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The effect of per capita GRDP, HDI, and labor force participation rate on income inequality in Lampung Province 2019–2023

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ABSTRACT

For a long time, many nations have struggled with the intricate issue of income disparity. Income inequality is a problem in a number of Indonesian provinces. Disparities in the economic well-being of a community are the root cause of income inequality. Income inequality in Lampung Province from 2019 to 2023 is the target of this research, which tries to pin down the relationship between GRDP per capita, HDI, and TPAK. The study makes use of panel data and quantitative approaches. Fifteen districts and cities in Lampung Province provide 75 samples for the panel data, which includes time series data from 2019 to 2023 as well as cross-sectional data. The following statistical methods are used in data analysis: F-test, t-test, coefficient of determination assessment, multiple linear regression, and classical assumption testing. The results show that from 2023 to 2029, the following variables have a significant impact on Income Distribution Inequality in Lampung Province: Gross Regional Domestic Product per capita, Human Development Index, and Labor Force Participation Rate. Income Inequality in Lampung Province 2019–2023, to a lesser extent, is affected by GRDP Percapita. Income Inequality in Lampung Province 2019–2023, to a lesser extent but still significantly, is affected by the Human Development Index. From 2019 to 2023, the income inequality in Lampung Province is affected, to a lesser but considerable extent, by the labor force participation rate.

Keywords: Income Distribution Inequality, PDRB per Capita, Human Development Index, Labor Force Participation Rate

INTRODUCTION

Improving the country's economy to achieve the welfare of its people is done through a process of sustainable development, exploring the potential of economic resources more deeply, and formulating development plans to achieve a better level of welfare. Economic development is expected to increase employment opportunities, raise incomes, improve education, and advance technology, thereby increasing the prosperity of the population. Income distribution inequality is an economic problem that occurs in developing countries. According to Todaro & Smith (2011), income distribution inequality is a condition of imbalance in income among the population (households) in a country. The Gini index is the most popular indicator used to measure income inequality between individuals and community groups. The Gini index is not the most ideal indicator of inequality, but at least it can provide an overview of general trends in income distribution patterns.

The province of Lampung is a region that has experienced uneven income distribution over the past five years, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Gini Index for Lampung Province and Indonesia, 2019-2023

Year	Lampung Province	Indonesia
2019	0,330	0,380
2020	0,320	0,385
2021	0,314	0,381
2022	0,314	0,381
2023	0,324	0,388
Average	0,320	0,383

Source: Secondary Data Processing, 2025

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Table 1 above shows that from 2019 to 2023, the level of income inequality in Lampung province still fluctuated with an average Gini Index of 0.320, which is still lower than the national Gini Ratio of 0.383. According to BPS Lampung (2023), based on the Gini Index values for Lampung Province and Indonesia, the province is classified as having moderate income distribution inequality, while the Gini Index based on regencies/cities in Lampung Province is presented in Figure 1.

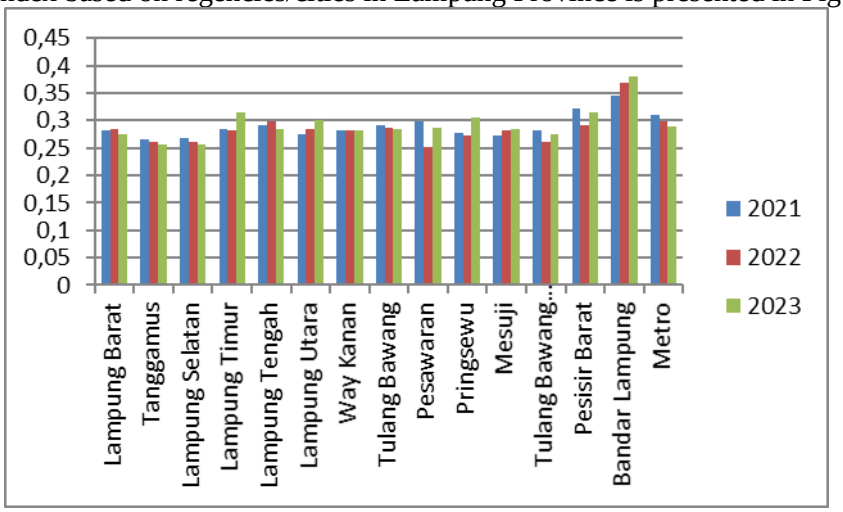

Figure 1. Gini Index by District/City in Lampung Province
Source: Secondary Data Processed, 2025

Figure 1 shows that from 2021 to 2023, the Gini Index in 15 districts/cities still fluctuates, indicating an uneven distribution of income. Several factors contribute to this uneven distribution of income, including economic, social, geographical, and policy factors.

Economic development seeks to enhance economic growth. The instruments employed to assess economic growth comprise Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), and GRDP per capita (Aditya, 2010). A contributing factor to income distribution inequality is per capita GRDP. Janah (2022) study on the Analysis of the Impact of GRDP Per Capita, Human Development Index, and Foreign Investment on Income disparity in Indonesia from 2019 to 2021 indicates that GRDP per capita significantly influences income disparity.

Besides GRDP per capita, the Human Development Index (HDI) is another determinant of income distribution inequality. The Human Development Index (HDI) is significant since it reflects the outcomes of developmental advancement. Suhendra et al. (2020) elucidate in their research that a correlation exists between the Human Development Index (HDI) and income distribution disparity. Cendani & Susilo (2022) study on the Analysis of Factors Affecting Income Distribution disparity suggests that the Human Development Index significantly influences income distribution disparity. Research conducted by Kusuma et al. (2019) on the impact of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), inflation, and Human Development Index (HDI) on income inequality in the Special Region of Yogyakarta from 2011 to 2017 concluded that HDI significantly influences income distribution inequality.

Indonesia's population has increased significantly every year. This has a positive impact in that it increases the labor force and adds to production capacity, which can boost economic growth. However, in reality, the increase in population has not been accompanied by an increase in employment opportunities. Employment opportunities can be measured by the Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR). If the LFPR is low, unemployment will increase, resulting in income inequality. According to research conducted by Nilasari & Amelia (2022), the Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) has a negative and significant effect on income distribution in Indonesia.

The study problem can be articulated as follows: do the variables of per capita GRDP, Human Development Index, and Labor Force Participation Rate influence Income Inequality in Lampung Province from 2019 to 2023? This study is to assess the impact of per capita GRDP, Human Development Index, and Labor Force Participation Rate on Income Distribution Inequality in Lampung Province from 2019 to 2023. The research hypothesis posits that the variables of per capita GRDP, Human Development Index, and Labor Force Participation Rate are anticipated to exert both

simultaneous and partial effects on income distribution inequality in Lampung Province from 2019 to 2023.

Income Distribution Inequality

According to Todaro & Smith (2011), income distribution inequality is a phenomenon that occurs due to an imbalance in income between the upper economic class and the lower-middle economic class. In developing countries, this condition often occurs because the number of wealthy people is smaller than the number of poor people or those with low incomes. Income distribution is one indicator of economic development in a region. Inequality in income distribution is caused by economic disparities in economic growth and development levels between regions. This has an impact not only on the economy but also on society. The formula for determining the Gini Index (Gini Ratio) is as follows:

$$G=1-\Sigma \mathrm{F}i\ [Y_i+Y_i-1] \quad (1)$$

GR = Gini coefficient
Fi = Frequency of population in expenditure class i
Y_i = Cumulative frequency of total expenditure in expenditure class i
Y_i -1 = Cumulative frequency of total expenditure in expenditure class i-1

The Gini index is an indicator that can measure income inequality. The Gini ratio ranges from zero to one. A Gini ratio close to zero indicates good income distribution, while a Gini ratio close to one indicates inequality in income distribution. The Gini ratio should be close to zero to indicate an even distribution of income among the population (BPS, 2023). The criteria for income inequality are as follows: above 0.5 is high inequality; between 0.30 and 0.5 is moderate inequality; and below 0.35 is low inequality. The problem of inequality is not limited to developing countries. Developed countries also experience this problem, but what distinguishes them is the level of difficulty in reducing income inequality. Indonesia's current Gini ratio is 0.384, which means that Lampung Province has a moderate level of inequality.

GRDP per Capita

Improving the economy in a region requires good performance in managing natural and human resources. Regional economic activity can be quantified by Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP). GRDP is defined as the economic output of a region during a specific timeframe. First, there's the production strategy; second, there's the income approach; and third, there are three other ways to calculate GRDP. Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) is the total monetary worth of all final goods and services produced by an economy in a certain region, as defined by Statistics Indonesia (BPS). Growing regional and national economies rely on macroeconomic indicators like gross regional product (GRDP), which can give a bird's-eye view, analysis, and numerical value of a region's economic situation. There are three (approaches) to calculating the GRDP of a region, namely, according to the production approach, the income approach, and the expenditure approach.

Human Development Index

Todaro & Smith (2011) defines human development as the goal of development itself. Human resources are a key aspect that must be considered because all economic sectors are driven by human resources. The quality of a country can be seen from the quality of its human resources because technology is meaningless without qualified people to drive it. Pradnyadewi & Purbadharmaja (2017), in their research, explain that the quality of human resources can be seen from the HDI value, which is calculated from the standard index of life expectancy assessed from developments in the field of health, and the standard index of decent living assessed from education and welfare. According to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the HDI is a tool for measuring and presenting the status of human development in a region. Human development is believed to have a positive long-term impact on economic growth, as quality human resources will drive innovation, productivity, and investment in various economic sectors.

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This encompasses three components: the Life Expectancy Index, the Education Index, and the Decent Living Standard Index. Economic development is seen effective when a region can enhance economic growth and uniformly elevate the community's standard of life, as indicated by the Human Development Index (HDI). An elevated or diminished HDI influences the production levels of the populace. A lower HDI correlates with diminished population production, which in turn adversely impacts income levels. Conversely, an elevated HDI correlates with an increased level of population production. A diminished HDI correlates with less productivity in revenue generation among the population. The issue that emerges is that the HDI fluctuates across different regions. The HDI is a contributing factor to regional income inequality. Consequently, it can be asserted that the correlation between the HDI and the degree of inequality is positive.

Labor Force Participation Rate

As a key indicator of economic growth, the labor force participation rate (TPAK) is essential. According to Sukirno (2008), the labor force-to-working-age population ratio is the determinant of TPAK. There is a positive correlation between the two, suggesting that a higher labor force participation rate is associated with a larger working-age population. Anyone who is either working or looking for work is considered to be part of the labor force. The labor force participation rate, on the other hand, is affected by demographic, social, and economic variables; it is calculated as the ratio of the working-age population to the labor force. The people who make up the labor force are those who are either actively employed, have jobs but aren't working right now (because of vacation, illness, etc.), or are out of work altogether. A measure of the percentage of the population that is either employed or actively seeking employment is the labor force participation rate (TPAK). The labor force participation rate (TPAK) can be expressed for all available workers or the number of workers based on a group of villages/cities, education level, and gender (Rahmani, 2020).

RESEARCH METHOD

This research use quantitative methodologies. The utilized data is secondary data sourced from the Lampung Provincial Statistics Agency for the years 2020 to 2023. This study employs panel data comprising cross-sectional data from 15 districts/cities in Lampung Province and time series data from 2020 to 2023. This study employs income distribution inequality as the dependent variable (Y), while the independent variables (X) include Gross Regional Domestic Product per capita (GRDP per capita), Human Development Index (HDI), and Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR). This study employs a Multiple Linear Regression model as its analytical tool, represented by the following general equation (Gujarati et al., 2006):

$$\hat{Y}_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1(i-t)} + \beta_2 X_{2(i-t)} + \beta_3 X_{3(i-t)} + e_{(i-t)} \quad \text{.....(2)}$$

In this study, the general model can be written as follows:

$$Gini = \beta_0 + \beta_1 PDRBPK_{i-t} + \beta_2 IPM_{i-t} + \beta_3 TPAK_{i-t} + e_{i-t} \quad \text{.....(3)}$$

Where:

Y	= Income Distribution Inequality
PDRBPK	= Gross Regional Domestic Product per Capita
HDI	= Human Development Index
TPAK	= Labor Force Participation Rate
β0	= Constant
β1, β2, β3	= Parameters to be estimated
e	= Error term

The conceptual framework of this study is presented in Figure 5.

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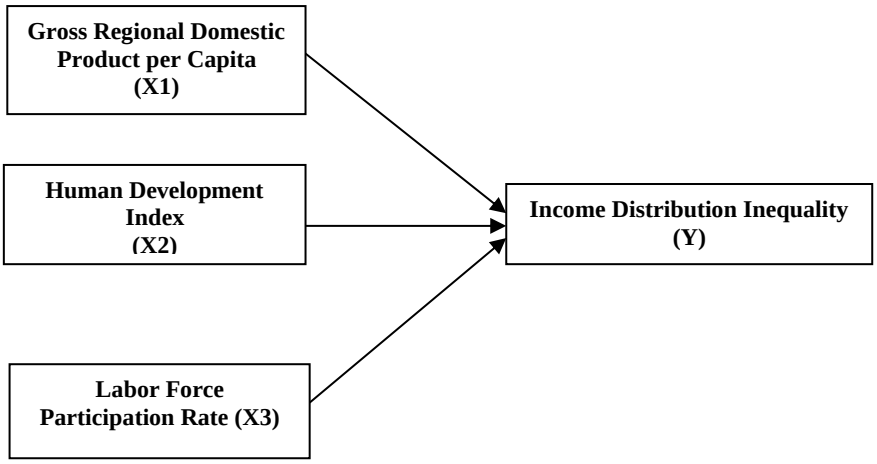

Figure 2. Research Framework

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Classical Assumption Test

1. Normality Test

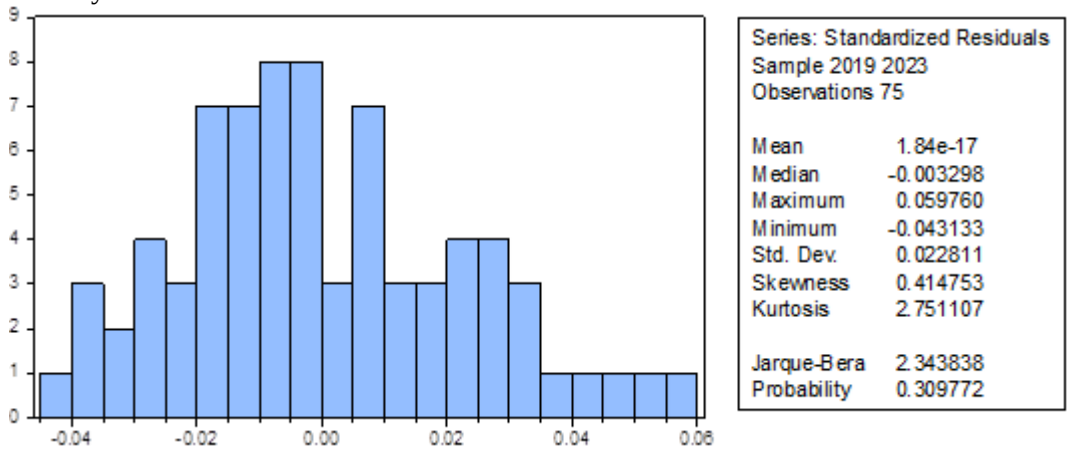

Figure 3. Normality Test Results
Source: Secondary Data Processed, 2025

Figure 3 indicates that the Jarque-Bera probability value is 0.309772, which exceeds 0.05. Consequently, it may be inferred that the data from the variables in this study have a normal distribution.

2. Multicollinearity Test

Table 2. Multicollinearity Test Results

	GRDP	HDI	TPAK
GRDP	1	0.240866	-0.295140
HDI	0.240866	1	-0.146936
TPAK	-0.295140	-0.146936	1

Source: Secondary Data Processed, 2025

Table 2 above indicates that no independent variable possesses a value exceeding 0.8. Multicollinearity is discovered when the correlation value between each independent variable is less than 0.85; in such cases, multicollinearity is not an issue.

3. Heteroscedasticity Test

Table 3. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.283958	0.077610	3.658771	0.0005
PDRB?	-2.81E-10	3.15E-10	-0.893396	0.3747

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Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
IPM?	1.09E-05	8.35E-06	1.311191	0.1940
TPAK?	-8.19E-06	6.81E-06	-1.202152	0.2333

Source: Secondary Data Processed, 2025

This study use heteroscedasticity to render the model non-constant. The test findings indicate that the p-values of the three independent variables exceed 0.05. This indicates that the regression model exhibits homoscedasticity.

4. Autocorrelation Test

Table 4. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Effects Specification			
Cross-section fixed (dummy variables)			
R-squared	0.634009	Mean dependent var	0.295760
Adjusted R-squared	0.524854	S.D. dependent var	0.024991
S.E. of regression	0.017227	Akaike info criterion	-5.079150
Sum squared resid	0.016915	Schwarz criterion	-4.522953
Log likelihood	208.4681	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-4.857067
F-statistic	5.808323	Durbin-Watson stat	2.267690
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Source: Secondary Data Processed, 2025

The Durbin-Watson (DW) test is employed to assess the existence of autocorrelation. A DW value ranging from dU to 4-dU signifies that the model is devoid of autocorrelation issues. The autocorrelation test findings indicate a Durbin-Watson statistic of 2.405605, with dL = 1.5432 and dU = 1.7092. The results can be articulated as $dU \leq DW \leq (4-dU)$ or $1.7092 < 2.2679 < 2.2908$. The autocorrelation test results satisfy the criteria, indicating that the employed model is devoid of autocorrelation.

Model Suitability Test

A model suitability test was conducted, resulting in the selection of the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) as the appropriate model. FEM serves as the suitable model to ascertain the influence of dependent factors on independent variables. The subsequent table presents the outcomes of panel data regression utilizing the Fixed Effect Model (FEM). The outcomes of the Fixed Effect Model regression are displayed in Table 5 below.

Table 5. Regression Results for the Fixed Effects Model

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.721643	0.123993	5.820034	0.0000
PDRB	-6.00E-10	3.92E-10	-2.532845	0.0308
IPM	6.35E-05	1.62E-05	3.927639	0.0002
TPAK	-5.76E-06	1.12E-05	-2.516560	0.0275

Source: Secondary Data Processed, 2025

These test results are also supported by the Chow test and Hausman test as follows:

Table 6. Results of the Chow Test

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	5.196449	(14,57)	**0.0000**
Cross-section Chi-square	61.692036	14	0.0000

Source: Secondary Data Processed, 2025

According to Table 6, the probability of F is 0.0000, which is less than the significance level of 0.05 (0.000 < 0.05). Consequently, the null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected, indicating that the chosen model is the fixed effect model. Once it is established that the fixed effect model outperforms the common effect model, the Hausman test must be conducted.

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Table 7. Results of the Hausman Test

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section random	32.894994	3	**0.0000**

Source: Secondary Data Processed, 2025

Table 7 shows that the probability of F is 0.0113, which is smaller than the significance of 0.05 (0.000<0.05), meaning that Ho is rejected or the fixed effect model is more appropriate than the random effect model.

Regression Analysis Results

Table 5 above shows the estimation results for the Income Distribution Inequality (Gini) model as follows:

Gini = 0.7216-6.00E-10PDRBPK$_{i-t}$+ 6.35E-05IPM$_{ti-t}$ -5.76E-06TPAKi-t+e$_{i-t}$.....(3)

The multiple regression equation above can be interpreted as follows:

a. The constant of 0.7216 indicates that when the variables of per capita GRDP, Human Development Index (HDI), and Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) are zero, the Income Distribution Inequality (GINI) is 0.7216.
b. b. The regression coefficient for the per capita GRDP variable is -6.00E-10, indicating that a 1% increase in per capita GRDP will decrease income distribution inequality (GINI) by 6.00E-10%.
c. The regression coefficient for the Human Development Index (HDI) is 6.35E-05, indicating that a 1% increase in HDI results in a 6.35E-05% increase in Income Distribution Inequality (GINI).
d. The regression coefficient for the Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK) is -5.76E-06, indicating that a 1% increase in TPAK will decrease Income Distribution Inequality (GINI) by 6.35E-06%.

Determination Coefficient Test (R^2)

The determination coefficient (R^2) reflects the magnitude of the influence of changes in independent variables in explaining changes in dependent variables collectively, with the aim of measuring the validity and goodness of the relationship between variables in the model used. The results of the Determination Coefficient Test are presented in Table 8 below:

Table 8. Determined Coefficient Test Results (R^2)

R-squared	0.636259	Mean dependent var	0.295760
Adjusted R-squared	0.527775	S.D. dependent var	0.024991
S.E. of regression	0.017174	Akaike info criterion	-5.085318
Sum squared resid	0.016811	Schwarz criterion	-4.529121
Log likelihood	208.6994	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-4.863235
F-statistic	5.865005	Durbin-Watson stat	2.471145
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

Source: Secondary Data Processed, 2025

According to Table 8, the coefficient of determination for the regression analysis among the variables of Per Capita GRDP, Human Development Index (HDI), and Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is 0.636259. This answer indicates that 63.6259% of the variables—Per Capita GRDP, Human Development Index (HDI), and Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR)—account for Income Distribution Inequality, whereas the remaining 36.3741% is affected by additional variables not encompassed in this study model.

F Test Results (Simultaneous)

According to Table 8, the F test yielded a probability value (F-statistic) of 0.000, which is less than 0.05. This outcome indicates that the independent variables—GRDP per capita, Human Development Index (HDI), and Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR)—collectively exert a considerable influence on Income Distribution Inequality in Lampung Province.

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Partial t-Test Results

a. Per Capita Gross Regional Domestic Product (X1)

According to the findings of the test, the probability value of the Regional Gross Domestic Product (RGDP) per capita variable is 0.0308, which is less than the significance level of 0.05 (0.0308 < 0.05). According to these results, income inequality in Lampung Province is significantly affected by the GRDP per capita variable. Because of this, we accept H1 and reject the null hypothesis (Ho).

The implication of this result is that an increase in GRDP per capita is not necessarily followed by income equality. On the contrary, this increase has the potential to widen the economic gap between social groups. This can occur because economic growth as reflected in per capita GRDP may be enjoyed more by high-income groups, while low-income groups receive fewer benefits. As a result, economic growth in Lampung is not yet fully inclusive and tends to produce income inequality.

b. Human Development Index (X2)

There is a reduced probability value of 0.0002 (0.0002 < 0.05) in the test findings for the Human Development Index (HDI) variable compared to the significance threshold of 0.05. We reject the null hypothesis (Ho) and support the alternative hypothesis (H1) based on these grounds. For Lampung Province, this indicates that the HDI significantly and positively affects income distribution inequality.

These findings indicate that improvements in human development, as reflected in improvements in education, health, and living standards, have not been fully accompanied by equitable distribution of development outcomes. In this context, regions or groups with high HDI tend to have better economic and social access compared to regions with low HDI. Therefore, even though human development has improved, without policies that specifically target vulnerable groups, income distribution inequality may persist or even increase.

Labor Force Participation Rate (X_3)

Based on the test results, the LFPR variable's probability is 0.0275, which is less than the significance level of 0.05 (0.0275 < 0.05). Because of this, we accept H1 and reject the null hypothesis (Ho). To put it another way, TPAK significantly reduces income disparity in Lampung Province at the 5% level of significance.

This result indicates that increased labor force participation can contribute to a reduction in income inequality. Economically, the more people who are involved in productive activities, the greater the opportunity for the community to earn income. This can encourage improved welfare across all levels of society, especially among low-income groups. In other words, increased labor force participation has the potential to expand income distribution more evenly because income is not only concentrated in certain groups. However, the effectiveness of this influence also depends heavily on the availability of decent jobs, fair wages, and the ability of local governments to manage employment policies so as not to create new disparities in the informal sector.

Discussion

GRDP per capita in relation to income distribution inequality

The performed experiments indicate that the Regional Gross Domestic Product per Capita (PDRBPKP) has an inverse correlation with income inequality in Lampung Province. This aligns with the concept that PDRBPKP exerts a large and deleterious influence, at least in part. A greater per capita PDRB value correlates with a lower level of income disparity in Lampung. If the per capita GRDP value is diminished, the degree of income disparity will be elevated. A high per capita GRDP signifies that a region has effectively harnessed its resources, therefore mitigating economic disparity in Indonesia. The findings of this study align with Sari (2021) research, indicating that GRDP adversely and significantly impacts income inequality in the Province of D.I. Yogyakarta.

This analysis aligns with Sunanda & Hasmarini (2017) research, demonstrating that GRDP adversely and significantly influences income inequality in Bengkulu Province. This signifies that GRDP adversely affects income distribution inequality. An increase in GRDP will result in a decrease in income inequality, and conversely.

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Human Development Index (HDI) on Income Distribution Inequality

The test results indicate a favorable correlation between the Human Development Index (HDI) and income distribution inequality. This aligns with the concept that Human Development Index (HDI) positively influences income inequality, as articulated in the study of Pradipta & Wijaya (2022). A higher HDI value indicates greater income disparity in a region, while conversely, a lower HDI value suggests reduced income inequality. A low HDI rating signifies that a region has failed to effectively utilize its resources, thereby affecting income distribution. Researchers assert that the HDI should adversely impact income inequality. An increase in HDI will result in a reduction of income disparity within a region. This results from the availability of skilled people resources, evidenced by an enhancement in knowledge and competence via education. Consequently, human capital is enhanced, enabling these skilled individuals to secure appropriate work and income, thereby mitigating income inequality across diverse areas. This aligns with the study conducted by Suhendra et al. (2020).

Level of Labor Force Participation (TPAK) on Income Inequality.

The test results indicate that the TPAK variable exerts a negative and significant influence on income distribution inequality in Lampung Province. An rise in TPAK will diminish income distribution inequality. The findings of this study align with the research conducted by Nilasari & Amelia (2022) about the impact of Per Capita GRDP, Human Development Index, and Labor Force Participation Rate on income distribution inequality in Indonesia.

CONCLUSION

The analysis results indicate that all independent factors significantly affect income distribution inequality among districts and cities in Lampung Province. From 2019 to 2023, the income distribution discrepancy among districts and cities in Lampung Province is positively and significantly impacted by the Gross Regional Domestic Product per capita, the Human Development Index, and the Labor Force Participation Rate all at once. This signifies that low GRDP per capita, low HDI, and low labor force participation rate substantially contribute to income disparity among districts and cities in Lampung Province, accounting for 63.62%. This finding is important to be studied in more depth in order to understand the complex economic problems of the community so that local government policies can be formulated to reduce this income inequality. This study uses limited independent variables, so further research can complement other independent variables. This study utilizes secondary data. For further research, it is recommended that the data used be expanded with primary data, such as surveys or questionnaires. This will strengthen the validity and reliability of the findings obtained. Primary data can provide deeper insights into the factors that influence income inequality between districts/cities in Lampung Province related to low GRDP per capita, low HDI, and low TPAK.

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