

INTISARI

Disparitas pendapatan desa–kota masih menjadi tantangan struktural di negara-negara anggota *Developing Eight* (D-8). Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis pengaruh pertumbuhan ekonomi, inflasi, tingkat pengangguran, *Foreign Direct Investment* (FDI), keterbukaan perdagangan, dan pertumbuhan populasi terhadap disparitas pendapatan desa–kota di negara-negara tersebut. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan data panel delapan negara D-8 periode 2012–2022 yang dianalisis menggunakan regresi data panel serta model dinamis *Generalized Method of Moments* (GMM) dan *GMM Robust*. Disparitas desa–kota diukur melalui rasio nilai tambah sektor pertanian terhadap sektor industri. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pertumbuhan ekonomi dan tingkat pengangguran berpengaruh negatif dan signifikan terhadap disparitas, sedangkan FDI berpengaruh positif dan signifikan. Inflasi dan keterbukaan perdagangan tidak berpengaruh signifikan, sementara pertumbuhan populasi hanya signifikan pada model dinamis. Temuan ini mengindikasikan bahwa konsentrasi investasi pada sektor industri perkotaan berpotensi memperlebar kesenjangan, sehingga diperlukan kebijakan pembangunan yang lebih inklusif untuk mendorong pemerataan antarwilayah di negara-negara D-8.

Kata Kunci: Developing Eight (D-8), Disparitas Desa–Kota, Gini Rasio, Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Regresi Data Panel.

ABSTRAK

Rural–urban income disparity remains a structural challenge in the member countries of the Developing Eight (D-8). This study aims to analyze the effects of economic growth, inflation, unemployment rate, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), trade openness, and population growth on rural–urban income disparity in these countries. This research employs a quantitative approach using panel data from eight D-8 countries over the period 2012–2022, analyzed through panel data regression and dynamic models using the Generalized Method of Moments (GMM) and GMM Robust. Rural–urban disparity is measured by the ratio of value added in the agricultural sector to that in the industrial sector. The results indicate that economic growth and the unemployment rate have a negative and significant effect on disparity, while FDI has a positive and significant effect. Inflation and trade openness do not show significant effects, whereas population growth is significant only in the dynamic model. These findings suggest that the concentration of investment in the urban industrial sector may widen regional disparities, highlighting the need for more inclusive development policies to promote balanced growth across regions in D-8 countries.

Keywords: *Developing Eight (D-8), Economic Growth, Gini Ratio, Panel Data Regression, Rural–Urban Disparity.*