR) in East Kalimantan Province. The background of this study is based on the phenomenon of fluctuations in unemployment between regions despite the continued growth of the construction sector, especially after this region was designated as the location the Capital City. Using a quantitative method with a Fixed Effect Model (FEM) on panel data from 10 districts/cities for the 2018–2023 period, this study is based on economic development theory. The analysis results indicate that construction GRDP and DDI have a negative but insignificant effect on the open unemployment rate. Conversely, HDI and FDI have a positive and significant effect on the open unemployment rate, with HDI indicating educated unemployment, while FDI indicates capital-intensive investment. In conclusion, the growth of the construction sector and investment in East Kalimantan has not been optimal in reducing unemployment, so policies that focus on improving the quality of the local workforce and strengthening labor-intensive sectors are needed.

Keywords: GRDP of the construction sector, HDI, Foreign Investment, Domestic Investment, Unemployment Rate.