

(Research/ Article)

Analysis of the Determinants of Economic Inequality in Bali Province

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Abstract: Economic inequality remains one of the major challenges faced by various regions, including Bali Province. This study aims to analyze the effects of GRDP per capita, investment, LFPR, minimum wage, tourist arrivals, and region on economic inequality in Bali Province, as well as to examine differences in economic inequality between the Sarbagita and non-Sarbagita regions. This research applies a quantitative approach with an associative research design. The study uses panel data regression combining cross-sectional and time-series data from nine regencies/cities in Bali Province during the period 2011–2024. The analytical method employed is panel data using the Random Effect Model (REM). The findings indicate that, simultaneously, GRDP per capita, investment, LFPR, minimum wage, tourist arrivals, and region significantly affect economic inequality in Bali Province. Partially, minimum wage and Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) have a negative and significant effect on economic inequality, while GRDP per capita, investment, and region have positive but insignificant effects. Number of tourist visits have a negative and insignificant effect on economic inequality. The implication of this study highlights the importance of more equitable investment distribution, expanded employment opportunities, improved human resource quality, and proportionate minimum wage policies in reducing economic inequality.

Keywords: And Number of Tourist Visits; Economic Inequality; GRDP Per Capita; Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR); Minimum Wage.

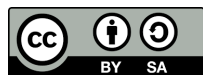
1. Introduction

Development is a multidimensional process encompassing changes in social structures, institutions, societal mindsets, accelerated economic growth, reduced inequality, and the eradication of absolute poverty (Todaro & Smith, 2020:10). The success of development in a country or region is generally reflected in increasing economic growth accompanied by improvements in societal welfare through the optimal utilization of resources (Nurhasan et al., 2023). Economic growth indicates a sustained improvement in economic conditions, reflected in increasing levels of prosperity among the population (Sundoro et al., 2022). However, economic growth is not always accompanied by an equitable distribution of income. According to Todaro (1989:167), economic growth tends to generate a trickle-up effect, whereby the benefits of development are disproportionately enjoyed by middle- and upper-income groups, thereby potentially exacerbating economic inequality.

Economic inequality refers to disparities in economic conditions among individuals or groups within society, as reflected in income distribution patterns. Champernowne and Cowell (1998:2) argue that analyses of economic inequality primarily focus on income distribution because income constitutes the principal determinant of living standards and social status. The Kuznets Hypothesis explains that the relationship between economic growth and income inequality follows an inverted U-shaped pattern, whereby inequality tends to increase during the early stages of development but gradually declines as development progresses over the long term (Arsyad, 2009:292). This phenomenon is commonly observed in developing countries endowed with abundant natural resources but requiring substantial capital investment to maximize their economic potential (Todaro & Smith, 2020:108).

As a developing country, Indonesia has experienced a steady increase in per capita income in recent years. According to the World Bank classification through the World Development Indicators (WDI), Indonesia was categorized as an upper-middle-income country in 2024, with a Gross National Income (GNI) per capita of approximately USD

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4,910. This condition indicates that Indonesia is currently in a transitional phase toward becoming a developed economy. Nevertheless, economic growth has not been fully accompanied by equitable income distribution. Agusalin and Setiawan (2024) argue that economic growth in developing countries is often associated with increasing inequality.

Economic inequality in Indonesia can be measured using the Gini Ratio Index. According to Todaro and Smith (2020:226), the Gini Ratio is an aggregate measure of inequality ranging from 0 to 1, where a value of 0 represents perfect equality and a value of 1 represents perfect inequality. Data published by Statistics Indonesia (BPS) indicate that Indonesia's Gini Ratio has fluctuated and remained relatively stagnant at approximately 0.38 over the past several years. This condition suggests that the benefits of economic development have not been distributed evenly and continue to be concentrated among specific groups within society (Baskoro et al., 2024).

A similar phenomenon can be observed in Bali Province. Bali's economy is highly dependent on the tourism sector, which serves as the primary engine of regional economic growth (Weda & Dewi, 2025). One of the province's most strategic economic areas is the Sarbagita metropolitan region, comprising Denpasar City, Badung Regency, Gianyar Regency, and Tabanan Regency. This region has developed into a major center for tourism, trade, and services. In contrast, the non-Sarbagita region, consisting of Jembrana, Buleleng, Karangasem, Klungkung, and Bangli Regencies, exhibits relatively lower levels of economic development. These disparities in regional development have contributed to unequal income distribution across Bali Province.

Table 1. Gini Ratio Index by Regency/City in Bali Province, 2017–2024.

Regency/City	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jembrana	0.317	0.327	0.290	0.353	0.317	0.326	0.326	0.288
Tabanan	0.311	0.325	0.308	0.324	0.311	0.299	0.347	0.301
Badung	0.319	0.339	0.324	0.317	0.332	0.316	0.280	0.281
Gianyar	0.268	0.305	0.287	0.317	0.333	0.307	0.317	0.286
Klungkung	0.371	0.392	0.385	0.358	0.346	0.351	0.338	0.307
Bangli	0.301	0.313	0.274	0.283	0.285	0.288	0.282	0.302
Karangasem	0.323	0.339	0.313	0.327	0.318	0.297	0.337	0.283
Buleleng	0.309	0.345	0.285	0.285	0.282	0.281	0.314	0.279
Denpasar	0.341	0.342	0.347	0.330	0.375	0.368	0.342	0.341
Bali Province	0.384	0.377	0.366	0.369	0.378	0.363	0.362	0.361

Source: Statistics Indonesia (BPS) Bali Province, 2026.

Based on Table 1, the level of economic inequality varies across regions. At the provincial level, Bali's Gini Ratio declined from 0.384 in 2017 to 0.361 in 2024. However, this decline has not occurred uniformly across all regions. The Sarbagita area consistently exhibits higher levels of inequality than the non-Sarbagita region. In 2024, Buleleng Regency recorded the lowest Gini Ratio at 0.279, whereas Denpasar City reported the highest ratio of 0.341. These figures indicate that urban areas and tourism-centered regions tend to experience higher levels of economic inequality than other areas.

Economic inequality in Bali Province is believed to be influenced by several factors, one of which is Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) per capita. According to Wiradnyana and Bendesa (2021), economic growth reflects the increasing capacity of a region to continuously produce goods and services, as measured by GRDP. Variations in GRDP per capita across regions indicate disparities in income levels and can therefore be used to identify areas requiring policy intervention to promote equitable development (Lestari et al., 2024). Data from the Bali Provincial Statistics Office for the 2017–2024 period show that the Sarbagita region dominates GRDP per capita performance. In 2024, Badung Regency recorded the highest GRDP per capita at IDR 66,250.82 thousand, while Bangli Regency recorded the lowest at IDR 18,592.20 thousand. These disparities indicate a concentration of economic activity in specific regions, which may contribute to increasing economic inequality.

Investment disparities are also believed to influence economic inequality. According to the Harrod–Domar Theory, economic growth can be achieved through increases in capital stock (Todaro & Smith, 2020:118). However, Myrdal's theory argues that investment tends to concentrate in already-developed regions, thereby widening regional disparities (Jhingan,

2011:213). Domestic and foreign investment realization data in Bali Province indicate that investment is predominantly concentrated in the Sarbagita region rather than in non-Sarbagita areas. This situation suggests that economic development has not been evenly distributed across regions, thereby potentially exacerbating economic inequality.

Another factor believed to influence economic inequality is the Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR). The LFPR measures the proportion of the working-age population actively engaged in economic activities, either through employment or job seeking (Azhar & Nuryadin, 2025). A higher labor force participation rate is expected to improve productivity and household income, thereby reducing economic inequality (Astuti, 2023). Data from the Bali Provincial Statistics Office indicate that the provincial LFPR increased from 75.24 percent in 2017 to 77.11 percent in 2024. Karangasem and Bangli Regencies recorded the highest participation rates, while Denpasar City recorded the lowest in 2024. These variations reflect differences in labor market participation across regions.

Minimum wage policy is also associated with economic inequality. Minimum wages are intended to protect workers by ensuring a decent standard of living and enabling them to meet minimum living requirements (Mudana & Purbadharmaja, 2024). All regencies and municipalities in Bali Province experienced increases in their Regional Minimum Wage (UMK) during the 2017–2024 period. Badung Regency and Denpasar City recorded the highest minimum wage levels, supported by stronger economic activity and a more developed tourism sector. In contrast, several non-Sarbagita regions maintained relatively lower minimum wage levels. These disparities reflect uneven economic development across Bali Province.

The tourism sector, as reflected by tourist arrivals, is another factor that may affect economic inequality. Tourism serves as a leading sector that stimulates regional economic growth through multiplier effects on trade, services, and creative industries (Widanta & Ayuningsasi, 2021). Tourist arrivals in Bali are heavily concentrated in the Sarbagita region. In 2018, tourist visits in the Sarbagita region reached 16,982,599 visitors, whereas the non-Sarbagita region received only approximately 3,679,787 visitors. Such concentration of tourism activities causes economic benefits to be disproportionately distributed, thereby potentially increasing regional economic inequality.

Based on these phenomena, economic inequality remains an important issue in Bali Province. Economic growth has not been fully accompanied by equitable income distribution across regions. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the effects of GRDP per capita, investment, labor force participation rate, minimum wage, tourist arrivals, and region on economic inequality in Bali Province.

2. Method

This study employed a quantitative approach using associative analysis to examine the effects of GRDP per capita, investment, labor force participation rate (LFPR), minimum wage, tourist arrivals, and region on economic inequality in Bali Province.

The research was conducted across regencies and municipalities in Bali Province, which were classified into the Sarbagita and non-Sarbagita regions. The Sarbagita region consists of Denpasar City, Badung Regency, Gianyar Regency, and Tabanan Regency, while the non-Sarbagita region includes Buleleng, Bangli, Karangasem, Jembrana, and Klungkung Regencies. The selection of the study area was based on differences in economic inequality levels, as reflected by variations in Gini Ratio values during the observation period.

The objects of the study include GRDP per capita, investment, labor force participation rate (LFPR), minimum wage, tourist arrivals, and region as explanatory variables affecting economic inequality in the Sarbagita and non-Sarbagita regions of Bali Province. The study utilized secondary data obtained from the Bali Provincial Statistics Office (BPS) and the Bali Provincial Tourism Office (Amruddin et al., 2022:133).

Data analysis was conducted using panel data regression techniques with the assistance of STATA MP 19.5 software. Panel data regression was selected because it enables the analysis of both cross-sectional and time-series variations, thereby providing more comprehensive and efficient estimates of the relationships among the variables under investigation.

3. Results and Discussion

Data Analysis Results

The selection of the appropriate panel data regression model was conducted using the Chow Test, Hausman Test, and Lagrange Multiplier Test.

Chow Test

Table 2. Chow Test Results.

Effect Test	Value
F(8,112)	5.29
Prob > F	0.0000

Source: Processed Secondary Data, 2026

Based on the Chow Test results presented in Table 2, the probability value is 0.0000, which is lower than the significance level of 0.05. Therefore, the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected and the alternative hypothesis (H_1) is accepted, indicating that the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) is preferable to the Common Effect Model.

Hausman Test

Table 3. Hausman Test Results.

Effect Test	Value
Chi ² (4)	4.24
Prob > Chi ²	0.3739

Source: Processed Secondary Data, 2026

Based on the Hausman Test results shown in Table 3, the probability value of 0.3739 exceeds the significance level of 0.05. Accordingly, the null hypothesis (H_0) is accepted, indicating that the Random Effect Model (REM) is more appropriate than the Fixed Effect Model.

Lagrange Multiplier Test

Table 4. Lagrange Multiplier Test Results.

Effect Test	Value
Chibar ² (01)	30.16
Prob > Chibar ²	0.0000

Source: Processed Secondary Data, 2026

The Lagrange Multiplier Test results indicate a probability value of 0.0000, which is below 0.05. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected, and the Random Effect Model (REM) is selected as the most appropriate estimation model for this study.

Panel Data Regression Analysis

Table 5. Random Effect Model (REM) Estimation Results.

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-value	p-value
GRDP per Capita	0.171109	0.6315	0.27	0.786
Investment	0.000000195	0.0000	0.17	0.868
Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR)	-0.0015787	0.0009	-1.78	0.076*
Minimum Wage	-21.70007	4.8934	-4.43	0.000***
Tourist Arrivals	-1.813765	2.3985	-0.76	0.450
Region	0.0017509	0.0120	0.15	0.884
Constant	0.4917627	0.0744	6.61	0.000***

Note: *p < 0.10; **p < 0.05; ***p < 0.01

Source: Processed Secondary Data, 2026

Based on Table 5, the estimated regression equation is expressed as follows:

$$Y_{it} = 0.4917627 + 0.171109(X_{1it}) + 0.000000195(X_{2it}) - 0.0015787(X_{3it}) - 21.70007(X_{4it}) - 1.813765(X_{5it}) + 0.0017509(X_{6it})$$

Interpretation of the Regression Coefficients

- The constant coefficient of 0.4917627 indicates that when all independent variables are assumed to be zero, economic inequality will be equal to 0.4917627 points.
- The coefficient of GRDP per capita is positive (0.171109), indicating that an increase of one billion rupiah in GRDP per capita is associated with an increase of 0.171109 points in economic inequality.
- The investment coefficient is positive (0.000000195), suggesting that an increase of one billion rupiah in investment raises economic inequality by 0.000000195 points.
- The coefficient of the Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is negative (-0.0015787), indicating that a one-percent increase in LFPR reduces economic inequality by 0.0015787 points.
- The minimum wage coefficient is negative (-21.70007), indicating that an increase in the minimum wage contributes to a reduction in economic inequality.
- The coefficient of tourist arrivals is negative (-1.813765), suggesting that an increase in tourist arrivals is associated with a decrease in economic inequality.
- The coefficient of region is positive (0.0017509) indicates that the Sarbagita region tends to exhibit higher economic inequality than the non-Sarbagita region.

Classical Assumption Tests

Normality Test

Table 6. Normality Test Results.

Effect Test Value	
Prob > Chi ²	0.7126

Source: Processed Secondary Data, 2026

Since the probability value (0.7126) exceeds 0.05, the residuals are normally distributed.

Multicollinearity Test

Table 7. Multicollinearity Test Results.

Variable	VIF
GRDP per Capita	4.46
Investment	1.80
Labor Force Participation Rate	2.25
Minimum Wage	1.56
Tourist Arrivals	1.93
Region	2.74
Mean VIF	2.46

Source: Processed Secondary Data, 2026

All Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) values are below the threshold of 10, indicating the absence of multicollinearity among the independent variables.

Heteroskedasticity Test

Table 8. Heteroskedasticity Test Results.

Effect Test Value	
Chi ² (26)	33.99
Prob > Chi ²	0.1352

Source: Processed Secondary Data, 2026

The probability value of 0.1352 exceeds 0.05, indicating there is no evidence of heteroskedasticity.

Autocorrelation Test

Table 9. Autocorrelation Test Results.

Effect Test Value	
F(1,8)	2.796
Prob > F	0.1331

Source: Processed Secondary Data, 2026

Since the probability value of 0.1331 is greater than 0.05, there is no evidence of autocorrelation in the model.

Hypothesis Testing

Simultaneous Significance Test (F-Test)

Table 10. F-Test Results.

Wald Chi ² (6)	Prob > Chi ²
41.39	0.0000

Source: Processed Secondary Data, 2026

Based on the F-test, the probability value of 0.0000 is lower than 0.05. Therefore, GRDP per capita, investment, labor force participation rate, minimum wage, and tourist arrivals jointly have a significant effect on economic inequality in Bali Province.

Partial Significance Test (t-Test)

The t-test was conducted to examine the individual effect of each independent variable on economic inequality.

- GRDP per Capita has a probability value of 0.786 (> 0.05) and a positive coefficient of 0.171109, indicating a positive but statistically insignificant effect on economic inequality.
- Investment has a probability value of 0.868 (> 0.05) and a positive coefficient of 0.000000195, indicating a positive but statistically insignificant effect on economic inequality.
- Labor Force Participation Rate has a probability value of 0.076 (< 0.10) and a negative coefficient of -0.0015787, indicating a negative and statistically significant effect on economic inequality at the 10% significance level.
- Minimum Wage has a probability value of 0.000 (< 0.05) and a negative coefficient of -21.70007, indicating a significant negative effect on economic inequality.
- Tourist Arrivals have a probability value of 0.450 (> 0.05) and a coefficient of -1.813765, indicating a negative but statistically insignificant effect on economic inequality.
- Region has a probability value of 0.884 (> 0.05), indicating no significant difference in economic inequality between the Sarbagita and non-Sarbagita regions.

Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

Table 11. Coefficient of Determination Results

R^2	Value
R-squared	0.2725

Source: Processed Secondary Data, 2026

The coefficient of determination (R^2) is 0.2725, indicating that 27.25% of the variation in economic inequality is jointly explained by GRDP per capita, investment, labor force participation rate, minimum wage, tourist arrivals, and regional. The remaining 72.75% is explained by other factors not included in the model.

Discussion

The Effect of GRDP per Capita on Economic Inequality in Bali Province

The results indicate that GRDP per capita does not have a significant effect on economic inequality in Bali Province. The Kuznets Hypothesis explains that the relationship between per capita income and income inequality follows an inverted U-shaped pattern, whereby inequality increases during the early stages of economic growth before gradually declining at more advanced stages of development (Arsyad, 2009:292). The findings suggest that increases in GRDP per capita have not been accompanied by a more equitable distribution of income across regions. This condition may occur because economic growth remains concentrated in specific sectors or regions characterized by higher productivity levels, resulting in unequal distribution of the benefits of economic growth. Consequently, income gains tend to be enjoyed disproportionately by higher-income groups rather than lower-income groups. These findings are consistent with those of Hidayat et al. (2023) and Gayatri et al. (2026), who reported that GRDP per capita does not significantly affect income inequality.

The Effect of Investment on Economic Inequality in Bali Province

The findings reveal that investment does not have a significant effect on economic inequality in Bali Province. Theoretically, this result is consistent with Myrdal's theory, which argues that investment tends to concentrate in more developed regions, thereby widening

regional disparities. However, the empirical effect observed in this study is not statistically significant. This may be attributed to the uneven distribution of investment across Bali Province, where investment remains concentrated in economically advanced regions. Widiani and Rustariyuni (2025) argue that the dominance of investment in Bali's tourism sector has concentrated economic benefits in South Bali rather than in other regions. This situation was further exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, which slowed economic activity and reduced the effectiveness of investment in promoting income equality. These findings support the studies conducted by Irawan et al. (2024) and Julihanza and Khoirudin (2023), which also found no significant relationship between investment and income inequality.

The Effect of Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) on Economic Inequality in Bali Province

The results reveal that the Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) negatively and significantly affects economic inequality in Bali Province at the 10 percent significance level, indicating that higher labor force participation tends to reduce inequality. Although Myrdal's theory suggests that the concentration of production factors may increase regional disparities, this finding reflects a spread effect, where greater labor market participation expands income opportunities and promotes a more even distribution of income. During 2011–2024, LFPR in Bali increased from 75.19% to 77.11%, indicating a more active labor market and broader employment opportunities. However, although higher labor force participation contributes to reducing economic inequality, its overall impact is relatively modest, as income inequality is also influenced by other factors. This result is consistent with Ardelia and Sishadiyati (2025), Putri and Iryani (2023), and Nilasari and Amelia (2022), who also found that higher LFPR contributes to lower income inequality.

The Effect of Minimum Wage on Economic Inequality in Bali Province

Increases in the minimum wage contribute to a more equitable income distribution by improving the earnings of low-wage workers and reducing income disparities among social groups. This is supported by the regression results, which indicate that the minimum wage has a negative and statistically significant effect on economic inequality in Bali Province. According to Wahyuni and Purbadharmaja (2024), minimum wage policies function as income redistribution instruments capable of creating a more balanced wage structure. Higher wages also increase household purchasing power and stimulate demand for goods and services, thereby promoting more evenly distributed economic activity. Firdaus and Hasmarini (2023) further argue that minimum wages serve not only as a wage floor but also as an effective mechanism for reducing income inequality. These findings are supported by Meidiyan et al. (2025) and Fanshuri and Saputra (2022), who similarly reported a significant negative effect of minimum wages on income inequality.

The Effect of Tourist Arrivals on Economic Inequality in Bali Province

The results indicate that tourist arrivals do not have a significant effect on economic inequality in Bali Province. This finding suggests that growth in tourism activity has not been accompanied by a more equitable distribution of economic benefits across regions. Tourism activities remain concentrated in specific areas, causing economic gains to be disproportionately enjoyed by tourism centers rather than by surrounding regions (Januar, 2024). In addition, differences in regional capacity to manage tourism potential limit the contribution of tourism to economic equality. These findings are consistent with the study conducted by Siska and Aimon (2022), which found that tourist arrivals have a positive but statistically insignificant effect on income inequality.

The Effect of Regional Classification on Economic Inequality in Bali Province

The findings reveal that regional classification does not have a significant effect on economic inequality in Bali Province. Although economic inequality tends to be higher in the Sarbagita region than in the non-Sarbagita region, the difference is not statistically significant. This phenomenon can be explained through Myrdal's Circular and Cumulative Causation Theory, which argues that the concentration of economic activities in growth centers may generate backwash effects that contribute to increasing inequality. The dominance of economic activities in the Sarbagita region has resulted in faster economic growth relative to non-Sarbagita areas; however, the benefits of such growth have not been distributed evenly among all segments of society. Nevertheless, regional characteristics alone are insufficient to explain variations in economic inequality across Bali Province.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results and discussion, it can be concluded that GRDP per capita, investment, labor force participation rate (LFPR), minimum wage, tourist arrivals, and region jointly exert a significant influence on economic inequality in Bali Province. The minimum wage and labor force participation rate (LFPR) have a significant negative effect on economic inequality in Bali Province. In contrast, GRDP per capita, investment, and region have positive but statistically insignificant effects on economic inequality. Meanwhile, tourist arrivals have a negative but statistically insignificant effect on economic inequality.

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