

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis pengaruh Penanaman Modal Dalam Negeri (PMDN), Penanaman Modal Asing (PMA), Tingkat Partisipasi Angkatan Kerja (TPAK), dan Indeks Pembangunan TIK (IP-TIK) terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi pada 10 provinsi di Pulau Sumatera periode 2019-2024. Data yang digunakan merupakan data panel (cross section 10 provinsi dan time series 2019-2024) yang bersumber dari Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS). Variabel dependen diukur menggunakan pertumbuhan ekonomi harga konstan (persen). Estimasi model menunjukkan bahwa PMDN berpengaruh positif terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi, yang mengindikasikan peningkatan PMDN mendorong akumulasi modal dan memperluas kapasitas produksi daerah. Sebaliknya, PMA tidak berpengaruh signifikan, yang mengisyaratkan bahwa manfaat modal asing tidak otomatis terkonversi menjadi pertumbuhan apabila belum didukung kemampuan pengelolaan, infrastruktur, dan daya serap ekonomi lokal. Selanjutnya, TPAK berpengaruh positif, sehingga kenaikan partisipasi angkatan kerja memperkuat kapasitas produksi dan mendorong peningkatan output. Selain itu, IP-TIK berpengaruh positif, yang menunjukkan bahwa peningkatan pembangunan TIK berkaitan dengan efisiensi, produktivitas, dan penguatan aktivitas ekonomi. Secara keseluruhan, hasil penelitian menegaskan bahwa penguatan investasi domestik, peningkatan kualitas/partisipasi tenaga kerja, serta percepatan pembangunan TIK merupakan faktor penting untuk mendorong pertumbuhan ekonomi provinsi-provinsi di Pulau Sumatera.

Kata kunci: pertumbuhan ekonomi, PMDN, PMA, TPAK, IP-TIK, data panel, Pulau Sumatera.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the effects of Domestic Investment (PMDN), Foreign Direct Investment (FDI/PMA), the Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR/TPAK), and the ICT Development Index (IP-TIK) on economic growth across 10 provinces on Sumatra Island during the 2019-2024 period. The study employs panel data (10 provinces as cross-sectional units and the 2019-2024 period as the time series), sourced from Statistics Indonesia (BPS). The dependent variable is measured by the growth rate of constant-price Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) (percent). The model estimation results show that PMDN has a positive effect on economic growth, indicating that increases in domestic investment promote capital accumulation and expand regional production capacity. In contrast, PMA (FDI) is not statistically significant, suggesting that the benefits of foreign capital inflows do not automatically translate into economic growth when they are not supported by effective management capacity, adequate infrastructure, and strong local absorptive capacity. Furthermore, TPAK (LFPR) has a positive effect, meaning that higher labor force participation strengthens productive capacity and increases output. In addition, IP-TIK has a positive effect, indicating that improvements in ICT development are associated with greater efficiency, higher productivity, and stronger economic activity. Overall, the findings confirm that strengthening domestic investment, improving labor force participation and workforce quality, and accelerating ICT development are important factors in promoting economic growth across provinces on Sumatra Island.

Keywords: *economic growth, domestic investment (PMDN), foreign direct investment (FDI/PMA), labor force participation rate (TPAK), ICT Development Index (IP-TIK), panel data, Sumatra Island.*