

The Effect of 2015-2019 Government Expenditure in the Education, Health and Purchasing Power Parity Sectors on the Human Development Index (Hdi) of South Halmahera Regency

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine and analyze the effect of government spending in South Halmahera Regency in 2015-2019 on the education, health and purchasing power parity sectors on the human development index (HDI). The population is education data, health data, purchasing power parity and human development index (HDI) data in South Halmahera Regency in 2015-2022 which are sampled. The research method uses a quantitative descriptive approach. The results of the study found that: (1) Government spending on the education sector has a positive but insignificant effect on HDI, (2) Government spending on the health sector has a positive but insignificant effect on HDI, (3) Government spending on the community purchasing power sector has a positive and insignificant effect on HDI. (4) Government spending on the education, health and community purchasing power sectors has a positive but insignificant effect on the HDI.

INTRODUCTION

An absolute requirement for the survival of a country is development. Creating sustainable development is an important thing that must be done by a country with the aim of creating conditions for people to be able to enjoy a supportive environment for healthy living, longevity and running a productive life. In including Human Resource Development is how to manage the increase in the basic capacity of the population which will then increase the opportunity to be able to participate in the development process. According to Kuncoro (2010) in (Dr. Vladimir 1967) The Human Development Index (HDI) is a metric used to assess a nation or region's level of welfare. It is based on three factors: purchasing power parity, mean years of education, life expectancy at birth, and literacy rate. Interrelated indicators have the potential to impact other variables as well, such as employment availability, which is reflected in economic growth. In a similar vein, infrastructure and local government policies should be prioritized in order for the human development index a measure of a nation's achievement in economic development to rise. (Susanti and Hidayat 2020).

South Halmera Regency is an expansion district of North Maluku Regency, while the capital of South Halmahera is in Labuha Village, Bacan sub-district, which is located on Bacan Island. Halmahera Island consists of nine sub-districts, namely Bacan District, East Bacan District, West Bacan District, Makian Island District, Kayoa District, Obi District, South Obi District, West Gane District and East Gane District. The population of South Halmahera Regency in 2017 is estimated to reach 22,280 people consisting of 115,551 males and 111,729 females. The average education of the population in general in 2017 was still not good when compared to the achievements of other districts/cities in North Maluku Province. The data shows that the average years of schooling in South Halmahera Regency was 7.43 years, the second lowest in North Maluku Province after Morotai Island Regency. This achievement indicates that, on average, the population of South Halmahera Regency reaches up to junior high school grade 1 only. This achievement of average years of schooling is still lower when compared to North Maluku Province, which has reached 8.61 years. In the context of South Halmahera District, the complexity of health problems faced is similar to those faced by residents of other districts/cities. Life expectancy in South Halmahera District is still low when compared to the average figure for North Maluku Province. Birth attendance by health workers is still low. The population with health complaints is still relatively high. The low quality of health services as a result of limited health facilities, human resources of health workers both in quantity and quality, especially for village midwives and nurses. (North Maluku Statistical Data 2013).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Government Expenditure

Government expenditure involves all expenditure to finance its activities, these expenditures are aimed at achieving the welfare of society as a whole. Government consumption expenditure which is usually only called government expenditure, government expenditure or government purchase includes all expenditures for which the government directly receives compensation. Based on a few of the aforementioned viewpoints, it may be said that government spending is defined as money spent by the government to fund its operations, consumption, and other outlays with the goal of achieving general public welfare.

Government Expenditure in Education Sector

Investments in the development sector can be used to set up educational infrastructure and provide educational services equitably among all Indonesians. One way the government is realizing its goal of improving education is via allocating 20% of the state budget to education. According to the administration, education is crucial for fostering the growth of the country. The amount of money the government spends on the education sector demonstrates this. A minimum of 20% of the state budget is provided by the government for education.

Government Expenditure in the Health Sector

According to Covey (1990) in (Suparno 2015) Health is a part of life that must always be maintained and improved as a productive human supporter. To ensure that the quality of public health is well maintained, the government allocates a number of funds for various items such as medical personnel, medicines, health centers, hospitals and so on. Government spending on the health expenditure sector is essentially about improving the quality of health in South Halmahera district. In general, there have been significant improvements in the availability of facilities, especially in areas that are densely populated. However, this does not directly improve the quality of health. A closer look at the government expenditure budget shows that the district government is still using the sick paradigm rather than the healthy paradigm. The substantial sums of money allocated to hospitals instead of the Health Office for preventative initiatives serve as evidence of this.

The Concept of Community Economic Capability

According to Zulkarnain (2003) The people's economy is an economic system that has to be implemented in support of the people and in line with the nation's concept, which includes two facets: economic democracy and justice. There are two ways to approach understanding the people's economy. The first

is the people's economy method, which looks at economic activity from small-scale economic players. Using this methodology, economic empowerment This strategy aims to strengthen small company economic players through popular economic empowerment. The second is the economic system approach, which is economic democracy or participatory development, a democratic method of development.

The Concept of Human Development Index

Achieving control over resources (income to live a decent life), improving health status (long and healthy life), and enhancing education (literacy and skills to be able to participate in society and economic activities) are the main objectives of human development, which is a development paradigm that centers on people (population).

Human Development Index

The present paradigm for development measures economic progress in terms of human development, which is determined by each nation's level of human well-being. The Human Development Index (HDI) is a benchmark used to assess the quality of human existence. It is based on factors such as economic (purchasing power), health, and education standards. (buying capacity). It is anticipated that the quality of human existence would rise with the development of these three measures. (F. Economics and Economics 2016)

So based on the above, below will be shown the research concept framework that was built, namely:

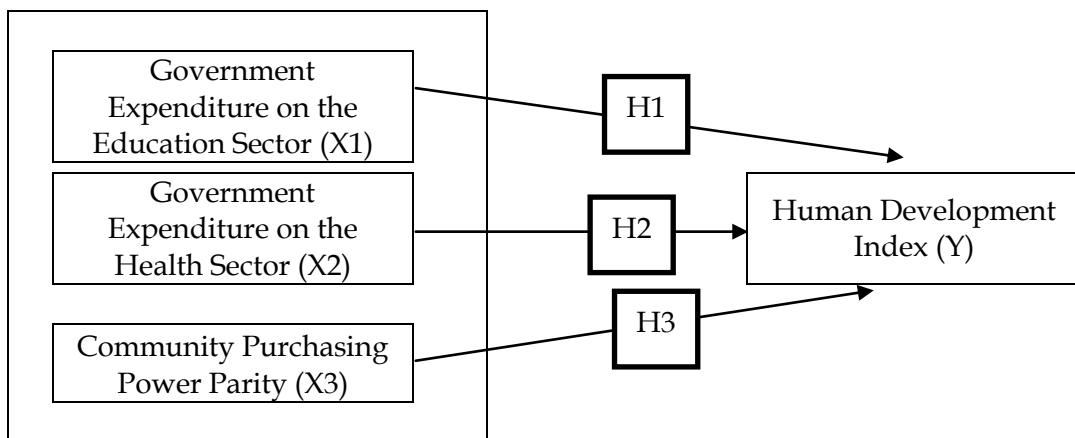


Figure 1. Research Conceptual Framework

Based on the picture of the framework above, in this case the researcher proposes the following hypothesis:

- H1 : There is a Positive and Significant Effect of Government Expenditure on the Education Sector on the Human Development Index in South Halmahera Regency.
- H2 : There is a Positive and Significant Effect of Government Expenditure on the Health Sector on the Human Development Index in South Halmahera Regency.
- H3 : There is a Positive and Significant Effect of Community Purchasing Power Parity on the Human Development Index in South Halmahera Regency.
- H4 : There is a Positive and Significant Effect of Government Expenditure on the Education, Health and Community Purchasing Power Parity Sectors on the Human Development Index in South Halmahera Regency.

METHODOLOGY

The authors of this study employed a quantitative descriptive analysis methodology. This research technique uses objective statistics and numerical data that are evaluated to measure the research. The study's population consists of data from the education, health, and human development index (HDI) sectors. Researchers sampled the whole population in South Halmahera Regency between 2015 and 2019 using data on health, education, and the human development index (HDI).

The South Halmahera Central Bureau of Statistics website is accessed by the author in order to gather data for this study. Once the necessary data is obtained, the data is processed and utilized as analytical material to support the hypothesis. A few of the techniques for gathering data include visiting the website of the South Halmahera Regency's Central Bureau of Statistics, which allows for the downloading and retrieval of some findings from reports on the Human Development Index, welfare statistics, and economic growth indicators in the region. These reports cover the years 2015 through 2019.

RESEARCH RESULT

Descriptive Statistics Test Results

Table 1. Descriptive Statistical Test Results

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Pendidikan	5	26327269507	110431967700	73011943949,2 0	34330460764,66 8
Kesehatan	5	44245595200	143158920260	86399011068,0 0	35805637537,46 7
Daya Beli IPM	5 5	67913993 61	72980092 64	70335787,40 62,60	2019429,572 1,140

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Valid N (listwise)	5				

The results of data analysis show that the sample used for 5 years (2015-2019), the minimum value of each variable in variable X1 is 26327, X2 is 44245, X3 is 6791 Y is 61.26. The maximum value of each variable X1 is 110431, X2 is 143158, X3 is 7298 and Y is 64.11 The average value (mean) of each variable is X1 by 73011.20, X2 by 86398.40, X3 by 7033.00 and Y by 62.7140. The standard deviation value of each variable is X1 34330.245, X2 is 35805.500, X3 is 202.045 and Y is 1.09788.

Classical Assumption Test Results

Normality Test

1. Kolmogorov-Smirnov Normality Test Results

Table 2. Kolmogorov-Smirnov Normality Test Results

		Unstandardized Residual
N		5
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	.06247661
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.152
	Positive	.152
	Negative	-.127
Test Statistic		.152
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200 ^{c,d}

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

According to the decision-making guidelines for the cosmogorov smirnov normality test, it is declared normally distributed so that multiple linear regression tests can be conducted based on the output from the cosmogorov smirnov test, which indicates that the Asymp.sig (2-tailed) value is $0.200 > 0.05$.

2. Histogram Test Results

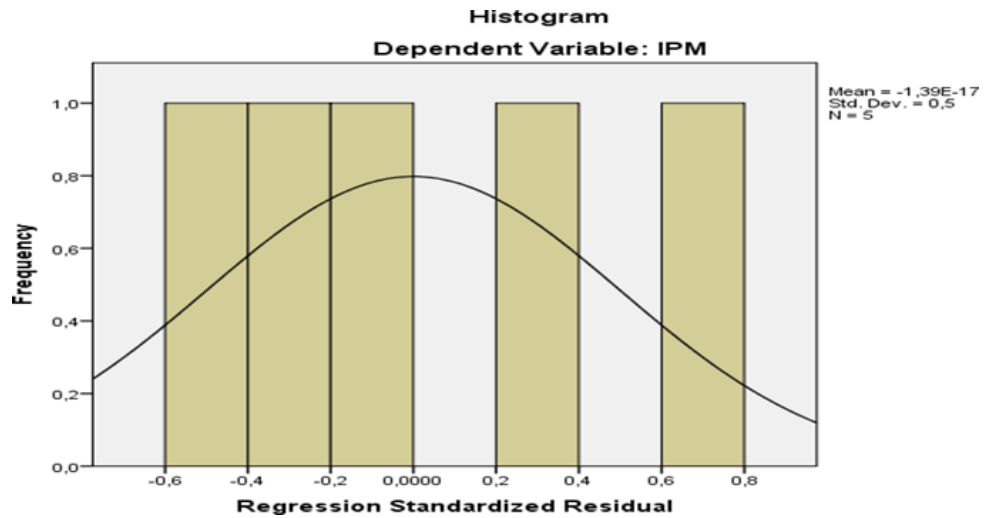


Figure 2. Histogram Test Results

Because the histogram graph in the image above does not tilt to the left or right, it displays a normal distribution pattern.

3. Probability Plot Normality Test Results

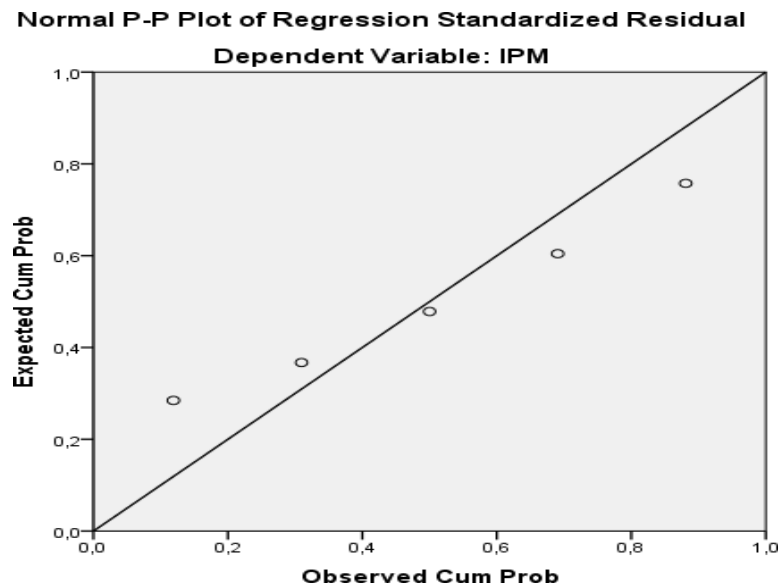


Figure 3. Probability Plot Normality Test Results

It is evident from the image above that the points spread out around the diagonal line, and that the spread's direction matches the diagonal line's

direction. Because the regression model satisfies the premise of normalcy, this demonstrates that it is practicable to employ.

Multicollinearity Test Results

Table 3. Multicollinearity Test Results

Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	SektorPendidikan	.174	5.753
	Sektor Kesehatan	.213	4.685
	Pengeluaran Masyarakat	.179	5.691

There is no correlation between the independent variables whose value is greater than 95%, according to the findings of the tolerance value calculation based on the preceding table, which indicates that none of the independent variables has a tolerance value of less than 0.10. The Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) value calculation findings also confirm that no independent variable has a VIF value greater than 10. Thus, it can be said that the independent variables in the regression model do not exhibit multicollinearity.

Heteroscedasticity Test Results

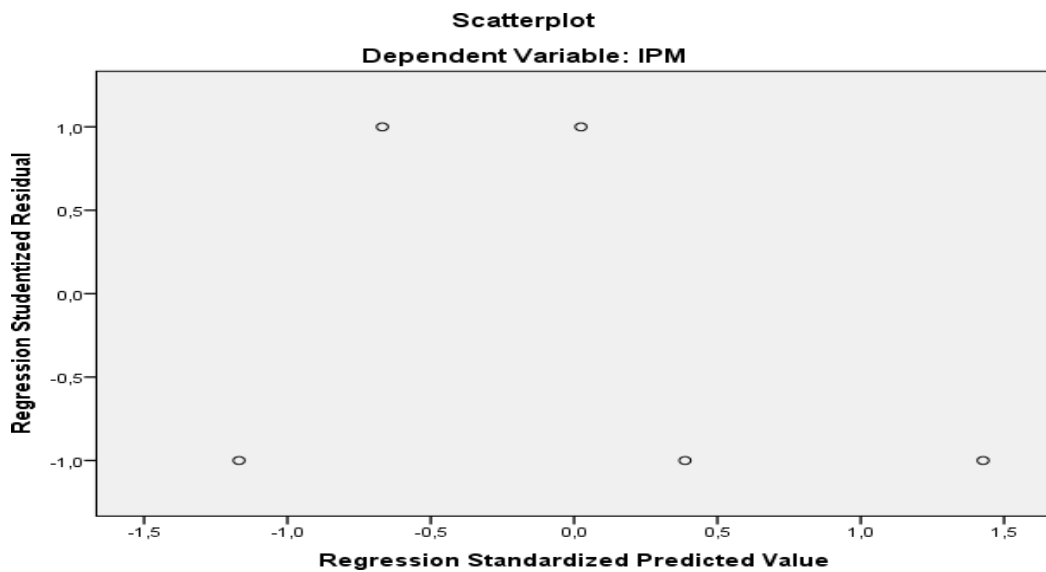


Figure 4. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

The scatterplot produced by the heteroscedasticity test indicates that there are no signs of heteroscedasticity since the points above and below the zero line are dispersed rather than patterned.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Table 4. Results of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	38,932	30,735		1,267	,425
1 Pendidikan	6.64E-09	,000	,200	,356	,782
Kesehatan	8.62E-09	,000	,271	,536	,687
Daya Beli	3.19E-04	,000	,565	,679	,620

The multiple linear regression equation that can be created is as follows, according to the table above:

$$Y = 22.833 + 0.588X_1 - 0.091X_2 - 0.117X_3$$

The relationship between the independent and dependent variables is somewhat depicted in the regression equation above. Based on this equation, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Since the values of X_1 , X_2 , and X_3 are all zero, the constant value of (38.932) indicates that the HDI will be (38.932) in the event that there is no change in the variables representing education sector expenditure, health sector expenditure, and community expenditure.
2. The Education Sector Expenditure regression coefficient value is 6.64E-09, which means that if the Education Sector Expenditure (X_1) variable grows by 1% and the Health Sector Expenditure (X_2), Community Expenditure (X_3), and constant variables remain at 0, then the HDI will increase by 6.64E-09%. This demonstrates how the Education Sector Expenditure variable raises the HDI.
3. The health sector expenditure's regression coefficient value is 8.62E-09, which means that if the variables education sector expenditure (X_1), community expenditure (X_3), and constant are all zero and the health sector expenditure (X_2) grows by 1%, the health sector index (HDI) will increase by 8.62E-09%. This demonstrates how the Health Sector Expenditure variable raises the HDI.
4. The Community Expenditure regression coefficient value is 3.119E-04, which indicates that the HDI increases by 3.119E-04% if the variables Education Sector Expenditure (X_1), Health Sector Expenditure (X_2), and

constant are all 0. This demonstrates that the HDI is positively impacted by the Community Expenditure variable.

Hypothesis Test Results

1. Partial Test Results (t Test)

Table 5. Partial Test Results (t Test)

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	38,932	30,735		1,267	,425
Education	6.64E-09	,000	,200	,356	,782
Health	8.62E-09	,000	,271	,536	,687
Purchasing Power Parity	3.19E-04	,000	,565	,679	,620

a. Education Sector Expenditure Variables on HDI

The coefficient table indicates that the tcount value is 2.570 and the ttable value is,356. It is discovered that tcount > ttable 0.356 < 2.570 by comparing the tcount and ttable. It is possible to determine that the regression coefficient of the Education Sector Expenditure variable is not significant because the tcount value is less than the ttable. The regression coefficient for the education sector expenditure variable is not significant. Additionally, the following outcomes were found when the significance level and sig. value were compared: sig. $\alpha = 0,782 > 0,05$. It can be inferred that H1 is rejected, indicating that the regression coefficient on the variable, since sig. > α .

b. Health Sector Expenditure Variable on HDI

The tcount value is 0.536 based on the coefficient table, while the ttable value is 2.570. The regression coefficient of the Health Sector Expenditure variable is not significant, as may be seen from the comparison of the tcount and ttable, which show that the tcount < ttable = 0.536 < 2.570. Additionally, the following outcomes were found when the significance level and sig. value were compared: sig. $\alpha = 0,687 > 0,05$. It can be inferred that H2 is rejected since sig. > α .

c. Public Expenditure (Purchasing Power Parity)

The tcount value is 0.679 according to the coefficient table, while the ttable value is 2.570. When the tcount and ttable are compared, it is discovered that tcount > ttable = 0.679 < 2.570. Since the tcount value is

higher than the ttable, it can be said that the Community Expenditure variable's regression coefficient has no discernible impact. Additionally, the following outcomes were found when the significance level and sig value were compared: sig. $\alpha = 0,620 > 0,05$. Since sig. $< \alpha$, it can be said that H3 is not accepted.

2. Simultaneous Test Result (F Test)

Table 6. Simultaneous Test (F Test)

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	4,914	3	1,638	5,734	,296 ^b
	Residual	,286	1	,286		
	Total	5,200	4			

Table 6 above leads one to the conclusion that expenditures in the community, health sector, and education sector all concurrently and significantly affect HDI. This is evident from the F value of $5.734 < 9.28$ that was computed above, along with the probability of $0.296 > 0.05$ and the value of $F_{hitung} > F_{tabel}$. As a result, $F_{hitung} > F_{tabel}$ ($5.734 < 9.28$) was obtained. Taken together, community, health, and education sector expenditures do not significantly affect HDI.

3. Test Results of the Coefficient of Determination (R² Test)

Table 7. Coefficient of Determination (R² Test)

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	,972 ^a	,945	,780	,535	1,531

The adjusted coefficient of determination is 0.945, as may be inferred from the summary model output shown in the above table. This figure suggests that 94.5 percent. The stronger the correlation between the two variables in the regression model, the higher the R Square value. the more strongly the two variables in the regression model are related. Conclusion: The independent variables, Education Sector Expenditure (X1), Health Sector Expenditure (X2), and Community Expenditure (X3), account for 94.5% of the HDI variable, with other variables outside the model accounting for the remaining 5.5%.

DISCUSSION

The Effect of Realization of Government Expenditure on the Education Sector on the Human Development Index in South Halmahera Regency

The results obtained from the comparison of the sig.value with the significance level: sig. $\alpha = 0,356 > 0,05$. Since sig. $> \alpha$, it can be concluded that H1 is rejected. Based on data analysis, it is found that there is a positive relationship between the realization of government expenditure on the education sector and HDI in South Halmahera Regency. That is, when government spending on education increases, HDI also tends to increase. However, the statistical test results show that this relationship is not statistically significant. This means that an increase in government spending on the education sector does not have a significantly large enough impact on changes in HDI in South Halmahera district. This suggests that efforts to improve HDI in this region require more attention from various sectors, not just on the accumulative nominal allocation of regional expenditure on the education sector.

The Effect of Realization of Government Expenditure on the Health Sector on the Human Development Index in South Halmahera Regency.

The results obtained from the comparison of the sig.value with the significance level: sig. $\alpha = 0,687 > 0,05$. Because sig. $> \alpha$, it can be concluded that H2 is rejected, meaning that the regression coefficient on the Health Sector Expenditure variable partially (individually) has no significant effect on HDI, so Hypothesis II is rejected. The relationship between government expenditure on the health sector and HDI is positive but insignificant, meaning that other factors, such as education, employment, and infrastructure, may also play an important role in improving HDI in the district. In addition, although there is investment in health, other issues such as access to health services, quality of health services, and public awareness about health also need to be considered. The results show that the realization of government expenditure on the health sector in South Halmahera Regency has a positive, but not statistically significant relationship with changes in HDI. Therefore, to improve HDI more significantly, comprehensive cross-sectoral efforts and attention to other factors affecting HDI are required.

The Effect of Realization of Government Expenditure on the Community Purchasing Power Parity Sector on the Human Development Index in South Halmahera Regency

The results obtained from the comparison of the sig value with the significance level: sig. $\alpha = 0,620 > 0,05$. Because sig. $> \alpha$, it can be concluded that H3 is rejected, meaning that the regression coefficient on the Community Expenditure variable partially (individually) has an insignificant effect on HDI, so Hypothesis III is also rejected. Based on data analysis, it is found that there is a positive and insignificant relationship between the realization of government

expenditure on the PDBM sector and the Human Development Index in South Halmahera Regency. This means that when government spending on the community purchasing power parity (PDBM) sector increases, the HDI also tends to increase but does not significantly affect it. With this result, the Government of South Halmahera Regency needs to further increase the purchasing power of the community.

The Effect of Realization of Government Expenditure on the Education, Health and Community Purchasing Power Sectors on the Human Development Index in South Halmahera Regency.

Based on the results of the simultaneous f test output discussed earlier that Education Sector Expenditure, Health Sector Expenditure and Community Expenditure have a simultaneous and significant effect on HDI. This can be seen from the calculated F value above of $5.734 < 9.28$ and a probability of $0.296 > 0.05$, and obtained the value of $F_{hitung} < F_{tabel}$, thus obtained $F_{hitung} > F_{tabel}$ ($5.734 < 9.28$) Education Sector Expenditure, Health Sector Expenditure and Community Expenditure together (Simultaneously) have an effect but not significantly on HDI, so hypothesis IV is also rejected. Based on data analysis, this study found that the realization of government expenditure in the education, health, and community purchasing power sectors together had a positive and significant effect on increasing HDI in South Halmahera Regency. This means that: When the government allocates more budget to education, access to education increases, which contributes to an increase in HDI. When government spending on the health sector increases, it reduces mortality and improves people's welfare, which also has a positive impact on HDI.

Economic growth supported by an increase in people's purchasing power also contributes significantly to an increase in HDI. These results show that government spending on the three main sectors, namely education, health and people's purchasing power, has an important role in improving HDI in South Halmahera district. This indicates that a cross-sectoral approach in development planning can have a significant positive impact on community welfare and development.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following findings may be drawn from the study conducted in South Sulawesi on the impact of regional original revenue, general allocation fund, and village fund on the human development index :

1. In South Halmahera Regency, government spending on education has a slight but favorable impact on the Human Development Index. This indicates that although not greatly, government investment on education can affect the rise in the Human Development Index. According to Fitri Reguna's (2020) research, the human development index in South Sulawesi province is not significantly impacted by the education sector.

These findings are consistent with earlier research. Concurrently, research in support of this study was carried out by Baqtia Arifin (2017), and the findings indicate that expenditure in the education sector positively and significantly affects the human development index in the southern Kalimantan district/city.

2. In South Halmahera Regency, government spending on the health sector has a slight but favorable impact on the Human Development Index. It is reasonable to conclude from this result that government expenditure on the health sector can have a positive impact, although a small one. Research that contradicts this study's findings was carried out by Al Asyari and Raditya Sukmana (2017), and the findings indicate that government health spending has a negative and negligible impact on the human development index in sixteen Organization for Islamic Cooperation (OIC) nations. Concurrently, research that supports this theory was carried out by Merang Kahang (2016), whose findings indicate that health sector investment has little bearing on the human development index in the East Kutai area.
3. In South Halmahera Regency, government spending in the community purchasing power sector has a slight but favorable impact on the Human Development Index. Based on these findings, it may be inferred that government expenditure in the area of purchasing power can raise the South Halmahera Human Development Index, albeit not considerably. The research conducted by Evi Lidawati (2022) shows that per capita spending or purchasing power per capita has a positive and significant effect on the human development index in the province of Lampung. This research contradicts the findings of this study. Research by Paul and Mahfud Solihin (2012) and Alya Dwi (2023) indicates that the community's purchasing power parity has a positive but negligible impact on the human development index, which is consistent with the findings of this study.
4. In South Halmahera Regency, government spending on the health, education, and community purchasing power sectors has a marginally positive impact on the Human Development Index. According to these findings, government spending on health, education, and community purchasing power can raise the Human Development Index in South Halmahera Regency in a way that is beneficial but not statistically significant. Research by Rizal Amrullah (2022) demonstrates that spending on the health, education, and education sectors has a favorable and significant impact on the human development index, but the results of this study do not support this finding.

The following recommendations may be made in light of the findings about the Impact of Local Revenue, General Allocation Fund, and Village Fund on Human Development Index in South Sulawesi :

1. In order to greatly raise HDI, the government and pertinent stakeholders must determine additional variables that can affect HDI in the South Halmahera district and implement more comprehensive strategic plans. Furthermore, further study must be done in order to fully comprehend these variables.
2. The government and relevant stakeholders need to review strategies and policies related to the health sector to ensure that spending results in a more significant impact on HDI. In addition, it is important to conduct further research to understand the factors that can influence HDI in South Halmahera Regency more deeply and thoroughly.
3. The government and relevant stakeholders can continue to increase investment in the CBNRM sector, as well as continue policies that support local economic growth and increase people's purchasing power. It is also important to regularly monitor and evaluate the impact of these policies to ensure that improvements in HDI are sustainable in the future.
4. Need to continue and strengthen policies and programs that support quality education, good health services, and sustainable economic growth, Continuous monitoring and evaluation is needed to ensure that investments in these three sectors have a positive and sustainable impact on the HDI in the future, Inter-sectoral collaboration and community participation are also important in achieving better results in HDI improvement.

ADVANCED RESEARCH

This research still has limitations, so it is necessary to conduct further research related to the topic "The Effect of 2015-2019 Government Expenditure in the Education, Health and Purchasing Power Parity Sectors on the Human Development Index (Hdi) of South Halmahera Regency". Future research can use the object Human Development Index (HDI) different to add insight for readers.

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