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Analysis of the Determinants of Income Inequality Regencies and Cities in Bali Province

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A B S T R A C T

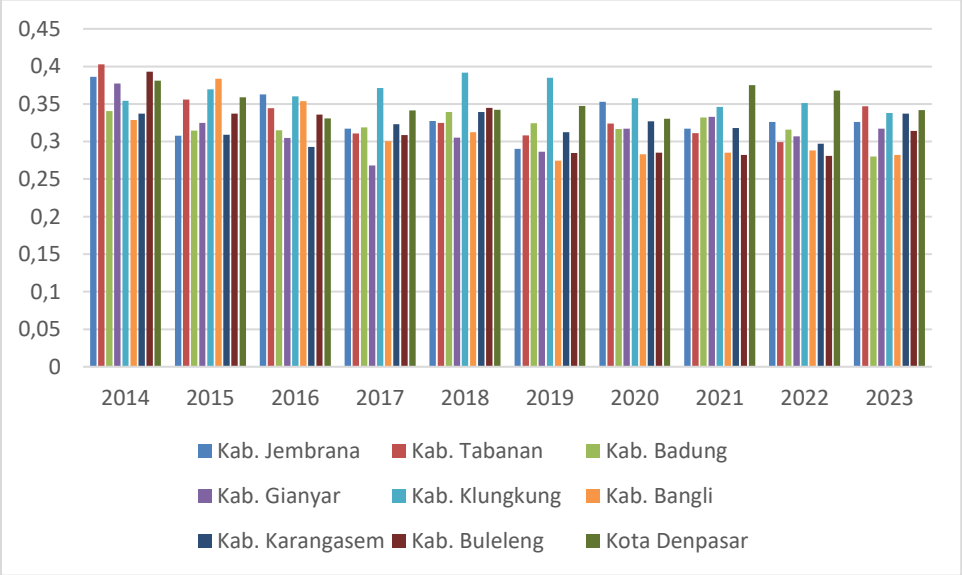
Income inequality remains a major challenge in regional economic development, including in Bali Province, which is widely known as an international tourist destination. This research aims to examine the variables contributing to income disparities across regencies and cities in Bali Province. The independent variables analyzed include the minimum wage, labor force participation rate, foreign investment, and the number of poor people. A quantitative approach is applied using panel data regression with a fixed effect model over the period from 2014 to 2023. The analysis results indicate that the minimum wage variable has a negative and significant effect, the labor force participation rate variable has a negative but insignificant effect, the foreign investment variable shows a positive but insignificant relationship, while number of poor people variable has a positive and significant effect. These results emphasize the importance of implementing development strategies that focus not only on economic expansion but also on ensuring fairness and long-term sustainability.

INTRODUCTION

Economic development is often regarded as the primary pathway to improving societal welfare. However, in practice, many developing countries face the persistent challenge of income inequality. The term income disparity denotes the imbalance in how income is shared among various individuals or social groups within a community. This condition can widen the gap between those with relatively higher economic status and those with lower incomes (Febriyani & Anis, 2022).

In Indonesia, one notable example is Bali Province, which is widely recognized as an international tourist destination and holds significant economic potential. The dominance of the tourism sector has consistently driven the growth of Bali's Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) (Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Bali, 2024). However, this economic growth has not fully ensured equitable welfare distribution across all segments of society, primarily due to differences in potential and regional characteristics within the province (Triarsa & Purbadharmaja, 2021).

The issue of income inequality in Bali Province aligns with the theoretical pattern proposed in the Kuznets Curve, which posits that income disparity tends to rise in the early stages of economic growth and subsequently declines as development becomes more evenly distributed (Todaro & Smith, 2006). In the context of Bali Province, this theory is used to examine disparities between regions, which arise due to varying patterns of economic development and differing growth capacities across districts. The following presents the Gini Ratio indicators for the regencies and cities in Bali Province.



(Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia Bali Province)

Figure 1. Gini Ratio of Bali Province by Regency and City in Bali Province

Based on the Gini ratio data of regencies and cities in Bali Province from 2014 to 2023, income inequality falls within the moderate category, ranging from 0.3 to 0.5. In 2023, inequality remained evident, although the disparity between regions was not particularly pronounced. Badung Regency recorded the lowest Gini ratio at 0.280, while Karangasem Regency had the highest at 0.337,

indicating that income inequality in certain areas remains an issue that requires further attention.

The inequality does not arise without cause. Several factors are believed to contribute to the increase or decrease of income inequality within a region (Wahed & Sishadiyati, 2023). Variables such as minimum wage, labor force participation rate, foreign direct investment, and the number of poor people are considered to have a strong relationship with income inequality, either directly or indirectly.

The minimum wage is an important policy instrument for protecting and improving workers' welfare. If the minimum wage is set too low, it may result in workers being unable to attain a decent and adequate standard of living (Rohmah & Sastiono, 2021).

Furthermore, the labor force participation rate can play a role in achieving income equality. When individuals are unable to participate in the labor force, they are unable to earn income and contribute to national income (Pradnyaswari et al., 2020).

Another crucial factor is the inflow of foreign investment. Foreign investment is often regarded as a driving force of economic growth, especially in strategic sectors such as tourism. According to Sayekti, if the benefits of foreign investment are not evenly distributed, it can exacerbate income inequality, particularly when the investment is primarily focused within certain industries that fail to absorb local labor (Sebo & Sukadana, 2022).

Meanwhile, poverty remains a fundamental issue that is closely linked to income inequality (Wahed, 2022). According to the World Bank, poverty occurs due to low income and limited assets, which hinder poor households from meeting basic needs and accessing essential services, ultimately widening the income gap between social groups (Wahed & Sishadiyati, 2020).

Drawing from the aforementioned discussion, the primary objective of this research is to conduct an in-depth examination of determinants of income distribution inequality by taking into account the uniqueness, characteristics, and economic structure of each regency and city in Bali Province. The findings of this research are expected to support local governments in formulating strategic measures to promote more equitable economic development across the regencies and cities in Bali Province.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Income Inequality Theory

Income inequality describes a situation in which the income earned by members of society is not distributed fairly, resulting in an uneven distribution of income at the national level (Todaro & Smith, 2006). Simon Kuznets (1955) proposed that there is a onnection between economic growth and income disparity often follows an inverted "U" trajectory. During the initial phases of economic development, inequality in income distribution generally rises in tandem with increases in economic output. However, as a certain level of development is achieved, the inequality gradually decreases, leading to a more equitable distribution of income.

Wage Theory

The wage theory proposed by David Ricardo (1817), which is part of classical economic theory, states that wages are determined by the mechanism of labor supply and demand in the market. Ricardo introduced the concept of the natural wage, which refers to the level of wages sufficient to meet the basic living needs of workers and their families in a sustainable manner (Kuncoro, 2002).

David Ricardo (1817) also distinguished between natural wages and market wages. Market wages refer to the actual wages received by workers, which may fluctuate depending on market conditions. When market wages fall below the level of natural wages, workers' welfare declines, while capital owners tend to gain greater surplus, ultimately widening income inequality (Wahed, 2021).

Employment Theory

The employment theory developed by W. Arthur Lewis (1955) explains that the economy of developing countries is dualistic in nature, consisting of a traditional sector and a modern sector. The traditional sector is not limited to rural agriculture but also includes urban informal sectors such as street vendors and small-scale workers. Labor surplus in the traditional sector is viewed not as a constraint but as a potential resource that can be transferred to the more productive modern sector without reducing total output. When the informal sector absorbs excess labor from the industrial sector, this process can, in the long run, lead to wage increases particularly in rural areas thus contributing to a reduction in income inequality between rural and urban areas (Iskandar, 2023).

Heckscher-Ohlin Theory

According to the Heckscher-Ohlin theory, developing countries possess two main factors of production—educated and uneducated labor—which are available in large quantities, while developed countries have an advantage in capital ownership (Iskandar, 2023). Global trade and investment are expected to benefit regions that are abundant in specific production factors. When capital from developed countries flows into developing nations in the form of direct investment, it stimulates increased demand for labor across various sectors. This rising demand for both skilled and unskilled labor will gradually drive wage adjustments, which in the long term has the potential to reduce income inequality in developing countries (Kuntoro et al., 2020).

METHODOLOGY

This study utilizes a quantitative method by applying panel data regression, as the data covers eight regencies and one city in Bali Province over the period of 2014–2023. The type of data used is secondary annual cross-regional data, which includes variables such as income inequality, minimum wage, labor force participation rate, foreign direct investment, and the number of poor people. All data were obtained from the Bali Provincial Statistics Agency (Badan Pusat Statistik/BPS). The analysis was conducted using EViews 12 software. The panel data regression model can be formulated as follows (Gujarati & Porter, 2009).

$$Y = a + \beta_1 X_{1it} + \beta_2 X_{2it} + \beta_3 X_{3it} + \beta_4 X_{4it} + e$$

Keterangan:
Y = Gini Ratio
a = Constant
X1 = Minimum Wage
X2 = labor force participation rate
X3 = Foreign Investment
X4 = Number of Poor People
$\beta_{(1,2,3,4)}$ = Regression coefficients of each variable
e = Error term
i = Number of observations (Regencies and Cities) in Bali Province
t = Time (Period from 2014 to 2023)

Panel data regression estimation can be conducted through three primary modeling techniques: the common effects model, the fixed effects model, and the random effects model. To identify the most suitable model among them, a two-step testing procedure is implemented. Initially, the Chow test is applied to examine whether the fixed effects specification provides a better fit compared to the common effects approach. Subsequently, the Hausman test is employed to evaluate whether the fixed effects model outperforms the random effects model in capturing unobserved heterogeneity. In addition to these, the Lagrange Multiplier test is also applied to compare the random effects model with the common effects model, particularly in cases where the fixed effects model is not a viable choice. For the regression to yield consistent and unbiased parameter estimates, it is crucial that the model also satisfies the classical assumptions commonly required in panel data analysis.

RESEARCH RESULT

Panel Data Regression Selection

a. Chow Test

Table 1. Chow Test Result

Effect Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	5.904277	(8,77)	0.0000
Cross-section Chi-square	43.052686	8	0.0000

(Source: Processed data using EViews 12 (2025))

The results of the Chow Test show a probability value of 0.0000, which is smaller than the 5% significance level (0.0000 < 0.05). This indicates that the Fixed Effect Model is more appropriate to use than the Common Effect Model in the panel data estimation.

b. Hausman Test

Table 2. Hausman Test Results

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section random	10.800784	4	0.0289

(Source: Processed data using EViews 12 (2025))

The results of the Hausman test indicate a probability value of 0.0289, which is lower than the 5% significance level (0.0289 < 0.05). Therefore, the Fixed Effect model is considered more appropriate than the Random Effect model for panel data estimation in this analysis.

The results of the Chow Test and Hausman Test consistently indicate that the Fixed Effect model is the most appropriate for this study. Since this model has been identified as the best fit, the Lagrange Multiplier Test is not necessary, as it only compares the common effect and random effect models, which are no longer relevant in this context.

Classical Assumption Test

a. Normality Test

Table 4. Normality Test Results

Jarque-Bera	1.006289
Probability	0.604626

(Source: Processed data using EViews 12 (2025))

Based on the normality test results, the probability value is 0.604626, which exceeds the 5% significance level (0.604626 > 0.05). This indicates that the residuals are normally distributed and the regression model satisfies the normality assumption, making it appropriate for analysis.

b. Multicollinearity Test

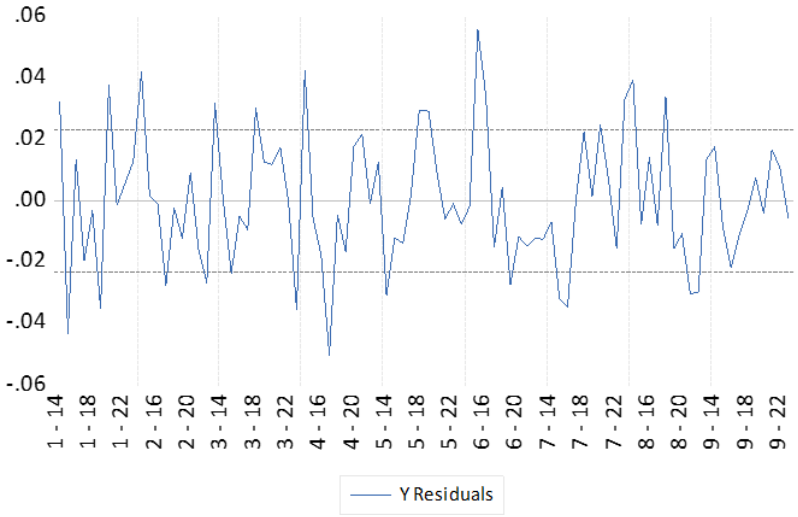
Table 4. Multicollinearity Test Results

	X1	X2	X3	X4
Minimum Wage (X1)	1.000000	-0.114493	0.269629	-0.025712
Labor Force Participation Rate (X2)	-0.114493	1.000000	-0.368843	-0.166942
Foreign Investment (X3)	0.269629	-0.368843	1.000000	0.048235
Number of Poor People (X4)	-0.025712	-0.166942	0.048235	1.000000

(Source: Processed data using EViews 12 (2025))

The results of the multicollinearity test show that all correlation values between the independent variables are below 0.8, indicating that there is no multicollinearity problem in the model.

c. Heteroskedasticity Test



(Source: Processed data using EViews 12 (2025)

Figure 2. Results of Heteroscedasticity Test

Based on Figure 2, the residual plot shows a random distribution within the range of -0.06 to 0.06, which is well below the established threshold of -500 to 500. Therefore, it can be concluded that the model does not exhibit signs of heteroskedasticity.

d. Autocorrelation Test

Table 5. Autocorrelation Test Results

Durbin-Watson stat	Conclusion
1.760889	Tidak Terjadi Autokorelasi

(Source: Processed data using EViews 12 (2025))

The autocorrelation test using the Durbin-Watson statistic produced a value of 1.760889. Based on the criterion dU < DW < (4−dU), the range is 1.720 < 1.760 < 2.280. Since the Durbin-Watson value falls within this range, it can be concluded that there is no autocorrelation in the regression model.

Panel Data Regression Results

Table 6. Results of the Fixed Effect Panel Data Regression Equation

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.360164	0.080486	4.474854	0.0000
Minimum Wage (X1)	-2.99E-08	5.98E-09	-4.993519	0.0000
Labor Force Participation Rate (X2)	-0.000198	0.001015	-0.195306	0.8457
Foreign Investment (X3)	2.69E-09	3.09E-09	0.872384	0.3857
Number of Poor People (X4)	0.002399	0.001127	2.127996	0.0365

(Source: Processed data using EViews 12 (2025))

Based on the results of the panel data regression method, the formulated equation model is as follows:

$$Y = -2.99E-08X1_{it} - 0.000198X2_{it} + 2.69E-09X3_{it} + 0.002399X4_{it} + e$$

β_0 the constant value of 0.360164 indicates that if all independent variables independen minimum wage, labor force participation rate, foreign investment, and the number of poor people is equal to zero, the level of income inequality in the regencies and cities of Bali Province would be 0.360164.

β_1 Variable Minimum Wage has a coefficient value of -2.99E-08, indicating a negative relationship. This means that if the minimum wage increases by one unit, income inequality will decrease by 2.99E-08.

β_2 Variable Labor Force Participation Rate has a coefficient value of -0.000198, indicating a negative relationship. This means that for every one-unit increase in the labor force participation rate, income inequality is expected to decrease by 0.000198.

β_3 Variable Foreign Investment has a coefficient value of 2.69E-09, indicating a positive relationship. This means that for every one-unit increase in foreign investment, income inequality is expected to increase by 2.69E-09.

β_4 Variable Number of Poor People has a coefficient value of 0.002399, indicating a positive relationship. This means that for every one-unit increase in the number of poor people, income inequality increases by 0. 002399..

In the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) approach, each observational unit possesses unique characteristics, which are reflected in the individual effect values. These values are presented in Table 4, illustrating the distinctive influence of each regency/city on the overall model.

Table 7. Individual Effects Values

No.	Regency / City	Individual Effects
1.	Jembrana Regency	0,016271
2.	Tabanan Regency	0,001722
3.	Badung Regency	0,005810
4.	Gianyar Regency	-0.19058
5.	Klungkung Regency	0,056858
6.	Bangli Regency	0,002132
7.	Karangasem Regency	-0,025275
8.	Buleleng Regency	-0,058783
9.	Denpasar Regency	0,020322

(Source: Processed data using EViews 12 (2025))

Based on Table 6, Gianyar Regency has the lowest individual effect value of -0.19058, indicating the presence of unique factors that may help suppress income inequality. In contrast, Klungkung Regency records the highest individual effect value of 0.056858, suggesting a greater contribution to the increase in income inequality. This variation is crucial for formulating policies tailored to the specific conditions of each region.

Hypothesis Test

a. Coefficient of Determination Test

Table 8. Results of the Coefficient of Determination Test

Weighted Statistics	Score
R-squared	0,509176

Adjusted R-squared	0,432684
S.E. of regression	0,023079

(Source: Processed data using EViews 12 (2025))

Based on Table 8, the coefficient of determination is 0.509176, which means that approximately 50.92% of the variation in income inequality can be explained by the independent variables in the model, while the remaining 49.08% is influenced by other factors outside the model.

b. F Test

Table 9. F-Test Result

Weighted Statistics	Score
F-statistic	6,656595
Prob (F-statistic)	0,000000

(Source: Processed data using EViews 12 (2025))

The F-test results show a probability value of 0.000000, which is below the 5% significance level (0.000000 < 0.05), and an F-statistic of 6.656595, which is greater than the F-table value of 2.479. This indicates that, simultaneously, the variables of minimum wage, labor force participation rate, foreign investment, and the number of poor people have a significant effect on income inequality across regencies and cities in Bali Province.

c. T Test

Table 10. T-Test Results

Variable	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	4.474854	0.0000
Minimum Wage (X1)	-4.993519	0.0000
Labor Force Participation Rate (X2)	-0.195306	0.8457
Foreign Investment (X3)	0.872384	0.3857
Number of Poor People (X4)	2.127996	0.0365

(Source: Processed data using EViews 12 (2025))

1. Variabel Minimum Wage, shows a t-statistic value of -4.993 and a t-table value of 1.988. Since $|-4.993| > 1.988$ and the p-value is 0.0000, which is lower than the 5% significance level (0.0000 < 0.05), it can be concluded that minimum wage has a negative and significant effect on income inequality.
2. Variabel Labor Force Participation Rate, shows a t-statistic value of -0.195 and a t-table value of 1.988. Thus, it can be concluded that $|-0.195| < 1.988$. The probability value of 0.8457 is greater than the 5% significance level (0.8457 > 0.05). This indicates that the labor force participation rate does not have a significant effect on income inequality, although the relationship is negative.
3. Variabel Foreign Investment, shows a t-statistic value is 0.872, while the t-table value is 1.988. Since $|0.872| < 1.988$, and the probability value of 0.3857 is greater than the 5% significance level (0.3857 > 0.05), it can be concluded that foreign direct investment does not have a significant effect on income inequality, although the relationship is positive.
4. Variabel Number of Poor People, shows a t-statistic value of 2.128 and a t-table value of 1.988. Since $|2.128| > 1.988$ and the probability value of 0.0365

is smaller than the 5% significance level (0.0365 < 0.05), it can be concluded that the number of poor people has a positive and significant effect on income inequality.

DISCUSSION

The Effect of Minimum Wage on Income Inequality

The results indicate that the minimum wage has a negative and significant effect on income inequality across regencies and cities in Bali Province. This means that an increase in the minimum wage tends to reduce income disparities. Badung Regency and Denpasar City, which are dominated by the tourism sector, tend to have higher minimum wages compared to regions like Karangasem or Bangli. This difference reflects an adjustment to local economic conditions, where raising the minimum wage in areas with high labor density can directly increase the income of low-wage earners. As a result, this contributes to reducing the socio-economic gap between different population groups.

These findings align with David Ricardo's wage theory (1817), which states that wages are determined by the minimum subsistence needs, implying that wage increases can enhance the purchasing power of the poor and reduce income inequality. This result is supported by the studies of Wahyuni & Purbadharmaja (2024), Anshari et al. (2018), and Pasoman et al. (2024), which conclude that minimum wage policies play a significant role in reducing inequality through a more equitable distribution of income.

The Effect of Labor Force Participation Rate on Income Inequality

The research findings indicate that the labor force participation rate has a negative but statistically insignificant relationship with income inequality across regencies and cities in Bali Province. This implies that an increase in labor force participation has not been effective in significantly reducing inequality. For example, Karangasem Regency, with the highest labor force participation rate of 86.01%, recorded a Gini ratio of 0.337, while Bangli Regency, with a slightly lower participation rate of 83.04%, had a lower Gini ratio of 0.282. Conversely, Denpasar City, which had the lowest participation rate at 73.13%, recorded the highest income inequality with a Gini ratio of 0.342. These figures suggest that labor force participation alone does not necessarily lead to a more equitable income distribution.

Theoretically, these findings are not entirely consistent with Lewis's theory (1954), which suggests that the transition of labor from the traditional sector to the modern sector will increase productivity and reduce inequality. In Bali, this transition has not been optimal, as many workers are still engaged in low-income and unstable employment sectors, resulting in persistently high levels of inequality despite the increase in labor force participation. Similar patterns were observed in the study by Nengsih et al. (2023) and Wijayanti et al. (2023), which indicate a negative but statistically insignificant relationship between labor force participation and income inequality.

The Effect of Foreign Investment on Income Inequality

Foreign Investment shows a positive but statistically insignificant effect on income inequality across regencies and cities in Bali Province. This finding indicates that the increase in foreign investment has not yet succeeded in improving income distribution evenly. According to the Heckscher-Ohlin theory, foreign investment should benefit regions with an abundance of production factors, such as the labor-intensive tourism sector in Bali's regencies and cities. Ideally, the inflow of foreign investment increases demand for local labor, leading to higher wages and reduced income disparities. Nevertheless, the findings obtained from this research do not fully align with the theory, as such conditions have not been clearly reflected across the regencies and cities in Bali Province.

The insignificance of the foreign investment variable can be explained by the distribution of investment that tends to be concentrated in specific areas such as Badung Regency, Denpasar City, and Gianyar Regency, which are better prepared in terms of infrastructure and accessibility. In contrast, regions such as Karangasem, Jembrana, and Bangli still face limitations, making them lag behind in receiving the economic benefits of foreign investment. As a result, inter-regional income inequality persists. The results align with prior research conducted by Laut et al. (2020) and Pauzi & Budiana (2016), which also found that foreign investment has a positive but insignificant relationship with income inequality.

The Effect of Number of Poor People on Income Inequality

The research findings indicate that an increase in the number of poor people has a positive and significant effect on income inequality across regencies and cities in Bali Province. This means that higher levels of poverty tend to exacerbate income disparities. This occurs because poor communities have limited access to education, decent employment, and basic services, causing them to lag behind more prosperous groups.

This finding aligns with the Kuznets theory, which, through the inverted U-curve, explains that in the early stages of economic growth, inequality tends to rise as only a portion of the population benefits from development. This condition is evident in the income disparity among regencies and cities in Bali Province, such as between the more developed areas of Denpasar City and Badung Regency, compared to Buleleng Regency, which still recorded a high poverty rate (39.54 thousand people in 2023). The results of this study are supported by Frahita & Nurhayati (2025) and Fachruurrozi & Hasmarini (2023), who also found that a high proportion of poor people exacerbates income inequality.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This research concludes that income inequality among regencies and cities in Bali Province reflects the unequal outcomes of economic development, despite the rapid expansion of the tourism sector. Based on panel data regression analysis using the Fixed Effect model, it was found that the minimum wage has a negative and significant effect on income inequality, indicating that an increase

in the minimum wage can help reduce income disparities. The labor force participation rate has a negative but insignificant effect, suggesting that its increase has not yet contributed meaningfully to reducing inequality. Foreign investment shows a positive but insignificant effect, indicating that investment remains concentrated in specific regions and has not supported equitable distribution. Meanwhile, the number of poor people has a positive and significant effect on income inequality, implying that a higher poverty rate tends to worsen income disparities.

Based on these findings, concrete actions are required from local governments, economic actors, and relevant stakeholders to address income inequality across regencies and cities in Bali Province. Several policy measures that can be implemented include the gradual and proportional increase of minimum wages to strengthen the purchasing power of low-income groups, the development of comprehensive job creation strategies through skill training and improved access to employment opportunities, the equitable distribution of foreign investment into strategic sectors and underdeveloped regions to ensure broader investment benefits, and the strengthening of poverty alleviation programs integrated with access to education, healthcare services, and economic opportunities to promote social mobility and reduce inequality in a sustainable manner.

ADVANCED RESEARCH

For future researchers, it is recommended to expand the scope of variables used by considering social, cultural factors, and infrastructure quality that may influence income inequality. Conducting research with a broader regional coverage or a longer time span may also yield deeper and more accurate insights in analyzing the dynamics of income inequality across regions.

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