

INTISARI

Penelitian ini menganalisis: (1) tren DBH CHT dan kontribusinya dalam PDRB, (2) pengaruh DBH CHT, belanja daerah, dan laju inflasi terhadap PDRB, (3) pengaruh DBH CHT, persentase pengeluaran konsumsi tembakau/kapita/bulan, dan tingkat kemiskinan terhadap IPM, (4) peran DBH CHT terhadap IPM berdasarkan karakteristik wilayah penghasil dan non penghasil CHT dan/atau tembakau di Provinsi Jawa Tengah periode 2010-2023. Metode penelitian menggunakan analisis tren, regresi linear berganda, dan *Welch's t-test*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tren DBH CHT dan kontribusinya dalam PDRB Provinsi Jawa Tengah menunjukkan pola peningkatan secara non-linear (kubik). DBH CHT dan belanja daerah memiliki hubungan positif dan signifikan terhadap peningkatan PDRB, sementara laju inflasi berhubungan negatif dan tidak signifikan. DBH CHT memiliki hubungan positif dan signifikan terhadap peningkatan IPM, persentase pengeluaran konsumsi tembakau/kapita/bulan berhubungan negatif dan tidak signifikan, dan tingkat kemiskinan berhubungan negatif dan signifikan terhadap IPM Provinsi Jawa Tengah. Terdapat perbedaan signifikan peran DBH CHT terhadap IPM antara wilayah penghasil dan non penghasil CHT dan/atau tembakau di Jawa Tengah. Disarankan agar pemerintah daerah mengarahkan pemanfaatan DBH CHT pada sektor-sektor produktif, memaksimalkan belanja daerah produktif, memperkuat kapasitas fiskal daerah penghasil CHT dan/atau tembakau, serta mengintegrasikan pemanfaatan DBH CHT dengan program pembangunan manusia berbasis RPJMD maupun SDGs.

Kata Kunci: Tembakau, DBH CHT, PDRB, IPM

ABSTRACT

This study analyzes: (1) the trend of Tobacco Excise Revenue Sharing (DBH CHT) and its contribution to GRDP, (2) the effect of DBH CHT, regional expenditure, and inflation rate on GRDP, (3) the effect of DBH CHT, percentage of tobacco consumption expenditure/capita/month, and poverty rate on HDI, (4) the role of DBH CHT on HDI based on the characteristics of tobacco-producing and non-producing regions in Jawa Tengah Province during 2010-2023. The research methods employed trend analysis, multiple linear regression, and Welch's t-test. The results show that the trend of DBH CHT and its contribution to Central Java Province's GRDP demonstrates a non-linear (cubic) increase pattern. DBH CHT and regional expenditure have positive and significant relationships with GRDP increase, while inflation rate has a negative and insignificant relationship. DBH CHT has a positive and significant relationship with HDI increase, the percentage of tobacco consumption expenditure/capita/month has a negative and insignificant relationship, and poverty rate has a negative and significant relationship with Jawa Tengah Province's HDI. There is a significant difference in the role of DBH CHT on HDI between tobacco-producing and non-producing regions in Central Java. It is recommended that local governments direct the utilization of DBH CHT toward productive sectors, maximize productive regional expenditure, strengthen the fiscal capacity of tobacco-producing regions, and integrate DBH CHT utilization with human development programs based on RPJMD and SDGs.

Keywords: Tobacco, Tobacco Excise Revenue Sharing, GRDP, HDI