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Analysis of Human Resources Development in Province of Nusa Tenggara Timur From 2013-2015

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ABSTRACTS

This study aims to analyze the influence of Life Expectancy (LE), Expected Years of Schooling (EYS), Mean Years of Schooling (MYS), Adjusted per Capita Expenditure (ACE) to Human Development Index (HDI) in province of Nusa Tenggara Timur from 2013 until 2015. Secondary data, from the websiteCentral Bureau Statistics province Nusa Tenggara Timur that is http://ntt.bps.go.id and article entitled "Nusa Tenggara Timur in Figures", which is published once a year. This study implemented data panel with Fixed Effect Model (FEM) method of Generalized Least Square (GLS). The results show that the Expected Years of Scooling (EYS) and Mean Years of Schooling (MYS) has positive and significant effect to Human Development Index (HDI) in province Nusa Tenggara Timur from 2013 until 2015. However, Life Expectancy (LE) and Adjusted per Capita Expenditure (ACE) doesn't significant effect to Human Development Index (HDI) in province of Nusa Tenggara Timur from 2013 until 2015.

Introduction

Some nation have high quality of human resources will be able to competition will all thing like sell some product in the market. One of them component associated with enchanment human resources is education. For that, quality of human resources can be always be upgraded with providing quality of education, for the achievement of development region or within a country.To have superior human resources of development have several relation from provide education facility like school building, teaching and learning activities facility, qualified teaching staff and all educational infrastructure support that exist in educational institution.

But the reality in the field shows that have a deep inequality in human resources of development. Human resources of development as some process to get some better economics growth with good economic structure. Only several year for human resources of development begin a strategic position in country or region. Destination for development in some nation and region to give welfare and prosperity to all people in country and region. So it is appropriate human being in some nation and region become a subject from his country or region development.

In other side become development subject, human being must be become object from that development so that sometime development that have been rebuild in a country or region to create human being that have good resource, it can be seen from education, health and so on. Performance in a country and region can be seen in economic and social because human resources development consist of indicator can be to evaluate value of development performance.

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Human Development Index (HDI)

Human Development Index (HDI) become one of indicator development, where it can be using by several country in this world. Indonesia as one country that have several provinces that using indicator to measure of progress provinces. Difference with Gross Domestic Regional Product (GDRP) that more focus a result from region of development, so Human Development Index (HDI) using for measurement tools of development that have been reached dan what's the result from that deveopment have been enjoyed by community or as success for one sector only.

If viewed conceptually, Human Development Index is a indicator composite that image three aspect life of quality human being that is Life Expectancy, Expected Years of Schooling, Mean Years of Schooling, Adjusted per Capita Expenditure. Human Development Index (HDI) is a indicator of performance that have by country or region, that can be seen from development some country or region.Human Development Index (HDI) have benefit in analysis human resources development that is :

a. Human Development Index (HDI) is important indicator for measure success in an effort to rebuild life of human being quality.
b. Human Development Index (HDI) can be evaluate level or rank development in a region or country.
c. In Indonesian, Human Development Index (HDI) is strategic data because as performance of goverment, Human Development Index using as alaysis in General Allocation Capital.

Data about Human Index Development (HDI) in Nusa Tenggara Timur from 2013 until 2015 can be see in Appendix – Table 1 about Human Development Index Regency/City in Nusa Tenggara Timurfrom 2013-2015. In table 1, can be analysis for level human development index from 2013 until 2015. In 2013 regency at province Nusa Tenggara Timur have high value of human index development that is regency of Ende with value 64,64 and regency in province of Nusa Tenggara Timur that have low value from 2013 that is regency Sabua Raijua with value human development index that is 51,55.In 2014, regency in province of Nusa Tenggara Timur have high value of human index development that is regency of Ende with value 65,25 and regency in province of Nusa Tenggara Timur that have low value from 2014 that is regency Sabua Raijua with value human development index that is 52,51. In 2015, regency in province of Nusa Tenggara Timur have high value of human index development that is regency of Ende with value 65,54 and regency in province of Nusa Tenggara Timur that have low value from 2015 that is regency Sabua Raijua with value human development index that is 53,28. From analysis that explained above can be analysis for value of human development index in province Nusa Tenggara Timur from 2013 until 2015 have increasing value that is in 2013 have value 61,68 and in 2015 have value of human development index 62,67, that means have been increasing value of human development index that is 0,99 or 33,5%.

Life Expectancy

Life Expectancy (LE) is instrument for measure productivity goverment in welfare community and specially to known about rank of health community. If in community show low value of Life Expectancy (LE) so in generally must be always increasing health of development program including poverty eradication program. Based on series of age specific rate, life expectancy some generation very influenced by community that to able some age and total community that born in this life from one generation ti reach some age. Life expectancy different from long life. Long life is maximum total of years community life in a region or country. And life expectancy to analysis how life between community in country or region with another region or country that not different because age of human

being had been maximum limit of age.Along with technological advances, information of population can be presented in map, table and graphic.

Data about Life Expectancy (LE) in provinces of Bali for each regency from 2013 until 2015 can be see in Appendix – Table 2 about Life Expectancy Regency/City in Nusa Tenggara Timur from 2013-2015. In table 2, can be analysis about life expectancy from 2013 until 2015. In 2013 regency in province Nusa Tenggara Timur have high value of life expectancy that is regency of Sikka with value that 69,66 and regency in province Nusa Tenggara Timur that have low value in 2013 that is regency Sumba Timur with value life expectancy that is 62,33.In 2014 regency in province Nusa Tenggara Timur have high value of life expectancy that is regency Sumba Tengah with value that is 67,65 and regency in province Nusa Tenggara Timur have low value in 2014 that is regency of Sabua Rijua with value life expectancy that is 57,98. In 2015 regency in province Nusa Tenggara Timur have high value of life expectancy that is regency Sumba Tengah with value that is 67,65 and regency in province Nusa Tenggara Timur have low value in 2015 that is regency of Sabua Rijua with value life expectancy that is 58,38.From above analysis, so can be explain value of life expectancy in province Nusa Tenggara Timur from 2013 is regency of Sikka and in 2014 until 2015 that have high value of life expectancy is regency Sumba Tengah and low value in 2013 that have by regency Sumba Timur and in 2014 until 2015 regency have low value of life expectancy that is regency Raijua. For analysis life expectancy in province Nusa Tenggara Timur have decreasing from 2013 until 2014 that is 2,14 or 49,2% and from 2014 until 2015 have increasing value of life expectancy for province Nusa Tenggara Timur that is 0,05 or 50%.

Expected Years of Schooling (EYS)

Length of school (in years) expected to be felt by the child at a certain age in the future. It is assumed that the child's chances of remaining in school in later ages equal the odds of the school-going population per population for the same age. Length of school can be defined as duration of school (in years) that can expected by children in some age in the future. Length of school can be using to known about condition development of education system in all ladder and can be calculated at the age of up seven years old because to follow goverment policy that is compulsory education program.

Data Expected Years of Schooling in province of Nusa Tenggara Timur from 2013 until 2015 can be see in Appendix – Table 3 about Expected Years of Schooling Regency/City in Nusa Tenggara Timur 2013-2015. In table 3, can be analysis for expected years of schooling from 2013 until 2015. In 2013 regency in province of Nusa Tenggara Timur have high value expected years of schooling that is regency Ende with value that is 13,49 and regency in province Nusa Tenggara Timur that have low value of expected years of schooling from 2013 that is regency Manggarai Barat with value 9,89.

In 2014, regency in province Nusa Tenggara Timur that have high value expected years of schooling is regency Ende with value that is 13,71 and regency in province Nusa Tenggara Timur that have low value of expected years of schooling that is regency Manggarai Barat with value that is 10,15. In 2015, regency in province Nusa Tenggara Timur that have high value expected years of schooling is regency Ende with value that is 13,73 and regency in province Nusa Tenggara Timur that have low value of expected years of schooling that is regency Manggarai Timur with value that is 10,13. From analysis above, high value of value of expected years in province Nusa Tenggara Timur from 2013 until 2014 that is regency of Ende and for low value value of expected years that is Manggarai Barat and low value value of expected years in 2015 that is regency Manggarai Timur.From data in table 3, can be explained about Expected Years of Schooling (EYS) in provinces of Nusa Tenggara Timur from 2013 until 2015 have increasing that is 0,57 or 34%. From this data can be explained in province of Nusa Tenggara Timur for knowledge community skill have good value in writing and reading.

Mean Years of Schooling (MYS)

Mean Years of Schooling is average total of year for community that have age 15 years old to do formal education. Indicator mean years of schooling can be calculated from rescued of high education variable and level of education that is being run where for standard United Nations Program is minimal zero years old and maximal 15 years olds. For calculating mean years of schooling, data and information tant needed that is community data based on age, gender and education.

Data about Mean Years of Schooling in province Nusa Tenggara Timur for each regency or region from 2013 until 2015 can be see in Appendix – Table 4. Mean Years of Schooling Regency/City in Nusa Tenggara Timur 2013-2015.In table 4, can be analysis for level mean years of schooling from 2013 until 2015. In 2013 regency in province Nusa tenggara Timur have high mean years of schooling that is regency Alor with value that is 7,68 and regency in province Nusa Tenggara Timur that have low value mean years of schooling in 2013 that is regency Sumba Tengah with value mean years of schooling that is 5,07.

In 2014, regency in province Nusa Tenggara Timur have high value mean years of schooling that is rehency Alor with value that is 7,74 and regency in province Nusa Tenggara Timur that have low mean years of schooling in 2014 that is regency Sumba Tengah with value mean years of schooling that is 5,10.In 2015, regency in province Nusa Tenggara Timur that have high mean years of schooling that is regency Alor with value that is 7,75 and regency in province Nusa Tenggara Timur that have low value mean years of schooling that is regency Sumba Tengah with value mean years of schooling 5,12. From analysis above, value mean years of schooling in province Nusa Tenggara Timur from 2013 until 2015 that have high value mean years of schooling is regency Alor and low value mean years of schooling from 2013 until 2015 that is regency Sumba Tengah. From data in table 4, have been known about Mean Years of Schooling in province of Nusa Tenggara Timur from 2013 until 2015 have increasing that is 0,17 or 33,7%.

Adjusted per Capita Expenditure (ACE)

Adjusted per Capita Expenditure or purchasing power of community is ability community to spend their money in the form of goods or services. It's function is to describe the level of welfare enjoyed by the population as the impact of economic improvement. Basic calculated of purchasing power parity that using United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is Gross National Product (GNP). Because Gross National Product can't compared directly so formed scale international project that called International Comparison Project (ICP) with purpose adjust real of gross national product value so that can be compared. For that means, can be determined a number of commodities as packet for basic compared for international scale. Number generated, for reflect standard benefits, and then adjusted with Atkonson formula. For determine packet comodity that to be made purchasing power parity can be done by a survey that called survey package commodity basic needs.

Data about Adjusted per Capita Expenditure (ACE) can be see in Appendix – Table 5. Adjusted per Capita ExpenditureRegency/City in Nusa Tenggara Timur from 2013-2015.In table 5, can be analysis for adjusted per capita expenditure from 2013 until 2015. In 2013, regency in province Nusa Tenggara Timur have high value of adjusted per capita expenditure that is regency of Sumba Timur with value Rp 8.744,- (In thousands of rupiah) and regency in province Nusa Tenggara Timur have low value in 2013 that is regency Sabu Raijua with value of adjusted per capita expenditure that is Rp 4.717,- (In thousands of rupiah).

In 2014, regency at province Nusa Tenggara Timur have high value of adjusted per capita expenditure that is Sumba Timur with the value that is Rp 8.808,- (In thousands of rupiah)

and regency in province Nusa Tenggara Timur that have low of adjusted per capita expenditure in 2014 is regency Sabu Raijua with value of adjusted per capita expenditure that is 4.748,- (In thousands of rupiah). In 2015, regency at province Nusa Tenggara Timur have high value of adjusted per capita expenditure that is Sumba Timur with the value that is Rp 8.882,64 (In thousands of rupiah) and regency in province Nusa Tenggara Timur that have low of adjusted per capita expenditure in 2015 is regency Sabu Raijua with value of adjusted per capita expenditure that is 4.780,- (In thousands of rupiah). From analysis above, value mean years of schooling in province Nusa Tenggara Timur from 2013 until 2015 that have high value mean years of schooling is regency of Sumba Timur and low value mean years of schooling from 2013 until 2015 that is regency Sabu Raijua. From data in table 5, have been known about Adjusted per Capita Expenditure in province of Nusa Tenggara Timur from 2013 until 2015 have increasing that is 104,35 or33,6%.

Based on data had explained from table 1 until table 5, so question in this research is :

1. How influence Life Expectancy (LE) to Human Development Index (HDI) in province of Nusa Tenggara Timur in 2013 until 2015 ?
2. How influence Expected Years of Schooling (EYS) to Human Development Index (HDI) in province of Nusa Tenggara Timur in 2013 until 2015 ?
3. How influence Mean Years of Schooling (MYS) to Human Development Index (HDI) in province of Nusa Tenggara Timur in 2013 until 2015 ?
4. How influence Adjusted per Capita Expenditure (ACE) to Human Development Index (HDI) in province of Nusa Tenggara Timur in 2013 until 2015 ?

Literature review

Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) or Central Bureau Statistics province Nusa Tenggara Timur (2016:1), explain human resources development can be defined as process expansion of choice to community. Human development index is important indicator for measure of success in building effort to build quality of human being life. Human development index explain how community can be access result of development like income, health, education and so on in region or city. Human Development Index (HDI) consist of three basic dimension that is a long and healthy life (Life Expectancy), knowledge (Expected Years of Schooling and Mean Years of Schooling) and decent standard of living (Adjusted per Capita Expenditure).

Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) or Central Bureau Statistics province Nusa Tenggara Timur (2016:1), explainLong life and health of life can be described life expectancy that is total of year can be reach by newborn baby for life, with assumtion that mortality pattern can be seen from age in the same born for that baby. Knowledge can be measured by indicator expected years of schooling and mean years of schooling. Expected years of schooling is how long community go through formal education that can be felt by children in a certain age in the future. Decent of standard living can be described by adjusted expenditure per capita, which is determined from the per capita expenditure value and purchasing power parity.

For calculate influence Life Expectancy, Expected Years of Schooling, Mean Years of Schooling and Adjusted per Capita Expenditure to Human Development Index using statisctic method that called regression with data panel analysis.Jonathan Sarwono (2016:1) explain before using regression with data panel analysis, so must be know first about data time series, cross section, fixed effect model and random effect model. Data time series is data for each observation that can be identified with using time and date. While cross-section is data for each identified with using unique identification, for example province or region or company. And data panel is combine of time series data and cross section data. Popular languages data panel or called also “pooled data” that have time and interval dimension.Software to using analysis data panel called EViews. In Eviews must be choose fixed effect model and random effect model. The first why called fixed effect model because for each entity in intercept not have variation all the time; although intercept maybe

different for each subject that have analysis in a research, for example data from various different of company. And Random Effect Model have error component that consist of more than one error component.

Jonathan Sarwono in Gujarati (2016:3) explain about advantage using data panel that is:

1. Data panel have relation with individual, for example company, city or country in some time period so that can have heterogeneity in a unit for some rasearch.
2. With combination time series and cross section so that data panel can be give more data informative, more variation and small occurence in reserach especially kolinieritas between variable, have more degree of freedom and more efficient.
3. If using time series and cross section in a research, data panel become suitable for analysis dynamic of change.
4. Data panel can become detection tool for calculating impact observation separately with using data time series and cross section.

Methods

Based on framework dependent variable theory for this research that is Human Development Index (HDI), Life Expectancy (LE), Expected Years of Schooling (EYS), Mean Years of Schooling (MYS), Adjusted per Capita Expenditure (ACE) so that formula in this research is :

$$\mathbf{HDI_{it} = \beta_o + \beta_1 LogLE_{it} + \beta_2 LogEYS_{it} + \beta_3 LogMYS_{it} + ACE_{it} + \mu_{it}}$$

Remarks :

HDI = Human Development Index (scale 1-100)
LogLE = Life Expectancy (year)
LogEYS = Expected Years of Schooling (year)
LogMYS = Mean Years of Schooling (year)
ACE = Adjusted per Capita Expenditure (Thousand Rp)
β = regression coeffisient
i = regency/city i (i = 1, 2, 3 ..... 22); t = year to-t (2013-2015)
μ_{it} = outside model in residual of value

After to do estimating with three models data panel estimation, in the next step to do choice best model between common effect, fixed effect and random effect that is with Redundant Fixed Effect Test (Likelihood Fixed Effect) and Correlated Random Effect (Hausman Test) where for hypothesis in this research that is :

H_0 = Common Effect Model
H_1 = Fixed Effect Model
If chi-square > 0,05 = Accept H_0
If chi-square < 0,05 = Reject H_0

Results

For this research have three models data panel estimation that is common effect model, fixed effect model and random effect model. For result of analysis with common, fixed and random effect model can be see in Appedix – Table 6. Result Data Panel Estimation. After estimating three model selections then perform two stages of statistical testing.

1. Test with using analysis*Redundant Fixed Effects Tests* (*Likelihood Fixed Effect*) from data model panel in Fixed Effect Model, where the result can be see in Appendix – Table7. Result Estimation Data Panel Redundant Fixed Effects Tests(Likelihood Fixed Effect). From data in table 6, so can do hypothesis test that is :
   H_0 = Common Effect Model
   H_1 = Fixed Effect Model

If probability chi-square> 0,05 = Accept H_0
If probability chi-square< 0,05 = Reject H_0

Because probability chi-square have value 0,0000 smaller than 0,05 so that H_0 rejected, so the best model for data panel analysis is Fixed Effect Model.

2. Examination using Correlated Random Effect (Hausman Test) analysis from data model panel in Random Effect Model, where the result for this analysis can be see in Appendix – Table 8. Result Data Panel Estimation & Correlated Random Effect. From data in table 6, can be analysis that is hypothesis test with the rule :
   H_0 = Common Effect Model
   H_1 = Fixed Effect Model
   Ifprobability chi-square> 0,05 = Accept H_0
   Ifprobability chi-square< 0,05 = Reject H_0

Because probability of chi-square have value 0,0000 smaller than 0,05 so that H_0 rejected, so best model that using for data panel analysis is Fixed Effect Model.

Discussion

Determination of best model besides based on statistic test in chowtest, houseman test to based on consideration non statistic in one of observation judge (Gujarati, 2012:255). Unit cross-section for this research that is for 21 regency and one city in province of Nusa Tenggara Timur. With taken cross-section unit for this research can not taking random analysis, so that data panel model that have good criteria is Fixed Effect Model (FEM).After analysis of good criteria, next step to measure goodness of fit regression in this research.

Values of adjusted R^2 in Fixed Effect Model in table 6 that is 0,999569. That's mean 99,9% Human Development Index (HDI) in province Nusa Tenggara Timur can be explained by model variation that is Life Expectancy (LE), Expected Years of Schooling (EYS), Mean Years of Schooling (MYS), Adjusted per Capita Expenditure (ACE).While the rest 0,1% can be explained by another variable in outside model.

Test statistic like F-test is statistic test for to know about influence independent variable on simultaneously to dependent variable. Based on table 6 in fixed effect model that have result F-count have value that is 6.025,696 and F-table (df numerator 4; denumerator 22) have value 2,82. So F-count > F-table (6.025,696 > 2,82) with p-value that is 0,000000; so that Life Expectancy (LE), Expected Years of Schooling (EYS), Mean Years of Schooling (MYS), Adjusted per Capita Expenditure (ACE) simultaneously affecting to Human Development Index (HDI) in province Nusa Tenggara Timur from 2013 until 2015.This is in line with the research undertaken by I Wayan Sunarya (2016:583) where result from analysis influence for his research that is F-count > F-table (5,45928 > 4,07) with p-value that is 0,0000 so that Life Expectancy (LE), Expected Years of Schooling (EYS), Mean Years of Schooling (MYS) simultaneously affecting to Human Development Index (HDI) in province Bali from 2011 until 2014.

Statistic test like T-test is one of statistic test for to know about partial influence of independent variable to dependent variable. Based on statistic test like T-test value of Life Expectancy (LE) have value T-count < T-table (0,648731 < 1,717) with p-value that is 0,5202 so that result mean Life Expectancy (LE) has no positive and significant effect on Human Development Index (HDI) in province Nusa Tenggara Timur from 2013 until 2015.This is in line with the research undertaken by I Wayan Sunarya (2016:583), that have value T-count > T-table (4,927337 > 2,447) with p-value that is 0,0000 so that Life Expectancy Birth (LEB) have simultaneously affecting to Human Development Index (HDI) in province Bali from 2011 until 2014.

T-test value of Expected Years of Schooling (EYS) have value T-count > T-table (19,32018> 1,717) with p-value that is 0,0000 so that result meansExpected Years of Schooling (EYS) has positive and significant effect on Human Development Index (HDI) in province Nusa Tenggara Timur from 2013 until 2015.T-test value of Mean Years of Schooling (MYS) have value T-count > T-table (10,90425> 1,717) with p-value that is

0,0000 so that result meansMean Years of Schooling (MYS) has positive and significant effect on Human Development Index (HDI) in province Nusa Tenggara Timur from 2013 until 2015. And T-test value of Adjusted per Capita Expenditure (ACE) have value T-count > T-table (1,185084> 1,717) with p-value that is 0,2430 so that result mean Adjusted per Capita Expenditure (ACE) has no positive and significant effect on Human Development Index (HDI) in province Nusa Tenggara Timur from 2013 until 2015.

Based result estimation for this research using best model statistic models that is Fixed Effect Model (FEM) with method Generalized Least Square (GLS). With formula in Fixed Effect Model (FEM) that is :

$HDI_{it} = \beta_o + \beta_1 LogLE_{it} + \beta_2 LogEYS_{it} + \beta_3 LogMYS_{it} + ACE_{it} + \mu_{it}$

$= 32,98778 + 0,004837 + 1,454703 + 1,378794 + 0,000088 + \mu_{it}$

Std error = (1,189974) (0,007456) (0,075294) (0,126446) (0,000074)

Prob = (0,0000) (0,5202) (0,0000) (0,0000) (0,2430)

Constanta value that is 32,98778 to show analysis if province Nusa Tenggara Timur goverment not to do action for increasing Life Expectancy (LE), Expected Years of Schooling (EYS), Mean Years of Schooling (MYS), Adjusted per Capita Expenditure (ACE), so value of Human Development Index (HDI) will be have constan value that is 32,98778.Estimation of value from Fixed Effect Model analysis can be have the uniqueness of the heterogeneity of intercept values in regency pr city in province Nusa Tenggara Timur.Individual effect can be obtained from constanta value from regency or city plus with constanta value in fixed effect model analysis where the result can bee see in Appendix – Table 9.Individual effect in regency/city province Nusa Tenggara Timur. Based on table 9 the value of coefficients that have a big effect if zero or constant independent variable to human resources development that is city of Kupang because if seen from the value of individual effect is very big equal to 37,795263 compared with 21 regency in province Nusa Tenggara Timur from 2013 until 2015.

Conclusion

Of the discussion described above so can be make conclusion where test statistic like F-test is statistic test for to know about influence independent variable on simultaneously to dependent variable. Based on table 6 in fixed effect model that have result F-count have value that is 6.025,696 and F-table (df numerator 4; denumerator 22) have value 2,82. So F-count > F-table (6.025,696 > 2,82) with p-value that is 0,000000; so that Life Expectancy (LE), Expected Years of Schooling (EYS), Mean Years of Schooling (MYS), Adjusted per Capita Expenditure (ACE) simultaneously affecting to Human Development Index (HDI) in province Nusa Tenggara Timur from 2013 until 2015.

Statistic test like T-test is one of statistic test for to know about partial influence of independent variable to dependent variable. Based on statistic test like T-test value of Life Expectancy (LE) have value T-count < T-table (0,648731 < 1,717) with p-value that is 0,5202 so that result mean Life Expectancy (LE) has no positive and significant effect on Human Development Index (HDI) in province Nusa Tenggara Timur from 2013 until 2015. T-test value of Expected Years of Schooling (EYS) have value T-count > T-table (19,32018> 1,717) with p-value that is 0,0000 so that result means Expected Years of Schooling (EYS) has positive and significant effect on Human Development Index (HDI) in province Nusa Tenggara Timur from 2013 until 2015. T-test value of Mean Years of Schooling (MYS) have value T-count > T-table (10,90425> 1,717) with p-value that is 0,0000 so that result means Mean Years of Schooling (MYS) has positive and significant effect on Human Development Index (HDI) in province Nusa Tenggara Timur from 2013 until 2015. And T-test value of Adjusted per Capita Expenditure (ACE) have value T-count > T-table (1,185084> 1,717) with p-value that is 0,2430 so that result mean Adjusted per

Capita Expenditure (ACE) has no positive and significant effect on Human Development Index (HDI) in province Nusa Tenggara Timur from 2013 until 2015.

Limitation

From result of research had been done before can be analysis about Human Development Index in province of Nusa Tenggara Timur from 2013 until 2015 that is variable that have influence is Expected Years of Schooling (EYS) and Mean Years of Schooling (MYS), so that can be hope of province Nusa Tenggara Timur goverment increasing human development in education. Because education is a knowledge that must have by community in province Nusa Tenggara Timur. For that, in increasing education in all element must be push by increasing knowledge of teacher and student, so that in the future province of Nusa Tenggara Timur will be have good level of human development so that can be have skill in world competition.

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