

RINGKASAN

Pertumbuhan ekonomi merupakan salah satu indikator penting guna menunjukkan perkembangan perekonomian suatu negara. Berbagai faktor dapat menjadi pendorong dan penghambat dalam proses pertumbuhan ekonomi, seperti di provinsi Jawa Tengah masih menghadapi masalah banyaknya jumlah tenaga kerja dan lama waktu sekolah serta peran belanja modal yang belum optimal sehingga belum dapat menekan tingkat kemiskinan yang pada gilirannya menghambat proses pertumbuhan ekonomi.

Penelitian ini berjudul “Pengaruh Faktor Sosial Ekonomi terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi di Provinsi Jawa Tengah Data Panel 2021-2023”. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis pengaruh faktor sosial ekonomi terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi di provinsi Jawa Tengah selama periode 2021-2023. Dengan menggunakan data panel dari 35 kab/kota, penelitian ini menguji variabel rata-rata lama sekolah, tenaga kerja, dan tingkat kemiskinan sebagai faktor sosial serta belanja modal daerah sebagai faktor ekonomi. Pendekatan kuantitatif deskriptif dengan metode regresi linier berganda digunakan dalam penelitian ini, dan data di analisa menggunakan EViews 12.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa rata-rata lama sekolah memiliki pengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi. Namun, tenaga kerja, tingkat kemiskinan berpengaruh negatif dan signifikan, sementara dan belanja modal daerah justru memberikan pengaruh negatif dan tidak signifikan terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi di provinsi Jawa Tengah dalam kurun waktu tersebut.

Implikasi dari penelitian ini, yaitu pentingnya investasi yang berkelanjutan dalam pendidikan guna meningkatkan kualitas sumber daya manusia melalui program wajib belajar, perbaikan guru dan kurikulum, serta beasiswa yang menjadi kunci pembangunan. Pemerintah daerah perlu mengevaluasi strategi terkait penciptaan lapangan kerja, penanggulangan kemiskinan, serta efektivitas belanja modal daerah untuk dampak ekonomi positif.

Kata kunci: Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Rata-rata Lama Sekolah, Tenaga Kerja, Tingkat Kemiskinan, dan Belanja Modal Daerah

SUMMARY

Economic growth is one of the key indicators used to measure the development of a country's economy. Various factors can act as drivers or barriers to economic growth, such as the challenges faced in Central Java Province, including a large labor force, lengthy schooling periods, and suboptimal capital expenditure, which have prevented a reduction in poverty levels and, in turn, hindered economic growth.

This study is titled “The Influence of Socioeconomic Factors on Economic Growth in Central Java Province: Panel Data 2021-2023.” The objective of this study is to analyze the influence of socioeconomic factors on economic growth in Central Java Province during the period 2021-2023. Using panel data from 35 districts/cities, this study examines average years of schooling, labor force, and poverty levels as social factors, and regional capital expenditure as an economic factor. A descriptive quantitative approach with multiple linear regression was used in this study, and the data was analyzed using EViews 12.

The results of the study indicate that average years of schooling have a positive and significant effect on economic growth. However, labor force and poverty rate have a negative and significant effect, while regional capital expenditure has a negative and insignificant effect on economic growth in Central Java Province during the period in question.

The implications of this study are the importance of sustainable investment in education to improve human resource quality through compulsory education programs, teacher and curriculum improvements, and scholarships, which are key to development. Local governments need to evaluate strategies related to job creation, poverty alleviation, and the effectiveness of local capital expenditure for better labor absorption and positive economic impacts. Additionally, it is important to maintain collaboration between the government and the active role of the community in supporting and implementing education and employment initiatives to achieve inclusive and sustainable economic growth.

Keywords: Economic Growth, Average Years of Schooling, Labor Force, Poverty Rate, and Regional Capital Expenditure