

# Ketimpangan pendapatan, karakteristik regional dan konsumsi conspicuous rumah tangga: Studi empiris daerah-daerah di Indonesia = Income inequality, regional characteristics and household's conspicuous consumption: An empirical study in Indonesia.

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## Abstrak

Beberapa literatur terbaru mengungkapkan bahwa saat ini konsumsi <em>conspicuous </em>tidak hanya mencakup barang-barang terlihat (<em>visible good</em>) saja, melainkan juga barang-barang tak terlihat (<em>invisible good</em>), yang sebagian besar merupakan kebutuhan dasar individu. Konsumsi <em>conspicuous </em>sangat erat kaitannya dengan ketimpangan pendapatan dan karakteristik regional seperti etnis dan agama, namun penelitian antara ketiga variabel ini masih sangat terbatas, terutama di negara-negara berkembang. Indonesia memiliki ketimpangan pendapatan yang cukup tinggi serta keberagaman etnis dan agama yang sangat luas, sehingga akan sangat mempengaruhi bagaimana <em>share </em>dari konsumsi <em>conspicuous </em>rumah tangga. Penelitian ini menggunakan data <em>pooled </em>konsumsi rumah tangga yang disediakan oleh BPS dari tahun 2017 sampai dengan 2018. Dengan metode 2SLS, hasil penelitian ini menemukan bahwa (1) ketimpangan pendapatan tidak memiliki pengaruh, tetapi kedua variabel karakteristik regional berpengaruh secara positif dan signifikan terhadap <em>share </em>konsumsi <em>conspicuous </em>untuk <em>visible good </em>dan (2) ketimpangan pendapatan dan kedua variabel karakteristik regional berpengaruh secara negatif dan signifikan terhadap <em>share </em>konsumsi <em>conspicuous </em>untuk <em>invisible good</em>

.....The latest literature reveals that currently conspicuous consumption includes not only visible goods, but also invisible good, which are mostly basic individual needs. Conspicuous consumption is closely related to income inequality and regional characteristics such as ethnicity and religion, however research between these three variables is still very limited, especially in developing countries. Indonesia has a fairly high income inequality as well as a very wide ethnic and religious diversity, so that it will greatly affect how the share of conspicuous household consumption is. This study uses pooled household consumption data provided by BPS from 2017 to 2018. With the 2SLS method, the results of this study find that (1) income inequality has no effect, but the two regional characteristic variables have a positive and significant effect on consumption share conspicuous for visible good and (2) income inequality and the two regional characteristic variables have a negative and significant effect on the share of conspicuous consumption for invisible good.