

ABSTRACT

Health is one of the main indicators of human development, as good health supports productivity and quality of life. The government plays an important role in providing health services, one of which is through budget allocation in the health sector. However, increased health spending does not always result in optimal health outcomes. Banten Province is one of the regions with the lowest life expectancy in Java, despite continuous increases in health spending. This study aims to analyze the influence of government spending in the health sector on life expectancy in districts/cities in Banten Province during the period 2016–2023, as well as to examine the role of other factors such as per capita GRDP, average length of schooling, and access to adequate sanitation. The method used is panel data regression with a fixed effect model approach. The results of the study indicate that health spending does not have a significant effect on life expectancy. Meanwhile, variables such as per capita GDP, average years of schooling, and access to adequate sanitation have a positive and significant impact. These findings suggest that life expectancy in Banten is more influenced by socio-economic and environmental factors than by government health spending.

Keywords: *health spending, life expectancy, GDRP per capita, education, sanitation, Banten Province.*

