Indonesia

	1990 or Nearest Year	2011 or Latest Year
POVERTY AND INEQUALITY		
Income		
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line [a] *percent*	17.6 (1996)	12.0 (2012)
by Residence		
Urban	13.6 (1996)	8.8 (2012)
Rural	19.8 (1996)	15.1 (2012)
Proportion of population living below $2-a-day at 2005 PPP$ [b] *percent*	84.6	46.1 (2010)
Rural	87.9	49.0 (2010)
Urban	77.0	43.6 (2010)
Ratio of income or consumption share of the highest quintile to lowest quintile [b,c]	4.1	5.7 (2010)
Rural	3.7	4.7 (2010)
Urban	5.4	6.6 (2010)
Lowest quintile income or consumption share	9.4	7.6 (2010)
Rural	10.0	8.6 (2010)
Urban	7.9	6.9 (2010)
Highest quintile income or consumption share	38.9	43.7 (2010)
Rural	36.7	40.4 (2010)
Urban	43.0	45.6 (2010)
Nonincome		
Average years of total schooling (youth and adults)		
Youth (Aged 15–24)	6.1	7.3 (2010)
Male	6.4	7.1 (2010)
Female	5.8	7.6 (2010)
Adults (Aged 25 and over)	3.2	5.5 (2010)
Male	4.0	5.9 (2010)
Female	2.5	5.1 (2010)
Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age *percent*	29.8 (1992)	17.9 (2010)
by Sex		
Male	...	19.1 (2010)
Female	...	16.7 (2010)
Female-to-male ratio	...	0.9 (2010)
by Residence		
Urban	...	15.2 (2010)
Rural	...	20.7 (2010)
Rural-to-urban ratio	...	1.4 (2010)
by Wealth Quintile		
Lowest	...	22.7 (2010)
Highest	...	10.4 (2010)
Lowest-to-highest ratio	...	2.2 (2010)
Under-five mortality rate *per 1,000 live births*	82	32
by Sex		
Male	88	34
Female	75	29
Male-to-female ratio	1.2	1.2
by Residence		
Urban	...	38 (2007)
Rural	...	60 (2007)
Rural-to-urban ratio	...	1.6 (2007)
by Wealth Quintile		
Lowest	...	77 (2007)
Highest	...	31 (2007)
Lowest-to-highest ratio	...	2.5 (2007)
PILLAR ONE: Growth and Expansion of Economic Opportunity		
Economic Growth and Employment		
Annualized growth rate of GDP per capita at PPP (constant 2005 PPP$)	5.4 (1992–1997)	4.5 (2007–2012)
Annualized growth rate of average per capita income or consumption (2005 PPP$) [b,c]		
Total	1.0 (1990–1999)	5.1 (1999–2010)
Lowest Quintile	1.3 (1990–1999)	3.0 (1999–2010)
Highest Quintile	1.0 (1990–1999)	6.1 (1999–2010)
Total, Rural	0.2 (1990–1999)	5.5 (1999–2010)
Lowest Quintile, Rural	0.6 (1990–1999)	3.8 (1999–2010)
Highest Quintile, Rural	–0.2 (1990–1999)	6.7 (1999–2010)
Total, Urban	1.5 (1990–1999)	4.2 (1999–2010)
Lowest Quintile, Urban	1.7 (1990–1999)	2.8 (1999–2010)
Highest Quintile, Urban	1.7 (1990–1999)	4.6 (1999–2010)
Employment-to-population ratio		
Youth (Aged 15–24)	45.9 (1991)	40.0 (2012)
Male	55.0 (1991)	48.8 (2012)
Female	36.8 (1991)	31.0 (2012)
Aged 15 years and over	55.7 (1992)	63.9
Male	68.7 (1992)	77.4 (2009)
Female	42.9 (1992)	46.7 (2009)
GDP per person engaged (constant 1990 PPP$)	5945	11461 (2012)
Number of own-account and contributing family workers per 100 wage and salaried workers	177.2 (1997)	145.0
by Sex		
Male	168.9 (2001)	179.8 (2009)
Female	237.6 (2001)	211.0 (2009)
Key Infrastructure Endowments		
Electricity consumption *per capita kWh*	165	639 (2010)
Paved roads *percent of total roads*	45.1	56.9 (2009)
Number of cellular phone subscriptions *per 100 people*	1.7 (2000)	115.2 (2012)
Depositors with commercial banks *per 1,000 adults* [d]	481.1 (2004)	623.7
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*	10.3 (2000)	13.2
by Sex		
Male	10.5 (2000)	13.2
Female	10.1 (2000)	13.1
Pupil–teacher ratio (primary)	23	16
Diphtheria, tetanus toxoid, and pertussis (DTP3) immunization coverage among 1-year-olds *percent* [e]	60 (1992)	63
by Sex [f]		
Male	...	73 (2012)
Female	...	71 (2012)
Male-to-female ratio	...	1.0 (2012)
by Residence [f]		
Urban	...	77 (2012)
Rural	...	67 (2012)
Urban-to-rural ratio	...	1.1 (2012)

Indonesia

	1990 or Nearest Year	2011 or Latest Year
PILLAR TWO: Social Inclusion to Ensure Equal Access to Economic Opportunity *(continued)*		
Access and Inputs to Education and Health		
by Wealth Quintile [f]		
Lowest	...	45 (2007)
Highest	...	82 (2007)
Highest-to-lowest ratio	...	1.8 (2007)
Physicians, nurses, and midwives *per 10,000 population* [g]	9.6 (2003)	15.7 (2012)
Physicians	1.4 (2003)	2.0 (2012)
Nurses and Midwives	8.2 (2003)	13.7 (2012)
Government expenditure on education as a percentage of total government expenditure	...	...
Government expenditure on health as a percentage of total government expenditure	...	...
Access to Basic Infrastructure Utilities and Services		
Population with access to electricity *percent*	64.5 (2008)	73.0 (2010)
by Residence		
Urban	94.0 (2008)	94.0 (2010)
Rural	32.0 (2008)	56.2 (2010)
Urban-to-rural ratio	2.9 (2008)	1.7 (2010)
Share of population using solid fuels for cooking *percent*	44.8 (2001)	54.6 (2007)
by Residence		
Urban	16.0 (2001)	22.0 (2007)
Rural	69.0 (2001)	77.8 (2007)
by Wealth Quintile		
Lowest	...	97.0 (2007)
Highest	...	0.8 (2007)
Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source *percent*	70	84
by Residence		
Urban	90	93
Rural	61	76
Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility *percent*	35	59
by Residence		
Urban	61	73
Rural	24	44
Gender Equality and Opportunity		
Gender parity in education [h]		
Primary	0.97 (1991)	1.02
Secondary	0.82 (1991)	1.00
Tertiary	0.66 (1993)	0.87
Antenatal care coverage of at least one visit *percent of live births*	76.3 (1991)	95.7 (2012)
by Residence		
Urban	...	98.2 (2012)
Rural	...	93.3 (2012)
Urban-to-rural ratio	...	1.1 (2012)
by Wealth Quintile		
Lowest	...	87.1 (2010)
Highest	...	97.6 (2010)
Highest-to-lowest ratio	...	1.1 (2010)
Antenatal care coverage of at least four visits *percent of live births*	55.4 (1991)	81.5 (2007)
by Residence		
Urban	...	89.9 (2007)
Rural	...	75.5 (2007)
Urban-to-rural ratio	...	1.2 (2007)
by Wealth Quintile		
Lowest	...	61.1 (2007)
Highest	...	96.4 (2007)
Highest-to-lowest ratio	...	1.6 (2007)
Gender parity in labor force participation (Aged 15 and over) [i]	0.62	0.61 (2012)
Percentage of seats held by women in national parliament	12.4	18.6 (2013)
PILLAR THREE: Social Safety Nets		
Social protection and labor rating [j]	3.5 (2005)	...
Social security expenditure on health as a percentage of government expenditure on health	10.2 (1995)	20.3
Government expenditure on social security and welfare as a percentage of total government expenditure	...	...
GOOD GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS		
Voice and accountability [k]	−0.8 (1996)	−0.1
Government effectiveness [k]	−0.4 (1996)	−0.2
Control of corruption [k]	−0.6 (1996)	−0.7

Proportion of Population Living Below the National Poverty Line and $2-a-day at 2005 PPP$, Latest Years

Antenatal Care Coverage, Latest Years

Proportion of Population Using an Improved Drinking Water Source and Sanitation Facility, 2011
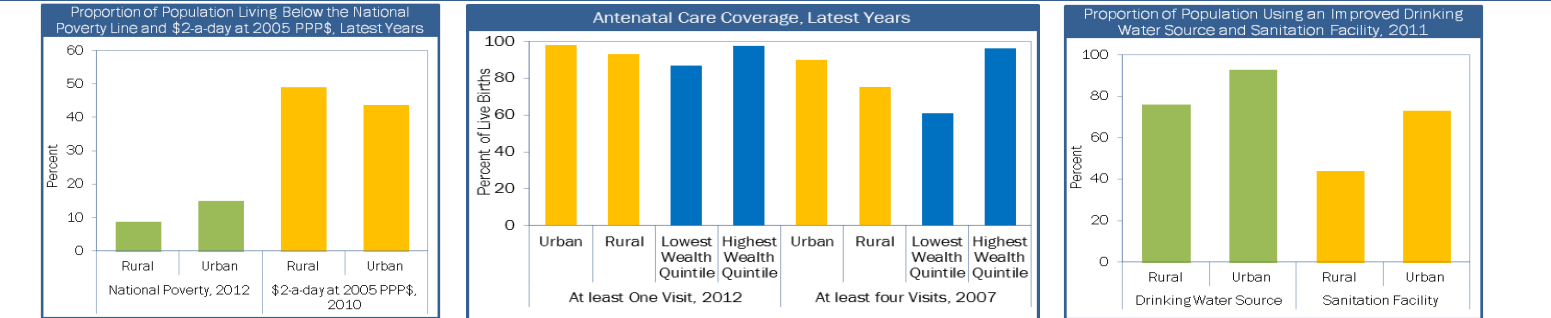
"..." = data not available, 0 or 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, GDP = gross domestic product, kWh = kilowatt-hour, PPP = purchasing power parity.

a   Data are based on consumption.
b   Data is based on consumption and combines the urban and rural distributions, weighted by share of urban and rural population to total population.
c   Derived from the consumption share of the highest quintile to lowest quintile.
d   Data refer to total number of deposit accounts due to lack of information on deposit account holders.
e   Estimates are based on data officially reported to World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) by member economies and data reported in publications on health surveys.
f   Estimates are based on household survey data.
g   Estimated using data from Global Health Workforce Statistics (WHO) and population from World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.
h   Measured as the ratio of female gross enrollment ratio to male gross enrollment ratio.
i   Measured as the ratio of female labor force participation rate to male labor force participation rate.
j   A rating of "1" corresponds to a very weak performance, and a "6" rating to a very strong performance.
k   Presented in standard normal units of the governance indicator, ranging from −2.5 to 2.5 with higher values corresponding to better governance outcomes.