Factors Influencing Regency/City Economic Inequality in Jambi Province 2015-2018

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ABSTRACT

Purpose —*This research aims to analyze the influence of Agglomeration, Labor and Investment on Regency/City Economic Inequality in Jambi Prvince 2015-2018.*

Method —*The analytical method used in this research is panel data regression for the 2015-2018 period sourced from the Jambi Central Statistics Agency.*

Result —*The results of data analysis show that among the three agglomeration variables (X1) has a sig value. (0.040) < (0.05), then it partially has a significant effect on economic inequality in Jambi Province in 2015-2018. The Labor variable (X2) has a sig value. (0.8846) (0.05), then partially it has no significant effect on economic inequality in Jambi Province in 2015-2018. Investment (X3) Investment (X3) has a sig value. (0.407) (0.05), then partially it has no significant effect on economic inequality in Jambi Province in 2015-2018. Simultaneously obtain a calculated F value of 4.460 with a Probability value (Prob F-statistic) of 0.000. Because the probability value is 0.000 < 0.05 (α) and F count (358.6774) > F table (2.78), it can be concluded that all independent variables, namely agglomeration, number of workers, investment together have a significant effect on Economic inequality in Jambi Province from 2015 to 2018.*

Novelty — *No one has researched and found the factors that influence district/city economic inequality in Jambi Province in 2015-2018*

Keywords: *Economic Inequality, Williamson Index, Agglomeration, Labor, Investment*

INTRODUCTION

Economic development is an important thing to implement because it is closely related to efforts to achieve prosperity and prosperity [1]. The existence of development certainly influences economic growth, increasing economic growth and equal distribution of income is needed to improve the standard of living and welfare of the community [2]. The differences in economic development that occur cause economic inequality [3]. Cherodian and Thirwall, stated that inequality is the result of the failure of development in the era of globalization to meet the physical and psychological needs of society [4]. The inequality most commonly discussed is economic inequality [5]. As a result of the economic inequality that occurs, it affects the welfare of society between regions, so improvements need to be made in making policies so that inequality will no longer occur in each region. Inequality occurs everywhere, both in developed and developing countries [6]. In line with Kuznet's theory about economic inequality which states that economic development will influence economic growth, the faster economic development, the faster economic growth will be, economic growth is like an inverted u, at first economic development will be at an uneven point but as over time it will reach its balance and will reduce economic inequality [7]. Furthermore, the Williamsson Index data for the Regency/City of Jambi Province in 2015-2018 is presented in table 1.

Table 1. Williamson Index for Regency/City of Jambi Province 2015-2018

Kabupaten/Kota	Williamson Kabupaten /Kota			
	2018	2017	2016	2015
Kerinci	0,32	0,28	0,28	0,32
Merangin	0,35	0,3	0,33	0,36
Sarolangun	0,29	0,36	0,34	0,39
Batang Hari	0,3	0,25	0,3	0,26
Muaro Jambi	0,31	0,32	0,34	0,34
Tanjab Timur	0,29	0,28	0,26	0,29
Tanjab Barat	0,36	0,29	0,33	0,36

Tebo	0,31	0,27	0,32	0,37
Bungo	0,32	0,34	0,34	0,35
Kota Jambi	0,33	0,39	0,38	0,39
Sungai Penuh	0,3	0,32	0,33	0,33

The Williamson Index in the Districts/Cities of Jambi Province in table 1 tends to fluctuate from year to year. The lowest Williamson index was in 2017 in Batanghari Regency, namely 0.25. The highest inequality was in 2017 and 2015 in Jambi City and Sarolangun Regency, namely 0.39. The inequality that occurs in Jambi Province is not without cause, there are many factors that influence it, including agglomeration, labor, investment [8]. Agglomeration can affect economic inequality directly, namely when there are obstacles to labor mobility between regions, or when there is a surplus of labor in the economy [9]. In line with the research of Liling Vera Yusica, et al, where the results of the research can be explained that the economic growth variable has a negative and significant effect on regional inequality and the agglomeration variable and the unemployment rate have a positive and significant effect on regional inequality [10].

Labor is also a factor that influences economic inequality [11]. Increasing labor participation means encouraging an increase in output, with the assumption that an increase in labor is followed by an increase in productivity [12]. If the wages or compensation they receive is large, their productivity will tend to increase in the production process. By increasing the production process, economic growth will also increase and this will also result in an increase in economic development [13]. Differences in the workforce in each region will cause differences in economic development which will lead to inequality [14]. Mario Andrias Kiton conducted research on the relationship between labor and economic inequality. From the results of the analysis for the labor variable, it can be concluded that the labor variable has an influence of 0.066963 which is negatively and insignificantly related to inequality/Williamson Index in North Sumatra Province [15]. Furthermore, data on the workforce for the districts/cities of Jambi Province in 2015-2018 are presented in table 2.

Table 2. Jambi Province Regency/City Workforce 2015-2018

Kabupaten/Kota	Tenaga kerja Kabupaten/Kota Provinsi Jambi			
	2018	2017	2016	2015
Kerinci	131048	124603	125011	125755
Merangin	193443	188580	178633	167702
Sarolangun	141744	143197	142343	136788
Batang Hari	127845	123704	121598	118563
Muaro Jambi	203143	190808	182154	175959
Tanjab Timur	116265	121886	117754	106782
Tanjab Barat	179126	161822	149277	147698
Tebo	178534	173737	168997	169192
Bungo	177952	168733	155202	154992
Kota Jambi	294917	284018	281788	274449
Sungai Penuh	47745	43545	432298	42872

Jambi Province's Regency/City workforce, if seen in table 2, has prospects that tend to fluctuate every year, the largest workforce is in Jambi City at 2949917 people, and the lowest workforce is in Sungai Full at 47745 people. The increase in workforce every year and disputes over the increase and number of workers per Regency/City in Jambi Province during 2015-2018 have triggered differences in productivity which can influence the level of economic inequality in Jambi Province during the current year. Another factor that influences inequality is investment [16]. Increasing investment can affect economic growth, if investment increases then economic growth will increase and if investment decreases then economic growth will decrease [17]. If investment in a region is different then economic growth in each region will also be different [18]. This is what causes investment to be closely related to economic inequality [19]. In line with Bakri et al.'s research, one of the variables used is investment. Obtained results that investment influences development inequality in West Sumatra Province significantly and positively [20].

Furthermore, data on investment realization for the District/City of Jambi Province in 2015-2018 is presented in table 3.

Table 3. Realization of Regency/City Investment in Jambi Province 2015-2018

Kabupaten/kota	Realisasi Investasi Kab/Kota Provinsi Jambi			
	2018	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**
Provinsi Jambi	1377629032	4154630	52782394	46224577
Kerinci	93796,5	97816,5	253803,8	262716,3
Merangin	126810822	50222,28	1148791	1093388
Sarolangun	57883033,1	481064,7	10240021	9278704
Batanghari	45092428,5	743551,3	2713374	2570682
Muaro Jambi	103356891	1037086	3374624	3222129
Tanjung Jabung Timur	45635383,2	142224,7	839492	691101,8
Tanjung Jabung Barat	15938243,3	541245,1	27085150	22945433
Tebo	310343615	71184,06	410533,3	288367,3
Bungo	334251257	708184,4	4157664	4142399
Kota Jambi	338217109	272918,4	2528901	1709002
Kota Sungai Penuh	6452,2	9132,2	30041,08	20654,56

Jambi Province Regency/City investment, if seen in table 3, has prospects that tend to fluctuate every year. The highest investment is in Sarolangun amounting to 57883033.1 million Rupiah, and the lowest amount of investment is in Sungai Banyak amounting to 6452.2 million Rupiah. The increase in investment every year and disputes over the increase and amount of investment per Regency/City in Jambi Province during 2015-2018 have triggered differences in economic growth which can influence the level of economic inequality in Jambi Province during the current year. Based on the phenomena that occurred above, the author is interested in discussing further with research entitled Factors that Influence Regency/City Economic Inequality in Jambi Province 2015-2018.

METHOD

This type of research is quantitative research to find out about the factors that influence economic inequality, namely Agglomeration, Labor, Investment. The data source used in this research is secondary data from the Central Statistics Agency. Variables are concepts that have various values, in the form of quantitative and qualitative values that can change. The research variables in this study are:

An independent variable is a variable that causes or changes to influence another variable (independent variable). Also often called independent, predictor, stimulus, exogenous or antecedent variables. The independent variables in this research are Agglomeration, Labor, Investment.

The dependent variable is a variable that is influenced or becomes a consequence, due to the presence of other variables (independent variables). This variable is also often called the dependent variable, response variable or endogenous. The dependent variable in this research is economic inequality.

The analysis method in this research uses panel data regression. This analysis was carried out to prove the hypothesis. Analysis using panel data is a combination of time series (time-series data) and cross-section data. In the panel data model, the model equation uses cross section data.

There are three types of approaches in this analysis, namely: 1. Pooled Least Square (PLS) or (Common Effect) approach, 2. Constant Slope Approach but Different Intercepts Between Individuals (Fixed Effect) 3. Random Effect Approach (Random Effect).

The choice of model for collecting data in this research is: 1. Chow Test (F-statistical test) is a test to select a Common Effect model (without dummy variables) or a Fixed Effect model. 2. Langrange Multipler (LM) Test or in full The Breusch-Pagan LM Test. Used to select the Common Effect model (without dummy

variables) or the Random Effect model. 3. Hausman test to compare which Fixed Effect or Random Effect model is better to use.

In order to obtain an unbiased predictor, it is necessary to evaluate whether the assumptions of classical linear regression are met, namely: 1. Normality test, a good regression model has a normal or close to normal data distribution. Data is said to be normally distributed if the Probability value is > Alpha (0.05). 2. Multicollinearity test. The classic assumption of multicollinearity is tested by looking at the VIF (Variance Inflation Factor) and Tolerance values. If the VIF value is smaller than 10 and the tolerance value is above 0.1 or the Tolerance value is <0.01, it can be concluded that the model is free from deviations from the classical assumption of multicollinearity. 3. Heteroscedasticity test, if the statistical probability is <Alpha (0.05) then it can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity problem. 4. Autocorrelation test. Testing whether or not there is autocorrelation in this regression equation is carried out by looking at the condition of the Durbin Watson value (DW test). If the calculated DW is smaller than dL, positive autocorrelation occurs, between dL and dU it cannot be decided, between dU < DW < 4-dU then it is free of autocorrelation, between 4-dU and 4-dL it cannot be decided, more than 4-dL then negative autocorrelation occurs.

The coefficient of determination (R^2) is something that shows how much variation in the dependent variable can be explained by the independent variables. The value of the coefficient of determination or R square is only between (0 < R2 < 1). Meanwhile, if R square is found to be minus (-), it can be said that there is no influence of X on Y. The smaller the value of the coefficient of determination (R square), the weaker the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable. Conversely, if the R square value is closer to 1, then the influence of X on Y is stronger.

The t test is carried out to determine whether the independent variable is significant or not regarding the dependent variable individually. The f test is carried out to determine whether the independent variables are significant or not on the dependent variable together. If the Sig-F value is > 0.05, then H0 fails to be rejected, meaning that the independent variables simultaneously do not influence the dependent variable significantly. If the Sig-F value <0.05, then H0 is rejected, meaning that the independent variable simultaneously influences the dependent variable significantly.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Chow test is carried out to find out whether the appropriate panel data regression technique uses the Fixed Effect Method or the Common Effect Method. Furthermore, data on the results of the chow test for the District/City of Jambi Province in 2015-2018 are presented in table 4.

Table 4. Chow Test Results

Redundant Fixed Effects Tests
Equation: Untitled
Test cross-section fixed effects

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	4.042045	(10,30)	0.0014
Cross-section Chi-square	37.544598	10	0.0000

Based on the Chow Test using Eviews 9 in table 4, it can be seen that the Chi-square Cross-Section Probability value is 0.0014. This result shows that the probability value is <0.05, so H0 is rejected. Thus, the temporary estimation model for panel data regression estimation that is suitable to use is the Fixed Effect Model. The Hausman test is carried out to find out whether the appropriate panel data regression technique uses the Random Effect Method or the Fixed Effect Method. Furthermore, data on the results of the Hausman test for the District/City of Jambi Province in 2015-2018 are presented in table 5.

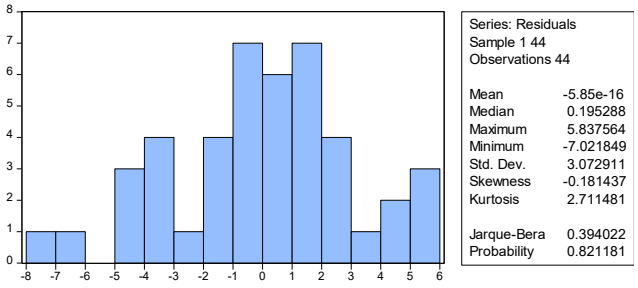
Table 5. Hausman Results

Correlated Random Effects - Hausman Test
Equation: Untitled
Test cross-section random effects

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section random	9.084060	3	0.0282

Based on the Hausman Test using Eviews 9 in table 5, it can be seen that the random Cross-Section Probability value is 0.0282. This result shows that the probability value is <0.05, so H0 is rejected. Thus, the panel data regression estimation model that is suitable to use is the Fixed Effect Model. From the two panel data estimation model tests that have been carried out, it can be seen that the Chow test and the Hausman test both produce a fixed effect model, therefore there is no need to continue with the Lagrange Multiplier (LM) test. Thus, it can be concluded that this research is more suitable to use panel data regression analysis with a fixed effect model. The normality test aims to test whether in the regression model, the dependent variable and the independent variable both have a normal distribution or not. A good regression model has a normal or close to normal data distribution. Data is said to be normally distributed if the Probability value is > Alpha (0.05). Furthermore, the data from the normality test results for the District/City of Jambi Province in 2015-2018 are presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Hausman Test Results



Based on the normality assumption test in Figure 1, it can be seen that the Probability value (0.821) > 0.05, so it can be concluded that the data in this study is normally distributed. Multicollinearity occurs if there is a perfect or definite relationship between several variables or all independent variables in the model. In cases of serious multicollinearity, the regression coefficients no longer show the pure influence of the independent variables in the model. Multicollinearity means that there is a perfect or definite relationship between several variables or all the variables that explain the regression model. Testing the classic assumption of multicollinearity is carried out by looking at the VIF (Variance Inflation Factor) and Tolerance values. If the VIF value is smaller than 10 and the tolerance value is above 0.1 or the Tolerance value is <0.01, it can be concluded that the model is free from deviations from the classical assumption, Multicollinearity. Furthermore, data from the multicollinearity test results for the District/City of Jambi Province in 2015-2018 are presented in table 6.

Table 6. Multicollinearity Test Results

Variance Inflation Factors
Date: 12/04/22 Time: 21:31
Sample: 1 44
Included observations: 44

Variable	Coefficient Variance	Uncentered VIF	Centered VIF
*AGLOMERASI*_X1_SER_SER	0.001509	4.365427	1.054569
jumlahtenagakerja_X2	4.51E-12	26.57710	1.013989
INVESTASI_X3	1.84E-13	3.619747	1.040832
C	7.152490	31.00285	NA

Based on the multicollinearity test in table 6, it can be seen that the correlation between independent variables, namely, the uncentered VIF value of X1, Heteroscedasticity, an important assumption of the classical linear regression model is that the disturbance that appears in the population regression function is homoscedastic, that is, all standard errors have the same variance. To test the symptoms of Heteroscedasticity, the Glejtser Test is used, namely by regressing the absolute residual value (as the dependent variable) from the initial regression calculation with all the independent variables. If the statistical test of the regression results is not significant, this means that in the model there is no deviation from the classic assumption of heteroscedasticity, thereby accepting the homoscedasticity hypothesis and vice versa, in other words, if the statistical probability is <Alpha (0.05), it can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity problem. Furthermore, data on the results of the heteroscedasticity test for the District/City of Jambi Province in 2015-2018 are presented in table 7.

Table 7. Heteroscedasticity Test

Heteroskedasticity Test: Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey

F-statistic	1.766625	Prob. F(3,40)	0.1690
Obs*R-squared	5.147795	Prob. Chi-Square(3)	0.1613

The pagan breush test in table 7 shows the F-Statistics probability value of 0.1690 is greater than Alpha (0.05), and the F-Statistics probability value of 0.1690 is greater than Alpha (0.05). So it can be concluded that no there is a heteroscedasticity problem. Autocorrelation is the correlation between members of a series of observations ordered by time (as in time series data) or space. In the context of regression, the classic linear regression model assumes that such autocorrelation does not exist in UI disturbances. In other words, elements of disturbance related to observations are not influenced by elements of disturbance or disturbance related to any other observations. Testing whether or not there is autocorrelation in this regression equation is carried out by looking at the condition of the Durbin Watson value (DW test). If the calculated DW is smaller than dL, positive autocorrelation occurs, between dL and dU it cannot be decided, between dU < DW < 4-dU then it is free of autocorrelation, between 4-dU and 4-dL it cannot be decided, more than 4-dL then negative autocorrelation occurs. Furthermore, data from the autocorrelation test results for the District/City of Jambi Province in 2015-2018 are presented in table 8.

Table 8. Autocorrelation Test

Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)

R-squared	0.659035	Mean dependent var	7.840909
Adjusted R-squared	0.511283	S.D. dependent var	3.463720
S.E. of regression	2.421427	Akaike info criterion	4.859962
Sum squared resid	175.8992	Schwarz criterion	5.427659
Log likelihood	-92.91917	Hannan-Quinn criter.	5.070491
F-statistic	4.460428	Durbin-Watson stat	2.419569
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000350		

Based on the autocorrelation test in table 8, it can be concluded that the Durbin-Watson (DW) value is 2.419, where the number of samples in this study is 40 (n) and the number of independent variables is 3 (k=3), so in the table (DW) you will get the value dL= 1.149 and dU=1.456 and 4-dU=2.544. In accordance with Durbin Watson's provisions where 1.456 <2.419 <2.544, so there is no autocorrelation. It can be concluded that the autocorrelation test is fulfilled so that the regression model is considered good. Panel data regression is a method for determining causal relationships between one variable and another variable. It can also be called the relationship between the independent variable and the defending variable. Furthermore, the data from the regression results for the Regency/City of Jambi Province in 2015-2018 are presented in table 9.

Table 9. Regression Results

Dependent Variable: INDEKSIWILLIAMSON_SER

Method: Panel Least Squares

Date: 12/04/22 Time: 21:33

Sample: 2015 2018

Periods included: 4

Cross-sections included: 11

Total panel (balanced) observations: 44

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
*AGLOMERASI*_X1_SER	-0.701900	0.327912	-2.140514	0.0406
Jumlahtenagakerja_X2	0.178503	1.219291	0.146399	0.8846
INVESTASI_X3	0.489929	0.582754	0.840713	0.4072
C	12.54859	19.32899	0.649211	0.5211

From table 9 it can be concluded that: 1. The coefficient value of variable X1, namely agglomeration, is 0.701. This means that every 1% increase in agglomeration will reduce economic inequality in Jambi Province by 70.1% from 2015 to 2018. 2. The coefficient value of the variable X2, namely the number of workers, is 0.178. This means that every 1% increase in the number of workers will increase economic inequality in Jambi Province by 17.8% from 2015 to 2018. 2. The coefficient value of variable X3, namely investment, is 0.489. This means that every 1% increase in investment will increase economic inequality in Jambi Province by 48.9% from 2015 to 2018. The t test is carried out to determine whether the independent variable is significant or not regarding the dependent variable individually. Furthermore, partial test results data for the District/City of Jambi Province in 2015-2018 are presented in table 10.

Table 10. Partial Test

Dependent Variable: INDEKSIWILLIAMSON_SER

Method: Panel Least Squares

Date: 12/04/22 Time: 21:33

Sample: 2015 2018

Periods included: 4

Cross-sections included: 11

Total panel (balanced) observations: 44

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
*AGLOMERASI*_X1_SER	-0.701900	0.327912	-2.140514	0.0406
Jumlahtengakerja_X2	0.178503	1.219291	0.146399	0.8846
INVESTASI_X3	0.489929	0.582754	0.840713	0.4072
C	12.54859	19.32899	0.649211	0.5211

Table 10 shows that: 1. The agglomeration variable has a significant value of 0.040 < 0.05 (α) and the tcount value (2.140) > ttable value (2.021), so it can be concluded that partially the agglomeration variable has a negative and significant influence on economic inequality in Jambi Province 2015-2018. 2. The labor variable with a significant value of 0.8846 > 0.05 (α) and the tcount value (0.146) < ttable value (2.021). So it can be concluded that partially the variable number of laborers has a positive and

insignificant influence on economic inequality in Jambi Province 2015-2018. 3. Investment variable with a significant value of 0.407 > 0.05 (α) and tcount value (0.840) < ttable value (2.021). So it can be concluded that partially the investment variable has a positive and insignificant influence on economic inequality in Jambi Province in 2015- 2018. The f test is carried out to determine whether the independent variables are significant or not on the dependent variable together. Furthermore, data on the results of simultaneous tests for the District/City of Jambi Province in 2015-2018 is presented in table 11.

Table 11. Simultaneous Test Results

R-squared	0.659035
Adjusted R-squared	0.511283
S.E. of regression	2.421427
Sum squared resid	175.8992
Log likelihood	-92.91917
F-statistic	4.460428
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000350

From the F test in table 11, the calculated F value is 4.460 with a Probability value (Prob F-statistic) of 0.000. Because the probability value is 0.000 < 0.05 (α) and F count (358.6774) > F table (2.78), it can be concluded that all independent variables, namely agglomeration, number of workers, investment together have a significant effect on Economic inequality in Jambi Province from 2015 to 2018. The coefficient of determination (R^2) is something that shows how much variation in the dependent variable can be explained by the independent variables. The value of the coefficient of determination (R square) can be used to predict how much influence the independent variable (X) will contribute to the dependent variable (Y) provided that the F test results in the regression analysis are significant. On the other hand, if the results in the F test are not significant, this determination (R square) cannot be used to influence the contribution of variable.

Table 12. Results of Coefficient of Determination

R-squared	0.659035
Adjusted R-squared	0.511283
S.E. of regression	2.421427
Sum squared resid	175.8992
Log likelihood	-92.91917
F-statistic	4.460428
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000350

Based on the results of the determinant coefficient in table 12, it can be seen that the value of the Determination Coefficient (R-squared) is 0.659. This shows that the independent variables in the equation, namely agglomeration, number of workers, and investment together influence 65.9% of economic inequality in Jambi Province in 2015-2018, while the remaining 24.1% is explained by factors - other factors outside the model.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis and discussion regarding factors influencing district/city economic inequality in Jambi Province for 2015-2018, research results can be concluded as follows: From the R Square value of 0.659. This shows that the independent variables in the equation, namely agglomeration, labor and investment, together influence 65.9% of economic inequality in Jambi Province in 2015-2018, while the remaining 24.1% is explained by factors- other factors outside the model. From the t test above it can be concluded that: Agglomeration (X1) has a sig value. (0.040) < (0.05), then it partially has a significant effect on economic inequality in Jambi Province in 2015-2018. This means that the first hypothesis is accepted, meaning that agglomeration has a negative and significant effect on economic inequality in Jambi Province in 2015-2018. Labor (X2) has a sig value. (0.8846) > α (0.05), then partially it has no significant effect on economic inequality in Jambi Province in 2015-2018. This means that the null hypothesis is accepted, meaning that labor has a positive and insignificant effect on economic inequality in

Jambi Province in 2015-2018. Investment (X3) has a sig value. (0.407) > α (0.05), then partially it has no significant effect on economic inequality in Jambi Province in 2015-2018. This means that the null hypothesis is accepted, meaning that investment has a positive and insignificant effect on economic inequality in Jambi Province in 2015-2018.

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