



Determinants of District/City Income Disparity in Bali Province

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Abstract In regional scale of Bali Province infected symptom disparity marked income with Still concentrated development of the South Bali region compared to other parts of Bali. The goal study This For identify disparity income districts / cities in Bali Province 2018-2023 and analyze influence growth economy, power work, level education, allocation funds, and capital expenditures on disparity income district / city Bali Province is good in a way simultaneous and also partial. Research This use method quantitative and using secondary data obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics. Data analysis techniques using Williamson index and Klassen typology as analysis disparity and continued with multiple linear regression For analyze influence growth economy, power work, level education, allocation funds, and capital expenditures on disparity income. Research results show growth economy, power work, level education, allocation funds, and capital expenditures simultaneous influential and significant to disparity income. Furthermore, growth economy, level education, allocation funds, and capital expenditures partial influential negative and significant to disparity income. Meanwhile, energy Work in a way partial influential positive and significant to disparity income. Research suggestions among other things to do equalization development for poor and depressed areas decrease, increase transportation common connecting all areas, development infrastructure and creation field work, availability help education and also scholarship to college tall and also postgraduate, government center still provide allocation funds especially to poor and depressed areas , and maximize potential area so that investors can invest.

Keywords : index williamson , typology class , disparity income

1. INTRODUCTION

Success a country or region can seen from a growing economy build in a way gradual, comprehensive and together is embodiment from a not quite enough the answer given to leaders and all public in reach dream together. Growth process economy is a growth process that is not same, where there is a number of sector grow with more fast from sectors other , of course No can avoided that possibility the occurrence inequality equalization income inter- region/ province (Endarwati, 2017).The development capable it is said succeed if the occurrence acceleration growth economy, inequality the more shrink and level poverty down , will but growth fast economy Not yet Of course ensure that an area is experiencing success , on the other hand incident the capable cause regional and income disparities Because No followed with equalization or results from contribution areas that are not distributed to all circles (Wulandari & Rahmawati, 2022).

In on a more regional scale in Indonesia, the Province of Bali in its development Still often experience various problem the especially difference characteristics, acceptance investment, and regional prosperity. Continuing problems that occur that concentrated The development of the Bali Province region is in the southern part of Bali namely Badung and Denpasar, things

This make inequality in development parts of North, East and West Bali are still very much felt, considering that second area the is center from urban and tourism in Bali . Through design Work government area Bali Province regarding Long Term Development Plan Regional Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) Universe Planning 2018-2023 That government area Bali Province believes capable For ushering Bali into a new era marked by with order life new, through one of the focus the main thing namely fulfillment the needs , hopes and aspirations of the Balinese people in various aspect life with mission fulfillment need base . (LKjIP Pemerintah Provinsi Bali, 2022).

Table 1 Income per capita Regency /City of Bali Province (Rupiah)

Kabupaten/Kota	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Jembrana	Rp32.265.960	Rp33.800.290	Rp28.321.860	Rp27.896.000	Rp28.514.000	Rp29.347.000
Tabanan	Rp33.706.840	Rp35.335.850	Rp32.101.290	Rp31.359.000	Rp32.162.000	Rp33.193.000
Badung	Rp53.698.120	Rp54.984.210	Rp56.743.000	Rp52.555.000	Rp57.245.000	Rp63.114.000
Gianyar	Rp35.478.860	Rp37.021.790	Rp33.869.940	Rp33.335.000	Rp34.472.000	Rp36.000.000
Klungkung	Rp31.878.830	Rp33.442.780	Rp27.192.080	Rp26.990.000	Rp27.736.000	Rp28.948.000
Bangli	Rp19.234.730	Rp20.151.030	Rp17.054.040	Rp16.907.000	Rp17.311.000	Rp17.848.000
Karangasem	Rp25.434.530	Rp26.688.780	Rp21.670.880	Rp21.359.000	Rp21.797.000	Rp22.361.000
Buleleng	Rp33.782.900	Rp35.393.380	Rp27.988.930	Rp27.355.000	Rp27.983.000	Rp28.783.000
Denpasar	Rp36.713.240	Rp37.746.410	Rp45.076.300	Rp44.236.000	Rp45.975.000	Rp48.109.000

Source : BPS Bali in Figures

Based on descriptive data income per capita district / city Bali Province , differences very striking between Badung (as regency income per capita highest) and Bangli (as regency income per capita lowest). In 2023 , Badung own income per capita amounting to Rp. 63,114,000 and followed by Denpasar with income per capita amounting to Rp48,109,000. Meanwhile , per capita income lowest occupied by Bangli, Karangasem and Buleleng respectively at IDR 17,848,000, IDR 22,361,000 and IDR 28,783,000.

Table 2 Rate Growth Regency /City of Bali Province (Percent)

Kabupaten/Kota	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Jembrana	4,96	4,76	-16,21	-1,5	2,21	2,92
Tabanan	5,12	4,83	-9,15	-2,31	2,56	3,2
Badung	4,54	2,4	3,2	-7,38	8,92	10,25
Gianyar	5,13	4,35	-8,51	-1,58	3,41	4,43
Klungkung	4,96	4,91	-18,69	-0,74	2,76	4,37
Bangli	4,98	4,76	-15,37	-0,86	2,39	3,1
Karangasem	4,93	4,93	-18,8	-1,44	2,05	2,59
Buleleng	5,03	4,77	-20,92	-2,26	2,29	2,86
Denpasar	4,55	2,81	19,42	-1,87	3,93	4,64

Source : BPS Bali in Figures

In (table 2) in 2020 , Bali Province recorded the occurrence trend decline rate growth caused by attacks global disease *COVID- 19* , so that rate growth experience number severe negative . Almost the whole region is experiencing impact consequence from disease spread This except Badung and Denpasar each have their own growth of 3.2 and 19.42 percent . This is because of condition Still transition to the *lockdown* times , the areas that have turnaround economy strong Not yet try fully do policy regional isolation .

Table 3 Number of People Working in Regency /City of Bali Province (People)

Kabupaten/Kota	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Jembrana	161024	141856	158203	171760	172282	197832
Tabanan	271836	268094	265435	266889	276569	277112
Badung	357451	372520	367619	376637	388428	324403
Gianyar	306437	299586	270591	270510	314934	317231
Klungkung	106035	104357	101058	98691	112973	129864
Bangli	146608	143669	143650	144897	150045	171097
Karangasem	253469	251406	252869	256630	270291	321506
Buleleng	371368	336119	362851	355940	371334	456389
Denpasar	516642	511072	501143	499900	550214	422382

Source : BPS Bali in Figures

See From (Table 3) , Klungkung and Bangli have an average number of people working lowest of 108,830 people and 149,994 people . Meanwhile , Badung and Denpasar have an average number of people working highest amounting to 364,510 people and 500,226 people . Data on the number of people working the indicates that between amount power work and absorption power Work will capable influential with per capita income in each region.

Table 4 equivalent Bali Province (Percent)

Kabupaten/Kota	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Jembrana	33,83	36,39	35,83	39,97	41,35	38,47
Tabanan	41,29	42,51	43,82	49,17	45,94	45,38
Badung	57,18	58,14	58,47	61,65	59,29	61,37
Gianyar	47,21	42,39	49,06	50,46	51,9	54,51
Klungkung	41,53	44,51	40,06	37,12	45,46	42,29
Bangli	30,96	28,47	28,72	29,73	31,55	31,4
Karangasem	22,58	22,79	27,92	21,62	29,79	25,26
Buleleng	27,62	27,15	34,68	31,81	33,78	28,86
Denpasar	58,6	61,31	65,73	59,34	63,04	62,36

Source : BPS Bali in Figures

Referring to (Table 4) , the level education can seen in How many Lots individuals who have graduated at least from high school/ equivalent . Karangasem and Bangli become regency with graduate of level minimum education of high school or equivalent lowest , while Badung and Denpasar become district / city with graduate of level minimum education of high school or equivalent highest . Based on level education and per capita income between district / city Bali Province , then seen when level graduation education That own high percentage , then level per capita income also has high value , so too on the contrary .

Looking at (table 1.5) the average allocation funds highest obtained by Tabanan, Buleleng, and Karangasem respectively amounting to Rp1,169,484,093 thousand , Rp1,382,771,724 thousand , and Rp1,051,686,707 thousand . Meanwhile , Badung become districts that have an average allocation of funds lowest amounting to Rp. 643,190,343 thousand and Denpasar has an average allocation fund of amounting to Rp918,810,789 thousand . The difference amount allocation fund value This hinting existence phenomenon alone For finances of each district in Bali Province.

Table 5 Allocation Fund Regency /City of Bali Province (Thousands)

Kabupaten/Kota	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Jembrana	Rp685.390.480	Rp707.243.213	Rp849.868.740	Rp736.153.756	Rp736.019.995	Rp728.662.874
Tabanan	Rp1.049.716.283	Rp1.068.368.023	Rp1.363.399.680	Rp1.198.685.656	Rp1.209.672.840	Rp1.127.062.078
Badung	Rp483.687.381	Rp524.695.486	Rp738.022.184	Rp650.940.193	Rp754.953.493	Rp706.843.319
Gianyar	Rp909.901.908	Rp937.926.539	Rp1.120.118.366	Rp944.837.300	Rp971.129.622	Rp948.135.874
Klungkung	Rp658.862.942	Rp682.596.911	Rp812.401.621	Rp732.496.648	Rp744.562.652	Rp811.306.633
Bangli	Rp713.561.033	Rp730.618.222	Rp823.871.596	Rp819.253.291	Rp818.733.307	Rp898.096.811
Karangasem	Rp929.293.472	Rp990.883.533	Rp1.148.291.249	Rp1.084.787.515	Rp1.098.924.793	Rp1.057.939.680
Buleleng	Rp1.236.166.691	Rp1.304.666.238	Rp1.503.414.022	Rp1.293.619.530	Rp1.492.900.225	Rp1.465.863.635
Denpasar	Rp805.603.623	Rp828.985.537	Rp1.019.959.473	Rp820.075.092	Rp1.008.692.977	Rp1.029.548.033

Source :

BPS Statistics finance government district / city Bali Province

Based on (Table 6) it can be seen that Fixed Capital Formation Gross (PMTB) as capital expenditure for financing development infrastructure . Badung and Denpasar have the average amount of PMTB was Rp13,631,418 million and Rp12,183,504 million respectively make regency This lead from other districts . While Bangli and Karangasem became regency with amount lowest amounting to Rp1,698,846 million and Rp1,668,270 million . This is explain redistribution in financing infrastructure intense carried out and is very centralized in Badung and Denpasar.

Table 6 PMTB Regency /City of Bali Province (Thousands)

Kabupaten/Kota	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Jembrana	Rp2.409.117.860	Rp2.442.338.920	Rp2.254.781.300	Rp2.216.516.070	Rp2.266.393.880	Rp2.335.498.400
Tabanan	Rp3.157.335.520	Rp3.300.424.270	Rp3.031.344.720	Rp2.798.919.660	Rp2.847.352.630	Rp2.908.691.140
Badung	Rp14.795.042.150	Rp15.403.785.750	Rp13.412.625.110	Rp12.385.966.600	Rp12.659.142.360	Rp13.131.945.540
Gianyar	Rp6.487.844.950	Rp6.800.772.170	Rp6.249.809.670	Rp6.168.845.040	Rp6.251.243.540	Rp6.369.135.310
Klungkung	Rp1.859.381.990	Rp1.954.048.430	Rp1.744.651.610	Rp1.734.317.420	Rp1.778.938.270	Rp1.836.486.630
Bangli	Rp1.695.039.240	Rp1.753.566.570	Rp1.648.950.120	Rp1.677.466.540	Rp1.693.521.190	Rp1.724.535.310
Karangasem	Rp1.704.304.990	Rp1.759.688.020	Rp1.621.681.150	Rp1.604.093.000	Rp1.644.207.030	Rp1.675.647.440
Buleleng	Rp5.790.905.470	Rp6.034.415.050	Rp5.596.183.510	Rp5.407.591.450	Rp5.563.010.030	Rp5.724.722.290
Denpasar	Rp13.124.108.180	Rp13.693.561.170	Rp11.415.158.100	Rp11.283.948.090	Rp11.584.836.590	Rp11.999.413.550

Source : BPS Bali in Figures

Centralized development in Badung will open its vastness chance field jobs provided for the seekers work , so that power Work will get income as well as profit for Badung area make productivity and economy become follow increased . On the other hand , districts that do not feel development and growth said , only become viewer or Supporter power work and resources power (*hinterland*) for progress Badung (center growth). Problems this is what is involved widen distance inequality between districts in Bali Province .

Library Study

Growth Poles Theory or theory pole growth (1955) is theory regional economy based growth economics that explains that business in build various pole development economy that is not centralized . In A area usually There is A little the city that becomes a leader or center economy (pole) growth), but nearby cities No capable absorb prosperity from city center economy said . Francois Perroux (1903-1987), a economist from the French who put forward *Growth Poles Theory* get around problem inequality prosperity of the region that an area must developed with existence various pole spreading growth , intended later will provide stimulus to growth economy Where pole economy is at (Jumino, 2019).

Draft *spread effect* and *backwash effect* introduced in the 1950s published almost simultaneously by Myrdal (1957) and Hirschman (1958). Hirschman's “ *Trickling down* ” of influence urban to areas remote is draft analogy to *spread effect* Myrdal. Effect the most important positive (*spread effect*) is purchase and investment or provide stimulus from more area proceed to poor areas for increase productivity . On the other hand , the effect negative (*backwash effect*) including covering migration from poor areas towards more area progress , especially for workers skilled as well as added weakness production in poor areas so that workers the look for work in the center pole growth and causes competition in the region pole growth become tall (Ganning et al., 2013).

Roland(2014: 4) to put forward that Disparity or inequality income is difference level economy between developed and poor areas . Measurement level economy the generally use product domestic gross domestic product (GDP) per capita , average income annual per individual . Income per capita annual adapt with flowing income to in or to outside the region, such as help outside the region and remittances . This has a huge impact significant towards poor areas. However Thus, GDP becomes gauge main used For measure economy an area.

2. METHOD

Studies This using secondary data with the panel data obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). The data used is GRDP based on price constant in 2010, the number of population , rate GRDP growth , GRDP per capita , number of people working , people aged 15 years and over to the top with a minimum of high school/ equivalent , allocation funds general and specific , as well as fixed capital formation Gross . Period studies during six year namely 2018-2023. Analysis use a number of method . First , analysis disparity consists of from Williamson index and Klassen typology . Second , continued with analysis regression multiple .

Williamson Index

Jeffrey G. Williamson (1965) is initiator technique analysis Williamson index which he use in his research in the middle 20th century in measure inequality development between regions.

$$IW = \frac{\sqrt{\sum(Y_i - Y)^2 \cdot f_i/n}}{Y}$$

Information :

IW = Index williamson

Y_i = GRDP per capita every district / city

Y = Average GRDP per capita of Bali Province

F_i = Total resident every district / city

n = Number resident Bali Province

Indicator number Williamson index obtained located between 0 to with 1, if approaching 0 means inequality inter- regional increasingly low or in other words development inter- regional occurs in a way evenly , but If when number index show the more Far from zero

or approaching 1 then inequality development inter- regional increasingly tall as well as identify existence growth regional economy that is not evenly (Ryansyah et al., 2023).

Typology The class

Nasution (2020) explain that progress and growth each region has different intensities, in One capable side of the region to achieve rapid development , on the other hand there are difficult areas For reach out rapid and tending development stagnant and lagging behind . Measurement problem the can identified by Klassen's typology , aims For measure characteristics pattern growth of each region based on rate growth and GRDP per capita



Figure 1 Quadrant Class Typology

Source : Marihot Nasution (2020)

Measurement This done with share or grouping become four quadrants each of which has rate different growth and GRDP (Nasution, 2020):

- 1) Quadrant First, the area that has growth and income tall called with developed and developing areas rapidly.
- 2) Quadrant Second, the area that has income low but growth tall called with growth areas stressed.
- 3) Quadrant Third, areas that have growth and income low called with relative area left behind.
- 4) Quadrant Fourth, areas that have income tall but growth low called with potential areas or Still Can develop.

Multiple Linear Regression

Analysis multiple linear regression is method analysis consisting of more of two variables namely two/ more variable independent and one variable dependent (Sahir, 2021: 52). In the research This aiming For know connection influence disparity income Bali Province against growth economy, power work, level education , allocation funds , capital expenditure.

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_5 X_5 + \mu$$

Information :

Y = Disparity income (Williamson Index)

α = Constant

$\beta_1 \beta_2 \beta_3 \beta_4 \beta_5$ = Coefficient regression variable X (growth) economy , power work , level education , allocation funds , and capital expenditure).

X₁ = Growth economy

X₂ = Labor force

X₃ = Education Level

X₄ = Allocation fund

X₅ = Capital expenditure

μ = Standard error

3. RESULTS

Based on Table 4 districts that tend to going to inequality with category currently namely Bangli with an average of 0.2031 points . Tabanan is a region that has inequality lowest with an average Williamson index of 0.0037 points . Badung and Denpasar each have an average Williamson index of 0.1516 and 0.0929 points . Through the results of the data that has been processed This hinting that inequality capable affected in any area good that already is in the category advanced and potential as well as poor and depressed . The number of population and number regional income becomes important points for an area in arrange amount income per capita so that inequality tend can lowered and stable low .

Table 7 City of Bali Province 2018-2023

Kabupaten/Kota	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Jembrana	0,0098	0,0086	0,0380	0,0354	0,0433	0,0448
Tabanan	0,0020	0,0034	0,0011	0,0003	0,0055	0,0097
Badung	0,1456	0,1437	0,1545	0,1453	0,1564	0,1639
Gianyar	0,0187	0,0192	0,0170	0,0207	0,0191	0,0174
Klungkung	0,0101	0,0091	0,0410	0,0378	0,0441	0,0394
Bangli	0,1700	0,1677	0,2186	0,2133	0,2258	0,2231
Karangasem	0,0981	0,0957	0,1658	0,1624	0,1791	0,1783
Buleleng	0,0032	0,0048	0,0664	0,0671	0,0817	0,0805
Denpasar	0,0379	0,0347	0,1176	0,1227	0,1255	0,1193

Source :

Excel Processed Results , 2024 (Appendix 12)

Through the results of the data that has been processed This hinting that inequality capable affected in any area good that already is in the category advanced and potential as well as poor and depressed. The number of population and number regional income becomes important points for an area in arrange amount income per capita so that inequality tend can lowered and stable low.

In study this, the difference rate growth and income in districts / cities Bali Province has processed and grouped use Klassen typology in Figure 4.1. Denpasar becomes the only region in quadrant I (developed and developing regions rapidly) because become center economy and logistics society . While Badung and Gianyar is in quadrant IV (potential area and still Can developing) because income tall No balanced with rate high growth . Tabanan and Buleleng become an area in quadrant III (relative area) left behind) because revenue and growth No achieve average value revenue and growth provinces . The last four regions namely Bangli, Karangasem, Klungkung and Jembrana included in quadrant II (growth area) depressed) because his income low However own high growth . It is estimated because own high productivity However results income below average.

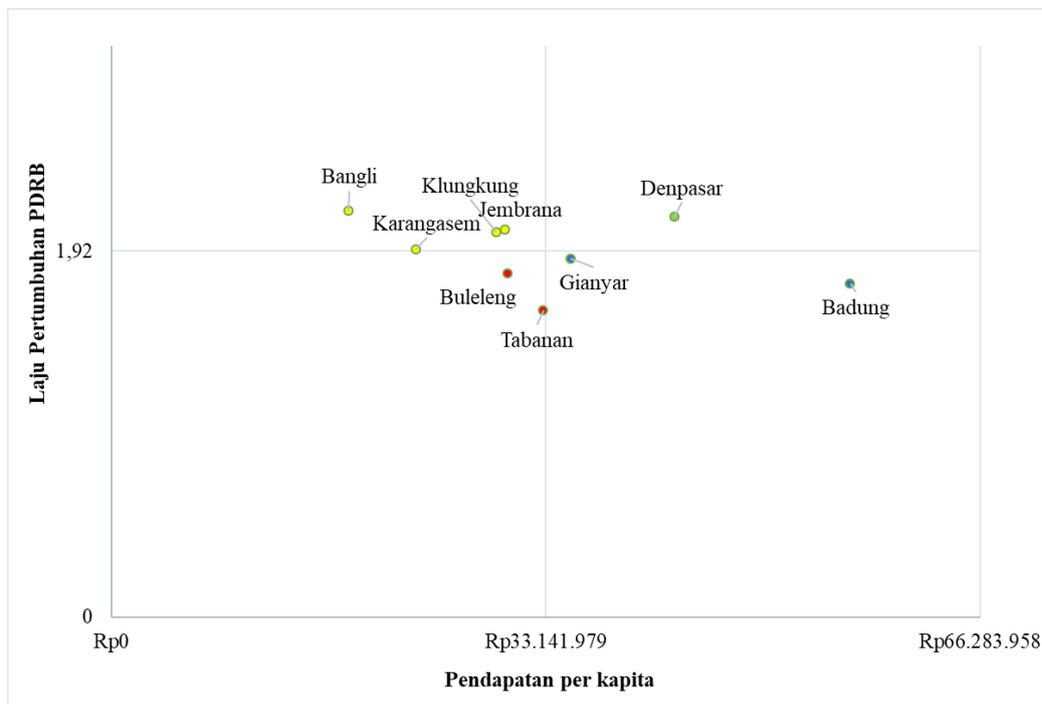


Figure 2 Class Typology of Regency /City of Bali Province 2018-2023

Source : Excel Processed Results , 2024

Based on (Table 8), the decision results obtained from the three model tests are *fixed effect*. based on *Chow test* and *Hausman test* decisions . *Chow test* with Prob value > F = 0.0000, with a significance level of a = 0.05 and *Hausman test* with Prob value > Chi2 = 0.0000, with a significance level of a = 0.05.

Table 8

Uji Model	Probability	Keputusan
Chow	0,0000	<i>Fixed Effect</i>
Hausman	0,0000	<i>Fixed Effect</i>
Langrange Multiplier	0,0000	<i>Random Effect</i>

Source: Appendix 2,3,4

Based on the model test obtained, the data model of this research results uses a *fixed effect model* . The results can be seen in Table 9 which is obtained based on the results (attachment 2).

Table 9 Results of Multiple Linear Regression Test Analysis

Variabel	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob
C	2,971575	.6218405	4.78	.000
X1	-.0010983	.0001292	-8.50	.000
X2	.1244068	.0110897	11.22	.000
X3	-.0010442	.0003506	-2.98	.005
X4	-.1265124	.0111522	-11.34	.000
X5	-.0807103	.0214344	-3.77	.001

Source: Appendix 2

Based on the analysis results, there is a regression model equation as follows:

$$Y = 2.9715 - 0.0011X_1 + 0.1244X_2 - 0.0010X_3 - 0.1265X_4 - 0.0807X_5$$

$$S_b = (0.6218)(0.0001)(0.0110)(0.0004)(0.0111)(0.0214)$$

$$t = 4.78 \quad -8.50 \quad 11.22 \quad -2.98 \quad -11.34 \quad -3.77$$

$$F = 52.09 \quad p \text{ value} = 0.000$$

$$R^2 = 0.3854$$

4. DISCUSSION

Identification of Income Disparities in Regency/City in Bali Province

The results of the Williamson index show that the district / city areas in Bali Province in 2018-2023 are in a condition inequality or disparity low . Highest number obtained in Bangli with an average of 0.2031 points and a figure of lowest obtained in Tabanan with an average of 0.0037 points . Badung and Denpasar have mark Williamson index with an average of 0.1516 points and 0.0929 points . Based on results mark Williamson index of districts / cities in Bali Province 2018-2023 which has processed that part large areas experience improvement points every the year although improvement happen in a way slowly . Processed results Klassen typology Figure 4.1 explains distribution the quadrants of each district / city in Bali Province , namely in quadrant I (advanced and developing) rapid) placed by Denpasar. This is because Denpasar becomes center economy and the capital city of Bali Province so that smooth cash flow as well as increase Power buy society . In quadrant II (growth) depressed) is placed by Bangli, Karangasem, Klungkung , and Jembrana . This area own high growth , but his income low . This is hinting that Power buy people in this area high , but income received only just enough . So that condition people in this area become depressed . In quadrant III (relative left behind) are placed by Tabanan and Buleleng . Based on per capita income data Actually these two areas occupy order fourth and fifth from ranking top , but its value Still below average as well as rate growth . See from Figure 4.1 these two areas own potential For become a potential and developing area especially for Tabanan. In quadrant IV (potential and developing) are placed by Badung and Gianyar . Although own high income However rate growth in both area This Still below average or Not yet reach growth from Denpasar. This is can estimated throughout 2018-2023 power buy public tend stagnant , prices can also be commodity currently increased and not balanced improvement price with income . Condition growth economy that tends to stagnan cause government need think about plan For No trapped in income class intermediate (Kusuma & Yuniasih, 2021).

The Influence of Economic Growth on Income Disparities in Districts/Cities in Bali Province

Economic growth has a negative and significant effect on the income disparity of districts/cities in Bali Province. This result is in line with Yasa and Arka's research (2015) which shows results that growth economy own negative and significant influence to disparity income interregional . Estimates the occurrence plague *COVID-19* participate worsen and improve condition inequality that occurs in districts / cities in Bali Province . Through growth data

economy provided by BPS in 2018-2023 , in In 2020 and 2021, all areas in Bali experienced impact negative growth . Flagship region namely Badung as center tourist paralyzed , due to restrictions displacement public from place One to place other or *lockdown* . Denpasar which became center Capital Bali Province also participated infected growth negative , which in the year previously get growth of 19.42 percent and decreasing drastically in the year next of -1.87. According to Todaro and Smith (2022), the difference the income earned by each region is capable of result in the occurrence disparity income . Kuznets said that when stage beginning development , growth Still in to form inequality will but when development the has reach in term long , then inequality That will down and towards equalization . This result can seen in the Bali Province area that inequality and differences income Still feel the impact , then gathering center economy part big only occurred in the Denpasar and Badung areas . In BPS data and phenomena that occur on the surface that Denpasar (quadrant I), Badung , Gianyar (quadrant II) and Tabanan (quadrant III) are areas that have trend positive average growth from 2018-2023 . This is estimated Because business government area in push mobility the four regions capable has facilitate with structured , using “ *sarbagita* ” capable transportation reach public For do mobility so that the rich areas (Badung and Denpasar) are able to spread benefit positive to the surrounding areas (Gianyar and Tabanan). This is also proven by Purwanti and Setyari (2021) that development in the “ *sarbagita* ” area follows pattern inverted U curve , meaning that at the beginning development own high inequality However along time development has reach the peak so that development start towards the stage equality . Efforts that can be done For increase distribution positive This is make policies and ideas like “ *sarbagita* ” which is capable developed and achieved to all over corners of the province of Bali.

The Influence of the Workforce on Income Disparities in Districts/Cities in Bali Province

The number of workers has a positive and significant effect on the income disparity of districts/cities in Bali Province. This result is in line with research Damanik (2018) that amount working population influential positive and significant to inequality income . Same result obtained from research by Putri and friends (2015) that productivity power Work in a way partial influential significant and positive to inequality income in Indonesia. Then the results from study Sea (2020) there is results that TPAK has an effect positive significant to disparity income in the island Java 2008-2018 . Workforce related with offer (giver) work) and request (seeker work) in which there is number of hours worked and level wages . Solow explains the more lots of capital and amount power work , then productivity become the more increased . In BPS data the number of power work 2018-2023, Denpasar and Badung become a region that

has an average number of power Work highest namely 500,226 people and 364,510 people respectively . Meanwhile, the area with an average number of power Work lowest namely Klungkung and Bangli each had 108,830 people and 149,994 people . The incident This capable indicated that the capital and productivity experienced in Bali Province vary . Then offer power Work more Lots offered in areas that have level big economy such as Denpasar and Badung . This is what is capable of cause disparity income increasingly increased in every region of Bali Province . The community carried out migration from poor and underdeveloped areas towards the central area growth , condition This can explained more carry on in research conducted by Suntajaya (Suntajaya, 2014) that factor booster main urbanization that occurred in Bali Province from area origin namely factor economy by 77.4 percent respondents , and factors towing in the area the goals are also similar namely factor economy by 70.0 percent . In study this also explains three driving factors public migration from area origin including income in the village relatively low , field work in the village limited , and opportunities development limited self . The results of the acquisition each research exceeds from 80.0 percent , especially factor field work in the village limited the result exceed from 90.0 percent. This is in accordance with draft *growth pole theory* namely existence *backwash effect* creates migration resident move to center pole growth or try look for more income . Gilbert and Gugler in Saputra(2015) explain that development economy tend supports prominent geographic areas on the system its economy so that the residents move from critical areas to dynamic areas , from rural to urban , from cities small to cities big that causes resident centralized in a way spatial so that create different disparities between regions.

The Influence of Education Level on Income Disparities in Regency/City in Bali Province

The level of education has a negative and significant effect on the income disparity of districts/cities in Bali Province. This result is in line with research conducted by Hindun (2019) explain that education influential negative significant to inequality income . The same results were also obtained from study Oksamulya and Anis(2020) that existence influence significant and negative between education and inequality income in Indonesia . *Human capital* become runway that man is capable entity produce output. T.schultz explain that man capable to obtain income in the form of from knowledge , skills and abilities , then from matter the investment given to man can increase productivity and drive growth economy . See connection between education and income can found from results income received in a region. The more tall regional income , then ideally productivity and effectiveness increase caused by the level higher education. This is confirm that education and development For to level a very important area.

The phenomenon that occurred in the Bali Province region supports in accordance with draft between education and disparities regional income that has been stated . Based on BPS Denpasar and Badung data become a region that has level education Individuals with a minimum of high school/ equivalent education the highest respectively with an average of 61.73 percent and 59.35 percent as well as followed with income per capita highest average of Rp42,975,992 and Rp56,389,888. Meanwhile level Minimum education of high school/ equivalent in the East, West and North Bali regions is still below 50 percent and value his income under from Denpasar and Badung . Through results research conducted by Suryadinata (2023) that individuals who have level higher education with sufficient insight generally own work with high wages . This is due to individual who experiences education tall or bachelor will more proficient and knowledgeable his insight so that considered more productive in control knowledge new of course make it easier in control qualification Work with high wages.

The Influence of Allocation Funds on Income Disparities in Regency/City in Bali Province

Allocation funds have a negative and significant effect on the disparity of district/city income in Bali Province. This result is in line with Khusnah's research. (2015) that the allocation funds in a way partial influential negative and significant to gap income . Concept finance area done with referring to the policy autonomy area . An area can arrange its territory Alone in the purpose For help to launch affairs government center . Authority fiscal obtained government area must emphasized For develop freedom in arrange each house's business the stairs and it is expected more understand on needs and wants its community . Allocation funds originating from from government center to government area Bali Province has capable lower disparity income that occurs . Based on BPS data for 2018-2023 , the average allocation of funds Badung and Denpasar respectively amounted to Rp643,190,343 thousand and Rp918,810,789 thousand . While the allocation funds highest obtained by Buleleng (quadrant III), Tabanan (quadrant III), and Karangasem (quadrant II) respectively amounting to Rp1,382,771,724 thousand , Rp1,169,484,093 thousand , Rp1,051,686,707 thousand . Through grouping based on Class typology , the three regions including into the poor and depressed areas . Kuncoro in Holy (Khusnah, 2015) declare allocation funds is a transfer that is given to all district and city For objective fill in gap between capacity and needs fiscal as well as distributed with a formula based on principles certain which are general indicates that poor and underdeveloped areas must accept more Lots than rich area . It means distribution of allocation funds in districts / cities in Bali Province is slow has are on the right path.

The Influence of Government Capital Expenditure on Income Disparities in Regency/City in Bali Province

Capital expenditure has a negative and significant effect on the disparity of district/city income in Bali Province. This result is in line with research Wijayanti (2023) as well as Adnyaswari and Purbhadharmaja (2023) that there is results Fixed Capital Formation Gross (PMTB) has an effect negative and significant to inequality distribution income . Capital expenditure is formation investment and financing that is channeled For various means physical and infrastructure aiming in increase productivity , field work and growth economy as well as objective Finally lower disparity income . Fixed Capital Formation Gross (PMTB) becomes gauge in see capital expenditure . The capital goods referred to is items used for production processes , long- lasting or those that have age usage more from One year like buildings , machines and tools transportation . In 2018-2023 , the region in Bali Province that had the highest average PMTB namely Badung and Denpasar respectively amounted to Rp13,631,417,918,000 and Rp12,183,504,280,000. This is because of height center economy and money circulation that occurs in both area said , so that perpetrator an investing economy or do financing interested For distributed in Badung and Denpasar. While the lowest average PMTB obtained in the East Bali region, namely Karangasem, Bangli, and Klungkung, respectively amounting to Rp1,668,270,272,000, Rp1,698,846,495,000, Rp1,817,970,725,000. Similarly with other districts that have difference distance income very different and far apart investments, In results study Wijayanti (2023) explaining the ups and downs inequality distribution income influenced by investment. The situation This to mean that growth investment that is not evenly because of part investment only centralized in several the area that will be will cause existence classification of developed and undeveloped areas proceed so that push the occurrence imbalance and widening distance inequality income . Purbhadharmaja (2023) add growth economy in every area expected can Keep going developed in a way maximum because Lots the potential in the area Not yet developed in a way maximum so that condition the influence Fixed Capital Formation Gross (PMTB).

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis that have been described in the previous chapter, several conclusions can be drawn to answer the formulation of the research problem, namely as follows:

- 1) Identification of income disparities in the districts/cities of Bali Province based on the calculation of the Williamson index through the GRDP value and population, the highest average Williamson index result was placed by Bangli at 0.2031 points and the lowest was placed by Tabanan at 0.0037 points , while Badung and Denpasar are 0.1516 points and 0.0929 points respectively . Bali Province has an average Williamson Index of 0.0808 or falls into the low inequality category.
- 2) In the Klassen typology grouping, Denpasar is included in the quadrant I region (developed and rapidly developing). Badung and Gianyar are included in the quadrant IV region (potential and developing). Bangli, Karangasem, Klungkung , and Jembrana including into quadrant II (growth) depressed). Buleleng and Tabanan are included into the quadrant III region (relative left behind)
- 3) Simultaneously, economic growth, workforce, education level, allocation funds, and capital expenditure affect the income disparity of districts/cities in Bali province.
- 4) Partially, economic growth, education level, allocation funds, capital expenditure have a negative and significant effect on the income disparity of districts/provincial cities in Bali. While labor has a positive and significant effect on the income disparity of districts/provincial cities in Bali.

6. SUGGESTION

Based on the results of the analysis and conclusions above, the following suggestions can be put forward:

- 1) Equitable development must be intensified by stakeholders in order to minimize poor, underdeveloped, or depressed areas towards potential and advanced areas.
- 2) Improvement of public transportation to connect all areas in Bali Province so that the spread of prosperity from rich and developed areas can also be felt by poor, depressed and potential areas.

- 3) The development of public service infrastructure and job creation in every district/city in Bali Province must be increased gradually and comprehensively to reduce migration from poor and depressed areas to the central growth pole areas.
- 4) The availability of educational assistance and scholarships for people who want to improve the quality of their education, thus helping them to pursue higher education or postgraduate studies.
- 5) The central government continues to provide general and special allocation funds, especially to poor and depressed regions so that these regions are able to catch up compared to other regions.
- 6) Maximizing regional potential so that investors can invest which ultimately increases economic growth.

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