Human Development Report 2019

Beyond income, beyond averages, beyond today:
Inequalities in human development in the 21st century

LAUNCH IN VIET NAM
9 December 2019, Ha Noi
Contents:

1. Viet Nam’s Human Development
2. Key messages of the Global Human Development 2019

Notes: The Human Development Reports, data and technical notes on how HDI, human development and multi-dimensional poverty composite indices and indicators are calculated can be found in Human Development Report Office’s website:

• In 2018, Viet Nam ranks 118 out of 189 countries and territories.

• Steady progress in all components: Between 1990 and 2018, Viet Nam’s life expectancy at birth increased by 4.8 years, mean years of schooling: by 4.3 years and expected years of schooling: by 4.9 years and GNI per capita: by 354.5 percent.

• Approaching High Human Development Group: only 0.007 point to go.
**Human development progress has been with relatively low inequality:**

- Viet Nam’s HDI loss due to inequality is 16.3%, the third lowest among comparator-countries.
- Inequality in income loss (18.1%) and Gini coefficient (35.3) are the 2nd lowest, 5th in life expectancy loss (12.9%) – 4th in education loss (17.6%).
- Inequality-adjusted HDI (0.58), ranking 8 places higher than HDI rank.
### Gender Development Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HDI rank, country/group</th>
<th>2018 Value</th>
<th>Group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22 Korea (Republic of)</td>
<td>0.934</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61 Malaysia</td>
<td>0.972</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77 Thailand</td>
<td>0.995</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 China</td>
<td>0.961</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106 Philippines</td>
<td>1.004</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111 Indonesia</td>
<td>0.937</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118 Viet Nam</td>
<td>1.003</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>129 India</td>
<td>0.829</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140 Lao PDR</td>
<td>0.929</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145 Myanmar</td>
<td>0.953</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>146 Cambodia</td>
<td>0.919</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High human development</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium human development</td>
<td>0.845</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>0.962</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Viet Nam’s GDI is 1.003: the highest among comparator-countries, in the top group out of 5 groups (of 166 countries).

- Gender gaps in GNI per capita (female 2011$PPP 5,739 vs. male 6,703) and mean years of schooling (female 7.9 vs. male 8.5) need improvement.

* Viet Nam’s GII (0.314) ranks 68th out of 162 countries.

- Good performance in: share of seats held by women in parliament (26.7%) and women’s labor force participation (72.7%);

- Areas for improvement: maternal mortality (54/100,000) and adolescent birth rate (30.9 per 1,000 women aged 15-19).
1. Viet Nam’s MPI is 0.019, 29th among 102 countries.

2. Viet Nam’s Multidimensional poverty headcount is 4.9%, the third lowest among comparator countries (ASEAN countries – excepts Singapore and Brunei – China and India); intensity of deprivation and inequality among the poor are the lowest. (using int. measurements and MICS 2013-2014)

3. Inequalities exist among population groups and regions.
1. Quality of human development

Top third performer group on:
- lost health expectancy (11.7%);
- trained primary school teacher (100%);
- PISA scores;
- rural population accessing to electricity (100%);

Bottom third group on:
- vulnerable employment (54.5%).

2. Life-course gender gap

Childhood and Youth: top group
- Gross primary enrolment F/M (1) and youth unemployment F/M (1.01);

Adulthood: Top group on
- Total unemployment F/M (0.9);
- Share of female employment in non-agriculture (47.2%);
- Share of female seats in parliament (26.7%);

Bottom third group on:
- sex ratio at birth (1.12).
3. Women’s empowerment

**Top group on:**
- Contraceptive prevalence (75.7%)
- Unmet needs for family planning (6.1%)
- Early marriage (11%)
- Female graduated in science, tech, engineering and math at tertiary level (15.4%);

**Bottom group on:**
- Violence against women by non-intimate partners (34.4)
- Women with account in financial institution or with mobile money service provider (30.4%)

National disaggregated data shows larger disparities by geographical locations and ethnic groups in many indicators of dashboards 1 – 3
4. Environmental sustainability

Top group on:
• change in forest coverage (67%, 1990-2016);

Bottom third group on:
• carbon emission (0.35Kg/GDP);
• degraded land (31%);
• red list index(0.733);

5. Socioeconomic sustainability

Top group on:
• net saving (13.4%GNI);
• debt service (5.9% of export and primary income);
• gross capital formation (27.5%GDP);
• concentration index (export, 0.188);

Bottom third group on:
• Skilled labor force (33.2%);
Beyond income, beyond averages, beyond today:
Inequalities in human development in the 21st century
INEQUALITY IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT: BEYOND INCOME, AVERAGES AND TODAY

Exploring inequalities in human development - a new framework

A comprehensive assessment of inequality must consider income and wealth. But it must also understand differences in other aspects of human development and the processes that lead to them.

Inequalities in human development will shape the prospects of people that may live to see the 22nd century.

The analysis of inequalities in human development must go beyond summary measures of inequality that focus only on a single dimension.
MANY ARE STEPPING ABOVE MINIMUM FLOORS, BUT WIDESPREAD DISPARITIES REMAIN

Population with a primary education, 2017 (percent)

51.2 percentage points

Human development group
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT: FROM BASIC TO ENHANCED CAPABILITIES, A NEW GENERATION OF INEQUALITIES IS EMERGING

Examples of achievements:
- Early childhood survival
- Primary education
- Entry level technology
- Resilience to recurrent shocks

Basic capabilities

Examples of achievements
- Access to quality health at all levels
- High-quality education at all levels
- Effective access to present-day technologies
- Resilience to unknown new shocks

Enhanced capabilities
A NEW GENERATION OF INEQUALITIES IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IS EMERGING

Primary education
Change between 2007-2017 (percentage points)

Tertiary education
Change between 2007-2017 (percentage points)
A NEW GENERATION OF INEQUALITIES IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IS EMERGING

**Mobile-cellular subscriptions**
Change between 2007-2017 (per 100 inhabitants)

**Fixed broadband**
Change between 2007-2017 (per 100 inhabitants)
INEQUALITIES IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CAN ACCUMULATE THROUGH LIFE
THE CLIMATE CRISIS AND INEQUALITIES
ASSESSING INEQUALITIES DEMANDS A REVOLUTION IN METRICS

Indicated bias in one or less questions from the World Values Survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005-2009</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-2017</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Indicated bias in two or more questions from the World Values Survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Female</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005-2009</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-2017</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TACKLING INEQUALITIES IS IN OUR HANDS

* Improvements in some inequalities show that progress is possible.
* Continue closing the gaps in basic human capabilities.
* Stop gaps in the next generation of inequalities.
* Inequality is a systemic problem and requires a systemic response and going beyond business as usual.
* Long lasting solutions to inequality must tackle imbalances in power.
POLICY FRAMEWORK

Redressing inequalities in basic and enhanced capabilities

Policies to:
- Accelerate convergence in basic capabilities
- Reverse divergence in enhanced capabilities
- Eliminate gender and horizontal inequalities

Policies for inclusive expansion in incomes (productivity and equity)
WE HAVE A CHOICE

▪ The time to act is now.

▪ Policy goals must evolve from leaving no behind, to bringing everyone ahead.

▪ Policies must tackle underlying drives not just the symptoms of inequality.

▪ Policy process must put the people at the center of the development and decision making.
THANK YOU