

Intisari

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh perkembangan sektor perbankan melalui penyaluran kredit terhadap ketimpangan pendapatan yang berupaya untuk memperluas literatur yang ada mengenai hubungan perbankan dan ketimpangan dengan menggunakan sampel 32 provinsi di Indonesia periode 2007–2019. Penyediaan kredit sektor perbankan diproksikan menggunakan rasio kredit terhadap PDRB, sementara ketimpangan pendapatan diukur menggunakan koefisien Gini. Metode *two step system generalized method of moments (system-GMM)* digunakan untuk mengatasi potensi permasalahan endogenitas yang didasarkan atas jenis hubungan antara sektor perbankan dan ketimpangan pendapatan yang mungkin didorong oleh pengaruh sebab akibat. Temuan empiris menunjukkan bahwa perkembangan perbankan, terutama melalui penyaluran kredit, meningkatkan distribusi pendapatan. Bahkan, terlepas dari berbagai spesifikasi dan teknik estimasi, pengaruh negatif rasio penyediaan kredit sektor perbankan terhadap koefisien Gini muncul di semua regresi, menunjukkan bahwa sektor perbankan yang lebih maju dan berkembang dapat mengurangi kesenjangan pendapatan.

Kata Kunci: kredit, aktivitas perbankan, ketimpangan pendapatan, *system-GMM*

Abstract

This study aims to examine the effect of the banking sector development through credit allocation on income inequality in an effort to expand the existing literature on the relationship between banking sector and income inequality, using a sample of 32 provinces in Indonesia for the period 2007-2019. The provision of credit in the banking sector is proxied using the credit-to-Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) ratio, while income inequality is measured using the Gini coefficient. The two-step system generalized method of moments (system-GMM) is employed to address potential endogeneity issues based on the nature of the relationship between the banking sector and income inequality, which could be driven by causal effects. Empirical findings indicate that the banking sector development, particularly through credit allocation, improves income distribution. Furthermore, regardless of various specifications and estimation techniques, the negative effect of the credit provision ratio in the banking sector on the Gini coefficient emerges in all regressions, suggesting that a more advanced and developed banking sector can reduce income inequality.

Keywords: credit, banking activity, income inequality, Indonesia, system-GMM