

INTISARI

Akselerasi pembangunan daerah memerlukan evaluasi mendalam terhadap kontribusi sektor teknologi, ketenagakerjaan, dan investasi fisik. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis pengaruh IP-TIK, TPT, RRLS, dan PMTB terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi di sepuluh provinsi terpilih Indonesia periode 2017–2024 melalui metode regresi data panel *Common Effect Model Robust* (CEM Robust). Hasil pengujian parsial menunjukkan bahwa TPT berpengaruh negatif dan signifikan, mengonfirmasi Hukum Okun. Variabel RRLS dan PMTB berpengaruh positif dan signifikan, memperkuat Teori Modal Manusia dan Teori Pertumbuhan Endogen. Sebaliknya, IP-TIK berpengaruh negatif dan tidak signifikan, mengindikasikan terjadinya fenomena *Productivity Paradox*. Pemangku kebijakan direkomendasikan untuk memperkuat literasi digital produktif serta memperluas stimulus industri padat karya guna meredam pengangguran struktural.

Kata Kunci: Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, IP-TIK, Hukum Okun, Modal Manusia, *Common Effect Model Robust*.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the influence of the Information and Communication Technology Development Index (IP-TIK), Open Unemployment Rate (TPT), Average Years of Schooling (RRLS), and Gross Fixed Capital Formation (PMTB) on Economic Growth in ten selected Indonesian provinces for the 2017–2024 period. The analysis method uses panel data regression with the best model, the Common Effect Model with Robust Standard Error (CEM Robust), to address the autocorrelation problem. The partial test results show that the TPT variable has a negative and significant effect, confirming the validity of Okun's Law. The RRLS and PMTB variables have a positive and significant effect, strengthening the Human Capital Theory and Endogenous Growth Theory. Meanwhile, the IP-TIK variable has a negative and insignificant effect on economic growth, indicating the Productivity Paradox phenomenon where digital capital investment has not been optimally absorbed by the regional productive sector. Regional governments are recommended to increase productive digital literacy programs and expand incentives in labor-intensive sectors to reduce structural unemployment.

Keywords: *Economic Growth, Science and Technology, Okun's Law, Human Capital, Common Effect Model Robust*