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THE INFLUENCE OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND ECONOMIC GROWTH ON INCOME IN EQUALITY IN INDONESIA

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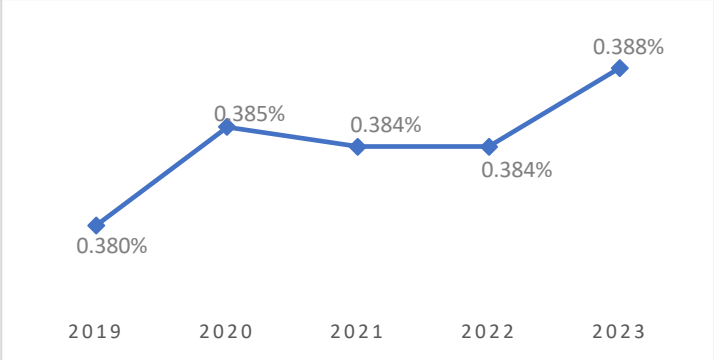
Abstract

This study aims to provide empirical evidence regarding the influence of infrastructure and economic growth on income inequality in Indonesia. This type of research is quantitative research. In this study, the author uses secondary data using time series data for 30 years from 1994 to 2023. The data used in this study are annual data from each variable sourced from the official website (BPS Indonesia). Hypothesis testing in this study uses Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) analysis. Based on the results of the OLS Analysis Test, it shows that 1) Infrastructure has a positive and significant effect on income inequality in Indonesia, this is evidenced by the t-count value5,861,811 moregreater than the t-table 1.7033 and has a probability value of 0.0000 which is smaller than 0.05. 2) Economic growth has a positive and significant effect on income inequality in Indonesia, this is proven by the t-count value3.166159 is greater than t-table1.7033and haveThe probability value of 0.0038 is smaller than 0.05.

Keywords: ***Infrastructure, Economic Growth, Income Inequality***

INTRODUCTION

Income inequality is indeed a global issue faced by almost all countries in the world, both developed and developing countries. Although the levels and causes vary from country to country, its impact on social stability, economic growth, and overall social welfare is very significant. The problem of income inequality in Indonesia does have its own complexity, there are several factors that cause high levels of income inequality, namely: complex economic structure, geography and infrastructure and uneven economic growth. In addition to these problem factors, the problem of income inequality is also caused by several factors, namely: poverty levels, low employment opportunities and uneven regional development. The existence of income inequality is a problem faced by a country, where people in a country receive uneven income (Oksamulya & Anis, 2020). One of the obstacles that hinders economic growth in every country is income inequality (Farhan & Sugianto, 2022). Income inequality requires accurate measurement, one of which is the Gini index. The Gini index is used to measure the level of income inequality in a region as a whole. The Gini index ranges from 0 to 1.

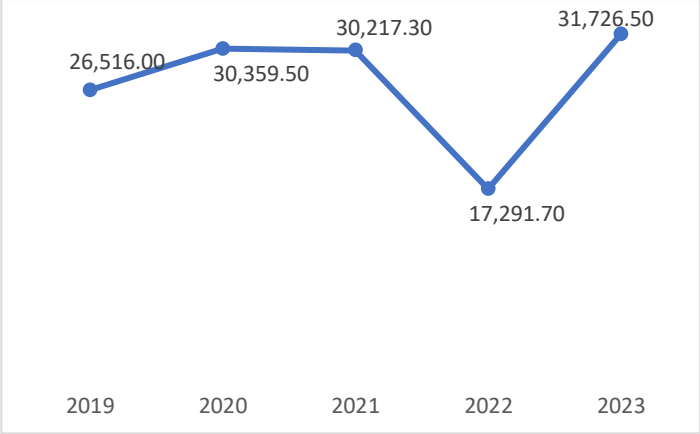


Source: Central Statistics Agency (BPS)
Chart 1 Income Inequality

Based on the income inequality data in Indonesia in the graph above over the past 5 years, it can be explained that in 2019 the percentage of income inequality reached 0.380% due to the Covid-19 pandemic, so income inequality increased. In 2020 the percentage of income inequality reached 0.385%. This shows that in 2020, income distribution in Indonesia was still quite unequal, although there was a slight improvement compared to the previous year due to Covid-19. In 2021 the percentage of income inequality decreased by 1% compared to the previous year and reached 0.384%. In 2022 the percentage of income inequality is still the same as the previous year, which is 0.384. Caused by several factors, including: inequality in the labor market and the concentration of wealth in a handful of people.

In 2023, the percentage of income inequality from the previous year increased by 0.388, which is likely due to the uneven impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, slowing economic growth and limited job opportunities. Infrastructure is the basic facilities and structures needed to support community and business activities. Infrastructure can be physical facilities, such as roads, bridges, buildings, and electricity supplies, or social facilities, such as schools and hospitals. Infrastructure is the backbone of an economy. The quality and availability of adequate infrastructure can drive economic growth, increase productivity, and ultimately contribute to reducing income inequality. Good and equitable infrastructure development can play an important role in reducing income inequality and driving economic growth. Infrastructure has great potential to reduce income inequality, but this will not happen automatically.

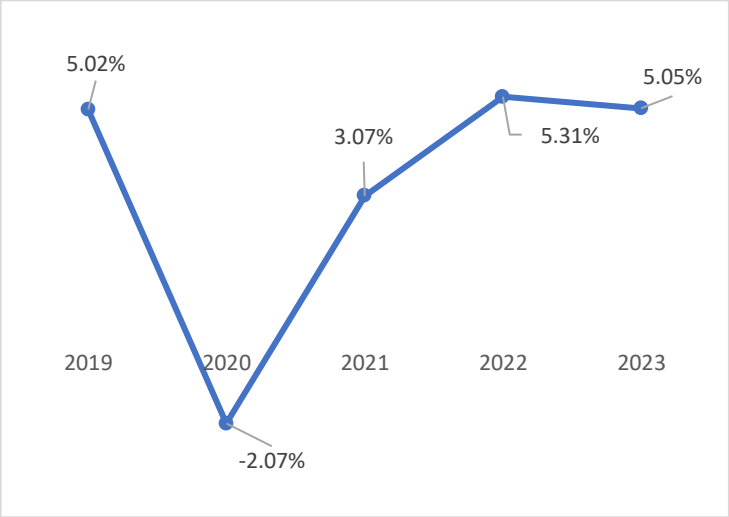
According to Widodo et al., (2023) one of the causes of inequality is the low attractiveness of the region and the resources owned due to limited infrastructure facilities and infrastructure, resulting in low levels of economic activity. Good and equitable infrastructure development can reduce income inequality. Good infrastructure can also increase efficiency, facilitate the distribution of goods and services, and encourage the productivity of regional economic growth. One of the positive impacts of infrastructure in reducing income inequality in Indonesia is increasing access for people in disadvantaged areas to economic opportunities, by increasing access to economic opportunities, increasing productivity and improving quality of life.



Source: Central Statistics Agency (BPS)
Chart 2 Infrastructure

Based on the infrastructure budget data in Indonesia in the graph above Over the past 5 years, it can be explained that in 2019 the infrastructure budget figure was 26,516.00 billion due to increasing regional connectivity and economic conditions that have not been directly affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. In 2020 the infrastructure budget figure was 30,359.50 to encourage economic recovery in the midst of a pandemic, infrastructure projects can create jobs to support economic growth, and be a solution to reduce unemployment due to the pandemic. In 2021 the infrastructure budget figure increased to 30,217.30 billion, to stimulate economic growth after the pandemic and so that infrastructure development can create new jobs and increase economic activity. In 2022 the infrastructure budget figure decreased slightly to 17,291.70 billion due to the increase in state debt caused by the pandemic and the decrease in state revenue which may give the government more limited fiscal space to finance infrastructure projects. In 2023, the infrastructure budget experienced a slight increase of 31,726.50 billion, which is one of the positive impacts on Indonesia's development and economy. The possible reason for the increase in the infrastructure budget in 2023 is that many infrastructure projects that had started in the previous year required continued funding to reach completion. Economic growth is often associated with increasing inequality, inclusive growth and appropriate government policies can reduce inequality and ensure that the benefits of economic growth are felt by all levels of society. The relationship between economic growth and income inequality is very complex and influenced by various factors. Economic growth is often considered an indicator of a country's success. The extent to which economic activity can

increase people's income in a certain period of time is called economic growth (Febrian P et al., 2023). However, high economic growth does not always guarantee equal prosperity for all levels of society. Uneven economic growth can lead to increased income inequality. Rapid economic growth does not necessarily result in uneven growth, if only a few contribute to the economy, it will cause income inequality (Nugraha et al., 2020). When economic growth increases, the level of income inequality decreases, and vice versa when economic growth decreases, the level of income inequality increases. Increased economic growth in the early stages of development can reduce inequality, but in the next stage, increased growth does not always go hand in hand with equitable development. Widening inequality will gradually become an obstacle to economic growth. Slowing economic growth means that people cannot leave the country or are trapped in the middle-income group.



Source: Central Statistics Agency (BPS)
Chart 3 Economic Growth

Based on economic growth data in Indonesia in graph .3. Over the past 5 years, it can be explained that in 2019 the percentage of economic growth of 5.02% reflects a relatively normal condition of stable economic growth and the influence of the global economy has not been fully felt due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. In 2020, the percentage of Indonesia's economic growth contracted by -2.07%, this caused the Indonesian economy to experience deflation or a drastic decline due to the negative impact of the pandemic. In 2021, the percentage of economic growth grew to 3.07% which was driven by several factors, namely: controlling the Covid-19 pandemic, improving global trade and positive APBN performance with state revenues exceeding the APBN target. In 2022, the percentage of economic growth experienced positive growth, reaching 5.31% because it was influenced by global and domestic factors. In 2023, the percentage of economic growth in Indonesia decreased from the previous year, which was 5.05% which was driven by the global economic slowdown and the El Nino phenomenon which had an impact on the growth of agricultural business fields.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The impact of infrastructure on income inequality in Indonesia

Infrastructure can be defined as all the basic facilities and structures, both physical and social, needed for the operation of community and business activities. Infrastructure is also useful for improving the quality of life, expanding employment opportunities, and contributing to a better future. According to research conducted by Widodo et al., (2022) that infrastructure has a positive and significant effect on income inequality in Indonesia. Furthermore, according to research by Putra et al., (2020) said that infrastructure has a positive and significant effect on income inequality in Indonesia, so that if infrastructure development increases, the rate of economic growth of income inequality in Indonesia. And then according to research conducted by Nurdina (2021) said that infrastructure has a positive and significant effect on income inequality in Indonesia.

H1: Infrastructure has a positive effect on income inequality in Indonesia.

The Impact of Economic Growth on Income Inequality in Indonesia

The relationship between economic growth and income inequality is a very complex issue and has become a concern for Indonesian society which is expected to improve the welfare of all levels of society. The process of improvement Economic growth is a term used to describe how a country's economic conditions gradually improve over a certain period of time. The effect of economic growth on income inequality in Indonesia is not simple. Although economic growth has the potential to reduce inequality through job creation and increased income, in practice, various factors such as the nature of growth, access to opportunities, economic structure, and the effectiveness of equalization policies play an important role in the improvement process.

Economic growth The process of improvement Economic growth is a term used to describe how a country's economic conditions gradually improve over a period of time. According to research conducted by Maesza et al., (2022) that economic growth has a positive and significant effect on income inequality in Indonesia, if economic growth increases then income inequality also increases. Then further according to research conducted by Wijayanti & Aisyah, (2020) said that economic growth has a positive effect on income inequality, meaning that if economic growth increases then income inequality also increases. Then further according to research conducted by Vionita & Artha (2024) said that economic growth and significant on income inequality in Indonesia.

H2: Economic growth has a positive effect on income inequality in Indonesia.

Conceptual Framework

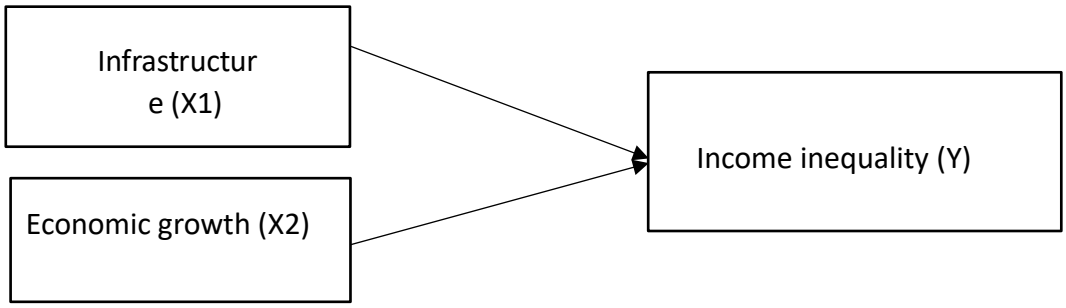


Figure 4 Conceptual Framework

METHOD

This study uses three variables, namely independent variables, namely infrastructure variables and economic growth variables, while the dependent variable is the income inequality variable. This study was also conducted in Indonesia.This study uses quantitative methods and secondary data types obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). Secondary data used in this study are infrastructure data, economic growth data and income inequality data from 1994 to 2022.

The data in this study were collected through secondary data documentation. Data collection methods are techniques or methods used by researchers to collect data. Data collection is carried out to obtain the information needed to achieve research objectives. Secondary data is data that has been used before. Researchers can obtain data from sources, both internal and external. According to Sugiyono, secondary data is data obtained indirectly, for example through documents or other intermediaries. Secondary data collection methods can also involve quantitative and qualitative techniques.

The model used is the Multiple Linear Regression model with the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) method which is usually used to analyze linear relationships between variables. This analysis aims to minimize squared errors and find the line that best fits the data. The Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) analysis is used to prove the hypothesis that variables (X1) and (X2) affect variable (Y) simultaneously and partially (Pratama et al., 2021). How much influence does infrastructure play in increasing economic growth on income inequality in Indonesia can be described using the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

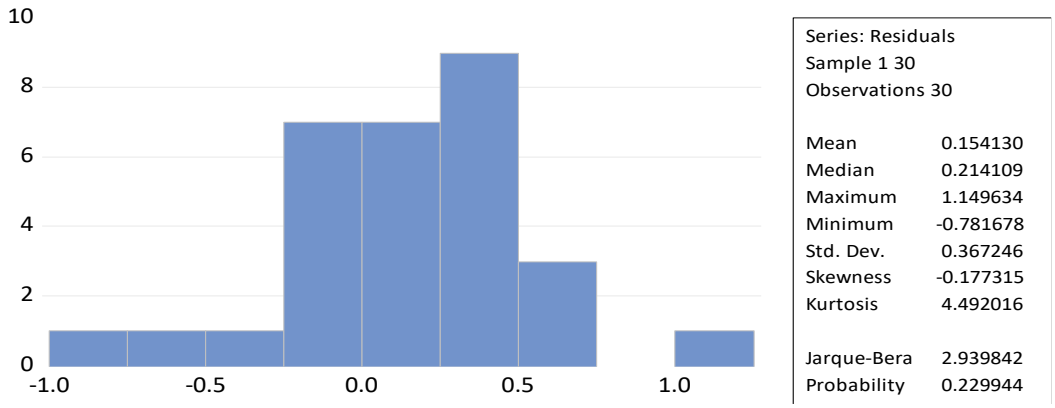
Classical Assumption Test

Normality Test

Normality test is a statistical procedure used to determine whether the sample data we have comes from a normally distributed population. The normality test aims to test whether in the regression model the independent

variables and dependent variables have normal data distribution or are close to normal numbers. The normality test in this study was carried out using the Jarque-Bera test in eviews. The results of the normality test can be seen in table 1

Table 1
Normality Test Results



Source: Secondary Processed with Eviews 13

Based on table 1 using histogram and Jarque-Bera value, it is said to be free from normality test if the probability value is > 0.05. It is known that the probability value is 0.229944 > 0.05, so it is concluded that it is free from normality test and the data is normally distributed.

Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test aims to test whether there is a high correlation between each variable. The condition for no multicollinearity is if the VIP value is <10.00. A good regression model is one that has no correlation between each variable. The following are the results of the multicollinearity test

Table 2
Multicollinearity Test Results

Variable	Coefficient Variance	Uncentered VIF
Y	0.014059	1.547598
X1	1.63E-05	2.031725
X2	0.000300	1.764937

Source: Secondary Processed with Eviews 13

Based on table 2, it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity in the infrastructure and economic growth variables. Because the condition for no multicollinearity is where the VIF value of all independent variables is less than 10.00. This shows that the results of the multicollinearity test on the infrastructure and economic growth variables do not show symptoms of multicollinearity.

Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test is a test in regression analysis that aims to determine whether the variance of the residuals (the difference between the observed value and the predicted value) in the regression model is not constant. The heteroscedasticity test is used to determine whether there is inequality in the variance of the residuals in the regression model. In this observation, it can also be done using the test*iceberg*. Glejser test is a hypothesis test

conducted to determine whether the regression model detects heteroscedasticity in the linear regression model. The results of the heteroscedasticity test can be seen in table 3:

Table 3
Heteroscedasticity Test Results

F-statistic	0.900478	Prob. F(2,27)	0.4182
Obs*R-squared	1.875934	Chi-Square Prob.(2)	0.3914
Scaled explained	4.040422	Chi-Square Prob.(2)	0.1326

Source: Secondary Processed with Eviews 13

Based on the table3. For the heteroscedasticity test, you can see the valueObs*R-squared, prob. Chi-square(2), with the provision that the prob value is > 0.05. While the result is 0.3914, it can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity symptom.

Autocorrelation Test

Autocorrelation test is a statistical test to detect the presence of correlation (relationship) between the error (residual) of an observation with the error of another observation in a regression model, especially in data sorted by time (time series data). Autocorrelation test is conducted to determine whether there is a correlation between data in one period t with the disturbing error in period t-1 or the previous period. The autocorrelation test in this study uses the Durbin Watson test. The following are the results of the autocorrelation test in table 4:

Table 4
Autocorrelation Test Results

F-statistic	0.038716	Prob. F(2,25)	0.9621
Obs*R-squared	0.092632	Chi-Square Prob.(2)	0.9547

Source: Secondary Processed with Eviews 13

Based on Table 4, it is known that the condition for being free from autocorrelation is that the prob value is > 0.05, while the prob value is 0.9547 > 0.05, so it can be concluded that there is no autocorrelation. If the dw value is between +-2 and 2.072234 is between +-2, then it can be said to be free from autocorrelation.

Linearity Test

Linearity test is one of the statistical tests used to determine whether the relationship between two (or more) variables is linear or insignificant. In other words, this test aims to determine whether changes in one variable will cause proportional changes in other variables. The following are the results of the linearity test can be seen in table 5

Table 5
Linearity Test Results

	Value	df	Probability
t-statistic	1.841696	26	0.0770
F-statistic	3.391843	(1, 26)	0.0770
Likelihood ratio	3.678620	1	0.0551

Source: Secondary Processed with Eviews 13

In the linearity test, what is seen is the F-statistic value, the requirement for the linearity test is a probability value > 0.05. Based on the table above, it can be shown that the probability value of 0.0770 > 0.05, so it can be said that the relationship between variables is linear.

Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) Analysis

This analysis aims to minimize the squared error and find a line that fits the data. The purpose of the research behind this research is to determine the effect of infrastructure and economic growth on income inequality in Indonesia. Based on the processing of research data, the regression model obtained that can be used as the respective research objectives is:

Table 6

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.099420	0.118569	0.838499	0.4091
X1	0.023647	0.004034	5.861811	0.0000
X2	0.054814	0.017313	3.166159	0.0038

R-squared	0.022670	Mean dependent variable	0.472733
Adjusted R-squared	-0.049725	SD dependent var	0.647214
SE of regression	0.663110	Akaike information criterion	2.110888
Sum squared residual	11.87230	Black criterion	2.251008
Log likelihood	-28.66332	Hannan-Quinn critter.	2.155713
F-statistic	0.313146	Durbin-Watson stat	2.072234
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Source: Secondary Processed with Eviews 13

Based on table 6, the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) analysis equation is as follows:

$$Y=0.099420+0.023647X1 +0.054814X2 + e$$

Information :

1. The constant coefficient value obtained is0.099420, indicating that if the independent variable (infrastructure)and the economic growth variable) has a value of zero or is considered constant, then income inequality will have a value of0.099420.
2. The regression coefficient value of the infrastructure variable (X1) is0.023647with a positive coefficient direction, it can be stated that for every 1% increase in infrastructure, income inequality will increase by0.023647.
3. The regression coefficient of the economic growth variable is0.054814with a positive coefficient direction, it can be stated that for every 1% increase in economic growth, income inequality will increase by0.054814.

Partial Test Analysis (t-Test)

The t-test is used in the analysis*Ordinary Least Squares*(OLS) to determine whether the independent variable (X) has a relationship or not with the dependent variable (Y) partially (individually). Usually the t-test is carried out to test how each independent variable (X) individually influences the dependent variable (Y). The following are the results of the t-test as follows can be seen in table 7:

Table 7
Partial Regression

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
Y	0.099420	0.118569	0.838499	0.4091
X1	0.023647	0.004034	5.861811	0.0000
X2	0.054814	0.017313	3.166159	0.0038

Source: Secondary Processed with Eviews 13

Based on the results of table 7, it shows that the statistical value of the t-statistic test for the infrastructure variable (X_1) in the regression model, namely t-count5.861811> t-table 1.7033 and has a probability value of 0.0000 < 0.05 which means H1 is accepted, so it can be stated that infrastructure has a positive effect on income inequality in

Indonesia. For the economic growth variable (X_2) in the regression model, namely t-count3.166159 > t-table1.7033and haveThe probability value is 0.0038 < 0.05, which means that H2 is accepted, so it can be concluded that economic growth has a positive effect on income inequality in Indonesia.

Discussion

The Impact of Infrastructure on Income Inequality

Based on the research results above, it was found that infrastructure has an effect on income inequality in Indonesia. Infrastructure has a positive effect on income inequality which can be caused by several factors. First, equitable infrastructure development can increase community productivity, so that it can increase community income and reduce income inequality. Second, infrastructure development can create jobs that can absorb labor. Third, equitable infrastructure development can increase efficiency and effectiveness in the production and distribution process of goods and services. Physical infrastructure development also has a dual role in influencing income inequality. Thus, physical infrastructure can be a driver of economic growth and reduce income inequality if it is built evenly. However, if infrastructure development is not well planned, this can widen the gap and worsen existing socio-economic conditions. In line with the results of supporting research conducted by Widodo et al., (2022), then according to research by Putra et al., (2020), then according to research conducted by Nurdina (2021) which states that infrastructure has a positive effect on income inequality in Indonesia.

The Impact of Economic Growth on Income Inequality

Based on the research results above, it was found that economic growth has a positive effect on income inequality in Indonesia. The causes of economic growth having a positive effect on income inequality can be caused by several factors. First, Inclusive economic growth, which means that the benefits of economic growth are starting to be felt by the community. Second, infrastructure development that is evenly distributed throughout Indonesia, so that it can open access to economic opportunities for people in remote and underdeveloped areas. Third, Strong economic growth can create jobs, especially in sectors that absorb a lot of labor. Fourth, Adequate resources so that economic growth can reduce the level of income inequality.

In line with the results of supporting research conducted by Maesza et al., (2022) that economic growth has a positive and significant effect on income inequality in Indonesia, if economic growth increases then income inequality also increases. Then further according to research conducted by Wijayanti & Aisyah, (2020) said that economic growth has a positive effect on income inequality, meaning that if economic growth increases then income inequality also increases. Then further according to research conducted by Vionita & Artha (2024) said that economic growth and significant on income inequality in Indonesia.

CONCLUSION

1. Infrastructure has a positive and significant effect on income inequality in Indonesia. The statistical value of the t-statistic test for the infrastructure variable (X1) in the regression model is t-count5.861811> t-table 1.7033, and has a probability value of 0.0000 < 0.05 which means H1 is accepted, so it can be stated that infrastructure has a positive effect on income inequality in Indonesia.
2. Economic growth has a positive effect on income inequality in Indonesia. The statistical value of the t-statistic test for the economic growth variable (X2) in the regression model is t-count3.166159 > t-table1.7033and haveThe probability value is 0.0038 < 0.05, which means that H2 is accepted, so it can be concluded that economic growth has a positive effect on income inequality in Indonesia.

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