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Comparative Analysis of the Islamic Human Development Index across Indonesian Provinces, 2018–2022

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ABSTRACT

This study compares the Islamic Human Development Index (I-HDI) across all 34 Indonesian provinces from 2018 to 2022 — an index that measures human development by integrating the maqashid sharia dimensions (ad-din, an-nafs, al-aql, an-nasl, and al-mal) alongside an economic growth component, offering a more holistic alternative to the conventional HDI. Employing a descriptive quantitative approach based on secondary data from Statistics Indonesia (BPS), the results show that Indonesia's national I-HDI rose from 69.56 in 2018 to 72.73 in 2021 before declining slightly to 72.54 in 2022. At the provincial level, the top-ranked province shifted over time — from Bali (2018–2020) to West Java (2021) and finally DKI Jakarta (2022, 86.12) — while North Sumatra consistently recorded the lowest score throughout the period (50.84–55.01). These findings reveal a broadly improving yet persistently uneven pattern of human development from an Islamic perspective, with the ad-din dimension and the economic-growth component emerging as key sources of regional disparity. By covering all Indonesian provinces over a recent five-year period, this study offers an updated, nationwide comparative baseline that has been largely absent from prior I-HDI research. Future studies are encouraged to diversify the indicators used, apply inferential methods, and incorporate additional determinant variables to explain these disparities with greater confidence.

KEYWORDS

*Economic growth,
human development,
Islamic Human
Development Index,
maqashid sharia,
regional disparity*



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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini membandingkan Indeks Pembangunan Manusia Islami (Islamic Human Development Index / I-HDI) di seluruh 34 provinsi di Indonesia dari tahun 2018 hingga 2022 — sebuah indeks yang mengukur pembangunan manusia dengan mengintegrasikan dimensi maqashid syariah (ad-din, an-nafs, al-aql, an-nasl, dan al-mal) berdampingan dengan komponen pertumbuhan ekonomi, yang menawarkan alternatif lebih holistik terhadap IPM konvensional. Menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif deskriptif berbasis data sekunder dari Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS), hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa I-HDI nasional Indonesia meningkat dari 69,56 pada tahun 2018 menjadi 72,73 pada tahun 2021 sebelum sedikit menurun menjadi 72,54 pada tahun 2022. Pada tingkat provinsi, peringkat teratas mengalami pergeseran dari waktu ke waktu — dari Bali (2018–2020) ke Jawa Barat (2021) dan akhirnya DKI Jakarta (2022, 86,12) — sementara Sumatera Utara secara konsisten mencatatkan skor terendah sepanjang periode tersebut (50,84–55,01). Temuan ini mengungkapkan pola pembangunan manusia dari perspektif Islam yang secara umum membaik namun tetap menunjukkan ketimpangan yang persisten, dengan dimensi ad-din dan komponen pertumbuhan ekonomi muncul sebagai sumber utama disparitas antarwilayah. Dengan mencakup seluruh provinsi di Indonesia selama periode lima tahun terakhir, penelitian ini menyajikan basis data komparatif berskala nasional yang mutakhir yang sebagian besar belum ada dalam penelitian I-HDI sebelumnya. Penelitian selanjutnya disarankan untuk mendiversifikasi indikator yang digunakan, menerapkan metode inferensial, serta memasukkan variabel determinan tambahan guna menjelaskan disparitas ini dengan tingkat keyakinan yang lebih tinggi..

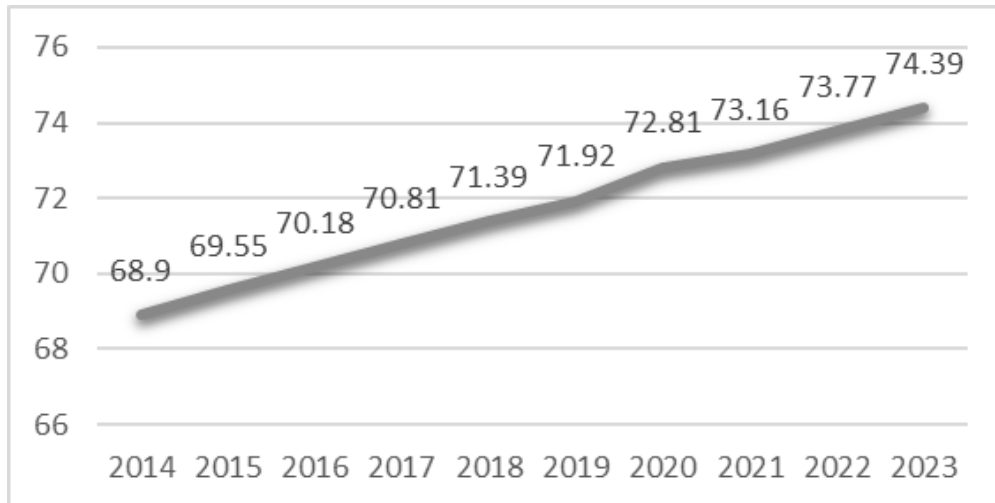
KATA KUNCI:

Disparitas wilayah,
Indeks Pembangunan
Manusia Islami,
maqashid syariah,
pembangunan
manusia, pertumbuhan
ekonomi

INTRODUCTION

Economic development aims to improve people's welfare through sustainable growth, increasing production, creating jobs, and equalizing income (Zhou et al., 2020). Although Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is often used as the primary reference, human development indicators provide a more comprehensive picture of the impact of development on quality of life (Coscieme et al., 2020).

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has established a Human Development Index (HDI) to measure human development (Ataey et al., 2020). Indonesia's Statistics Indonesia (BPS) adopted a similar methodology but adapted to national conditions and needs. These adjustments include applying relevant thresholds and using more appropriate data for the Indonesian context (Zulham et al., 2021).



Source: Statistics Indonesia (BPS). Data processed
Figure 1 Increase in HDI in Indonesia 2014-2023 (Index Score)

According to figure 1, the HDI in Indonesia has increased rapidly. In 2014, the HDI was recorded at a score of 68,90 and continued to increase consistently until it reached 74,39 in 2023, on the 0-100 index scale used by BPS. This increase shows progress in the three main aspects of HDI: health, education, and living standards.

Although the HDI is used as a global benchmark to assess human development, there are many criticisms regarding its effectiveness and relevance (Dasic et al., 2020). One of them is by McGillivray, who doubts the benefits of HDI as well as its shortcomings in taking into account the religious and moral dimensions of human wellbeing (as cited in Anto, 2011). This critique rests on a conceptual argument rather than a purely demographic one: the HDI's three dimensions (health, education, and living standard) capture material welfare but leave out the spiritual and moral dimensions that, within the maqashid sharia framework, are considered constitutive of human wellbeing rather than merely supplementary to it (Kusnan et al., 2022; Hasbi et al., 2023). As an alternative, maqashid sharia, the basis of Islamic teachings, offers a more comprehensive framework for human development. Based on these principles, several researchers, such as Chapra, Anto, and Ramli, have developed the Islamic Human Development Index (I-HDI), which integrates the maqashid shariah concept in measuring human development (Isa et al., 2023). The relevance of I-HDI as an analytical lens therefore follows from this conceptual gap in the HDI itself, and applies most directly, though not exclusively, to contexts with a substantial Muslim population such as Indonesia.

Indonesia is among the countries with the largest Muslim population in the world, holding the top position globally (World Population Review, 2023). Based on official data from the Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia (Kemenag RI, 2023), the Muslim population in Indonesia reaches 244,410,757 people, or about 87.1% of the country's total population, as presented in Table 1. With the majority of the population being Muslim, the development of the welfare of the Muslim community is an important aspect of national development that can be measured through the I-HDI.

Table 1. Population by Religion in Indonesia in 2023

Religion	Population
Islam	244.410.757

Protestant	20.806.470
Catholic	8.596.545
Hindu	4.728.954
Buddhist	2.007.638
Confucianism	76.019
Other Religions	99.045

Source: Kemenag RI, 2023

Based on Table 1, most of Indonesia's population adheres to Islam, which can be an excellent opportunity to use Sharia principles to address poverty and support development in the country. Therefore, the I-HDI indicator is considered more relevant in measuring human development in regions with a majority Muslim population (Danial et al., 2021).

As one of the countries with the largest Muslim population, Indonesia faces various complex challenges in improving the quality of human development that go beyond mere material achievements. Although the conventional Human Development Index (HDI) serves as a vital benchmark, critical literature notes that its universal framework frequently overlooks non-material dimensions, spiritual well-being, and moral orientations rooted in religious values (Al-Attas, 1993). Responding to these limitations, the Islamic Human Development Index (I-HDI) offers a more comprehensive perspective by integrating a holistic welfare framework derived from the principles of *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah* (the preservation of faith, life, intellect, progeny, and wealth). The adoption of the I-HDI is not merely based on the Muslim demographic majority, but rather on its conceptual relevance in capturing moral and spiritual aspects that conventional indicators often miss. Therefore, a comparative analysis of the I-HDI across each province in Indonesia is crucial for understanding how the application of these values tangibly affects the quality of life at the regional level (Qudah et al., 2022).

While existing literature extensively evaluates human development in Indonesia, previous studies remain fragmented: most focus exclusively on conventional HDI or analyze the Islamic Human Development Index (I-HDI) solely at the national level without capturing regional disparities (Rukiah et al., 2019; Rochmah & Sukmana, 2019), while others are limited to specific provinces rather than encompassing the entire national territory (Koyimah et al., 2020; Rahim et al., 2022; Aprianingsih, 2023). This leaves a critical analytical vacuum regarding how holistic, value-based development manifests unevenly across Indonesia's diverse administrative regions. Establishing a comprehensive comparative baseline across all provinces is an essential prerequisite, as regional decentralization and socio-cultural heterogeneity mean that national averages often mask deep sub-national inequalities in spiritual and material well-being. Addressing this gap is crucial not only for academic rigor but for formulating targeted regional policies. Consequently, the novelty of this study lies in its dual integration of nationwide provincial coverage and a multi-year comparative design spanning the 2018–2022 period using updated official data, thereby enabling a rigorous examination of both cross-provincial disparities and temporal dynamics within a single framework. Building upon this structural urgency, this study aims to describe and compare the I-HDI values across all Indonesian provinces from 2018 to 2022, providing a granular, empirically grounded perspective on the actual welfare distribution of Muslim communities

nationwide.

The importance of this study is further strengthened by the fact that until now, no country has officially applied the I-HDI calculation as the leading indicator in national development policy (Syofyan & Yahya, 2024). Most countries, including those with a majority Muslim population, still refer to the HDI developed by UNDP as a global standard in measuring the quality of human development (Novreska & Arundina, 2024).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Economic Development

Todaro defines economic development as a branch of economics that studies changes in the structure, patterns of life, and institutions of society, focusing on issues such as poverty, income distribution, unemployment, and economic growth (Arslan & Küçük, 2024). Bappenas operationalizes this through indicators such as economic growth, the open unemployment rate, the poverty rate, and the Gini ratio, reflecting the productive, labor-market, welfare, and equity dimensions used to design more targeted policies for inclusive and sustainable development (National Development Planning Agency, 2020; Hasan et al., 2022).

As one of the leading indicators used to assess development success in Indonesia, human development reflects the overall quality of life of the people. Distinct from other economic indicators, it offers a more comprehensive picture of human well-being by jointly covering health, education, and living standards.

Human Development Index

To measure development success, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) developed the Human Development Index (HDI) (Muslikhati, 2018). The HDI reflects aspects such as poverty, literacy, education, and life expectancy that affect a country's quality of life (Zulham et al., 2021).

Table 2. Comparison Between Old and New Methods of HDI Calculation

Dimensions	Old Method		New Methods	
	UNDP	BPS	UNDP	UNDP
Health	Life Expectancy at Birth (AHH)		Life Expectancy at Birth (AHH)	
Knowledge	Literacy Rate (AMH)		Expected Years of Schooling (HLS)	
	Combination of Gross Enrollment Rate (APK)	Average Years of Schooling (RLS)	Rata Rata Lama Sekolah (RLS)	
Decent Living Standard	GDP per capita (PPP US\$)	Adjusted per capita expenditure (RP)	Decent Living Standard	GDP per capita (PPP US\$)
Aggregation	Arithmetic Average		Geometric Average	

Source: Statistics Indonesia (BPS)

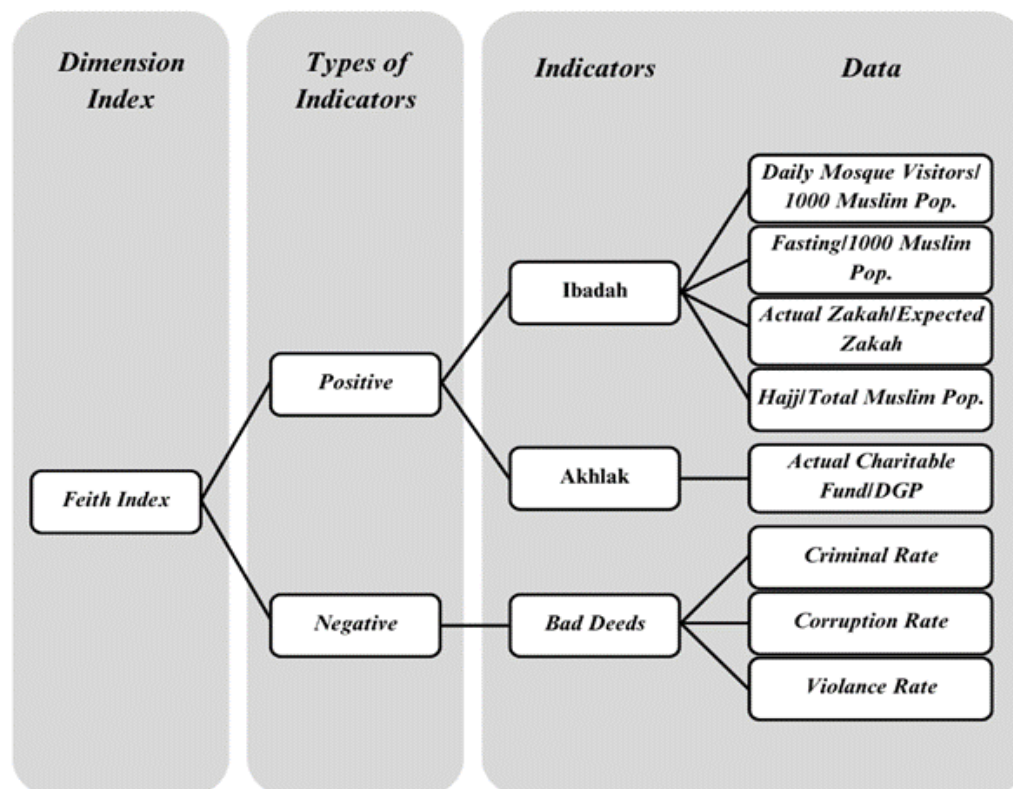
Since 2010, BPS has adjusted the HDI calculation method to align with UNDP's international standard, producing a measure that is more accurate, representative, and

globally comparable for Indonesia (Statistics Indonesia, n.d.).

Islamic Human Development Index

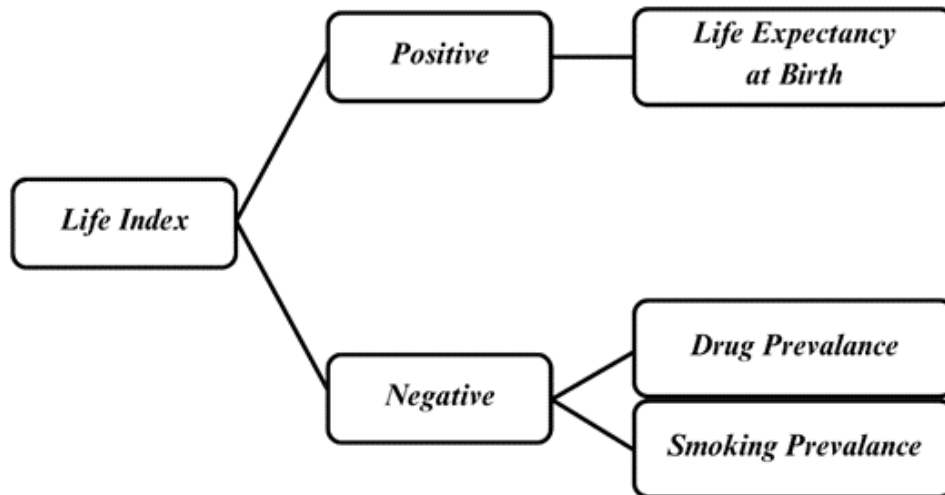
UNDP introduced the HDI concept as a global measuring tool to assess the welfare of a country. However, from the point of view of Islamic economics, HDI is not fully considered comprehensive because it focuses more on material and social aspects. In Islam, the concept of welfare includes duniawi and ukhrawi dimensions by religious guidance that regulates all aspects of life (Isa et al., 2023). I-HDI stands for the Islamic Human Development Index, which is used as a measurement tool for human development from an Islamic perspective (Syofyan & Yahya, 2024). The I-HDI is developed based on the maqashid sharia framework, which essentially aims to improve human welfare by preserving religion (ad-din), soul (an-nafs), intellect (al-aql), offspring (an-nasl), and property (al-mal) as absolute needs that must be met so that humans can live happily in this dunya and the akhirah (Kusnan et al., 2022).

The maintenance of religion (hifz ad-din) in Islam is measured through adherence to the pillars of faith, with Islam guaranteeing individual freedom to practice religious obligations according to one's beliefs (Ichsan et al., 2024). This dimension distinguishes I-HDI from the conventional HDI, which does not include a religiosity component; its components are summarized in Figure 2.



Source: Mahri et al.
Figure 2 Components of the Ad-din Index

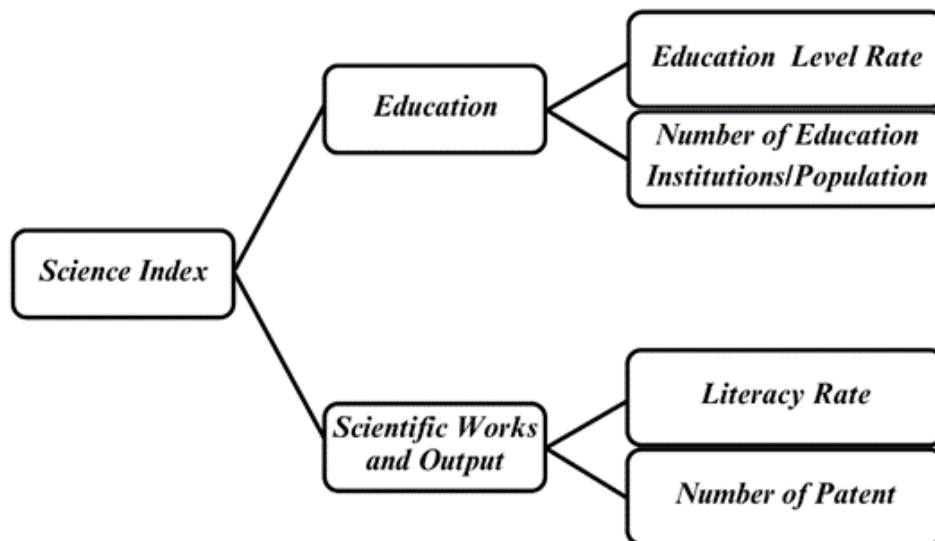
The an-nafs index reflects the protection of the soul and physical well-being, understood in Islam as the fulfillment of basic needs such as food, shelter, and health (Hasbi et al., 2023; Mergaliyev et al., 2021). Its components are shown in Figure 3.



Source: Anto, (2011)

Figure 3 Components of the An-nafs Index

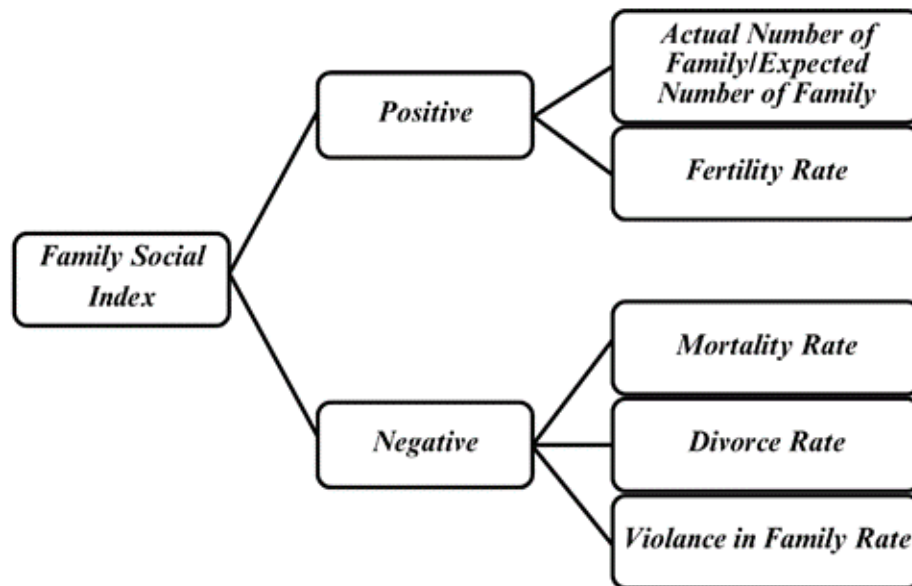
The al-aql index captures the Islamic emphasis on intellect and education as a source of wisdom and a distinguishing human capacity that must be nurtured (Al-Fatih et al., 2023), consistent with the broader role of education policy in shaping human development in Indonesia (Kosim et al., 2023). Figure 4 presents the indicators used to measure this dimension.



Source: Anto, (2011)

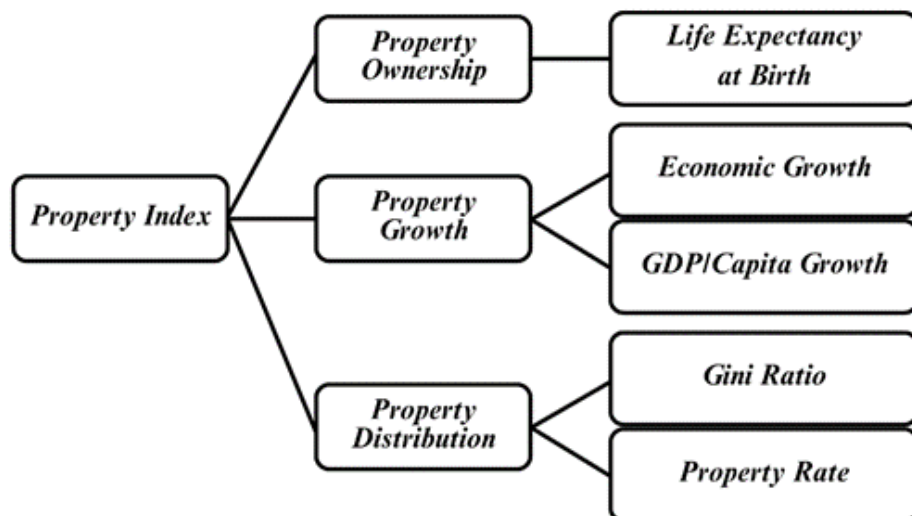
Figure 4 Components of the Al-aql Index

The an-nasl index reflects the preservation of lineage through the institution of marriage, maternal and child welfare, and the protection of family continuity — values Islam regards as rahmatan lil alamin (Al-Maliki et al., 2021) — as detailed in Figure 5.



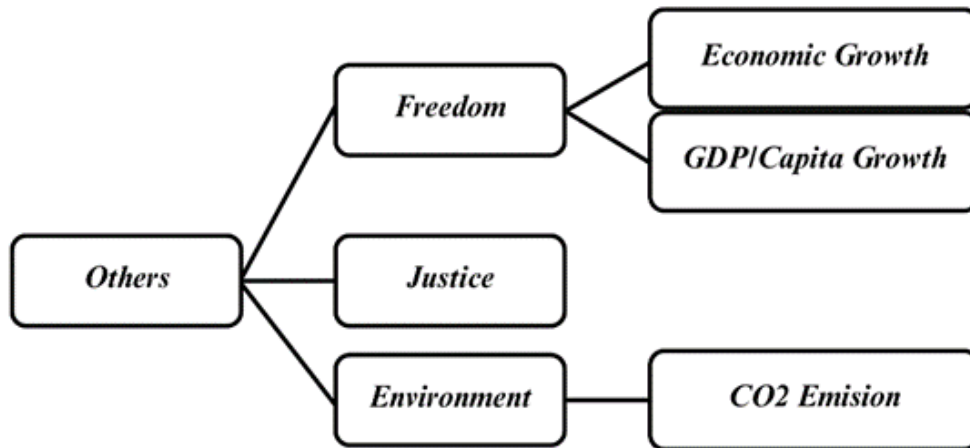
Source: Anto, (2011)
Figure 5 Components of the An-nasl Index

The al-mal index concerns the lawful acquisition and protection of wealth, guarding against practices such as theft, gambling, or bribery (Nuryanto & Jaelani, 2024), consistent with community-level welfare studies using the maqashid sharia approach (Lubis et al., 2023), with its components shown in Figure 6.



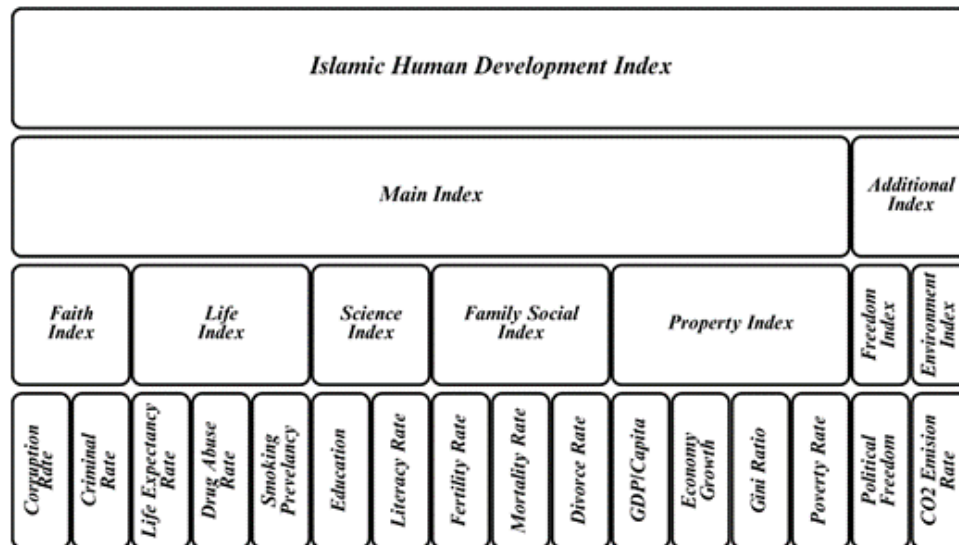
Source: Anto, (2011)
Figure 6 Components of the Al-mal Index

Anto (2011) extended the framework with freedom, justice, and environment indices to provide a broader picture of human development consistent with Islamic values, summarized in Figure 7.



Source: Anto, (2011)
Figure 7 Other components

Building on these indicators, Anto (2011) and later Mahri et al. (2021) formalized the calculation of I-HDI, integrating the dimensions shown in Figure 8.



Source: Mahri dkk., (2021)
Figure 8 Dimensions of I-HDI Calculation

Each underlying indicator is assigned a minimum and maximum value to calculate the dimension index. The performance in each dimension expressed in a range of 0 to 1 using the following formula:

$$\text{Index dimension} = \frac{\text{Actual value} - \text{min value}}{\text{max value} - \text{min value}}$$

The actual value reflects a province's performance, while the minimum and maximum values define the range for each dimension. Following the HDI method, negative indicators such as the Gini ratio and poverty rate are normalized (e.g., $(100 - G_c)/100$ for percentage-based Gini, or $1 - G_c$ for decimal form) before the composite I-HDI is derived (Anto, 2011).

$$I - HDI = \left(\frac{2}{6} ID + \frac{1}{6} (INF + IA + INS + IM + IL) \right) \times 100$$

Several studies have examined I-HDI as an Islamic alternative to conventional human

development measurement, beginning with Anto (2011) and later extended by Rama & Yusuf (2019), Mahri et al. (2021), and Syofyan & Yahya (2024). However, most remain limited in scope: many capture only a subset of maqashid sharia indicators (Koyimah et al., 2020; Danial et al., 2021), or cover a wider area using data that is no longer current (Rochmah & Sukmana, 2019). This study addresses these gaps by updating the data to 2018–2022 and expanding coverage to all Indonesian provinces, providing a more comprehensive and current picture of I-HDI development in Indonesia

METHOD

This research uses a quantitative method with a descriptive statistical approach. The data used are secondary data obtained from the Statistics Indonesia (BPS), covering a consistent observation period from 2018 to 2022. The data collection technique was carried out through the documentation method by accessing and processing data available in official publications of the Statistics Indonesia (BPS), allowing the researchers to systematically identify and analyze the development of the Islamic Human Development Index (I-HDI).

The selection and operationalization of indicators within the I-HDI refer to the conceptual frameworks established by Anto (2011) and Mahri et al. (2021) to reflect human development from an Islamic perspective. The *ad-din* index is proxied by the crime rate, based on the reasoning that a lower incidence of crime reflects stronger adherence to religiously grounded behavioral norms (acknowledging that it serves as an indirect proxy), drawing from Anto (2011); the *an-nafs* index is measured using life expectancy at birth; and the *al-aql* index uses expected years of schooling and average years of schooling. Furthermore, the *an-nasl* index is proxied by the population growth rate to reflect generational planning and family welfare (Anto, 2011); the *al-mal* index is calculated from per capita expenditure and the depth of poverty; and the other index is measured through economic growth proxied by the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) to support the broader dimensions of maqashid sharia, following the framework of Mahri et al. (2021). To ensure this method can be replicated, the calculation of each indicator and the composite I-HDI index is carried out using standard minimum-maximum value normalization formulas and geometric/arithmetic averaging methods referring to the relevant methodological literature.

The data analysis technique in this study comprises three main stages conducted sequentially. First, the I-HDI value is computed by processing the data of each indicator using the specified formulas to obtain the index value for each dimension. Second, descriptive analysis is utilized to describe and evaluate the I-HDI values across each province during the 2018–2022 period. Third, comparisons are made between provinces to examine disparities and development patterns of I-HDI in Indonesia, thereby providing a clear picture of regional performance variations.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Categories of I-HDI Achievement in Indonesia

As a measure of community welfare based on Islamic values, I-HDI provides a perspective related to human development that emphasizes the integration of various

aspects of life. From 2018 to 2022, the achievement of I-HDI in Indonesia shows varying results in each province. This reflects differences in the level of Islamic development influenced by social, economic, and cultural factors in each region.

Table 3 Categories of I-HDI Achievement in Indonesia 2018-2022

No.	Development Status	Category	Number of Provinces				
			2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1.	$0 \leq \text{I-HDI} \leq 59.99$	Low	3	3	3	3	2
2.	$60.00 \leq \text{I-HDI} \leq 69.99$	Medium	11	10	6	5	6
3.	$70.00 \leq \text{I-HDI} \leq 79.99$	High	18	20	22	21	24
4.	$80.00 \leq \text{I-HDI} \leq 100.00$	Very High	2	1	3	5	2

Source: Category thresholds adapted from Rukiah et al. (2019); data processed by authors, 2025

According to Table 3, most provinces consistently fall into the high category, which expanded from eighteen provinces in 2018 to twenty-four in 2022, alongside a corresponding decline in the medium category from eleven to six provinces over the same period — indicating a broad-based upward shift in I-HDI across Indonesia. The low category remained a small but persistent group of two to three provinces throughout 2018-2022.

The very high category was more volatile: it fell from two provinces in 2018 to just one in 2019, before climbing to five in 2021 and dropping back to two in 2022. This pattern suggests that sustaining the highest tier of I-HDI achievement remains difficult for most provinces even as overall performance improves. Comparative Analysis of I-HDI between Provinces in Indonesia 2018-2022

As an archipelago with substantial cultural, social, and economic diversity, Indonesia shows a varied pattern of I-HDI achievement across regions. An island-based comparison was conducted to identify each island's highest- and lowest-performing provinces. Overall, provinces in Java, Bali, and parts of Kalimantan and Sumatra tend to record the highest I-HDI values, largely driven by stronger economic growth and lower crime rates (which raise the ad-din index), while several provinces in Sumatra, Sulawesi, and the Maluku-Papua region persistently occupy the lowest positions, reflecting weaker performance on these same dimensions. The following subsections detail these patterns island by island.

Table 4 I-HDI Achievement in Sumatra Island

Province	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Aceh	64,98	66,56	68,90	69,72	69,95
North Sumatra	50,84	50,64	49,58	49,22	55,01
West Sumatra	68,05	69,58	73,35	76,76	77,20
Riau	70,52	70,92	75,49	72,47	71,36
Jambi	71,06	70,54	75,64	76,08	76,08
South Sumatra	65,46	65,62	67,91	66,96	72,61
Bengkulu	71,52	72,04	73,16	72,56	74,15
Lampung	70,44	70,80	70,07	71,01	73,29
Bangka Belitung Islands	73,96	74,59	77,58	77,78	77,98
Riau Islands	72,62	72,28	77,62	68,45	68,71

On Sumatra, Bangka Belitung Islands held the highest I-HDI position throughout 2018-2022, except in 2020 when Riau Islands briefly took the lead (77,62); both provinces benefit from strong maqashid sharia performance overall, though Bangka Belitung's economic growth and Riau Islands' high population growth (an-nasl) remain relative weaknesses. North Sumatra recorded the lowest I-HDI on the island in every year, driven primarily by a low ad-din index linked to a comparatively high crime rate — the only non-material indicator in the framework — despite reasonable performance on other dimensions.

Table 5 I-HDI Achievement in Java Island

Province	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
DKI Jakarta	71,27	71,31	78,40	80,32	86,12
West Java	75,82	78,27	82,80	85,07	73,15
Central Java	81,28	79,99	77,87	81,78	71,03
DI Yogyakarta	77,89	78,18	79,74	76,94	75,85
East Java	70,78	68,55	78,32	79,24	63,80
Banten	75,96	76,56	81,02	77,88	78,07

Source: Secondary Data, Processed, 2025

In Java, Central Java led in 2018-2019 before West Java took the highest position in 2020-2021 amid fluctuations in each province's maqashid sharia indicators; DKI Jakarta rose to the top only in 2022, after improving across the an-nasl, al-mal, and other indices despite a persistently low ad-din index tied to high crime. East Java occupied the lowest position for most of the period due to a similarly low ad-din index, while DI Yogyakarta's 2021 decline stemmed from a sharp rise in population growth (0,58 to 1,61 percent), underscoring how spiritual, social, and demographic factors jointly shape I-HDI outcomes.

Table 6 I-HDI Achievement in Kalimantan Island

Province	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
West Kalimantan	70,52	71,83	71,38	74,00	75,24
Central Kalimantan	69,10	72,59	75,43	76,18	76,25
South Kalimantan	75,60	72,97	76,79	74,60	75,97
East Kalimantan	75,03	76,90	78,95	80,60	82,63
North Kalimantan	65,05	64,84	71,24	72,77	72,88

Source: Secondary Data, Processed, 2025

On Kalimantan, South Kalimantan led in 2018 (75,60) on the strength of most maqashid sharia indicators, but slower economic growth allowed East Kalimantan to take over from 2019 onward and hold the top position for four consecutive years through stronger economic growth and lower crime. North Kalimantan remained the lowest-ranked province throughout, reflecting its status as a newly established province (2012) still developing its institutional and economic foundations, with population growth continuing to outpace economic gains.

Table 7 I-HDI Achievement in Sulawesi Island

Province	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
North Sulawesi	70,71	73,77	73,83	77,05	76,88
Central Sulawesi	65,47	68,12	71,87	70,25	71,97

South Sulawesi	61,23	65,79	69,55	70,04	65,05
Southeast Sulawesi	72,01	72,27	74,98	72,62	73,02
Gorontalo	70,07	71,54	73,99	74,00	75,38
West Sulawesi	69,78	70,13	70,62	71,47	71,20

Source: Secondary Data, Processed, 2025

In Sulawesi, North Sulawesi (2019, 2021-2022) and Southeast Sulawesi (2018, 2020) alternated in the top position — the former through low population growth and poverty, the latter through a low crime rate — with their I-HDI scores remaining closely matched. South Sulawesi occupied the lowest position for all five years, constrained by a high crime rate and comparatively slow economic growth.

Table 8 I-HDI Achievement in Bali and Nusa Tenggara Island

Province	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Bali	81,29	81,71	83,37	80,83	79,37
West Nusa Tenggara	69,13	67,97	66,16	67,68	70,40
East Nusa Tenggara	62,98	63,70	67,64	64,68	66,88

Source: Secondary Data, Processed, 2025

Bali held the highest I-HDI in the Bali-Nusa Tenggara group throughout 2018-2022, supported by strong performance across all maqashid sharia indicators despite a mild downward trend toward the end of the period. East Nusa Tenggara occupied the lowest position for most years — hindered by high population growth, poverty, and low economic growth, though its I-HDI still rose from 62,98 to 66,88 — except in 2020, when West Nusa Tenggara briefly fell to the bottom (66,16) due to a rising crime rate.

Table 9 I-HDI Achievement in Maluku and Papua Island

Province	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Maluku	68,59	67,98	66,40	72,40	74,81
North Maluku	71,58	72,42	73,22	74,07	74,06
West Papua	57,63	59,87	54,01	58,01	59,79
Papua	56,80	56,64	46,97	59,42	60,42

Source: Secondary Data, Processed, 2025

North Maluku recorded the highest I-HDI in the Maluku-Papua group from 2018 to 2021, driven by a near-perfect ad-din index linked to low crime, before Maluku took the lead in 2022 following a sharp decline in population growth and gains in education quality. Papua held the lowest position from 2018 to 2020 due to weak performance across most maqashid sharia indicators, after which West Papua fell to the bottom in 2021-2022 amid rising population growth and slowing economic growth.

Patterns and Determinants of Regional Disparity in I-HDI

The findings indicate substantial variation in the Islamic Human Development Index (I-HDI) across Indonesian provinces during 2018–2022. Bali, West Java, and DKI Jakarta occupied the highest positions at different points during the study period, whereas North Sumatra remained the lowest-ranked province. High I-HDI scores in regions such as Bali, West Java, and DKI Jakarta broadly coincide with robust economic activity, industrial

infrastructure, and public services (Zulham et al., 2021), consistent with prior literature associating stronger socio-economic infrastructure with higher maqasid al-shariah-based welfare (Koyimah et al., 2020; Danial et al., 2021). Conversely, North Sumatra's relatively low score coincided with weaker economic performance and higher recorded crime rates, aligning with regional variations documented in earlier studies (Rukiah et al., 2019; Rochmah & Sukmana, 2019). Crucially, because provincial I-HDI reflects composite macro-level indicators—including indirect proxies such as crime rate for the *ad-din* dimension—these rankings describe differences in indicator performance rather than direct measures of individual Muslim well-being. The gap exceeding 30 points between DKI Jakarta (86.12) and North Sumatra (50.84–55.01) highlights profound spatial disparities across the archipelago.

Building upon these geographical disparities, the temporal trajectory of I-HDI reveals dynamic shifts over the five-year observation period. Nationally, I-HDI showed a gradual rise from 69.56 in 2018 to 72.73 in 2021, before slightly declining to 72.54 in 2022. The 2020–2021 period coincided with the COVID-19 pandemic, which disrupted economic activity (*al-mal*) and public services, providing crucial contextual background for these movements. This period also witnessed a shift in top-ranking provinces from tourism-dependent Bali (2018–2020) to West Java (2021) and DKI Jakarta (2022), illustrating that provincial performance remains fluid over time.

These temporal shifts further underscore the underlying multidimensional complexity of the index. Movements among top-performing provinces demonstrate that aggregate scores alone do not fully capture regional progress. Because I-HDI integrates multiple maqasid al-shariah dimensions, variations in individual indicators—such as *ad-din* or *al-mal*—can significantly alter overall standings, a pattern aligned with Rahim et al. (2022) regarding the distinct relationships of individual dimensions to human development outcomes. Examining performance at both aggregate and dimensional levels is therefore essential, as strong performance in one dimension may mask relative weakness in another.

These empirical and structural insights carry direct implications for development policy. First, the marked regional disparities suggest that development strategies must move beyond aggregate economic growth to address specific lagging dimensions. Second, the dynamic shifts in rankings emphasize the need to monitor I-HDI across all individual sub-dimensions rather than relying solely on composite scores, particularly during economic or social shocks. Third, the minor national decline in 2022 serves as a baseline for continuous monitoring to pinpoint specific areas needing targeted policy interventions.

Notwithstanding these insights, several methodological limitations point to valuable avenues for future research. First, reliance on secondary data from Statistics Indonesia (BPS) precludes capturing unrecorded dimensions such as governance quality, individual religiosity, or local cultural nuances. Second, the descriptive quantitative design establishes observed associations rather than empirical causality or statistically controlled effects. Third, indirect operationalizations—particularly using crime rates for *hifz al-din*—highlight the need for refined sub-dimension metrics. Finally, alternative weighting schemes and indicator selections could alter ranking outcomes. Future studies utilizing panel-data or inferential econometric techniques can build on these descriptive patterns to evaluate causal mechanisms and further enhance maqasid al-shariah-based human development

frameworks.

CONCLUSION

This study aimed to describe and compare the Islamic Human Development Index (I-HDI) across Indonesian provinces from 2018 to 2022 to provide a clearer picture of regional disparities in human development from an Islamic perspective. The overall I-HDI for Indonesia increased from 69.56 in 2018 to 72.73 in 2021, before declining slightly to 72.54 in 2022. At the provincial level, the highest position shifted over time: Bali ranked first from 2018 to 2020, increasing from 81.29 to 83.37; West Java ranked first in 2021 with a score of 85.07; and DKI Jakarta recorded the highest score in 2022 at 86.12. North Sumatra remained in the lowest position throughout the study period, with scores ranging from 50.84 to 55.01. Overall, these findings indicate a broadly improving but persistently uneven pattern of human development from an Islamic perspective across Indonesian provinces, with the *ad-din* and economic dimensions emerging as important sources of regional disparity. This study has several limitations. First, it relies on a descriptive statistical approach; therefore, the associations discussed between I-HDI and factors such as crime rates, poverty, and economic growth describe observed patterns rather than tested causal relationships. Second, several I-HDI dimensions rely on single indirect proxies; for example, crime rates are used as a proxy for the *ad-din* dimension. Such proxies may not fully capture the underlying *maqashid al-shariah* constructs. Future research could develop and diversify the indicators used to measure I-HDI, apply inferential methods, and incorporate relevant determinant variables to establish the factors influencing I-HDI and the direction of their effects with greater confidence.

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