

ABSTRAK

Skripsi dengan judul “**Pengaruh PDRB Perkapita, Indeks Pembangunan Manusia, dan Kemiskinan Terhadap Ketimpangan Distribusi Pendapatan di Provinsi D.I. Yogyakarta Tahun 2010 - 2021**” ini ditulis oleh Helga Reza Maulana NIM 12402183218, Pembimbing: Wahyu Dwi Warsitasari, M.Pd.

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh tingginya ketimpangan nasional di provinsi D.I. Yogyakarta. Hal tersebut dikarenakan laju pertumbuhan ekonomi di D.I. Yogyakarta masih tergolong lambat dibandingkan provinsi lainnya di pulau Jawa dan Bali dalam lima tahun terakhir. Selain itu, D.I. Yogyakarta juga merupakan provinsi dengan tingkat kemiskinan tertinggi dibandingkan dengan provinsi di Jawa lainnya.

Tujuan dalam penelitian ini adalah (1) Menguji apakah ada pengaruh signifikan antara PDRB perkapita terhadap ketimpangan distribusi pendapatan. (2). Menguji apakah ada pengaruh signifikan antara indeks pembangunan manusia terhadap ketimpangan distribusi pendapatan (3) Menguji apakah ada pengaruh signifikan antara kemiskinan terhadap ketimpangan distribusi pendapatan. (4) Menguji apakah ada pengaruh signifikan antara PDRB perkapita, indeks pembangunan manusia, dan kemiskinan terhadap ketimpangan distribusi pendapatan.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan jenis penelitian asosiatif. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah setiap kabupaten dan kota di Provinsi D.I. Yogyakarta tahun 2010-2021 (12 tahun) dengan sampling *purposive sampling* sehingga diperoleh sampel penelitian berjumlah 60 data per variabel, maka keseluruhan data berjumlah 240 data. Sumber data penelitian ini adalah data sekunder yang diambil dari www.bps.go.id. Teknik pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan dokumentasi. Teknik analisis data melalui Statistik Deskriptif, Uji Multikolinearitas, Regresi Data Panel dan Uji Asumsi Klasik.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: (1) Terdapat pengaruh positif signifikan antara PDRB perkapita terhadap ketimpangan distribusi pendapatan. (2) Indeks pembangunan manusia tidak berpengaruh terhadap ketimpangan distribusi pendapatan. (3) Terdapat pengaruh positif signifikan antara kemiskinan terhadap ketimpangan distribusi pendapatan. (4) Secara simultan PDRB perkapita, indeks pembangunan manusia, dan kemiskinan terhadap ketimpangan distribusi pendapatan. Berdasarkan uji determinasi, bahwa 46,72% variabel terikat ketimpangan distribusi pendapatan dipengaruhi variabel PDRB perkapita, indeks pembangunan manusia, dan kemiskinan dan sisanya 43,28 % dijelaskan oleh variabel lain.

Kata kunci: Indeks Pembangunan Manusia, Kemiskinan, Ketimpangan Distribusi Pendapatan, PDRB Perkapita.

ABSTRACT

Thesis with the title “The Influence of Per capita GRDP, Human Development Index, and Poverty on Income Distribution Inequality in the Province of D.I. Yogyakarta Year 2010 - 2021” written by Helga Reza Maulana NIM 12402183218, Advisor: Wahyu Dwi Warsitasari, M.Pd.

This research is motivated by the high national inequality in the province of D.I. Yogyakarta. This is because the rate of economic growth in D.I. Yogyakarta is still relatively slow compared to other provinces on the islands of Java and Bali in the last five years. In addition, D.I. Yogyakarta is also the province with the highest poverty rate compared to other provinces in Java.

The objectives of this study are (1) to examine whether there is a significant effect between per capita GRDP, human development index, and poverty on inequality in income distribution. (2) Testing whether there is a significant effect between GRDP per capita on income distribution inequality. (3) Testing whether there is a significant effect between the human development index on the inequality of income distribution. (4) Testing whether there is a significant effect between poverty and income distribution inequality.

This research used a quantitative approach with the type of associative research. The population in this study is every district and city in the Province of D.I. Yogyakarta in 2010-2021 (12 years) with purposive sampling so that the research sample obtained is 60 data per variable, so the total data is 240 data. The data source of this research is secondary data taken from www.bps.go.id. Data collection techniques in this study using documentation. Data analysis techniques through descriptive statistics, multicollinearity test, panel data regression and classical assumption test.

The results showed that: (1) Simultaneously per capita GRDP, human development index, and poverty on income distribution inequality. Based on the determination test, that 46.72% of the dependent variable income distribution inequality is influenced by the per capita GDP, human development index, and poverty and the remaining 43.28% is explained by other variables. (2) There is a significant positive effect between GRDP per capita on income distribution inequality. Each addition of one unit of GRDP per capita variable, will increase the inequality of income distribution and vice versa. (3) The human development index has no effect on the inequality of income distribution. Testing the regression coefficient of the human development index shows that each addition of one unit of the human development index variable will increase the inequality of income distribution and vice versa. (4) There is a significant positive effect between poverty and income distribution inequality. Each addition of one unit of poverty variable, will increase the inequality of income distribution and vice versa.

Keywords: *Human Development Index, Inequality of Income Distribution, Per capita GRDP, Poverty.*