

## INTISARI

### POLA SPASIAL HUBUNGAN BELANJA DAERAH TERHADAP INDEKS PEMBANGUNAN MANUSIA DI DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA DAN PROVINSI JAWA TENGAH

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Pembangunan manusia di Indonesia tercermin dalam capaian Indeks Pembangunan Manusia (IPM) yang dipengaruhi oleh kebijakan belanja daerah. Penelitian ini menganalisis pengaruh berbagai jenis belanja daerah terhadap IPM kabupaten/kota di Jawa Tengah dan Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta (DIY) periode 2019–2023 dengan pendekatan spasial menggunakan metode Geographically Weighted Panel Regression (GWPR). Data yang digunakan merupakan data sekunder dari Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) dan Badan Pengelola Keuangan dan Aset Daerah (BPKAD) Provinsi Jawa Tengah mengenai realisasi belanja daerah dan IPM.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa klasifikasi IPM relatif stabil, dengan 14 kabupaten/kota mengalami peningkatan dan 16 tetap, sedangkan pola spasial pertumbuhan IPM cenderung mengelompok. Pemodelan GWPR dengan kernel Adaptive Tricube menghasilkan nilai Akaike Information Criterion (AIC) sebesar 42,12878 dan koefisien determinasi global ( $R^2$ ) sebesar 0,9075, yang menunjukkan model mampu menjelaskan hampir seluruh variasi IPM.

Secara keseluruhan, pengaruh belanja daerah berbeda antarwilayah. Belanja pegawai, barang, dan jasa memiliki pengaruh positif signifikan yang dominan di Jawa Tengah bagian barat, khususnya di klaster Pekalongan, Batang, Pemalang, Tegal, Brebes, hingga sebagian Barlingmascakeb. Sementara itu, belanja subsidi, hibah, dan bantuan sosial berpengaruh positif signifikan di daerah pantura, seperti Jepara, Pati, Rembang, Blora, Grobogan, serta di DIY bagian selatan, yaitu Kulon Progo, Bantul, dan Gunungkidul. Kategori belanja lainnya tidak menunjukkan pengaruh yang berarti terhadap peningkatan IPM di kedua provinsi. Temuan ini menegaskan adanya heterogenitas spasial dalam pengaruh belanja daerah terhadap pembangunan manusia, sehingga kebijakan fiskal perlu disesuaikan dengan karakteristik wilayah

**Kata Kunci:** Belanja Daerah, Indeks Pembangunan Manusia (IPM), *Geographically Weighted Panel Regression* (GWPR), analisis spasial

## **ABSTRACT**

### ***SPATIAL PATTERNS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN REGIONAL EXPENDITURE AND THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX IN THE SPECIAL REGIONS OF YOGYAKARTA AND CENTRAL JAVA PROVINCE***

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*Human development in Indonesia is reflected in the achievement of the Human Development Index (HDI), which is influenced by regional government spending policies. This study analyzes the impact of various types of regional spending on the HDI of districts/municipalities in Central Java and the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) for the period 2019–2023 using a spatial approach through the Geographically Weighted Panel Regression (GWPR) method. The data employed are secondary sources from Statistics Indonesia (BPS) and the Regional Financial Management Agency (BPKAD) of Central Java Province, covering actual spending and HDI.*

*The results indicate that HDI classifications remained relatively stable, with 14 districts/municipalities experiencing improvement and 16 remaining unchanged, while spatial patterns of HDI growth tended to cluster. The GWPR model with an Adaptive Tricube kernel produced an Akaike Information Criterion (AIC) value of 42.12878 and a global coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ ) of 0.9075, suggesting the model explains nearly all HDI variations.*

*Overall, the influence of regional spending varies across locations. Employee, goods, and services expenditure showed a significant positive effect, particularly dominant in western Central Java, especially in the clusters of Pekalongan, Batang, Pemalang, Tegal, Brebes, and part of the Barlingmascakeb region. Meanwhile, subsidies, grants, and social assistance expenditures had a significant positive effect in northern coastal areas such as Jepara, Pati, Rembang, Blora, and Grobogan, as well as in southern DIY, including Kulon Progo, Bantul, and Gunungkidul. Other categories of expenditure showed little to no effect on HDI improvement in the two provinces. These findings highlight spatial heterogeneity in the impact of regional spending on human development, underscoring the need for fiscal policies tailored to local characteristics.*

**Keywords:** *Regional Expenditure, Human Development Index (HDI), Geographically Weighted Panel Regression (GWPR), spatial analysis*