ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX, AVERAGE LENGTH OF SCHOOLING, ECONOMIC GROWTH RATE, AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE ON INCOME INEQUALITY IN INDONESIA IN 2000-2022

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Income inequality can occur due to uneven distribution of income. High inequality between regions can have a negative impact on the economic stability of a country. Therefore, various policies need to be pursued so that the inequality that occurs is not too striking. This study aims to determine the effect of corruption perception index, average length of schooling, economic growth rate, and social assistance on income inequality in Indonesia in 2000-2022. The method used is quantitative descriptive in the form of time series data with multiple linear regression analysis models, using Eviews 12 software. The results showed that partially the human development index had a positive and significant effect on income inequality, while the average length of schooling, economic growth rate, and social assistance had a negative and insignificant effect on income inequality.

Keywords: *Income inequality, corruption perception index, average length of schooling, economic growth rate, social assistance.*

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH INDEKS PERSEPSI KORUPSI, RATA-RATA LAMA SEKOLAH, LAJU PERTUMBUHAN EKONOMI, DAN BANTUAN SOSIAL TERHADAP KETIMPANGAN PENDAPATAN DI INDONESIA TAHUN 2000-2022

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Ketimpangan pendapatan dapat terjadi akibat tidak meratanya distribusi pendapatan. Ketimpangan yang tinggi antar wilayah dapat membawa dampak buruk untuk kestabilan ekonomi suatu negara. Oleh karena itu, perlu diupayakan berbagai kebijakan agar ketimpangan yang terjadi tidak terlalu mencolok. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh indeks persepsi korupsi, rata-rata lama sekolah, laju pertumbuhan ekonomi, dan bantuan sosial terhadap ketimpangan pendapatan di Indonesia pada tahun 2000-2022. Metode yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kuantitatif berupa data time series dengan model analisis regresi linear berganda, menggunakan software Eviews 12. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa secara parsial indeks pembangunan manusia berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap ketimpangan pendapatan, sedangkan rata-rata lama sekolah, laju pertumbuhan ekonomi, dan bantuan sosial berpengaruh negatif dan tidak signifikan terhadap ketimpangan pendapatan.

Kata Kunci: Ketimpangan pendapatan, indeks persepsi korupsi, rata-rata lama sekolah, laju pertumbuhan ekonomi, bantuan sosial.