ANALISIS HUBUNGAN PERTUMBUHAN EKONOMI DAN KETIMPANGAN ANTARKABUPATEN/KOTA DI PROVINSI KALIMANTAN TIMUR TAHUN 2013-2022

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INTISARI

Keberhasilan pembangunan suatu wilayah dapat tercermin dari tingkat pertumbuhan ekonomi yang direpresentasikan oleh Produk Domestik Regional Bruto (PDRB). Namun, apabila pertumbuhan ekonomi tidak diimbangi dengan pemerataan akan mengakibatkan ketimpangan baik antarwilayah maupun antarmasyararakat. Kalimantan Timur merupakan provinsi dengan tingkat perekonomian yang tinggi, namun tidak dirasakan secara merata di seluruh wilayahnya. Untuk itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi kondisi dan dinamika perekonomian Kalimantan Timur, mengidentifikasi hubungan antara pertumbuhan ekonomi dengan ketimpangan wilayah dan ketimpangan distribusi pendapatan, menganalisis Hipotesis Kuznets berdasarkan hubungan tersebut, serta merumuskan rekomendasi pengembangan wilayah.

Penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunder berbentuk *time series* selama tahun 2013-2022 pada 10 kabupaten/kota di Provinsi Kalimantan Timur. Data dianalisis dengan metode deskriptif kuantitatif. Teknik analisis yang digunakan adalah Laju Pertumbuhan Ekonomi (LPE), Indeks Williamson, Indeks Theil, Indeks Gini, serta analisis hubungan menggunakan Korelasi Pearson dan pengujian Hipotesis Kuznets.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya variasi kondisi dan dinamika pertumbuhan dan ketimpangan di Kalimantan Timur yang dipengaruhi oleh harga komoditas batubara dunia, pandemi Covid-19, dan disahkannya pemindahan Ibu Kota Negara (IKN). Variabel pertumbuhan ekonomi dan ketimpangan wilayah menunjukkan hubungan yang negatif dan signifikan dengan korelasi yang lemah, sementara variabel pertumbuhan ekonomi dan ketimpangan distribusi pendapatan menunjukkan hubungan negatif dan tidak signifikan dengan korelasi yang sangat lemah. Analisis Hipotesis Kuznets menunjukkan bahwa Kurva U-Terbalik tergambarkan pada hubungan antara pertumbuhan ekonomi dan ketimpangan wilayah, namun tidak terjadi pada hubungan dengan ketimpangan distribusi pendapatan. Rekomendasi pengembangan wilayah Kalimantan Timur disusun berdasarkan tipologi tiga variabel yang menghasilkan enam tipologi wilayah yang disesuaikan dengan potensi serta kebijakan pembangunan pada tiap-tiap wilayah.

Kata kunci : PDRB, pertumbuhan ekonomi, ketimpangan wilayah, ketimpangan distribusi pendapatan, hipotesis kuznets

ANALYSIS OF THE CORRELATION BETWEEN ECONOMIC GROWTH AND INEQUALITY IN REGENCIES/CITIES IN EAST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE FROM 2013 TO 2022

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ABSTRACT

The success of regional development can be observed through the level of economic growth, represented by the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP). However, if economic growth is not accompanied by equitable distribution, it will result in disparities both between regions and among the population. East Kalimantan is a province with a high level of economic development, but it is not evenly experienced throughout its entire territory. Therefore, this research aims to identify the conditions and dynamics of East Kalimantan's economy, identify the relationship between economic growth and regional inequality as well as income distribution inequality, analyze the Kuznets Hypothesis based on these relationships, and formulate recommendations for regional development.

This study utilizes secondary data in the form of time series from 2013 to 2022, encompassing 10 districts/cities in East Kalimantan Province. The data is analyzed using quantitative descriptive methods. The analytical techniques employed include Economic Growth Rate (EGR), Williamson Index, Theil Index, Gini Index, as well as correlation analysis using Pearson's Correlation and testing the Kuznets Hypothesis.

The research findings indicate variations in the conditions and dynamics of growth and inequality in East Kalimantan, influenced by global coal commodity prices, the Covid-19 pandemic, and the approval of the capital city relocation. The variables of economic growth and regional inequality exhibit a significant negative relationship with weak correlation, while the variables of economic growth and income distribution inequality show a negative relationship that is not statistically significant with a very weak correlation. The analysis of the Kuznets Hypothesis shows that an Inverted U-Curve is observed in the relationship between economic growth and regional inequality, but this pattern does not occur in the relationship with income distribution inequality. Recommendations for the development of East Kalimantan are formulated based on a typology of three variables, resulting in six regional typologies that are aligned with the potentials and development policies in each respective region.

Keywords : GRDP, economic growth, regional inequality, income distribution inequality, kuznets hypothesis