

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis tingkat disparitas pembangunan antar eks Karesidenan di Provinsi Jawa Tengah yang dibagi menjadi enam wilayah, yaitu eks Karesidenan Banyumas, eks Karesidenan Kedu, eks Karesidenan Pekalongan, eks Karesidenan Pati, eks Karesidenan Semarang, dan eks Karesidenan Surakarta, serta faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhinya. Penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunder dari Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) Jawa Tengah periode tahun 2015 hingga 2024. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan Indeks Williamson untuk mengukur tingkat disparitas dan analisis regresi data panel untuk mengidentifikasi faktor penentu. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat disparitas pembangunan yang cukup tinggi, yaitu mencapai angka rata-rata sebesar 0,51. Nilai tertinggi terdapat di Eks Karesidenan Pati dan Eks Karesidenan Semarang, yaitu sebesar 0,72. Sedangkan nilai disparitas pembangunan terendah terdapat di eks Karesidenan Pekalongan, yaitu sebesar 0,31. Variabel pertumbuhan ekonomi berdasarkan PDRB tidak memiliki pengaruh signifikan secara statistik terhadap disparitas pembangunan antar eks Karesidenan di Provinsi Jawa Tengah. Variabel Indeks Pembangunan Manusia juga tidak berpengaruh signifikan. Sementara itu, variabel kemiskinan terbukti berpengaruh signifikan dan positif terhadap disparitas pembangunan antar eks Karesidenan di Provinsi Jawa Tengah. Penelitian ini mempunyai implikasi kebijakan, di mana pemerintah perlu melakukan pemerataan investasi berbasis potensi wilayah, meningkatkan akses masyarakat terhadap layanan dasar, serta memberikan pelatihan keterampilan guna mengurangi tingkat disparitas pembangunan antar eks karesidenan di Provinsi Jawa Tengah.

Kata Kunci: Disparitas Pembangunan, Eks Karesidenan, Provinsi Jawa Tengah, Indeks Williamson, Regresi Data Panel

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the level of development disparity between former residencies in Central Java Province, which is divided into six regions: former Banyumas residency, former Kedu residency, former Pekalongan residency, former Pati residency, former Semarang residency, and former Surakarta residency, as well as the factors that influence it. This study uses secondary data from the Central Java Statistics Agency (BPS) for the period 2015 to 2024. Data analysis was carried out using the Williamson Index to measure the level of disparity and panel data regression analysis to identify the determining factors. The results show that there is a fairly high development disparity, reaching an average of 0.51. The highest value is found in the former Pati residency and former Semarang residency, which is 0.72. While the lowest development disparity value is found in the former Pekalongan residency, which is 0.31. The economic growth variable based on GRDP does not have a statistically significant effect, but has a positive relationship with the development disparity between former residencies in Central Java Province. The Human Development Index variable also has no significant effect, with a positive relationship. Meanwhile, the poverty variable is proven to have a significant and positive effect on the development disparity between former residencies in Central Java Province. This research has policy implications, where the government needs to carry out equitable investment based on regional potential, increase public access to basic services, and provide skills training to reduce the level of development disparity between former residencies in Central Java Province.

Keywords: Development Disparity, Former Residencies, Central Java Province, Williamson Index, Panel Data Regression