

ABSTRACT

THE IMPACT OF GOVERNMENT SPENDING ON EDUCATION, HEALTHCARE, AND THE MINIMUM WAGE IN DISTRICTS AND CITIES ON THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX IN THE EAST PRIANGAN REGION 2020–2024

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This study aims to analyze the impact of government spending on education, health, and the minimum wage at the regency/city level on the Human Development Index (HDI) in the East Priangan region from 2020 to 2024. Secondary data were sourced from the Directorate General of Fiscal Balance, the West Java Central Statistics Agency, and the West Java Manpower and Transmigration Office. A panel data approach was employed using the Random Effects Model (REM), selected based on a series of model selection tests including the Chow, Hausman, and Lagrange Multiplier tests and estimated using E-Views 12 software. The results show that, when analyzed individually, education spending has a negative and significant effect on the HDI, while health spending and the regency/city minimum wage have a positive and significant effect on the HDI. When analyzed simultaneously, all three variables have a significant effect on the HDI in the East Priangan region, with an adjusted R-squared value of 86%. These findings indicate that increases in the education budget have not been fully effective in improving the quality of human development in the short term due to suboptimal budget management and the existence of a time lag effect, while increases in health spending and the minimum wage have proven capable of driving an increase in the HDI.

Keywords: Education Expenditures, Health Expenditures, Minimum Wage, Human Development Index

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH BELANJA PEMERINTAH DI BIDANG PENDIDIKAN, KESEHATAN DAN UPAH MINIMUM KAB/KOTA TERHADAP INDEKS PEMBANGUNAN MANUSIA DI WILAYAH PRIANGAN TIMUR TAHUN 2020-2024

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Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis pengaruh belanja pemerintah di bidang pendidikan, kesehatan, dan upah minimum kab/kota terhadap Indeks Pembangunan Manusia (IPM) di wilayah Priangan Timur tahun 2020–2024. Data sekunder bersumber dari Direktorat Jenderal Perimbangan Keuangan (DJPK), Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) Jawa Barat, dan Dinas Tenaga Kerja dan Transmigrasi Jawa Barat. Pendekatan data panel digunakan dengan model terpilih *Random Effect Model* (REM) berdasarkan serangkaian uji pemilihan model *Chow*, *Hausman*, dan *Lagrange Multiplier* serta diestimasi menggunakan software E-Views 12. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa secara parsial, belanja pendidikan berpengaruh negatif dan signifikan terhadap IPM, sedangkan belanja kesehatan dan upah minimum kab/kota (UMK) berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap IPM. Secara simultan, ketiga variabel berpengaruh signifikan terhadap IPM di wilayah Priangan Timur, dengan nilai *Adjusted R-squared* sebesar 86%. Temuan ini mengindikasikan bahwa peningkatan anggaran pendidikan belum sepenuhnya efektif meningkatkan kualitas pembangunan manusia dalam jangka pendek akibat belum optimalnya pengelolaan anggaran dan adanya efek *time lag*, sementara peningkatan belanja kesehatan dan upah minimum terbukti mampu mendorong kenaikan IPM.

Kata kunci: Belanja Pendidikan, Belanja Kesehatan, Upah Minimum, Indeks Pembangunan Manusia