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Analysis of the Effect of Government Spending and PDRB on Human Development Index in Districts/Cities of Bengkulu Province

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A B S T R A C T

HDI, or Human Development Index, is a measure used to assess the level of human quality development in a country. The purpose of this research is to see the effect of government expenditure on education and health as well as GRDP on the level of HDI in the Regency/City of Bengkulu Province. The analysis method in this study uses panel data regression and uses Stata/MP 14.0 software. Panel data covering 10 regencies/cities in Bengkulu Province for a period of 7 years, namely 2015-2021. The results of the research conducted have a significant influence between health expenditure, and GRDP on HDI in the Regency/City of Bengkulu Province. However, education expenditure does not have a significant effect on HDI in the Regency/City of Bengkulu Province. Through health expenditure and GRDP, it is hoped that it can improve the quality of life of people in Bengkulu Province.

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INTRODUCTION

The human development index (HDI) is one of the main measures to see the development of the quality of human life. The HDI describes how to see how human development affects things like income, health, and education. An rise in a region's quality of human resources is shown by the HDI's rising value. Human resources are the subject and object of development, this shows that apart from playing a major role in development, humans are also the target of development (Sania et al., 2021).

Early in 1990, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) originally presented the idea of the Human Development Index (HDI). Based on the population's physical and non-physical characteristics, the HDI is a composite indicator that addresses three aspects of human development that are regarded as quite basic. The three indicators are economic, educational, and health-related. Life expectancy is a measure of physical quality, literacy rates and the average number of years that people attend school are measures of non-physical quality, which also takes into account real per capita expenditure and economic skills (Zulyanto, 2016).

To produce quality human development, investment in building adequate facilities and infrastructure is required. One of the factors that determine the success of human development is public expenditure. State spending is one of the determinants of the success of human development, because the government has an important role in providing resources and services to improve the quality of human life. State spending is used for investment in various sectors, one of which is the education and health sector, where education and health are important components in the formation of HDI. So that these two sectors become the main sectors that are prioritized by the government to achieve human development, which in turn becomes an input in the development process in various sectors (Mongan, 2019). The government pays attention through the determination of the expenditure budget in the fields of education and health in each year in an effort to sustain the HDI figure remains high. The budget in education is to increase the literacy rate and the average number of years of schooling to improve the quality of education. The budget in the health sector is to increase life expectancy so that the public health index increases.

HDI can also be influenced by Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP). Haryanto (2013) argues that an increase in GRDP will facilitate the process of economic development. A high level of GRDP can create better economic growth, so higher per capita income can contribute to improving people's living standards, including better acces to education and health services. The more goods and services produced, the more people's welfare will increase, this will also increase the HDI (Imelda et al., 2021). Thus, a high GRDP can provide a strong economic base in increasing HDI.

In the context of Bengkulu Province, the achievement of HDI values during the 2015-2021 period shows an improving trend. In the 10 regencies/cities in Bengkulu Province, the HDI value experienced an upward trend every year. This shows that the quality of human development in

Bengkulu Province is performing well. However, based on BPS data (accessed www.bps.go.id), Bengkulu Province is among the 4 provinces with the lowest HDI on the island of Sumatra.

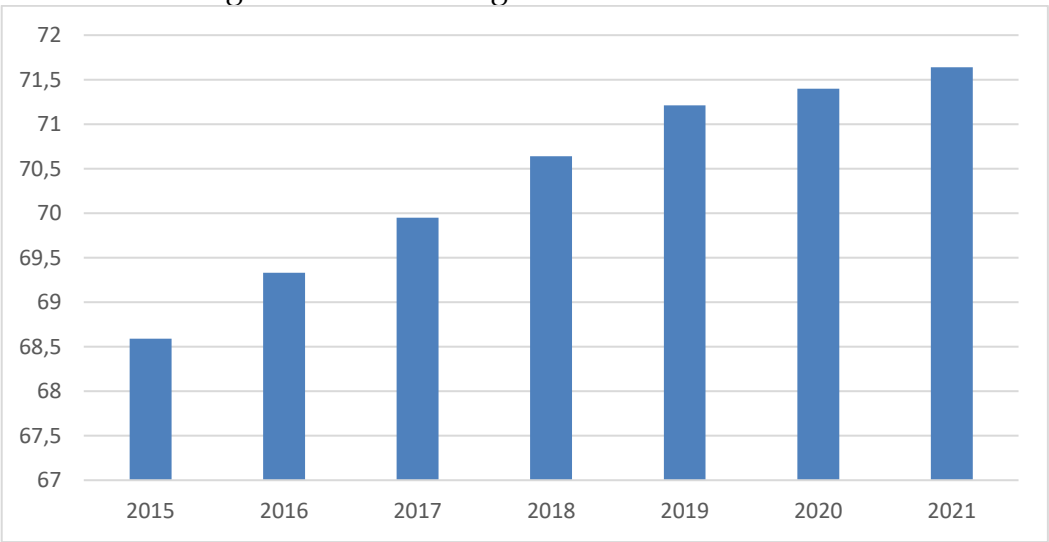
Table 1: HDI by Province in Sumatera Island

Lowest HDI in Sumatera Island in 2021		
No	Province	HDI
1	Lampung	69,9
2	Sumatera Selatan	70,24
3	Jambi	71,63
4	Bengkulu	71,64

Source: www.bps.go.id

Table 1 is a comparison of HDI by province on the island of Sumatra, it is noted that Bengkulu Province is ranked 4th lowest HDI on the island of Sumatra.

Figure 1. HDI of Bengkulu Province 2015-2021



Source: www.bps.go.id

Figure 1 shows the development of HDI in Bengkulu Province. It can be seen that every year from 2015-2021, the HDI of Bengkulu Province has increased, which means it shows positive development. Although the HDI in Bengkulu Province experiences an upward trend every year, the government expenditure of Bengkulu Province is the second lowest expenditure on the island of Sumatra, as shown in the following table.

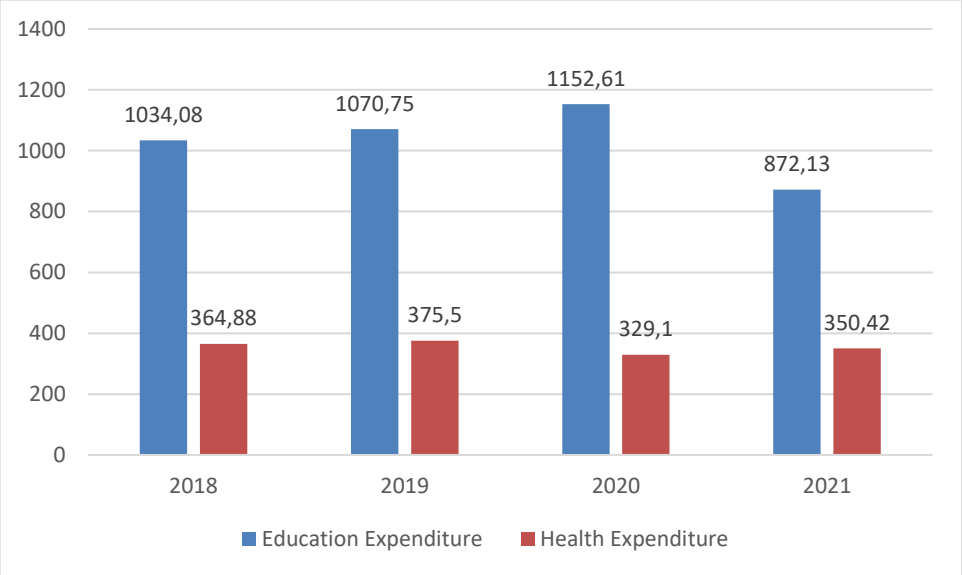
Table 2.

Lowest Government Expenditure in 2021 (billion rupiah)			
No	Province	Education Spending	Health Spending
1	Bangka Belitung	820,82	261,90
2	Bengkulu	872,13	350,42
3	Kepulauan Riau	1.232,80	385,54

Source: www.djpk.kemenkeu.go.id

According to data in table 2, it was recorded that in 2021 Bengkulu Province's government expenditure was the second lowest in Sumatra Island after Bangka Belitung Province.

Figure 2. Government Expenditure of Bengkulu Province 2018-2021 (billion rupiah)



Source: www.bps.go.id

Figure 2 shows the realization of government expenditure on education and health in Bengkulu Province in the last 4 years, namely 2018-2021. It can be seen that government expenditure in Bengkulu Province has fluctuated every year. In theory, government spending has a positive effect on the level of human development, so by looking at government spending that has fluctuated, does this affect the level of HDI in the Bengkulu Province region. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to see the effect of government spending in the fields of education and health and GRDP on the Human Development Index in the Regency / City of Bengkulu Province for the period 2015-2021.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

Human Development

According to Statistics Indonesia (2014), human development is the process of expanding social choices. In principle, human choices are diverse and change over time. But at every stage of development, there are three most basic choices: living a long and healthy life, getting an education, and acquiring the resources necessary to lead a decent life. If these three fundamentals are not available, then there is no other choice.

According to the UNDP (United Nation Development Programme), human development is a process of increasing people's choices. The population is seen as the ultimate goal in this concept, not as a tool, means or instrument of development as seen in the human capital formation model, development efforts are seen as a means to an end.

Every year the UNDP issues an annual human development report that contains reports on the development of human development in every country

in the world. The index developed by UNDP consists of 3 (three) main components (sub-indices) that are considered to describe the quality of human life, namely:

a) The health index uses life expectancy
b) Education index based on years of education on average
c) Per capita expenditure

Calculating HDI as an indicator of human development has important purposes, includding:

- Develop indicators to measure fundamental aspects.
- Using multiple indicators to simplify measurement.
- Create a single composite index rather than using multiple basic indices.
- Create measures that cover both social and economic aspects.

The Human Development Concept developed by the United Nations (UN), ranks human development performance on a scale of 0.0 to 100.0 with the following categories:

- Very High: HDI > 80
- High: HDI between 70-80
- Medium: HDI between 60-70
- Low: HDI < 60

According to Adolf Wagner, in an economy, government spending rises along with per capita income. This is mainly because the government has to regulate relationships in society, education, law, recreation, culture, and other areas.

Government spending on education and health contributes to the level of the human development index. This is accounted for because investments in health and education are investments in future resources. Human development will also be affected if high levels of health and education are a reflection of high quality human resources.

METHODOLOGY

In accordance with the problems and objectives to be achieved in this study, this research uses a quantitative approach. The analysis method uses panel data regression analysis which is a combination of cross section and time series with cross section data consisting of 10 regencies / cities in Bengkulu Province and time series data, namely 2015-2021. Secondary data from the Directorate General of Fiscal Balance (DJPK) and the Bengkulu Province Central Statistics Agency (BPS) were used.

This study uses four variables, consisting of one dependent variable and three independent variables. The level of HDI (Y) of the Regency / City of Bengkulu Province as the dependent variable, then the independent variables in this study include education expenditure (X1), health expenditure (X2) and GRDP (X3) from each region of 10 regencies / cities in Bengkulu Province, namely Bengkulu City, Seluma, Rejang Lebong, Kaur, Kepahiang, Lebong, Muko-muko, South Bengkulu, North Bengkulu, and Central Bengkulu.

To facilitate in analyzing the data, this research uses the help of Stata / MP 14.0 software. Then the research model will be tested with the Chow, Hausman,

Lagrange Multiplier (LM) Test to see the best model in the data to be analyzed whether using a fixed effect model, random effect model, or commond effect model.

RESULTS

Classical Assumption Test Result

Normality Test

The estimated results of the normality test using the histogram method by looking at the Shapiro-Wilk W test are a probability value of 0.90637. Based on the results of normality testing, it is concluded that the Shapiro-Wilk W test has a value that exceeds 0.05, indicating that the data is normally distributed.

Multicollinearity Test Result

To detect multicollinearity in regression analysis, the variance inflation factor (VIF) value can be used with the condition that if the VIF value is greater than 10, multicollinearity has occurred in the regression analysis model, and vice versa (Novitasari & Hapitri, 2019).

The results of the multicollinearity test of the three variables have a VIF value < 10. The VIF value of X1 is 3.62 < 10, VIF of X2 is 2.43 < 10 and VIF of X3 is 1.85 < 10, which means that multicollinearity does not occur in the data.

Model Test Results

Considering the results of Hausman, Chow, and LM (Lagrange Multiplier) tests, the best model in this study is the REM model as seen from the final test results, namely the LM (Lagrange Multiplier) test.

Hypothesis Test Results

Table 3. Panel Data Regression Analysis Results

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	70
				F(3, 66)	=	293.22
Model	1013.25126	3	337.750419	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Residual	76.0234714	66	1.15187078	R-squared	=	0.9302
				Adj R-squared	=	0.9270
Total	1089.27473	69	15.7865902	Root MSE	=	1.0733

IPM	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>|t|	[95% Conf.	Interval]
Belanja_Pendidikan	-.0027253	.0032715	-0.83	0.408	-.009257	.0038064
Belanja_Kesehatan	.0111731	.0036722	3.04	0.003	.0038413	.0185049
PDRB	.0010377	.0000493	21.04	0.000	.0009392	.0011362
_cons	63.14352	.4128664	152.94	0.000	62.31921	63.96784

Source : data processed

1. Panel Data Regression Equation

Y = 63.14352 - 0.0027253X1 + 0.0000112X2 + 0.0010378X3

Then it can be interpreted as follows:

- The constant value of 63.14352 indicates that if the value of education expenditure, health expenditure and GRDP does not exist (zero), then the value of HDI remains at 63.14352.
- Education expenditure variable (X1) has no effect on HDI.
- The coefficient of the health expenditure variable (X2) is 0.0111731 and there is a positive relationship between health expenditure and HDI, meaning that when health expenditure increases per 1 billion rupiah, the HDI level will increase by 0.0111731.
- The GRDP coefficient (X3) is 0.0010377 and there is a positive relationship between GRDP and HDI, meaning that when GRDP increases per 1 billion rupiah, the HDI level will increase by 0.0010377.

2. Test t

Based on Table 3, the effect of the independent variables partially is as follows:

- The results of the t test on the education expenditure variable (X1) produced a calculated t value of -0.83 < table 2.00 and sig. 0.405 > 0.05, so Ha is rejected and H0 is accepted, which means that the education expenditure variable has no effect on the HDI of Regency / City in Bengkulu Province.
- The t test results on the health expenditure variable (X2) obtained a t value of 3.04> t table 2.00. In addition, the sig value must also be considered, which is 0.003<0.05, then Ha is accepted and H0 is rejected, meaning that the health expenditure variable has an effect on HDI in the Regency / City of Bengkulu Province.
- The t test results on the GRDP variable (X3) obtained a t value of 21.04> t table 2.00 and sig value. 0.000 <0.05, then Ha is accepted and H0 is rejected, which means that the GRDP variable affects the level of HDI in the Regency / City of Bengkulu Province.

3. F test

In table 3, the calculated F value is 70> F table, namely 2.74 and sig value. 0.0000 <0.05, then H0 is rejected and Ha is accepted, meaning that the variables of education expenditure, health expenditure and GRDP simultaneously affect HDI in the Regency/City of Bengkulu Province.

4. Coefficient of Determination (R^2)

The R-square value is 0.9302 or 93.02%. The coefficient of determination shows that the ability of changes in the independent variables to explain the HDI variable in the Regency / City of Bengkulu Province is 93.02%, while the remaining 6.98% (100 - R-square value) is explained by other variables.

DISCUSSION

From the results of panel data regression testing using the Random Effect Model (REM). In the Regency / City of Bengkulu Province, simultaneously (F test) the variables of education expenditure, health expenditure and GRDP affect HDI in the Regency / City of Bengkulu Province. However, partially (t test) not all variables affect HDI. Of the three independent variables, there is one variable that does not have a significant impact on the HDI in the regencies/ cities of Bengkulu Province, namely the variable of government expenditure in health and GRDP, have a positive and significant effect on the HDI of the Regency / City of Bengkulu Province in the 2015-2021 period.

Education expenditure has no effect on HDI, seen from the probability value of 0.405 > 0.05 which shows the result that there is no influence between education expenditure and HDI in the Regency / City of Bengkulu Province. It can be said that the independence and awareness of the community in the field of education is high because it no longer depends much on the budget provided by the government. So that people in Bengkulu Province can be said to have priorities in terms of education, such as currently many people are competing to enter private schools that do not depend on the government budget. The results of this study are in accordance with previous research, namely research by (Muliza et al., 2017) and (Mongan, 2019) which says that government spending on education has no significant impact on HDI. But this research is also inversely proportional to some previous researchers such as those studied by (Mahulauw et al., 2017) and (Arfiyansyah, 2018) the study said that education spending has a positive and significant effect on HDI. The allocation of government spending is still not focused on improve the standard of teaching and preparation provided to educators and learners but is more focused on infrastructure development, as said by the Governor of Bengkulu Province (www.bengkuluprov.go.id). So that this has less direct influence on increasing HDI.

Meanwhile, the government expenditure variable in the health sector has a positive and significant influence on the HDI of districts/ cities in Bengkulu Province. This shows that the health budget is very important to support life expectancy. The results of this study suggest that HDI depends on the government`s health budget because health facilities and services are quite ecpensive. The high cost of health services can be an obstacle for poor people to get adequate access to health services. Thus, the allocation of government expenditure in the health sector is very important to provide quality health services. Investing in health is key to improving people`s quality of life and reducing the burden of disease in society. Development in the health sector is an important part of human resource planning, full human development is not only provided with education and employment, but also to achieve healthy life

opportunities for every resident. In addition, this study is in line with previous research conducted by (Palayukan, 2019), (Arfiyansyah, 2018), and (Novitasari & Hapitri, 2019). Adequate health budget allocations can be used for the provision of health facilities and infrastructure, especially basic health, as well as the implementation of health programs both from central and local government programs which can ultimately improve human development (Palayukan, 2019). Adequate health budget allocations can be used for the provision of health facilities and infrastructure run by local and central governments which can ultimately improve the quality of society, as well as for the provision of basic health services and infrastructure.

GRDP has a positive and significant influence on the HDI of the regencies/cities of Bengkulu Province. A high level of GRDP can create better economic growth, so higher per capita income can contribute to improving people`s living standards, including better access to education and health services. Thus, a high GRDP can provide a strong economic base in improving the human development index. The results of this study are also in accordance with research (Rinawati et al., 2022) and (Diba.A.O.f et al., 2018). In addition, the findings of this study as stated by Professor Kuznet that output per capita is one of the characteristics of modern economic growth (Muliza et al., 2017). If this output growth is high, it will have a positive impact on the community, namely in increasing consumption, if this happens, therefore the purchasing power of society as a whole will also increase. The high level of community purchasing power affects HDI because the community`s ability to make purchases has a significant impact on the success of human development initiatives (Rinawati et al., 2022).

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of this study can be concluded that government expenditure on health in the Regency / City of Bengkulu Province in 2015-2021 shows a positive influence on HDI. This means that every increase in health expenditure can increase HDI in the Regency / City of Bengkulu Province, mearning that health expenditure has an effect in improving the quality of human development. Then the GRDP of the Regency / City of Bengkulu Province also shows a positive and significant effect on HDI. When GRDP increases, it can increases HDI in the Regency / City of Bengkulu Province.

Education expenditure does not significantly affect the level of HDI in the regencies/cities of Bengkulu Province. This shows that the awareness of the people of Bengkulu Province in the field of education is already high so that it does not depend on the budget provided by the government. Even though the education budget is higher, in turns out that the results of this study obtained the conclusion is not significant, while the lower health budget is significant.

Of the three independent variables seen from the coefficient, between the influence of health expenditure and GRDP, the higher coefficient is health expenditure. This shows that health expenditure affects the formation of HDI more than GRDP. The government must increase the budget in the health sector because it has larger coefficient, which means that every 1 billion rupiah increase

in the health budget will affect the HDI level by 0.0010377. So that through the allocation of the health budget can help the community in improving their quality of life.

The results of this study, which show that education expenditure has no effect on HDI, indicate that the community`s ability in the field of education is good. The education budget is higher than the health budget, which is lower, so the government should increase the health budget, which does affect HDI, so as ti encourage human capital in terms of health.

FURTHER STUDY

Further research could explore how the allocation of education expenditure affects the HDI in Bengkulu Province.

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