

ABSTRACT

ANALYSIS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX THROUGH A FISCAL APPROACH IN EAST NUSA TENGGARA PROVINCE, 2010–2024

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This study aims to analyze the effect of education expenditure, health expenditure, infrastructure expenditure, and social expenditure on the Human Development Index in East Nusa Tenggara Province during 2010–2024. The study employed a quantitative approach using panel data regression with cross-section data from 22 regencies/cities and time-series data for the period 2010–2024. Based on the model selection, the Fixed Effect Model was used as the most appropriate model. The results showed that partially, education expenditure, health expenditure, infrastructure expenditure, and social expenditure had a positive and significant effect on the Human Development Index. Simultaneously, all independent variables also had a significant effect on the Human Development Index. The Adjusted R-squared value of 0.929773 indicates that 92.98 percent of the variation in the Human Development Index can be explained by education expenditure, health expenditure, infrastructure expenditure, and social expenditure, while the remaining 7.02 percent is explained by other factors outside the model. These findings indicate that regional government expenditure through a fiscal approach plays an important role in improving human development in East Nusa Tenggara Province.

Keywords: *Human Development Index, Education Expenditure, Health Expenditure, Infrastructure Expenditure, Social Expenditure.*

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS IPM MELALUI PENDEKATAN FISKAL DI PROVINSI NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR TAHUN 2010–2024

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh belanja pendidikan, belanja kesehatan, belanja infrastruktur, dan belanja sosial terhadap Indeks Pembangunan Manusia di Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur tahun 2010–2024. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan analisis regresi data panel pada data *cross section* 22 kabupaten/kota dan data *time series* periode 2010–2024. Berdasarkan hasil pemilihan model, model yang digunakan adalah *Fixed Effect Model*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa secara parsial belanja pendidikan, belanja kesehatan, belanja infrastruktur, dan belanja sosial berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap Indeks Pembangunan Manusia. Secara simultan, seluruh variabel independen juga berpengaruh signifikan terhadap Indeks Pembangunan Manusia. Nilai *Adjusted R-squared* sebesar 0,929773 menunjukkan bahwa 92,98 persen variasi Indeks Pembangunan Manusia dapat dijelaskan oleh belanja pendidikan, belanja kesehatan, belanja infrastruktur, dan belanja sosial, sedangkan sisanya sebesar 7,02 persen dijelaskan oleh faktor lain di luar model. Temuan ini menunjukkan bahwa belanja pemerintah daerah melalui pendekatan fiskal berperan penting dalam meningkatkan pembangunan manusia di Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur.

Kata kunci: Indeks Pembangunan Manusia, Belanja Pendidikan, Belanja Kesehatan, Belanja Infrastruktur, Belanja Sosial.