### Indonesia

#### PILLAR ONE: Growth and Expansion of Economic Opportunity

**Economic Growth and Employment**
- Annualized growth rate of GDP per capita at PPP (constant 2005 PPP$) **
- Annualized growth rate of average per capita income or consumption (2005 PPP$) **
- Rural: 0.2 (1990–1999) to 5.5 (1999–2010)
  - Lowest Quintile: 0.6 (1990–1999) to 3.8 (1999–2010)
- Employment-to-population ratio
  - Total: 45.9 (1991) to 40.0 (2012)
  - Rural: 55.0 (1991) to 48.8 (2012)
  - Male: 36.8 (1991) to 31.0 (2012)
  - Female: 55.7 (1992) to 63.9 (2002)
- Male: 68.7 (1992) to 71.4 (2009)
- Female: 42.9 (1992) to 46.7 (2009)

**Key Infrastructure Endowments**
- Electricity consumption per capita kWh
  - 165 (2010)
- Paved roads percent of total roads
  - 45.1 (2009)
- Number of cellular phone subscriptions per 100 people
- Depositors with commercial banks per 1,000 adults *

#### PILLAR TWO: Social Inclusion to Ensure Equal Access to Economic Opportunity

**Access and Inputs to Education and Health**
- School life expectancy (primary to tertiary years)
  - 16.0 (2000) to 13.2 (2012)
- Pupil–teacher ratio (primary)
  - 23 (2012)
- Diphtheria, tetanus toxoid, and pertussis (DTP3) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds percent *
  - 60 (1992) to 63 (2009)
- Male: 70 (2012)
- Female: 71 (2012)
- Male-to-female ratio
  - 1.0 (2012)
- Male-to-female ratio
  - 1.1 (2012)

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**POVERTY AND INEQUALITY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>1990 or Nearest Year</th>
<th>2011 or Latest Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of population living below the national poverty line percent</td>
<td>17.6 (1996)</td>
<td>12.0 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>by Residence</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of population living below $2-a-day at 2005 PPP $ percent</td>
<td>84.6 (2010)</td>
<td>46.1 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>87.9</td>
<td>49.0 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>77.0</td>
<td>43.6 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio of income or consumption share of the highest quintile to lowest quintile</td>
<td>4.2 (2010)</td>
<td>5.7 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>4.7 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>6.6 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest quintile income or consumption share</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>7.6 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>8.6 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>6.9 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highest quintile income or consumption share</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>43.7 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>40.4 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>43.0</td>
<td>45.6 (2010)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nonincome**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average years of total schooling (youth and adults)</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>7.3 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>7.1 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>7.6 (2010)</td>
<td>7.6 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults (Aged 25 and over)</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>5.9 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>5.9 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>5.1 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age percent</td>
<td>23.8 (1992)</td>
<td>17.9 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>by Sex</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>by residence</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by Wealth Quintile</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest</td>
<td>22.7 (2010)</td>
<td>22.7 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest-to-highest ratio</td>
<td>2.2 (2010)</td>
<td>2.2 (2010)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>by Sex</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male-to-female ratio</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>by residence</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>60 (2007)</td>
<td>60 (2007)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural-to-urban ratio</td>
<td>1.6 (2007)</td>
<td>1.6 (2007)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by Wealth Quintile</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Indonesia

PILLAR TWO: Social Inclusion to Ensure Equal Access to Economic Opportunity (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1990 or Nearest Year</th>
<th>2011 or Latest Year</th>
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</table>

### Access and Inputs to Education and Health

- **by Wealth Quintile**
  - Lowest
    - Urban
    - Rural
  - Urban-to-rural ratio
  - Highest

- **by Residence**
  - Urban
  - Rural
  - Urban-to-rural ratio
  - Highest

- **Physicians, nurses, and midwives per 10,000 population**
  - Urban
  - Rural
  - Urban-to-rural ratio
  - Highest

- **Government expenditure on education as a percentage of total government expenditure**
  - Urban
  - Rural
  - Urban-to-rural ratio
  - Highest

- **Government expenditure on health as a percentage of total government expenditure**
  - Urban
  - Rural
  - Urban-to-rural ratio
  - Highest

### Access to Basic Infrastructure Utilities and Services

- **Population with access to electricity percent**
  - by Residence
    - Urban
    - Rural
  - Urban-to-rural ratio
  - Highest

### Gender Equality and Opportunity

- **Gender parity in education**
  - by Residence
    - Urban
    - Rural
    - Urban-to-rural ratio
  - Lowest
  - Highest

- **Antenatal care coverage of at least one visit percent of live births**
  - by Residence
    - Urban
    - Rural
    - Urban-to-rural ratio
  - Lowest
  - Highest

- **Antenatal care coverage of at least four visits percent of live births**
  - by Residence
    - Urban
    - Rural
    - Urban-to-rural ratio
  - Lowest
  - Highest

### GOOD GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS

- **Voice and accountability**
  - by Residence
  - Urban
  - Rural
  - Urban-to-rural ratio
  - Lowest
  - Highest

- **Government effectiveness**
  - by Residence
  - Urban
  - Rural
  - Urban-to-rural ratio
  - Lowest
  - Highest

- **Control of corruption**
  - by Residence
  - Urban
  - Rural
  - Urban-to-rural ratio
  - Lowest
  - Highest

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*... = data not available, 0 or 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, GDP = gross domestic product, kWh = kilowatt-hour, PPP = purchasing power parity.

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### Notes

- Data are based on consumption.
- Data are based on consumption and combines the urban and rural distributions, weighted by share of urban and rural population to total population.
- Derived from the consumption share of the highest quintile to lowest quintile.
- Data refer to total number of deposit accounts due to lack of information on deposit account holders.