

## RINGKASAN

Provinsi Yogyakarta merupakan daerah dengan tingkat ketimpangan distribusi pendapatan tertinggi pada 2019 berdasarkan indikator Koefisien Gini. Bahkan dalam 10 tahun terakhir, ketimpangan distribusi pendapatan di Provinsi Yogyakarta selalu lebih tinggi dibandingkan rata-rata nasional. Tujuan penelitian: (1) menganalisis pengaruh secara *simultan* dan *parsial* produk domestik regional bruto (PDRB) per kapita, indeks pembangunan manusia (IPM), jumlah penduduk, dan tingkat pengangguran terbuka (TPT) dan, (2) mengetahui variabel yang paling berpengaruh terhadap ketimpangan distribusi pendapatan. Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan adalah analisis regresi linear berganda terhadap data panel.

Hasil penelitian: (1) Secara bersama-sama PDRB per kapita, IPM, jumlah penduduk, dan TPT secara bersama-sama berpengaruh terhadap ketimpangan ditribusi pendapatan. Secara parsial bahwa; (2) PDRB per kapita berpengaruh negatif signifikan terhadap ketimpangan distribusi pendapatan; (3) IPM tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap ketimpangan distribusi pendapatan; (4) jumlah penduduk berpengaruh positif signifikan terhadap ketimpangan distribusi pendapatan; (5) TPT tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap ketimpangan distribusi pendapatan; (6) jumlah penduduk merupakan variabel yang paling berpengaruh terhadap ketimpangan distribusi pendapatan.

Implikasi: (1) untuk menurunkan tingkat ketimpangan distribusi pendapatan pemerintah perlu meningkatkan kinerja perekonomian yang berorientasi terhadap peningkatan penyerapan tenaga kerja. Sehingga dapat meningkatkan pendapatan per kapita rill masyarakat, dan dapat menurunkan ketimpangan distribusi pendapatan, (2) untuk dapat menurunkan tingkat ketimpangan distribusi pendapatan maka pemerintah perlu mengendalikan laju pertumbuhan penduduk.

Kata Kunci : PDRB Per kapita, IPM, Jumlah Penduduk, Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka (TPT), Ketimpangan Distribusi Pendapatan

## **SUMMARY**

*Yogyakarta Province is the area with the highest level of income distribution inequality in 2019 based on the Gini Coefficient indicator. Even in the last 10 years, the inequality of income distribution in Yogyakarta Province has always been higher than the national average. The research objectives: (1) analyze the simultaneous and partial effect of per capita gross regional domestic product (GRDP), human development index (HDI), population, and open unemployment rate (TPT) and, (2) find out the most influential variables on income distribution inequality. This research is a type of quantitative descriptive research. The data analysis technique used is multiple linear regression analysis of panel data.*

*The results of the study: (1) Together, GRDP per capita, HDI, total population, and TPT jointly affect the inequality of income distribution. Partially that; (2) GRDP per capita has a significant negative effect on income distribution inequality; (3) HDI does not have a significant effect on inequality in income distribution; (4) population has a significant positive effect on income distribution inequality; (5) TPT has no significant effect on income distribution inequality; (6) population is the most influential variable on income distribution inequality.*

*Implications: (1) to reduce the level of inequality in the distribution of income, the government needs to improve economic performance that is oriented towards increasing labor absorption. So that it can increase the real income per capita of the community, and can reduce the inequality of income distribution, (2) to be able to reduce the level of inequality of income distribution, the government needs to control the rate of population growth*

*Keyword : Gdrp per capita, HDI, Total Population, Unemployment Rate (UR), Inequality of Income Distribution*