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DETERMINANT OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX: CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AS A MEDIATING VARIABLE

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Abstract

This study aims to determine, through quantitative methods, the relationship between the Physical and Non-physical Special Allocation Funds and the Human Development Index, with capital expenditure as the mediating variable. The sample used in the study was 105 data consisting of districts and cities in the Maluku region in Maluku and North Maluku Provinces from 2018 to 2022. The research methods used are multiple linear regression and path analysis. The hypothesis testing results show that Physical SAF affects capital expenditure, Non-physical SAF has no effect on capital expenditure, Physical SAF adversely impacts HDI, Non-physical SAF and Capital Expenditure both affect HDI, and Capital Expenditure can mediate the relationship between Physical SAF and HDI. However, Capital Expenditure cannot mediate the relationship between Non-physical SAF and HDI.
Keywords: physical special allocation funds, non-physical special allocation funds, capital expenditure, humandevelopment index.

INTRODUCTION

A stage designed for humans and carried out by humans, particularly in education, health, and income, to meet a decent standard of living is referred to as human development. The Human Development Index is one of the measuring tools required to determine the level of success achieved in human development. The indicators that make up the human development index are as follows: a decent standard of living, which is measured by per capita income; longevity, which is calculated by life expectancy at birth; education, which is estimated from the length of time the population is in school and the literacy rate of the population aged fifteen years and over; and a healthy life expectancy at birth. The human development index, published by the UNDP in 1990, divides countries into low, medium, high, and very high index achievements. In 2022, Indonesia was ranked 114 out of 191 countries and became one with a high index achievement category of 0,705. Meanwhile, on the official BPS website, Indonesia reached an HDI level of 72,91, meaning that all sectors of health, education, and decent living standards have improved.

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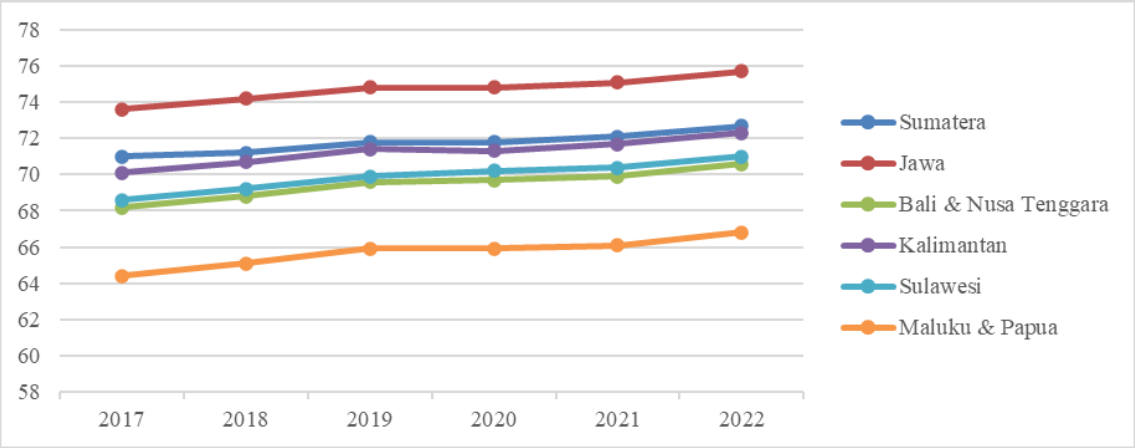

Figure 1 HDI Achievement for each Region of Indonesia

Source: Official Website of BPS

The human development index's great success does not guarantee that well-being is felt equally by all regions in Indonesia. Based on Figure 1, development inequalities happen in Java and eastern Indonesia. The government realized the decentralization policy and regional autonomy to reduce development disparities in Indonesian regions. The policy accomplishes to stimulate national development. It realizes regional development, and people can feel the impact of fair and comprehensive development.

According to Law No. 33 of 2004, decentralization is the authority the central government grants to autonomous regions in the Republic of Indonesia to regulate and administer government affairs. Fiscal decentralization can limit the role of the central government in the regions. However, the goals remain the same: improving people's welfare and human development.

Fiscal decentralization impacts inequality between regions because regions have the potential for natural resources, human resources, personality, culture, geography, and topography vary, which results in not all regions having the exact source of income. To prevent inequality and assist regions in financing their development, the central government distributes transfer funds derived from APBN revenues. As part of the implementation of decentralization, funds have been allocated to regions to finance regional needs.

One type of transfer fund is the special allocation fund. Special allocation funds, according to Law No. 1 of 2022, are funds earmarked to finance special programs, activities, or policies considered national priorities, as well as assistance in the implementation of public services, the use of which has been determined by the Special government allocation funds, are divided into physical special allocation funds and non-physical special allocation funds. Physical special allocation funds share to support the development and acquisition of regional facilities. Meanwhile, non-physical special allocation funds assist in implementing regional public services.

In the implementation of special allocation funds, there are still governance problems. The

realization that it has not been effective and has not been focused on performance-oriented budgeting because the direction of the use of special allocation funds priority on budget income, not program results that can improve public services, community welfare, and regional economic promotion (Yaqin & Herwanti, 2018). In line with the study of Bappenas (2011), which explains that the main issues of SAF's less than optimal influence include the fact that in allocating SAF, the policy formulation and decision-making part still depends on the center to the regions, and the use of SAF regionally is not optimal and far from the set target.

The community can only feel the distribution of transfer funds to the regions if consummate in regional spending. Regional spending is closely related to the acceleration of development in the regions (Masduki et al., 2021). The quality of regional expenditure management by local governments can affect the success of a region's development (Wahyuni et al., 2017). Capital expenditure is one type of regional expenditure directly related to intermediary public services to the community.

Capital expenditure can allocate as fixed assets such as infrastructure, equipment, and facilities that support community activities. Based on Regional Budget data, the allocation of regional expenditure is still less than optimal because of most of the daily operational needs. Only a tiny budget is allocated to capital expenditure and is used to develop facilities and infrastructure to improve the quality of public services (Mundiroh, 2019). For capital expenditure purposes, a significant dependency on special allocation funds (Bappenas, 2011). In the last five years, the absorption of Maluku Province's capital expenditure has yet to reach the predetermined target. In 2017, the absorption of capital expenditure in Maluku Province was 99.40 percent. And, beginning in 2018, capital expenditure absorption was 88.79 percent, reaching 57.63 percent in 2022 with a budget of 2,946.81 billion rupiahs and absorbing 1.698.52 billion rupiahs.

North Maluku province only realized 3.29 percent of the capital expenditure budget, and in 2022, North Maluku realized 1.43 percent of the budget of 4.176.28 billion rupiahs and then realized 3.401.15 billion rupiahs. The gap in the achievement of capital expenditure realization between Maluku and North Maluku Provinces is visible in 2022, with Maluku Province experiencing a decrease in capital expenditure while North Maluku Province experienced an increase in capital expenditure.

Indonesia's HDI considers inconsistent because it is more concentrated in Java than the inequality of development between islands in Indonesia, which causes disparities, especially in eastern Indonesia. The non-achievement of capital expenditure in Maluku Province and North Maluku Province shows the distribution of special allocation funds to the regions due to the decentralization policy. It will then be realized as capital expenditure by the regions, which could be more optimal for human development.

Many previous studies have discussed the effect of special allocation funds through capital expenditure on the human development index. However, previous studies did not differentiate special allocation funds based on physical and non-physical types. Separating unique allocation fund variables is necessary because the problems the regions face are different. The purpose of this research is to determine the effect of physical special allocation funds on capital expenditure, the impact of non-

physical special allocation funds on capital expenditure, the influence of physical special allocation funds on the human development index, the effect of non-physical special allocation funds on human development index, the effect of capital expenditure on human development index, the indirect impact of physical special allocation funds on human development index, and the indirect effect of physical special allocation funds on human developmentindex.

METHOD

The research method used is a quantitative method using physical special allocation funds, non-physical special allocation funds, capital expenditure, and human development index in the Maluku Region, which consists of Maluku Province and North Maluku Province for the period 2018-2022. The population used in this study is 395 regencies/municipalities located outside Java. The author focuses on the Eastern Indonesia region, comprising 185 regencies/ cities. Then the sampling method used is Purposive sampling. A sample of the Maluku region was obtained, consisting of Maluku Province and North Maluku Province, with 21 regencies or cities.

The total data used in the study amounted to 105 data. The research data are collected from the official website of the central statistics agency and the directorate general of Balance. The analysis technique used is multiple linear regression and path analysis tests. It is necessary to test classical assumptions to ensure that the data is not biased. Hypothesis testing using the partial, coefficient of determination, and Sobel tests.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Classical Assumption Test Result

1. Normality Test

   Normality testing with the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test and the results obtained in both regression equation models are free from normality symptoms, as seen from Asymp Sig. (2-tailed) first equation 0,089 > 0,05 and Asymp. Sig (2-tailed) second equation = 0,200 > 0,05.

2. Multicollinearity Test

   Multicollinearity testing by looking at the amount of tolerance value > 0.10 and VIF < 10, andthe results obtained in both equation models are free from multicollinearity symptoms. Evidence from the tolerance value in the first equation that each independent variable is more significant than 0.1, namely 0,979 (P-SAF), 0,979 (N-SAF), and the VIF value is less than 10, namely 1,022 (P-SAF); 1,022 (N-SAF) And in the second equation, the tolerance value of each independent variable is more incredible than 0,1 including 0,684 (P-SAF); 0,974 (N-SAF): 0,699 (CE) and the VIF value is smaller than ten including 1,461 (P-SAF), 1,027 (N-SAF); 1,431 (CE).

3. Heteroscedasticity Test

   Heteroscedasticity testing was done with the Glaser test, concluding that there were no symptoms

of heteroscedasticity. The first equation shows that physical and non-physical special allocation funds show a significance level of 0,084 and 0,103, more significant than 0,050. Then in the second equation, it is shown in the significance level of physical special allocation funds, non-physical special allocation funds, and capital expenditure of 0,139, 0,944, and 0,056 greater than 0,050.

4. Autocorrelation Test

   Autocorrelation testing with the Durbin-Watson test. In both models, no autocorrelation symptoms are shown in the Durbin Watson value of the first equation 1 < 2.088 < 3; and the second equation 1 < 1,640 < 3.

Hypothesis Test Result

1. Direct Influence

Table 1 Multiple Linear Regression Analysis I

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.498	.512		4.878	.000
	Physical Special Allocation Funds	.629	.095	.554	6.627	.000
	Non-physical Special Allocation Funds	-.055	.078	-.059	-.709	.480

Source: Data processed by SPSS (2023)

The results of testing the physical special allocation fund variable on capital expenditure obtained a $_{value}$ of 6,627 and t_{table} of 1,6596, the $t_{count} > t_{table}$ shown in 6,627 > 1,6596. With a significance level that shows 0,00 < 0,05. Furthermore, testing the non-physical special allocation fund variable on capital expenditure obtained a $_{value}$ of -0,709 and a t_{table} of 1,6596,the $t_{count} < t_{table}$, shown in -0.709 < 1.6596. With a significance level that shows 0,48 0,05. The physical special allocation fund variable significantly affects capital expenditure. Meanwhile, non-physical special allocation funds have no significant effect on capital expenditure.

Table 2 Multiple Linear Regression Analysis II

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	4.107	.083		49.496	.000
	Physical Special Allocation Funds	-.087	.017	-.496	-5.278	.000
	Non-physical Special Allocation Funds	.078	.011	.536	6.802	.000
	Capital Expenditure	.037	.014	.237	2.552	.012

Source: Data processed by SPSS (2023)

The results of testing the physical special allocation fund variable on the human development index were obtained at -5.278 and t_{table} of 1.6598, the $t_{count} < t_{table}$ shown in -5.278 < 1.6598. With a significance level that shows 0.00 < 0.05. Then, testing the non-physical special allocation fund variable on the human development index obtained a $_{value}$ of 6,802 and a t_{table} of 1,6598, then t_{count}, which showsat 6.802 > 1.6598. With a significance level that shows 0.00 < 0.05. Moreover, testing the capital expenditure variable on the human development index obtained a $_{value}$ of 2,552 and a t_{table} of 1,6598, then t_{count}, which shows 2,552 > 1,6598. With a significance level that shows 0,012 < 0,05. It concludes that the non-physical special allocation fund variable and capital expenditure significantly affect the human development index. While the physical special allocation fund variable has a significant negative effect on the human development index.

2. Indirect Effect Test

Table 3 Summary of Path Analysis

Pathway Description	Direct Effect	Indirect Effect	Total Effect
Physical SAF on HDI	-0,496	0,1424	-0,3536
Non-physical SAF on HDI	0,536	0,013983	0,522017
Physical SAF on CE	0,554		
Non-physical SAF on CE	-0,059		
CE on HDI	0,237		

Source: Data processed by the author (2023)

Based on the results of the Sobel test calculation in the first equation, the t count is 5,9705, and the t table is 1,6596; the t count shows as 5,9705 > 1.6596 with a significance level of 5 percent. The mediation coefficient of 0.1424 has a significant effect. It means that the capital expenditure variable can mediate the effect of physical special allocation funds on the human development index.

Referring to the results of the Sobel test calculation in the second equation obtained based on the results of the above calculations, the t count is -0.762719, and the t table is 1.6596, the $t_{count} < t_{table}$ showed in -0.762719 < 1.6596 with a significance level of 5 percent. It can determine that the mediation coefficient of 0.1424 has no effect. It means that the capital expenditure variable cannot mediate the effect of non-physical special allocation funds on the human development index.

Determination Coefficient Test

Table 4 R-Square Test Result I

Model	R	R Square

1	.549	.301

Source: Data processed by SPSS (2023)

The R-square value shows that the effect of physical and non-physical special allocation funds on capital expenditure is 0.301. It shows that capital expenditures are influenced by the realization of physical and non-physical special allocation funds by 30.1 percent. The other 69.9 percent is an influence that comes from other variables that are not research variables or what is known as the error term value.

Table 5 R-Square Test Result II

Model	R	R Square
1	.624	.389

Source: Data processed by SPSS (2023)

The number of R-square shows that the effect of physical special allocation funds and non-physical special allocation funds, capital expenditure on the human development index is 0.389. It is proof that capital expenditure can determine by the realization of physical and non-physical special allocation funds by 38.9 percent. At the same time, the other 61.1 percent is an influence from other variables that are not research variables or known as the error term value.

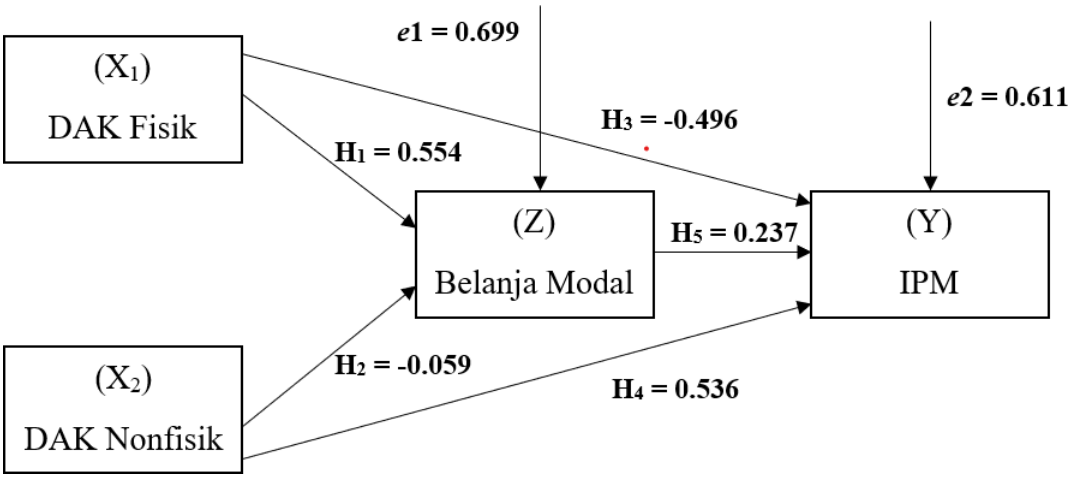

Figure 2 Path Coefficient

Source: Data processed by the author (2023)

Physical Special Allocation Fund affects Capital Expenditure

Based on the results of hypothesis testing, it established that special physical allocation funds positively affect capital expenditure. It means that realizing physical special allocation funds can influence capital expenditure allocation. The first hypothesis, "Physical Special Allocation Funds affect Capital Expenditure," can be accepted. Dewi (2019) states that special allocation funds are granted to reduce disparities in public services in infrastructure, education, health, agriculture, marine and fisheries, local government infrastructure, and the environment.

The result of this study supports research by Agus (2020) and Dewi (2019), which states that special allocation funds have a significant positive effect on capital expenditures. The particular physical allocation funds are closely related to acquiring assets with benefits for more than one accounting period. The higher the realization value of physical special allocation funds will increase spending in capital expenditures.

Non-physical Special Allocation Fund affects Capital Expenditure.

Based on the results of hypothesis testing, non-physical special allocation funds do not affect capital expenditure. It means that realizing non-physical special allocation funds does not influence capital expenditure allocation. The second hypothesis, "Non-physical Special Allocation Funds affect Capital Expenditure," is not accepted. It follows the concept of non-physical special allocation funds intended for national priority activities related to operations. The Financial Memorandum Republic of Indonesia (2022) shows details of the scope of special allocation funds consisting of education and health operational expenditures, ASND teacher allowances, and others.

The result of this study supports research by Jayanti (2018), which states that in 2016-2018, special allocation funds did not affect capital expenditure in Central Java Province. The results of this study also support research by Santosa & Rofiq (2013), which states that special allocation funds have an insignificant effect on capital expenditure in West Java and East Java Provinces. It happens because non-physical special allocation funds are closely related to funding operational activities such as school operational assistance, operational health assistance, and other operational assistance. The higher realization of non-physical special allocation funds does not affect fluctuations in capital expenditure allocations.

Physical Special Allocation Fund Affects Human Development Index

Based on the results of hypothesis testing, it determined that the physical special allocation fund significantly affects the human development index. It means that the realization of physical special allocation funds influences the value of the human development index. The third hypothesis, Special "Physical Allocation Funds Affect the Human Development Index," is accepted. However, the test results show that the research results have a negative effect. It indicates that the realization of physical special allocation funds in improving the quality of community welfare is not optimal.

The suboptimal allocation of physical special allocation funds is due to several realities, including the corruption case of the Inamosol road project in West Seram and the non-completion of classroom construction rehabilitation so that it cannot use for operational learning activities. The reality is assumed to hamper the people's welfare in the Maluku region. In addition, this contradicts the stewardship theory, which states that the government performs services that focus on improving community welfare.

The result of this study supports research by Nashshar & Mulyana (2022), which states that special

allocation funds significantly negatively affect the human development index. On the other hand, the study's results contradict the concept of special allocation funds to accelerate the development of facilities in the regions. It can happen when the management of special allocation funds still needs to be better managed.

The study's results also contradict Herlambang (2022) and Sembiring (2020), which state that the realization of physical special allocation funds only significantly affects the entire calculation index of the human development index. Kurniasari (2021) argues that the acquisition of a smaller special allocation fund, when paired with the general allocation fund, has yet to be able to optimize program funding related to improving services in regions that are national priorities. The higher the realization of physical special allocation funds can affect the decline in the human development index.

Non-physical Special Allocation Fund Affects Human Development Index

The results of hypothesis testing show that non-physical special allocation funds positively affect the human development index. That means that the realization of non-physical special allocation funds can influence the value of the human development index. The fifth hypothesis, “Non-physical Special Allocation Funds Affect the Human Development Index” can be accepted. The realization of non-physical special allocation funds has reached an optimal level because it affects improving the community welfare in Maluku.

The result of this study support research by Liyana (2022), which states that non-physical special allocation funds have a significant positive effect on the human development index. The study results are by stewardship theory which states that the government optimizes services for the community's welfare. Supported by conformity with the concept of special allocation funds, non-physical special allocation funds are related to funding operational activities related to elements of the human development index, such as education and health operational finding assistance. The greater the realization of non-physical special allocation funds will affect the increase in the value of the human development index.

Capital Expenditure Affects Human Development Index

The results of hypothesis testing show that capital expenditure has a positive effect on the human development index. It means that the allocation of capital expenditure influences the value of the human development index, so the third hypothesis, “Capital expenditure affects the Human Development Index,” is accepted. Capital expenditure is closely related to acquiring assets with a useful life of more than 12 months and can facilitate human needs.

The relationship between capital expenditure and the human development index can be explained by the stewardship theory, which states that the government will plan to achieve long-term goals, one of which is allocating capital expenditure. Local governments focus on acquiring assets with a useful life of more than one period which can then fulfill immediate community access in the region. The

availability of essential services in the region will improve the community's education, make a living, and obtain health facilities to increase the human development index in the Maluku region.

The result of this study support research by Hanantoko (2020), Pratiwi & Nurdiawansyah (2019), which states that capital expenditure significantly affects the human development index. Tarumingkeng et al. (2018) stated that higher capital expenditure could increase the human development index. On the other hand, the result of the study rejects the research of Kamarni et al. (2022), which states that capital expenditure has no significant effect on the human development index. Irianto et al. (2021) support this result, which states that capital expenditure does not affect the human development index. The higher capital expenditure allocation will affect fluctuations in the value of the human development index.

Physical Special Allocation Fund affects Human Development Index through Capital Expenditure.

The results of hypothesis testing with the calculation of the Sobel test show that the physical particular allocation fund variable has a positive effect on the human development index through capital expenditure. It means that the human development index's value is influenced by the amount of realization of physical special allocation funds allocated in capital expenditure. The sixth hypothesis, "Special Physical Allocation Funds Affect the Human Development Index through Capital Expenditure" can be accepted. Realizing physical special allocation funds spent through capital expenditures have not been optimal for improving basic facilities to fulfill community facilities.

The results of this study are supported by Nashshar & Mulyana (2022), who states that the special allocation fund through capital expenditure has a significant positive indirect effect on the human development index. Riviando et al. (2019) stated that special allocation funds significantly positively affect the human development index. Then research Kurniasari (2021) stated that the special allocation fund positively influences the human development index through capital expenditure. The higher the realization of physical special allocation funds allocated in capital expenditure can affect fluctuations in the value of the human development index. Based on the research results, the capital expenditure variable can mediate the relationship between physical special allocation funds and the human development index.

Non-physical Special Allocation Fund affects Human Development Index through Capital Expenditure.

Based on the results of hypothesis testing with the calculation of the Sobel test, the results show that non-physical special allocation funds do not affect the human development index through capital expenditure. It means that the human development index's value is not impacted by the amount of realization of non-physical special allocation funds allocated in capital expenditure. The seventh

hypothesis, “Non-physical special allocation fund affects HDI through capital expenditure,” is not accepted.

Raviyanti et al. (2017) support this study's result, which states that special allocation funds do not affect the human development index through capital expenditure. On the other hand, the results of this study reject the research of Riviando (2019), which states that special allocation funds have a significant positive effect on the human development index with the mediation of capital expenditure. Research Kurniasari (2021) states that special allocation funds positively affect the human development index through capital expenditure. These results also supported research by Nashshar & Mulyana (2022), which suggests that special allocation funds have a significant positive indirect effect on the human development index through capital expenditure. Capital expenditure cannot mediate the relationship between special allocation funds and the human development index.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of hypothesis testing and discussion, conclusively that special physical allocation funds have a positive relationship with capital expenditure. On the other hand, the relationship between non-physical special allocation funds shows no influence on capital expenditure. Then, physical special allocation funds show a negative relationship and contribution to the human development index. Meanwhile, non-physical special allocation funds and capital expenditure show a positive relationship and contribution to the human development index Mediation testing shows that capital expenditure can mediate the relationship between physical special allocation funds and the human development index. However, capital expenditure does not mediate the relationship between non-physical special allocation funds on the human development index.

IMPLICATIONS

Directly and indirectly, physical and non-physical special allocation funds are related to improvements in community welfare as reflected in the human development index. The results of this study support the stewardship theory, which states that the government as an agent will serve to improve community welfare without having the intention of obtaining personal benefits. It can be implemented by improving facilities in the form of infrastructure and improvements in community service operations. The study's results can be used as a consideration for the Central Government in providing the number of transfer funds in the particular allocation fund category. Then for the Regional Government, it can be used as input to allocate special allocation funds to priorities that aim to improve community welfare. The proper and optimal use of special allocation funds will impact community welfare.

LIMITATIONS

The results of this study have limitations, including the research sample used only uses the Maluku region. The research is limited to secondary data, so it cannot control variables affecting the

relationship between physical special allocation funds, non-physical special allocation funds, capital expenditure, and the human development index. This study only uses capital expenditure as an intervening variable. At the same time, other factors can influence the relationship between physical special allocation funds, non-physical special allocation funds, capital expenditure, and the human development index, such as regional expenditure. Data collection in this study focused on five years, from 2018-2022. So, it cannot take into account changes that occurred in the past and in the future that might affect the relationship between the variables in the study.

ADVICE

Several research suggestions exist based on the description of the research results reviewed, including:

1. The central government hopes to determine the special allocation funds for the regions. Because the local government's proposal regarding the amount of transfer funds adjusts to the region's needs, intending to equalize infrastructure in the region.
2. For local governments to optimize the distribution of physical and non-physical special allocation funds for the benefit of the community, the optimal allocation of Physical and Non-Physicalspecial allocation funds impacts the community's welfare either directly or indirectly.
3. Future researchers use the addition of research objects or replacement of objects, such as mediation of regional expenditure, to test the effect of non-physical special allocation funds with expenditure in the operational field. Future researchers are expected to be able to improve the limitations contained in this study and expand the research objectives to other regions with a longer time to get more complete results.

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