ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the effects of complete basic immunization, access to adequate sanitation, college graduates, and average per capita expenditure on the Human Development Index (HDI) across 34 provinces in Indonesia during the 2016–2025 period, with the poverty rate as a control variable and the Gini coefficient as a moderating variable, which are relevant to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, and 10. The approach used was quantitative with a descriptive-verificative method, while data analysis was conducted using panel data regression through three models: the baseline model, the model with control variables, and the moderation model (Moderated Regression Analysis/MRA). The baseline model and the model with control variables were estimated using the Random Effects Model (REM), while the moderation model was estimated using the Fixed Effects Model (FEM). The results indicate that complete basic immunization, access to adequate sanitation, college graduates, and average per capita expenditure have a positive and significant effect on the HDI, whereas the poverty rate has a negative and significant effect. On the other hand, the Gini coefficient does not moderate the effects of complete primary immunization, access to adequate sanitation, or college graduates on the HDI, but it does weaken the positive effect of average per capita expenditure on the HDI. These findings indicate that improvements in health, education, and economic well-being, coupled with reductions in poverty and income inequality, are key factors in enhancing the quality of human development. The results of this study are expected to provide input for the government in formulating more effective, inclusive, and sustainable human development policies to support the achievement of the SDGs in Indonesia.

Keywords: *Human Development Index, Health, Education, Per Capita Expenditure, Poverty Rate, Income Inequality.*