

PRODUK DOMESTIK REGIONAL BRUTO KABUPATEN/KOTA

SE-PROVINSI JAMBI MENURUT PENGELOUARAN

*Gross Regional Domestic Product of
Regencies/Cities in
Jambi Province by Expenditure*

2019–2023

VOLUME 4, 2024



BADAN PUSAT STATISTIK
PROVINSI JAMBI
BPS-STATISTICS JAMBI PROVINCE

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Katalog/Catalogue: 9302023.15

Nomor Publikasi/Publication Number: 15000.24042

Ukuran Buku/Book Size: 21 cm x 29,7 cm

Jumlah Halaman/Number of Pages: xviii+83 halaman/pages

Penyusun Naskah/Manuscript Drafter:

Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Jambi/BPS-Statistics Jambi Province

Penyunting/Editor:

Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Jambi/BPS-Statistics Jambi Province

Pembuat Kover/Cover Designer:

Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Jambi/BPS-Statistics Jambi Province

Penerbit/Publisher:

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PRODUK DOMESTIK REGIONAL BRUTO KABUPATEN/KOTA
SE-PROVINSI JAMBI MENURUT PENGELOUARAN
Gross Regional Domestic Product of Regencies/Cities
in Jambi Province by Expenditure
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Volume 4, 2024

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KATA PENGANTAR

Data turunan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto (PDRB) dapat digunakan sebagai alat evaluasi kinerja pembangunan ekonomi suatu wilayah kabupaten/kota. Data laju pertumbuhan ekonomi, distribusi, dan analisis komponen dapat digunakan oleh pemangku kepentingan dan para pemimpin daerah sebagai dasar dalam pengambilan keputusan untuk pembangunan daerahnya.

Publikasi ini secara khusus membahas mengenai PDRB menurut pendekatan pengeluaran/ permintaan dan akan diulas menurut kabupaten/kota di Provinsi Jambi. Pendekatan ini dirinci menjadi beberapa komponen, yaitu: Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga, Pengeluaran Konsumsi Lembaga Non-Profit yang Melayani Rumah Tangga, Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah, Investasi (Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto dan Perubahan Inventori), serta Net Ekspor (ekspor dikurangi dengan impor).

Terima kasih kepada semua pihak yang telah berperan dalam mewujudkan publikasi ini. Kritik dan saran selalu diharapkan demi perbaikan selanjutnya. Semoga publikasi ini bermanfaat bagi semua pihak yang memerlukan.

Jambi, September 2024
Kepala Badan Pusat Statistik
Provinsi Jambi



Agus Sudibyo, M.Stat.

PREFACE

Data derived from Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) can be used as a tool for evaluating the economic development performance of a regency/city. Data on the rate of economic growth, distribution, and component analysis can be used by stakeholders and regional leaders as the basis for decision making for regional development.

This publication specifically discusses GRDP according to the final expenditure/demand approach and will be reviewed according to regencies/cities in Jambi Province. This approach is divided into several components, namely: Household Consumption Expenditure, Consumption Expenditure of Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households, Government Consumption Expenditure, Investment (Gross Fixed Capital Formation and Changes in Inventory), and Net Export (Export minus Import).

Thank you to all those who have played a role in making this publication possible. Criticisms and suggestions are always welcome for further improvement. Hopefully, this publication is useful for all parties who need it.

*Jambi, September 2024
Head of BPS Statistics
Jambi Province*



Agus Sudibyo, M.Stat.

DAFTAR ISI/CONTENTS

PRODUK DOMESTIK REGIONAL BRUTO KABUPATEN/KOTA SE-PROVINSI JAMBI MENURUT PENGELOUARAN

***Gross Regional Domestic Product of Regencies/Cities
in Jambi Province by Expenditure***

2019–2023

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Halaman
Page

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Kata Pengantar/ <i>Preface</i> | v |
| Daftar Isi/ <i>Contents</i> | vii |
| Daftar Tabel/ <i>List of Tables</i> | viii |
| Daftar Gambar/ <i>List of Figures</i> | ix |
| Daftar Lampiran/ <i>List of Appendix</i> | xi |
| Penjelasan Umum/ <i>Explanatory Notes</i> | xv |
| | |
| 1 PENGERTIAN PDRB/CONCEPT OF GRDP | 1 |
| 1.1 Pengertian Produk Domestik Regional Bruto <i>Definition of Gross Regional Domestic Product</i> | 3 |
| 1.2 Kegunaan PDRB/ <i>Advantages of GRDP</i> | 4 |
| 1.3 Konsep dan Definisi PDRB/ <i>Definiton and Concept of GRDP</i> | 5 |
| | |
| 2 TINJAUAN PEREKONOMIAN KABUPATEN/KOTA <i>ECONOMICS REVIEW OF REGENCIES/CITIES</i> | 21 |
| 2.1 Kontribusi PDRB Antar Kabupaten/Kota <i>Contribution of GRDP Between Regencies/Cities</i> | 23 |
| 2.2 Struktur Ekonomi PDRB Antar Kabupaten/Kota <i>Economic Structure of GRDP Between Regencies/Cities</i> | 26 |
| 2.3 Laju Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Antar Kabupaten/Kota <i>Growth Rate Between Regencies/Cities</i> | 29 |
| 2.4 Peranan Kabupaten/Kota Menurut Komponen Pengeluaran <i>Role of Regencies/Cities by Expenditure Component</i> | 31 |
| 2.4.1 Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga/ <i>Household Consumption Expenditure</i> | 31 |
| 2.4.2 Pengeluaran Konsumsi Lembaga Non-Profit yang Melayani Rumah Tangga <i>Non-Profit Institution Serving Households (NPISHs) Consumption Expenditure</i> | 35 |
| 2.4.3 Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah/ <i>Government Consumption Expenditure</i> | 37 |
| 2.4.4 Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto/ <i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i> | 39 |
| 2.4.5 Perubahan Inventori/ <i>Change in Inventory</i> | 41 |
| 2.4.6 Net Ekspor/ <i>Net Export</i> | 43 |
| | |
| 3 DAFTAR PUSTAKA/REFERENCES | 45 |
| | |
| 4 LAMPIRAN/APPENDIX | 49 |

DAFTAR TABEL/*LIST OF TABLES*

| Tabel <i>Table</i> | | Halaman <i>Page</i> |
|-----------------------|---|------------------------|
| 2.1 | Distribusi PDRB Kabupaten/Kota se-Provinsi Jambi (persen), 2019–2023 <i>Distribution of GRDP of Regencies/Cities in Jambi Province (percent), 2019–2023</i> | 24 |
| 2.2 | Tiga Komponen Dominan dalam Struktur Ekonomi PDRB Menurut Pengeluaran Kabupaten/Kota se-Provinsi Jambi, 2023 <i>Three Dominant Components in Economic Structure of GRDP by Expenditure of Regencies/Cities in Jambi Province, 2023</i> | 27 |
| 2.3 | Struktur Ekonomi PDRB Menurut Pengeluaran Kabupaten/Kota se-Provinsi Jambi (persen), 2023 <i>Economic Structure of GRDP by Expenditure of Regencies/Cities in Jambi Province (percent), 2023</i> | 28 |
| 2.4 | Laju Pertumbuhan PDRB ADHK 2010 Menurut Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Jambi (persen), 2019–2023 <i>Growth Rate of GRDP at 2010 Constant Price by Regencies/Cities in Jambi Province (percent), 2019–2023</i> | 30 |

DAFTAR GAMBAR/*LIST OF FIGURES*

| Gambar <i>Figure</i> | | Halaman <i>Page</i> |
|-------------------------|---|------------------------|
| 2.1 | Perbandingan Distribusi PDRB Kabupaten/Kota se-Provinsi Jambi (persen), 2019 dan 2023 <i>Comparison of GRDP Distribution of Regencies/Cities in Jambi Province (percent), 2019 and 2023</i> | 24 |
| 2.2 | Distribusi PDRB Menurut Pengeluaran PKRT dan Komponen Lainnya Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Jambi (persen), 2023 <i>GRDP Distribution by Expenditures of HCE and Other Components of Regencies/Cities in Jambi Province (percent), 2023</i> | 31 |
| 2.3 | Persentase Komponen Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga Kabupaten/Kota terhadap Total Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Jambi, 2023 <i>Percentage of Household Consumption Expenditure Component of Regencies/Cities to Total of Regencies/Cities in Jambi Province, 2023</i> | 33 |
| 2.4 | Laju Pertumbuhan Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Jambi (persen), 2023 <i>Growth Rate of Household Consumption Expenditure of Regencies/Cities in Jambi Province (percent), 2023</i> | 34 |
| 2.5 | Persentase Komponen Pengeluaran Konsumsi LNPRT Kabupaten/Kota terhadap Total Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Jambi, 2023 <i>Percentage of NPISHs Expenditure Consumption Component of Regencies/Cities to Total Regencies/Cities in Jambi Province, 2023</i> | 35 |
| 2.6 | Laju Pertumbuhan Komponen Pengeluaran Konsumsi LNPRT Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Jambi (persen), 2022 dan 2023 <i>Growth Rate of NPISHs Consumption Expenditure Component of Regencies/Cities in Jambi Province (percent), 2022 and 2023</i> | 36 |
| 2.7 | Persentase Komponen Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah Kabupaten/Kota terhadap Total Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Jambi, 2023 <i>Percentage of Government Consumption Expenditure Component of Regencies/Cities to Total Regencies/Cities in Jambi Province, 2023</i> | 37 |
| 2.8 | Laju Pertumbuhan Komponen Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Jambi (persen), 2022 dan 2023 <i>Growth Rate of Government Consumption Expenditure of Regencies/Cities in Jambi Province (percent), 2022 and 2023</i> | 38 |
| 2.9 | Persentase Komponen Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto Kabupaten/Kota terhadap Total Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Jambi, 2023 <i>Percentage of Gross Fixed Capital Formation Component of Regencies/Cities to Total Regencies/Cities in Jambi Province, 2023</i> | 39 |
| 2.10 | Laju Pertumbuhan Komponen Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Jambi (persen), 2022 dan 2023 <i>Growth Rate of Gross Fixed Capital Formation of Regencies/Cities in Jambi Province (percent), 2022 and 2023</i> | 40 |
| 2.11 | Persentase Komponen Perubahan Inventori Kabupaten/Kota terhadap Total Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Jambi, 2023 <i>Percentage of Change in Inventory of Regencies/Cities to Total Regencies/Cities in Jambi Province, 2023</i> | 42 |
| 2.12 | Distribusi PDRB Menurut Pengeluaran Net Ekspor dan Komponen Lainnya Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Jambi (persen), 2023 <i>GRDP Distribution by Expenditures of Net Export and Other Components of Regencies/Cities in Jambi Province (percent), 2023</i> | 43 |

2.13 Persentase Komponen Net Ekspor Kabupaten/Kota terhadap Total PDRB Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Jambi, 2023

Percentage of Regencies/Cities Net Export Component to Total GRDP of Regencies/Cities in Jambi Province, 2023

44

https://jambi.bps.go.id

DAFTAR LAMPIRAN/*LIST OF APPENDIX*

| Lampiran <i>Appendix</i> | | Halaman <i>Page</i> |
|-----------------------------|--|------------------------|
| 1 | Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Kerinci ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (juta rupiah), 2019–2023 <i>Gross Regional Domestic Product of Kerinci Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (million rupiah), 2019–2023</i> | 51 |
| 2 | Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Kerinci ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (juta rupiah), 2019–2023 <i>Gross Regional Domestic Product of Kerinci Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (million rupiah), 2019–2023</i> | 51 |
| 3 | Distribusi Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Kerinci ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023 <i>Distribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Kerinci Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023</i> | 52 |
| 4 | Laju Pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Kerinci ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023 <i>Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Kerinci Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023</i> | 52 |
| 5 | Distribusi Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Kerinci ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2023 <i>Distribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Kerinci Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (percent), 2023</i> | 53 |
| 6 | Laju Pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Kerinci ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023 <i>Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Kerinci Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023</i> | 53 |
| 7 | Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Merangin ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (juta rupiah), 2019–2023 <i>Gross Regional Domestic Product of Merangin Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (million rupiah), 2019–2023</i> | 54 |
| 8 | Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Merangin ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (juta rupiah), 2019–2023 <i>Gross Regional Domestic Product of Merangin Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (million rupiah), 2019–2023</i> | 54 |
| 9 | Distribusi Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Merangin ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023 <i>Distribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Merangin Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023</i> | 55 |
| 10 | Laju Pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Merangin ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023 <i>Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Merangin Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023</i> | 55 |
| 11 | Distribusi Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Merangin ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2023 <i>Distribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Merangin Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (percent), 2023</i> | 56 |
| 12 | Laju Pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Merangin ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023 <i>Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Merangin Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023</i> | 56 |

| Tabel Table | | Halaman Page |
|----------------|--|-----------------|
| 13 | Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Sarolangun ADHB 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (juta rupiah), 2019–2023 <i>Gross Regional Domestic Product of Sarolangun Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (million rupiah), 2019–2023</i> | 57 |
| 14 | Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Sarolangun ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (juta rupiah), 2019–2023 <i>Gross Regional Domestic Product of Sarolangun Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (million rupiah), 2019–2023</i> | 57 |
| 15 | Distribusi Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Sarolangun ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023 <i>Distribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Sarolangun Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023</i> | 58 |
| 16 | Laju Pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Sarolangun ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023 <i>Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Sarolangun Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023</i> | 58 |
| 17 | Distribusi Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Sarolangun ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2023 <i>Distribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Sarolangun Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (percent), 2023</i> | 59 |
| 18 | Laju Pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Sarolangun ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023 <i>Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Sarolangun Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023</i> | 59 |
| 19 | Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Batang Hari ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (juta rupiah), 2019–2023 <i>Gross Regional Domestic Product of Batang Hari Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (million rupiah), 2019–2023</i> | 60 |
| 20 | Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Batang Hari ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (juta rupiah), 2019–2023 <i>Gross Regional Domestic Product of Batang Hari Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (million rupiah), 2019–2023</i> | 60 |
| 21 | Distribusi Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Batang Hari ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023 <i>Distribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Batang Hari Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023</i> | 61 |
| 22 | Laju Pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Batang Hari ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023 <i>Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Batang Hari Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023</i> | 61 |
| 23 | Distribusi Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Batang Hari ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2023 <i>Distribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Batang Hari Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (percent), 2023</i> | 62 |
| 24 | Laju Pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Batang Hari ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023 <i>Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Batang Hari Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023</i> | 62 |

| Tabel Table | | Halaman Page |
|----------------|--|-----------------|
| 25 | Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Muaro Jambi ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (juta rupiah), 2019–2023 <i>Gross Regional Domestic Product of Muaro Jambi Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (million rupiah), 2019–2023</i> | 63 |
| 26 | Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Muaro Jambi ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (juta rupiah), 2019–2023 <i>Gross Regional Domestic Product of Muaro Jambi Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (million rupiah), 2019–2023</i> | 63 |
| 27 | Distribusi Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Muaro Jambi ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023 <i>Distribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Batang Hari Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023</i> | 61 |
| 28 | Laju Pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Muaro Jambi ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023 <i>Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Batang Hari Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023</i> | 61 |
| 29 | Distribusi Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Muaro Jambi ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2023 <i>Distribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Muaro Jambi Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (percent), 2023</i> | 65 |
| 30 | Laju Pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Muaro Jambi ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023 <i>Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Muaro Jambi Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023</i> | 65 |
| 31 | Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Timur ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (juta rupiah), 2019–2023 <i>Gross Regional Domestic Product of Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (million rupiah), 2019–2023</i> | 66 |
| 32 | Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Timur ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (juta rupiah), 2019–2023 <i>Gross Regional Domestic Product of Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (million rupiah), 2019–2023</i> | 66 |
| 33 | Distribusi Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Timur ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023 <i>Distribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023</i> | 67 |
| 34 | Laju Pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Timur ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023 <i>Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023</i> | 67 |
| 35 | Distribusi Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Timur ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2023 <i>Distribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (percent), 2023</i> | 68 |
| 36 | Laju Pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Timur ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023 <i>Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023</i> | 68 |

| Tabel Table | | Halaman Page |
|----------------|--|-----------------|
| 37 | Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Barat ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (juta rupiah), 2019–2023 <i>Gross Regional Domestic Product of Tanjung Jabung Barat Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (million rupiah), 2019–2023</i> | 69 |
| 38 | Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Barat ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (juta rupiah), 2019–2023 <i>Gross Regional Domestic Product of Tanjung Jabung Barat Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (million rupiah), 2019–2023</i> | 69 |
| 39 | Distribusi Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Barat ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023 <i>Distribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Tanjung Jabung Barat Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023</i> | 70 |
| 40 | Laju Pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Barat ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023 <i>Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Tanjung Jabung Barat Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023</i> | 70 |
| 41 | Distribusi Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Barat ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2023 <i>Distribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Tanjung Jabung Barat Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (percent), 2023</i> | 71 |
| 42 | Laju Pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Barat ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023 <i>Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Tanjung Jabung Barat Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023</i> | 71 |
| 43 | Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Tebo ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (juta rupiah), 2019–2023 <i>Gross Regional Domestic Product of Tebo Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (million rupiah), 2019–2023</i> | 72 |
| 44 | Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Tebo ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (juta rupiah), 2019–2023 <i>Gross Regional Domestic Product of Tebo Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (million rupiah), 2019–2023</i> | 72 |
| 45 | Distribusi Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Tebo ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023 <i>Distribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Tebo Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023</i> | 73 |
| 46 | Laju Pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Tebo ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023 <i>Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Tebo Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023</i> | 73 |
| 47 | Distribusi Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Tebo ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2023 <i>Distribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Tebo Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (percent), 2023</i> | 72 |
| 48 | Laju Pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Tebo ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023 <i>Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Tebo Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023</i> | 72 |

| Gambar <i>Figure</i> | Halaman <i>Page</i> |
|---|------------------------|
| 49 Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Bungo ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (juta rupiah), 2019–2023 <i>Gross Regional Domestic Product of Bungo Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (million rupiah), 2019–2023</i> | 75 |
| 50 Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Bungo ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (juta rupiah), 2019–2023 <i>Gross Regional Domestic Product of Bungo Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (million rupiah), 2019–2023</i> | 75 |
| 51 Distribusi Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Bungo ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023 <i>Distribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Bungo Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023</i> | 76 |
| 52 Laju Pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Bungo ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023 <i>Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Bungo Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023</i> | 76 |
| 53 Distribusi Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Bungo ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2023 <i>Distribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Bungo Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (percent), 2023</i> | 77 |
| 54 Laju Pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Bungo ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023 <i>Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Bungo Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023</i> | 77 |
| 55 Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kota Jambi ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (juta rupiah), 2019–2023 <i>Gross Regional Domestic Product of Kerinci Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (million rupiah), 2019–2023</i> | 78 |
| 56 Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kota Jambi ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (juta rupiah), 2019–2023 <i>Gross Regional Domestic Product of Kerinci Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (million rupiah), 2019–2023</i> | 78 |
| 57 Distribusi Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kota Jambi ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023 <i>Distribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Jambi City at Current Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023</i> | 79 |
| 58 Laju Pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kota Jambi ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023 <i>Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Jambi City at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023</i> | 79 |
| 59 Distribusi Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kota Jambi ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2023 <i>Distribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Jambi City at Current Price by Expenditure (percent), 2023</i> | 80 |
| 60 Laju Pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kota Jambi ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023 <i>Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Jambi City at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023</i> | 80 |

| Gambar <i>Figure</i> | | Halaman <i>Page</i> |
|-------------------------|--|------------------------|
| 61 | Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kota Sungai Penuh ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (juta rupiah), 2019–2023 <i>Gross Regional Domestic Product of Sungai Penuh City at Current Price by Expenditure (million rupiah), 2019–2023</i> | 81 |
| 62 | Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kota Sungai Penuh ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (juta rupiah), 2019–2023 <i>Gross Regional Domestic Product of Sungai Penuh City at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (million rupiah), 2019–2023</i> | 81 |
| 63 | Distribusi Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kota Sungai Penuh ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023 <i>Distribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Sungai Penuh City at Current Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023</i> | 82 |
| 64 | Laju Pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kota Sungai Penuh ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023 <i>Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Sungai Penuh City at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023</i> | 82 |
| 65 | Distribusi Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kota Sungai Penuh ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2023 <i>Distribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Sungai Penuh City at Current Price by Expenditure (percent), 2023</i> | 83 |
| 66 | Laju Pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kota Sungai Penuh ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023 <i>Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Sungai Penuh City at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023</i> | 83 |

PENJELASAN UMUM/EXPLANATORY NOTES

Tanda-tanda yang digunakan dalam publikasi ini adalah sebagai berikut:

Symbols which are used in this publication are as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|----|
| Angka sementara/ <i>preliminary figures</i> | : | * |
| Angka sangat sementara/ <i>very preliminary figures</i> | : | ** |
| Data tidak dapat ditampilkan/ <i>not applicable</i> | : | NA |

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BAB I

Pengertian PDRB

Definition of GRDP

Atas Dasar Harga Berlaku
Nilai tambah barang dan jasa
dihitung dengan menggunakan
harga berlaku pada setiap tahun.

At Current Price
*The value added of goods
and services calculated
using current prices each year.*

ADHB
At Current Price

Data PDRB adalah salah satu
indikator makro yang dapat menunjukkan
kondisi perekonomian daerah
setiap tahun.

*Data of GDRP is one of the macro indicators
that can show the condition
of the regional economy every year.*

Atas Dasar Harga Konstan
Nilai tambah barang dan jasa
dihitung dengan menggunakan
harga suatu tahun tertentu
sebagai dasar.

At Constant Price
*The value added of goods and
services calculated using the prices
in a particular year as the basis.*

ADHK
At Constant Price

1.1 Pengertian Produk Domestik Regional Bruto

1.1 Definition of Gross Regional Domestic Product

Produk Domestik Regional Bruto (PDRB) pada dasarnya merupakan jumlah nilai tambah yang dihasilkan oleh seluruh unit usaha dalam suatu daerah tertentu, atau merupakan jumlah nilai barang dan jasa yang dihasilkan di dalam wilayah domestik untuk selanjutnya digunakan sebagai konsumsi akhir masyarakat.

Angka PDRB atas dasar harga berlaku menggambarkan nilai tambah barang dan jasa yang dihitung menggunakan harga yang berlaku pada setiap tahun. Sedangkan PDRB atas dasar harga konstan menunjukkan nilai tambah barang dan jasa yang dihitung menggunakan harga yang berlaku pada satu tahun tertentu sebagai dasar.

Angka PDRB atas dasar harga berlaku dapat digunakan untuk melihat pergeseran serta struktur ekonomi. Sedangkan PDRB atas dasar harga konstan digunakan untuk mengetahui pertumbuhan ekonomi pada suatu periode ke periode (tahun ke tahun atau triwulan ke triwulan).

Dalam publikasi ini, tahun dasar yang digunakan adalah tahun 2010. Data PDRB adalah salah satu indikator makro yang dapat menunjukkan kondisi perekonomian daerah setiap tahun.

Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) is basically the sum of value added that produced by all units of production in a certain region, or is the total value of goods and services produced in the domestic area to be used as the final consumption of the resident.

The GRDP at current prices describes the value added of goods and services calculated using current prices each year. Meanwhile, GRDP at constant prices shows the value added of goods and services which is calculated using the prices in a particular year as the basis.

The GRDP at current prices can be used to indicates economics shifts and structures. While GRDP at constant prices is used to determine economic growth from period to period (year to year or quarter to quarter).

In this publication, the base year used is 2010. Data of GRDP is one of the macro indicators that can show the condition of the regional economy every year.

1.2 Kegunaan PDRB

1.2 Advantages of GRDP

Data PDRB adalah salah satu indikator makro yang dapat menunjukkan kondisi perekonomian nasional setiap tahun. Manfaat yang dapat diperoleh dari data PDRB antara lain adalah:

1. PDRB atas dasar harga berlaku (nominal) menunjukkan kemampuan sumber daya ekonomi yang dihasilkan oleh suatu daerah. Nilai PDRB yang besar menunjukkan kemampuan sumberdaya ekonomi yang besar, begitu juga sebaliknya.
2. PDRB atas dasar harga konstan (riil) dapat digunakan untuk menunjukkan laju pertumbuhan ekonomi secara keseluruhan atau setiap sektor dari tahun ke tahun.
3. Distribusi PDRB atas dasar harga berlaku menurut sektor menunjukkan struktur perekonomian atau peranan setiap sektor ekonomi dalam suatu daerah. Sektor-sektor ekonomi yang mempunyai peran besar menunjukkan basis perekonomian daerah tersebut.
4. PDRB atas dasar harga berlaku menurut pengeluaran menunjukkan produk barang dan jasa digunakan untuk tujuan konsumsi akhir, investasi, dan diperdagangkan dengan pihak luar daerah.

The GRDP data is one of the macro indicators that can show the condition of the national economy every year. The benefits that can be obtained from GRDP data include:

1. *GRDP at current price (nominal) shows the ability of economic resources produces by a region. A large GRDP value indicates the ability of large economic resources, and vice versa.*
2. *GRDP constant (real) prices can be used to show the rate of economic growth as a whole or each sector from year to year.*
3. *The distribution of GRDP at current prices by sector shows the structure of the economy or the role of each economic sector in a region. Economic sectors that have a big role show the economic base of the area.*
4. *GRDP at current prices according to expenditure shows that goods and services are used for final consumption, investment, and traded with parties outside the region.*

5. Distribusi PDRB menurut pengeluaran menunjukkan peranan kelembagaan dalam menggunakan barang dan jasa yang dihasilkan oleh berbagai sektor ekonomi.
6. PDRB menurut pengeluaran atas dasar harga konstan bermanfaat untuk mengukur laju pertumbuhan konsumsi akhir, investasi dan perdagangan luar wilayah.
7. PDRB per kapita atas dasar harga berlaku menunjukkan nilai PDRB per satu orang penduduk.
8. PDRB per kapita atas dasar harga konstan berguna untuk mengetahui pertumbuhan nyata ekonomi perkapita penduduk suatu wilayah.
5. *Distribution of GRDP by expenditure indicates the role of institutions in using goods and services produced by various economic sectors.*
6. *GRDP by expenditure at constant prices is useful for measuring the growth rate of final consumption, investment and foreign trade.*
7. *GRDP per capita at current prices shows the value of GRDP per one resident.*
8. *GRDP per capita at constant prices is useful for knowing the real economic growth per capita population of a region.*

1.3 Konsep dan Definisi PDRB

1.3 Definition and Concept of GRDP

PDRB didefinisikan sebagai jumlah nilai tambah yang dihasilkan oleh seluruh unit usaha atau jumlah nilai barang dan jasa akhir yang dihasilkan oleh seluruh unit kegiatan ekonomi dalam suatu daerah/wilayah. Pada prinsipnya, ada tiga metode pendekatan untuk menghitung PDRB, yaitu pendekatan produksi (lapangan usaha), pendekatan pendapatan, dan pendekatan pengeluaran atau penggunaan.

GRDP is defined as the total value added generated by all business units or the total value of goods and services produced by all economic activity units in an area/region. In principle, there are three approaches to calculating GRDP, namely the production approach (business fields), the income approach, and the expenditure or use approach.

Pendapatan regional yang disajikan menurut pengeluaran dapat memperlihatkan komposisi penggunaan barang dan jasa, baik yang dihasilkan di wilayah itu sendiri maupun yang berasal dari impor atau dari wilayah lain. Barang dan jasa yang dihasilkan oleh berbagai sektor ekonomi bila dilihat dari segi penggunaannya digolongkan menjadi 2 (dua) kelompok, yaitu:

1. Barang dan jasa yang digunakan untuk memenuhi kebutuhan dalam proses produksi yang disebut dengan konsumsi antara.
2. Barang dan jasa yang digunakan untuk memenuhi konsumsi masyarakat yang disebut konsumsi akhir. Konsumsi akhir meliputi:
 - a. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga.
 - b. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Lembaga Non-Profit yang Melayani Rumah Tangga (LNPT).
 - c. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah.
 - d. Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto.
 - e. Perubahan Inventori (Stok).
 - f. Ekspor dan Impor.

Oleh karena itu, dalam penyajian PDRB menurut pengeluaran, komponen-komponen permintaan akhir harus dihitung.

Regional income which is presented according to expenditure can show the composition of the use of goods and services, both those produced in the region itself and those originating from import or from other regions. When viewed from the point of view of their use, goods and services produced by various economic sectors are classified into 2 (two) groups, namely:

- 1. Goods and services that are used to meet needs in the production process are called intermediate consumption.*
- 2. Goods and services that are used to meet public consumption are called final consumption. Final consumption includes:*
 - a. Household Consumption Expenditure.*
 - b. Non-Profit Institution Serving Household (NPISHs) Consumption Expenditure.*
 - c. Government Consumption Expenditure.*
 - d. Gross Fixed Capital Formation.*
 - e. Changes in Inventory (Stock).*
 - f. Export and Import.*

Therefore, in the presentation of GRDP by expenditure, the components of the final demand must be calculated.

A. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga

Pengeluaran konsumsi rumah tangga (PK-RT) adalah pengeluaran atas barang dan jasa oleh rumah tangga untuk tujuan konsumsi. Konsumsi rumah tangga meliputi semua pengeluaran barang dan jasa (baik barang tahan lama maupun barang tak tahan lama) dikurangi hasil penjualan neto (penjualan dikurangi pembelian) barang-barang bekas dan barang tak terpakai yang dilakukan oleh suatu rumah tangga selama satu tahun. Selain pengeluaran untuk barang tahan lama dan barang tak tahan lama, termasuk juga barang yang tidak diproduksi kembali seperti karya seni, barang antik dan lain-lain. Pengeluaran atas rumah yang ditempati seperti sewa rumah, perbaikan ringan, rekening listrik, air, telepon dan lain-lain, merupakan pengeluaran konsumsi rumah tangga.

Dua jenis konsep yang dipakai dalam penghitungan PK-RT, yaitu:

1. Pengeluaran konsumsi rumah tangga yang terbatas pada wilayah domestik suatu region. Merupakan pengeluaran oleh anggota rumah tangga di suatu region, tidak terkecuali oleh penduduk atau bukan penduduk region tersebut.

A. Household Consumption Expenditures

Household Consumption Expenditure (HCE) is expenditure on goods and services by households for consumption purposes. Household consumption includes all expenditures on goods and services (both durable and non-durable goods) minus the net sales proceeds (sales minus purchases) of used and unused goods made by a household during one year. Apart from spending on durable goods and perishable items, this includes goods non reproducible items such as works of art, antiques and others. Expenditures for occupied houses, such as house rent, minor repairs, electricity bills, water, telephone, and others, are household consumption expenses.

Two types of concepts are used in calculating HCE, namely:

1. *Household consumption expenditure that are limited to the domestic area of a region are expenditures by household members in a region, including residents or non-residents of the region. ident households made in the domestic area.*

Jadi dalam hal ini semua pengeluaran oleh anggota rumah tangga staf kedutaan asing, staf perwakilan daerah, anggota militer dan lain-lain yang berada di suatu wilayah, serta pengeluaran turis asing adalah pengeluaran konsumsi rumah tangga dalam wilayah domestik region tersebut.

- Pengeluaran konsumsi rumah tangga yang terbatas pada rumah-rumah penduduk suatu region merupakan pengeluaran konsumsi rumah tangga dalam wilayah domestik ditambah dengan pembelian langsung oleh rumah tangga penduduk di luar region, dikurangi dengan pengeluaran rumah tangga bukan penduduk yang dilakukan di wilayah domestik.

Konsep pengeluaran rumah tangga yang dipakai dalam komponen PDRB adalah pengeluaran konsumsi rumah tangga penduduk. Pengeluaran rumah tangga yang sedang mengadakan perjalanan dinas yang pengeluarannya dibiayai oleh perusahaan atau kantor, tidak termasuk dalam konsumsi rumah tangga karena merupakan biaya antara dari perusahaan atau kantor yang bersangkutan.

Perkiraan besarnya pengeluaran konsumsi rumah tangga didasarkan pada data Susenas, jumlah penduduk pertengahan tahun, serta Indeks Harga Konsumen (IHK). Pengeluaran konsumsi rumah tangga dihitung dalam PDRB seri baru atau harga konstan 2010.

So in this case all expenditures by household members of foreign embassy staff, regional representative staff, military members and others who are in a region, as well as expenditures for foreign tourist are household consumption expenditures in the domestic area of the region.

- Household consumption expenditures that are limited to the houses of residents of a region represents household consuption expenditure in the domestics area plus direct purchases by resident households outside the region, minus non-resident households expenditures made in the domestic area.*

The concept of household expenditure used in the GRDP component is household consumption expenditure for the population. Expenditure for household on a business trip whose expenses are financed by the company or office are not included in household consumption, because they are intermediate costs of the company or office concerned.

Estimates of the amount of household consumption expenditure are based on Susenas data, mid-year population, and the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The household consumption expenditure in the new series GRDP or 2010 constant prices were carried out.

Konsumsi rumah tangga menurut hasil SUSENAS dikelompokkan menjadi 7 COICOP (*Classifications of Individual Consumption by Purpose*), yaitu:

- a. Makanan, Minuman, dan Rokok.
- b. Pakaian dan Alas Kaki.
- c. Perumahan, Perkakas, Perlengkapan dan Penyelenggaraan Rumah Tangga.
- d. Kesehatan dan Pendidikan.
- e. Transportasi, Komunikasi, Rekreasi, dan Budaya.
- f. Hotel dan Restoran.
- g. Lainnya.

Pengeluaran rumah tangga untuk keperluan biaya antara dan pembentukan modal di dalam aktivitas usaha rumah tangga, tidak termasuk dalam pengeluaran konsumsi rumah tangga. Contoh, pembelian barang dan jasa untuk keperluan usaha, perbaikan besar rumah, dan pembelian rumah. Demikian halnya pengeluaran untuk keperluan transfer baik dalam bentuk uang atau barang, tidak termasuk sebagai pengeluaran konsumsi rumah tangga.

*Household consumption according to the SUSENAS results are grouped into 7 COICOP (*Classifications of Individual Consumption by Purpose*), namely:*

- a. *Food, Beverages and Cigarettes.*
- b. *Clothing and Footwear.*
- c. *Housing, Tools, Equipment and Operation Household.*
- d. *Health and Education.*
- e. *Transportation, Communication, Recreation, and Culture.*
- f. *Hotels and Restaurants.*
- g. *Others.*

Household expenditure for intermediate costs and capital formation in household business activities are not included in household consumption expenditure. For example, the purchase of goods and services for business purposes, major home repairs, and home purchases. Likewise, expenditures for transfer purposes, whether in the form of money or goods, are not included as a household consumption expenditures.

B. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Lembaga Non-Profit yang Melayani Rumah Tangga

Sektor Lembaga non-profit yang melayani rumah tangga (LNPRT) merupakan pelengkap seluruh sektor institusi yang ada dalam suatu perekonomian. Munculnya sektor ini sebagai sektor tersendiri memberi gambaran atas seluruh proses ekonomi dan peranan yang dilakukan sektor institusi dalam perekonomian. Institusi LNPRT menyediakan barang dan jasa bagi anggota dan rumah tangga secara gratis atau pada tingkat harga yang tidak berarti secara ekonomi.

Institusi LNPRT adalah lembaga formal ataupun informal yang dibentuk oleh perorangan, kelompok masyarakat, pemerintah atau oleh dunia usaha dalam rangka menyediakan barang/jasa sosial khususnya bagi anggota atau masyarakat tertentu tanpa adanya motivasi untuk meraih keuntungan. Pengeluaran konsumsi LNPRT (PK-LNPRT) meliputi semua pengeluaran untuk pembelian barang dan jasa, pembayaran upah dan gaji, penerimaan transfer, penyusutan dan pajak tidak langsung neto, dikurangi dengan penjualan barang-barang bekas/tak pakai.

Institusi LNPRT terdiri dari lembaga/badan swasta yang memberikan pelayanan atas jasa kepada masyarakat seperti organisasi kemasyarakatan, organisasi sosial, organisasi profesi, perkumpulan sosial dan kebudayaan/olahraga dan hobi, lembaga swadaya masyarakat, lembaga keagamaan dan organisasi bantuan kemanusiaan/beasiswa.

B. Non-Profit Institution Serving Household Consumption Expenditures

The Non-profit institution serving household (NPISHs) is a complement to all institutional sector in an economy. The emergence of this sector as a separate sector provides an overview of the entire economic process and the role that the institutional sector plays in the economy. The NPISHs institution provides goods and services to members and households free of charge or at price that are not economically meaningful.

The NPISHs institution is a formal or informal institution formed by individuals, community groups, the government, or the business world in the framework of providing social goods/services, especially for members or certain communities without any motivation to gain profit. NPISHs consumption expenditure includes all expenses for the purchase of goods and services, payment of wages and salaries, transfer receipts, depreciation and net indirect taxes, fewer sales of used/unused goods.

The NPISHs consist of private institutions/bodies that provide services to the community such as community organizations, social organizations, professional organizations, social and cultural/sport and hobbies, non-governmental organizations, religious institutions and humanitarian aid organizations/scholarships.

C. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah

Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah (PK-P) didefinisikan sebagai jumlah seluruh pengeluaran pemerintah yang meliputi pembelian barang dan jasa yang bersifat rutin (termasuk riset dan pengembangan ilmu pengetahuan), pembayaran upah dan gaji pegawai, serta penyusutan barang modal, dikurangi nilai penjualan barang dan jasa yang dihasilkan unit produksi yang tidak dapat dipisahkan dari aktivitas pemerintah.

Sektor pemerintahan terdiri dari pemerintah pusat dan pemerintah daerah. Untuk kegiatannya, unit pemerintah pusat akan mengacu pada Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara (APBN) dan Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Pemerintah daerah (APBD). Sedangkan unit pemerintah daerah (baik provinsi, kabupaten/kota, maupun desa) mengacu pada Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Pemerintah daerah (APBD). Dalam kegiatan ini tidak termasuk kegiatan yang dilakukan oleh perusahaan-perusahaan milik negara seperti Perum, PT (Persero), PN dan lainnya, karena kegiatan-kegiatan ini telah tercakup dalam sektor yang bersangkutan atau lapangan usaha masing-masing.

C. Government Consumption Expenditures

Government consumption expenditure is defined as the total government expenditure which includes routine purchases of goods and services (including scientific research and development), payment of employee wages and salaries, and depreciation of capital goods, less the value of sales of goods and services produced by production units that are not can be separated from government activities.

The government sector consists of the central government and local governments. For its activities, the central government unit will refer to the State Budget and Regional Budget (APBN and APBD) document. Meanwhile, local government units (both provincial, regency/city, and village) refer to the Regional Budget. This activity does not include activities carried out by stateowned companies such as Perum, PT (Persero), PN and others, because these activities have been included in the relevant sector or respective business fields.

Untuk memperoleh besarnya nilai barang dan jasa yang dikonsumsi sendiri secara langsung tidak mungkin karena produksi sektor ini tidak ada/tidak dijual. Oleh karena itu untuk dapat memperkirakan besarnya nilai produksi yang dikonsumsi sendiri dilakukan dengan cara menghitung besarnya biaya yang dikeluarkan dalam produksi. Biaya yang dimaksud adalah:

1. Pengeluaran pemerintah untuk membayar upah dan gaji pegawai sebagai balas jasa yang diberikan. Untuk selanjutnya disebut sebagai belanja pegawai, dimana pegawai disini mencakup pegawai pemerintah pusat dan pegawai pemerintah daerah, baik sipil maupun militer.
2. Pengeluaran pemerintah untuk pembelian barang dan jasa yang habis dipakai dalam proses produksi, selanjutnya disebut belanja barang. Dalam belanja barang disini, termasuk juga belanja perjalanan dinas pegawai, biaya perbaikan kendaraan dinas, perbaikan kantor dan rumah dinas dan pengeluaran rutin lainnya. Pembelian terhadap barang-barang modal tidak termasuk disini, kecuali pembelian barang-barang untuk keperluan pertahanan dan keamanan. Pengeluaran pemerintah untuk penyediaan barang-barang strategi seperti bahan pangan dan bahan bakar tidak dimaksudkan dalam pengeluaran konsumsi pemerintahan, akan tetapi dimasukkan sebagai stok.

It is impossible to directly obtain the value of goods and services that are consumed by themselves because the production of this sector is not available / is not sold. Therefore, to be able to estimate the value of production that is consumed by itself it is done by calculating the number of costs incurred in production. The fees in question are:

- 1. Government expenditures to pay employee wages and salaries in return for services rendered. Here in after referred to as personnel expenditure, where employees here include central government employees and regional government employees, both civilian and military.*
- 2. Government expenditure for the purchase of goods and services which are used up in the production process, here in after referred to as goods expenditure. In shopping for goods here, this includes spending on employee official trip, official vehicle repair costs, repair to offices and official homes and other routine expenses. Purchases of capital goods are not included here, except for purchases of goods for defense and security purposes. Government expenditure for the supply of strategic goods such as food and fuel are not intended for government consumption expenditure but are included as a stock.*

3. Pengeluaran penyusutan barang-barang modal pemerintah. Apabila ketiga macam pengeluaran di atas dijumlahkan dan kemudian dikurangi dengan hasil penjualan barang dan jasa pemerintah, maka hasilnya merupakan jumlah pengeluaran konsumsi pemerintah. Hasil penjualan barang dan jasa meliputi penerimaan barang dan jasa yang dijual pemerintah kepada masyarakat, baik yang pada dasarnya tidak mengambil keuntungan atau kemungkinan dibayar dibawah harga pokok maupun penerimaan penjualan hasil produksi pemerintah yang tidak dapat dipisahkan sebagai unit industri (hasil penjualan karcis masuk gedung museum, gedung kesenian, kebun binatang, yang dikelola oleh pemerintah), penjualan buku publikasi, bibit pertanian dan sebagainya.

D. Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto

Pengertian konsep Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto (PMTB) dalam suatu region adalah semua barang modal baru yang digunakan atau dipakai sebagai alat untuk proses produksi di suatu region itu sendiri. Jenis barang yang dikategorikan ke dalam barang-barang modal adalah barang-barang yang mempunyai umur satu tahun atau lebih, dan yang dimaksud pemakaian adalah penggunaan barang modal tersebut sebagai alat yang tetap dalam proses produksi.

3. Depreciation expenditures on government capital goods. If the three types of expenditure above are added up and then reduced by the proceeds from the sale of government goods and services, the result will be the amount of government consumption expenditure. The proceeds from the sales of goods and services include the receipts of goods and services that are sold by the government to the public, either basically not taking advantage or possibly being paid below the cost of goods or the revenue from the sale of government product that cannot be separated as an industrial unit (proceeds from the sale of admission tickets to the museum building, art buildings, zoos, which are managed by the government), sales of publications, agricultural seeds and so on.

D. Gross Fixed Capital Formation

The definiton of the concept of Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) in a region is all new capital goods that are used or used as a means for the production process in a region itself. Types of goods that are categorized as capital goods are goods that have an age of one year or more, and what is meant by usege is the use of these capital goods as a permanent tool in the production.

Barang-barang yang tidak dapat diproduksi kembali seperti tanah, cadangan mineral, tidak termasuk dalam pembentukan modal tetap bruto. Selanjutnya pengeluaran untuk meningkatkan penggunaan tanah seperti pembukaan hutan untuk dijadikan areal perkebunan, daerah pemukiman, bendungan dan lain-lain serta untuk perluasan areal pertambangan, semuanya adalah merupakan pengeluaran untuk pembentukan modal tetap bruto.

Pengeluaran untuk perbaikan barang-barang modal yang mengakibatkan bertambahnya umur pemakaian atau menambah kapasitas produksi dari barang-barang modal tersebut juga merupakan pengeluaran untuk pembentukan modal tetap bruto.

Jadi pengeluaran yang bersifat rutin, seperti pembelian barang yang habis dipakai dalam satu kali proses produksi, tidak termasuk kategori pembentukan modal tetap bruto. Penjualan neto dari barang-barang modal bekas dan barang-barang modal afkir dari dalam region, juga tidak termasuk pembentukan modal tetap bruto, karena barang tersebut sudah dihitung sebagai barang modal pada pertama kali beli. Lain halnya dengan barang modal bekas yang dibeli dari luar region adalah merupakan pembentukan modal tetap bruto, karena di dalam region barang tersebut belum pernah dihitung.

Items that cannot be reproduced, such as land, mineral reserves, are not included in gross fixed capital formation. Furthermore, expenditures for increasing land use, such as clearing forests for plantation areas, residential areas, dams, and others as well as for expanding mining areas, are all expenditures for the formation of gross fixed capital.

Expenditures for the improvement of capital goods that increase the useful life or increase the production capacity of these capital goods are also expenditures for the formation of gross fixed capital.

So expenditures that are routine in nature, such as purchases of goods that are used up in one production process, are not included in the gross fixed capital formation category. Net sales of used capital goods and abandoned capital goods from within the region also do not include fixed capital formation. gross, because the goods have been counted as capital goods at the time of purchase. Another case with used capital goods purchased from outside the region is the formation of gross fixed capital because in the region these goods have never been calculated.

Pembelian atau pembuatan barang tahan lama untuk keperluan perlengkapan militer, seperti barang untuk pertahanan, tank, persenjataan, bangunan dan barang pertahanan lainnya, tidak termasuk dalam pembentukan modal, karena bersifat konsumtif.

Komponen PMTB mencakup:

1. Pembentukan modal tetap di sektor bangunan yang terdiri dari atas:
 - a. Bangunan tempat tinggal.
 - b. Bangunan bukan tempat tinggal.
 - c. Bangunan atau konstruksi lainnya, seperti jalan, jembatan, irigasi, pembangkit listrik, instalasi telekomunikasi, pemanca televisi, bandar udara, pelabuhan laut/sungai, jaringan pipa minyak, gas, air dan lain-lain.
2. Pembentukan modal tetap dalam mesin dan alat-alat perlengkapan, yang terdiri atas:
 - a. Alat-alat transport, seperti kapal laut, pesawat udara, kereta api, bus, truk dan lain-lain.
 - b. Mesin-mesin dan alat perlengkapan untuk industri listrik dan pertambangan.
 - c. Mesin-mesin dan alat perlengkapan untuk pertanian.
 - d. Mesin-mesin dan alat-alat perlengkapan untuk pembuatan jembatan, jalan dan lain-lain.

The purchase or manufacture of durable goods for military equipment, such as goods for defense, tanks, weapons, buildings, and other defense items, is not included in the formation of capital, because it is consumptive in nature.

The GFCF component includes:

- 1. The formation of fixed capital in the building sector, which consists of:*
 - a. Residential buildings.*
 - b. Building is not a place to live.*
 - c. Buildings or other constructions, such as roads, bridges, irrigation, power plants, telecommunication installations, television transmitters, airport, sea/river port, oil, gas water pipelines and others.*
- 2. Fixed capital formation in machines and equipment, consisting of:*
 - a. Transport equipment, such as ships, aircraft, trains, buses, trucks and others.*
 - b. Machinery and equipment for the electricity and mining industries.*
 - c. Machinery and equipment for agriculture.*
 - d. Machinery and equipment for the manufacture of bridges, roads and others.*

- e. Mesin-mesin dan perabot untuk keperluan kantor, toko, hotel, restoran, rumah sakit dan lain-lain.
3. Perluasan perkebunan dan penanaman baru untuk tanaman keras. Pengertian/konsep tanaman keras disini adalah bermacam-macam tanaman yang hasilnya baru diperoleh setelah berumur satu tahun atau lebih. Termasuk juga disini pengeluaran-pengeluaran yang dilakukan perkebunan besar selama perkebunan itu belum mendatangkan hasil dan kegiatan penanaman kembali yang dilakukan pemerintah/perusahaan.
4. Tanaman yang dapat diambil secara berulang, penambahan ternak yang khusus dipelihara untuk diambil susunya, bulunya atau untuk dipakai tenaganya, kecuali ternak yang dipelihara untuk dipotong.
5. Margin perdagangan, biaya pelayanan dan ongkos-ongkos pemindahan hak milik dalam transaksi jual beli tanah, eksplorasi sumber mineral, software computer, hiburan, kesusteraan, benda-benda seni, perbaikan nilai guna tanah, hak pengusahaan hutan, hak paten, hak cipta (barang modal tidak berwujud) termasuk dalam pembentukan modal tetap.
- e. *Machinery and furniture for offices, shops, hotels, restaurants, hospitals and others.*
3. *Expansion of plantations and new planting of perenial. The definition/concept of perenials here is a variety of plants whose results are only obtained after one year or more. This includes the expenditures made by large plantations as long as the plantations has not yet produced results and the activities of replanting carried out by the government/company.*
4. *Plants that can be taken over and over again, the addition of livestock specifically raised for milk, fur or for power use, except for livestock that is raised for slaughter.*
5. *Trading margins, service fees and fees for transferring property right in land buying and selling transactions, exploration of mineral resources, computer software, entertainment, literature, art objects, improvement of land use values, forest concession rights, patents, copyrights (good intangible capital) is included in the formation of fixed capital.*

Dalam hal bangunan atau konstruksi dicatat sebagai pembentukan modal tetap bruto jika sudah ada kontrak penjualan atau dilakukan sendiri. Bangunan yang belum selesai/jadi yang belum ada kontrak penjualan dicatat sebagai inventori (persediaan). Sedangkan untuk mesin-mesin dan alat-alat perlengkapannya yang dalam proses pembuatan, tidak termasuk dalam penghitungan modal tetap bruto, tetapi merupakan inventori dari produsennya.

E. Perubahan Inventori (Stok)

Pengertian sederhana dari inventori atau yang lazimnya dikenal sebagai "persediaan" adalah barang yang dikuasai oleh produsen untuk tujuan diolah lebih lanjut (*intermediate consumption*) menjadi barang dalam bentuk lain, yang punya nilai ekonomi maupun nilai manfaat yang lebih tinggi.

Termasuk dalam pengertian ini adalah barang yang masih dalam proses pengerjaan, serta barang jadi yang belum dipasarkan dan masih dikuasai oleh pihak produsen. Inventori merupakan persediaan barang pada unit institusi, yang belum atau tidak digunakan dalam proses produksi, atau belum selesai diproses, atau belum terjual.

In the case of a building or construction, it is recorded as gross fixed capital formation if a sales contract exists or is carried out independently. Unfinished/finished buildings for which there is no sales contract are recorded as inventory. Meanwhile, machinery and equipment which are in the manufacturing process are not included in the gross fixed capital calculation but constitute the inventory of the producer.

E. Change in Inventory

*A simple definition of inventory or commonly known as "inventory" is goods controlled by producers for further processing (*intermediate consumption*) into goods in other forms, which have higher economic value and benefit value.*

Included in this definition are goods that are still in the process of being worked on, as well as finished goods that have not been marketed and are still controlled by the producer. Inventory is the inventory of goods in institutional units, which have not or are not used in the production process, or have not been completed in the process, or have not been sold.

Sedangkan perubahan inventori adalah selisih antara nilai inventori pada akhir periode akuntansi dengan nilai inventori pada awal periode akuntansi. Perubahan inventori menjelaskan tentang perubahan posisi barang inventori, yang dapat bermakna pertambahan (tanda positif) atau pengurangan (bertanda negatif).

Dalam statistik neraca nasional, inventori diperlakukan sebagai bagian dari pembentukan modal atau dikenal sebagai investasi fisik. Tepatnya, informasi inventori menjelaskan tentang porsi dari investasi yang telah terealisasi dalam bentuk barang jadi maupun setengah jadi di dalam berbagai aktivitas produksi. Dalam kenyataannya sebagian dari investasi tersebut direalisasikan untuk pengadaan berbagai keperluan bahan baku maupun bahan penolong. Dengan demikian maka tersedianya data inventori akan menjadi informasi yang cukup penting untuk analisis investasi khususnya analisis komponen pembentukan modal.

Meanwhile, change in inventory is the difference between the inventory value at the end of the accounting period and the inventory value at the beginning of the accounting period. Inventory change describes changes in the position of inventory items, which can mean an increase (positive sign) or decrease (negative sign).

In the national balance sheet statistics, inventory is treated as part of the formation of capital, otherwise known as physical investment. To be precise, inventory information describes the portion of the investment that has been realized in the form of finished or semi-finished goods in various production activities. Part of the investment is realized for the procurement of various needs for raw and auxiliary materials. Thus, the availability of inventory data will be quite important information for investment analysis, especially the analysis of capital formation components.

F. Ekspor dan Impor

Ekspor dan impor meliputi transaksi barang dan jasa antara masyarakat suatu region dengan masyarakat region lain (termasuk dengan negara lain). Transaksi dari beberapa barang tertentu, seperti barang dan jasa yang langsung dibeli di pasar domestik dilakukan oleh bukan penduduk region tersebut. Transaksi barang dan jasa dimaksud adalah semua barang dan jasa yang meliputi batas geografis suatu region atau negara, termasuk daerah pabean dan daerah bebas pajak. Penjualan dan pembelian pesawat terbang dan kapal laut, baik yang baru maupun yang bekas, ke atau dari suatu negara atau region lain, adalah merupakan kegiatan ekspor dan impor barang.

Barang-barang yang melintasi batas suatu region, tetapi hanya merupakan tempat persinggahan saja dalam perjalanan menuju ke suatu tempat misalnya barang-barang untuk peragaan, barang-barang milik turis atau penumpang tidak termasuk kegiatan ekspor dan impor. Barang-barang keperluan pelayaran/penerbangan yang dibeli pada waktu merapat/mendarat di pelabuhan luar negeri atau region dan ikan yang langsung dijual oleh kapal-kapal penangkap ikan milik penduduk atau region kepada kapal asing atau region lain, adalah merupakan transaksi barang dan jasa yang harus dimasukkan dalam ekspor dan impor.

F. Export and Import

Export and import include transactions of goods and services between people in a region and people in other regions (including with other countries). Transactions of certain goods, such as goods and services purchased directly on the domestic market, are carried out by non-residents of the region. Transactions of goods and services are all goods and services covering geographic boundaries of a region or country, including customs areas and tax-free areas. The sale and purchase of aircraft and ships, both new and used, to or from another country or region, is an activity of exporting and importing goods.

Goods that cross the geographical boundaries of a region, but only serve as a stopover on the way to a place, for example, goods for display, goods belonging to tourists or passengers, not including export and import activities. Goods purchased for shipping/flight when docked/landing at a foreign port or region and fish that are directly sold by fishing vessels belonging to residents or regions to foreign vessels or other regions are goods and services transactions that must be included in export and import.



BAB II

Tinjauan Perekonomian Kabupaten/Kota Se-Provinsi Jambi

Economics Review of Regencies/Cities in
Jambi Province

Laju pertumbuhan tertinggi
di tahun 2023 diraih oleh

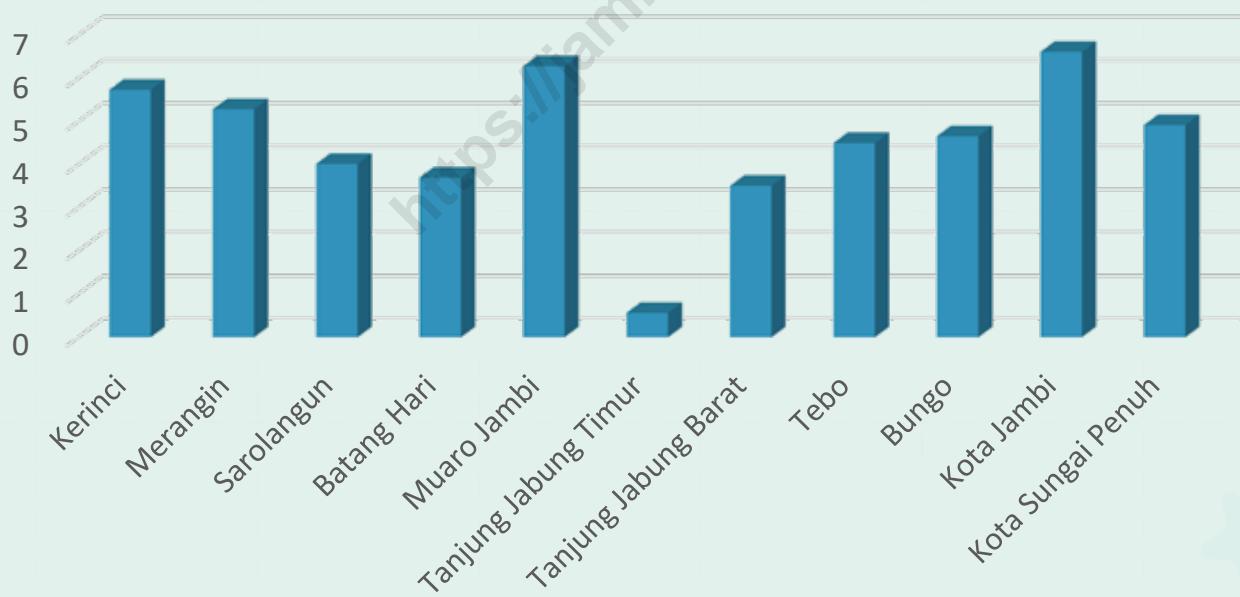
KOTA JAMBI

6,61%

*The highest growth rate in 2023 was
achieved by JAMBI CITY*

Laju Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Kabupaten/Kota ADHK 2010 di Provinsi Jambi (persen), 2023

*Growth Rate of GRDP at 2010 Constant Price by Regencies/Cities in
Jambi Province (percent), 2023*



0,57%

Seluruh kabupaten/kota tumbuh positif
dengan pertumbuhan terendah terjadi
di KABUPATEN TANJUNG JABUNG TIMUR

*All Regencies/Cities had positive growth
with the lowest growth experienced
by TANJUNG JABUNG TIMUR REGENCY*

2.1 Kontribusi PDRB Antar Kabupaten/Kota

2.1 Contribution of GRDP Between Regencies/Cities

Pembangunan ekonomi regional provinsi pada hakikatnya merupakan bangunan dasar dalam perekonomian nasional. Perekonomian regional dalam tatanan wilayah kabupaten/kota juga akan menjadi pondasi perekonomian wilayah provinsi sehingga perkembangan ekonomi suatu kabupaten/kota menjadi penting untuk diukur dan dihitung dengan tepat.

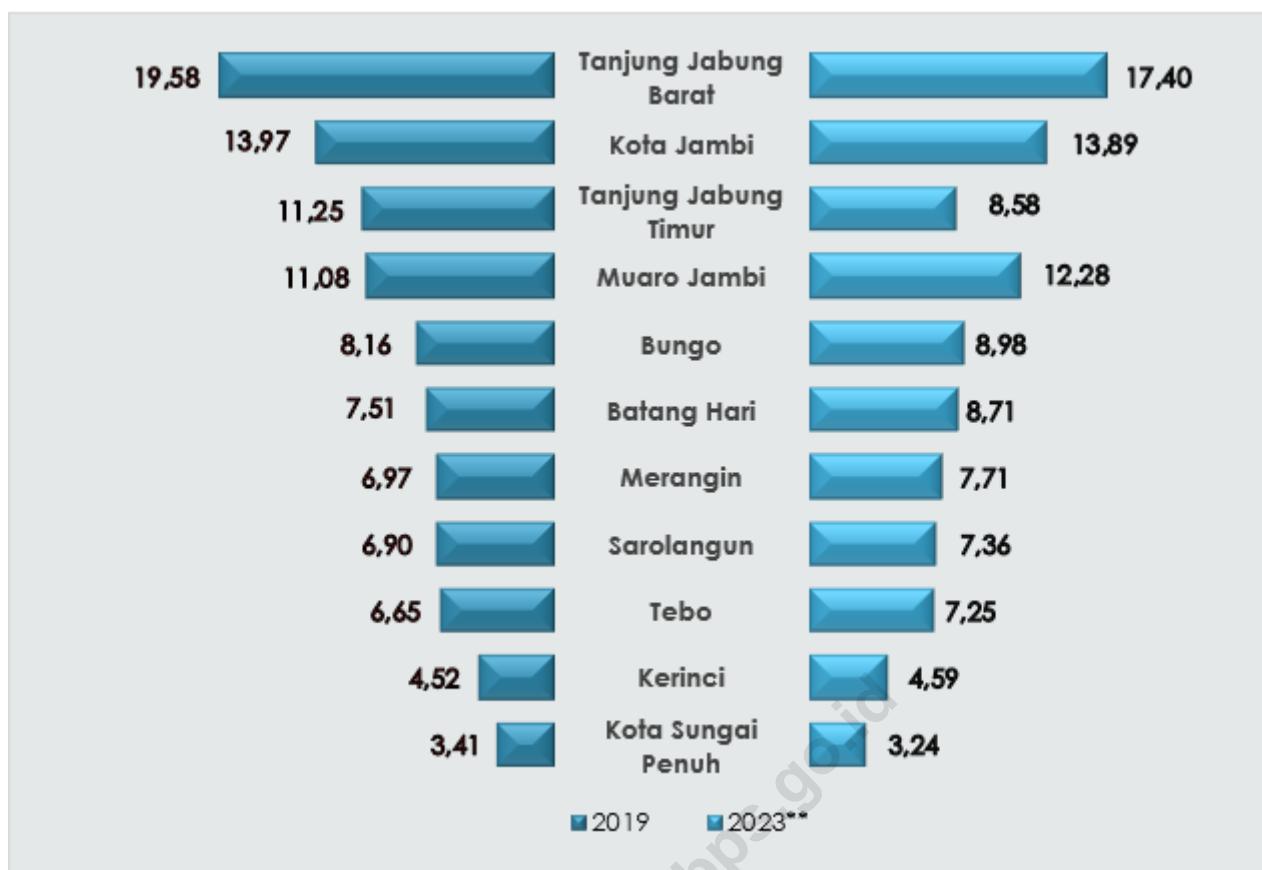
Penghitungan yang tepat memerlukan data pendukung yang lengkap dan komprehensif. Data lengkap dapat digunakan untuk pengambilan keputusan yang tepat dalam pembangunan wilayah. Data komprehensif artinya dapat digunakan untuk membandingkan ekonomi antar kabupaten/kota, termasuk melihat perkembangannya antar waktu.

Perekonomian suatu kabupaten/kota tercermin dalam angka PDRB kabupaten/kota. Angka PDRB kabupaten/kota dapat dijadikan bahan evaluasi capaian pembangunan daerah. Angka turunan dari PDRB juga bisa digunakan untuk menggali informasi potensi wilayah kabupaten/kota. Kontribusi persentase PDRB dimanfaatkan untuk melihat struktur dan pergeseran perekonomian kabupaten/kota.

In essence, provincial regional economic development is the basic building block for the national economy. The regional economy in the regency/city area structure will also become the foundation of the provincial economy so that the economic development of a regency/city is important to measure and calculate accurately.

Accurate calculations require complete and comprehensive supporting data. Complete data can be used for making the right decisions in regional development. Comprehensive data means that it can be used to compare the economy between regencies/cities, including seeing developments over time.

The economy of the regency/city is reflected in the GRDP of the regency/city. The GRDP figures for regency/city can be used as material for evaluating regional development achievements. The derivative figure of the GRDP can also be used to dig up information on the potential of the regency/city. The contribution of the percentage of GRDP is used to see the structure and shift in the economy of the regency/city.



Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

**Gambar 2.1 Perbandingan Distribusi PDRB Kabupaten/Kota se-Provinsi Jambi (persen),
2019 dan 2023**

**Figure 2.1 Comparison of GRDP Distribution of Regencies/Cities in Jambi Province (percent),
2019 and 2023**

Tabel 2.1 Distribusi PDRB Kabupaten/Kota se-Provinsi Jambi (persen), 2019–2023

Table 2.1 Distribution of GRDP of Regencies/Cities in Jambi Province (percent), 2019–2023

| Kabupaten/Kota Regencies/Cities | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2023** |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Kerinci | 4,52 | 5,05 | 4,83 | 4,43 | 4,59 |
| 2. Merangin | 6,97 | 7,57 | 7,66 | 7,36 | 7,71 |
| 3. Sarolangun | 6,90 | 6,97 | 7,11 | 7,53 | 7,36 |
| 4. Batang Hari | 7,51 | 7,92 | 8,08 | 8,82 | 8,71 |
| 5. Muaro Jambi | 11,08 | 11,77 | 11,84 | 11,95 | 12,28 |
| 6. Tanjung Jabung Timur | 11,25 | 9,45 | 9,36 | 9,29 | 8,58 |
| 7. Tanjung Jabung Barat | 19,58 | 17,93 | 18,08 | 18,17 | 17,40 |
| 8. Tebo | 6,65 | 7,12 | 7,28 | 7,15 | 7,25 |
| 9. Bungo | 8,16 | 8,36 | 8,63 | 9,03 | 8,98 |
| 10. Kota Jambi | 13,97 | 14,23 | 13,71 | 13,12 | 13,89 |
| 11. Kota Sungai Penuh | 3,41 | 3,65 | 3,43 | 3,15 | 3,24 |
| Jumlah/Total | 100,00 | 100,00 | 100,00 | 100,00 | 100,00 |

Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Untuk melihat kontribusi PDRB masing-masing kabupaten/kota terhadap total PDRB kabupaten/kota di Provinsi Jambi, digunakan PDRB atas dasar harga berlaku (ADHB). Pada Gambar 2.1, disajikan perbandingan data PDRB kabupaten/kota tahun 2019 dan tahun 2023, yang menunjukkan kontribusi dari masing-masing kabupaten/kota terhadap pembentukan total PDRB Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Jambi.

Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Barat memberikan kontribusi terbesar terhadap pembentukan PDRB di Provinsi Jambi pada tahun 2023, yaitu sebesar 17,40 persen. Kemudian Kota Jambi menempati peringkat kedua dengan peranan sebesar 13,98 persen, berikutnya Kabupaten Muaro Jambi menempati urutan ketiga dengan peranan sebesar 12,28 persen. Bila dibandingkan dengan tahun 2019, terjadi pergeseran peringkat kontribusi kabupaten/kota pada tahun 2023, yaitu Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Timur dari peringkat 3 turun menjadi peringkat 6.

To see the contribution of each District/City's GRDP to the total GRDP of regencies/cities in Jambi Province, the GRDP at the current price is used. In Figure 2.1, a comparison of the GRDP data of the regencies/cities in 2019 and 2023 is presented, which shows the contribution of each regency/city to the formation of the total GRDP of the regencies/cities in Jambi Province.

Tanjung Jabung Barat Regency gave the largest contribution to the formation of GRDP in Jambi Province in 2023, which was 17.40 percent. Then the City of Jambi was ranked second with a role of 13.98 percent and then Muaro Jambi Regency was ranked third with a role of 12.28 percent. Compared to 2019, there were shifts in the ranking of regencies/cities contributions in 2023, which were Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency from rank 3 dropped to rank 6.

Jika dilihat dari peranan pada 2019 dibandingkan 2023, terdapat 7 kabupaten/kota yang kontribusinya meningkat dan 4 kabupaten/kota yang kontribusinya mengalami penurunan. Peningkatan terbesar dialami Kabupaten Muaro Jambi (1,2 persen), sedangkan penurunan terbesar dialami Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Timur (-2,67 persen).

When viewed from the role in 2019 compared to 2023, there were 7 regencies/cities whose contribution had increased and 4 regencies/cities whose contribution had decreased. The largest increase was experienced by Muaro Jambi Regency (1.2 percent), while the largest decline was experienced by Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency (-2.67 percent).

2.2 Struktur Ekonomi PDRB Antar Kabupaten/Kota

2.2 Economic Structure of GRDP Between Regencies/Cities

Struktur ekonomi kabupaten/kota menggambarkan kondisi perekonomian pada tahun berjalan. Secara umum, PDRB kabupaten/kota di Provinsi Jambi didominasi oleh komponen Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga (PKRT).

Tabel 2.2 menunjukkan daftar kabupaten/kota di Provinsi Jambi yang disusun berdasarkan tiga komponen paling dominan atau yang memiliki kontribusi terbesar terhadap PDRB di kabupaten/kota tersebut pada tahun 2023. Pada umumnya, perekonomian kabupaten/kota didominasi oleh komponen PK-RT, menyusul komponen Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto (PMTB) dan komponen Net Ekspor. Terdapat 4 kabupaten/kota yang memiliki pola komponen dominan yang sama seperti diatas yaitu Kabupaten Merangin, Kabupaten Sarolangun, Kabupaten Bungo dan Kota Sungai Penuh.

The economic structure of regency/city describes the economic conditions in the current year. In general, the PDRB of regencies/cities in Jambi Province is dominated by the Household Consumption Expenditure (HCE) component.

Table 2.2 shows a list of regencies/cities in Jambi Province arranged based on the three most dominant components or that have the largest contribution to GRDP in the regencies/cities in 2023. In general, the economy of regency/city is dominated by the HCE component, following the Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) component and Net Export component. Four regencies/cities have the same dominant component pattern as above were Merangin Regency, Sarolangun Regency, Bungo Regency, and Sungai Penuh City.

Tabel 2.2 Tiga Komponen Dominan dalam Struktur Ekonomi PDRB Menurut Pengeluaran Kabupaten/Kota se-Provinsi Jambi, 2023

Table 2.2 Three Dominant Components in Economic Structure of GRDP by Expenditure of Regencies/Cities in Jambi Province, 2023

| Kabupaten/Kota Regencies/Cities | Komponen Dominan/Dominant Components | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| | I (1) | II (2) | III (3) |
| 1. Kerinci | PK-RT | PMTB | PKP |
| 2. Merangin | PK-RT | PMTB | Net Ekspor |
| 3. Sarolangun | PK-RT | PMTB | Net Ekspor |
| 4. Batang Hari | PK-RT | Net Ekspor | PMTB |
| 5. Muaro Jambi | PK-RT | Net Ekspor | PMTB |
| 6. Tanjung Jabung Timur | Net Ekspor | PK-RT | PMTB |
| 7. Tanjung Jabung Barat | Net Ekspor | PK-RT | PMTB |
| 8. Tebo | PK-RT | Net Ekspor | PMTB |
| 9. Bungo | PK-RT | PMTB | Net Ekspor |
| 10. Kota Jambi | PK-RT | PMTB | PK-P |
| 11. Kota Sungai Penuh | PK-RT | PMTB | Net Ekspor |

Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Kabupaten Kerinci dan Kota Jambi merupakan kabupaten/kota dengan tiga komponen paling dominan adalah PK-RT, PMTB dan PK-P. Kabupaten Batang Hari, Kabupaten Muaro Jambi dan Kabupaten Tebo memiliki tiga komponen dominan yang berbeda yaitu PK-RT, Net Ekspor dan PMTB. Sedangkan Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Timur dan Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Barat memiliki tiga komponen dominan Net Ekspor, PK-RT dan PMTB.

Kerinci Regency and Jambi City were regencies/cities with the three most dominant components were HCE, GFCF and GCE. Muaro Jambi Regency, Batang Hari Regency and Tebo Regency had three different dominant components, namely HCE, Net Export and GFCF. Meanwhile, Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency and Tanjung Jabung Barat Regency had three dominant components of Net Export, HCE and GFCF.

Tabel 2.3 Struktur Ekonomi PDRB Menurut Pengeluaran**Kabupaten/Kota se-Provinsi Jambi (persen), 2023****Table 2.3 Economic Structure of GRDP by Expenditure of Regencies/Cities in Jambi Province (percent), 2023**

| Kabupaten/Kota <i>Regencies/Cities</i> | Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga <i>Household Consumption Expenditure</i> | Pengeluaran Konsumsi LNPRT NPIHs <i>Consumption Expenditure</i> | Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah <i>Government Consumption Expenditure</i> | Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto <i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i> | Perubahan Inventori <i>Change in Inventory</i> | Net Ekspor <i>Net Export</i> |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|---------------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1. Kerinci | 51,14 | 0,58 | 10,60 | 28,86 | 0,40 | 8,41 |
| 2. Merangin | 55,65 | 0,32 | 5,98 | 21,49 | 0,30 | 16,25 |
| 3. Sarolangun | 49,31 | 0,53 | 5,23 | 34,66 | 0,24 | 10,03 |
| 4. Batang Hari | 40,48 | 0,36 | 5,06 | 20,34 | 0,42 | 33,33 |
| 5. Muaro Jambi | 37,64 | 0,40 | 5,31 | 18,60 | 1,17 | 36,87 |
| 6. Tanjung Jabung Timur | 27,60 | 0,39 | 5,25 | 16,21 | 0,69 | 49,86 |
| 7. Tanjung Jabung Barat | 24,28 | 0,22 | 2,43 | 14,76 | 0,73 | 57,57 |
| 8. Tebo | 48,17 | 0,60 | 4,92 | 20,95 | 0,47 | 24,88 |
| 9. Bungo | 48,18 | 0,53 | 5,03 | 26,79 | 0,59 | 18,88 |
| 10. Kota Jambi | 55,27 | 1,61 | 17,71 | 21,35 | 1,25 | 2,81 |
| 11. Kota Sungai Penuh | 44,41 | 0,68 | 6,49 | 26,05 | 1,95 | 20,42 |

Sumber/*Source*: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/*Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources*

Struktur 11 kabupaten/kota di Provinsi Jambi pada tahun 2023 berbeda-beda. Pada sembilan kabupaten/kota memiliki struktur yang didominasi oleh komponen Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga (PK-RT), dimana kontribusi PK-RT berkisar antara 37 persen hingga 55 persen. Sedangkan dua kabupaten yaitu Tanjung Jabung Timur dan Tanjung Jabung Barat, struktur perekonomiannya didominasi komponen Net Ekspor, dimana ekspor lebih besar daripada impor.

The structure of the 11 regencies/cities in Jambi Province in 2023 was varied. Nine regencies/cities had structures that are dominated by Household Consumption Expenditure (HCE) component, where the contribution of HCE ranged from 37 percent to 55 percent. Meanwhile, in 2 regencies namely Tanjung Jabung Timur and Tanjung Jabung Barat, the economic structure controlled by the Net Export component, where export were greater than import.

2.3 Laju Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Antar Kabupaten/Kota

2.3 Growth Rate Between Regencies/Cities

Laju pertumbuhan ekonomi menunjukkan sejauh mana kinerja berbagai sektor ekonomi dalam menghasilkan nilai tambah atau pendapatan masyarakat dalam satu periode. Untuk mengetahui fluktuasi pertumbuhan ekonomi tersebut secara riil dari tahun ke tahun, digunakan PDRB Atas Dasar Harga Konstan (ADHK) 2010. Pertumbuhan yang positif menunjukkan adanya peningkatan kinerja perekonomian, dan sebaliknya bila negatif menunjukkan terjadinya penurunan kinerja perekonomian dibanding periode sebelumnya.

Tabel 2.4 menunjukkan pertumbuhan ekonomi kabupaten/kota di Provinsi Jambi tahun 2019 sampai dengan 2023. Secara umum, kinerja ekonomi kabupaten/kota Provinsi Jambi pada tahun 2019–2023 menunjukkan pergerakan positif. Meskipun pada tahun 2020 mengalami penurunan akibat pandemi COVID-19, kemudian kembali naik pada 2022.

Laju pertumbuhan tertinggi pada tahun 2019 adalah di Kabupaten Batang Hari sebesar 5,07 persen, diikuti oleh Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Barat dan Kota Sungai Penuh sebesar 5,01 persen. Sedangkan laju pertumbuhan terendah adalah Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Timur, yaitu tumbuh sebesar 2,94 persen.

The economic growth rate shows the performance of various economic sectors in generating value added or public income in one period. To determine the fluctuation of economic growth in real terms from year to year, the GRDP at Constant Prices 2010 is used. Positive growth indicates an increase in economic performance and vice versa if negative indicates a decline in economic performance compared to the previous period.

Table 2.4 shows the economic growth of regencies/cities in Jambi Province from 2019 to 2023. In general, the economic performance of regencies/cities in Jambi Province in 2019–2023 showed a positive movement. Though in 2020 it decreased due to the COVID-19 pandemic, then rose again in 2022.

The highest growth rate in 2019 occurred in Batang Hari Regency at 5.07 percent, followed by Tanjung Jabung Barat Regency and Sungai Penuh City at 5.01 percent. While the lowest growth rate was Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency, which grew by 2.94 percent.

Pada tahun 2023, laju pertumbuhan tertinggi adalah Kabupaten Batang Hari (6,61 persen), disusul Kabupaten Muaro Jambi dengan laju pertumbuhan ekonomi sebesar 6,28 persen. Sementara kabupaten/kota dengan laju terendah pada 2023 dialami Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Timur (0,57 persen).

In 2023, the highest growth rate was achieved by Jambi City (6.61 percent), followed by Muaro Jambi Regency with an economic growth rate of 6.28 percent. Meanwhile, regency/city with the lowest rate in 2023 experienced by Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency (0.57 percent).

Tabel 2.4 Laju Pertumbuhan PDRB ADHK 2010 Menurut Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Jambi (persen), 2019–2023

Table 2.4 Growth Rate of GRDP at 2010 Constant Price by Regencies/Cities in Jambi Province (percent), 2019–2023

| Kabupaten/Kota Regencies/Cities | 2019 (1) | 2020 (2) | 2021 (3) | 2022* (4) | 2023** (5) |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Kerinci | 4,23 | 3,81 | 3,89 | 4,43 | 5,73 |
| 2. Merangin | 4,25 | 0,78 | 5,24 | 5,72 | 5,28 |
| 3. Sarolangun | 4,26 | -0,25 | 6,61 | 6,73 | 4,02 |
| 4. Batang Hari | 5,07 | -0,43 | 4,85 | 12,27 | 3,70 |
| 5. Muaro Jambi | 4,79 | 0,35 | 3,96 | 8,05 | 6,28 |
| 6. Tanjung Jabung Timur | 2,94 | 4,21 | -3,44 | 0,14 | 0,57 |
| 7. Tanjung Jabung Barat | 5,01 | -0,29 | 1,36 | 2,56 | 3,51 |
| 8. Tebo | 4,76 | -0,03 | 4,29 | 6,29 | 4,50 |
| 9. Bungo | 4,19 | -0,48 | 4,99 | 4,73 | 4,66 |
| 10. Kota Jambi | 4,73 | -4,24 | 4,13 | 5,38 | 6,61 |
| 11. Kota Sungai Penuh | 5,01 | -0,16 | 3,67 | 4,44 | 4,92 |

Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

2.4 Peranan Kabupaten/Kota Menurut Komponen Pengeluaran

2.4 Role of Regencies/Cities by Expenditure Component

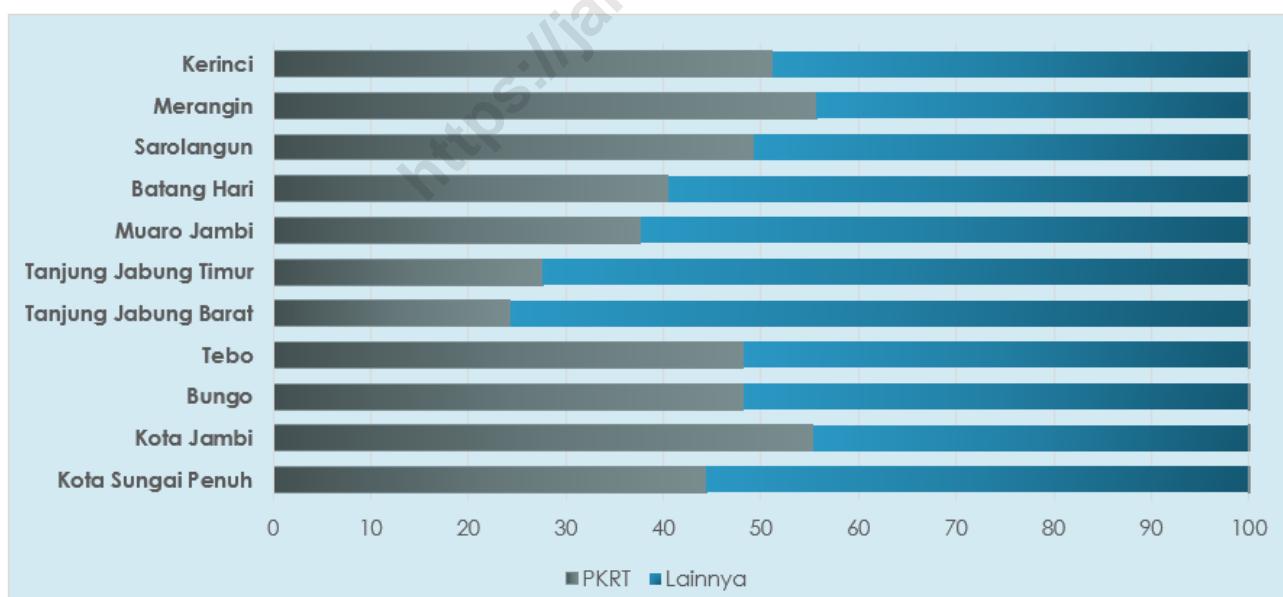
2.4.1 Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga

2.4.1 Household Consumption Expenditure

Pada tahun 2023, komponen Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga (PKRT) memberikan kontribusi sebesar 41,92 persen terhadap total PDRB kabupaten/kota di Provinsi Jambi. Pada Gambar 2.2, dapat dilihat bahwa nilai tambah kabupaten/kota di Provinsi Jambi sebagian besar digunakan untuk konsumsi rumah tangga. Terdapat 3 kabupaten/kota dimana kontribusi konsumsi rumah tangganya lebih dari 50 persen terhadap total PDRB kabupaten/kota.

In 2023, the Household Consumption

Expenditure (HCE) component contributed 41.36 percent to the total GRDP of regencies/cities in Jambi Province. In Figure 2.2, it could be seen that the value added of regencies/cities in Jambi Province is mostly used for household consumption. There were 3 regencies/cities where the contribution of household consumption was more than 50 percent of the total of the regencies/cities GRDP.



Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Gambar 2.2 Distribusi PDRB Menurut Pengeluaran PKRT dan Komponen Lainnya

Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Jambi (persen), 2023

Figure 2.2 Distibution of GRDP by Expenditure HCE and Others Component of Regencies/Cities in Jambi Province (percent), 2023

Penduduk Kabupaten Merangin menggunakan pendapatannya untuk konsumsi rumah tangga sebesar 55,65 persen, dan merupakan yang tertinggi di Provinsi Jambi. Selanjutnya diikuti Kota Jambi (55,27 persen), lalu Kabupaten Kerinci sebesar 51,14 persen.

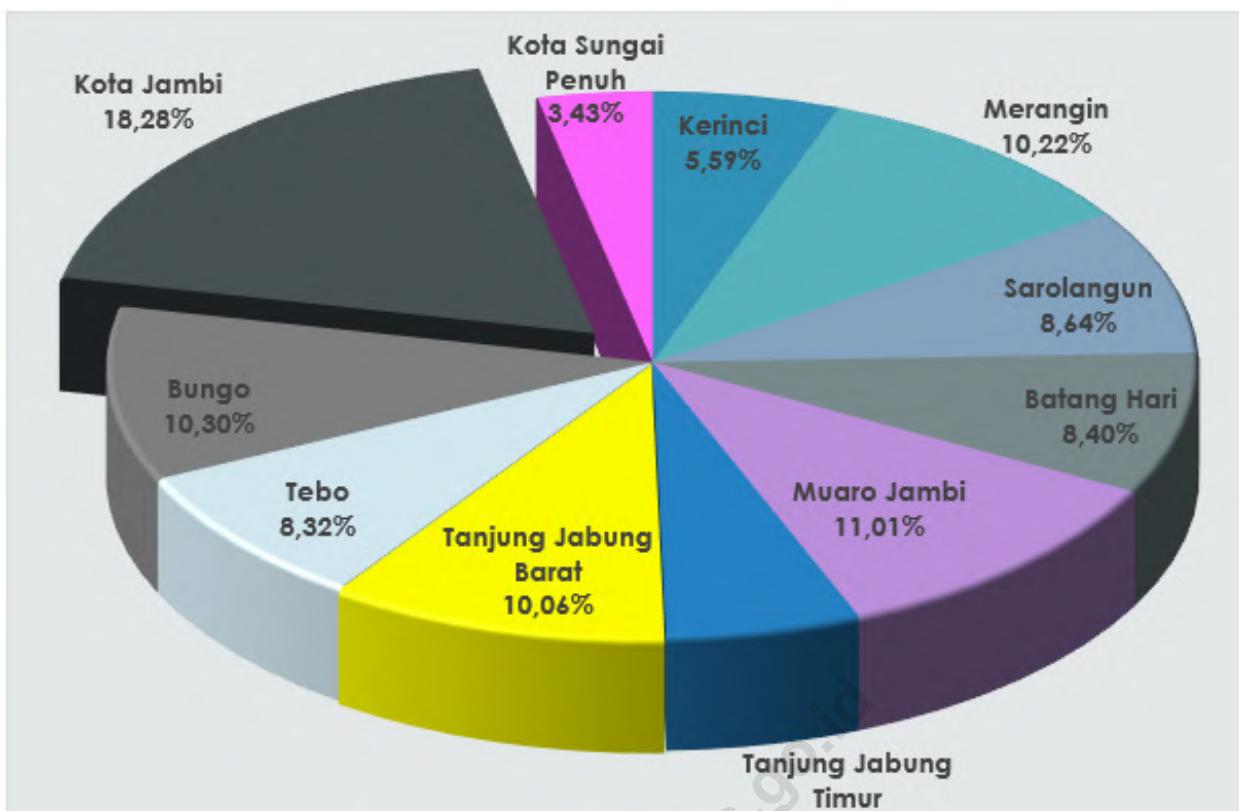
Komponen PK-RT menyumbang peranan paling besar dalam PDRB Pengeluaran. Gambar 2.3 menunjukkan kontribusi PK-RT kabupaten/kota terhadap total komponen PK-RT se-Provinsi Jambi. Lima daerah penyumbang terbesar adalah Kota Jambi (18,28 persen), Kabupaten Muaro Jambi (11,01 persen), Kabupaten Bungo (10,30 persen), Kabupaten Merangin (10,22 persen), dan Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Barat (10,06 persen).

Sedangkan enam Kabupaten/kota lainnya memiliki kontribusi di bawah 10 persen. Penyumbang terkecil komponen PK-RT terhadap total PDRB kabupaten/kota adalah Kota Sungai Penuh (3,43 persen), Kabupaten Kerinci (5,59 persen) dan Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Timur (5,76 persen).

The residents of Merangin Regency used their income for household consumption by 55.65 percent, and this was the highest is in Jambi Province. Followed by Jambi City (55.27 percent), then Kerinci Regency at 51.14 percent.

The HCE component contributes the largest role in GRDP Expenditure. Figure 2.3 shows the contribution of regencies/cities HCE to the total HCE component in Jambi Province. The four biggest contributing regions were Jambi City (18.28 percent), Muaro Jambi Regency (11.01 percent), Bungo Regency (10.30 percent), Merangin Regency (10.22 percent), and Tanjung Jabung Barat (10.06 percent).

Other eight regencies/cities had contribution below 10 percent. The smallest contributor to the HCE component for the total GRDP of the regencies/cities is Sungai Penuh City (3.43 percent), Kerinci Regency (5.59 percent) and Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency (5.76 percent).



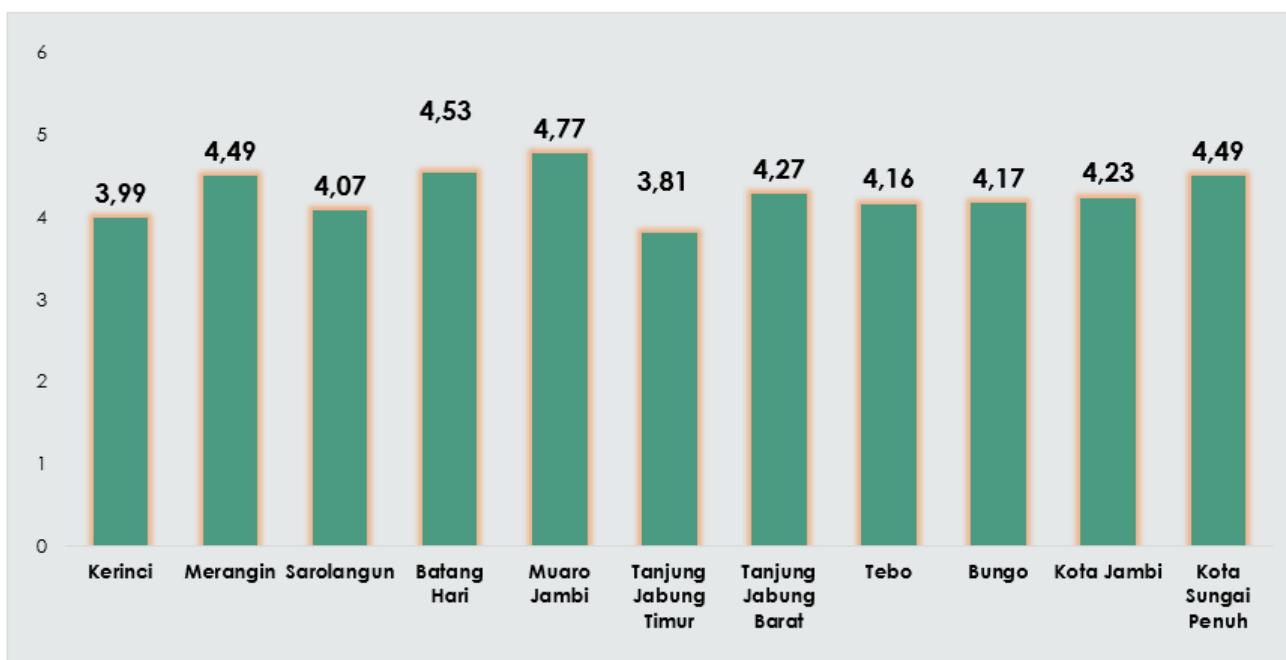
Sumber/*Source*: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/*Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources*

Gambar 2.3 Persentase Komponen Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga Kabupaten/Kota terhadap Total Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Jambi, 2023

Figure 2.3 Percentage of Household Consumption Expenditure Component of Regencies/Cities to Total of Regencies/Cities in Jambi Province, 2023

Laju pertumbuhan komponen PK-RT tahun 2023 dapat dilihat pada Gambar 2.4. Komponen PK-RT seluruh kabupaten/kota mengalami pertumbuhan positif, dengan pertumbuhan tertinggi yaitu pada Kabupaten Muaro Jambi sebesar 4,77 persen. Laju pertumbuhan komponen PK-RT tertinggi selanjutnya adalah Kabupaten Batang Hari yaitu sebesar 4,53 persen, dan diikuti Kota Sungai Penuh (4,49 persen).

The growth rate of the HCE component in 2023 can be seen in Figure 2.4. The HCE component in all regencies/cities experienced positive growth, with the highest growth in Muaro Jambi Regency at 4.77 percent. The next highest growth rate for the HCE component was Batang Hari Regency, namely 4.53 percent, and followed by Sungai Penuh City (4.49 percent).



Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Gambar 2.4 Laju Pertumbuhan Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Jambi (persen), 2023

Figure 2.4 Growth Rate of Household Consumption Expenditure of Regencies/Cities in Jambi Province (percent), 2023

Sedangkan laju pertumbuhan terendah komponen PK-RT tahun 2023 yaitu pada Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Timur sebesar 3,81 persen. Pertumbuhan terendah selanjutnya adalah Kabupaten Kerinci (3,99 persen), dan Kabupaten Sarolangun (4,07 persen).

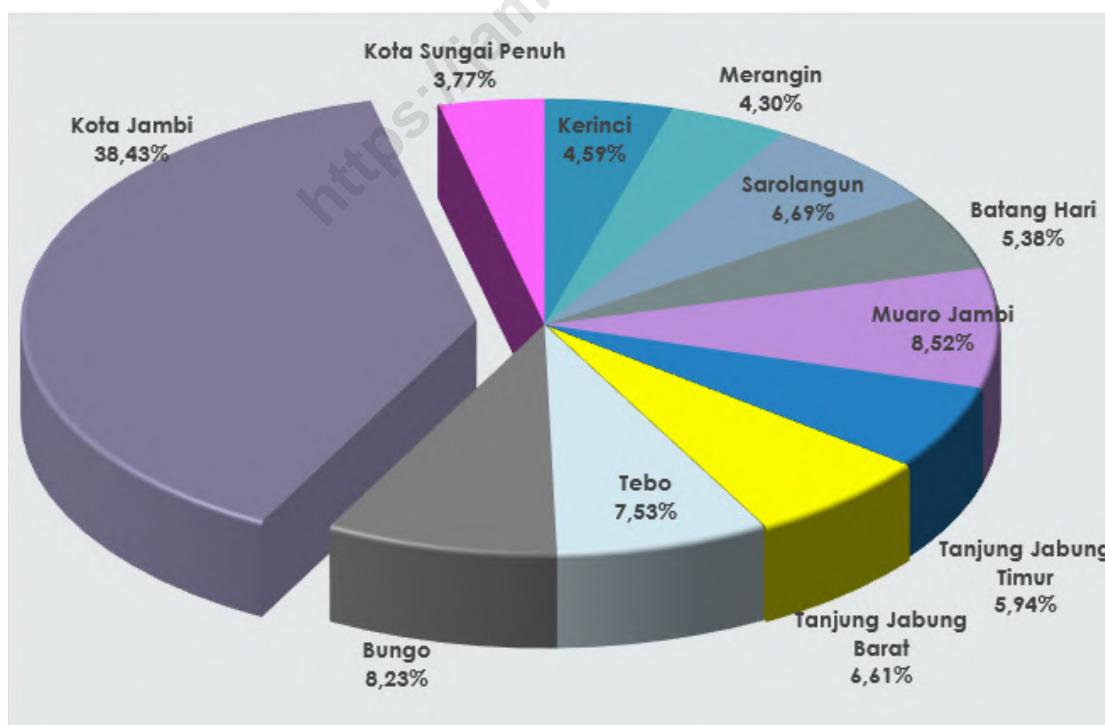
Meanwhile, the lowest growth rate for the HCE component in 2023 is in Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency namely 3.81 percent. The next lowest growth were Kerinci Regency (3.99 percent), and Sarolangun Regency (4.07 percent).

2.4.2 Pengeluaran Konsumsi Lembaga Non-Profit yang Melayani Rumah Tangga

2.4.2 Non-Profit Institution Serving Households Consumption Expenditure

Pada tahun 2023, komponen Pengeluaran Konsumsi Lembaga Non-Profit yang Melayani Rumah Tangga (PK-LNPRT) memberikan kontribusi sebesar 0,58 persen terhadap total PDRB kabupaten/kota. Kabupaten/kota yang memiliki kontribusi terbesar pada komponen PK-LNPRT se-Provinsi Jambi adalah Kota Jambi, yaitu sebesar 38,43 persen. Kemudian diikuti Kabupaten Muaro Jambi (8,52 persen), Kabupaten Bungo (8,23 persen), dan Kabupaten Tebo (7,53 persen). Sedangkan PK-LNPRT pada kabupaten/kota lainnya memiliki kontribusi dibawah 7 persen.

In 2023, Non-Profit Institution Serving Households (NPISHs) consumption component contributed 0.58 percent to the total regencies/cities GRDP. The regency/city that had the largest contribution to the NPISHs component of Jambi Province in 2023 was Jambi City, at 38.43 percent. Then followed by Muaro Jambi Regency (8.52 percent), Bungo Regency (8.23 percent). Tebo Regency (7.53 percent). Meanwhile, the NPISHs consumption component in other regencies/cities contributed less than 7 percent.



Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Gambar 2.5 Persentase Komponen Pengeluaran Konsumsi LNPRt Kabupaten/Kota terhadap Total Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Jambi, 2023

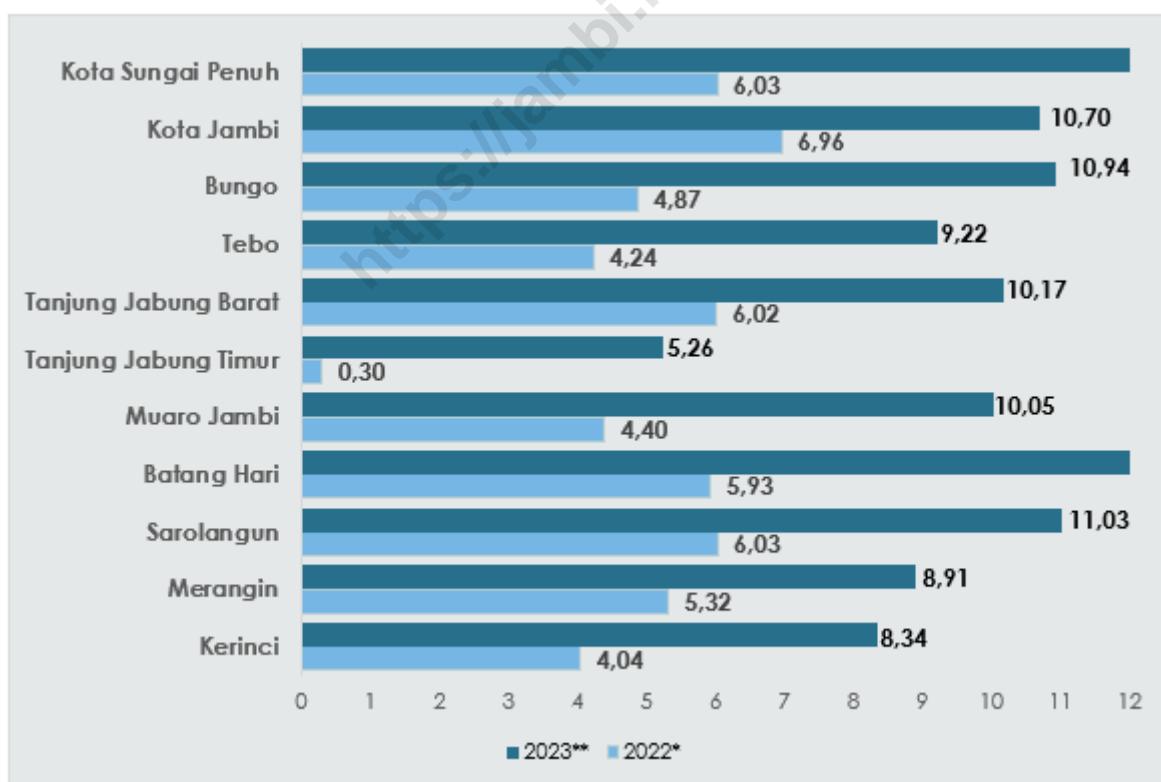
Figure 2.5 Percentage of NPISHs Expenditure Consumption Component of Regencies/Cities to Total Regencies/Cities in Jambi Province, 2023

Laju pertumbuhan PK-LNPRT pada tahun 2022–2023 mengalami pertumbuhan positif pada seluruh kabupaten/kota. Pada tahun 2022, laju tertinggi yaitu di Kota Jambi (6,96 persen), sedangkan Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Timur mengalami pertumbuhan terendah (0,30 persen).

Komponen PK-LNPRT di Kota Sungai Penuh pada tahun 2023 mengalami pertumbuhan tertinggi se-Provinsi Jambi, yaitu sebesar 14,72 persen, disusul dengan Kabupaten Batang Hari (12,04 persen). Laju terendah pada komponen ini yaitu di Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Timur (5,26 persen).

The growth rate of NPISHs in 2022–2023 experienced positive growth in all regencies/cities. In 2022, the highest rate was in Jambi City (6.96 percent), while Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency experienced the lowest growth (0.30 percent).

The NPISHs component of Sungai Penuh City in 2023 experienced the highest growth in Jambi Province, namely 14.72 percent, followed by Batang Hari Regency (12.04 percent). The lowest rate in this component was in Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency (5.26 percent).



Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Gambar 2.6 Laju Pertumbuhan Komponen Pengeluaran Konsumsi LNPRT Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Jambi (persen), 2022 dan 2023

Figure 2.6 Growth Rate of NPISHs Consumption Expenditure Component of Regencies/Cities in Jambi Province (percent), 2022 and 2023

2.4.3 Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah

2.4.3 Government Consumption Expenditure

Peranan komponen Pengeluaran

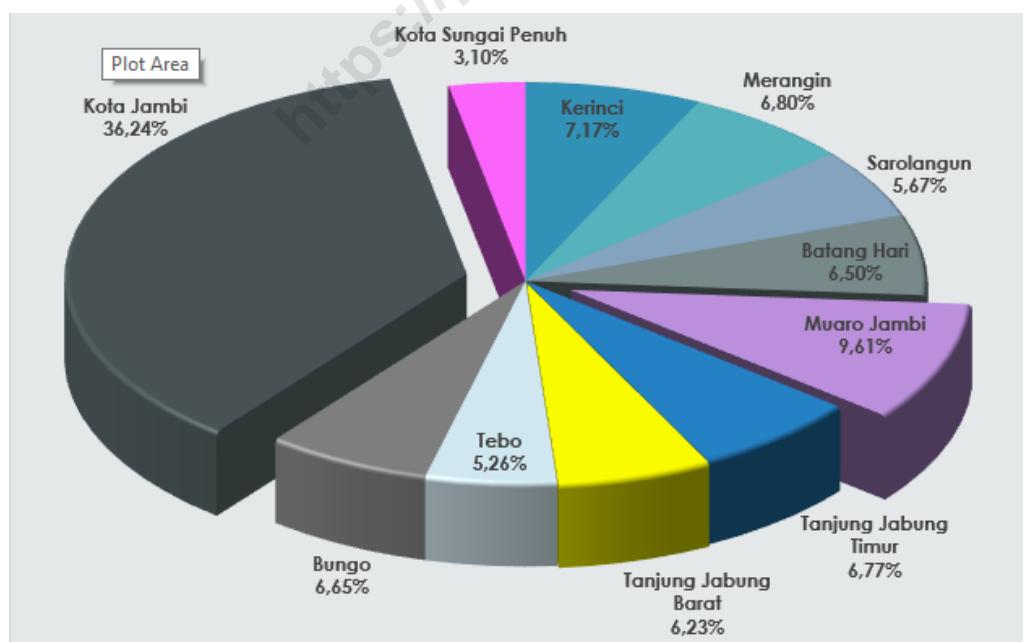
Konsumsi Pemerintah (PK-P) terhadap total PDRB kabupaten/kota tahun 2023 mencapai 6,78 persen. Distribusi terbesar komponen ini berada di Kota Jambi yang mencapai 17,71 persen, karena meliputi pengeluaran konsumsi pemerintah provinsi dan instansi vertikal di ibukota provinsi.

Pada Gambar 2.7 menunjukkan Komponen PK-P Kota Jambi berkontribusi sebesar 36,24 persen terhadap total komponen PK-P kabupaten/kota. Kemudian diikuti oleh Kabupaten Muaro Jambi (9,61 persen), dan kabupaten Kerinci (7,17 persen).

The role of the Government

Consumption Expenditure (GCE) component in the total regency/city GRDP in 2023 reached 6.78 percent. The largest distribution of this component is in Jambi City, which reached 17.71 percent, since it includes consumption expenditure of the provincial government and vertical agencies in the provincial capital.

Figure 2.7 showed that the Jambi City GCE component contributes 36.24 percent to the total regency/city GCE component. Then followed by Muaro Jambi Regency (9.61 percent), and Kerinci Regency (7.17 percent).



Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Gambar 2.7 Persentase Komponen Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah Kabupaten/Kota terhadap Total Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Jambi, 2023

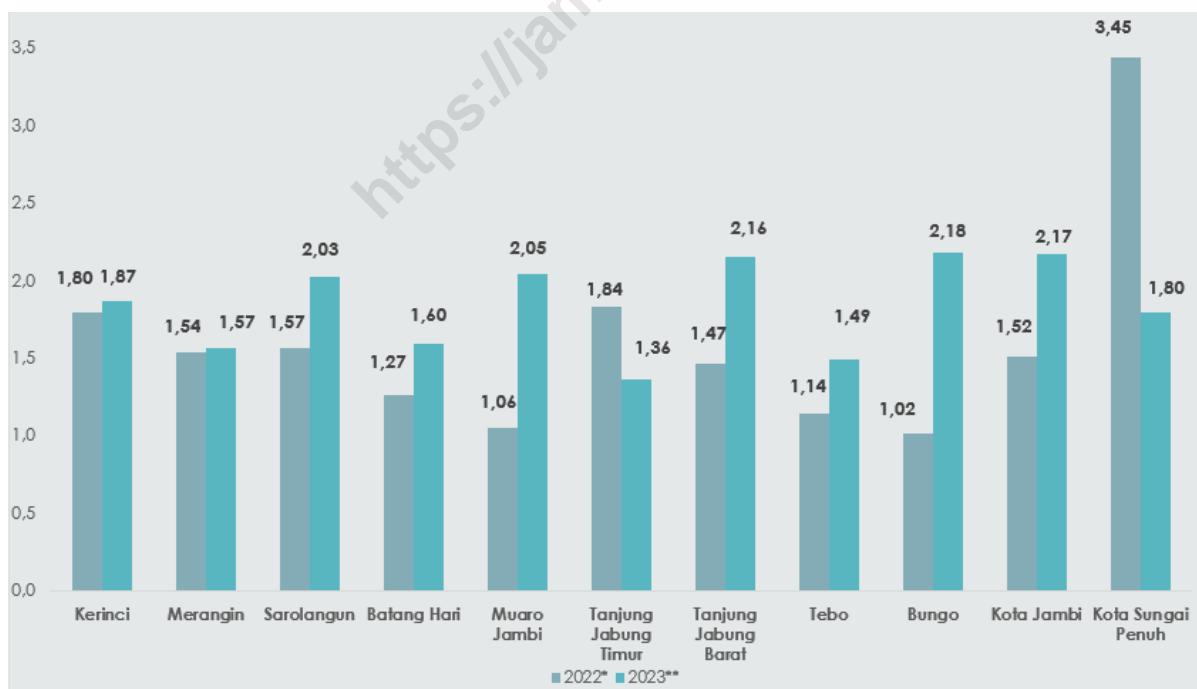
Figure 2.7 Percentage of Government Consumption Expenditure Component of Regencies/Cities to Total Regencies/Cities in Jambi Province, 2023

Laju pertumbuhan PK-P dapat digunakan untuk mengukur pemerataan kesempatan masyarakat atas penggunaan sumber daya finansial oleh pemerintah. Pada tahun 2022, pertumbuhan tertinggi komponen ini yaitu di Kota Sungai Penuh (3,45 persen), dan mengalami pertumbuhan terendah di Kabupaten Bungo (1,02 persen).

Pada tahun 2023, komponen PK-P seluruh kabupaten/kota mengalami pertumbuhan positif, dengan laju tertinggi di Kabupaten Bungo (2,18 persen) dan Kota Jambi (2,17 persen). Sedangkan laju terendah yaitu di Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Timur (1,36 persen) dan Kabupaten Tebo (1,49 persen).

The GCE growth rate can be used to measure equality of opportunity for society regarding the use of financial resources by the government. In 2022, the highest growth for this component was in Sungai Penuh City (3.45 percent), and experienced lowest growth in Bungo Regency (1.02 percent).

In 2023, the GCE component of all regencies/cities experienced positive growth, with the highest rates in Bungo Regency (2.18 percent) and Jambi City (2.17 percent). Meanwhile, the lowest rates were in Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency (1.36 percent) and Tebo Regency (1.49 percent).



Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi *dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources*

Gambar 2.8 Laju Pertumbuhan Komponen Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Jambi (persen), 2022 dan 2023

Figure 2.8 Growth Rate of Government Consumption Expenditure of Regencies/Cities in Jambi Province (percent), 2022 and 2023

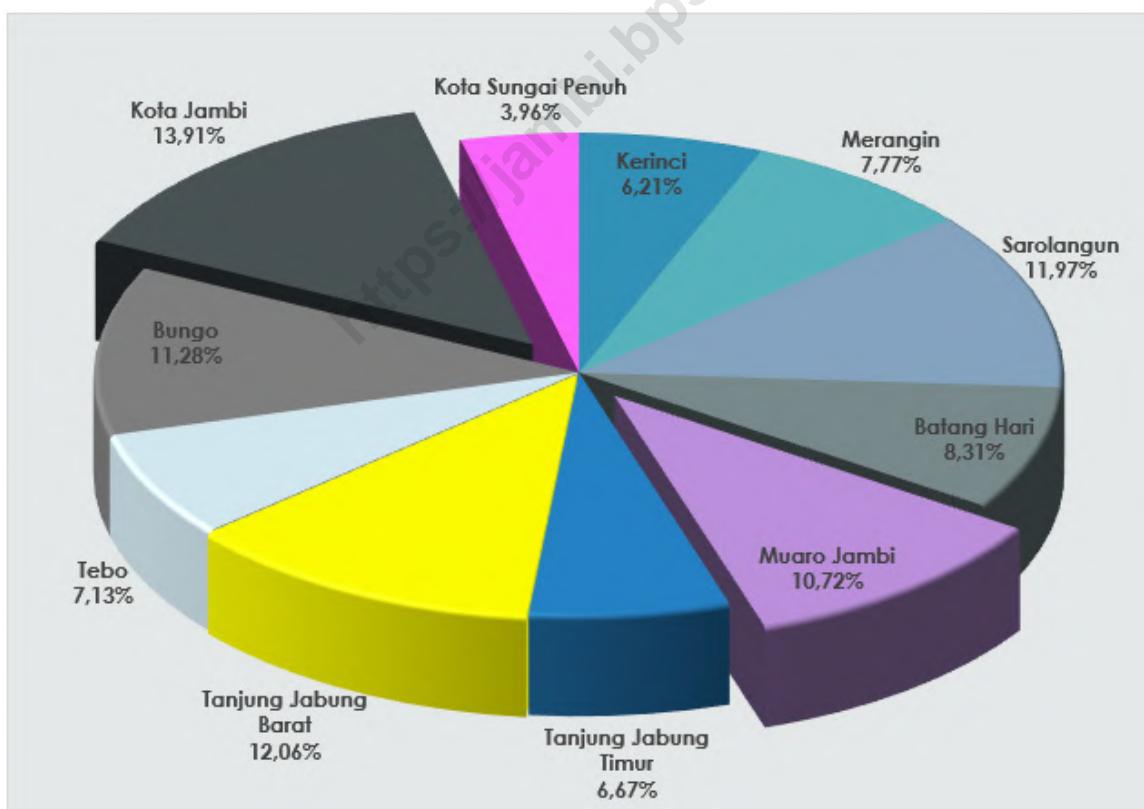
2.4.4 Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto

2.4.4 Gross Fixed Capital Formation

Pada tahun 2023, komponen Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto (PMTB} berkontribusi sebesar 21,27 persen terhadap total perekonomian kabupaten/kota di Provinsi Jambi, dengan kontribusi terbesar dari Kota Jambi sebesar 13,91 persen. Kemudian diikuti Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Barat (12,06 persen), Sarolangun (11,97 persen), Bungo (11,47 persen), dan Muaro Jambi (10,72 persen). Sedangkan enam kabupaten/kota lainnya memiliki andil dibawah 10 persen.

In 2023, the Gross Fixed Capital

Formation (GFCF) component contributed 21.27 percent to the total economy of the regencies/cities in Jambi Province, with the largest contribution from Jambi City of 13.91 percent. Then followed by Tanjung Jabung Barat Regency (12.06 percent), Sarolangun (11.97 percent), Bungo (11.47 percent), and Muaro Jambi (10.72 percent). While eight other regencies/cities had a share of less than 10 percent.



Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Gambar 2.9 Persentase Komponen Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto Kabupaten/Kota terhadap Total Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Jambi, 2023

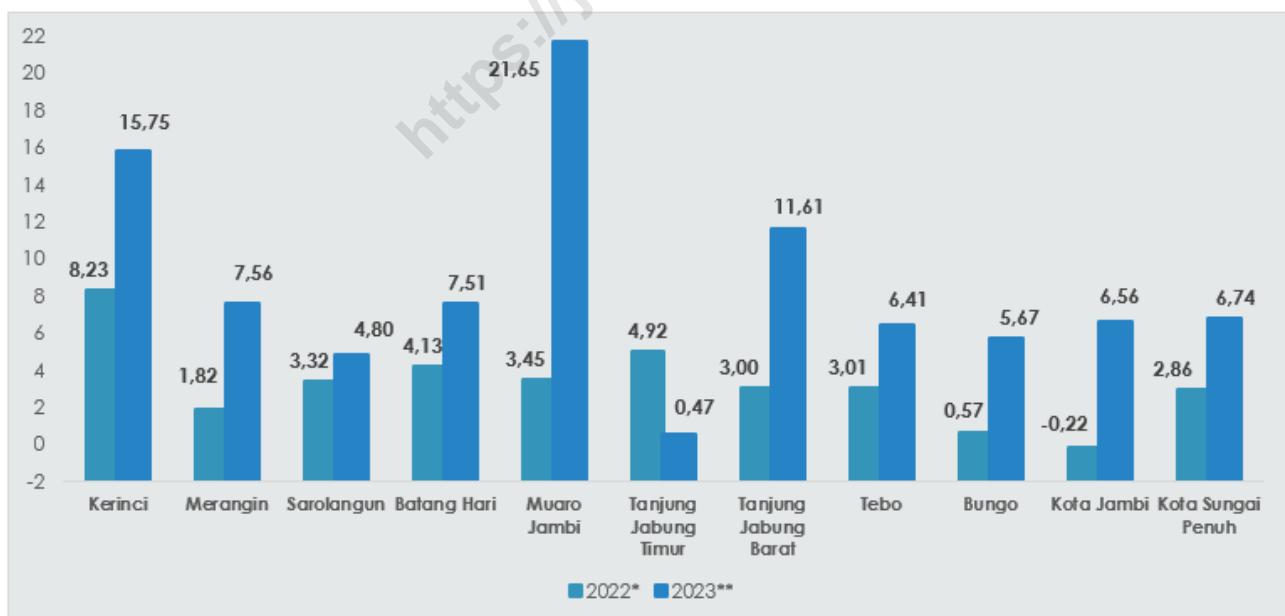
Figure 2.9 Percentage of Gross Fixed Capital Formation Component of Regencies/Cities to Total Regencies/Cities in Jambi Province, 2023

Pada tahun 2022, pembangunan PLTA Batang Merangin di Kabupaten Kerinci mendorong laju pertumbuhan PMTB kabupaten tersebut hingga 8,23 persen, tertinggi se-Provinsi Jambi. Sedangkan laju pertumbuhan komponen PMTB di Kota Jambi mengalami kontraksi, dengan laju -0,22 persen.

Pertumbuhan komponen PMTB pada tahun 2023 tertinggi di Kabupaten Muaro Jambi yang mencapai 21,65 persen, terutama karena dimulainya pembangunan jalan tol. Kemudian diikuti dengan Kabupaten Kerinci (15,75 persen) dan Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Barat (11,61 persen). Sedangkan laju pertumbuhan terendah komponen ini adalah di Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Timur (0,47 persen).

In 2022, the Batang Merangin Hydroelectric Power Plant infrastructure development in Kerinci Regency has pushed this regency's PMTB growth rate to 8.23 percent, the highest in Jambi Province. Meanwhile, the growth rate of the GFCF component in Jambi City contracted, with a rate of 0.22 percent.

The highest growth of the PMTB component in 2023 was in Muaro Jambi Regency which reached 21.65 percent, mainly due to the start of toll road construction. Then followed by Kerinci Regency (15.75 percent) and Tanjung Jabung Barat Regency (11.61 percent). Meanwhile, the lowest growth rate of this component was in Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency (0.47 percent).



Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Gambar 2.10 Laju Pertumbuhan Komponen Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto

Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Jambi (persen), 2022 dan 2023

Figure 2.10 Growth Rate of Gross Fixed Capital Formation of Regencies/Cities in Jambi Province (percent), 2022 and 2023

2.4.5 Perubahan Inventori

2.4.5 Change in Inventory

Berdasarkan pendekatan pengeluaran, Perubahan Inventori merupakan komponen yang bisa bernilai positif atau negatif. Apabila perubahan inventori bertanda positif, berarti terjadi penambahan persediaan. Sedangkan apabila bertanda negatif, berarti terjadi pengurangan persediaan. Secara umum, komponen Perubahan Inventori dihitung berdasarkan pengukuran terhadap nilai persediaan barang pada awal dan akhir tahun dari dua posisi nilai persediaan (konsep stok).

Berbeda dengan komponen pengeluaran lain yang dapat dianalisis lebih rinci, Perubahan Inventori baru dapat dianalisis dari sisi proporsinya saja. Perbedaan dalam pendekatan dan tata cara estimasi menyebabkan komponen inventori tidak banyak dikaji lebih dalam. Hal utama yang dapat dicermati dari komponen ini bahwa proporsinya dalam PDRB mempunyai besaran atau nilai yang berfluktuasi, baik dalam level maupun tandanya.

Pada tahun 2023, proporsi komponen Perubahan Inventori kabupaten/kota terhadap total PDRB sekitar 0,75 persen. Kabupaten/kota dengan distribusi tertinggi pada komponen ini adalah Kota Sungai Penuh (1,95 persen), sedangkan yang terendah adalah Kabupaten Sarolangun (0,24 persen).

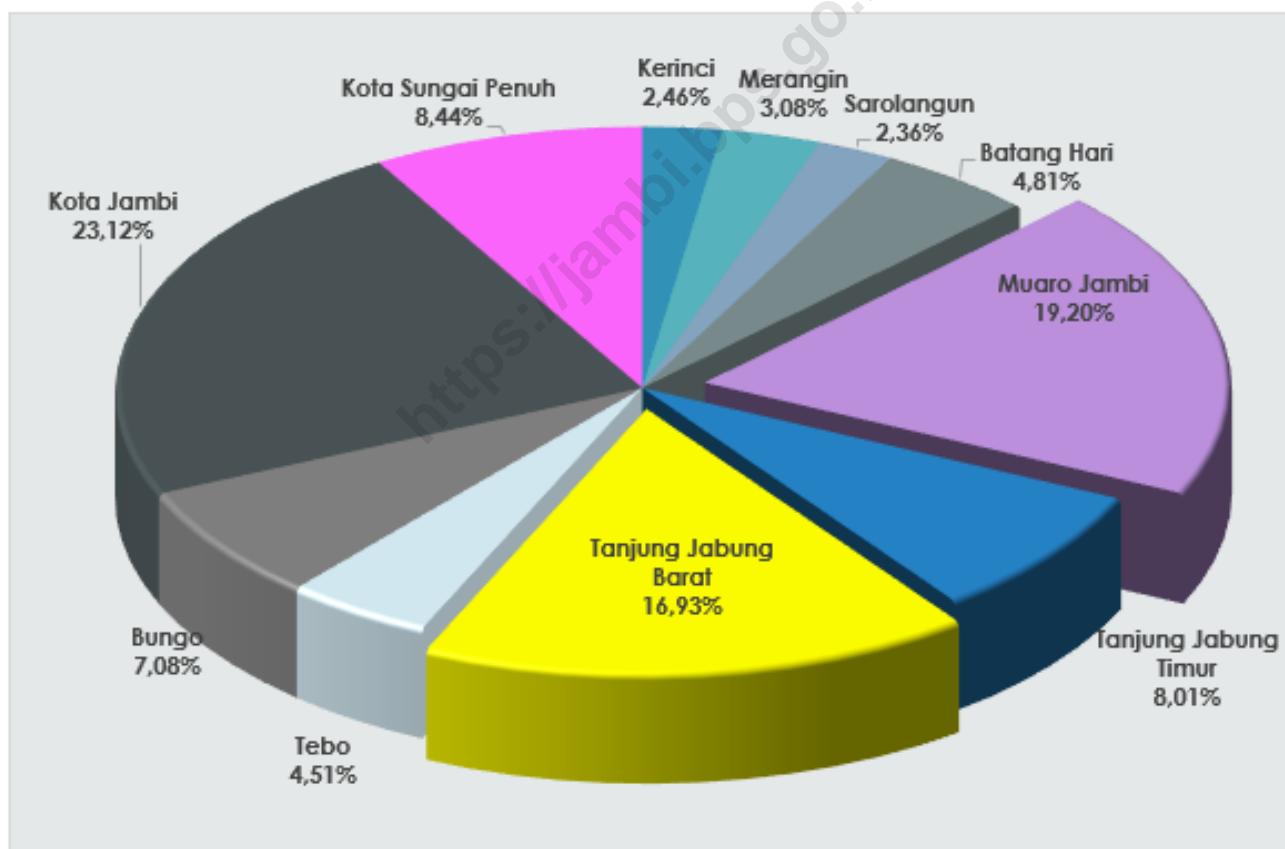
Based on the expenditure approach, Change in Inventory is a component whose value can be positive or negative. If the change in inventory has a positive sign, it means that there is an increase in inventory. Whereas if it is negative, it means that there is an inventory reduction. In general, the component of Change in Inventory is calculated based on the measurement of the value of the inventory at the beginning and the end of the year from two inventory value positions (stock concept).

In contrast to other expenditure components which can be analyzed in more detailed manner, Changes in Inventories can only be analyzed in terms of proportions. The difference in the approach and method of estimation causes the inventory component not to be studied more deeply. The main thing that can be observed from this component is that its proportion in GRDP generally has a fluctuating magnitude or value, both in level and sign.

In 2023, the proportion of regency/city Change in Inventory components to total GRDP is around 0.74 percent. The regency/city with the highest distribution of this component was Sungai Penuh City (1.95 percent), while the lowest was Sarolangun Regency (0.24 percent).

Jika dibandingkan terhadap total kabupaten/kota, persentase komponen Perubahan Inventori masing-masing kabupaten/kota seperti pada Gambar 2.11. Kota Jambi memiliki kontribusi tertinggi, yaitu sebesar 23,12 persen. Kemudian diikuti Kabupaten Muaro Jambi (19,20 persen), dan Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Barat (16,93 persen). Kabupaten yang memiliki kontribusi komponen Perubahan Inventori terkecil adalah Sarolangun, yaitu sebesar 2,36 persen.

When compared to the total regencies/cities, the percentage of components of Change in Inventory for each regency/city is as shown in Figure 2.11. Jambi City has the highest contribution, amounting to 23.12 percent. Then followed by Muaro Jambi Regency (19.20 percent), and Tanjung Jabung Barat Regency (16.93 percent). The regency with the smallest contribution to the Change in Inventory component was Sarolangun, which was 2.36 percent.



Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Gambar 2.11 Persentase Komponen Perubahan Inventori Kabupaten/Kota terhadap Total Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Jambi, 2023

Figure 2.11 Percentage of Change in Inventory of Regencies/Cities to Total Regencies/Cities in Jambi Province, 2023

2.4.6 Net Ekspor

Net Export

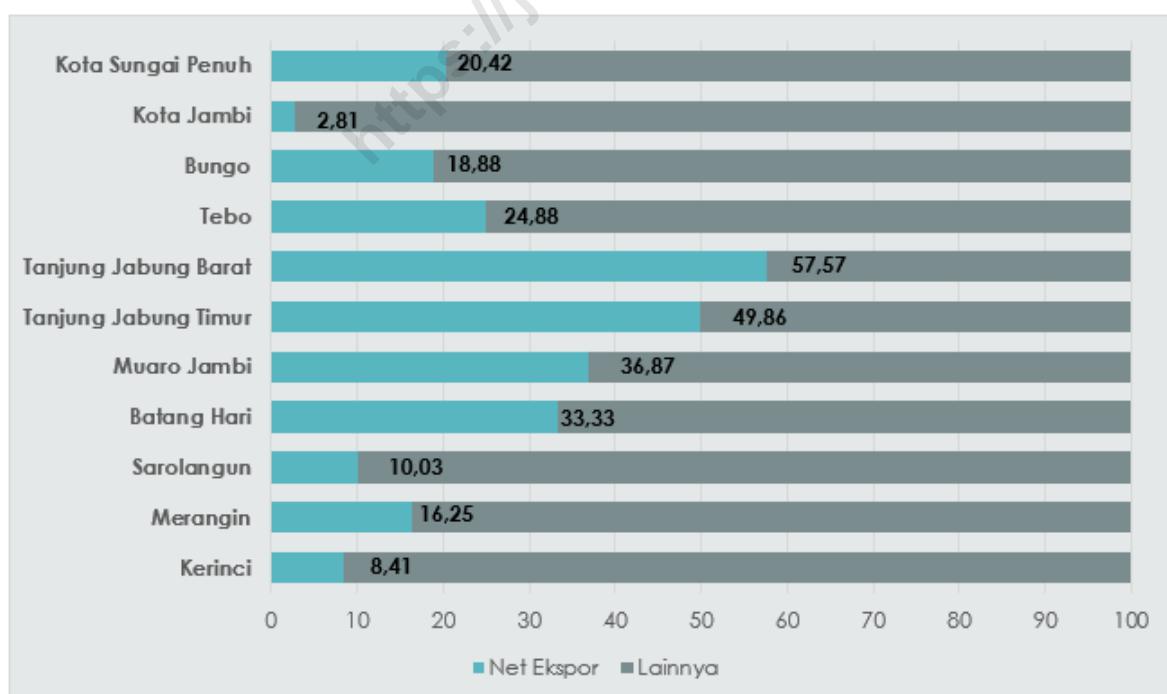
Komponen Net Ekspor pada PDRB kabupaten/kota secara implisit mencakup dua unsur pokok yaitu ekspor dan impor, baik luar negeri maupun antar daerah. Sama halnya dengan Perubahan Inventori, Net Ekspor juga bisa bernilai positif maupun negatif. Jika komponen ini bertanda positif berarti nilai ekspor lebih besar daripada impor, sebaliknya bila bertanda negatif berarti nilai ekspor lebih kecil dari impor.

Pada tahun 2023, komponen Net Ekspor menyumbang sebesar 28,70 persen terhadap total PDRB kabupaten/kota. Artinya secara total nilai ekspor masih lebih besar dari impor.

The Net Export component of Regency/City GRDP implicitly includes two main elements

namely export and import, both overseas and between regions. Similar to Changes in Inventories, Net Export can also be either positive or negative. If this component has a positive sign, it means that the value of export is greater than import. Likewise, if the sign is negative, it means that the value of export is smaller than import.

In 2023, the Net Export component contributed 28,70 percent to the total GRDP of regencies/cities. This means that the total value of export was still greater than import.



Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Gambar 2.12 Distribusi PDRB Menurut Pengeluaran Net Ekspor dan Komponen Lainnya Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Jambi (persen), 2023

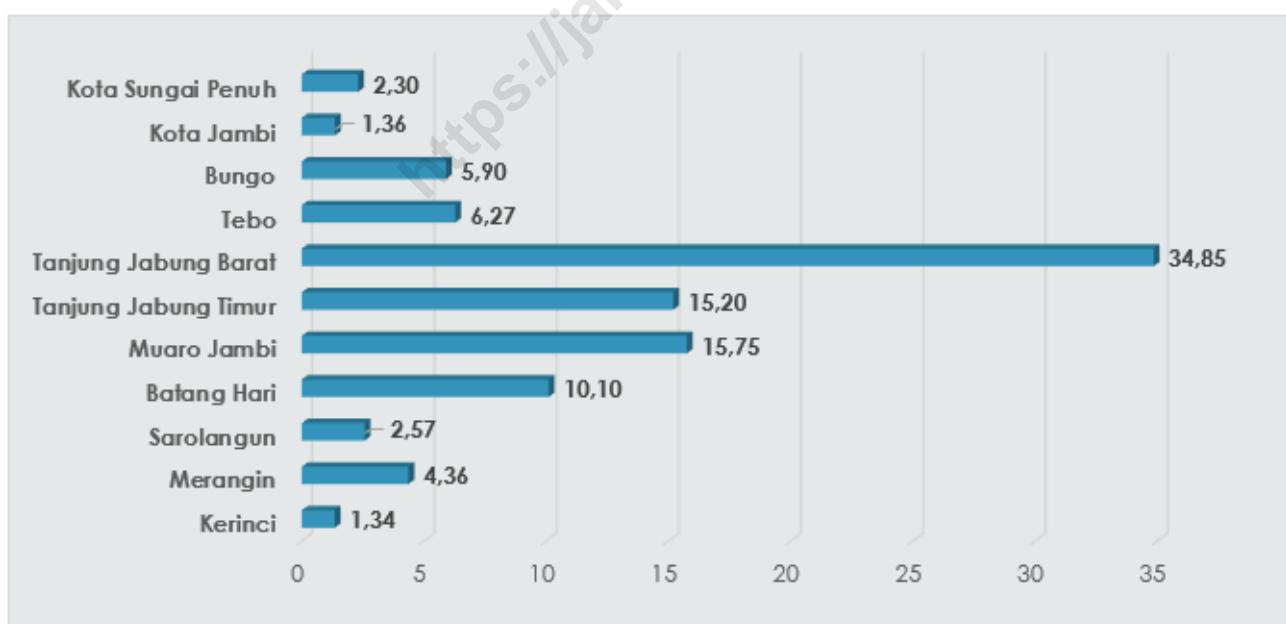
Figure 2.12 GRDP Distribution by Components of Net Export and Other Expenditures of Regencies/Cities in Jambi Province (percent), 2023

Pada tahun 2023, distribusi komponen Net Ekspor paling tinggi di Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Barat (57,57 persen) dan Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Timur (49,86 persen). Kota Jambi memiliki distribusi Net Ekspor terkecil se-Povinsi Jambi, yaitu sebesar 2,81 persen.

Persentase komponen Net Ekspor masing-masing kabupaten/kota terhadap Net Ekspor seluruh kabupaten/kota dapat dilihat pada Gambar 2.13. Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Barat memiliki kontribusi paling tinggi terhadap total Net Ekspor Provinsi Jambi, yaitu sebesar 34,85 persen. Sedangkan Kabupaten Kerinci berkontribusi paling kecil, yaitu sebesar 1,34 persen.

In 2023, the distribution of Net Export component was highest in Tanjung Jabung Barat Regency (57.57 percent) and Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency (49.86 percent). Jambi City had the smallest distribution of Net Export in Jambi Province, namely 2.81 percent.

The percentage of Net Export components of each regency/city to the Net Export of all regencies/cities can be seen in Figure 2.13. Tanjung Jabung Barat Regency had the highest contribution to total Net Export of Jambi Province, which was 34.85 percent. While Kerinci Regency contributed smallest, amounting to 1.34 percent.



Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Gambar 2.13 Persentase Komponen Net Ekspor Kabupaten/Kota terhadap Total PDRB Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Jambi (persen), 2023

Figure 2.13 Percentage of Regencies/Cities Net Export Component to Total GRDP of Regencies/Cities in Jambi Province (percent), 2023



BAB III

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

REFERENCES

Laju pertumbuhan konsumsi pemerintah (PKP) pada tahun 2023 tertinggi terjadi di KABUPATEN BUNGO.

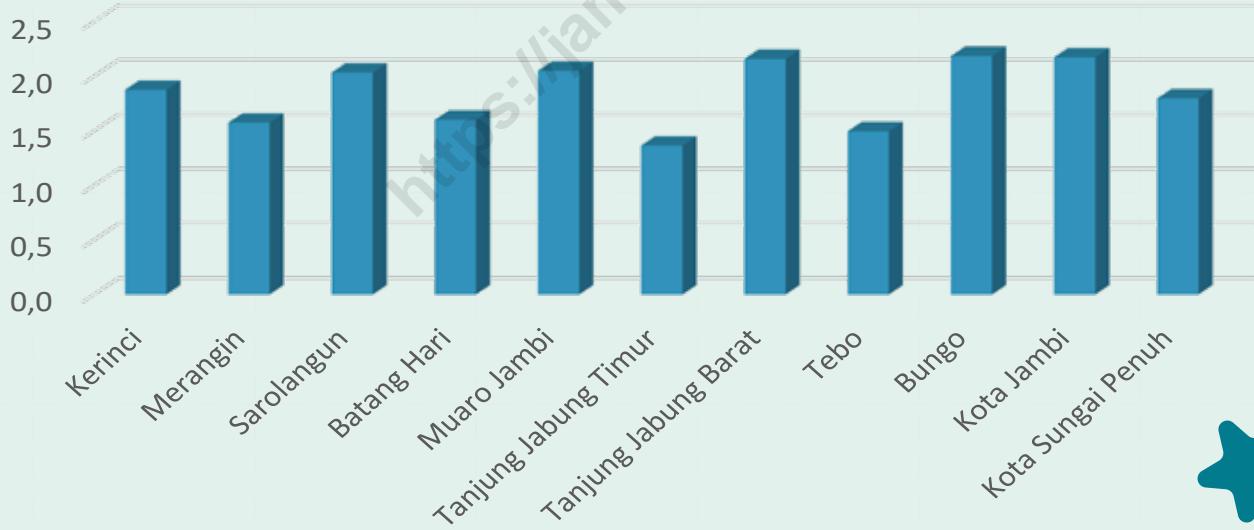
2,18%

The highest growth rate for the component of Government Consumption Expenditure (GCE) at 2023 occurred in Bungo Regency.



**Laju Pertumbuhan Komponen PKP
Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Jambi (persen), 2023**

*Growth Rate of GCE Component
of Regencies/Cities in Jambi Province (percent), 2023*



Semua Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Jambi mengalami pertumbuhan positif, dengan laju PKP paling rendah yaitu KABUPATEN TANJUNG JABUNG TIMUR.

1,36%

All Regencies/Cities in Jambi Province experienced positive growth, with the lowest GCE rate was in Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency.



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- Badan Pusat Statistik. 2013. *Sistem Neraca Nasional 2008*. Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik.
- Direktorat Neraca Pengeluaran. 2024. *Produk Domestik Bruto Indonesia Menurut Pengeluaran 2019–2023*. Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik.
- Direktorat Neraca Pengeluaran. 2024. *Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Provinsi-Provinsi di Indonesia Menurut Pengeluaran 2019–2023*. Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik.
- Direktorat Neraca Produksi. 2024. *Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten/Kota di Indonesia 2019–2023*. Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik.

https://jambi.bps.go.id



BAB IV

LAMPIRAN APPENDIX

Laju pertumbuhan komponen
Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto (PMTB)
pada tahun 2023 tertinggi
terjadi di KABUPATEN MUARO JAMBI

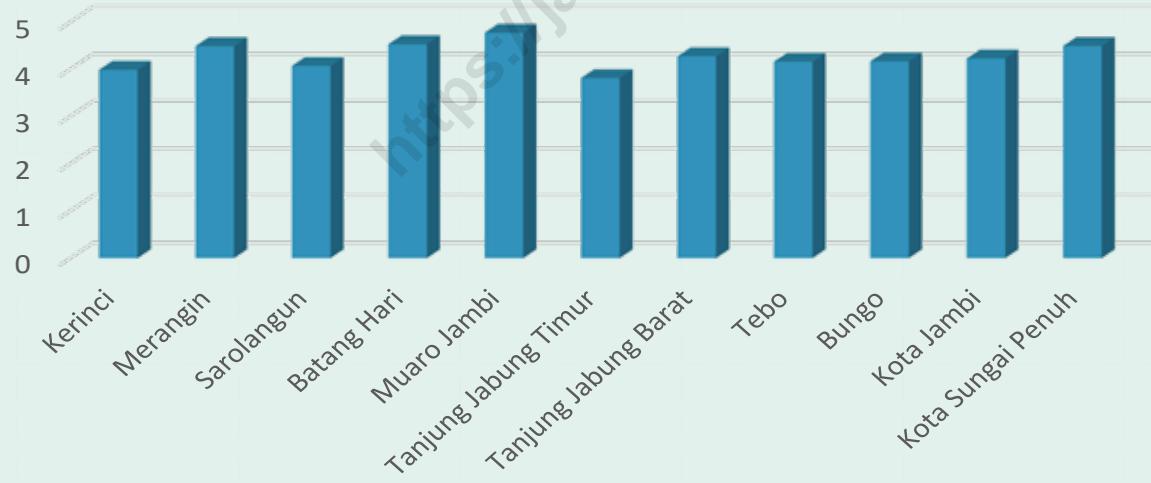
The highest growth rate for the component
of Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)
at 2023 occurred in Muaro Jambi Regency

4,77%



Laju Pertumbuhan Komponen PMTB Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Jambi (persen), 2023

Growth Rate of GFCF Component
of Regencies/Cities in Jambi Province (percent), 2023



Semua kabupaten/kota di Provinsi Jambi
mengalami pertumbuhan positif,
dengan laju PMTB paling rendah

dialami KABUPATEN TANJUNG JABUNG TIMUR

3,81%

All regencies/cities in Jambi Province
experienced positive growth, with lowest
GFCF rate experienced in Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency



- Lampiran 1 Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Kerinci ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (juta rupiah), 2019–2023**
- Appendix 1 Gross Regional Domestic Product of Kerinci Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (million rupiah), 2019–2023**

| Komponen Pengeluaran/ Component of Expenditure | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2023** |
|---|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga/ <i>Household Consumption Expenditure</i> | 5.539.716,97 | 5.576.934,31 | 5.852.594,60 | 6.355.382,51 | 6.855.619,43 |
| Pengeluaran Konsumsi LNPRT/ <i>Non Profit Institution Serving Households Consumption Expenditure</i> | 62.440,32 | 62.635,11 | 63.868,68 | 68.890,62 | 78.134,89 |
| 3. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah/ <i>Government Consumption Expenditure</i> | 1.291.890,29 | 1.251.291,57 | 1.298.084,20 | 1.361.965,28 | 1.421.328,55 |
| 4. Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto/ <i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i> | 1.695.832,30 | 2.243.379,74 | 2.831.976,73 | 3.190.099,19 | 3.869.018,34 |
| 5. Perubahan Inventori/ <i>Change in Inventory</i> | 68.063,37 | 31.324,29 | 47.220,05 | 48.678,81 | 54.041,71 |
| 6. Net Ekspor/ <i>Net Export</i> | 1.254.525,41 | 1.294.706,13 | 1.144.215,50 | 1.200.605,42 | 1.127.205,84 |
| PDRB/GRDP | 9.912.468,66 | 10.460.271,15 | 11.237.959,76 | 12.225.621,82 | 13.405.348,76 |

Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

- Lampiran 2 Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Kerinci ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (juta rupiah), 2019–2023**
- Appendix 2 Gross Regional Domestic Product of Kerinci Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (million rupiah), 2019–2023**

| Komponen Pengeluaran/ Component of Expenditure | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2023** |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga/ <i>Household Consumption Expenditure</i> | 3.772.054,69 | 3.736.638,06 | 3.870.107,66 | 4.054.420,20 | 4.216.102,25 |
| Pengeluaran Konsumsi LNPRT/ <i>Non Profit Institution Serving Households Consumption Expenditure</i> | 43.831,59 | 43.502,85 | 43.820,42 | 45.592,89 | 49.397,06 |
| 3. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah/ <i>Government Consumption Expenditure</i> | 818.384,20 | 773.627,36 | 783.993,97 | 798.102,11 | 813.064,14 |
| 4. Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto/ <i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i> | 1.203.949,45 | 1.581.939,62 | 1.934.999,25 | 2.094.238,36 | 2.424.130,56 |
| 5. Perubahan Inventori/ <i>Change in Inventory</i> | 50.612,76 | 21.623,16 | 32.344,70 | 32.629,33 | 31.816,47 |
| 6. Net Ekspor/ <i>Net Export</i> | 437.708,05 | 409.947,30 | 157.524,52 | 100.061,44 | -1.106,48 |
| PDRB/GRDP | 6.326.540,74 | 6.567.278,35 | 6.822.790,51 | 7.125.044,34 | 7.533.403,99 |

Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 3 Distribusi Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Kerinci ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023

Appendix 3 Distribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Kerinci Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023

| Komponen Pengeluaran/ Component of Expenditure | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2023** |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga/ <i>Household Consumption Expenditure</i> | 55,89 | 53,32 | 52,08 | 51,98 | 51,14 |
| Pengeluaran Konsumsi LNPT/ | | | | | |
| 2. Non Profit Institution Serving Households <i>Consumption Expenditure</i> | 0,63 | 0,60 | 0,57 | 0,56 | 0,58 |
| 3. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah/ <i>Government Consumption Expenditure</i> | 13,03 | 11,96 | 11,55 | 11,14 | 10,60 |
| 4. Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto/ <i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i> | 17,11 | 21,45 | 25,20 | 26,09 | 28,86 |
| 5. Perubahan Inventori/ <i>Change in Inventory</i> | 0,69 | 0,30 | 0,42 | 0,40 | 0,40 |
| 6. Net Ekspor/ <i>Net Export</i> | 12,66 | 12,38 | 10,18 | 9,82 | 8,41 |
| PDRB/GRDP | 100,00 | 100,00 | 100,00 | 100,00 | 100,00 |

Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 4 Laju Pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Kerinci ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023

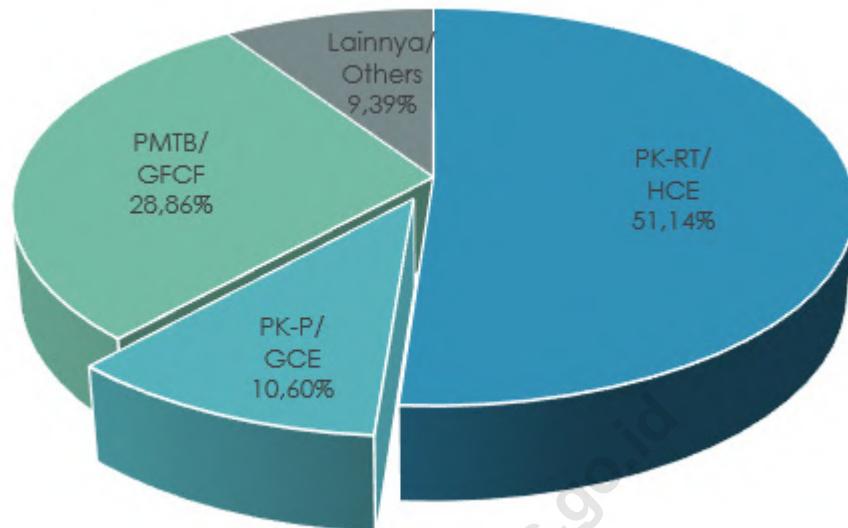
Appendix 4 Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Kerinci Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023

| Komponen Pengeluaran/ Component of Expenditure | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2023** |
|---|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga/ <i>Household Consumption Expenditure</i> | 3,42 | -0,94 | 3,57 | 4,76 | 3,99 |
| Pengeluaran Konsumsi LNPT/ | | | | | |
| 2. Non Profit Institution Serving Households <i>Consumption Expenditure</i> | 6,00 | -0,75 | 0,73 | 4,04 | 8,34 |
| 3. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah/ <i>Government Consumption Expenditure</i> | 9,44 | -5,47 | 1,34 | 1,80 | 1,87 |
| 4. Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto/ <i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i> | 2,34 | 31,40 | 22,32 | 8,23 | 15,75 |
| 5. Perubahan Inventori/ <i>Change in Inventory</i> | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 6. Net Ekspor/ <i>Net Export</i> | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| PDRB/GRDP | 4,23 | 3,81 | 3,89 | 4,43 | 5,73 |

Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 5 Distribusi Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Kerinci ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2023

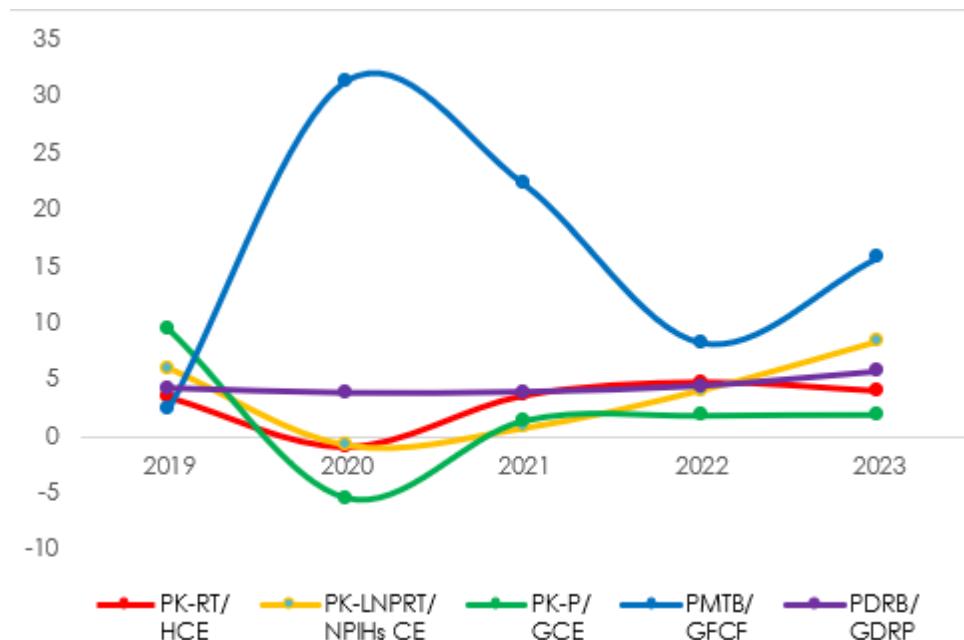
Appendix 5 Distribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Kerinci Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (percent), 2023



Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 6 Laju Pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Kerinci ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023

Appendix 6 Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Kerinci Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023



Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 7 Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Merangin ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (juta rupiah), 2019–2023

Appendix 7 Gross Regional Domestic Product of Merangin Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (million rupiah), 2019–2023

| Komponen Pengeluaran/ Component of Expenditure | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2023** |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga/ <i>Household Consumption Expenditure</i> | 9.503.651,64 | 9.677.640,28 | 10.323.647,04 | 11.523.906,96 | 12.534.615,64 |
| Pengeluaran Konsumsi LNPRT/ | | | | | |
| 2. Non Profit Institution Serving Households | 57.456,32 | 57.739,65 | 59.051,91 | 64.855,35 | 73.143,81 |
| Consumption Expenditure | | | | | |
| 3. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah/ <i>Government Consumption Expenditure</i> | 1.222.126,56 | 1.208.817,09 | 1.237.635,43 | 1.269.890,31 | 1.347.784,41 |
| 4. Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto/ <i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i> | 3.786.138,73 | 3.795.824,05 | 4.118.434,76 | 4.369.630,36 | 4.840.061,86 |
| 5. Perubahan Inventori/ <i>Change in Inventory</i> | 35.345,85 | 51.902,37 | 79.413,49 | 66.226,71 | 67.608,72 |
| 6. Net Ekspor/ <i>Net Export</i> | 683.354,39 | 878.957,46 | 2.019.163,29 | 2.989.330,14 | 3.661.313,52 |
| PDRB/GRDP | 15.288.073,47 | 15.670.880,89 | 17.837.345,92 | 20.283.839,83 | 22.524.527,97 |

Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 8 Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Merangin ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (juta rupiah), 2019–2023

Appendix 8 Gross Regional Domestic Product of Merangin Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (million rupiah), 2019–2023

| Komponen Pengeluaran/ Component of Expenditure | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2023** |
|---|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga/ <i>Household Consumption Expenditure</i> | 6.159.068,24 | 6.177.534,05 | 6.457.614,02 | 6.783.690,44 | 7.088.226,67 |
| Pengeluaran Konsumsi LNPRT/ | | | | | |
| 2. Non Profit Institution Serving Households | 36.758,41 | 36.479,22 | 36.916,97 | 38.880,96 | 42.346,61 |
| Consumption Expenditure | | | | | |
| 3. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah/ <i>Government Consumption Expenditure</i> | 780.497,53 | 744.126,34 | 752.534,97 | 764.124,01 | 776.149,96 |
| 4. Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto/ <i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i> | 2.566.385,28 | 2.552.779,71 | 2.698.681,05 | 2.747.702,59 | 2.955.493,50 |
| 5. Perubahan Inventori/ <i>Change in Inventory</i> | 30.305,44 | 29.453,17 | 43.952,96 | 34.968,97 | 34.259,79 |
| 6. Net Ekspor/ <i>Net Export</i> | 214.449,18 | 323.279,01 | 390.648,15 | 604.344,91 | 657.007,32 |
| PDRB/GRDP | 9.787.464,08 | 9.863.651,50 | 10.380.348,12 | 10.973.711,87 | 11.553.483,85 |

Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 9 Distribusi Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Merangin ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023

Appendix 9 Distribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Merangin Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023

| Komponen Pengeluaran/ Component of Expenditure | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2023** |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga/ <i>Household Consumption Expenditure</i> | 62,16 | 61,76 | 57,88 | 56,81 | 55,65 |
| Pengeluaran Konsumsi LNPR/T/ | | | | | |
| 2. Non Profit Institution Serving Households <i>Consumption Expenditure</i> | 0,38 | 0,37 | 0,33 | 0,32 | 0,32 |
| 3. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah/ <i>Government Consumption Expenditure</i> | 7,99 | 7,71 | 6,94 | 6,26 | 5,98 |
| 4. Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto/ <i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i> | 24,77 | 24,22 | 23,09 | 21,54 | 21,49 |
| 5. Perubahan Inventori/ <i>Change in Inventory</i> | 0,23 | 0,33 | 0,45 | 0,33 | 0,30 |
| 6. Net Ekspor/ <i>Net Export</i> | 4,47 | 5,61 | 11,32 | 14,74 | 16,25 |
| PDRB/GRDP | 100,00 | 100,00 | 100,00 | 100,00 | 100,00 |

Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 10 Laju Pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Merangin ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023

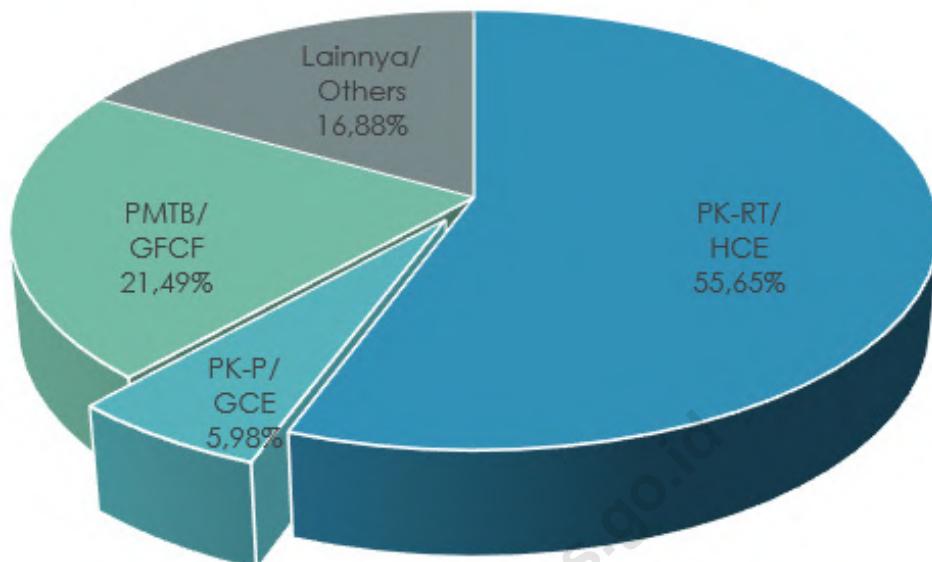
Appendix 10 Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Merangin Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023

| Komponen Pengeluaran/ Component of Expenditure | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2023** |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga/ <i>Household Consumption Expenditure</i> | 4,12 | 0,30 | 4,53 | 5,05 | 4,49 |
| Pengeluaran Konsumsi LNPR/T/ | | | | | |
| 2. Non Profit Institution Serving Households <i>Consumption Expenditure</i> | 6,81 | -0,76 | 1,20 | 5,32 | 8,91 |
| 3. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah/ <i>Government Consumption Expenditure</i> | 8,32 | -4,66 | 1,13 | 1,54 | 1,57 |
| 4. Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto/ <i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i> | 3,49 | -0,53 | 5,72 | 1,82 | 7,56 |
| 5. Perubahan Inventori/ <i>Change in Inventory</i> | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 6. Net Ekspor/ <i>Net Export</i> | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| PDRB/GRDP | 4,25 | 0,78 | 5,24 | 5,72 | 5,28 |

Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 11 Distribusi Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Merangin ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2023

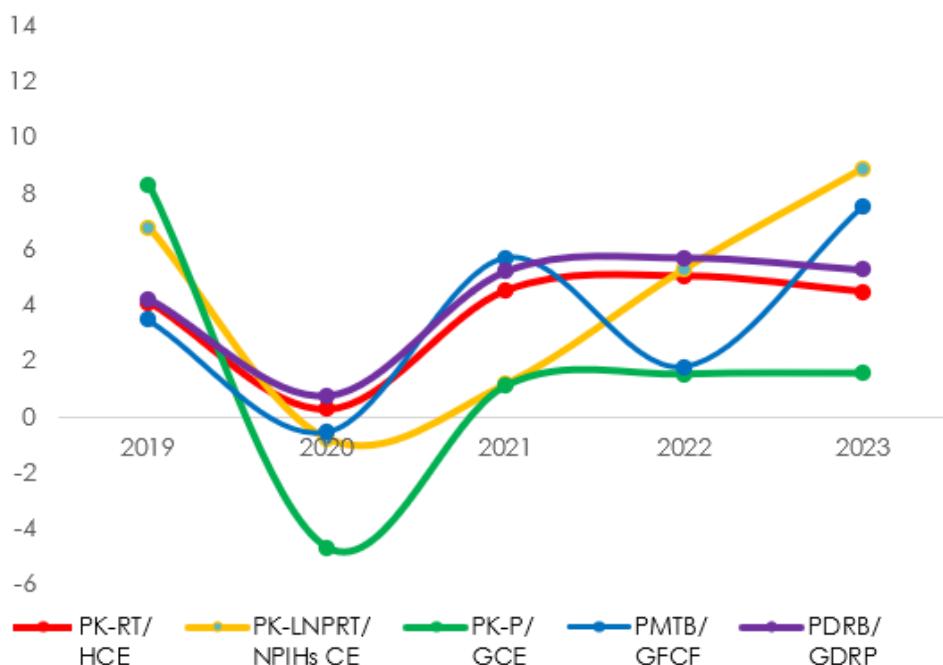
Appendix 11 Distribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Merangin Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (percent), 2023



Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 12 Laju Pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Merangin ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023

Appendix 12 Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Merangin Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023



Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 13 Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Sarolangun ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (juta rupiah), 2019–2023

Appendix 13 Gross Regional Domestic Product of Sarolangun Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (million rupiah), 2019–2023

| Komponen Pengeluaran/ Component of Expenditure | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2023** |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga/ <i>Household Consumption Expenditure</i> | 8.376.918,95 | 8.402.795,77 | 8.853.753,58 | 9.829.076,45 | 10.606.216,75 |
| Pengeluaran Konsumsi LNPRT/ | | | | | |
| 2. Non Profit Institution Serving Households <i>Consumption Expenditure</i> | 85.203,60 | 85.462,53 | 88.769,71 | 99.166,41 | 113.821,28 |
| Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah/ <i>Government Consumption Expenditure</i> | 1.011.591,56 | 984.177,43 | 1.010.750,22 | 1.044.327,34 | 1.124.922,17 |
| 4. Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto/ <i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i> | 5.672.671,90 | 5.711.958,38 | 6.188.346,19 | 6.765.722,67 | 7.454.144,50 |
| 5. Perubahan Inventori/ <i>Change in Inventory</i> | -52.001,49 | 38.816,74 | 58.298,37 | 46.032,39 | 51.709,43 |
| 6. Net Ekspor/ <i>Net Export</i> | 32.535,62 | -793.786,60 | 359.073,81 | 2.988.118,12 | 2.157.912,10 |
| PDRB/GRDP | 15.126.920,14 | 14.429.424,24 | 16.558.991,87 | 20.772.443,39 | 21.508.726,22 |

Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 14 Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Sarolangun ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (juta rupiah), 2019–2023

Appendix 14 Gross Regional Domestic Product of Sarolangun Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (million rupiah), 2019–2023

| Komponen Pengeluaran/ Component of Expenditure | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2023** |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga/ <i>Household Consumption Expenditure</i> | 5.678.930,61 | 5.629.177,96 | 5.810.046,38 | 6.063.539,12 | 6.310.331,61 |
| Pengeluaran Konsumsi LNPRT/ | | | | | |
| 2. Non Profit Institution Serving Households <i>Consumption Expenditure</i> | 57.149,12 | 56.732,28 | 58.023,49 | 61.523,47 | 68.310,23 |
| Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah/ <i>Government Consumption Expenditure</i> | 641.421,11 | 603.056,18 | 608.514,25 | 618.080,10 | 630.640,40 |
| 4. Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto/ <i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i> | 4.049.605,19 | 4.071.100,92 | 4.387.063,33 | 4.532.708,06 | 4.750.391,95 |
| 5. Perubahan Inventori/ <i>Change in Inventory</i> | -36.006,12 | 18.530,67 | 33.537,36 | 25.582,30 | 25.315,61 |
| 6. Net Ekspor/ <i>Net Export</i> | 326.646,59 | 311.994,98 | 499.761,27 | 862.422,45 | 867.526,84 |
| PDRB/GRDP | 10.717.746,50 | 10.690.592,98 | 11.396.946,09 | 12.163.855,50 | 12.652.516,64 |

Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 15 Distribusi Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Sarolangun ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023

Appendix 15 Distribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Sarolangun Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023

| Komponen Pengeluaran/ Component of Expenditure | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2023** |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga/ <i>Household Consumption Expenditure</i> | 55,38 | 58,23 | 53,47 | 47,32 | 49,31 |
| Pengeluaran Konsumsi LNPRT/ 2. <i>Non Profit Institution Serving Households Consumption Expenditure</i> | 0,56 | 0,59 | 0,54 | 0,48 | 0,53 |
| 3. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah/ <i>Government Consumption Expenditure</i> | 6,69 | 6,82 | 6,10 | 5,03 | 5,23 |
| 4. Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto/ <i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i> | 37,50 | 39,59 | 37,37 | 32,57 | 34,66 |
| 5. Perubahan Inventori/ <i>Change in Inventory</i> | -0,34 | 0,27 | 0,35 | 0,22 | 0,24 |
| 6. Net Ekspor/ <i>Net Export</i> | 0,22 | -5,50 | 2,17 | 14,39 | 10,03 |
| PDRB/GRDP | 100,00 | 100,00 | 100,00 | 100,00 | 100,00 |

Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 16 Laju Pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Sarolangun ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023

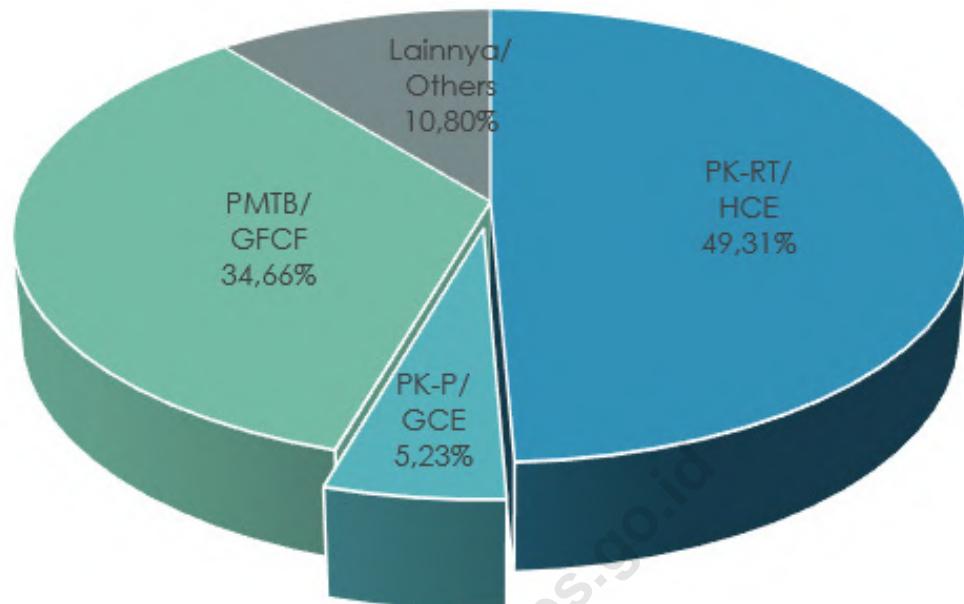
Appendix 16 Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Sarolangun Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023

| Komponen Pengeluaran/ Component of Expenditure | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2023** |
|--|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga/ <i>Household Consumption Expenditure</i> | 3,96 | -0,88 | 3,21 | 4,36 | 4,07 |
| Pengeluaran Konsumsi LNPRT/ 2. <i>Non Profit Institution Serving Households Consumption Expenditure</i> | 7,76 | -0,73 | 2,28 | 6,03 | 11,03 |
| 3. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah/ <i>Government Consumption Expenditure</i> | 5,18 | -5,98 | 0,91 | 1,57 | 2,03 |
| 4. Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto/ <i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i> | 2,38 | 0,53 | 7,76 | 3,32 | 4,80 |
| 5. Perubahan Inventori/ <i>Change in Inventory</i> | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 6. Net Ekspor/ <i>Net Export</i> | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| PDRB/GRDP | 4,26 | -0,25 | 6,61 | 6,73 | 4,02 |

Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 17 Distribusi Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Sarolangun ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2023

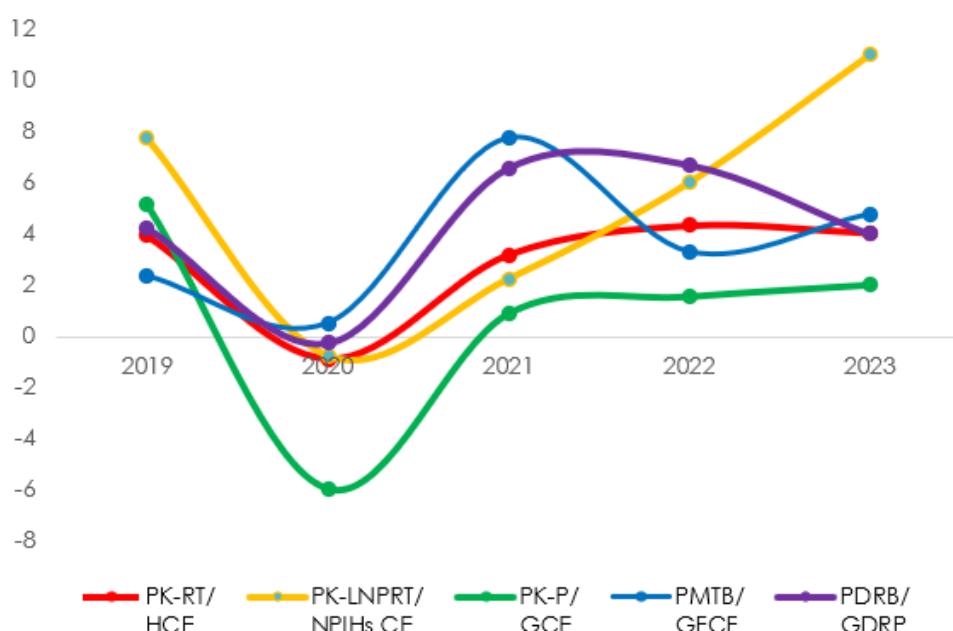
Appendix 17 Distribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Sarolangun Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (percent), 2023



Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 18 Laju Pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Sarolangun ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023

Appendix 18 Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Sarolangun Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023



Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 19 Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Batang Hari ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (juta rupiah), 2019–2023

Appendix 19 Gross Regional Domestic Product of Batang Hari Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (million rupiah), 2019–2023

| Komponen Pengeluaran/ Component of Expenditure | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2023** |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga/ <i>Household Consumption Expenditure</i> | 8.058.427,94 | 8.151.036,47 | 8.620.098,26 | 9.537.316,45 | 10.302.627,94 |
| Pengeluaran Konsumsi LNPRT/ 2. <i>Non Profit Institution Serving Households Consumption Expenditure</i> | 67.911,38 | 68.550,04 | 72.085,44 | 79.048,50 | 91.497,54 |
| 3. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah/ <i>Government Consumption Expenditure</i> | 1.156.002,55 | 1.138.927,09 | 1.186.442,65 | 1.240.664,61 | 1.288.757,17 |
| 4. Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto/ <i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i> | 3.834.024,05 | 3.864.436,23 | 4.177.193,75 | 4.568.955,19 | 5.177.262,29 |
| 5. Perubahan Inventori/ <i>Change in Inventory</i> | 85.651,72 | 72.549,87 | 107.685,48 | 92.992,62 | 105.625,59 |
| 6. Net Ekspor/ <i>Net Export</i> | 3.261.275,83 | 3.097.304,61 | 4.645.753,71 | 8.785.308,19 | 8.482.841,07 |
| PDRB/GRDP | 16.463.293,47 | 16.392.804,31 | 18.809.259,29 | 24.304.285,57 | 25.448.611,61 |

Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 20 Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Batang Hari ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran, 2019–2023 (juta rupiah)

Appendix 20 Gross Regional Domestic Product of Batang Hari Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure, 2019–2023 (million rupiah)

| Komponen Pengeluaran/ Component of Expenditure | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2023** |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga/ <i>Household Consumption Expenditure</i> | 5.462.083,48 | 5.462.257,76 | 5.668.649,77 | 5.919.838,69 | 6.187.897,21 |
| Pengeluaran Konsumsi LNPRT/ 2. <i>Non Profit Institution Serving Households Consumption Expenditure</i> | 49.179,07 | 49.090,55 | 50.455,26 | 53.447,26 | 59.882,31 |
| 3. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah/ <i>Government Consumption Expenditure</i> | 754.324,66 | 719.701,16 | 725.386,80 | 734.599,21 | 746.352,80 |
| 4. Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto/ <i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i> | 2.802.154,83 | 2.829.541,57 | 2.958.796,14 | 3.080.851,87 | 3.312.193,72 |
| 5. Perubahan Inventori/ <i>Change in Inventory</i> | 83.158,42 | 48.822,31 | 69.135,52 | 57.466,36 | 56.282,55 |
| 6. Net Ekspor/ <i>Net Export</i> | 2.562.476,40 | 2.553.193,26 | 2.755.386,91 | 3.882.044,92 | 3.873.434,46 |
| PDRB/GRDP | 11.713.376,87 | 11.662.606,61 | 12.227.810,39 | 13.728.248,31 | 14.236.043,05 |

Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 21 Distribusi Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Batang Hari ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023

Appendix 21 Distribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Batang Hari Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023

| Komponen Pengeluaran/ Component of Expenditure | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2023** |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga/ <i>Household Consumption Expenditure</i> | 48,95 | 49,72 | 45,83 | 39,24 | 40,48 |
| Pengeluaran Konsumsi LNPR/T/ | | | | | |
| 2. Non Profit Institution Serving Households <i>Consumption Expenditure</i> | 0,41 | 0,42 | 0,38 | 0,33 | 0,36 |
| 3. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah/ <i>Government Consumption Expenditure</i> | 7,02 | 6,95 | 6,31 | 5,10 | 5,06 |
| 4. Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto/ <i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i> | 23,29 | 23,57 | 22,21 | 18,80 | 20,34 |
| 5. Perubahan Inventori/ <i>Change in Inventory</i> | 0,52 | 0,44 | 0,57 | 0,38 | 0,42 |
| 6. Net Ekspor/ <i>Net Export</i> | 19,81 | 18,89 | 24,70 | 36,15 | 33,33 |
| PDRB/GRDP | 100,00 | 100,00 | 100,00 | 100,00 | 100,00 |

Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 22 Laju Pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Batang Hari ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023

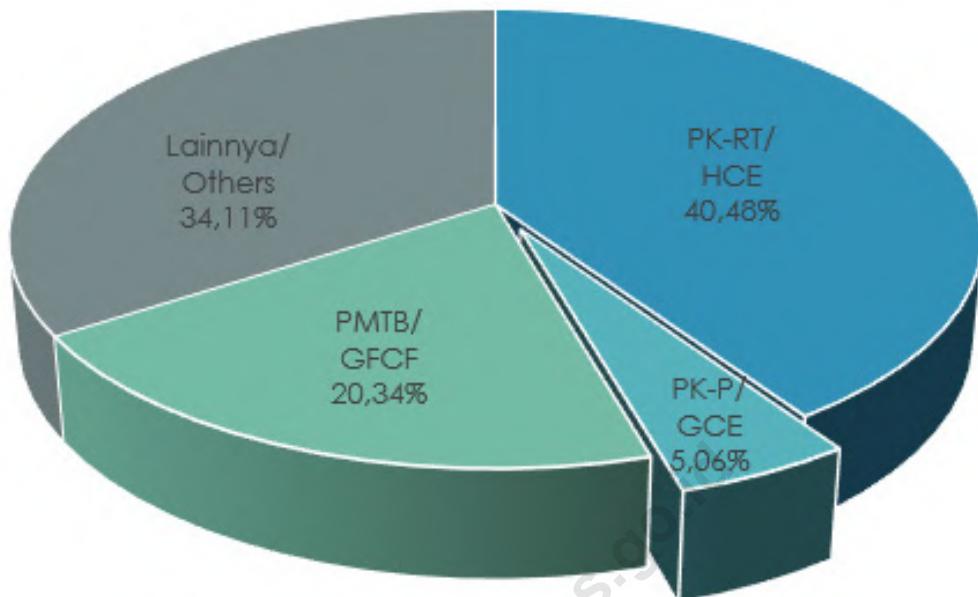
Appendix 22 Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Batang Hari Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023

| Komponen Pengeluaran/ Component of Expenditure | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2023** |
|---|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga/ <i>Household Consumption Expenditure</i> | 4,58 | 0,00 | 3,78 | 4,43 | 4,53 |
| Pengeluaran Konsumsi LNPR/T/ | | | | | |
| 2. Non Profit Institution Serving Households <i>Consumption Expenditure</i> | 10,26 | -0,18 | 2,78 | 5,93 | 12,04 |
| 3. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah/ <i>Government Consumption Expenditure</i> | 5,93 | -4,59 | 0,79 | 1,27 | 1,60 |
| 4. Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto/ <i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i> | 3,70 | 0,98 | 4,57 | 4,13 | 7,51 |
| 5. Perubahan Inventori/ <i>Change in Inventory</i> | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 6. Net Ekspor/ <i>Net Export</i> | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| PDRB/GRDP | 5,07 | -0,43 | 4,85 | 12,27 | 3,70 |

Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 23 Distribusi Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Batang Hari ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2023

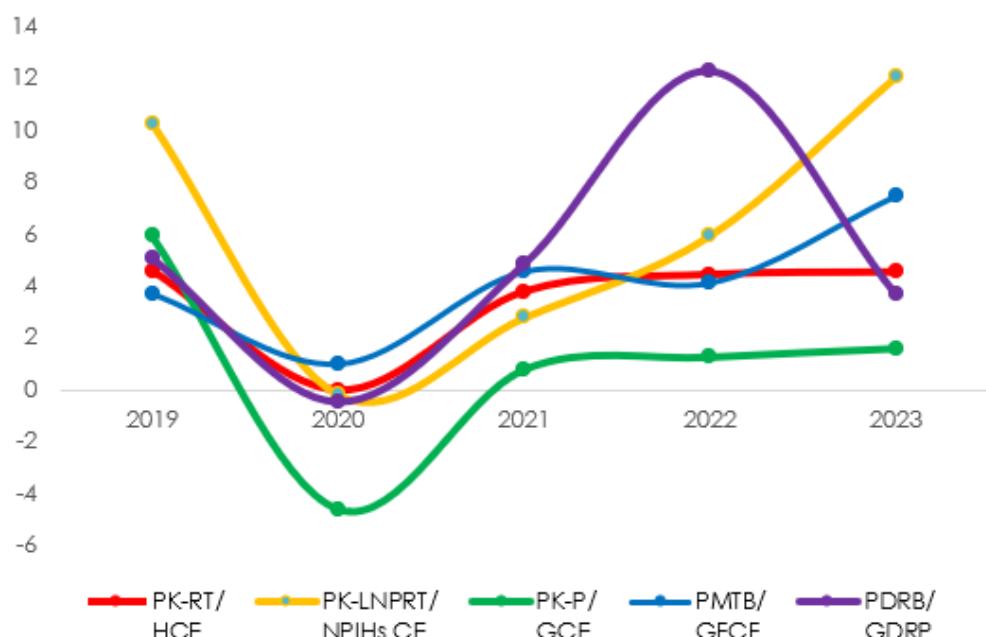
Appendix 23 Distribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Batang Hari Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (percent), 2023



Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 24 Laju Pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Batang Hari ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023

Appendix 24 Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Batang Hari Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023



Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 25 Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Muaro Jambi ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (juta rupiah), 2019–2023

Appendix 25 Gross Regional Domestic Product of Muaro Jambi Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (million rupiah), 2019–2023

| Komponen Pengeluaran/ Component of Expenditure | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2023** |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga/ <i>Household Consumption Expenditure</i> | 10.370.158,94 | 10.563.430,58 | 11.231.475,45 | 12.458.174,79 | 13.507.445,12 |
| Pengeluaran Konsumsi LNPT/ | | | | | |
| 2. <i>Non Profit Institution Serving Households Consumption Expenditure</i> | 110.114,77 | 111.146,72 | 115.743,28 | 127.564,64 | 144.877,99 |
| 3. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah/ <i>Government Consumption Expenditure</i> | 1.831.447,10 | 1.794.930,35 | 1.782.033,79 | 1.824.793,23 | 1.906.075,13 |
| 4. Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto/ <i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i> | 4.342.821,03 | 4.336.269,59 | 4.815.319,65 | 5.197.702,48 | 6.673.242,81 |
| 5. Perubahan Inventori/ <i>Change in Inventory</i> | 479.615,89 | 353.566,35 | 694.272,53 | 417.925,45 | 421.491,51 |
| 6. Net Ekspor/ <i>Net Export</i> | 7.160.835,68 | 7.223.044,79 | 8.919.493,13 | 12.931.860,38 | 13.231.710,13 |
| PDRB/GRDP | 24.294.993,41 | 24.382.388,38 | 27.558.337,82 | 32.958.020,97 | 35.884.842,69 |

Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 26 Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Muaro Jambi ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (juta rupiah), 2019–2023

Appendix 26 Gross Regional Domestic Product of Muaro Jambi Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (million rupiah), 2019–2023

| Komponen Pengeluaran/ Component of Expenditure | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2023** |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga/ <i>Household Consumption Expenditure</i> | 6.879.383,05 | 6.914.153,72 | 7.175.654,91 | 7.503.611,52 | 7.861.715,98 |
| Pengeluaran Konsumsi LNPT/ | | | | | |
| 2. <i>Non Profit Institution Serving Households Consumption Expenditure</i> | 72.815,36 | 72.246,36 | 73.667,09 | 76.907,11 | 84.632,45 |
| 3. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah/ <i>Government Consumption Expenditure</i> | 1.146.663,27 | 1.085.370,01 | 1.062.268,29 | 1.073.477,53 | 1.095.474,72 |
| 4. Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto/ <i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i> | 3.041.405,00 | 3.020.879,83 | 3.346.203,36 | 3.461.578,04 | 4.210.908,34 |
| 5. Perubahan Inventori/ <i>Change in Inventory</i> | 340.728,43 | 188.352,28 | 515.029,31 | 299.729,17 | 284.565,96 |
| 6. Net Ekspor/ <i>Net Export</i> | 4.645.721,03 | 4.902.854,52 | 4.652.325,46 | 5.763.725,48 | 5.783.622,74 |
| PDRB/GRDP | 16.126.716,15 | 16.183.856,72 | 16.825.148,42 | 18.179.028,85 | 19.320.920,20 |

Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 27 Distribusi Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Muaro Jambi ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023

Appendix 27 Distribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Muaro Jambi Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023

| Komponen Pengeluaran/ Component of Expenditure | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2023** |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Pengeluaran Rumah Tangga/ <i>Household Consumption Expenditure</i> | 42,68 | 43,32 | 40,76 | 37,80 | 37,64 |
| Pengeluaran Konsumsi LNPT/ | | | | | |
| 2. Non Profit Institution Serving Households <i>Consumption Expenditure</i> | 0,45 | 0,46 | 0,42 | 0,39 | 0,40 |
| 3. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah/ <i>Government Consumption Expenditure</i> | 7,54 | 7,36 | 6,47 | 5,54 | 5,31 |
| 4. Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto/ <i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i> | 17,88 | 17,78 | 17,47 | 15,77 | 18,60 |
| 5. Perubahan Inventori/ <i>Change in Inventory</i> | 1,97 | 1,45 | 2,52 | 1,27 | 1,17 |
| 6. Net Ekspor/ <i>Net Export</i> | 29,47 | 29,62 | 32,37 | 39,24 | 36,87 |
| PDRB/GRDP | 100,00 | 100,00 | 100,00 | 100,00 | 100,00 |

Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 28 Laju Pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Muaro Jambi ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023

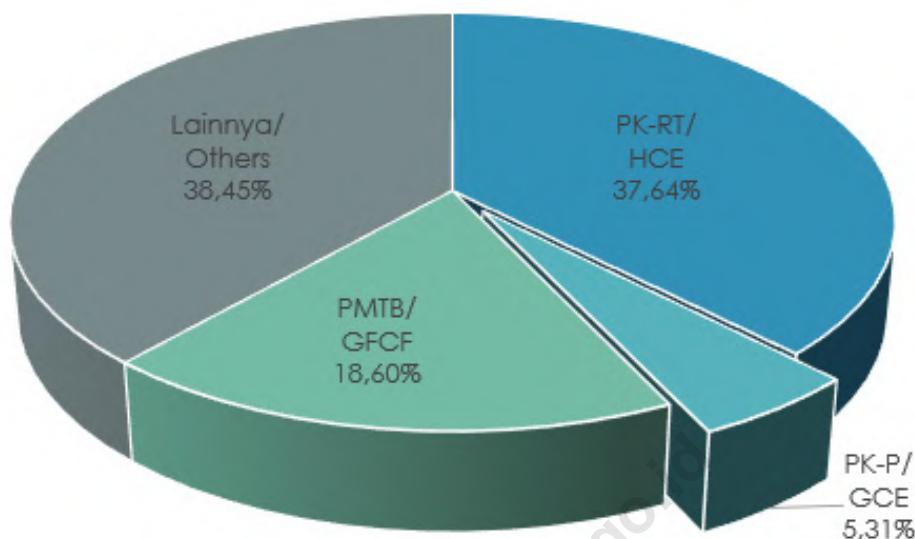
Appendix 28 Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Muaro Jambi Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023

| Komponen Pengeluaran/ Component of Expenditure | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2023** |
|---|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga/ <i>Household Consumption Expenditure</i> | 3,88 | 0,51 | 3,78 | 4,57 | 4,77 |
| Pengeluaran Konsumsi LNPT/ | | | | | |
| 2. Non Profit Institution Serving Households <i>Consumption Expenditure</i> | 8,12 | -0,78 | 1,97 | 4,40 | 10,05 |
| 3. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah/ <i>Government Consumption Expenditure</i> | 8,67 | -5,35 | -2,13 | 1,06 | 2,05 |
| 4. Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto/ <i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i> | 3,15 | -0,67 | 10,77 | 3,45 | 21,65 |
| 5. Perubahan Inventori/ <i>Change in Inventory</i> | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 6. Net Ekspor/ <i>Net Export</i> | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| PDRB/GRDP | 4,79 | 0,35 | 3,96 | 8,05 | 6,28 |

Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 29 Distribusi Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Muaro Jambi ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2023

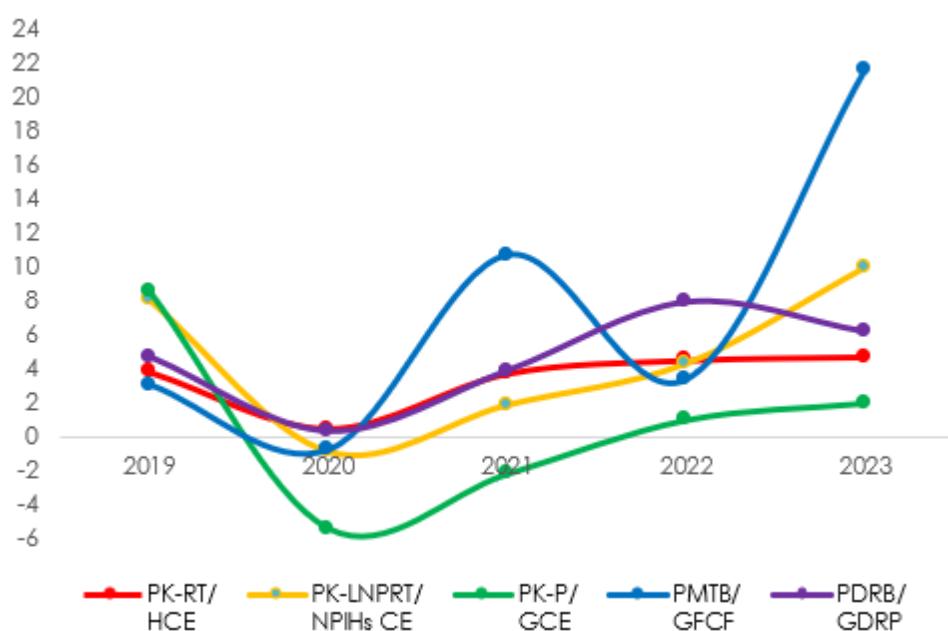
Appendix 29 Distribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Muaro Jambi Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (percent), 2023



Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 30 Laju Pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Muaro Jambi ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023

Appendix 30 Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Muaro Jambi Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023



Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 31 Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Timur ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (juta rupiah), 2019–2023

Appendix 31 Gross Regional Domestic Product of Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (million rupiah), 2019–2023

| Komponen Pengeluaran/ Component of Expenditure | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2023** |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga/ <i>Household Consumption Expenditure</i> | 5.771.841,37 | 6.164.293,54 | 6.209.013,18 | 6.528.378,97 | 7.066.911,49 |
| Pengeluaran Konsumsi LNPRT/ 2. <i>Non Profit Institution Serving Households Consumption Expenditure</i> | 83.151,89 | 90.906,88 | 91.217,51 | 92.440,56 | 101.073,75 |
| 3. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah/ <i>Government Consumption Expenditure</i> | 1.231.633,54 | 1.295.136,39 | 1.268.454,77 | 1.304.562,05 | 1.343.382,00 |
| 4. Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto/ <i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i> | 3.342.066,91 | 3.619.652,67 | 3.616.086,92 | 3.907.532,13 | 4.151.671,23 |
| 5. Perubahan Inventori/ <i>Change in Inventory</i> | 138.266,16 | 143.162,69 | 140.685,82 | 207.063,27 | 175.979,93 |
| 6. Net Ekspor/ <i>Net Export</i> | 13.544.784,07 | 13.367.148,00 | 8.237.808,72 | 9.743.640,19 | 12.767.173,19 |
| PDRB/GRDP | 24.111.743,94 | 24.680.300,18 | 19.563.266,92 | 21.783.617,19 | 25.606.191,59 |

Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 32 Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Timur ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (juta rupiah), 2019–2023

Appendix 32 Gross Regional Domestic Product of Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (million rupiah), 2019–2023

| Komponen Pengeluaran/ Component of Expenditure | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2023** |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga/ <i>Household Consumption Expenditure</i> | 4.055.183,26 | 4.195.088,66 | 4.189.761,83 | 4.332.572,53 | 4.497.771,49 |
| Pengeluaran Konsumsi LNPRT/ 2. <i>Non Profit Institution Serving Households Consumption Expenditure</i> | 57.801,84 | 61.837,13 | 61.418,88 | 61.604,01 | 64.842,45 |
| 3. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah/ <i>Government Consumption Expenditure</i> | 782.146,74 | 822.927,12 | 780.407,10 | 794.731,52 | 805.567,68 |
| 4. Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto/ <i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i> | 2.403.581,57 | 2.517.749,72 | 2.512.801,44 | 2.636.519,53 | 2.648.910,20 |
| 5. Perubahan Inventori/ <i>Change in Inventory</i> | 99.482,76 | 104.418,86 | 90.235,79 | 128.633,91 | 105.321,67 |
| 6. Net Ekspor/ <i>Net Export</i> | 9.843.007,59 | 10.265.568,04 | 9.715.357,76 | 9.419.428,70 | 9.349.491,69 |
| PDRB/GRDP | 17.241.203,76 | 17.967.589,52 | 17.349.982,79 | 17.373.490,21 | 17.471.905,18 |

Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

**Lampiran 33 Distribusi Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Timur ADHB
Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023**

Appendix 33 Distribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023

| Komponen Pengeluaran/ <i>Component of Expenditure</i> | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2023** |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga/ <i>Household Consumption Expenditure</i> | 23,94 | 24,98 | 31,74 | 29,97 | 27,60 |
| Pengeluaran Konsumsi LNPRT/ 2. <i>Non Profit Institution Serving Households Consumption Expenditure</i> | 0,34 | 0,37 | 0,47 | 0,42 | 0,39 |
| 3. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah/ <i>Government Consumption Expenditure</i> | 5,11 | 5,25 | 6,48 | 5,99 | 5,25 |
| 4. Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto/ <i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i> | 13,86 | 14,67 | 18,48 | 17,94 | 16,21 |
| 5. Perubahan Inventori/ <i>Change in Inventory</i> | 0,57 | 0,58 | 0,72 | 0,95 | 0,69 |
| 6. Net Ekspor/ <i>Net Export</i> | 56,18 | 54,16 | 42,11 | 44,73 | 49,86 |
| PDRB/GRDP | 100,00 | 100,00 | 100,00 | 100,00 | 100,00 |

Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 34 Laju Pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Timur ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023

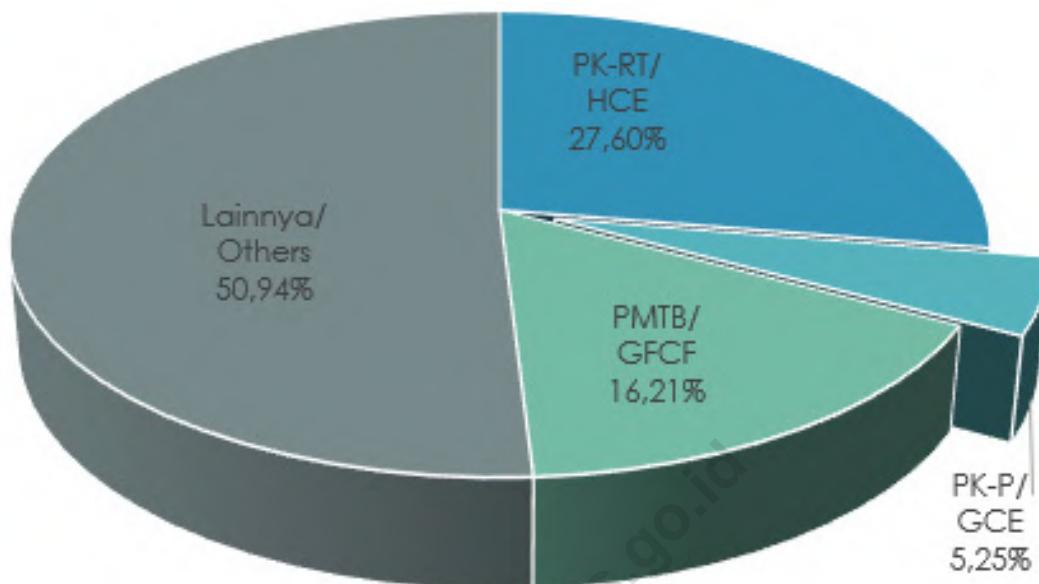
Appendix 34 Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023

| Komponen Pengeluaran/ <i>Component of Expenditure</i> | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2023** |
|--|-------|------|-------|-------|--------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga/ <i>Household Consumption Expenditure</i> | 3,85 | 3,45 | -0,13 | 3,41 | 3,81 |
| Pengeluaran Konsumsi LNPRT/ 2. <i>Non Profit Institution Serving Households Consumption Expenditure</i> | 12,13 | 6,98 | -0,68 | 0,30 | 5,26 |
| 3. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah/ <i>Government Consumption Expenditure</i> | 4,62 | 5,21 | -5,17 | 1,84 | 1,36 |
| 4. Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto/ <i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i> | 2,11 | 4,75 | -0,20 | 4,92 | 0,47 |
| 5. Perubahan Inventori/ <i>Change in Inventory</i> | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 6. Net Ekspor/ <i>Net Export</i> | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| PDRB/GRDP | 2,94 | 4,21 | -3,44 | 0,14 | 0,57 |

Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 35 Distribusi Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Timur ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2023

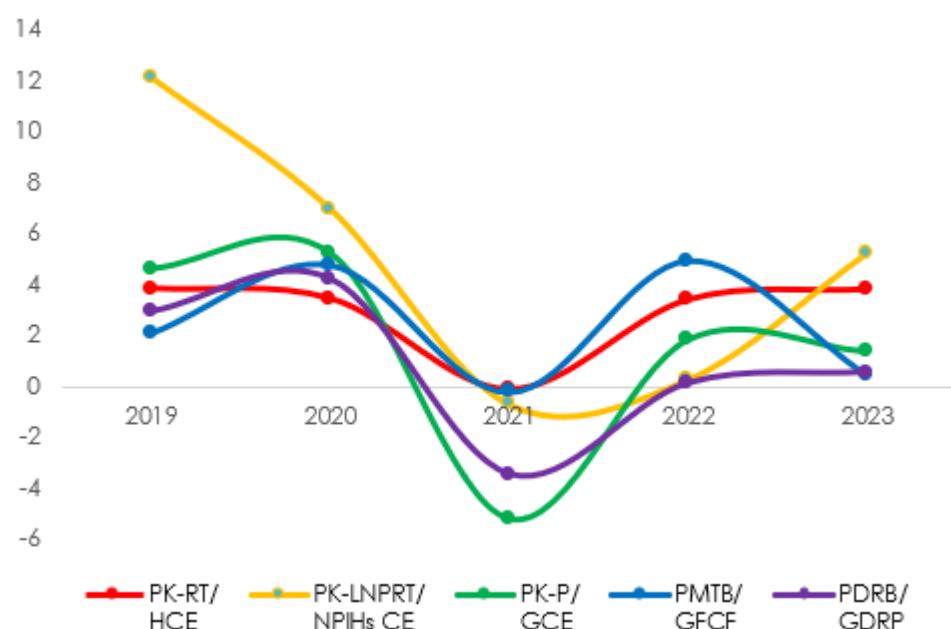
Appendix 35 Distribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (percent), 2023



Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 36 Laju Pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Timur ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023

Appendix 36 Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023



Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 37 Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Barat ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (juta rupiah), 2019–2023

Appendix 37 Gross Regional Domestic Product of Tanjung Jabung Barat Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (million rupiah), 2019–2023

| Komponen Pengeluaran/ Component of Expenditure | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2023** |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga/ <i>Household Consumption Expenditure</i> | 9.791.305,97 | 9.782.987,23 | 10.429.467,03 | 11.382.030,60 | 12.349.330,63 |
| Pengeluaran Konsumsi LNPRT/ 2. <i>Non Profit Institution Serving Households Consumption Expenditure</i> | 83.657,50 | 84.102,19 | 87.741,83 | 98.216,30 | 112.334,51 |
| 3. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah/ <i>Government Consumption Expenditure</i> | 1.140.172,87 | 1.108.242,41 | 1.140.857,69 | 1.177.481,81 | 1.235.660,85 |
| 4. Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto/ <i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i> | 5.293.779,40 | 5.326.057,47 | 5.835.301,00 | 6.307.243,92 | 7.506.980,32 |
| 5. Perubahan Inventori/ <i>Change in Inventory</i> | 347.648,64 | 353.678,89 | 483.141,19 | 338.325,54 | 371.729,68 |
| 6. Net Ekspor/ <i>Net Export</i> | 26.288.885,15 | 20.478.785,85 | 24.104.073,69 | 30.778.280,20 | 29.276.237,38 |
| PDRB/GRDP | 42.945.449,52 | 37.133.854,04 | 42.080.582,43 | 50.081.578,37 | 50.852.273,36 |

Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 38 Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Barat ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (juta rupiah), 2019–2023

Appendix 38 Gross Regional Domestic Product of Tanjung Jabung Barat Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (million rupiah), 2019–2023

| Komponen Pengeluaran/ Component of Expenditure | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2023** |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga/ <i>Household Consumption Expenditure</i> | 6.712.631,01 | 6.623.265,60 | 6.897.483,60 | 7.194.324,81 | 7.501.820,81 |
| Pengeluaran Konsumsi LNPRT/ 2. <i>Non Profit Institution Serving Households Consumption Expenditure</i> | 58.291,33 | 58.013,65 | 59.207,70 | 62.769,89 | 69.153,42 |
| 3. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah/ <i>Government Consumption Expenditure</i> | 725.396,88 | 687.916,18 | 695.907,99 | 706.121,54 | 721.356,98 |
| 4. Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto/ <i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i> | 3.674.920,76 | 3.697.792,27 | 3.993.436,30 | 4.113.239,08 | 4.590.715,05 |
| 5. Perubahan Inventori/ <i>Change in Inventory</i> | 271.867,02 | 218.499,97 | 367.523,42 | 247.256,10 | 247.188,41 |
| 6. Net Ekspor/ <i>Net Export</i> | 19.301.878,50 | 19.368.928,58 | 19.058.634,89 | 19.542.905,71 | 19.854.516,37 |
| PDRB/GRDP | 30.744.985,50 | 30.654.416,24 | 31.072.193,90 | 31.866.617,12 | 32.984.751,04 |

Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

**Lampiran 39 Distribusi Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Barat ADHB
Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023**

Appendix 39 Distribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Tanjung Jabung Barat Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023

| Komponen Pengeluaran/ <i>Component of Expenditure</i> | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2023** |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga/ <i>Household Consumption Expenditure</i> | 22,80 | 26,35 | 24,78 | 22,73 | 24,28 |
| Pengeluaran Konsumsi LNPRT/ | | | | | |
| 2. Non Profit Institution Serving Households <i>Consumption Expenditure</i> | 0,19 | 0,23 | 0,21 | 0,20 | 0,22 |
| 3. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah/ <i>Government Consumption Expenditure</i> | 2,65 | 2,98 | 2,71 | 2,35 | 2,43 |
| 4. Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto/ <i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i> | 12,33 | 14,34 | 13,87 | 12,59 | 14,76 |
| 5. Perubahan Inventori/ <i>Change in Inventory</i> | 0,81 | 0,95 | 1,15 | 0,68 | 0,73 |
| 6. Net Ekspor/ <i>Net Export</i> | 61,21 | 55,15 | 57,28 | 61,46 | 57,57 |
| PDRB/GRDP | 100,00 | 100,00 | 100,00 | 100,00 | 100,00 |

Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

**Lampiran 40 Laju Pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Barat
ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023**

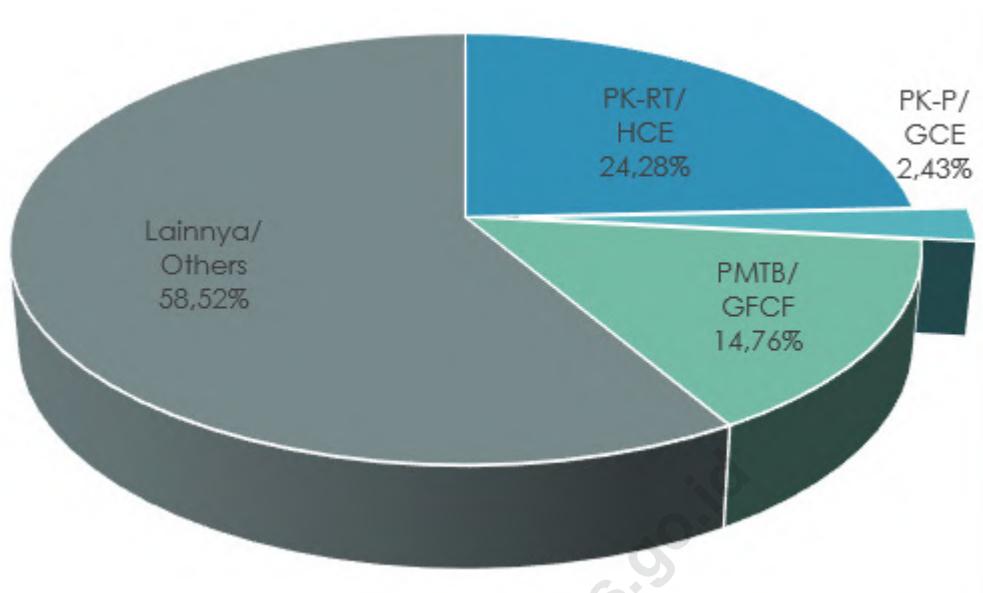
**Appendix 40 Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Tanjung Jabung Barat Regency at
2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023**

| Komponen Pengeluaran/ <i>Component of Expenditure</i> | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2023** |
|---|------|-------|------|-------|--------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga/ <i>Household Consumption Expenditure</i> | 3,76 | -1,33 | 4,14 | 4,30 | 4,27 |
| Pengeluaran Konsumsi LNPRT/ | | | | | |
| 2. Non Profit Institution Serving Households <i>Consumption Expenditure</i> | 5,74 | -0,48 | 2,06 | 6,02 | 10,17 |
| 3. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah/ <i>Government Consumption Expenditure</i> | 8,98 | -5,17 | 1,16 | 1,47 | 2,16 |
| 4. Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto/ <i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i> | 3,29 | 0,62 | 8,00 | 3,00 | 11,61 |
| 5. Perubahan Inventori/ <i>Change in Inventory</i> | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 6. Net Ekspor/ <i>Net Export</i> | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| PDRB/GRDP | 5,01 | -0,29 | 1,36 | 2,56 | 3,51 |

Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 41 Distribusi Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Barat ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2023

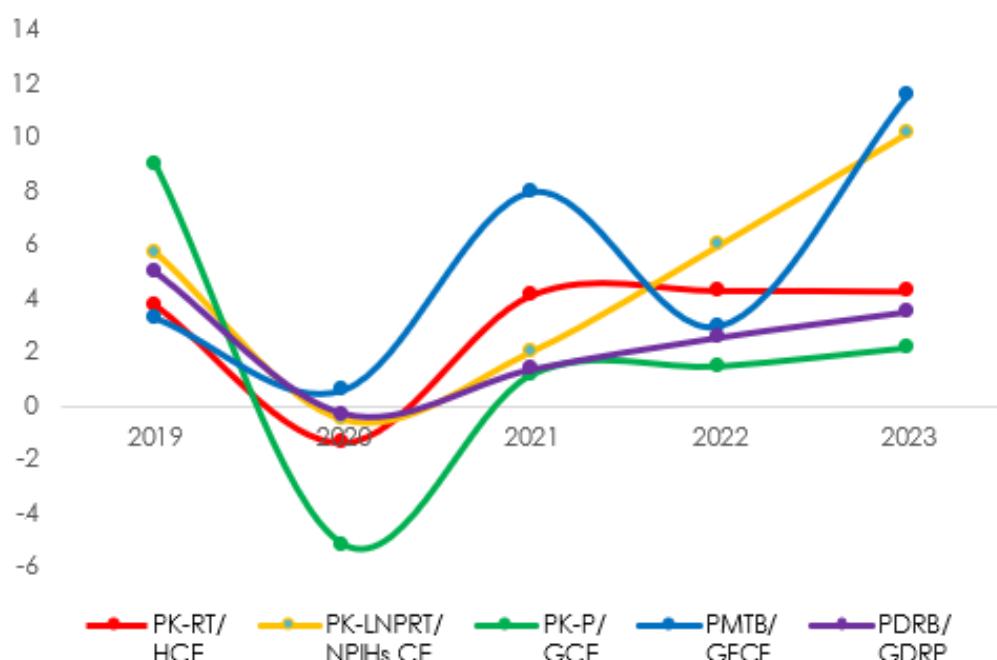
Appendix 41 Distribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Tanjung Jabung Barat Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (percent), 2023



Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 42 Laju Pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Tanjung Jabung Barat ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023

Appendix 42 Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Tanjung Jabung Barat Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023



Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 43 Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Tebo ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (juta rupiah), 2019–2023

Appendix 43 Gross Regional Domestic Product of Tebo Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (million rupiah), 2019–2023

| Komponen Pengeluaran/ Component of Expenditure | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2023** |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga/ <i>Household Consumption Expenditure</i> | 8.137.493,10 | 8.255.833,54 | 8.741.879,63 | 9.474.353,72 | 10.203.828,04 |
| Pengeluaran Konsumsi LNPT/ | | | | | |
| 2. Non Profit Institution Serving Households <i>Consumption Expenditure</i> | 99.854,67 | 101.389,07 | 104.996,93 | 114.172,94 | 127.962,18 |
| 3. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah/ <i>Government Consumption Expenditure</i> | 988.284,25 | 960.823,83 | 990.500,84 | 1.004.249,79 | 1.043.003,65 |
| 4. Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto/ <i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i> | 3.629.353,90 | 3.544.010,13 | 3.792.453,98 | 4.029.443,56 | 4.438.848,62 |
| 5. Perubahan Inventori/ <i>Change in Inventory</i> | 63.907,02 | 63.864,00 | 107.439,22 | 93.725,61 | 99.077,50 |
| 6. Net Ekspor/ <i>Net Export</i> | 1.674.542,06 | 1.812.063,74 | 3.212.017,08 | 4.982.201,56 | 5.270.776,03 |
| PDRB/GRDP | 14.593.435,01 | 14.737.984,32 | 16.949.287,67 | 19.698.147,19 | 21.183.496,01 |

Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 44 Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Tebo ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (juta rupiah), 2019–2023

Appendix 44 Gross Regional Domestic Product of Tebo Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (million rupiah), 2019–2023

| Komponen Pengeluaran/ Component of Expenditure | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2023** |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga/ <i>Household Consumption Expenditure</i> | 5.378.817,42 | 5.357.034,35 | 5.585.094,49 | 5.831.719,30 | 6.074.299,38 |
| Pengeluaran Konsumsi LNPT/ | | | | | |
| 2. Non Profit Institution Serving Households <i>Consumption Expenditure</i> | 68.434,69 | 68.073,89 | 70.061,65 | 73.029,19 | 79.761,61 |
| 3. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah/ <i>Government Consumption Expenditure</i> | 624.178,65 | 593.575,33 | 600.045,30 | 606.901,30 | 615.968,07 |
| 4. Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto/ <i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i> | 2.566.120,00 | 2.501.161,10 | 2.607.604,08 | 2.685.976,16 | 2.858.093,08 |
| 5. Perubahan Inventori/ <i>Change in Inventory</i> | 47.989,14 | 45.265,17 | 73.262,21 | 62.643,20 | 62.231,98 |
| 6. Net Ekspor/ <i>Net Export</i> | 1.475.438,21 | 1.593.124,72 | 1.657.890,27 | 2.000.320,23 | 2.076.901,40 |
| PDRB/GRDP | 10.160.978,11 | 10.158.234,55 | 10.593.958,00 | 11.260.589,37 | 11.767.255,51 |

Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 45 Distribusi Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Tebo ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023

Appendix 45 Distribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Tebo Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023

| Komponen Pengeluaran/ Component of Expenditure | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2023** |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga/ <i>Household Consumption Expenditure</i> | 55,76 | 56,02 | 51,58 | 48,10 | 48,17 |
| Pengeluaran Konsumsi LNPR/ 2. <i>Non Profit Institution Serving Households Consumption Expenditure</i> | 0,68 | 0,69 | 0,62 | 0,58 | 0,60 |
| 3. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah/ <i>Government Consumption Expenditure</i> | 6,77 | 6,52 | 5,84 | 5,10 | 4,92 |
| 4. Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto/ <i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i> | 24,87 | 24,05 | 22,38 | 20,46 | 20,95 |
| 5. Perubahan Inventori/ <i>Change in Inventory</i> | 0,44 | 0,43 | 0,63 | 0,48 | 0,47 |
| 6. Net Ekspor/ <i>Net Export</i> | 11,47 | 12,30 | 18,95 | 25,29 | 24,88 |
| PDRB/GRDP | 100,00 | 100,00 | 100,00 | 100,00 | 100,00 |

Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 46 Laju Pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Tebo ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023

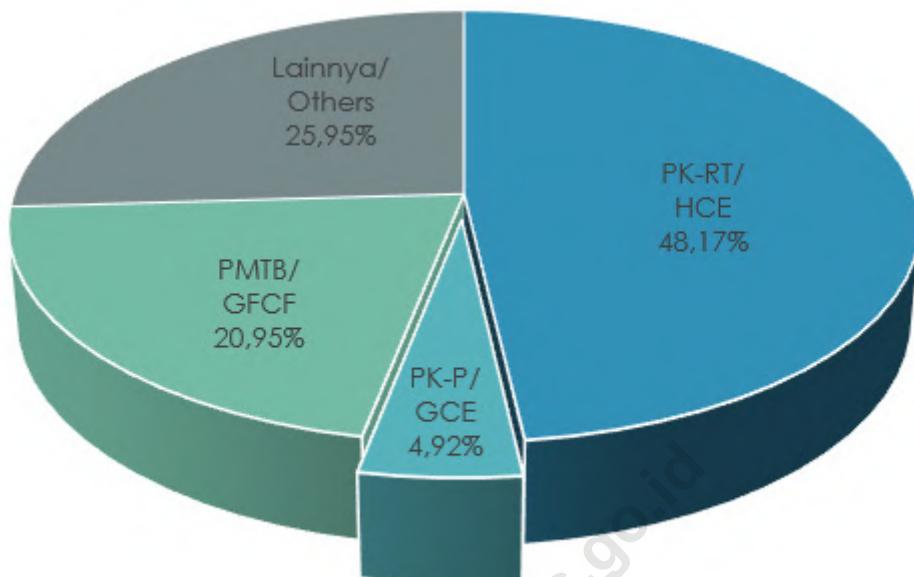
Appendix 46 Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Tebo Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023

| Komponen Pengeluaran/ Component of Expenditure | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2023** |
|---|------|-------|------|-------|--------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga/ <i>Household Consumption Expenditure</i> | 4,21 | -0,40 | 4,26 | 4,42 | 4,16 |
| Pengeluaran Konsumsi LNPR/ 2. <i>Non Profit Institution Serving Households Consumption Expenditure</i> | 5,37 | -0,53 | 2,92 | 4,24 | 9,22 |
| 3. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah/ <i>Government Consumption Expenditure</i> | 8,65 | -4,90 | 1,09 | 1,14 | 1,49 |
| 4. Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto/ <i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i> | 4,52 | -2,53 | 4,26 | 3,01 | 6,41 |
| 5. Perubahan Inventori/ <i>Change in Inventory</i> | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 6. Net Ekspor/ <i>Net Export</i> | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| PDRB/GRDP | 4,76 | -0,03 | 4,29 | 6,29 | 4,50 |

Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 47 Distribusi Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Tebo ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2023

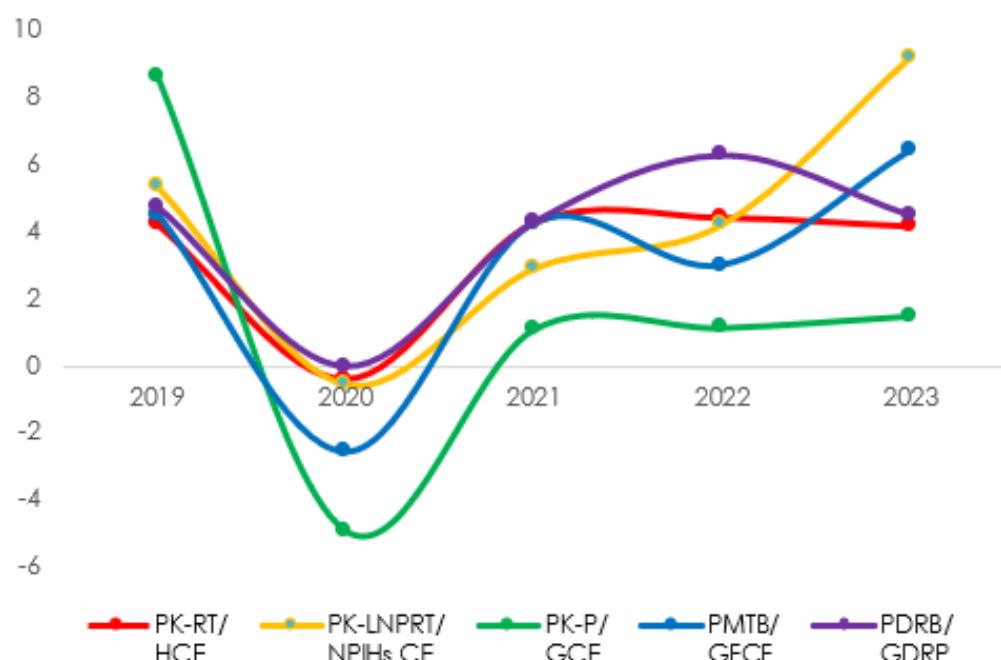
Appendix 47 Distribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Tebo Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (percent), 2023



Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 48 Laju Pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Tebo ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023

Appendix 48 Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Tebo Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023



Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 49 Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Bungo ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (juta rupiah), 2019–2023

Appendix 49 Gross Regional Domestic Product of Bungo Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (million rupiah), 2019–2023

| Komponen Pengeluaran/ Component of Expenditure | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2023** |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga/ <i>Household Consumption Expenditure</i> | 9.729.471,07 | 9.957.433,59 | 10.641.863,45 | 11.760.794,40 | 12.639.182,50 |
| Pengeluaran Konsumsi LNPR/T/ 2. <i>Non Profit Institution Serving Households Consumption Expenditure</i> | 105.875,39 | 107.055,88 | 111.316,78 | 121.958,34 | 140.020,33 |
| 3. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah/ <i>Government Consumption Expenditure</i> | 1.206.908,76 | 1.196.063,46 | 1.223.303,68 | 1.255.867,75 | 1.319.692,54 |
| 4. Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto/ <i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i> | 5.850.099,61 | 5.676.438,62 | 6.048.603,02 | 6.371.306,82 | 7.027.038,84 |
| 5. Perubahan Inventori/ <i>Change in Inventory</i> | 81.467,37 | 125.400,14 | 146.771,12 | 146.849,54 | 155.532,08 |
| 6. Net Ekspor/ <i>Net Export</i> | 922.117,58 | 243.361,56 | 1.911.029,74 | 5.240.449,37 | 4.953.307,31 |
| PDRB/GRDP | 17.895.939,78 | 17.305.753,26 | 20.082.887,79 | 24.897.226,21 | 26.234.773,60 |

Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 50 Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Bungo ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (juta rupiah), 2019–2023

Appendix 50 Gross Regional Domestic Product of Bungo Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (million rupiah), 2019–2023

| Komponen Pengeluaran/ Component of Expenditure | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2023** |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga/ <i>Household Consumption Expenditure</i> | 6.568.857,26 | 6.645.800,65 | 6.893.088,24 | 7.206.137,02 | 7.506.400,94 |
| Pengeluaran Konsumsi LNPR/T/ 2. <i>Non Profit Institution Serving Households Consumption Expenditure</i> | 73.073,28 | 73.135,14 | 74.278,72 | 77.899,76 | 86.425,84 |
| 3. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah/ <i>Government Consumption Expenditure</i> | 781.087,13 | 747.064,49 | 744.213,15 | 751.801,01 | 768.219,08 |
| 4. Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto/ <i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i> | 4.099.708,96 | 4.001.232,20 | 4.199.589,62 | 4.223.633,65 | 4.463.258,27 |
| 5. Perubahan Inventori/ <i>Change in Inventory</i> | 62.549,31 | 58.391,21 | 63.099,82 | 61.944,71 | 60.946,95 |
| 6. Net Ekspor/ <i>Net Export</i> | 964.657,48 | 964.445,49 | 1.139.300,18 | 1.412.439,93 | 1.488.446,69 |
| PDRB/GRDP | 12.549.933,42 | 12.490.069,18 | 13.113.569,73 | 13.733.856,08 | 14.373.697,76 |

Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 51 Distribusi Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Bungo ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023

Appendix 51 Distribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Bungo Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023

| Komponen Pengeluaran/ Component of Expenditure | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2023** |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga/ <i>Household Consumption Expenditure</i> | 54,37 | 57,54 | 52,99 | 47,24 | 48,18 |
| Pengeluaran Konsumsi LNPR/ 2. <i>Non Profit Institution Serving Households Consumption Expenditure</i> | 0,59 | 0,62 | 0,55 | 0,49 | 0,53 |
| 3. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah/ <i>Government Consumption Expenditure</i> | 6,74 | 6,91 | 6,09 | 5,04 | 5,03 |
| 4. Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto/ <i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i> | 32,69 | 32,80 | 30,12 | 25,59 | 26,79 |
| 5. Perubahan Inventori/ <i>Change in Inventory</i> | 0,46 | 0,72 | 0,73 | 0,59 | 0,59 |
| 6. Net Ekspor/ <i>Net Export</i> | 5,15 | 1,41 | 9,52 | 21,05 | 18,88 |
| PDRB/GRDP | 100,00 | 100,00 | 100,00 | 100,00 | 100,00 |

Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 52 Laju Pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Bungo ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023

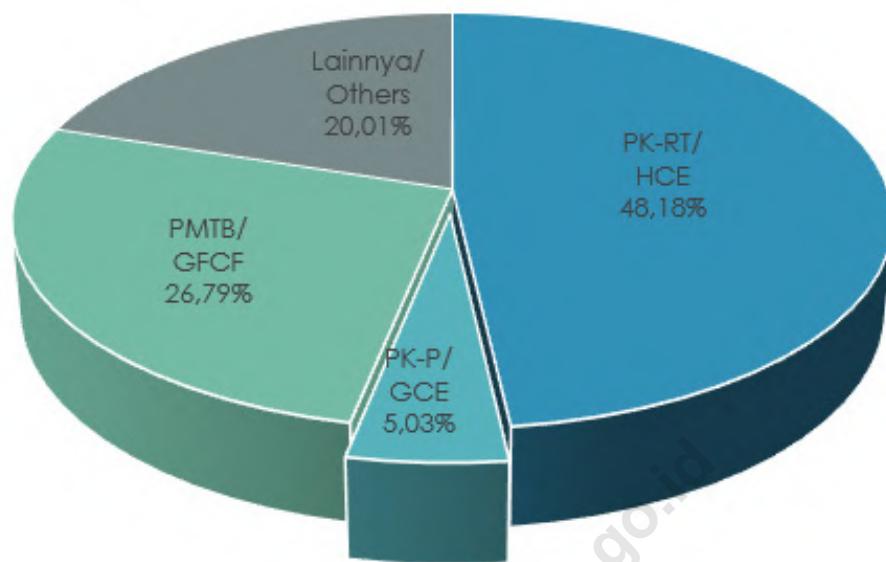
Appendix 52 Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Bungo Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023

| Komponen Pengeluaran/ Component of Expenditure | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2023** |
|---|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga/ <i>Household Consumption Expenditure</i> | 3,84 | 1,17 | 3,72 | 4,54 | 4,17 |
| Pengeluaran Konsumsi LNPR/ 2. <i>Non Profit Institution Serving Households Consumption Expenditure</i> | 6,75 | 0,08 | 1,56 | 4,87 | 10,94 |
| 3. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah/ <i>Government Consumption Expenditure</i> | 9,03 | -4,36 | -0,38 | 1,02 | 2,18 |
| 4. Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto/ <i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i> | 3,48 | -2,40 | 4,96 | 0,57 | 5,67 |
| 5. Perubahan Inventori/ <i>Change in Inventory</i> | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 6. Net Ekspor/ <i>Net Export</i> | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| PDRB/GRDP | 4,19 | -0,48 | 4,99 | 4,73 | 4,66 |

Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 53 Distribusi Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Bungo ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2023

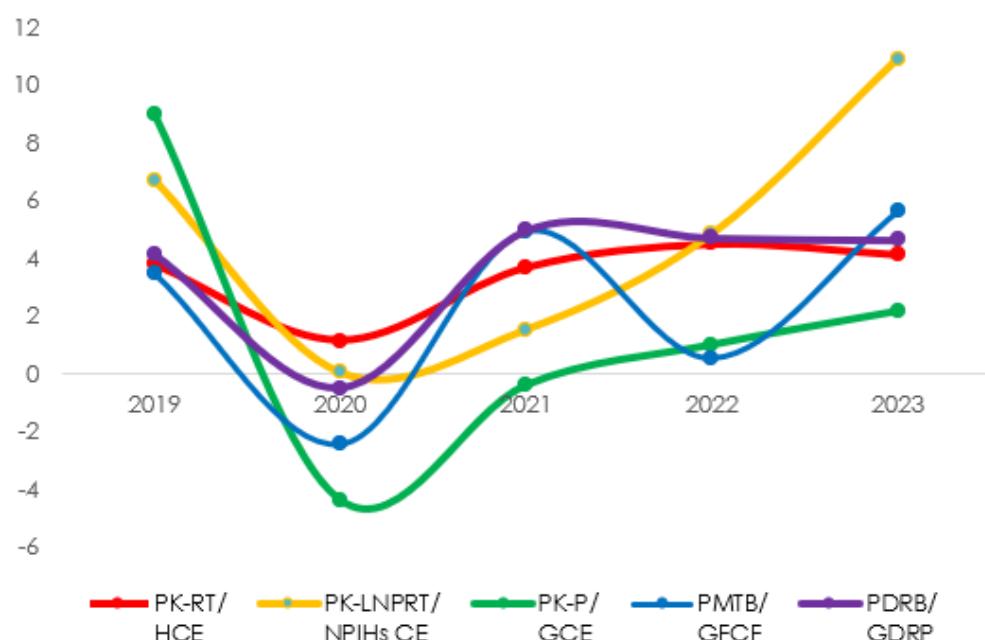
Appendix 53 Distribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Bungo Regency at Current Price by Expenditure (percent), 2023



Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 54 Laju Pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Bungo ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023

Appendix 54 Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Bungo Regency at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023



Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 55 Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kota Jambi ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (juta rupiah), 2019–2023

Appendix 55 Gross Regional Domestic Product of Jambi City at Current Price by Expenditure (million rupiah), 2019–2023

| Komponen Pengeluaran/ Component of Expenditure | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2023** |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga/ <i>Household Consumption Expenditure</i> | 17.584.801,26 | 17.679.415,85 | 18.872.455,80 | 20.755.163,69 | 22.429.553,33 |
| Pengeluaran Konsumsi LNPRT/ | | | | | |
| 2. Non Profit Institution Serving Households <i>Consumption Expenditure</i> | 482.937,16 | 484.446,38 | 507.961,11 | 573.814,30 | 653.437,92 |
| 3. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah/ <i>Government Consumption Expenditure</i> | 6.626.442,29 | 6.495.212,70 | 6.684.808,18 | 6.809.512,64 | 7.188.390,47 |
| 4. Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto/ <i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i> | 6.855.911,98 | 6.862.879,12 | 7.475.246,10 | 7.867.741,23 | 8.662.865,49 |
| 5. Perubahan Inventori/ <i>Change in Inventory</i> | 126.902,24 | 139.036,86 | 540.471,77 | 448.779,32 | 507.656,63 |
| 6. Net Ekspor/ <i>Net Export</i> | -1.040.065,06 | -2.195.841,08 | -2.162.316,54 | -271.176,09 | 1.138.719,45 |
| PDRB/GRDP | 30.636.929,87 | 29.465.149,83 | 31.918.626,40 | 36.183.835,10 | 40.580.623,29 |

Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 56 Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kota Jambi ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (juta rupiah), 2019–2023

Appendix 56 Gross Regional Domestic Product of Jambi City at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (million rupiah), 2019–2023

| Komponen Pengeluaran/ Component of Expenditure | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2023** |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga/ <i>Household Consumption Expenditure</i> | 12.061.840,45 | 12.020.302,16 | 12.541.112,03 | 13.074.091,83 | 13.626.915,09 |
| Pengeluaran Konsumsi LNPRT/ | | | | | |
| 2. Non Profit Institution Serving Households <i>Consumption Expenditure</i> | 306.389,14 | 304.098,74 | 310.790,53 | 332.425,94 | 367.982,91 |
| 3. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah/ <i>Government Consumption Expenditure</i> | 4.210.231,27 | 4.054.064,63 | 4.079.738,46 | 4.141.589,03 | 4.231.531,25 |
| 4. Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto/ <i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i> | 4.797.216,57 | 4.781.196,14 | 5.029.687,03 | 5.018.629,11 | 5.347.815,50 |
| 5. Perubahan Inventori/ <i>Change in Inventory</i> | 92.218,27 | 62.041,03 | 233.962,13 | 187.237,94 | 193.285,73 |
| 6. Net Ekspor/ <i>Net Export</i> | -1.917.083,62 | -2.500.575,69 | -2.701.200,98 | -2.210.756,56 | -1.866.182,32 |
| PDRB/GRDP | 19.550.812,09 | 18.721.127,01 | 19.494.089,20 | 20.543.217,30 | 21.901.348,15 |

Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 57 Distribusi Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kota Jambi ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023

Appendix 57 Distribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Jambi City at Current Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023

| Komponen Pengeluaran/ Component of Expenditure | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2023** |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga/ <i>Household Consumption Expenditure</i> | 57,40 | 60,00 | 59,13 | 57,36 | 55,27 |
| Pengeluaran Konsumsi LNPT/ | | | | | |
| 2. <i>Non Profit Institution Serving Households Consumption Expenditure</i> | 1,58 | 1,64 | 1,59 | 1,59 | 1,61 |
| 3. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah/ <i>Government Consumption Expenditure</i> | 21,63 | 22,04 | 20,94 | 18,82 | 17,71 |
| 4. Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto/ <i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i> | 22,38 | 23,29 | 23,42 | 21,74 | 21,35 |
| 5. Perubahan Inventori/ <i>Change in Inventory</i> | 0,41 | 0,47 | 1,69 | 1,24 | 1,25 |
| 6. Net Ekspor/ <i>Net Export</i> | -3,39 | -7,45 | -6,77 | -0,75 | 2,81 |
| PDRB/GRDP | 100,00 | 100,00 | 100,00 | 100,00 | 100,00 |

Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 58 Laju Pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kota Jambi DHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023

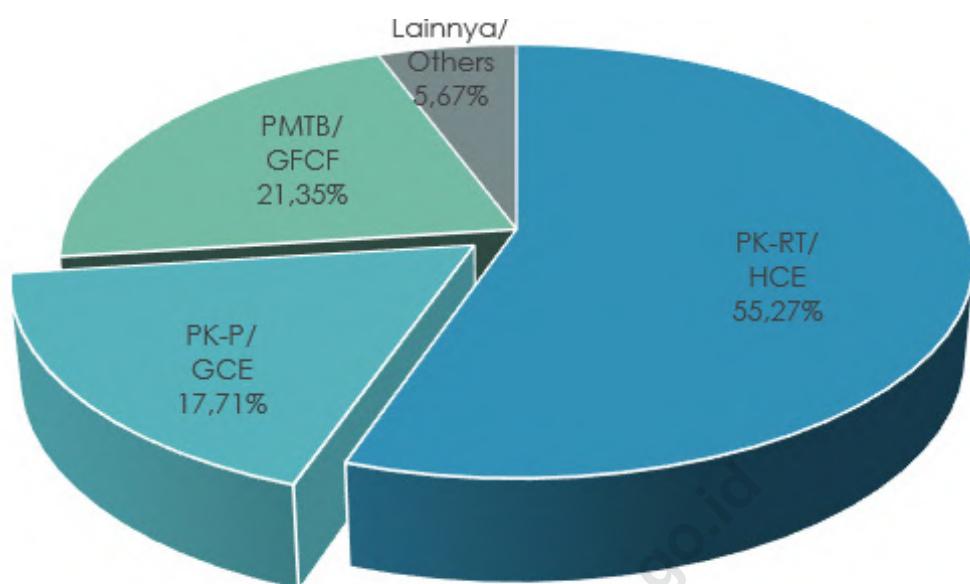
Appendix 58 Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Jambi City at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023

| Komponen Pengeluaran/ Component of Expenditure | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2023** |
|---|------|-------|------|-------|--------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga/ <i>Household Consumption Expenditure</i> | 5,04 | -0,34 | 4,33 | 4,25 | 4,23 |
| Pengeluaran Konsumsi LNPT/ | | | | | |
| 2. <i>Non Profit Institution Serving Households Consumption Expenditure</i> | 7,91 | -0,75 | 2,20 | 6,96 | 10,70 |
| 3. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah/ <i>Government Consumption Expenditure</i> | 7,53 | -3,71 | 0,63 | 1,52 | 2,17 |
| 4. Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto/ <i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i> | 6,07 | -0,33 | 5,20 | -0,22 | 6,56 |
| 5. Perubahan Inventori/ <i>Change in Inventory</i> | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 6. Net Ekspor/ <i>Net Export</i> | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| PDRB/GRDP | 4,73 | -4,24 | 4,13 | 5,38 | 6,61 |

Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 59 Distribusi Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kota Jambi ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2023

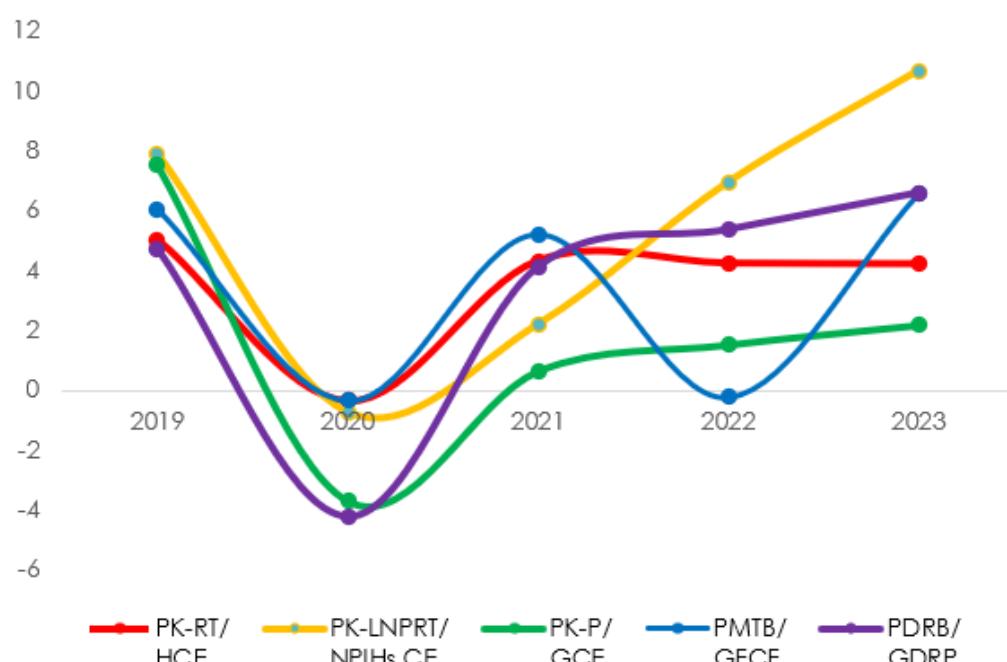
Appendix 59 Distribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Jambi City at Current Price by Expenditure (percent), 2023



Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 60 Laju Pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kota Jambi ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023

Appendix 60 Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Jambi City at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023



Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 61 Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kota Sungai Penuh ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (juta rupiah), 2019–2023

Appendix 61 Gross Regional Domestic Product of Sungai Penuh City at Current Price by Expenditure (million rupiah), 2019–2023

| Komponen Pengeluaran/ Component of Expenditure | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2023** |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga/ <i>Household Consumption Expenditure</i> | 3.287.812,34 | 3.358.065,97 | 3.553.951,65 | 3.871.197,85 | 4.208.195,62 |
| Pengeluaran Konsumsi LNPT/ | | | | | |
| 2. Non Profit Institution Serving Households <i>Consumption Expenditure</i> | 45.101,01 | 46.395,90 | 48.822,54 | 53.719,22 | 64.168,22 |
| Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah/ <i>Government Consumption Expenditure</i> | 519.921,13 | 518.707,13 | 536.583,55 | 580.140,94 | 614.511,86 |
| 4. Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto/ <i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i> | 1.968.098,84 | 1.891.328,84 | 2.067.608,94 | 2.182.447,94 | 2.467.850,94 |
| 5. Perubahan Inventori/ <i>Change in Inventory</i> | 112.278,15 | 110.277,17 | 173.304,09 | 160.514,80 | 185.234,80 |
| 6. Net Ekspor/ <i>Net Export</i> | 1.546.212,89 | 1.637.473,30 | 1.600.587,94 | 1.831.071,35 | 1.935.177,25 |
| PDRB/GRDP | 7.479.424,37 | 7.562.248,32 | 7.980.858,72 | 8.679.092,10 | 9.475.138,69 |

Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 62 Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Kota Sungai Penuh ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (juta rupiah), 2019–2023

Appendix 62 Gross Regional Domestic Product of Sungai Penuh City at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (million rupiah), 2019–2023

| Komponen Pengeluaran/ Component of Expenditure | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2023** |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga/ <i>Household Consumption Expenditure</i> | 2.168.837,27 | 2.160.652,01 | 2.248.381,63 | 2.357.749,43 | 2.463.675,92 |
| Pengeluaran Konsumsi LNPT/ | | | | | |
| 2. Non Profit Institution Serving Households <i>Consumption Expenditure</i> | 31.397,02 | 31.978,01 | 33.013,31 | 35.003,71 | 40.157,49 |
| Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah/ <i>Government Consumption Expenditure</i> | 323.452,28 | 319.002,28 | 323.256,28 | 334.394,22 | 340.398,60 |
| 4. Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto/ <i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i> | 1.404.486,69 | 1.315.080,18 | 1.395.412,21 | 1.435.382,39 | 1.532.140,86 |
| 5. Perubahan Inventori/ <i>Change in Inventory</i> | 83.076,56 | 80.626,00 | 122.138,33 | 110.023,86 | 122.343,86 |
| 6. Net Ekspor/ <i>Net Export</i> | 596.558,05 | 692.887,66 | 646.638,59 | 707.920,89 | 726.605,42 |
| PDRB/GRDP | 4.607.807,86 | 4.600.226,14 | 4.768.840,34 | 4.980.474,50 | 5.225.322,15 |

Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 63 Distribusi Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kota Sungai Penuh ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023

Appendix 63 Distribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Sungai Penuh City at Current Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023

| Komponen Pengeluaran/ Component of Expenditure | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2023** |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga/ <i>Household Consumption Expenditure</i> | 43,96 | 44,41 | 44,53 | 44,60 | 44,41 |
| Pengeluaran Konsumsi LNPR/ 2. <i>Non Profit Institution Serving Households Consumption Expenditure</i> | 0,60 | 0,61 | 0,61 | 0,62 | 0,68 |
| 3. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah/ <i>Government Consumption Expenditure</i> | 6,95 | 6,86 | 6,72 | 6,68 | 6,49 |
| 4. Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto/ <i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i> | 26,31 | 25,01 | 25,91 | 25,15 | 26,05 |
| 5. Perubahan Inventori/ <i>Change in Inventory</i> | 1,50 | 1,46 | 2,17 | 1,85 | 1,95 |
| 6. Net Ekspor/ <i>Net Export</i> | 20,67 | 21,65 | 20,06 | 21,10 | 20,42 |
| PDRB/GRDP | 100,00 | 100,00 | 100,00 | 100,00 | 100,00 |

Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 64 Laju Pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kota Sungai Penuh ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023

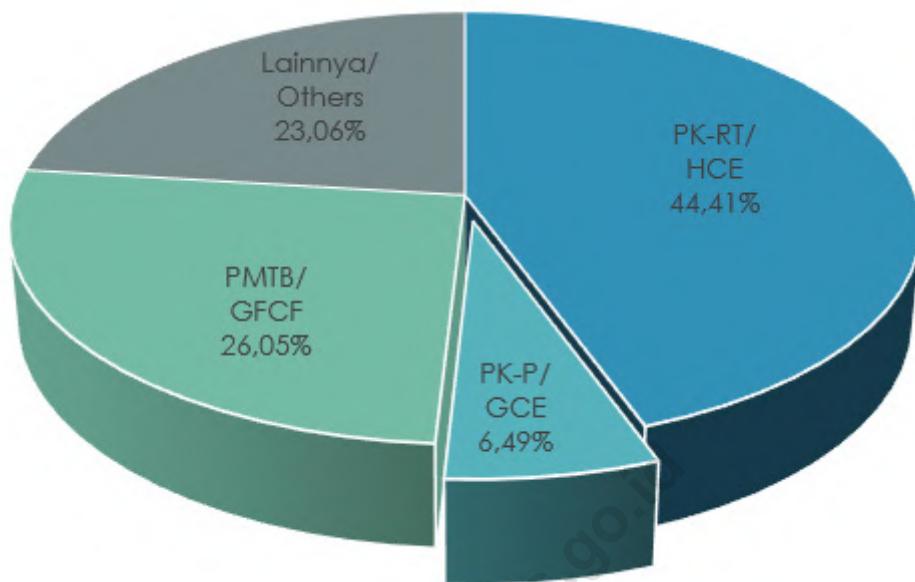
Appendix 64 Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Sungai Penuh City at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023

| Komponen Pengeluaran/ Component of Expenditure | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022* | 2023** |
|---|-------|-------|------|-------|--------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga/ <i>Household Consumption Expenditure</i> | 2,62 | -0,38 | 4,06 | 4,86 | 4,49 |
| Pengeluaran Konsumsi LNPR/ 2. <i>Non Profit Institution Serving Households Consumption Expenditure</i> | 14,93 | 1,85 | 3,24 | 6,03 | 14,72 |
| 3. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Pemerintah/ <i>Government Consumption Expenditure</i> | 9,08 | -1,38 | 1,33 | 3,45 | 1,80 |
| 4. Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto/ <i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i> | 2,50 | -6,37 | 6,11 | 2,86 | 6,74 |
| 5. Perubahan Inventori/ <i>Change in Inventory</i> | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 6. Net Ekspor/ <i>Net Export</i> | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| PDRB/GRDP | 5,01 | -0,16 | 3,67 | 4,44 | 4,92 |

Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 65 Distribusi Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kota Sungai Penuh ADHB Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2023

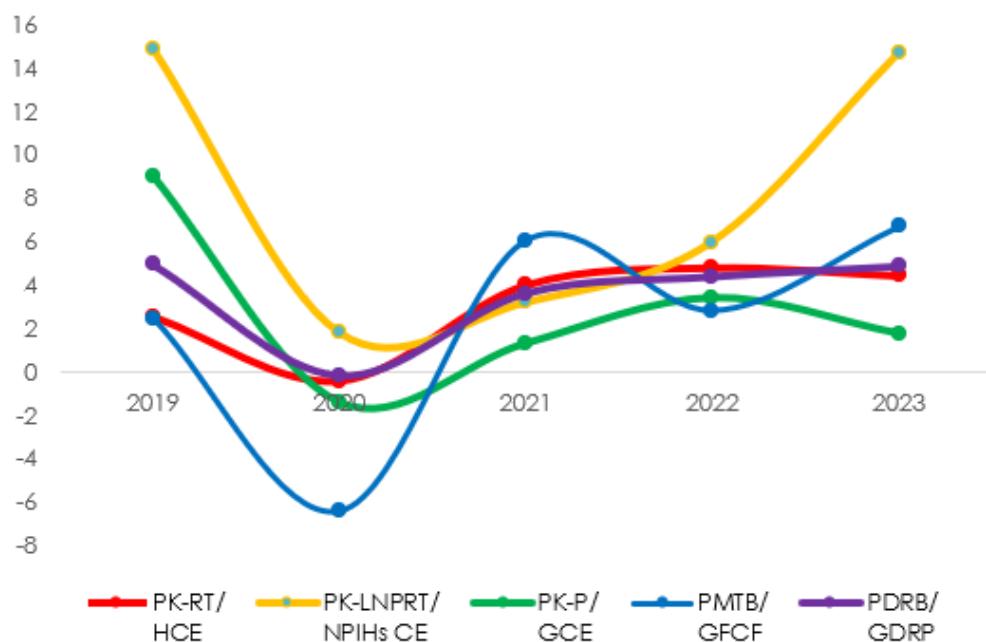
Appendix 65 Distribution of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Sungai Penuh City at Current Price by Expenditure (percent), 2023



Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

Lampiran 66 Laju Pertumbuhan Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kota Sungai Penuh ADHK 2010 Menurut Pengeluaran (persen), 2019–2023

Appendix 66 Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Sungai Penuh City at 2010 Constant Price by Expenditure (percent), 2019–2023



Sumber/Source: BPS Provinsi Jambi dan sumber lain/Statistics of Jambi Province and other sources

DATA MENCERDASKAN BANGSA

https://jambi.bps.go.id



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