

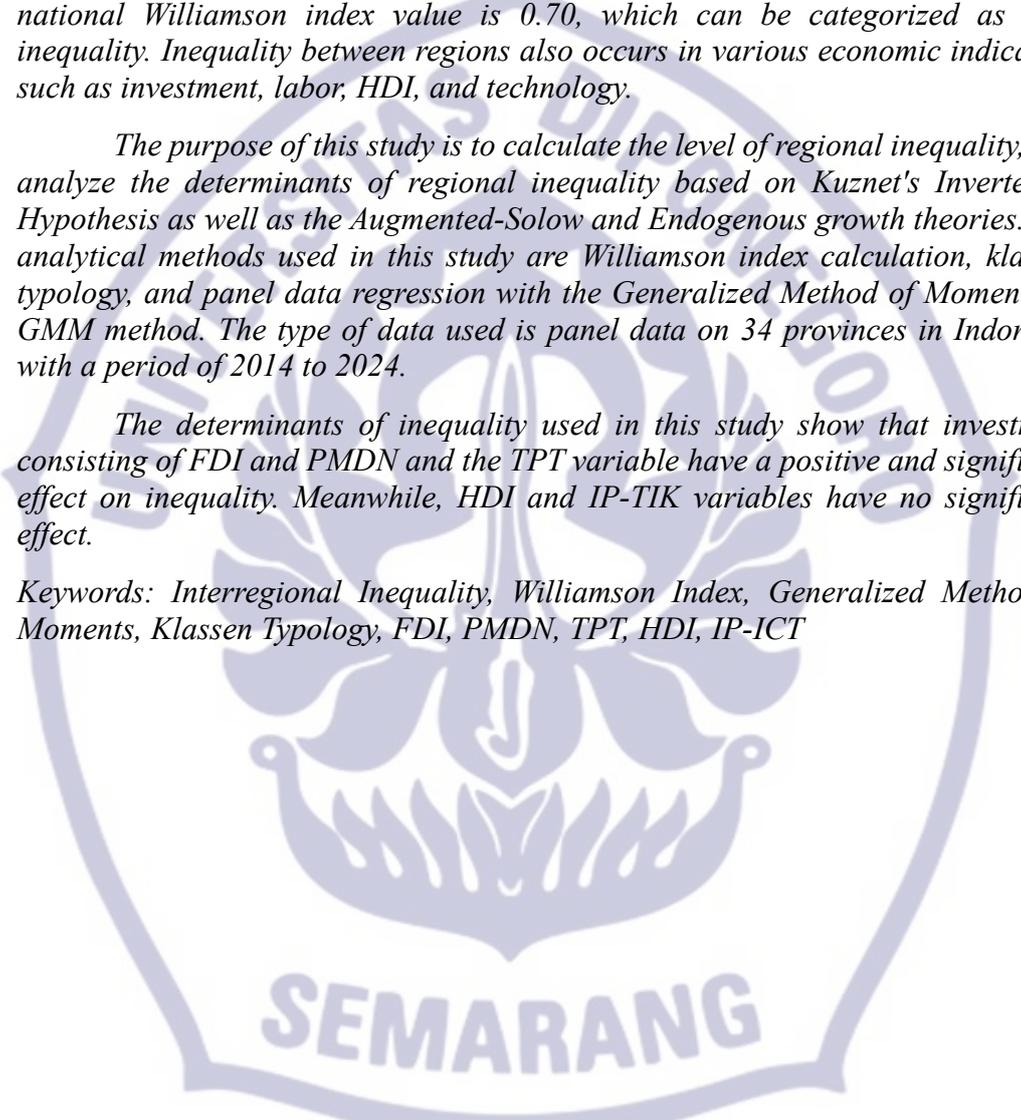
## **ABSTRACT**

*Inequality is a complex problem faced by Indonesia. The inequality of a region can lead to inhibition of development and economic growth. Indonesia's national Williamson index value is 0.70, which can be categorized as high inequality. Inequality between regions also occurs in various economic indicators such as investment, labor, HDI, and technology.*

*The purpose of this study is to calculate the level of regional inequality, and analyze the determinants of regional inequality based on Kuznet's Inverted U Hypothesis as well as the Augmented-Solow and Endogenous growth theories. The analytical methods used in this study are Williamson index calculation, klassen typology, and panel data regression with the Generalized Method of Moments or GMM method. The type of data used is panel data on 34 provinces in Indonesia with a period of 2014 to 2024.*

*The determinants of inequality used in this study show that investment consisting of FDI and PMDN and the TPT variable have a positive and significant effect on inequality. Meanwhile, HDI and IP-TIK variables have no significant effect.*

*Keywords: Interregional Inequality, Williamson Index, Generalized Method of Moments, Klassen Typology, FDI, PMDN, TPT, HDI, IP-ICT*



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