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DETERMINANT ANALYSIS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX IN WEST NUSA TENGGARA

Juniatul Munawarah^{1*}; Rahmat A. Kurniawan²

¹² Universitas Islam Negeri Mataram, Mataram, Indonesia

juniatulmunawarah@gmail.com;

Abstract

This study analyzes the determinants of the Human Development Index (HDI) in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) during the period 2010-2024 using the Vector AutoRegression (VAR) model. The results of the variance decomposition of HDI and its components, namely Healthy Life Expectancy (UHH), Average Years of Schooling (RLS), and Real Expenditure per Capita, indicate short-term stability characterized by the dominance of own-shocks in the initial variability of each indicator. However, in the long run, the interactions between development dimensions become more complex, with the contribution of UHH and RLS to the variance of HDI increasing significantly, highlighting the crucial role of health (SDG 3) and quality human capital (SDG 4) in development. Although the contribution of GRDP per capita is relatively moderate, its positive trend still underscores the importance of a decent standard of living (SDGs 1 and 8). Overall, this study concludes that human development in NTB is a multidimensional process that requires a holistic approach through policy integration in the health, education, and economic sectors, with the main focus on increasing UHH and RLS as well as efforts to create inclusive economic growth and reduce inequality to achieve sustainable and inclusive human development.

Keywords: *Human Development Index, Healthy Life Expectancy, SDG*

PENDAHULUAN

Development is a series of efforts to make changes for the better. The development process includes various changes based on social status, community values, and national institutions. (Darimus and Hanif 2023), (Bastianingrum 2023) Humans are an important element in economic growth can develop comparative advantages to increase productivity in accordance with their interests and fields, so as to stimulate economic growth, the welfare of the community is seen by the increasing Human Development Index which can be achieved if economic growth also increases (Nashih et al. 2024). The ultimate goal of development is the welfare of society, because humans are not only objects of development but can make useful contributions

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to the progress of the region which at a macro level becomes the progress of a country.(Sari and Aprianti 2024) The success of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) human development is measured by several parameters and the most well-known today is the Human Development Index (HDI).

Table 1: HDI of ASEAN countries

ASEAN HDI Ranking 2024		
Rating	Country	HDI
Extremely High Human Development		
1	Singapura	0,949
2	Brunei	0,823
3	Malaysia	0,807
4	Thailand	0,803
High Human Development		
5	Vietnam	0.726
6	Indonesia	0.713
7	Filipina	0.71
Medium Human Development		
8	Laos	0.62
9	Myanmar	0.608
10	Kamboja	0.600
Low Human Development		
11	Papua Nugini	0.568
12	Timor Timur	0.566

Based on the ASEAN HDI ranking data for 2024, there is significant variation in the level of human development in the region. Singapore

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dominates with the highest HDI value of 0.949, placing it in the very high human development category, followed by Brunei Darussalam with 0.823. Malaysia (0.807) and Thailand (0.803) also show high levels of human development. Meanwhile, Vietnam (0.726), Indonesia (0.713), and the Philippines (0.710) are in the high human development category, indicating considerable progress in the quality of life, education, and living standards of their populations. On the other hand, Laos (0.620), Myanmar (0.608) and Cambodia (0.600) still face greater challenges and fall into the low human development category. Although not members of ASEAN, Papua New Guinea (0.568) and Timor Leste (0.566) listed in the data show the lowest HDI values among the mentioned countries.(Čiutienė and Railaitė 2015) Overall, the data reveals a wide disparity in human development achievements in the ASEAN region, with some countries achieving very high levels, while others still require greater efforts to improve the quality of life of their populations (Andriyani et al. 2024).

Table 2. HDI between provinces in Indonesia in 2022-2024

NO	PROVINSI DI INDONESIA	Indeks Pembangunan Manusia menurut Provinsi			NO	PROVINSI DI INDONESIA	Indeks Pembangunan Manusia menurut Provinsi		
		2022	2023	2024			2022	2023	2024
1	DKI JAKARTA	81.65	82.46	83.08	20	KALIMANTAN SELATAN	71.84	72.5	73.03
2	DI YOGYAKARTA	80.64	81.07	81.55	21	KALIMANTAN UTARA	71.83	72.49	73.02
3	KALIMANTAN TIMUR	77.44	78.2	78.83	22	PAPUA	61.39	62.25	73
4	KEP. RIAU	76.46	77.11	77.97	23	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	71.63	72.2	72.73
5	BALI	76.44	77.1	77.76	24	SUMATERA SELATAN	70.9	71.62	72.3
6	SULAWESI UTARA	73.81	74.36	75.03	25	LAMPUNG	70.45	71.15	71.81
7	RIAU	73.52	74.04	74.79	26	MALUKU	70.22	70.94	71.57
8	SUMATERA BARAT	73.26	73.75	74.49	27	SULAWESI TENGAH	70.28	70.95	71.56
9	BANTEN	73.32	73.87	74.48	28	GORONTALO	69.81	70.45	71.23
10	JAWA BARAT	73.12	73.74	74.43	29	MALUKU UTARA	69.47	70.21	71.03
11	JAWA TIMUR	72.75	73.38	74.09	30	NUSA TENGGARA BARAT	69.46	70.2	70.93
12	SULAWESI SELATAN	72.82	73.46	74.05	31	KALIMANTAN BARAT	68.63	69.41	70.13
13	ACEH	72.8	73.4	74.03	32	PAPUA BARAT DAYA	-	-	68.63
14	SUMATERA UTARA	72.71	73.37	74.02	33	SULAWESI BARAT	66.92	67.55	68.2
15	JAWA TENGAH	72.79	73.39	73.88	34	PAPUA SELATAN	-	-	67.9
16	SULAWESI TENGGARA	72.23	72.79	73.48	35	NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR	65.9	66.68	67.39
17	JAMBI	72.14	72.77	73.43	36	PAPUA BARAT	65.89	66.66	67.02
18	BENGKULU	72.16	72.78	73.39	37	PAPUA TENGAH	-	-	59.75
19	KEP. BANGKA BELITUNG	72.24	72.85	73.33	38	PAPUA PEGUNUNGAN	-	-	53.42

Based on 2024 Human Development Index (HDI) data, West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) recorded a score of 70.93, placing it 30th nationally. When compared to other provinces, NTB's HDI is still in the lower group, although it shows an increasing trend from 2022 (69.46) and 2023 (70.20). This increase indicates progress in human development in NTB, but its 30th position shows that the province still has challenges in improving the quality of life of its people in various sectors such as health, education, and decent living

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standards. Comparison with neighboring provinces such as East Nusa Tenggara (NTT), which ranks 35th, shows that NTB's HDI is relatively better, but continuous efforts are still needed to catch up with provinces with higher HDI in Indonesia.(Bastianingrum 2023).

West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) province was recorded to have an HDI score of 70.93 in 2024, placing it 30th nationally. Despite showing an increasing trend from 69.46 in 2022 to 70.93 in 2024, NTB's HDI score is still below the national average and far below the province with the highest HDI. This indicates that NTB, despite its progress, still has room to improve its human development quality.(Demirgüç-Kunt and Torre 2022) These inter-provincial comparisons highlight the importance of further analysis of the factors that influence HDI differences and the implementation of appropriate policies to promote more equitable human development across Indonesia (Santoso 2024).

The HDI indicator is also closely related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in general these SDGs reflect the dimensions of the compilation of HDI indicators, namely health, education, and sustainable economic growth.(Welchko et al. 2003a). If people's income is greater, they will be able to meet their needs, not only to meet their primary needs but also to meet other needs such as health and education. The income in question is per capita income, namely, the amount of average income of a country compared to its population.(Wahyu Setiawan and Ariani 2022)

Table 3. HDI of NTB Province by City District/2024

City District	District/City HDI 2024
Mataram City	81,64
West Lombok Regency	72,70
Central Lombok Regency	71,19
East Lombok	71,48
North Lombok	68,64
Sumbawa Regency	72,36
West Sumbawa Regency	75,52

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Dompu Regency	72,59
Bima City	78,91
Bima Regency	70,99

Based on national categories, the HDI is classified into four levels: low ($HDI < 60$), medium ($60 \leq HDI < 70$), high ($70 \leq HDI < 80$), and very high ($HDI \geq 80$). From the data displayed, most districts and cities in NTB fall into the high category, which indicates that the HDI value is between 70 and 79. Mataram City is the region with the highest HDI, which is 81.64, so it falls into the very high category. In addition, Bima City also showed excellent human development performance with an HDI of 78.91, followed by West Sumbawa Regency (75.52), Dompu Regency (72.59), and West Lombok Regency (72.70). On the other hand, the region with the lowest HDI is North Lombok district with a value of 68.64, which is still in the medium category. This condition reflects the inequality in the achievement of human development between regions, especially between urban and rural areas. This gap can be caused by various factors, such as limited access to education and health services, as well as low purchasing power in some areas.(Agung and Kartika Dini 2024) Therefore, a more inclusive and equitable development strategy is needed so that HDI achievements in all regions of NTB can increase evenly and sustainably. Based on these problems, the author is interested in raising the research title with Determination Analysis of Human Development Index in NTB Province.

METODE

In this study, secondary data is used using Time Series analysis which is collected based on time sequence with the same interval with quantitative methods while the data used is the Human Growth Index (HDI), Life Expectancy (UHH), Average Years of Schooling (RLS), and per capita expenditure. As for the years used, namely from 2010-2024, the data was taken from public data on the Central Bureau of Statistics Website. The analysis method used in this research is Vector AutoRegression (VAR) analysis to see the Interrelationship between each Human Development Index variable in West Nusa Tenggara Province.(Basuki n.d.)

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FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Uji Stasioner (Unit Root Test)

The unit root test is a test conducted to see whether the observed data is stationary or not. Stationary data tends to be close to its mean value. (Basuki n.d.) The test hypothesis is as follows: H0: Data is not Stationary, H1: Data is Stationary. With the level $\alpha = 0.05$ and the test criteria as follows: If $p\text{-value} < \alpha$, then H0 is rejected. If $p\text{-value} > \alpha$, then H0 is accepted.

Table 4. First Different Level Stationarity Test

Variabel	ADF Test	ADF McKinnon			Probabilitas	Ket
		1%	5%	10%		
IPM	-4.1906	4.0579	3.1199	-2.7011	0.008	Stasioner
UHH	-3.6389	-4.0579	-3.1199	-2.7011	0.0206	Stasioner
RLS	-3.358	-4.2970	-3.2126	-2.7476	0.0402	Stasioner
PDRB	-3.06	-4.2970	-3.2126	-2.7476	0.0428	Stasioner

Based on the results of the stationarity test, it shows that the HDI, UHH, RLS, and GRDP variables are stationary at the same level, namely 1st

Determination of Optimum Lag

The optimal lag test is used to determine the optimal lag length. In general, there are several methods in determining lag, including Final Prediction Error (FPE), Akaike Information Criterion (AIC), Schwarz information Criterion (SIC), and Hannan-Quinn information criterion (HIC). The following test results have been carried out. (Basuki and Yusuf n.d.)

Table 5. Determination of Optimum Lag

Lag	Test method					
	LogL	LR	FPE	AIC	SC	HQ
0	-113.925	NA	890.7612	18.14237	18.3162	18.10664

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1	-91.6451	27.42192	399.9961*	17.17617*	18.04532*	16.99752*
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The lag test results show that lag 1 is the most optimal lag. This is based on the consideration that lag 1 is recommended by the test methods, namely LR, FPE, AIC HQ indicated by an asterisk (*) which indicates the optimal lag.

Kointegritas Test

The cointegration test tests whether the regression residuals are cointegrated or not.

Table 6. Cointegrity Test

hypothesized No. of CE(s)	Eigenvalue	Trace Statistic	0.05 Critical Value	Pro.**
None*	0.9999	213.8317	47.85613	0.0000
At most 1*	0.9330	48.7832	29.797	0.0001
At most 2	0.6274	13.633	15.4947	0.0936
At most 3	0.0596	0.7993	3.8414	0.3713

Based on the Johansen test results, it can be seen that the Trace Statistic > Critical Value with $\alpha = 0.05$ ($213.8317 > 47.85613$) and Max-Eigen statistic > critical Value with $\alpha = 0.05$ ($165.0484 > 27.5843$). this indicates that there is a cointegrity relationship between variables.

Granger Kausality Test

Granger causality essentially identifies whether a variable has a two-way relationship (mutual influence or reciprocity).

Table 7. Granger Test

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Null Hypothesis:	Obs	F-Statistic	Prob.
UHH does not Granger Cause IPM	14	3.41189	0.0918
IPM does not Granger Cause UHH		4.51805	0.0570
RLS does not Granger Cause IPM	14	1.20540	0.0256
IPM does not Granger Cause RLS		9.66330	0.0100
PDRB does not Granger Cause IPM	14	11.7354	0.0057
IPM does not Granger Cause PDRB		1.98428	0.1866
RLS does not Granger Cause UHH	14	3.79965	0.0772
UHH does not Granger Cause RLS		3.76881	0.0783
PDRB does not Granger Cause UHH	14	9.13259	0.0116
UHH does not Granger Cause PDRB		0.52455	0.4840
PDRB does not Granger Cause RLS	14	5.24298	0.0428
RLS does not Granger Cause PDRB		1.20530	0.2957

Based on the Granger test ($\alpha=0.05$), the Human Development Index (HDI) is significantly influenced by Average Years of Schooling (RSL) (probability <0.05) and has a bidirectional causality relationship with Expenditure per capita (GRDP) (probability 0.00 for HDI influenced by GRDP). Healthy Life Expectancy (UHH) is significantly affected by HDI (probability 0.05) and GRDP (probability 0.01), but not vice versa (the probability of UHH not affecting HDI is 0.09, and UHH not affecting GRDP is 0.48). There is no significant causality relationship between UHH and RSL (probability > 0.05 is 0.07), and between RSL and GRDP (probability of RSL not affecting GRDP is 0.29).

VAR estimation

Based on the estimation results of the analysis of the relationship between the Human Development Index (HDI), Healthy Life Expectancy (UHH), Average Years of Schooling (RLS) and Expenditure per capita (GRDP). The estimation results show that Eq:

$$D(IPM) = 25.455 + 0.0977 * D(UHH(-1)) + 199.1136 * D(RLS(-1)) + 123.3040 * D(PDRB(-1))$$

Based on the estimation results, the change in Human Development Index ($D(HDI)$) shows a positive response to one-period changes in its explanatory variables. Specifically, a one-unit increase in the change in Healthy Life Expectancy one period earlier ($D(UHH(-1))$) contributes 0.0977 to the current change in HDI. Similarly, a one-unit increase in the change in Average Years of Schooling one period earlier ($D(RLS(-1))$) has a larger impact, namely an increase of 199.1136 on the change in HDI. Finally, a one-unit increase in

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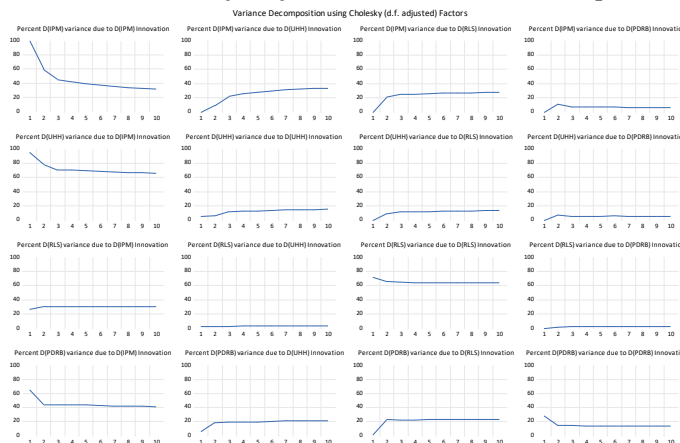
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the change in Expenditure per capita one period earlier ($D(\text{GRDP}(-1))$) also contributes positively to the change in HDI, amounting to 123.3040, with a baseline constant value of HDI change of 25.455.

Impulse Response Function (IRF) dan Variance Decomposition



Variance Decomposition analysis shows the dynamic response between variables in the VAR model over 10 periods. A shock to $D(\text{HDI})$ initially gives a negative response on its own, but then jumps positively in period 2, followed by small fluctuations. The response of $D(\text{UHH})$ and $D(\text{RLS})$ to the $D(\text{HDI})$ shock also shows an initial negative pattern followed by a sharp increase in period 2. Meanwhile, $D(\text{GRDP})$ gives a small positive response to a $D(\text{HDI})$ shock. In contrast, a shock to $D(\text{UHH})$ produces a sharp initial response in all variables, followed by significant fluctuations in subsequent periods. A shock to $D(\text{RLS})$ also triggers strong and fluctuating initial responses in $D(\text{HDI})$ and $D(\text{UHH})$, while the response of $D(\text{GRDP})$ is relatively small. Finally, a shock to $D(\text{GRDP})$ produces a small initial response and tends to stabilize all other variables.

CONCLUSION

Decomposition analysis of the variance of HDI and its components in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) provides deep insights into the dynamics of human development at the regional level.(Mefteh, Bouhajeb, and Smaoui 2016). The finding that in the early period, the variability of each indicator (HDI, UHH, RLS, and GRDP) is mainly explained by shocks in itself, indicates stability and inherent trends in the short term. This is in line with the concept of human development as a cumulative process that takes time to show significant changes due to policy interventions or external factors.(Demirgüç-Kunt and Torre 2022),(Khofifah n.d.) This inertia is particularly evident in composite

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indicators such as the HDI, which is an aggregation of the dimensions of health, education and living standards. However, the transition over time shows more complex interactions between development dimensions. (Wijayanti and Putri 2023) The increasing contribution of UHH to the long-term variance of HDI confirms the fundamental role of health as a precondition and outcome of human development. A healthier society has the potential for higher productivity and a better quality of life, which directly contributes to an improved HDI. (Wulandari and Aisyah 2021), (Sari and Tiwari 2024). This is highly relevant to SDG 3 (Healthy and Prosperous Life), which not only targets increasing life expectancy but also overall quality of life. Investments in health infrastructure, equitable access to health services, disease prevention programs, and improved nutrition are crucial to achieving this target and positively impacting the HDI in NTB. (Lutz n.d.), (Welchko et al. 2003b).

The increasing significance of RLS in explaining the long-term variance of HDI highlights the importance of quality human capital. Education not only improves individuals' knowledge and skills, but also empowers them to participate more actively in economic and social development. Increases in RLS are positively correlated with other development indicators, including health and income. (Wahyu Setiawan and Ariani 2022), (Santoso 2024). This directly supports SDG 4 (Quality Education), which emphasizes inclusive and quality education access and lifelong learning. Efforts to improve school enrollment rates, teaching quality, curriculum relevance to labor market needs, and equitable access to education across NTB will be key in improving RLS and in turn, HDI. (Agung and Kartika Dini 2024). Although the contribution of GRDP per capita to HDI appears more moderate than that of UHH and RLS, its upward trend still indicates that the dimension of decent standard of living plays an important role in human development. (Rahmawati, Lubis, and Damisa 2024). Increased real income per capita enables individuals and families to meet basic needs, access better health and education services, and improve overall quality of life. This is closely related to SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth). Inclusive and sustainable economic growth, accompanied by effective redistribution policies, will contribute to an increase in GRDP per capita and strengthen the standard of living dimension in the HDI in NTB. (Čiutienė and Railaitė 2015). Overall, this analysis highlights that human development in NTB is a multidimensional and interrelated process. Long-term HDI improvement requires a holistic approach that integrates policies and programs in the health, education, and economic sectors. A focus on increasing UHH and RLS as the main pillars of

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human development should be prioritized, in line with global commitments to the SDGs. In addition, efforts to create inclusive economic growth and reduce inequality will strengthen the standard of living dimension and contribute more significantly to improving HDI in NTB. The results of this analysis can serve as a foundation for more targeted and effective policy formulation in achieving sustainable and inclusive human development in the province.

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