



Intisari

Pembangunan ekonomi wilayah beberapa tahun terakhir selain meningkatkan pertumbuhan ekonomi juga meningkatkan ketimpangan pendapatan. Koridor Ekonomi Sumatera (KES) merupakan daerah yang memiliki ketimpangan pendapatan yang paling tinggi dan pertumbuhan ekonomi yang relatif tinggi dibandingkan wilayah lainnya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk: (1) Mengidentifikasi karakteristik wilayah provinsi di KES, (2) Menganalisis pertumbuhan ekonomi dan ketimpangan pendapatan, (3) Mengetahui apakah terjadi *trade-off* antara pertumbuhan ekonomi dan ketimpangan pendapatan, (4) Menganalisis kontribusi sektor pertanian terhadap ketimpangan pendapatan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif untuk menggambarkan pertumbuhan ekonomi dan ketimpangan pendapatan. Data yang digunakan adalah data *time series* dari meliputi Pendapatan Domestik Regional Bruto, jumlah penduduk, dan tenaga kerja selama tahun 1993 - 2013. Tingkat ketimpangan pendapatan dianalisis dengan Indeks Williamson dan *trade-off* antara pertumbuhan ekonomi dan ketimpangan pendapatan menggunakan Korelasi Pearson. Hasil Penelitian menunjukkan bahwa setelah adanya otonomi daerah, pertumbuhan ekonomi dan ketimpangan pendapatan menjadi lebih baik. Dan tidak terjadi *trade-off* antara pertumbuhan ekonomi dan ketimpangan pendapatan. Kemudian sektor pertanian merupakan sektor yang paling sedikit menyumbang dalam ketimpangan pendapatan.

Kata Kunci: Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Ketimpangan Pendapatan, Pertanian



Abstract

In recent years, Regional economic development increased not only economic growth but also income inequality. Sumatera Economic Corridor (SEC) was region that had the highest income inequality and relatively more higher economic growth compered to other regions. This study aimed (1) to identify characteristic of provinces in SEC, (2) to analyze economic growth and income inequality, (3) to know whether there was trade-off between economic growth and income inequality. (4) to analyze contribution of agricultural sector toward income inequality. This study used a descriptive method to describe economic growth and income inequality. Data used ware secondary time series data of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) data, number of population and per capita income during the years 1993 – 2013. The rate of income inequality was analyzed by Williamson Index and trade-off between economic growth and income inequality was analyzed by Pearson Corelation. The result of study shown that after local autonomy era, economic growth and income inequality became better. And there was no trade-off between economic growth and income inequality. Then agricultural sector had the least contribution on income inequality.

Key Words: Economic Growth, Income Inequality, Agriculture