

**PENGARUH KETIMPANGAN PENDAPATAN TERHADAP EMISI
KARBON DIOKSIDA (CO₂) DI INDONESIA**

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ABSTRAK

Dalam beberapa dekade terakhir, ketimpangan pendapatan di Indonesia terus mengalami peningkatan yang relatif tinggi. Selama periode yang sama, tingkat emisi CO₂ dan pertumbuhan ekonomi Indonesia juga terus meningkat. Tujuan dari penelitian ini antara lain: (1) mengetahui pengaruh PDB per kapita, penduduk perkotaan, dan rasio beban ketergantungan terhadap emisi CO₂ dalam kerangka model IPAT; (2) menguji keberadaan hipotesis *Environmental Kuznets Curve* (EKC) di Indonesia selama periode 1975-2017; (3) mengetahui pengaruh ketimpangan pendapatan terhadap emisi CO₂; (4) mengetahui pengaruh interaksi antara ketimpangan pendapatan dan PDB per kapita terhadap emisi CO₂. Penelitian ini menggunakan teknik analisis *Autoregressive Distributed Lag* (ARDL). Data yang digunakan merupakan data sekunder yang berasal dari *International Energy Agency* (IEA), *World Bank*, serta Badan Pusat Statistik. Hasil estimasi menyimpulkan bahwa (1) PDB per kapita, penduduk perkotaan, dan rasio beban ketergantungan berpengaruh signifikan terhadap emisi CO₂; (2) terdapat keberadaan hipotesis EKC di Indonesia selama periode 1975-2017; (3) terdapat *trade-off* antara penurunan emisi CO₂ dan peningkatan keadilan; (4) terdapat pengaruh positif pada hubungan interaksi antara ketimpangan pendapatan dan PDB per kapita terhadap emisi CO₂.

Kata Kunci: Emisi CO₂, PDB per kapita, Ketimpangan Pendapatan, Penduduk perkotaan, Rasio Beban Ketergantungan, ARDL.

**THE EFFECT OF INCOME INEQUALITY ON CARBON DIOXIDE
EMISSIONS (CO₂) IN INDONESIA**

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ABSTRACT

In the past decades, income inequality in Indonesia has steadily increased. During this same period, the growth rate of CO₂ emissions and economic growth also steadily to increasing. This study aims to: (1) determine the effect of GDP per capita, urbanization, and dependency ratio on CO₂ emissions in the framework of the IPAT model; (2) investigate the existence of the Environmental Kuznets Curve (EKC) hypothesis in Indonesia during the 1975-2017 period; (3) determine the effect of income inequality on CO₂ emissions; (4) determine the interaction effect between income inequality and GDP per capita on CO₂ emissions. This study uses the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) analysis technique. This study uses secondary data from International Energy Agency (IEA), World Bank and Badan Pusat Statistik. The estimation results conclude that (1) GDP per capita, urban population, and dependency ratio have a significant effect on CO₂ emissions; (2) there is an EKC hypothesis in Indonesia in the period 1975-2017; (3) There is a trade-off between reducing CO₂ emissions and increasing equity; (4) There is a positive effect on the interaction between income inequality and GDP per capita on CO₂ emissions.

Keywords: CO₂ emissions, PDB per Capita, Income Inequality, Urban Population, Dependency Ratio, ARDL.