

ABSTRAK

**PENGARUH AGLOMERASI INDUSTRI, UPAH MINIMUM PROVINSI,
INFRASTRUKTUR JALAN, KEMISKINAN DAN RATA-RATA LAMA
SEKOLAH TERHADAP KETIMPANGAN PENDAPATAN
ANTARWILAYAH DI PULAU SUMATERA**

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Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis pengaruh aglomerasi industri, Upah Minimum Provinsi (UMP), infrastruktur jalan, tingkat kemiskinan, dan rata-rata lama sekolah terhadap ketimpangan pendapatan antarwilayah di 10 provinsi Pulau Sumatera periode 2014–2024. Penelitian menggunakan data panel dengan Indeks Williamson sebagai indikator ketimpangan dan dianalisis menggunakan metode Panel-Corrected Standard Errors (PCSE). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Sumatera Selatan dan Sumatera Utara memiliki tingkat ketimpangan tertinggi, sedangkan Kepulauan Bangka Belitung dan Lampung terendah. Secara simultan seluruh variabel berpengaruh signifikan terhadap ketimpangan pendapatan. Secara parsial, aglomerasi industri dan rata-rata lama sekolah berpengaruh positif signifikan, UMP berpengaruh negatif signifikan, sedangkan infrastruktur jalan dan tingkat kemiskinan tidak berpengaruh signifikan.

Kata kunci : Ketimpangan Pendapatan, Indeks Williamson, Aglomerasi Industri, Upah Minimum Provinsi, Infrastruktur Jalan, Kemiskinan, Rata-Rata Lama Sekolah, Panel-Corrected Standard Errors.

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF INDUSTRIAL AGGLOMERATION, PROVINCIAL MINIMUM WAGE, ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE, POVERTY AND MEAN YEARS OF SCHOOLING ON REGIONAL INCOME INEQUALITY IN SUMATRA ISLAND

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This study aims to analyze the effects of industrial agglomeration, Provincial Minimum Wage (PMW), road infrastructure, poverty rate, and mean years of schooling on regional income inequality across 10 provinces in Sumatra during 2014–2024. The study employs panel data using the Williamson Index as a measure of inequality and analyzes the data using the Panel-Corrected Standard Errors (PCSE) approach. The results indicate that South Sumatra and North Sumatra exhibit the highest levels of income inequality, while Bangka Belitung Islands and Lampung show the lowest levels. Simultaneously, all independent variables significantly affect income inequality. Partially, industrial agglomeration and mean years of schooling have a positive and significant effect, while PMW has a negative and significant effect. Meanwhile, road infrastructure and poverty rate do not have a significant effect on income inequality.

Keywords: Income Inequality, Williamson Index, Industrial Agglomeration, Provincial Minimum Wage, Road Infrastructure, Poverty, Mean Years of Schooling, Panel-Corrected Standard Errors.