

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the extent of regional inequality in East Java Province from 1995 to 2024 and to analyze the influence of Domestic Investment, Foreign Investment, the number of employed people, and the proportion of the population in school on regional inequality. This research uses time series data and the data source used is secondary data obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics of East Java Province from 1995-2024. The analysis method used is multiple regression analysis with the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) approach. To measure the level of regional inequality in East Java Province, the Williamson Index is used.

The results of this study found that the Williamson Index for East Java Province from 1995 to 2024 tended to increase and ranged from 0.94 to 1. After performing regression, the results obtained are that the PMDN variable has a positive and insignificant effect on regional inequality in East Java Province from 2005-2024. Meanwhile, the PMA variable, the number of employed people, and the proportion of the population in school have a negative and significant effect on regional inequality. Simultaneously, all four variables have a significant effect on the absence.

Keywords: Regional Inequality, Domestic Investment, Foreign Investment, The Number of Employed People, The Proportion of The Population In School

