

ABSTRACT

Increasing income in the tourism sector in the Special Region of Yogyakarta province not only provides positive trickle down effects but also negative ones such as the problem of inequality in income distribution. This research aims to analyze the influence of tourism income, squared tourism income, number of tourists, number of hotels, and number of tourist attractions on income inequality for each district/city in the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province for 2015-2021.

The approach used in this study was quantitative with secondary data obtained from the Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) and Publications from the DIY Tourism Office. The research method used in this study is panel data regression covering five regencies/cities in the DIY Province (Yogyakarta, Sleman, Bantul, Kulonprogo, Gunungkidul) with a range of 2015-2021.

The research results show that the independent variables are able to explain the research model by 76 percent. Simultaneous tests show that the variables tourism income, squared tourism income, number of tourists, number of hotels, and number of tourist attractions have a significant effect on income inequality. The tourism income variable has a positive effect on inequality, while the squared tourism income variable, number of tourists, number of hotels, and number of tourist attractions has a negative effect on income inequality in DIY Province.

Keywords: *Tourism, Income Inequality, Income in The Tourism.*

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