

INTISARI

Pembangunan ekonomi tidak dapat dipisahkan dengan pertumbuhan ekonomi. Keadaan pertumbuhan ekonomi dari daerah satu dengan daerah lainya salah satunya disebabkan kaerana ciri khas daerah masing-masing. Perbedaan laju pertumbuhan ekinomi antar daerah lainya menyebabkan ketimpangan ekonomi sulit diatasi. Determinan ketimpangan ekonomi dipengaruhi oleh faktor ekonomi dan non ekonomi seperti Indeks Pembangunan Manusia (IPM), Pendapatan Domestik Regional Bruto per kapita (PDRB per kapita), Pendapatan Asli Daerah (PAD), dan Dana Alokasi Umum (DAU). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui determinan ketimpangan ekonomi di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta tahun 2011-2018. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif. Data yang digunakan berupa *cross section* 5 kabupaten/kota di Provinsi D.I Yogyakarta dan *time series* selama 2011-2018. Data diolah dengan analisis data panel dengan regresi *fixed effect model*. Seluruh variabel dalam penelitian berpengaruh secara simultan terhadap ketimpangan pendapatan. Secara parsial variabel DAU berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap indeks gini. Sementara itu variabel PDRB per kapita , IPM, PAD, berpengaruh negatif dan signifikan terhadap indeks gini. Kata kunci: ketimpangan.

Kata Kunci : Indeks gini, determinan, panel, *fixed effect*.

Abstract

Economic development can not be separated with economic growth. The State of economic growth from one region to another is due to the characteristic kaerana of each region. The difference in the pace of ekinomy growth between other regions causes economic inequality to be overcome. Determinant of economic inequality is influenced by economic and non-economic factors such as human Development Index (HDI), gross Regional domestic income per capita (PDRB per capita), regional genuine income (PAD), and General Allocation Fund (DAU). This research aims to determine the determinant of economic inequality in Yogyakarta special region in 2011-2018. This research is a quantitative study. The Data used is a crosssection of 5 districts/cities in the province of D. I Yogyakarta and time series for 2011-2018. Data is processed by analysis of the data panel with fixed effect model regression. All variables in the research are simultaneously influential against income inequality. A partial DAU variable is significantly positive and significant to the Gini index. Meanwhile, the variable PDRB per capita, IPM, PAD, has negative and significant effect on the Gini index.

Key words: inequality, indeks gini, HDI, determinant