



Analysis of Government Spending on Education on the HDI

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Abstract

Human development indicates a country's progress. It is used to achieve economic growth. The purpose of this study is to find out how the development of the human development index (HDI) in Central Java in 2016-2020 and to analyze how much influence government spending on education, poverty, population, growth rate, and the minimum wage has on the human development index (HDI) in central Java. The results indicate that government spending on education, population and growth rate, has no significant effect. The results of panel data regression indicate that government spending on education has a probability value of 0.0727, and poverty has a probability value of 0.000, which is smaller than 0.05. It means that poverty significantly affects the human development index. The number of the working-age population has a probability value of 0.2411, the growth rate has a probability value of 0.0538, and the minimum wage has a probability value of 0.000, which is smaller than 0.05. It means that the minimum wage significantly affects the Human development index.

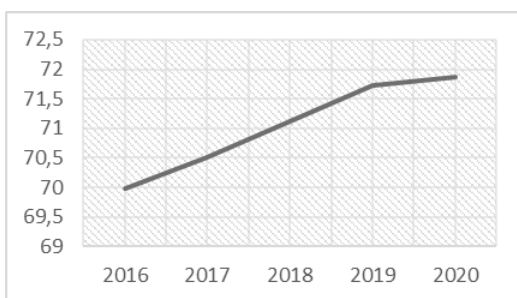
Key words : Human Development Index, Government spending on education, poverty, population, growth rate and minimum wage

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INTRODUCTION

Human development is one manner of measuring the performance of a country. One of the benchmarks used in viewing the quality of human life is the human development index (HDI), which is measured through the quality of education, health, and economic levels. According to BPS (2020), human development is a process that aims to have more choices, especially income, health, and education. The most crucial choice of development, the main goal is to create an environment that allows people to enjoy a long/ healthy life, gain knowledge, and lead a more productive life in the future so that they have access to the resources needed to live a decent life (United Nation Development Program-UNDP). According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (CSA), the human development index (HDI) in Central Java has increased significantly to measure the government's performance in terms of human development. The following is a picture of the human development index (HDI) in Central Java from 2016-2020:



Source: Central Bureau of Statistik (BPS)

Figure 1. The Human Development Index (HDI) in Central Java from 2016-2020

Figure 1 shows that the human development index (HDI) in Central Java continues to experience a rapid increase from year to year. The range of numbers every year always increases welfare. It can be concluded that the community has succeeded in accessing development outcomes from the

government, for example, in education, health, and the economy.

The low human development index (HDI) will impact the population's low work productivity. Thus, low incomes lead to high poverty rates. Besides, the investments in education and health will be more meaningful for the poor because the main asset is their labor force. The existence of cheap education and health facilities will significantly help increase productivity. Therefore, increasing income and investment in education can break the existing poverty chain.

According to Tan (2014), human capital is defined as "productive wealth embodied in labor, skills, and knowledge." It refers to any knowledge possessed by a person that contributes to his economic productivity. Garibaldi (2006), stated that human capital is the education that increases individual productivity and income. Therefore, education is an investment. In this case, investment is not only significant for individuals but is also the key to economic growth in a country.

The relationship between human capital and economic development has existed since the 1930s. Alfred Marshall asserted in his book, *Principles of Economics* Ogundipe et al. (2021), that investment in people makes human capital the most valuable of all capital and stimulates economic growth.

Government spending on education contributes to the increase in the Human development index. It is also considered because education is an investment in future resources. If the quality of human resources is low, which is reflected in the low level of education and health, this will also affect human development. The efforts to increase the human development index (HDI) do not stop at efforts to increase government spending on the education sector. Another problem is the low productivity of the Indonesian people, which will cumulatively impact the achievement of gross domestic product (GDP) or slow down the acceleration of

growth which leads to low human development in (Astri et al., 2013).

Besides, poverty is also one aspect of increasing the human development index (HDI). It is because poverty can prevent a person from getting a decent standard of living and has a reasonably severe effect on human development. Poverty is a complex problem influenced by various interrelated factors, including unemployment, health, education, large population, and lack of employment opportunities.

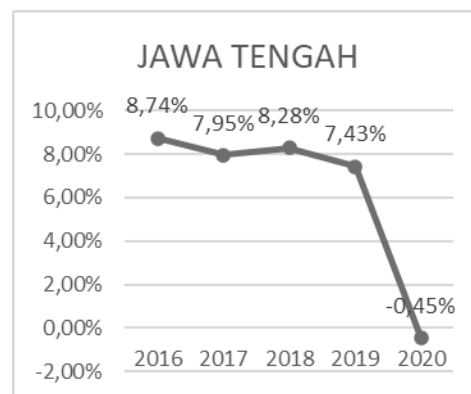
The development of the poverty rate in Indonesia from 2010-2020 fluctuated yearly. In the 2017-2019 period, the poverty rate has continuously decreased. However, in 2020 the number of poor people has increased because the Covid-19 pandemic has significantly impacted increasing poverty rates in Indonesia.

In this case, the measure of poverty is essential for measuring people's welfare (Singh, 2012). Poverty sometimes also means no access to proper honors education as a citizen.

Government efforts in poverty alleviation are earnest. According to Bappeda Central Java (2007), poverty reduction efforts in Central Java are implemented through the "Grand Strategy" of five pillars. First, the expansion of job opportunities is aimed at creating economic, political, and social conditions and environments that enable the poor to have opportunities to fulfill their fundamental rights and improve their standard of living sustainably. Second, community empowerment is carried out to accelerate the community's social, political, economic, and cultural institutions and expand the participation of the poor in making public policy decisions that guarantee respect, protection, and fulfillment of fundamental rights. Third, capacity building is carried out to develop the fundamental and

business capabilities of the poor to take advantage of environmental developments. Fourth, social protection is carried out to provide protection and a sense of security for vulnerable groups and the poor, both men and women, caused, among others, by natural disasters, the negative impact of the economic crisis, and social conflicts. Fifth, regional partnerships are carried out to develop and structure local, regional, national, and international relations and cooperation to support the implementation of the four strategies above (Saputra, 2011).

Economic growth also affects the human development index (HDI). Economic growth is closely related to the increase in goods and services that the community will produce. The more goods and services produced, the welfare of the community will increase and improve the quality of its human resources. In general, economic growth is defined as an increase in the ability of an economy to produce goods and services. Economic growth shows the extent to which economic activity will generate additional people's income in a certain period.



Source: Central Bureau of Statistic (BPS)

Figure 2. Central Java Growth Rate Chart

Figure 2 shows that the Economic Growth Rate in Central Java Province is fluctuating. High economic growth indicates that an area has good community welfare. The role of the government is needed with optimal government spending to obtain high economic growth. The high

economic growth will be visible in the welfare of the community. The high economic growth of a country is expected to absorb the existing workforce.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher found differences in conflicting research results regarding government spending on education on the human development index (HDI). Some researchers suggest that the government budget for education does not have a positive effect because it is not optimally used in the government spending budget for education. It is proven in the research of Soleha & Fathurrahman (2017), that government spending on education has a negative and significant relationship. In contrast to the results of research conducted by Hanum & Gasani (2020), government spending on education has a positive effect. The results of these different studies prove that budgeting for education in education will produce different results for each region.

The human development index (HDI) is also influenced by poverty. According to Al-Nasser & Hallaq, (2019), the relationship between the human development index (HDI) and poverty shows a negative relationship between the two variables. In contrast, Ningrum et al. (2020), stated that poverty significantly influences the human development index (HDI).

According to Roschaida (2016), a large population for some circles is a positive thing because a large population can be used as a subject of development. Besides, if the number of workers is significant, the economy will develop. Conversely, some people doubt whether a large population can increase the value of the human development index. It can be a burden on human development (Rochaida, 2016). Research conducted by Risdiana (2020) the population has almost no influence on the human development index.

A region's economic growth rate is an increase in the results of economic activities in a region, generally known as an increase in GRDP. The research results by Rustariyuni (2014), show that the economic growth rate positively affects the human development index (HDI). Conversely, Ningrum et al. (2020), show that the economic growth rate has no significant effect on the human development index (HDI).

The main objective of setting minimum wages is to meet minimum standards of living, such as for workers' health, efficiency, and welfare. The higher the regional minimum wage of a region, the higher the economic level of its people. Therefore, the minimum wage indicates a region's economic growth. Kiha et al. (2021), show regional minimum wage (RMW) does not significantly affect the human development index (HDI) either partially or simultaneously. In contrast to the results of research conducted by Tiara Dewi and Muhammad Amir Masruhim (2016), the RMW has a positive and significant effect on the human development index (HDI).

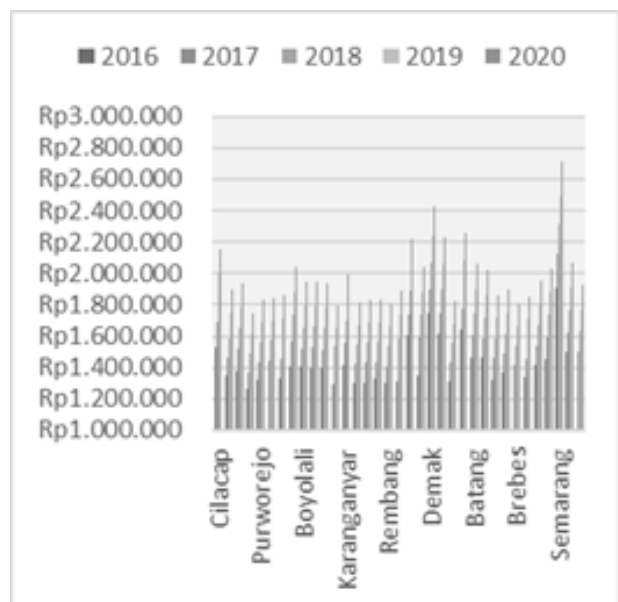


Figure 3. Central Java Minimum Wage

In production activities, there are production factors in the form of inputs and outputs. Input and output are interconnected and closely related. The relationship is expressed in the production function. The production function is a function that can relate the

quantity of output to the input. The production function equation is $Q = F(K, L)$ where Q is the amount of output, L is labor and K is capital. Then the production function can be simplified to:

$$Q = K + L \quad (1)$$

Q = Quantity

K = Kapital

L = Labor

To get optimal production results, there are two production periods, namely short-term and long-term. The inputs are government spending, poverty, population, growth rate and minimum wage, while the output variable is the HDI. Production is an activity carried out to convert inputs into outputs or can be understood as activities to add value to an item or service by involving production factors as inputs. This activity is a link in the chain of economic activities so it is very important for the survival of the community and should be carried out properly by the community and the government. The relationship between the amount of input and its output in a certain period of time is called the factor of production.

According to Tan (2014), human capital is defined as "productive wealth embodied in labor, skills, and knowledge" and refers to any knowledge possessed by a person that contributes to his economic productivity (Garibaldi, 2006). Human Capital suggests that education increases individual productivity and income, therefore education is an investment. Investment in this case is not only important for individuals but also a key to economic growth in a country.

Based on the results of research conducted by Gama (2017), entitled Analysis of the Effect of Government Expenditure on Health, Government Expenditure on Education, Foreign Investment and Domestic Investment on the Growth of the Human

Development Index, it shows that Government Expenditure on Education has a positive and significant impact, this is in line with research conducted by Sanggelorang et al. (2015), entitled The Effect of Government Expenditure on the Education and Health Sector on the Human Development Index in North Sulawesi which shows that the variable government expenditure in education has a positive effect, increasing by 0.870 and statistically significant to the human development index.

METHOD

The type of research is used quantitative research. This study used panel data to combine time series data with cross-section data. The number of observations was used 175, consisting of time series data, namely 2016-2020 and cross data from as many as 35 districts or cities in Central Java Province.

The Human Development Index is the operational data was taken from the central statistics agency (CSA). The human development index has three main indicators; health indicators, education level, and economic indicators.

The Government Spending on Education is the operational data was used on government spending on education using the government spending on education (including salaries), which is allocated 20% of the APBN to the education sector. Government spending on education is stated in tens of millions of rupiah obtained from the official website of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia.

Poverty is this study used the number of poor people in Central Java. The operational data were taken from CSA published by CSA in Central Java. Poverty data is expressed in percent (%).

Population is the population in this study aged 15 and over is included in the labor force.

The operational data were taken from CSA published by CSA Central Java. Population data in thousand.

Growth Rate is the growth rate in this study is the increase in GRDP of Central Java taken from CSA. Growth rate data in percent (%).

Minimum Wage is the operational data were taken from CSA and expressed in thousand units.

The panel data regression model is used the human development index as the dependent variable. In contrast, the independent variables consist of government spending on education, poverty, growth rate, population and minimum wages. Furthermore, the model is expressed in the form of a linear log model through the transformation of the variables.

In estimating panel data, three approaches can be taken; Common Effect, Fixed Effect, and Random Effect. (Widarjono, 2009). The results of this study, the best model used is the Fixed Effect Model.

First, the fixed cost. The method of fixed-effect or constant slope, but the intercept differs between individuals. In this model approach, the panel data model has an intercept that may vary for each individual at any time. Besides, each unit of the cross-section is fixed in a time series.

Second, the panel data analysis. This study used panel regression analysis. It is used to determine the effect of government spending on education, poverty, population, and economic growth behavior on the human development index (HDI) in 35 Regencies or Cities in Central Java Province. It can be written in the equation model as follows:

$$IPMit = \beta_0 + \beta_1PPBPit - \beta_2Kit + \beta_3JPit + \beta_4LPEit + \beta_5Upit + \mu it \quad (2)$$

Based on the model above equation explains that the human development index (HDI) in a Regency or City in Central Java Province is influenced by government

spendings on education, poverty, population, and economic growth rate.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Covid-19 pandemic not only has an impact on public health, but also affects the economic conditions, education and social life of the Indonesian people, including Central Java Province. In 2019 Central Java's poverty rate was 10.58%, in 2020 it increased to 11.41%, while the unemployment rate in 2019 was 4.42%, in 2020 it increased to 6.48%. During the Covid-19 pandemic, economic growth in Central Java declined drastically. Economic growth in the first quarter of 2020 fell to 2.61%. In the second quarter it fell drastically to minus 5.42%, and in the third quarter it fell to minus 3.92 percent. In 2021 the economy will increase compared to the previous quarter. In the fourth quarter of 2021, cumulatively it reached 3.32%. (BPS Central Java, 2020).

It is used to determine the impact of government spending on education (GSE), poverty (P), population (P), growth rate (GR), and minimum wage (MW) affect HDI in Central Java. The first test is carried out by the likelihood ratio test to choose between the common effect model and the fixed effect and the hausman test to choose between the fixed effect model and the random effect model. The following is an estimation of the model using the E-views software, which includes:

Redundant Fixed Effect – Likelihood Ratio is a test to choose the best model between the common effect model and the fixed effect model. The likelihood ratio test results in this study indicate that the probability value of the Chi-square Cross-section is 0.0000 and is significant to the alpha of 5%. It can be decided that the selected model is the fixed effect model.

Correlated fixed effect – Hausman test is used to choose the best model between the fixed effect model and the random effect model. The results of the Hausman test show that the probability of a random cross-section is 0.0006

and is significant to 5% alpha. It can be decided that the best model is the fixed effect model.

Table 1. The Chow Test Results – Likelihood Ratio

Effect Test	Statistic	Df	Prob
Cross-section F	950.359873	(34,135)	0.0000
Cross-section Chisquare	959.366757	34	0.0000

Source: Processed using E-views 9

Table 2. The Hausman Test Results

Test Summary	Chi-square Statistic	Chi-square d.f	Prob.
Cross-section random	21.561861	5	0.0006

Source: Processed using E-views 9

The F test determines whether government spending on education, poverty, population, growth rate, and the minimum wage has a joint effect on the human development index. The results of panel data regression show the F-statistic probability value of 0.000000, which is smaller than 0.05. It can be concluded that the independent variables, namely government spending on education, poverty, population, growth rate, and minimum wage, have a significant effect on the human development index variable.

Table 3. Simultaneous Test

R-squared	0.898142
Adjusted R-squared	0.897605
F-statistic	1859.453
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000

Source: Processed using E-views 9

On the partial tes, the t-test shows how far the influence of one independent variable on the dependent variable. The regression results in this study indicate that the government spending variable in the education sector has a probability value of 0.0727, which is greater than 0.05. It can be concluded that the variable government spending on education has no significant effect on the human development index. The poverty variable has a probability value of 0.0000, which is smaller than 0.05. It can be concluded that the poverty variable has a significant effect on the human development index. The population variable has no significant effect on the human development index because it has a probability value greater than 0.05, which is 0.2441. The results of panel data regression for the growth rate variable have a probability value of 0.0538, which is smaller than 0.05. It can be concluded that the growth rate has a significant effect on the human development index. Besides, the minimum wage variable has a probability value smaller than 0.05, which is 0.000. It means the minimum wage significantly affects the human development index.

Table 4. Partial Test

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	68.00837	0.744962	91.29103	0.0000
HDI	2.253113	1.243113	1.808744	0.0727
P	-0.134531	0.028691	-4.688914	0.0000
P	1.163106	9.893107	1.170018	0.2441
GR	0.015911	0.008179	1.945411	0.0538
MW	3.303106	2.223107	14.83744	0.0000

Source: Processed using E-views 9

On normality test, based on the results of the normality test using Jarque-Bera, it shows that the Jarque-Bera value is 9.18354 with a probability value in the study of 0.000000. The probability value of Jarque-Bera is $0.010471 < 0.05$, which means that the data is not normally distributed. Although the data are not normally distributed, the data can be used for further research, as has been stated by Gujarati & Porter (2009), which says that, if the sample used in the study is large enough or more than 60% of the population, then the requirements

normality of the data is not required in performing regression testing. The number of samples used in this study is more than 60% of the total population. In addition, McClave (2013), also said that, if the observation data ($n > 30$), then the data is considered to be normally distributed.

In Multicollinearity test This test is conducted to determine whether there is a correlation between the independent variables used in the regression equation in this regression model.

Table 4. Multicollinearity Test

	PPBP	K	JP	LP	UP
PPBP	1.000000	0.258155	0.603116	0.128178	0.042270
K	0.258155	1.000000	0.216290	0.067713	-0.480130
JP	0.603116	0.216290	1.000000	-0.095492	0.217748
LP	0.128178	0.067713	-0.095492	1.000000	-0.562575

Source: Processed using E-views 9

Table 4 shows that in all independent variables consisting of government spendings on education, poverty, population, growth rate, and minimum wage, there is not a single correlation coefficient value of each independent variable in this research model, which shows a number greater than 0.9. It can be concluded that the independent variable does not have a multicollinearity problem in the regression model in this study.

Table 5 shows that the variables of government spending on education, poverty, population, growth rate and minimum wage have a significance value greater than 0.05. This means that all independent variables have no significant effect on the absolute residual (abs_res). These results indicate that there is no heteroscedasticity (data meets the assumption of homoscedasticity) in the regression equation used in this study. While the poverty variable has a value of < 0.05 , which means that the poverty variable has symptoms of heteroscedasticity.

Combining time-series data and cross section or panel data is able to cover heterogeneity (Gujarati, 2006). According to Wooldridge in Ariefianto (2012), explaining that panel data is a combination of data between time-series data and cross-section data, one of the advantages is that it is strong against several types of violations of classical assumptions, namely heteroscedasticity. Thus, research using panel data does not have to be tested for heteroscedasticity. Heteroscedasticity testing can be done using the Glejser test:

Table 5. Heteroscedasticity Test

Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
3.763732	1.703071	2.209968	0.0285
5.473113	6.193113	0.884395	0.3777
0.164214	0.044858	3.660726	0.0003
-8.033107	8.063107	-0.997024	0.3202
0.051222	0.043791	1.169672	0.2438
1.393107	7.633107	0.182031	0.8558

Source: Processed using E-views 9

In coefficient determination test (Adjusted R²), shows the level or degree of accuracy of the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable. Based on the regression results, it shows that the Adjusted R-Square or the value of Adjust R² is 0.897605, which means that Government Expenditures on Education, Poverty, Population, Growth Rate and Minimum Wage have an influence on the Human Development Index by 89 percent and the remaining 11 percent is influenced by factors other factors outside the independent variables in this study.

The effect of government spending on education on the human development index, based on the analysis results, it can be explained that the government spending variable in the education sector has a positive but not significant effect with a positive elasticity value of 2.25313 on the Human development index. It shows that if government spending on education increases by 1%, the Human development index will increase by 2.253. This result does not follow the research hypothesis, which states a positive and significant effect between government spending on education on the Human development index in Central Java during 2016-2020.

The effect of poverty on the human development index, based on the analysis results, it can be explained that the poverty variable has a negative and significant effect with a negative elasticity value of 0.134531 on the human development index in Central Java in 2016-2020. It shows that if poverty decreases by 1%, it will increase the Human development index by 0.134. These results follow the research hypothesis, which states that there is an influence between poverty and the Human development index in Central Java in 2016-2020.

This study's results align with research Muliza et al. (2017), entitled "analysis of the effect of education spending, health spending, poverty levels and GRDP on the human development index in Aceh Province." This research shows that poverty negatively and significantly affects the Human development index.

Effect of total working age population on human development index, based on the analysis results, it can be explained that the population variable has a negative and insignificant effect with a negative elasticity value of 1.163106 on the human development index.

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion results, the government spending on education has no significant effect on the human development index, as shown in the probability value of 0.0727, which is greater than 0.05.

Poverty significantly affects the human development index, as shown in the probability value of less than 0.05, which is 0.0000. It means that if poverty decreases, the human development index will increase.

The population has no significant effect indicated by a probability value greater than 0.05, namely 0.2441. The growth rate has a probability value smaller than 0.05. It means that the growth rate significantly affects the human development index. In addition, the minimum wage significantly.

Effects the human development index with a probability value smaller than 0.05, which is 0.0000.

Based on the conclusions above, it can be suggested that the government should further increase the Human Development Index through education and poverty alleviation by creating a workforce so that the working-age population is more productive and able to

increase the value of the human development index. Besides, it is suggested that district/ city governments maintain the ability to realize budget allocations for government spending/ spending in subsequent years, especially education, health, and other public services infrastructure, to effect sustainable human development positively.

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