

INTISARI

Peran wilayah DKI Jakarta sebagai pusat perekonomian ekonomi Indonesia dapat menciptakan beragam potensi serta kompleksitas dalam mewujudkan tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan. Analisis dekomposisi ketimpangan pendapatan berbasis gender menjadi salah satu langkah integrasi yang sangat relevan dalam menghadapi tantangan global akibat adanya indikasi bias gender dalam mengoptimalkan potensi sumber daya manusia, khususnya tingkat emansipasi wanita. Adapun tiga indikator berbasis gender yang telah ditetapkan oleh program *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs) untuk memproyeksikan kualitas emansipasi wanita, diantaranya yaitu Indeks Ketimpangan Gender (IKG), Indeks Pembangunan gender (IPG), dan Indeks Pemberdayaan Gender (IDG). Jenis dan sumber data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini untuk memproyeksikan fenomena tersebut bersifat kuantitatif yang diperoleh secara sekunder melalui situs publikasi website resmi Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) Provinsi DKI Jakarta dengan ruang sampel berbentuk data panel yang terdiri atas data *cross section* meliputi 6 Kabupaten/Kota di wilayah DKI Jakarta serta data *time series* meliputi kurun waktu selama lima tahun sejak 2018 – 2022.

Berdasarkan uji kesesuaian model merepresentasikan bahwa pendekatan Common Effect Model sebagai model estimasi terbaik dalam memproyeksikan hasil penelitian regresi data panel dengan nilai Adjusted R-squared sebesar 65,66%. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa secara parsial masing - masing indikator emansipasi wanita memiliki implikasi pengaruh yang berbeda - beda terhadap ketimpangan pendapatan di wilayah DKI Jakarta pada tahun 2018 – 2022, diantaranya yaitu Indeks Ketimpangan Gender (IKG) tidak berpengaruh terhadap ketimpangan pendapatan, Indeks Pembangunan Gender (IPG) berpengaruh negatif dan signifikan terhadap ketimpangan pendapatan, serta Indeks Pemberdayaan Gender (IDG) berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap ketimpangan pendapatan. Dengan demikian, pemerintah diharapkan dapat menstimulus kualitas emansipasi wanita dengan mengoptimalkan pembangunan endogen melalui pendidikan inklusif serta menciptakan parameter regulasi pembangunan yang menitikberatkan aspek *invisible barriers* terhadap kesejahteraan pengalaman perempuan secara individual di tempat kerja dalam rangka menurunkan tingkat ketimpangan pendapatan.

Kata Kunci: Ketimpangan Pendapatan, Emansipasi Wanita, IKG, IPG, IDG

ABSTRACT

The role of the DKI Jakarta region as the center of the Indonesian economy can create various potentials and complexities in realizing sustainable development goals. Analysis of the decomposition of gender-based income inequality is one of the integration steps that is very relevant in facing global challenges due to indications of gender bias in optimizing human resource potential, especially the level of women's emancipation. Three gender-based indicators have been set by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) program to protect the quality of women's emancipation, including the Gender Inequality Index (GII), Gender Development Index (GDI), and Gender Empowerment Index (GEI). The type and source of data used in this research to project this phenomenon is quantitative, obtained secondarily through the official publication website of the DKI Jakarta Province Central Statistics Agency with a sample space in the form of panel data consisting of cross-section data covering 6 districts/cities. in the DKI Jakarta area and time series data covering a period of five years from 2018 – 2022.

Based on the model suitability test, the Common Effect Model approach is the best estimation model for projecting the results of panel data regression research with an Adjusted R-squared value of 65.66%. The results of this research show that partially each indicator of women's emancipation has different implications for income inequality in the DKI Jakarta area in 2018 - 2022, including the Gender Inequality Index (GII) which does not affect income inequality, the Gender Development Index (GDI) has a negative and significant effect on income inequality, and the Gender Empowerment Index (GEI) has a positive and significant effect on income inequality. In this way, it is hoped that the government can stimulate the quality of women's emancipation by optimizing endogenous development through inclusive education and creating development regulatory parameters that emphasize the aspect of invisible barriers to the welfare of individual women's experiences in the workplace to reduce the level of income inequality.

Keywords: *Income Inequality, Women's Emancipation, GII, GDI, GEI*