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THE EFFECT OF ECONOMIC GROWTH ON INCOME INEQUALITY IN THE SPECIAL REGION OF YOGYAKARTA

Abstract

This study focuses on income disparity and economic growth in Yogyakarta Special Province. The economy of the area seems to be expanding too slowly, which has an impact on income inequality. Using variables such as population, economic growth, district/city minimum wage, inflation, open unemployment rate, and income inequality, the study examines the relationship between economic growth and income disparity. Using quantitative techniques, panel data regression analysis and Seemingly Unrelated Regression (SUR) are used to secondary data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS). The results show that while the district minimum wage and the open unemployment rate have a favorable effect on income disparity, inflation has no discernible effect on it. The region's overall population has a slight but positive impact on income inequality.
Keywords: Income inequality, economic growth, Yogyakarta.
JEL Classification: (E0, E6, H0)

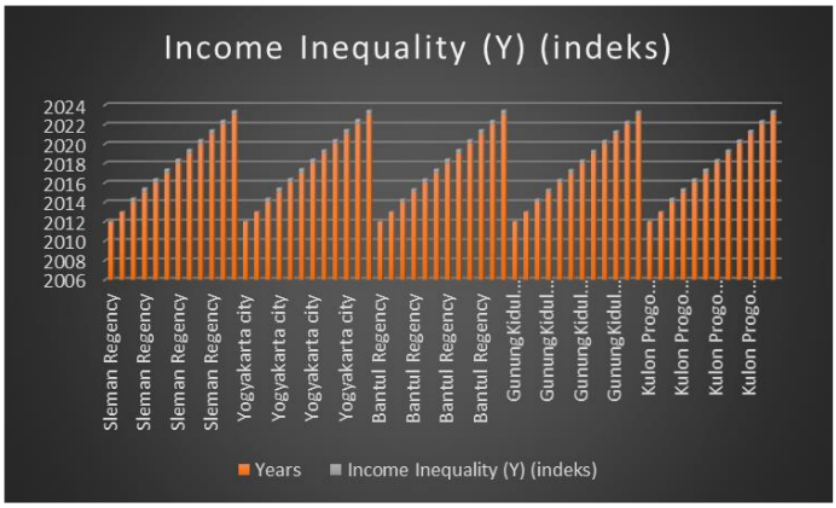
Introduction

One of the issues that frequently arises and is challenging to address in developing nations is economic disparity. Economic disparity and inequality are frequently a significant problem for developing nations, according to Tambunan (2001). The unequal distribution of income between high and low income groups is one of its causes (Yuniarti & Sukarniati, 2021). Yogyakarta's Special Province faces numerous trade-offs between income disparity and economic progress. This phenomenon implies that Yogyakarta Special Region's economic growth has not yet attained a sufficient level. However, adequate growth does not only include economic aspects, but also includes equitable distribution of development results and their effectiveness.

In general, every company has the desire to expand its business, this is done by expanding. To carry out this expansion, the company requires quite a large amount of additional capital. In order to meet the large funding needs, often the funds taken from within the company are not enough. For this reason, efforts are needed to find sources of funds from outside the company, namely in the capital market, by issuing shares (Khoirudin & Musta'in, 2020).

According to (Anggraini, 2024) inclusive growth is a type of economic growth that increases opportunities and equal accessibility for all levels of society. This includes efforts to reduce income inequality (Muhammad & Rohtih, 2024). Thus, it is expected that inclusive growth can overcome development challenges by focusing on increasing economic growth, creating jobs, and reducing inequality and poverty. The Special Province of Yogyakarta, which has the lowest level of income inequality in Indonesia, indicates that employment, poverty, and the city minimum wage (MSW) in this province are still inadequate compared to other provinces in Indonesia. Income disparity is a significant issue for MSEs in Yogyakarta Special Region due to the low district/city minimum wage and the unequal distribution of income. A graph showing the proportion of income inequality in Yogyakarta's Special Region from 2012 to 2022 can be found below:

Chart 1 Income Inequality



source: data processed.

From the table above, there is a percentage of income inequality in Yogyakarta Province from 5 regencies/cities, namely Sleman Regency, Yogyakarta City, Bantul Regency, Gunungkidul Regency, and Kulon Progo Regency. In 2016, Sleman Regency had the lowest income inequality from 2012-2022 at 0.394 and the highest in 2012 at 0.433. In 2019, the lowest inequality in Yogyakarta City was 0.371 and in 2022, the highest income inequality was 0.519. Bantul Regency had the lowest income inequality of 0.320 in 2014 and the highest in 2023 with a percentage of 0.454, Gunung Kidul Regency had the lowest income inequality of 0.296 in 2014 and the highest in 2020 at 0.352. Meanwhile, in Kulon Progo Regency in 2019 is the lowest income inequality of 0.359 and 2023 is the highest at 0.402. Recent data shows that inflation, open unemployment rate (TPT), district/municipality minimum wage (UMK), Yogyakarta Special Region's population and economic growth are still erratic, which could lead to economic uncertainty, especially in terms of income inequality. This condition raises serious concerns for the people of the Special Region of Yogyakarta where income is not proportional to the price of primary needs because the district / city minimum wage income in DIY is very small and staples are the same as prices throughout Indonesia so that for comparison it is very unlikely to meet daily needs. Income inequality is not only limited to the national scope, but also at a broad regional level (RENI, 2023). However, DIY Province, which only consists of 5 regions, namely 4 regencies and 1 city, has the highest level of inequality in Indonesia. Looking back over the past few years, in 2013 the province was the second highest in Indonesia in terms of disparity (Hartini, 2017).

Transmission through inflationary countries land ownership is an investment and is used as a hedge against inflation (Kurniawan et al., 2023). In 2018 and 2019, DIY Province still topped the rankings compared to Gorontalo, West Java, Southeast Sulawesi, and DKI Jakarta (Risdiyanto et al., 2023). Every type of collaboration has benefits and drawbacks, as well as reciprocal trade-offs; the local government's goals for asset development will determine which model is best (Khoirudin et al., 2021).

Research Method

This study makes use of panel data, which blends cross-sectional data from five regencies/cities in the Yogyakarta Special Region with time series data from 2012 to 2022. In this context, this quantitative approach can be used to test the hypothesis that will be calculated in the research method by taking variables that influence other variables / independent (independenttt variables) and variables that are influenced / dependent (dependent variables) as the core of the analysis. This research method can be taken is a quantitative approach, which only holds numbers as a means of measuring and calculating data. This research aims to test hypothesis, namely to test whether there is a fundamental relationship and answer the research question submitted. The goal of this study is to present statistical descriptions, identify relationships between variables and provide systematic analysis related to encouraging understanding and drawing results from these tests.

The research design carried out by the author is quantitative with a descriptive research design. Descriptive research focuses on depiction research objects along with phenomena and events coherently and clearly based on the information obtained from informants. One form of descriptive analysis is the activity of explaining as well summarize large amounts of raw data, so that the results can be interpreted (Khoirudin & Khasanah, 2018). Descriptive analysis is analysis that aims to describe one or more variables without the need to compare or look for relationships between variables. Descriptive research is intended to provide an overview of certain facts or populations in a systematic, current and careful manner (Sutrisno et al., 2023).

A group of methods known as spatial descriptive analysis are used to examine data from a spatial perspective and re-present it in a way that is easier to understand. Using numerical data to gather, examine, and characterize information is the foundation of quantitative research. This method uses statistical techniques to measure variables, with the aim of obtaining a systematic understanding of the correlation of variables and testing previously formulated hypotheses. This type of research emphasizes the use of quantitative data that can be measured objectively. The aim is to present statistical descriptions, identify patterns or trends, and test associations or causality between variables.

2.1 Common Effects Model

The most straightforward method for estimating parameters in panel data models is the Common Effects Model technique. This approach integrates time series and cross-sectional data as a whole, without distinguishing between time and individual entities. Estimation was carried out using the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) Method. The Common Effects Model assumes uniform behavior among individuals over various time periods, thereby reducing the impact of variation specific to individuals and time.

$$Yit = \beta 0 + \beta 1Xit + \beta 2X2it + \ldots + \beta jXjit + \epsilon it$$

Where:

a. Yit is the dependent variable (the value to be explained) for individual i in the time period t.

b. β0 is a constant, This shows the value of Yit in the case where all independent variables are zero.

c. β1, β2, ..., βj are regression coefficients, demonstrating how each independent variable affects the dependent variable.d. Xit, X2it, ...,

e. Σit is the error term, which represents factors that cannot be explained by the model

2.2 Fixed Effect Model

The Fixed Effect Model (FEM) is a statistical technique for panel data analysis that takes individual differences into consideration. The existence of a constant individual effect (intercept) that varies for every individual in the panel data is assumed by this model. The regression equation typically uses dummy variables to account for these individual effects. FEM Regression Equation. The FEM regression equation can be written as follows:

$$Yit = \alpha i + \beta 1Xit + \beta 2X2it + \ldots + \beta jXjit + \Sigma it$$

Where:

a. Yit is the dependent variable (the value to be explained) for individual i in the time period t.

b. αi is the individual effect, This shows the value of Yit in the case where all independent variables are zero. Each individual experiences these impacts differently.

c. β1, β2, ..., βj are regression coefficients, demonstrating how each independent variable affects the dependent variable.

d. Xit, X2it, ...,

e. Σit is the error term, which represents factors that cannot be explained by the model.

2.3 Random Effect Model

The Random Effect Model (REM) is a statistical method used to analyze panel data by considering variations between individuals and time. This model combines elements of the Fixed Effect model (FEM) and the Pooling Data model. REM Regression Equation: The REM regression equation can be written as follows:

$$Yit = \alpha i + \beta 1Xit + \beta 2X2it + \ldots + \beta jXjit + \Sigma it$$

Where:

1. Yit is the dependent variable (the value to be explained) for individual i in the time period t.
2. αi is the individual effect, which represents the average value of Yit for individual i across all time periods. This individual effect is different for each individual, but is assumed to be random.
3. β1, β2, ..., βj are regression coefficients, demonstrating how each independent variable affects the dependent variable.
4. Xit, X2it, ...,
5. Σit is the error term, which represents factors that cannot be explained by the model.

2.4 Seemingly Unrelated Regression (SUR)

This research applies the SUR panel weighing method designed by Arnold Zellner in 1962. The SUR method is part of Generalized Least Squares (GLS) and is included in multiple linear regression analysisIn a set of such equations, the SUR model estimates parameters efficiently. The following is the general form of the linear regression equation in the SUR model:

$$Y1t = \beta 0 + \beta 11X11,t + \ldots + \beta 1K1X1K1,t + \varepsilon 1t$$
$$Y2t = \beta 20 + \beta 21X11,t + \ldots + \beta 2K2X2K2,t + \varepsilon 2t$$
$$YGt = \beta G0 + \beta G1XG1,t + \ldots + \beta GKGXGKG,t + \varepsilon Gt$$

Table 1. Best Model Selection

Test Type	Alpha	Prob F	Selected models
Test Chow	0,05	1,0000	CEM
Test Hausman	0,05	0,0569	REM

Source : The data was processed using Stata 17

Result and Discussion

Table 1 indicates that the Common Effect Model (CEM) was selected as the best regression model because the Chow test results, which have a probability value of 1.0000, demonstrate a substantial value at a significant level of 5%. The Random Effects Model (REM) is the best model choice

in the Hausman test since the probability value is more than the significant level of 0.0569, which indicates a difference in the regression model selection.

Table 2. Test Seemingly Unrelated Reggression (SUR)

Variable	CEM	FEM	REM	SUR	Information
Inflation	-0027581 0.722	-0034716 0.588	-0027581 0.720	-0027581 0.683	Not significant
Open Unemployment Rate	0456926 0.000	0114883 0.363	0456926 0.000	0456926 0.000	Significant
Regency/City Minimum Wage	1089407 0.075	0292974 0.901	1089407 0.068	1089407 0.038	Significant
Economic growth	0069056 0.131	0010287 0.785	0069056 0.124	0069856 0.067	Not significant
Total population	0440347 0.126	588421 0.662	0440347 0.119	0440347 0.061	Not significant
Cons	-3.283752 0.001	-9.314653 0.530	-3.283752 0.000	-3.283752 0.000	Significant

Source : The data was processed using Stata 17

After model selection, because it did not get a strong model selection, the next step was testing using the Seemingly Unralated Regression (SUR) test. This is due to several reasons (1)More efficient: Parameter estimation is done simultaneously and considers the correlation between errors that occur at the same time (2) Detects significant coefficients: Contemporaneous error correlation occurs when errors in different equations are correlated together. This may cause coefficients that should be significant to go undetected by the OLS method of conventional linear regression. (3) Able to examine the relationship between variables simultaneously: SUR is one of the analytical methods that allows simultaneous assessment of the relationship between variables.

Effect of Inflation on Income Inequality

According to the analysis, income inequality in do-it-yourself projects is not substantially impacted by inflation. With a probability of 0.683, the alpha significance level of 0.05 is surpassed. Consequently, Ha is rejected and H0 is accepted, suggesting that inflation has no discernible effect on regional income disparity. According to the coefficient of -0.027581, income disparity in do-it-yourself projects will decrease by 0.027581% for every 1% increase in the inflation rate. On the other hand, income disparity will rise if the rate of inflation declines. This implies that inflation and income disparity in do-it-yourself projects are negatively correlated. People's propensity to replace consumer products with more cost-effective alternatives and their propensity to buy goods and services even if doing so requires taking on debt are two factors that contribute to the decline in income inequality. Thus, the inflation rate in Yogyakarta seems to play a smaller role in determining the level of income

inequality, compared to other factors that may be more dominant such as regional economic policy and resource distribution.

Effect of Inflation on Income Inequality

H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted when the probability value is 0.000, which is less than the alpha significance level of 5%. This suggests that income inequality in the Special Region of Yogyakarta is significantly impacted by the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT). With a TPT coefficient of 0.456926, income inequality in the Special Region of Yogyakarta will rise by 0.456926% for every 1% increase or decrease in TPT. As a result, TPT significantly and favorably reduces income inequality in the Yogyakarta Special Region. A 2014 study by Mufid demonstrated that income inequality was positively and significantly impacted by the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) variable. Poor unemployment rates have a detrimental effect on people's lives and long-term economic development since they can cause political and social instability in a nation. The number of impoverished individuals might rise and inequality can worsen if fundamental requirements are not met.

The influence of the district/city minimum wage (UMK) on income inequality

The alpha significance threshold of 5% is higher than the probability figure of 0.038. As a result, Ha is accepted and H0 is rejected, suggesting that the Regency/City Minimum Wage (UMK) contributes significantly to income inequality in the Yogyakarta Special Region. According to the UMK coefficient of 1.089407, income inequality in the Special Region of Yogyakarta will rise by 1.089407% for every 1% increase in the UMK, and vice versa. Therefore, in the Yogyakarta Special Region, MSEs have a favorable effect on income inequality. Because the minimum wage mainly impacts the formal sector and ignores the informal sector, which includes laborers, farmers, fishermen, and others, as is seen in South Sulawesi Province, the higher the minimum salary, the bigger the income inequality. The results of this research are also in line with the theoretical basis, namely that the impact of the minimum wage on the distribution of family income may be negative unless there is less work but it is better allocated to family members in need rather than, for example, teenagers from non-poor families (Mankiw, 2011).

The effect of economic growth on income inequality

We conclude that the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is rejected and the null hypothesis (H0) is accepted because the probability of 0.067 is greater than the 5% alpha significance level. This indicates that there is insufficient information to conclude that income inequality in the Special Region of Yogyakarta is significantly impacted by economic growth. Income inequality in the Special Region of Yogyakarta will only rise by 0.0069056% for every 1% increase in trade openness, according to the coefficient for trade openness, which is 0.0069056. Therefore, theoretically speaking, economic expansion has no beneficial effect on local income disparity. According to Kuznets' hypothesis, a region's income inequality should gradually decline with strong economic growth. Nevertheless, there is little proof that economic expansion considerably lowers wealth disparity in this situation. Similar findings showing economic expansion had no discernible impact on lowering income disparity were also found in a study carried out in Aceh Province by (Sartono et al., 2023). This demonstrates that depending on various regional economic settings and conditions, the impact of economic growth on lowering income disparity may change.

The influence of population on income inequality

The study's results indicate that the probability value of 0.061 is higher than the alpha significance level of 5%. In view of these findings, the null hypothesis (H0) is supported and the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is rejected. This suggests that there is not enough information to conclude that population size has a major influence on income inequality in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. Income inequality in the Special Region of Yogyakarta will increase by roughly 0.0440347 for each additional person in the population, according to a coefficient of 0.0440347 for the population number variable. Thus, it may be concluded that there is no appreciable relationship between population size and income disparity in the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

Contrary to the Population Trap theory, which holds that population expansion influences per capita income and consumption, the research findings demonstrate that inequality is not necessarily caused by population growth. This demonstrates how welfare may be impacted by population expansion. Population growth does not necessarily lead to income inequality because of the equitable distribution of the population, which can be attributed to factors like migration for better incomes or quality of life. Reducing unemployment also makes it possible for more individuals to work, which raises productivity and, eventually, per capita income.

Conclusion

The level of income disparity in the Special Region of Yogyakarta is negatively and negligibly impacted by inflation, according to the analysis that was done. In the meantime, the region is significantly and favorably impacted by the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) and the Regency/City Minimum Wage (UMK). Meanwhile, the region's income inequality is positively and negligibly impacted by population increase and economic expansion. The requirement for the government is that the role of regional government is also very crucial and should not be ignored. As authorities with full control in each region, local governments need to be more proactive and responsive to development in their regions. One step that can be taken is to invite investors, both from within and outside the country, to invest in the area. This investment aims to support development in each region, so that by equalizing investment that is not only concentrated in one region, inequality in income distribution can be reduced.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Conceptualisation, Senandika Setya Wardana and Rifki Khoirudin; Methodology, Rifki Khoirudin; Investigation, Senandika Setya Wardana; Analysis, Senandika Setya Wardana; Original draft preparation, Tiara Salsabila; Review and editing, Rifki Khoirudin; Visualization, Tiara Salsabila;

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CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors of the study declare that they have no competing interests. The funders had no control over the study's design, data collection, analysis, and interpretation, paper authoring, or decision to publish the results.

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