

ABSTRACT

Spatial inequality is an inequality between regions that may occur due to differences in available resources. This study aims to analyze the spatial inequality in Banten province during the period of 2001 to 2013. This study aims to analyze the influence of investment, Agglomeration, Government Expenditure and Labor Force.

The method used in this research is panel data with fixed effects approach (Fixed Effect Model) and the dummy regions. The use of dummy regions in this study aims to look at variations in conditions of inequality 6 spasioal districts/cities in Banten during the period 2001 to 2013. This study uses secondary data.

The results of this study indicates that the investment variable (I) and Variable Agglomeration (AG) positive, Government Expenditure variabel (GE) negativev and statistically significant ($\alpha = 5$ percent) on the level of spatial inequality. Meanwhile, the Working Age variable has no effect on spatial inequality.

Keywords: Spatial Inequality, Investment, Agglomeration, Government Expenditure, Working Age, and Panel Data