
Developmental Analysis of the Human Development Index Regencies and Cities in East Nusa Tenggara Province Period 2015-2021

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Abstract

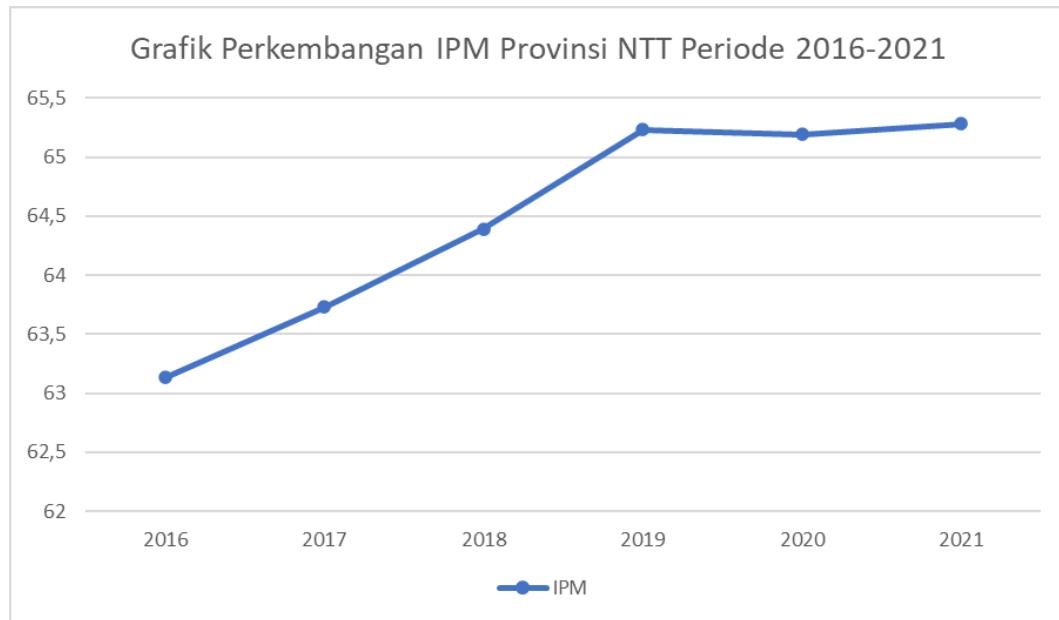
The purpose of this research is to know the development of HDI seen from the 3 elements of Education, Health and income of the Regency/City throughout the Province of NTT for the period 2016-2022. The method used is descriptive statistics. The results of this study indicate that the HDI level of Kupang City from the three elements reaches a number that exceeds the national target in the expectation of length of schooling, per capita expenditure also dominates the city of Kupang at Rp. 13,000 in which other districts, namely sabu Raijua only Rp. 5,000., and the average age of death for other counties is around 60 years.

Keywords: HDI, Health, Education, Income

INTRODUCTION

Humans are a very important resource in carrying out tasks in the organization so that the goals to be achieved can be carried out. Managing and managing humans is not as easy as we imagine, because humans are living beings, who have minds, hearts and feelings. In contrast to machines and robots that can be controlled remotely according to the wishes of the owner. Designing and producing quality human beings does not instantly require process, hard work and cooperation . Building the quality of human life, one of which is measured by looking at the Human Development Index, even local government performance is assessed from the Human Development Index (IPM). As stated by BPS (2022) HDI explains how residents can access development results in obtaining income, health, and education. Income is measured by adjusted per capita expenditure, health is measured by life expectancy at birth (UHH), and education is measured by school life expectancy.

East Nusa Tenggara Province is a province in the Nusa Tenggara archipelago, which has 22 cities and regencies and are located separately from one another because they are mapped over several islands. The three major islands that belong to NTT are Timor, Sumba and Flores. The development of HDI for East Nusa Tenggara Province for the 2016-2021 period is as shown in the graph below:



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (2022)

Index according to the standards of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), consists of 4 criteria, namely:

1. HDI >80 very high category;
2. HDI 70-79 high category;
3. HDI 60-69 medium category
4. HDI <60 low category.

Based on the table above, we can see that the HDI value of East Nusa Tenggara Province is in the Moderate category. The six-year calculation results from 2016-2021 are known to have increased, from 2016 it was 63.13 in the medium category, in 2017 it increased by 0.60 to 63.73 and in 2018 it was 64.39 and in 2019 it increased again to 65.23 in 2020 fell by 0.04 to 65.19 and in 2021 it rose to 65.28. Even though from year to year the NTT province HDI has increased and decreased in 2020, the categories obtained are still at the level 3 category of the HDI standard 60-79 with the moderate category.

Based on these results, the authors are interested in studying the HDI values of districts/cities in NTT, which category they fall into so that they become the basis for future government policy making.

LITERATURE REVIEW

BPS (2022) conveys the benefits of IPM are as follows:

1. HDI is an important indicator to measure success in efforts to build the quality of human life (community/population);
2. HDI can determine the rank or level of development of a region/country;
3. For Indonesia, HDI is strategic data because apart from being a measure of government performance, HDI is also used as an allocator for determining the General Allocation Fund (DAU).

Basu in Irvana Arofah and Siti Rohimah (2019). There are six reasons why this human development paradigm is important, namely:

1. The ultimate goal of development is to increase human dignity and worth;
2. Carrying out the mission of eradicating poverty;
3. Encouraging maximum increase in productivity and increasing control over goods and services;
4. Maintaining nature conservation (environment) and maintaining the balance of the ecosystem;
5. Strengthen the basis of civil society and political institutions in order to develop democracy; And
6. Maintaining socio-political stability that is conducive to the implementation of development

METHODS

The method used in this study is descriptive statistical research. According to Sugiyono (2009) statistical research descriptive is study Which aim For describe or describe data Which has collected as exists without mean make conclusion Which apply to the general or generalization . . In study This aspect The developments seen are HDI which consists of HDI formed by 3 (three) basic dimensions:

1. Education
2. Health; and
3. Income.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

EDUCATION

Education is something that is needed by both personal and family. With education, life can be better. One of the components that make up the HDI is the knowledge dimension as measured by the level of education. In this case, the indicators used are the mean years of schooling and the expected number of years of schooling. In the process of forming the HDI, the average length of schooling has a weight of one-third and the expected length of schooling is given a weight of two-thirds, then the combination of these two indicators is used as an education index as a component of HDI formation. The Secondary data obtained from BPS shows that the Old School Expectations, NTT Province for the 2016-2021 period. As table 1. under

Table 1.1 Old Expectations of District /City Schools in East Nusa Tenggara

IPM Kab. And City	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
EAST NUSA TENGGARA	12.97	13.07	13.10	13.15	13.18	13.20
West Sumba	12.64	12.87	12.88	12.89	13.11	13.12
East Sumba	12.30	12.79	12.80	12.81	12.82	12.83
Kupang	13.48	13.49	13.83	13.84	13.85	13.86
South Central Timor	12.53	12.54	12.55	12.56	12.57	12.58
North Central Timor	13.27	13.28	13.29	13.30	13.31	13.32
Speckle	12.02	12.24	12.25	12.26	12.27	12.28
Alor	11.64	12.08	12.09	12.11	12.23	12.24

Lembata	12.23	12.25	12.26	12.40	12.42	12.43
East Flores	12.38	12.88	12.89	12.90	12.91	12.92
Sikka	11.91	12.34	12.70	12.87	13.16	13.43
Ende	13.74	13.75	13.76	13.77	13.78	13.79
Ngada	12.66	12.67	12.68	12.69	12.70	12.71
Manggarai	11.92	12.32	12.71	13.14	13.41	13.69
Rote Ndao	12.51	12.91	13.16	13.17	13.18	13.19
West Manggarai	10.67	11.09	11.55	11.96	12.28	12.29
Central Sumba	11.93	12.31	12.32	12.66	12.96	13.04
Southwest Sumba	13.02	13.03	13.04	13.05	13.06	13.07
Nagekeo	11.98	12.45	12.46	12.47	12.48	12.49
East Manggarai	10.58	11.04	11.34	11.69	11.99	12.26
Sabu Raijua	13.00	13.11	13.12	13.13	13.14	13.15
Malacca	12.28	12.75	12.76	12.77	12.78	12.79
Kupang City	15.76	15.77	16.08	16.24	16.40	16.41

Source; BPS (2022)

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the average school age in the province of NTT is 13 years old. And from districts/cities in the province of NTT which have the same average school age, namely Kab. Kupang, Kab. TTU, Ende Regency, Kab. Southwest Sumba, Kab. Sabu Raijua, and the highest number of old school age is the City of Kupang at the age of 16 years. Compliant and even exceeding the national standard of 12 years, with the National Education System, PP NO 47 of 2008 concerning Compulsory Education, Minister of Education and Culture Regulation NO 19 of 2016 concerning the Smart Indonesia program increasing access for children aged 6 (six) to 21 (twenty one) years to receive education services until the completion of secondary education units in order to support the implementation of universal secondary education/pioneering 12 (twelve) year compulsory education. Naturally this happened because the city of KUpang is the center of the provincial capital of NTT. And the lowest in the west and east mangarai districts in 2016 only up to the age of 10 years even though the national program is 12 years of compulsory education.

HEALTH

The life expectancy index shows the number of years of life expected to be enjoyed by residents of a region. Life Expectancy at Birth (AHH) is an estimate of the number of years of life that a person can live from birth living in an area of a certain group of living things. Life expectancy is the estimated average age of a person on the basis of the death rate at that time which tends not to change in the future.

Table 1.2 Life Expectancy of Districts /Cities in East Nusa Tenggara

	Year					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
EAST NUSA TENGGARA	66.04	66.07	66.38	66.85	67.01	67.15
West Sumba	66.15	66.20	66.58	66.98	67.08	67.12
East Sumba	64.00	64.12	64.45	64.94	65.13	65.16
Kupang	63.33	63.49	63.86	64.39	64.63	64.91
South Central Timor	65.60	65.65	65.91	66.32	66.42	66.46
North Central Timor	66.14	66.19	66.45	66.86	66.96	67.09
Speckle	63.21	63.42	63.81	64.35	64.61	64.89
Alor	60.35	60.47	60.80	61.29	61.48	61.64
Lembata	66.02	66.19	66.57	66.97	67.07	67.20
East Flores	64.36	64.45	64.70	65.10	65.20	65.31
Sikka	66.20	66.30	66.61	67.07	67.24	67.45
Ende	64.42	64.48	64.75	65.17	65.29	65.43
Ngada	67.34	67.36	67.59	67.96	68.04	68.12
Manggarai	65.66	65.84	66.23	66.77	67.03	67.11
Rote Ndao	63.13	63.41	63.80	64.34	64.60	64.88
West Manggarai	66.19	66.19	66.58	67.12	67.38	67.46
Central Sumba	67.73	67.74	67.96	68.32	68.38	68.42
Southwest Sumba	67.71	67.76	68.02	68.43	68.53	68.57
Nagekeo	66.31	66.36	66.62	67.03	67.13	67.25
East Manggarai	67.39	67.40	67.62	67.98	68.04	68.07

Source: BPS (2022)

Based on these data, it can be seen that the slowest age of death in the city of Kupang is almost 70 years. And the lowest was Raijua methamphetamine in 2016, only up to 58 years, but they have made improvements so that in 2021 it will turn 60 years old. Ngada, Southwest Sumba , Central Sumba and East Manggarai are in the 68 year position while the other districts are in the 65-67 year age group.

INCOME

To measure the dimensions of a decent standard of living (purchasing power), UNDP uses an indicator known as real per capita GDP adjusted. For sub-national (provincial or district/city) HDI calculations do not use per capita GRDP because GRDP per capita only measures the production of a region and does not reflect the real purchasing power of the people which is the concentration of HDI. Meanwhile, BPS in calculating a decent standard of living uses the adjusted average real per

capita expenditure (purchasing power) with the Atkinson formula. The purchasing power of the people is marked by increasing or decreasing, where purchasing power increases if it is higher than the previous period, while purchasing power decreases which is indicated by the higher purchasing power of the people than in the previous period. Purchasing Power Parity Calculation. Calculated from food and non-food commodity bundles. Its use is to describe the level of welfare enjoyed by the population as a result of the improving economy.

Table 3 Per Capita Expenditure of Regencies/Cities in East Nusa Tenggara

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
EAST NUSA TENGGARA	7122	7350	7566	7769	7598	7554
West Sumba	6914	6997	7275	7586	7321	7307
East Sumba	9004	9093	9351	9640	9406	9354
Kupang	7217	7301	7472	7698	7526	7476
South Central Timor	6360	6676	6855	6955	6861	6839
North Central Timor	5930	6164	6357	6479	6364	6324
Speckle	7199	7251	7403	7677	7479	7431
Alor	6468	6553	6750	6958	6786	6751
Lembata	7010	7084	7253	7474	7305	7257
East Flores	7237	7442	7573	7770	7631	7578

BPS Source (2022)

Based on the table above, the highest per capita expenditure is in the city of Kupang as the provincial capital and the largest value in 2019 is Rp. 13,592. and the lowest in the district. Sabu Raijua, namely Rp. 4,923 ,- in 2016 and even though it increased to Rp. 5.256,-

CONCLUSION

City that dominates is the city of Kupang, so that it dominates compared to other districts, especially in terms of expenditure per capita. And suggestions are submitted to the government so that they can develop and also improve the HDI in other districts..

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