

ABSTRACT

Political competition is believed to increase the provision of public goods and, thus, improve social welfare. In order to win an election, competing political parties offer policies that are closest to voter preference. To empirically test the relationship between political competition and the provision of health public goods, this study uses panel data 269 districts in Indonesia during the 2014 and the 2019 legislative election. Political competition is measured using the Herfindahl Hirschman Index (HHI) and the provision of health public goods is measured by the percentage of health expenditures. Using fixed-effects model, the results show that political competition has positive relation with the provision of health public goods.

Keyword: Political Competetion, Public Goods, Local Government

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