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ANALYSIS OF THE DETERMINANTS OF INCOME DISTRIBUTION INEQUALITY IN INDONESIA

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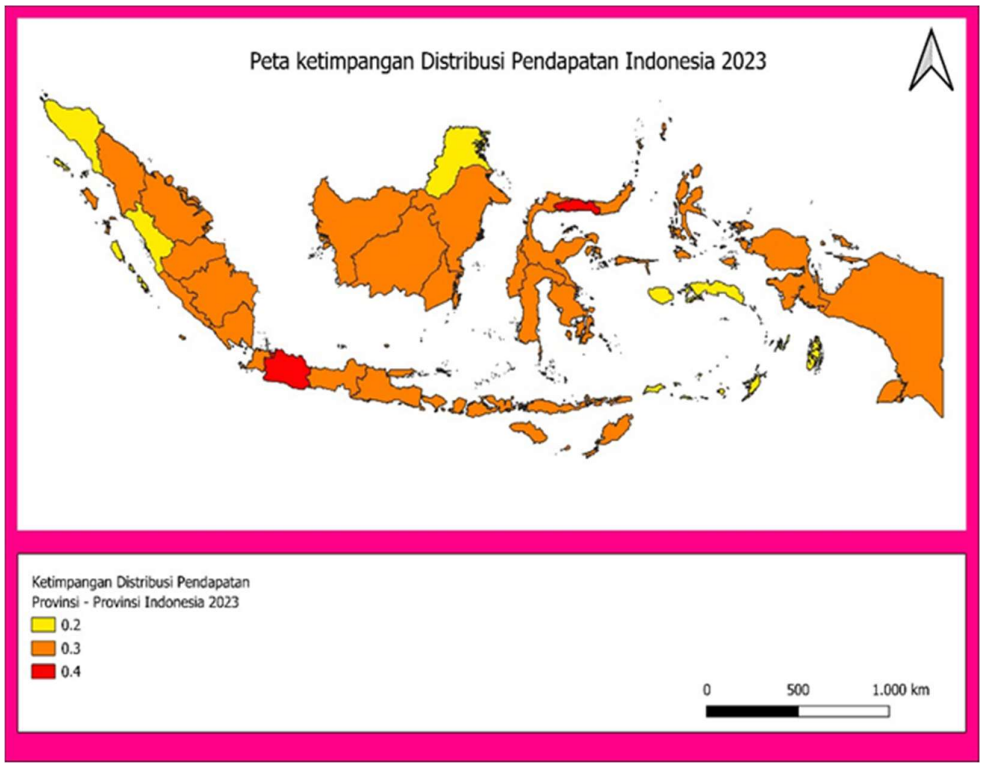
Abstract
This study aims to analyze the determinants of income distribution inequality in Indonesia. This study focuses on average years of schooling, life expectancy, per capita expenditure Human Development Index (HDI), poverty, and open unemployment rate as factors that affect income distribution inequality in Indonesia. This study uses panel data regression method using data sourced from the annual report of the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) from 2018 to 2023, consisting of 34 provinces in Indonesia. The regression analysis results show that life expectancy, Human Development Index (HDI), and poverty have a significant influence on income distribution inequality, while other variables are not significant. Income distribution inequality is still a problem despite the growing economy. This research is expected to help in making policies that can reduce income distribution inequality in Indonesia.
Keywords: **income distribution inequality, HDI, Poverty, Unemployment**

INTRODUCTION

Income inequality is one of the crucial economic and social issues in Indonesia. Although the country has recorded significant economic growth over the past few decades, income inequality between different groups of people remains a pressing challenge. Based on data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), Indonesia's Gini ratio, which measures income distribution inequality, has shown fluctuations that reflect the existence of unequal income distribution among the population. Rapid economic growth, especially since the reform era, has brought many benefits in the form of an increase in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and a reduction in absolute poverty. However, this growth has not always been followed by equitable income distribution. There are rapidly growing regions, such as Jakarta and other big cities, while remote areas are still lagging behind, creating a widening gap between the rich and the poor (BPS, 2024).

Indonesia is a country consisting of thousands of islands, the differences in regional characteristics are inevitable, with some regions developing rapidly while others develop slowly. This uneven growth results in income inequality between regions. While inequality cannot be eliminated completely, it can only be reduced to a level that is acceptable to the existing social structure to maintain the coordination of the system during its growth. (Afandi et al., 2017). The Gini index can be used to determine the inequality of income distribution in Indonesia. A score between 0 and 1 on the index indicates the inequality of income distribution in Indonesia, a score equal to 0 indicates perfectly equal income distribution, and a score equal to 1 indicates unequal income distribution. Therefore, the Gini index should be close to zero in order to show an even distribution of income among the population. (Arifianto, 2011).

Figure 1.1 Map of Income Distribution Inequality in Indonesia in 2023



Source: BPS, Data processed (2024)

Income inequality is at least partly driven by factors such as average years of schooling, life expectancy, per capita expenditure, human development index, the number of poor people and the open unemployment rate. Average years of schooling according to (Nadya & Syafri, 2019) The education process has an impact on income distribution, as it increases knowledge and work skills. This can cause low-paid workers to move, so there will be an increase in income if unskilled workers are employed by skilled high-paid workers. Life expectancy can also affect income distribution inequality, (Hasanah, 2017) stated that life expectancy is a measure of health by having to concentrate on income inequality issues, such as equal distribution of income, which will significantly improve the standard of living of the population through improved nutritional health and education, which will increase the efficiency of education and encourage them to participate in economic programs.

Per capita expenditure is a component that affects the subsequent distribution of income. Per capita expenditure can be calculated by dividing the monthly cost consumed by each household member divided by the number of household members following purchasing power parity (BPS, 2024). The next factor is the human development index (HDI), this is because the level of productivity of the population will be affected by the low or high HDI. If

the HDI falls, the productivity level of the population will also fall, which means that lower productivity will result in lower income. Conversely, if the HDI rises, the productivity level of the population will also rise, which means higher productivity will lead to higher income levels. (Makipantung et al., 2023)

The last two factors examined in this study are the number of poor people and the open unemployment rate. The number of poor people can affect income distribution inequality, as it is closely related to relative poverty (Atkinson & Marlier, 2010). (Atkinson & Marlier, 2010).. Poverty increases income differences between rich and poor people. (Ersad et al., 2022) stated that income inequality in developing countriesis increasing, as a result of the inability to achieve significant poverty reduction. Therefore, the reduction of poverty is very important to reduce income inequality in society. The last factor is the unemployment rate. Income inequality can be affected by the unemployment rate in a region. A higher unemployment rate in a region means lower productivity levels, which will result in a decrease in economic growth and welfare improvements in other regions (Yusica, 2018).

This study aims to analyze the determinants of income distribution inequality in Indonesia using independent variables such as average years of schooling, life expectancy, per capita income, Human Development Index (HDI), poverty, and open unemployment. An in-depth understanding of these determinants is expected to help formulate effective policies to address inequality and promote more equitable income distribution.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Income Distribution Inequality

Economic inequality can be defined as an economic disorder that occurs anywhere because there are developed and underdeveloped regions. This leads to economic unevenness of a region, or differences in progress between regions, which means that the ability to develop is not equal to the gap. This leads to inequality due to opinions and empirical research that consider growth and equity as dichotomous. (Vania Grace Sianturi et al., 2021). To calculate the level of income inequality, the Gini ratio is used. This ratio describes the overall equality and difference from income to distribution. The gini ratio ranges from 0 to 1;

a score of 0 indicates equity, while a score of 1 indicates inequality. (Salsabila & Pramukty, 2023).

Many indicators can influence income distribution inequality in Indonesia, such as average years of schooling, life expectancy, per capita income, Human Development Index (HDI), poverty, and open unemployment rate. Among the many challenges faced in reducing income distribution inequality, the development of research on the analysis of the determinants of income distribution inequality in Indonesia has been widely conducted, as it has the importance of helping to formulate more effective policies and programs. The results of this research are expected to benefit various parts of the effort to reduce the social inequality that exists in the society.

Average Years of Schooling

According to (Anwar, 2018)(Anwar, 2018), education is considered crucial for sustainable economic growth and is one of the most important components of human capital. (Arofah & Rohimah, 2019; Duarsa & Wijaya, 2023) stated that determining the level of education is a long-term effort that includes providing theoretical and conceptual knowledge to management employees for general purposes. According to research conducted by (Saputra & Zulham, 2016) average years of schooling affects income distribution inequality negatively and significantly. This is because good education improves performance, productivity, and critical thinking, which in turn increases people's income. However, according to (Putri & Aminda, 2023), Average Years of Schooling has a positive and significant effect on Income Distribution Inequality. This is due to the tendency of individuals with higher education to work abroad, which causes income inequality in the country. While other studies show that average years of schooling has no impact on Income Distribution Inequality.(Duarsa & Wijaya, 2023; Laila et al., 2024; S. Dai et al., 2023)..

Life Expectancy

One component of the Human Development Index is the health index, which calculates Life Expectancy (UHH). The estimated number of years that a person can live from birth living in an area inhabited by a certain group of living beings is called life expectancy. The average age that a baby can reach under certain conditions, based on current mortality rates that are likely to remain unchanged in the future, is called life expectancy at birth. The average life

expectancy in developed countries is higher than in developing countries. (Arofah & Rohimah, 2019). According to previous research, life expectancy has a significant negative effect on income distribution inequality. This can be seen from the fact that people in countries with good health have a longer average life expectancy. Therefore, from an economic perspective, people who have a longer average life expectancy are more likely to generate greater income.

Per capita expenditure

Per capita expenditure is a component used to determine the status of human development in a region and gives an idea of the level of purchasing power (PPP) of the community. According to (Lim et al., 2024) Halim (2012), defines per capita expenditure of each household member as a whole using the concept of household consumption expenditure. According to (Duarsa & Wijaya, 2023; Laila et al., 2024; S. Dai et al., 2023)Per capita expenditure has a significant negative effect on income inequality. This suggests that the higher the per capita expenditure, the lower the income inequality. Although previous studies imply that per capita expenditure has a positive and significant impact on distributional inequality, this is not the case. (Ermawati & Faridatussalam, 2023)(Ermawati & Faridatussalam, 2023), this suggests that government spending is still unable to reduce the level of income inequality.

Human Development Index (HDI)

The Human Development Index, obtained through education, serves to shape the nation's ability to absorb advanced technology and optimize their ability to achieve sustainable economic growth. (Farhan & Sugianto, 2022) Three basic indicators are used to measure the Human Development Index indicators. These are health, education, and living standards. The health indicator uses life expectancy at birth, while the education indicator uses adult literacy rate and average years of schooling. The standard of living indicator uses purchasing effort. According to research conducted by (Lala et al., 2023; Makipantung et al., 2023; Randa, 2023; Yoertiara & Feriyanto, 2022) HDI has a negative and significant effect on income distribution inequality, this is because the low quality of human resources will affect the productivity and level of community welfare in a region or area. In contrast to other studies, HDI has a positive and significant effect on Income Distribution Inequality. (Ivanovi Sulistyaningrum et al., 2022) because the elements of the Human Development Index are not

evenly distributed in all layers of Indonesian society. Other research shows that HDI has no effect on Income Distribution Inequality (Ersad et al., 2022; Febriyani & Anis, 2021; RINJANI, 2017).

Poverty

The word bank defined poverty as the inability to meet basic living standards in 1990. Then, in 2004, the bank redefined the definition to say "poverty is hunger. Poverty is defined as lack of shelter. Those who are poor do not have the ability to get medical check-ups. Poverty is not having the ability to read and not having access to school. Poverty is not having a job and worrying about the future. Poverty is when children get sick because of unclean water. Poverty is powerlessness, lack of representation, and lack of freedom (Saleh 2014). In research (Hindun et al., 2019; Kunenengan et al., 2023) poverty has a positive and significant impact on income distribution inequality, due to the fact that unmet minimum needs cause poverty to decrease, which indicates that people have been able to meet their minimum needs. This happens due to an increase in people's income. Whereas in other studies income distribution inequality is not affected by poverty(Oktaviani et al., 2022)

Open Unemployment Rate

The open unemployment rate is defined as unemployment because the expansion of employment is less than the addition of job seekers (Sholikah, 2022). The Open Unemployment Rate indicator is calculated by calculating the percentage of total unemployment compared to the total labor force, which shows how large a percentage of the labor force is included in unemployment, thus hampering people's ability to earn income (Sholikah, 2022). Previous research shows that the open unemployment rate has a positive and significant effect on Income Distribution Inequality. (Salsabila & Pramukty, 2023; Yoertiara & Feriyanto, 2022; Zainudin, 2022).. This can be seen from the open unemployment data which has increased every year, causing income inequality. Meanwhile, other studies show that the open unemployment rate has no effect on Income Distribution Inequality.(Farhan & Sugianto, 2022; Hidayat et al., 2023).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this study, the method used is an explanatory and descriptive approach to analyze the determinants of income distribution inequality in Indonesia. The secondary data used in this study comes from the annual report of the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) from 2018 to 2023, consisting of 34 provinces in Indonesia. The dependent variable in this study is the Gini Ratio, which is the Gini coefficient, also known as the

Gini index, is a measure that shows the level of broad income inequality. While the independent variables are average years of schooling, life expectancy, per capita income, human development index (HDI), number of poor people, and open unemployment rate. In this study, the panel data regression analysis method is used to determine the analysis of the determinants of income distribution inequality in Indonesia. The stages in linear regression using panel data are model estimation tests to determine the best model to use among common effect, fixed effect and random effect through the chow test, hausman test, and lagrange multiplier (LM) test. The classical assumption test is then used to ensure that the research findings are valid with the data used in theory, that they are unbiased, consistent, and that the estimation of regression coefficients is done correctly. (Febriana & Yulianto, 2017). The classical assumption test in panel data regression includes a multicollinearity test which is said to pass the test if all dependent variables < 0.85, and a heteroscedasticity test where all independent variables must have a probability value < 0.05. As well as the significance test, which is obtained from testing statistical criteria as measured by the value of the partial test (t-Statistic), simultaneous test (F test), coefficient of determination test (Adj.R).[2]

This research uses the E-views-12 program. The model parameters used in this study are as follows:

$$GINIit = \beta 0 + \beta 1RLSit + \beta 2UHHit + \beta 3PPKit + \beta 4IPMit + \beta 4POVit + \beta 4UEit + \mu it$$

Description:

GINI : Income Distribution Inequality (Percent)

RLS : Average Years of Schooling (Percent)

UHH : Life Expectancy (Years)

PPK : Per capita expenditure (thousand Rupiah)

HDI : Human Development Index (Percent

POV : Number of Poor People (Thousand)

EU : Open Unemployment Rate (Percent)

μ : Period t error

It : Panel data.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Model Estimation Test

There are three methods for estimating regression models with panel data: Common Effect Model, Fixed Effect Model (FE), and Random Effect Model (RE). Tests such as Chow, Hausman, and Lagrange Multiplier can be used to select the most appropriate model.

Tabel 4.1. Hasil Uji Estimasi Model

Uji Chow:			
Effect Test	***Statistic***	***d.f.***	***Prob.***
Cross-section F	92.130021	(33,164)	**0.0000**
Cross-section Chi-squere	606.365439	33	**0.0000**

Uji Hausman:			
Test Summary	***Chi-Sq. Statistic***	***Chi-Sq. d.f.***	***Prob.***
Cross-section Random	15567058	6	**0.0000**

Sumber : Data diolah penulis, 2024

Based on the table above, the test that has been carried out produces a probability value <0.05. Thus, the appropriate model to use is the fixed effect model. After the chow and hausman tests are conducted, it is known that the fixed effect model is chosen to be the most appropriate model for this study, so there is no need to conduct a lagrange multiplier test.

Classical Assumption Test Results

The classical assumption tests used in regression using panel data with fixed effect models include multicollinearity and heteroscedasticity tests.

Tabel 4.2. Hasil Uji Multikolinieritas

	RLS	**UHH**	**PPK**	**IPM**	**POV**	**TPT**
RLS	1	0.043	0.590	0.334	-0.268	0.481
UHH	0.43	1	0.600	0.428	0.288	0.263
PPK	0.590	0.600	1	0.340	0.006	0.032
IPM	0.334	0.428	0.340	1	0.022	0.177
POV	-0.268	0.288	0.006	0.022	1	0.203
TPT	0.481	0.263	0.320	0.177	0.203	1

Sumber : Data diolah penulis, 2024

Based on table 4.2 above, the correlation coefficient of average years of schooling (x1), life expectancy (x2), per capita expenditure (x3), human development index (x4), poverty (x5), and open unemployment rate (x6) <0.85, meaning that all independent variables pass the multicollinearity test.

Tabel 4.3. Hasil Uji Heterokedastisitas

Variabel	*Coefficient*	*Std. Error*	*t-Statistic*	*Prob.*
C	0.112610	0.154141	0.730566	0.4661
RLS	-0.006027	0.005342	-1.128143	0.2609
UHH	-0.002175	0.002799	-0.776914	0.4383
PPK	794E-06	2.12E-05	3.749749	0.0702
IPM	0.000139	7.26E-05	1.914250	0.0573
POV	5.57E-06	5.83E-06	0.956338	0.3403
TPT	-0.000464	0.000610	-0.760910	0.4478

Sumber : Data diolah penulis, 2024

Based on the probability value in table 4.4 where the probability of the independent variable > 0.05, it means that all independent variables, namely, average years of schooling (x1), life expectancy (x2), per capita expenditure (x3), human development index (x4), poverty (x5), and open unemployment rate (x6) do not show symptoms of heteroscedasticity

Regression Analysis Results

Table 4.4. Hasil Analisis Regresi Data Panel Menggunakan FEM

Variabel	*Coefficient*	*Std. Error*	*t-Statistic*	*Prob.*
C	1.103634	0.280529	3.934118	**0.0001**
RLS	-0.007549	0.009723	-0.776434	0.4386
UHH	-0.010231	0.005095	-2.008206	0.0463
PPK	-1.91E-07	3.85E-06	-0.049654	0.9605
IPM	0.000285	0.000132	2.158603	**0.0323**
POV	2.70E-05	1.06E-05	2.546488	**0.0118**
TPT	-0.001988	0.001110	-1.790661	0.0752
R Squared	0.957586	*Mean Dependent Var*		0.349324
Adj.R-S	**0.947500**	*S.D. Dependent Var*		0.040489
F-statistic	94.94059	*Durbin-Watson stat*		1.182814
Prob(F-statistic)	**0.000000**			

Sumber : Data diolah penulis, 2024

Based on the chow and hausman tests, the Fixed Effect model was selected as the best model to be used in analyzing the determinants of income distribution inequality in Indonesia.

Partial Test (t-Statistic)

Based on the regression results from table 4.4 above with a significance level of α = 5%, the results show that:

a) The average years of schooling variable has no effect on income distribution inequality in Indonesia. In this study, the average years of schooling has a negative relationship, meaning that the higher the average years of schooling, the smaller the inequality in income distribution in Indonesia. In other words, income differences between individuals or groups in society tend to decrease when there is increased access and opportunity for longer and better education.

b) The life expectancy variable has a negative and significant effect on income distribution inequality in Indonesia. In this study, life expectancy has a negative relationship, meaning that the higher the life expectancy in a population, the smaller the inequality in income distribution in Indonesia. This is because people with higher life expectancy usually have better access to healthcare, education, and economic opportunities, which in turn leads to increased welfare and reduced income inequality.

c) Per capita expenditure variable has no effect on income distribution inequality in Indonesia. In this study, per capita expenditure has a negative relationship, meaning that the higher the per capita expenditure in a population, the smaller the inequality in income distribution in Indonesia. Better consumption levels and living standards are usually indicated by higher per capita expenditure. If per capita expenditure increases evenly across the population, it indicates that more people have better purchasing power, which can reduce the difference between low- and high-income groups.

d) The human development index (HDI) variable has a positive influence on income distribution inequality in Indonesia. In this study, HDI has a positive relationship, meaning that when the Human Development Index (HDI) increases, inequality in income distribution also tends to increase. This means that there is a unidirectional correlation between HDI and income inequality. Therefore, although HDI increases, which usually indicates improvements in education, health, and overall quality of life, these improvements may not be evenly distributed across the population.

e) The poverty variable has a positive and significant effect on income distribution inequality in Indonesia. In this study, poverty has a positive relationship, meaning that when the poverty rate increases, inequality in income distribution also tends to increase. In other words, there is a positive correlation between income inequality and poverty. An increase in poverty usually indicates that more people are living on very low incomes, while there may

be some people with very high incomes. This increases the difference between high and low income groups, increasing inequality in income distribution.

f) The variable open unemployment rate has no effect on income distribution inequality in Indonesia. In this study, unemployment has a negative relationship, meaning that the higher the open unemployment rate in Indonesia, the smaller the inequality in income distribution in Indonesia. One reason is that with more people unemployed, the pressure to address employment issues will increase on the government and private sector. This may lead to efforts to increase employment and income opportunities for those who were previously low-income or unemployed, which in turn may reduce income inequality.

Simultaneous Test (F Test)

The results of the panel data regression analysis in table 4.4, yield an F statistic value of 94.94059 with a Prob(F-statistic) value of 0.000000 <0.05. Therefore, the average years of schooling, life expectancy, per capita expenditure, human development index, poverty, and open unemployment rate affect income distribution inequality in Indonesia simultaneously or jointly.

Determination Coefficient Test

The regression analysis results in Table 4.4 show the coefficient of determination which can be inferred from the Adjusted R-Square value of 0.947500. This figure indicates that the independent variables such as average years of schooling, life expectancy, per capita expenditure, human development index, poverty, and open unemployment rate can explain about 94.7% of the variation in the dependent variable, which is income distribution inequality. Meanwhile, the remaining 5.3% is explained by other factors not included in the research model.

Discussion

Based on the results of the tests conducted by the author, 3 of the 6 independent variables studied have an influence on income distribution inequality in Indonesia, namely life expectancy, human development index, and poverty. The first variable is life expectancy which has a negative and significant effect, which means that the higher the life expectancy in a population, the smaller the inequality in income distribution in Indonesia. This is in line with research conducted by (S. Dai et al., 2023) who said that life expectancy has a significant negative effect on income distribution inequality. This can be seen from the fact that people in countries with good health have longer average lives. This is also due to the fact that people

with higher life expectancy usually have better access to health services, education, and economic opportunities, which in turn leads to improved welfare and reduced income inequality. Better socio-economic conditions and infrastructure are often indicated by increased life expectancy, which can provide more opportunities for individuals to increase their income and reduce inequality.

The second variable is the human development index (HDI) which has a positive and significant influence on income distribution inequality in Indonesia, meaning that when the HDI increases, inequality in income distribution also tends to increase. This is consistent with the findings found in a study conducted by (Ivanovi Sulistyaningrum et al., 2022) which shows that HDI has a positive and significant effect on Income Distribution Inequality because elements of the Human Development Index are not evenly distributed across all levels of Indonesian society. This means that there is a unidirectional correlation between HDI and income inequality. Therefore, although the HDI is increasing, which usually indicates improvements in education, health, and overall quality of life, these improvements may not be evenly distributed across the population. As a result, more affluent groups may benefit more, meaning that there is greater income disparity between them.

The third variable is poverty which has a positive and significant effect on income distribution inequality in Indonesia, meaning that when poverty increases, inequality in income distribution also tends to increase. This is in line with research conducted by (Hindun et al., 2019; Kunenengan et al., 2023). Since not meeting minimum needs leads to a decrease in poverty, poverty has a positive and significant impact on inequality in income distribution, this is because poverty indicates that people have been able to meet their minimum needs. An increase in poverty usually indicates that more people are living on very low incomes, while there may be some people with very high incomes. This increases the difference between high and low income groups, increasing inequality in income distribution

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results described above, it can be concluded that 3 of the 6 variables studied show that life expectancy, and Human Development Index (HDI), and poverty have a significant impact on income distribution inequality in Indonesia. However,

additional variables, such as average years of schooling, per capita expenditure, and open unemployment rate, do not have a significant impact. Therefore, in an effort to reduce income inequality in Indonesia, factors such as life expectancy, HDI, and poverty rate should be considered. Income distribution inequality is still an important issue in Indonesia despite its growing economy. The purpose of this study is to assist in policy making that can reduce inequality and promote more equitable income distribution.

Suggestions for future research are that the scope of factors affecting income distribution inequality in Indonesia should be expanded. For example, economic disparities between regions, access to health services, and education infrastructure. In addition, research could focus on evaluating the impact of specific policies on income distribution inequality.

The results of this study show how important it is to improve people's access to health and education services as well as efforts to reduce poverty levels. This is also a policy implication. Reducing income distribution inequality in Indonesia can be achieved through the implementation of policies that support increasing life expectancy, increasing the population growth index (HDI), and reducing poverty levels. Therefore, when they make more inclusive and sustainable development policies, the government should consider these aspects.

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