

Analisa keterkaitan pertumbuhan ekonomi, ketimpangan pendapatan dan pengurangan kemiskinan : studi pro poor growth di provinsi Kalimantan Tengah = Linkage analysis of economic growth income inequality and poverty reduction: study pro poor growth in Central Kalimantan

Iskandar, author

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui apakah pembangunan ekonomi di Provinsi Kalimantan Tengah selama periode 2004-2010 sudah pro poor growth atau belum dengan menggunakan metode GIC dan metode PPGI serta sektor-sektor ekonomi apa yang mampu mengurangi kemiskinan. Berdasarkan data Susenas dan PDRB Provinsi Kalimantan Tengah serta menggunakan analisa GIC dan regresi data panel ditemukan bahwa pembangunan ekonomi di Provinsi Kalimantan Tengah selama periode 2004-2010 sudah pro poor growth melalui metode PPGI namun melalui metode GIC belum pro poor growth. Dan dari 14 kabupaten/kota di Provinsi Kalimantan Tengah, hanya Kabupaten Sukamara yang pembangunan ekonominya sudah pro poor growth.

Sementara itu di tingkat Provinsi Kalimantan Tengah, sektor pertambangan dan penggalian, industri pengolahan, sektor bangunan serta sektor keuangan, persewaan dan jasa perusahaan merupakan sektor-sektor ekonomi yang secara signifikan mengurangi kemiskinan, sebaliknya sektor listrik, gas dan air bersih justru meningkatkan kemiskinan. Sedangkan di tingkat sepuluh kabupaten yang belum pro poor growth, sektor pertanian, sektor pertambangan dan penggalian, industri pengolahan, sektor bangunan, sektor keuangan, persewaan dan jasa perusahaan serta sektor jasa-jasa merupakan sektor-sektor ekonomi yang secara signifikan mengurangi kemiskinan, di sisi lain sektor listrik, gas dan air bersih meningkatkan kemiskinan.

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This study aimed to determine whether the economic development in Central Kalimantan during the period 2004-2010 has been pro poor growth or not by using GIC and PPGI and economic sectors could be capable of reducing poverty. Based on data of Susenas and GDP Central Kalimantan Province and using GIC and regression analysis of panel data found that economic development in Central Kalimantan during the period 2004-2010 has been pro-poor growth through PPGI but through the GIC has not been pro-poor growth. And of the 14 districts/municipalities in Central Kalimantan, only an economic development Sukamara District has been pro-poor growth.

Meanwhile in Central Kalimantan Provincial level, mining and quarrying sector, manufacturing industry sector, construction sector and the financial, leasing and business services sector are the economic sectors that significantly reduce poverty, otherwise the electricity, gas and water supply sector actually increase poverty. While at the ten districts that have not been pro-poor growth, agriculture sector, mining and quarrying sector, manufacturing industry sector, construction sector, financial, leasing and business services sector and the services sector is the economic sectors that significantly reduce poverty, in the another sector

of electricity, gas and water supply increased poverty.