E-ISSN: 3047-1478
JOURNAL OF ACCOUNTING
E-mail:arsypersadaquality@gmail.com
https://jurnal.asrypersadaquality.com/index.php/accounting

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF MSMES (MICRO, SMALL, AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES) ON REGIONAL ECONOMIC GROWTH

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Abstract

The Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector is the backbone of the national economy, significantly contributing to regional development through job creation and increased economic activity. This study aims to analyze the relationship and impact of MSME development on regional economic growth, based on statistical approaches and empirical evidence from various regions. The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative with a library research approach, where data collection was conducted through a review of scientific literature, statistical reports, and official publications over the past five years. The results of the study indicate that the growth in the number of MSMEs and employment in this sector has a positive and significant impact on increasing Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) and regional economic dynamics, as evidenced by several provinces on the island of Sumatra. This optimal contribution is supported by government financing programs and the acceleration of digital transformation. However, the effectiveness of this contribution still faces several structural obstacles, such as limited business capital, low quality human resources, lack of product innovation, and limited market access. The conclusion of this study confirms that the more developed the MSME sector, the higher the inclusive regional economic growth. Therefore, it is recommended that the government and stakeholders expand access to microfinance and provide digital technology adaptation training to overcome obstacles and optimize the productivity of MSMEs in the regions.

Keywords: Regional Economic Growth, Gross Regional Domestic Product, Literature Study.

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Article History	Submitted: March 16, 2026	Revision: May 18, 2026	Accepted: June 30, 2026	Published: Agus20, 2026
https://doi.org/10.63736/jc.v1i2				

INTRODUCTION

Regional economic growth is a key indicator in assessing the success of a region's development. One sector that significantly contributes to regional economic growth is Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). MSMEs play a key role in driving the local economy by creating jobs, increasing incomes, and promoting equitable economic development across regions (Aftitah et al., 2025).

In Indonesia, MSMEs have become the backbone of the national economy. Their role is evident not only in their contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), but also in their ability to absorb labor and reduce unemployment. Various government policies, such as the People's Business Credit (KUR), increased access to financing, and digital transformation, have encouraged the development of MSMEs across Indonesia (Agustine & Rahmi, 2024).

In the context of regional development, the development of MSMEs is believed to be closely linked to economic growth. The more developed the MSME sector, the greater the economic activity generated through increased production, distribution, and public consumption. Research conducted by Isma et al. (2023) shows that MSME growth has a positive effect on economic growth in Jambi Province. The study's results explain that increasing the number of MSMEs can stimulate community economic activity, thus impacting regional economic growth.

Various studies conducted over the past five years have shown that MSMEs have a positive influence on regional economic growth. Research in Jambi Province found that the development of MSMEs contributes to increased economic growth through job creation and increased community business activity. Research in Pekanbaru City and Palembang City also shows that an increase in the number of MSMEs has an impact on Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) and regional economic dynamics.

Furthermore, research conducted in regencies/cities in Jambi Province for the 2021–2023 period showed that the number of MSMEs and the workforce absorbed in the MSME sector significantly impacted regional economic growth. Similar findings were obtained from research conducted in several provinces on Sumatra Island, demonstrating that MSME growth had a positive and significant impact on regional economic growth. Similar findings were also obtained by Andira and Chandra (2023), who found that MSME growth positively contributed to the economic growth of Pekanbaru City. Furthermore, research by Rahmadani et al. (2023) showed that the increase in the number of MSMEs in Palembang City also supported increased regional economic activity by creating job opportunities and increasing community income.

Based on these conditions, research on "Statistical Analysis of the Impact of MSMEs on Regional Economic Growth" is crucial. This study aims to analyze the relationship and influence of MSMEs on regional economic growth using a statistical approach. The results are expected to provide empirical evidence regarding the contribution of MSMEs to regional economic growth and serve as a consideration for the government and stakeholders in formulating policies that support the development of MSMEs as a key pillar of regional economic development.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study employed a qualitative approach with a library research approach. This approach aims to understand and analyze the impact of MSMEs on regional economic growth based on various literature sources, such as scientific journals, books, research reports, and official publication data. In-depth analysis of the information obtained was conducted to illustrate the role of MSMEs in driving regional economic growth. This research was not conducted directly in the field, but through searching and reviewing various secondary data sources obtained from libraries, electronic journal databases, official government websites, and publications of related institutions. The research was conducted from May to June 2026, which included the stages of data collection, processing, and analysis.The data collection techniques used in this research are: Literature review, which involves collecting and reviewing various theories, concepts, and previous research findings related to MSMEs and regional economic growth. Documentation, which involves collecting data and information from official documents, statistical reports, scientific articles, and government publications relevant to the research topic.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Development of MSMEs and Regional Economic Growth

Based on a literature review of various studies over the past five years, the development of MSMEs in Indonesia shows a positive trend. The increase in the number of MSMEs is in line with various government programs such as the People's Business Credit (KUR), business digitalization, and increased access to financing. This has resulted in increased economic activity in various regions.

Research conducted by Isma et al. (2023) shows that the growth of MSMEs in Jambi Province contributes to regional economic growth through increased production activity and job creation. Similar results were also found by Andira and Chandra (2023) in Pekanbaru City, indicating that increasing the number of MSMEs can boost regional economic activity.

Furthermore, research data from Husen et al. (2024) shows that the number of MSMEs and the workforce absorbed in the MSME sector significantly influenced the economic growth

of districts/cities in Jambi Province from 2021 to 2023. These findings indicate that MSMEs are a crucial factor in driving regional economic development.

2. The Influence of MSMEs on Regional Economic Growth

The analysis of various studies shows that MSMEs have a positive and significant influence on regional economic growth. This influence is seen through increased community income, expanded employment opportunities, and increased trade activity. According to Rahmadani et al. (2023), the increasing number of MSMEs in Palembang City contributes to the increase in Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP). This finding indicates that the more MSMEs develop, the greater their contribution to the regional economy. Research by Jati et al. (2026) also proves that the growth of MSMEs in eight provinces on the island of Sumatra has a positive and significant influence on regional economic growth. These results strengthen the theory that MSMEs are one of the sectors capable of creating inclusive and sustainable economic growth.

3. The Relationship between the Number of MSMEs and Regional Economic Growth

Based on the analyzed research results, the relationship between the number of MSMEs and regional economic growth is positive. The greater the number of active and productive MSMEs, the greater their contribution to increasing GRDP, community income, and employment. This positive relationship can be explained by the ability of MSMEs to create economic added value. MSMEs not only provide goods and services but also open new business opportunities that can increase people's purchasing power. With increased purchasing power, regional economic activity will also increase, thus driving economic growth.

4. Supporting and Inhibiting Factors of MSME Contribution to Economic Growth

Supporting Factors

Several factors that support the contribution of MSMEs to regional economic growth include:

1. Increasing the number of active MSMEs.
2. The high ability of MSMEs to absorb labor.
3. Availability of access to financing through government programs.
4. Utilization of digital technology in product marketing.
5. Government policy support for the development of MSMEs.

These factors enable MSMEs to increase business productivity so that they are able to make a greater contribution to the regional economy.

Inhibiting Factors

On the other hand, there are several factors that hinder the development of MSMEs, namely:

1. Limited business capital.
2. Low quality of human resources.
3. Lack of product and service innovation.
4. Limited market access.
5. Low ability to adapt to digital technology.

These constraints cause MSME productivity to be less than optimal, so that their contribution to regional economic growth is also less than optimal.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of various empirical literature on the contribution of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), it can be concluded that the MSME sector has a positive and significant relationship and impact on regional economic growth. The growth in the number of productively active MSMEs has been proven to drive local economic dynamics by increasing the value of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) and creating new jobs, which have a direct impact on reducing unemployment. The main advantage of this sector lies in its ability to create inclusive economic added value and increase purchasing power at the grassroots level. However, this study also found structural deficiencies or obstacles faced by MSME actors, such as limited business capital, low quality human resources, lack of product innovation, and low ability to adapt and utilize digital technology to expand market access. These obstacles have resulted in the productivity and economic contribution of the MSME sector in various regions not being optimal.

As an implication and recommendation of this research, local governments and relevant stakeholders are expected to formulate more integrated strategic policies to support the sustainability of MSMEs. Efforts to overcome capital constraints need to be optimized through the expansion and facilitation of financing access, such as the People's Business Credit (KUR) program. Furthermore, it is highly recommended that relevant agencies conduct regular training programs focused on improving the quality of human resources and accelerating digital transformation. Through assistance in adopting digital technology for marketing and operational efficiency, MSMEs are expected to be able to produce highly competitive product innovations, expand market reach, and minimize existing structural limitations, thereby making a much more optimal contribution to sustainable regional economic development.

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