

INTISARI

Ketimpangan distribusi pendapatan sangat erat kaitannya dengan wilayah yang masih berstatus berkembang. Provinsi Sumatera Selatan merupakan salah satu provinsi di Indonesia yang sampai saat ini masih termasuk daerah yang masih berkembang, sehingga masalah ketimpangan distribusi pendapatan tidak dapat dihindari. Hal tersebut terbukti dengan adanya perbedaan jumlah besaran PDRB per kapita harga konstan pada masing-masing daerah di Provinsi Sumatera Selatan.

Penelitian ini memiliki tujuan untuk menganalisis faktor determinan ketimpangan distribusi pendapatan di Provinsi Sumatera Selatan tahun 2013-2017. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah analisis data panel dengan data runtut waktu tahun 2013-2017 yang mencakup 17 kabupaten/kota di Provinsi Sumatera Selatan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perkembangan tingkat ketimpangan distribusi pendapatan antarkabupaten/kota di Provinsi Sumatera Selatan tahun 2013-2017 tidak merata. Hasil lain dari penelitian ini, didapatkan bahwa variabel kontribusi sumber daya alam dan tingkat partisipasi angkatan kerja berpengaruh signifikan terhadap ketimpangan distribusi pendapatan antarkabupaten/kota di Provinsi Sumatera Selatan, sedangkan variabel PDRB per kapita harga konstan dan tingkat kemiskinan berpengaruh namun tidak signifikan terhadap ketimpangan distribusi pendapatan antarkabupaten/kota di Provinsi Sumatera Selatan.

Kata Kunci: Ketimpangan distribusi pendapatan, Indeks Gini, Analisis data panel.

ABSTRACT

Inequality in income distribution is closely related to areas that are still developing. South Sumatra Province is one of the Provinces in Indonesia which until now is still a region that is still developing, so that the problem of inequality in income distribution cannot be avoided. This is evidenced by the difference in the amount of GDP per capita constant prices in each region in the Province of South Sumatra.

This research aims to analyze the determinants of income distribution inequality in the Province of South Sumatra in 2013-2017. The method used in this research is panel data analysis with sequential data from 2013-2017 covering 17 regency/city in South Sumatra Province.

The results showed that the development of the level of inequality of income distribution between regency/city in the Province of South Sumatra in 2013-2017 was not evenly distributed. Other results from this research found that the variable contribution of natural resources and the level of labor force participation had a significant effect on the inequality of income distribution between regency/city in South Sumatra Province, while the variable PDRB per capita constant price and poverty level had an effect but were not significant for the inequality of income distribution between regency/city in Sumatra Province South.

Key Words: Inequality in income distribution, Gini Index, Panel data analysis.