

Intisari

Tingkat Indeks Pembangunan Manusia (IPM) di Provinsi Papua masih berada dibawah 60%, yang menunjukkan bahwa tingkat pembangunan manusia di Provinsi Papua rendah. Tujuan dari penelitian ini menjelaskan bagaimana pengaruh belanja pemerintah daerah menurut fungsi pendidikan, fungsi kesehatan, fungsi infrastruktur, pengangguran dan produk domestik regional bruto (PDRB) dalam meningkatkan IPM Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Papua. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu data sekunder 29 kabupaten/kota di Provinsi Papua periode waktu 2010-2017 dengan jumlah observasi sebanyak 232. Metode penelitian menggunakan analisis regresi data panel. Hasil penelitian menunjukan uji serempak/uji F, variabel indepeden signifikan memengaruhi variabel IPM. Hasil uji t menunjukkan variabel belanja pendidikan berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap IPM, variabel belanja kesehatan berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap IPM, belanja infrastruktur tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap IPM, pengangguran berpengaruh negatif dan signifikan terhadap IPM, PDRB tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap IPM.

kata kunci : IPM, belanja pendidikan, belanja kesehatan, belanja infrastruktur, pengangguran, PDRB, Provinsi Papua

Abstract

The rate of HDI in Papua Province is still under 60%. This indicates that degree of human development in Papua Province is still low. This research aims at finding out the impact of local government's expenditure based on several functions such as education, health, infrastructure, unemployment, and regional bruto of domestic products to improve HDI in Papua Province. The data used in this research was secondary data of 29 districts and or cities in Papua province in the time period 2010-2017 with 232 number of observations. The research method used was regression analysis of panel data. The result of the research shown that one way examination or F examination as it generally known, independent variable was significantly influence HDI variable, while the result of T observation showing that education expenditure variable has significant and positive impact toward HDI, health spending variable also has both significant and positive impact toward HDI, while infrastructure spending has no significant impact toward the HDI. On the contrary, unemployment has negative and significant impact toward of HDI, while regional bruto of domestic product has no significant influence toward HDI.

keywords: HDI, education spending, health spending, infrastructure spending, purchasing, GRDP, Papua Province.