

INTISARI

Provinsi DKI Jakarta adalah salah satu provinsi yang menjadi pusat dari berputarnya roda perekonomian di Indonesia. Fenomena pandemi COVID-19 tidak lepas dengan ketimpangan dan pergeseran sektor yang terjadi di DKI Jakarta. Penelitian bertujuan untuk (1) Mengetahui tingkat ketimpangan yang terjadi saat pra dan selama pandemi COVID-19 di DKI Jakarta; (2) Mengetahui klasifikasi pertumbuhan pembangunan ekonomi saat pra dan selama pandemi COVID-19 kabupaten/kota di wilayah DKI Jakarta; (3) Mengetahui perubahan sektor unggulan yang terjadi saat pra dan selama pandemi COVID-19 di DKI Jakarta. Metode dasar yang digunakan pada penelitian adalah metode deskriptif kuantitatif dengan jangka waktu penelitian enam (6) tahun saat periode pra dan selama pandemi COVID-19 (2017-2022). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: (1) tingkat ketimpangan pra pandemi yang ditunjukkan oleh Indeks Williamson ($> 0,5$) tergolong ketimpangan tinggi, sementara Indeks Entropi Theil mengalami penurunan nilai maka ketimpangan pada pembangunan ekonomi disuatu daerah semakin kecil, namun pada waktu selama pandemi nilai ketimpangan yang ditunjukkan oleh Indeks Williamson mengalami penurunan ($0,35 - 0,5$) yang artinya tergolong angka ketimpangan sedang; (2) klasifikasi pertumbuhan pembangunan ekonomi administrasi kabupaten/kota pada pra pandemi dan selama pandemi tidak ada perubahan dimana Kuadran I adalah Kota Jakarta Pusat; Kuadran III adalah Kota Jakarta Selatan, Kota Jakarta Utara, Kota Jakarta Timur, dan Kota Jakarta Barat, Kuadran IV adalah Kabupaten Kepulauan Seribu; (3) Perubahan sektor unggulan yang terjadi saat pra dan selama pandemi COVID-19 untuk sebagian besar wilayah administrasi kota mengalami pergeseran dari sektor tersier ke sekunder, namun pada wilayah Kota Jakarta Utara dan Kabupaten Kepulauan Seribu tidak mengalami pergeseran sektor.

Kata Kunci: DKI Jakarta, pandemi COVID-19, ketimpangan, indeks williamson, indeks entropi theil, tipologi klassen, location quotient

ABSTRACT

DKI Jakarta Province is one of the provinces which is the center of the rotating wheels of the economy in Indonesia. The phenomenon of the COVID-19 pandemic cannot be separated from the inequality and sectoral shifts that have occurred in DKI Jakarta. The research aims to (1) Find out the level of inequality that occurred before and during the COVID-19 pandemic in DKI Jakarta; (2) To find out the classification of economic development growth before and during the district/city COVID-19 pandemic in the DKI Jakarta area; (3) To find out the changes in leading sectors that occurred before and during the COVID-19 pandemic in DKI Jakarta. The primary method used in this research is a quantitative descriptive method with a research period of six (6) years pre- and during the COVID-19 pandemic (2017-2022). The results of the study show that: (1) the pre-pandemic inequality level indicated by the Williamson Index (> 0.5) is classified as high inequality, while Theil's Entrophy Index has decreased, so the inequality in economic development in an area is getting smaller, but during a pandemic the value the inequality indicated by the Williamson Index has decreased ($0.35 - 0.5$), which means that it is classified as a moderate level of inequality; (2) the classification of economic development growth in district/city administration during the pre-pandemic and during the pandemic did not change, where Quadrant I is the City of Central Jakarta; Quadrant III is the City of South Jakarta, North Jakarta City, East Jakarta City, and West Jakarta City, Quadrant IV is the Seribu Islands Regency; (3) Changes in leading sectors that occurred before and during the COVID-19 pandemic for most of the city administration areas experienced sector shifts from tertiary to secondary sector, however the North Jakarta City and Seribu Islands Regency did not experience sector transitions.

Keywords: *DKI Jakarta, COVID-19 pandemic, inequality, williamson index, theil entropy index, klassen typology, location quotient*