

INTISARI

Ketimpangan pendapatan merupakan permasalahan yang mendasar di Indonesia dan tidak dapat dibiarkan secara terus menerus. Ketimpangan tercermin dari distribusi pendapatan yang tidak merata, di mana sebagian besar pendapatan terkonsentrasi pada kelompok berpenghasilan tinggi, sehingga memperlebar ketimpangan pendapatan antarkelompok masyarakat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji pengaruh anggaran bantuan sosial pangan, jumlah penduduk miskin, dan rata-rata lama sekolah terhadap ketimpangan pendapatan di kota/kabupaten Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta tahun 2018-2024. Penelitian ini menggunakan model regresi data panel dengan pendekatan *Generalized Least Squares* (GLS), data yang digunakan penelitian ini bersumber dari Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS). Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, anggaran bantuan sosial pangan berpengaruh negatif signifikan sedangkan jumlah penduduk miskin dan rata-rata lama sekolah berpengaruh positif signifikan terhadap ketimpangan pendapatan.

Kata Kunci: Anggaran Bantuan Sosial Pangan, Jumlah Penduduk Miskin, Rata-Rata Lama Sekolah, dan Ketimpangan Pendapatan.

ABSTRACT

Income inequality is a fundamental problem in Indonesia and cannot be allowed to continue. Inequality is reflected in the uneven distribution of income, where most of the income is concentrated among high-income groups, thereby widening the income gap between social groups. This study aims to examine the effect of the food assistance budget, the number of poor people, and the average length of schooling on income inequality in cities/districts in the Special Region of Yogyakarta from 2018 to 2024. This study uses a panel data regression model with a Generalized Least Squares (GLS) approach. The data used in this study is sourced from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). Based on the results of the study, the food social assistance budget has a significant negative effect, while the number of poor people and average length of schooling have a significant positive effect on income inequality.

Keywords: Food Social Assistance Budget, Number of Poor People, Average Length of Schooling, and Income Inequality.