INTISARI

Ketimpangan pendapatan merupakan salah satu masalah utama dalam pembangunan ekonomi karena peningkatan aktivitas ekonomi tidak selalu menjangkau seluruh lapisan masyarakat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh faktor makroekonomi dan pembangunan manusia terhadap ketimpangan pendapatan di Provinsi Banten periode 2019–2024. Penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunder yang bersumber dari BPS dengan bentuk data panel yang mencakup 8 Kabupaten/Kota Provinsi Banten selama periode 2019–2024. Metode analisis yang digunakan adalah regresi data panel dengan pendekatan *Fixed Effect Model* (FEM) yang dipilih melalui uji Chow dan Hausman. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa secara simultan variabel PDRB per kapita, Tingkat Partisipasi Angkatan Kerja (TPAK), dan Indeks Pembangunan Manusia (IPM) berpengaruh signifikan terhadap ketimpangan pendapatan. Secara parsial, PDRB per kapita tidak berpengaruh terhadap ketimpangan pendapatan, TPAK berpengaruh negatif signifikan terhadap ketimpangan pendapatan, dan IPM berpengaruh negatif signifikan terhadap ketimpangan pendapatan. Berdasarkan temuan tersebut, kebijakan penurunan ketimpangan pendapatan perlu difokuskan pada peningkatan partisipasi tenaga kerja, kualitas tenaga kerja, dan pembangunan manusia, mengingat TPAK dan IPM terbukti berpengaruh signifikan terhadap ketimpangan pendapatan.

Kata kunci: Ketimpangan Pendapatan, Pembangunan Ekonomi, PDRB per Kapita, TPAK, dan IPM.

ABSTRACT

Income inequality is one of the common issues in economic development that continues to receive attention across countries and regions, as high economic growth does not always reach all segments of society. This study aims to analyze the effect of macroeconomic factors and human development on income inequality in the regencies and cities of Banten Province during the period 2019–2024. This study uses secondary data obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in the form of panel data covering 8 regencies and cities in Banten Province over the period 2019–2024. The analytical method employed is panel data regression using the Fixed Effect Model (FEM), selected based on the results of the Chow test, Hausman test, and Lagrange Multiplier test. The results show that, simultaneously, the variables of the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) per Capita, Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR), and Human Development Index (HDI) have a significant effect on income inequality. Partially, the GRDP per Capita has no significant effect. Meanwhile, LFPR has a negative effect on income inequality, and HDI also has a negative effect on income inequality. Based on these findings, policies aimed at reducing income inequality should be focused on improving labor force participation, enhancing workforce quality, and strengthening human development, given that LFPR and HDI have been proven to significantly affect income inequality.

Keywords: *Income Inequality, Economic Development, GRDP per Capita, LFPR, and HDI.*