

ABSTRACT

This research is concerned with analyzing the typology of Klassen between regencies and cities in Central Java Province in the period 2010-2017, analyzing income inequality between regions in Central Java Province in the period 1996-2017, and analyzing whether Kuznets Inverted U-Curve Hypothesis occurs in Central Java Province in the period 1996-2017. The analytical tool used is Klassen Typology, Williamson Index, and Curve Regression.

The research results obtained based on Klassen Typology, districts / cities in Central Java Province are divided into four types, namely Rapid Growth Region (5 districts and 3 cities), Growing Region (13 districts and 1 city), Retarded Region (2 districts and 2 cities), and Underdeveloped Region (9 districts). The growth of Cilacap Regency and Kudus Regency as developed but depressed areas has led to spread effects for the surrounding regions. The increasing income distribution in Central Java was accompanied by a decrease in inequality between districts / cities in the 1996-2017 period, although inequality was still classified as very high. Kuznets hypothesis about U inverse applies in Central Java Province in the period 1996-2017. This means that increasing income distribution initially increases inequality to a certain point, then inequality slowly decreases as income distribution increases.

Keywords: Income Distribution, Income Inequality Between Regions, Klassen Typology, Williamson Index, Kuznets Inverted U-Curve Hypothesis.

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis tipologi Klassen antarkabupaten dan kota di Provinsi Jawa Tengah pada periode 2010-2017, menganalisis ketimpangan pendapatan antar wilayah di Provinsi Jawa Tengah pada periode 1996-2017, dan menganalisis apakah *Kuznets Inverted U-Curve Hypothesis* terjadi di Provinsi Jawa Tengah pada periode 1996-2017. Alat analisis yang digunakan adalah Tipologi Klassen, Indeks Williamson, dan Regresi Kurva.

Hasil penelitian yang diperoleh berdasarkan Tipologi Klassen yaitu kabupaten/kota di Provinsi Jawa Tengah dibagi dalam empat tipe, yaitu daerah maju dan cepat tumbuh (5 kabupaten dan 3 kota), daerah berkembang cepat (13 kabupaten dan 1 kota), daerah maju tapi tertekan (2 kabupaten dan 2 kota), dan daerah relatif tertinggal (9 kabupaten). Pertumbuhan Kabupaten Cilacap dan Kabupaten Kudus sebagai daerah maju tapi tertekan menimbulkan *spread effects* bagi daerah-daerah di sekitarnya. Distribusi pendapatan yang meningkat di Jawa Tengah diiringi penurunan ketimpangan antarkabupaten/kota pada periode 1996-2017 meskipun ketimpangan masih tergolong sangat tinggi. Hipotesis Kuznets tentang U terbalik berlaku di Provinsi Jawa Tengah pada periode 1996-2017. Hal ini berarti meningkatnya distribusi pendapatan awalnya meningkatkan ketimpangan hingga titik tertentu yang kemudian ketimpangan perlahan menurun ketika meningkatnya distribusi pendapatan.

Kata Kunci: Distribusi Pendapatan, Ketimpangan Pendapatan Wilayah, Tipologi Klassen, indeks Williamson, Hipotesis Kurva U Terbalik Kuznet.