ABSTRACT

DETERMINANT OF GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS RANGKING: COMPARISON BETWEEN DEVELOP AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

By

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The main objective of this study is to find out main determinant of differentiator between developed and developing countries based on influence factors on their competitiveness over the period 2008-2015. Sampling techniques using purposive sampling, with 8 developed and developing countries for samples. The analysis tool uses panel data with fixed effect method to find influence factors on competitiveness of develop and developing countries and compare mean test for comparing the average value based on influence factors on competitiveness of developed and developing countries. The results using panel data find that, overall variables macroeconomics competitiveness, microeconomics competitiveness, and factor endowment have positive and significant effect on the competitiveness of developed countries. The results using panel data on developing countries find that, overal variables macroeconomics competitiveness, microeconomics competitiveness have positif and significant effect on the competitiveness of developing countries. Factor endowment variable that measure by market size, have a positive effect but not significant in developing countries. Compare mean test results find that there is statistically difference on average value of variables institutional, health and primary education, financial markets development, business sophistication and innovation between developed and developing countries, while the macroeconomic environment is not show any statisticaly differences between developed and developing countries.

Keywords : competitiveness, developed countries, developing countries, panel data, compare mean test

ABSTRAK

**DETERMINAN PERINGKAT DAYA SAING GLOBAL:
PERBANDINGAN ANTARA NEGARA MAJU DAN BEKEMBANG**

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Tujuan utama dari penelitian ini adalah menenemukan determinan utama pembeda antara negara maju dan berkembang berdasarkan faktor pengaruh terhadap daya saing selama periode 2008-2015. Adapun teknik sampling yang digunakan adalah *purposive sampling*, dengan sampel 8 negara maju dan 8 negara berkembang. Alat analisis menggunakan data panel dengan metode *fixed effect* untuk mencari faktor pengaruh pada daya saing negara maju dan berkembang dan uji beda rata-rata untuk membandingkan nilai rata-rata berdasar faktor pengaruh pada daya saing negara maju dan berkembang. Hasil penelitian menggunakan data panel menemukan bahwa, keseluruhan variabel *macroeconomics competitiveness, microeconomics competitiveness*, dan *factor endowment* berpengaruh positif dan signifikan pada daya saing negara maju. Hasil penelitian menggunaan data panel pada negara berkembang menemukan keseluruhan variabel *macroeconomics competitiveness, microeconomics competitiveness* berpengaruh positif dan signifikan pada daya saing negara berkembang. Variabel *factor endowment* yang diukur dengan ukuran pasar memiliki efek positif namun tidak signifikan pada negara berkembang. Hasil uji beda rata-rata menemukan adanya perbedaan secara statistik pada rata-rata nilai variabel institusi, kesehatan dan pendidikan dasar, pembangunan pasar keuangan, inovasi dan kecanggihan bisnis antara negara maju dan berkembang, sedangkan lingkungan makroekonomi tidak menunjukkan adanya perbedaan secara statistik antara negara maju dan berkembang.

Kata kunci: data panel, daya saing, negara berkembang, negara maju, uji beda
         rata-rata