

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS DETERMINAN KETIMPANGAN DISTRIBUSI PENDAPATAN: UJI PEMBERLAKUAN HIPOTESIS KUZNET DI INDONESIA (2004-2023)

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Ketimpangan pendapatan merupakan isu krusial dalam pembangunan ekonomi berkelanjutan di Indonesia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji Hipotesis Kuznets serta menganalisis faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi ketimpangan distribusi pendapatan di Indonesia pada periode 2004–2023. Metode yang digunakan yaitu regresi data panel dengan pendekatan Fixed Effect Model (FEM) yang dipilih berdasarkan uji Chow dan Hausman, dengan pengujian asumsi klasik untuk memastikan validitas model. Variabel yang dianalisis meliputi Produk Domestik Regional Bruto (PDRB) dan kuadratnya, Indeks Pembangunan Manusia (IPM), Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto (PMTB), Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka (TPT), dan Tingkat Kemiskinan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan PDRB berpengaruh positif terhadap ketimpangan, sementara kuadratnya berpengaruh negatif, mengonfirmasi terbuktinya kurva U-terbalik Hipotesis Kuznets. IPM menurunkan ketimpangan, sedangkan PMTB cenderung memperlebar kesenjangan. TPT dan kemiskinan tidak berpengaruh signifikan. Temuan menegaskan pentingnya pemerataan pembangunan ekonomi, pertumbuhan ekonomi yang inklusif, dan distribusi investasi adil dalam mengurangi ketimpangan di Indonesia.

Kata Kunci: Ketimpangan Distribusi Pendapatan, Hipotesis U-terbalik Kuznet. Pertumbuhan Ekonomi.

ABSTRACT

ANALYSIS OF THE DETERMINANTS OF INCOME DISTRIBUTION INEQUALITY: TESTING THE VALIDITY OF THE KUZNETS HYPOTHESIS IN INDONESIA (2004–2023)

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Income inequality is a crucial issue in the context of sustainable economic development in Indonesia. This study aims to test the Kuznets Hypothesis and analyze the factors influencing income distribution inequality in Indonesia during the 2004–2023 period. The method employed is panel data regression using the Fixed Effect Model (FEM), selected based on the Chow and Hausman tests, with classical assumption testing to ensure model validity. The variables analyzed include Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) and its square, Human Development Index (HDI), Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF), Open Unemployment Rate (OUR), and Poverty Rate. The results show that GRDP has a positive effect on inequality, while its square has a negative effect, confirming the existence of the inverted U-curve as proposed in the Kuznets Hypothesis. HDI reduces inequality, whereas GFCF tends to widen the income gap. Meanwhile, unemployment and poverty do not have a statistically significant effect. These findings highlight the importance of equitable economic development, inclusive growth, and fair investment distribution in reducing income inequality in Indonesia.

Keywords: *Income Distribution Inequality, Inverted U-shaped Kuznets Hypothesis, Economic Growth.*