



# Indonesia

## Human Development Index



### The Human Development Index - going beyond income

Each year since 1990 the Human Development Report has published the human development index (HDI) that looks beyond GDP to a broader definition of well-being. The HDI provides a composite measure of three dimensions of human development: living a long and healthy life (measured by life expectancy), being educated (measured by adult literacy and enrolment at the primary, secondary and tertiary level) and having a decent standard of living (measured by purchasing power parity, PPP, income). The index is not in any sense a comprehensive measure of human development. It does not, for example, include important indicators such as inequality and difficult to measure indicators like respect for human rights and political freedoms. What it does provide is a broadened prism for viewing human progress and the complex relationship between income and well-being.

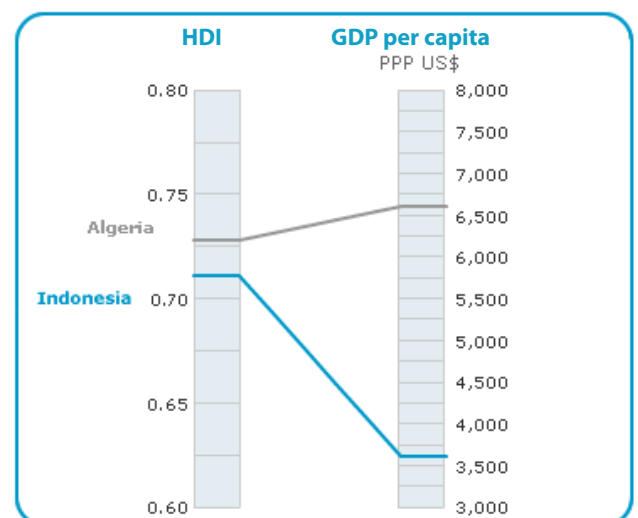
The HDI for Indonesia is 0.711, which gives Indonesia a rank of 108th out of 177 countries with data (Table 1).

HDI value	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Adult literacy rate (% ages 15 and older)	Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%)	GDP per capita (PPP US\$)
1. Norway (0.965)	1. Japan (82.2)	1. Georgia (100.0)	1. Australia (113.2)	1. Luxembourg (69,961)
106. Cape Verde (0.722)	106. Guatemala (67.6)	53. China (90.9)	104. Antigua and Barbuda (69.0)	111. Nicaragua (3,634)
107. Syrian Arab Republic (0.716)	107. Dominican Republic (67.5)	54. Sri Lanka (90.7)	105. Maldives (68.8)	112. Syrian Arab Republic (3,610)
108. Indonesia (0.711)	108. Indonesia (67.2)	55. Indonesia (90.4)	106. Indonesia (68.4)	113. Indonesia (3,609)
109. Viet Nam (0.709)	109. Kyrgyzstan (67.1)	56. Viet Nam (90.3)	107. Azerbaijan (68.3)	114. India (3,139)
110. Kyrgyzstan (0.705)	110. Maldives (67.0)	57. Jordan (89.9)	108. Oman (68.3)	115. Vanuatu (3,051)
177. Niger (0.311)	177. Swaziland (31.3)	128. Mali (19.0)	172. Niger (21.5)	172. Sierra Leone (561)

This year's HDI, which refers to 2004, highlights the very large gaps in well-being and life chances that continue to divide our increasingly interconnected world. By looking at some of the most fundamental aspects of people's lives and opportunities it provides a much more complete picture of a country's development than other indicators, such as GDP per capita. Figure 1 illustrates that countries on the same level of HDI as Indonesia can have very different levels of income and life expectancy.

Human development index trends tell an important story. Since the mid-1970s almost all regions have been progressively increasing their HDI score (Figure 2). East Asia and South Asia have accelerated progress since 1990. Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), following a catastrophic decline in the first half of the 1990s, has also recovered to the level before the reversal. The major exception is Sub-Saharan Africa. Since 1990 it has stagnated, partly because of economic reversal but principally because of the catastrophic effect of HIV/AIDS on life expectancy.

Figure 1:  
The human development index gives a more complete picture than income



## Human poverty in Indonesia: focusing on the most deprived in multiple dimensions of poverty

The HDI measures the average progress of a country in human development. The Human Poverty Index for developing countries (HPI-1), focuses on the proportion of people below a threshold level in the same dimensions of human development as the human development index - living a long and healthy life, having access to education, and a decent standard of living. By looking beyond income deprivation, the HPI-1 represents a multi-dimensional alternative to the \$1 a day (PPP US\$) poverty measure.

The HPI-1 value for Indonesia, 18.5, ranks 41st among 102 developing countries for which the index has been calculated.

The HPI-1 measures severe deprivation in health by the proportion of people who are not expected to survive age 40. Education is measured by the adult illiteracy rate. And a decent standard of living is measured by the unweighted average of people without access to an improved water source and the proportion of children under age 5 who are underweight for their age. Table 2 shows the values for these variables for Indonesia and compares them to other countries.

Figure 2:

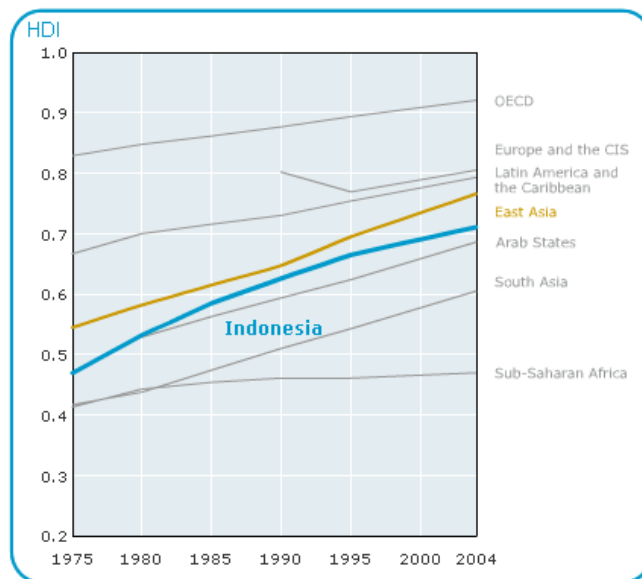


Table 2: Selected indicators of human poverty for Indonesia

Human Poverty Index (HPI-1) 2004	Probability of not surviving past age 40 (%) 2004	Adult illiteracy rate (%ages 15 and older) 2004	People without access to an improved water source (%) 2004	Children underweight for age (% ages 0-5) 2004
1. Uruguay (3.3)	1. Hong Kong,China (SAR) (1.5)	1. Cuba (0.2)	1. Bulgaria (1)	1. Chile (1)
39. Tunisia (17.9)	96. Peru (10.3)	49. China (9.1)	74. Myanmar (22)	108. Philippines (28)
40. Nicaragua (18.0)	97. Belize (10.6)	50. Sri Lanka (9.3)	75. Kyrgyzstan (23)	109. Viet Nam (28)
41. Indonesia (18.5)	98. Indonesia (11.2)	51. Indonesia (9.6)	76. Indonesia (23)	110. Indonesia (28)
42. Mongolia (18.5)	99. Jamaica (11.3)	52. Viet Nam (9.7)	77. Azerbaijan (23)	111. Chad (28)
43. Cape Verde (18.7)	100. Maldives (11.4)	53. Jordan (10.1)	78. China (23)	112. Sri Lanka (29)
102. Mali (60.2)	172. Swaziland (74.3)	117. Mali (81.0)	125. Ethiopia (78)	134. Nepal (48)

## Building the capabilities of women

The HDI measures average achievements in a country, but it does not incorporate the degree of gender imbalance in these achievements. The gender-related development index (GDI), introduced in Human Development Report 1995, measures achievements in the same dimensions using the same indicators as the HDI but captures inequalities in achievement between women and men. It is simply the HDI adjusted downward for gender inequality. The greater the gender disparity in basic human development, the lower is a country's GDI relative to its HDI.

Indonesia's GDI value, 0.704 should be compared to its HDI value of 0.711. Its GDI value is 99.0% of its HDI value. Out of the 136 countries with both HDI and GDI values, 80 countries have a better ratio than Indonesia's.

Table 3 shows how Indonesia's ratio of GDI to HDI compares to other countries, and also shows its values for selected underlying values in the calculation of the GDI.

<b>Table 3: The GDI compared to the HDI – a measure of gender disparity</b>			
<b>GDI as % of HDI</b>	<b>Life expectancy at birth (years) 2004</b>	<b>Adult literacy rate (% ages 15 and older) 2004</b>	<b>Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio 2004</b>
-	Female as % male	Female as % male	Female as % male
1. Luxembourg (100.4 %)	1. Russian Federation (122.4 %)	1. Lesotho (122.5 %)	1. United Arab Emirates (126.0 %)
79. Dominican Republic (99.1 %)	113. Denmark (106.1 %)	59. Malaysia (92.8 %)	126. Gambia (97.2 %)
80. Tanzania, U. Rep. of (99.1 %)	114. United Kingdom (106.1 %)	60. Viet Nam (92.5 %)	127. Saudi Arabia (97.0 %)
81. Indonesia (99.0 %)	115. Indonesia (105.9 %)	61. Indonesia (92.3 %)	128. Indonesia (96.7 %)
82. Nigeria (99.0 %)	116. Viet Nam (105.9 %)	62. Macau (92.1 %)	129. Uganda (96.4 %)
83. Mauritius (99.0 %)	117. United Arab Emirates (105.8 %)	63. Myanmar (92.0 %)	130. Uzbekistan (96.4 %)
136. Yemen (94.0 %)	191. Kenya (95.8 %)	115. Afghanistan (29.2 %)	189. Afghanistan (40.9 %)

## **Indonesia in Human Development Report 2006**

---

Indonesia was mentioned in the Report in pages 7, 17, 36, 37, 39, 48, 58, 81, 91, 106, 119, 120, 144, 157, 176, 181, 182, 184, 189, 192, 270, 271, 276, and 402.