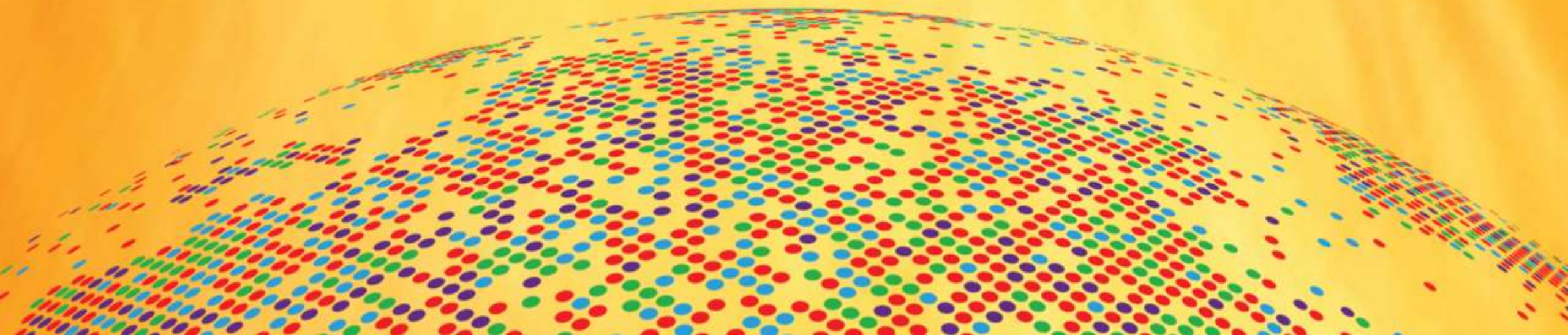


Human Development Report 2019

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:

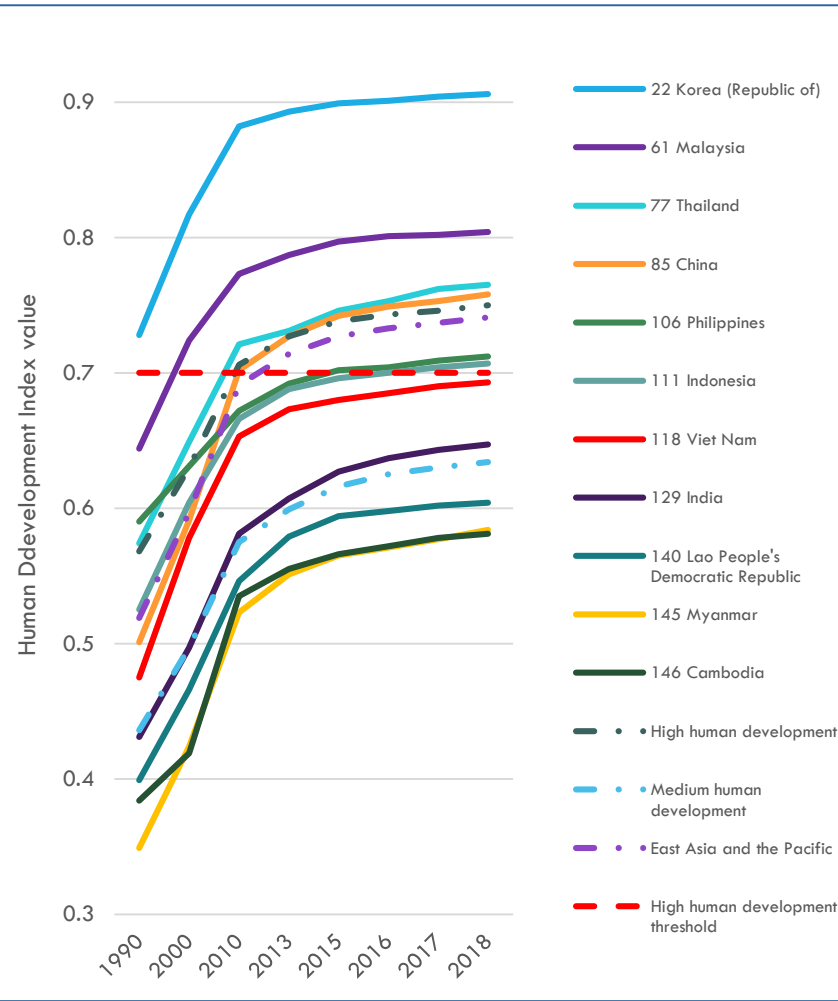
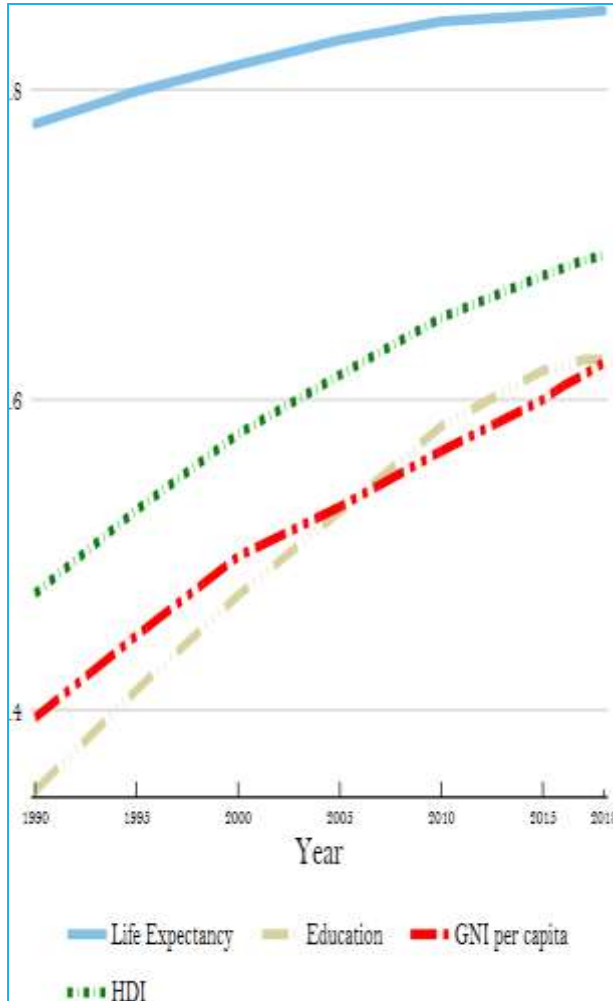
<http://hdr.undp.org/en;>

<http://hdr.undp.org/en/data;>

http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2019_technical_notes.pdf



VIET NAM'S HUMAN DEVELOPMENT



- 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.



INEQUALITY ADJUSTED HDI



	Inequality-adjusted HDI (IHDI)		Inequality in life expectancy	Inequality in education	Inequality in income
	Value	Overall loss (%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
HDI rank Countries/ Groups	2018	2018	2015–2020 (UNDESA)	2018 (or most recent)	2018 (or most recent)
22 ROK	0.777	14.3	3	18.5	20.2
61 Malaysia	6.1	12.1	..
77 Thailand	0.635	16.9	7.9	18.3	23.8
85 China	0.636	16.1	7.9	11.7	27.4
106 Philippines	0.582	18.2	15.3	10.1	28.1
111 Indonesia	0.584	17.4	13.9	18.2	20.1
118 Viet Nam	0.58	16.3	12.9	17.6	18.1
129 India	0.477	26.3	19.7	38.7	18.8
140 Lao PDR	0.454	24.9	22.6	31.3	20.3
145 Myanmar	0.448	23.2	22.8	26.9	19.9
146 Cambodia	0.465	20.1	18.1	27.3	14.3
High human development	0.615	17.9	10	14.8	27.9
Medium human development	0.47	25.9	20.5	36.3	19.6
East Asia and the Pacific	0.618	16.6	9.8	13.5	25.6

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 AND INEQUALITY



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

* **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\$PPP5,739 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%);

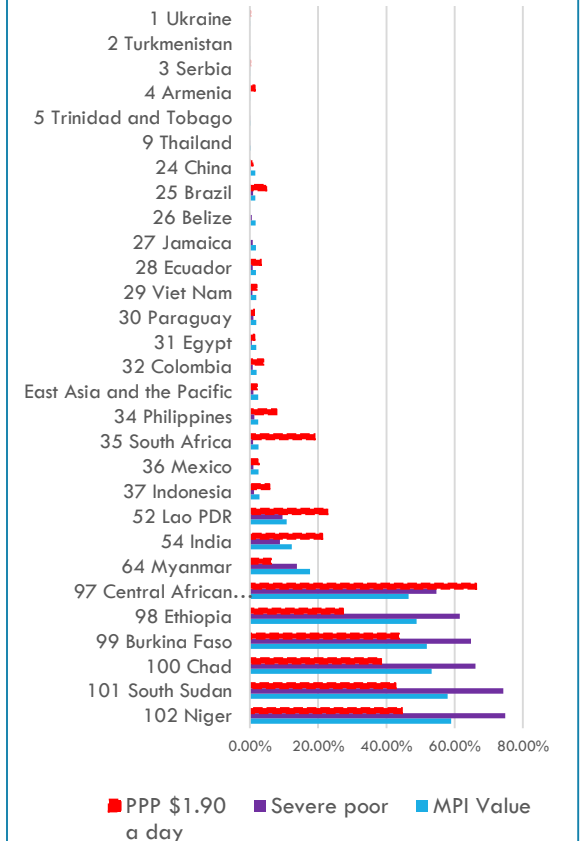
- Areas for improvement: *maternal mortality* (54/100,000) and *adolescent birth rate* (30.9 per 1,000 women aged 15-19).



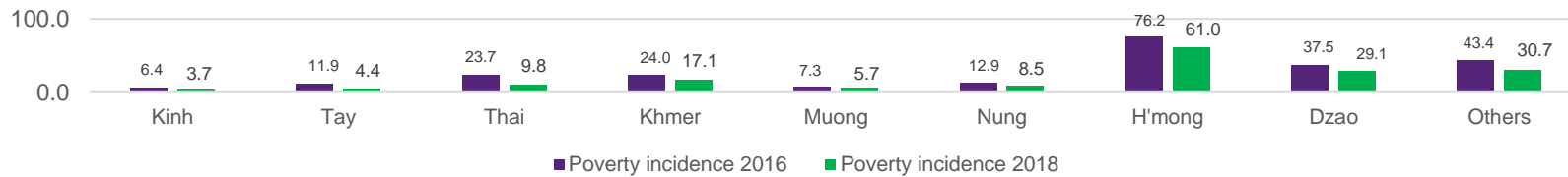
MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

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.

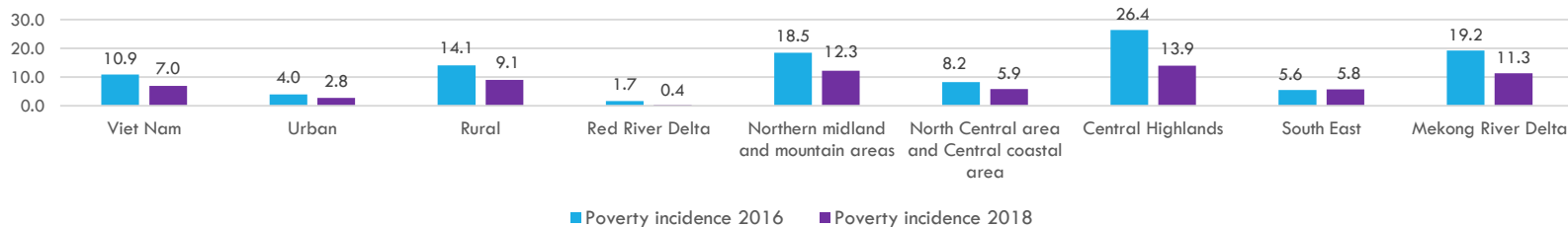
Headcount Ratios for Global MPI, Severe Poverty and PPP\$1.90/day (using int. measurements and MICS 2013-2014)



Multidimensional Poverty Incidence of Viet Nam, by Ethnic Groups in 2016 and 2018 (using Vietnam's measurements and VHLSS 2016, 2018)



Multidimensional Poverty Incidence of Viet Nam, by areas and regions in 2016 and 2018 (using Vietnam's measurements and VHLSS 2016, 2018)





DASHBOARDS



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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).



DASHBOARDS



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



DASHBOARDS



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%);

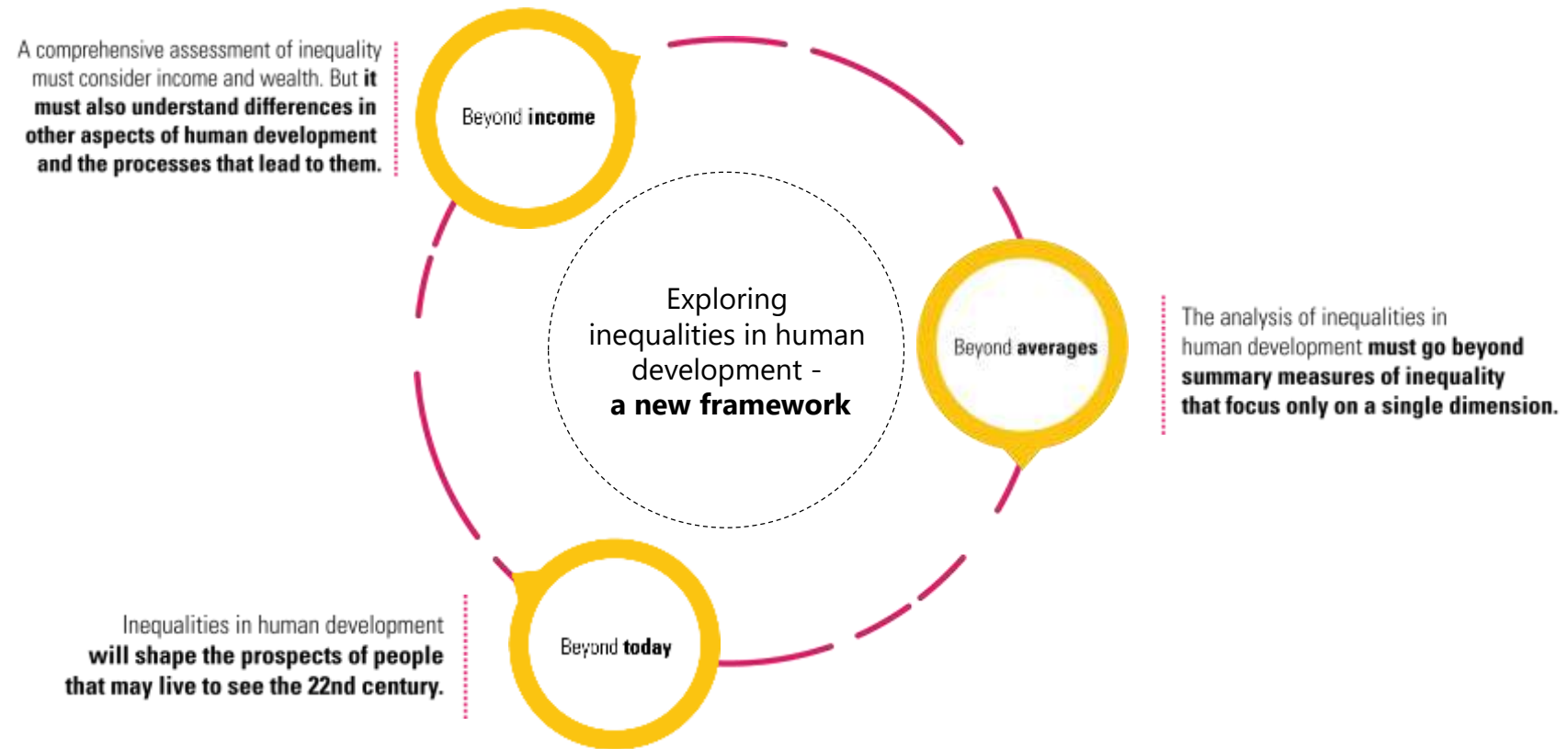
**Beyond income, beyond
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INEQUALITY IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT: BEYOND INCOME, AVERAGES AND TODAY



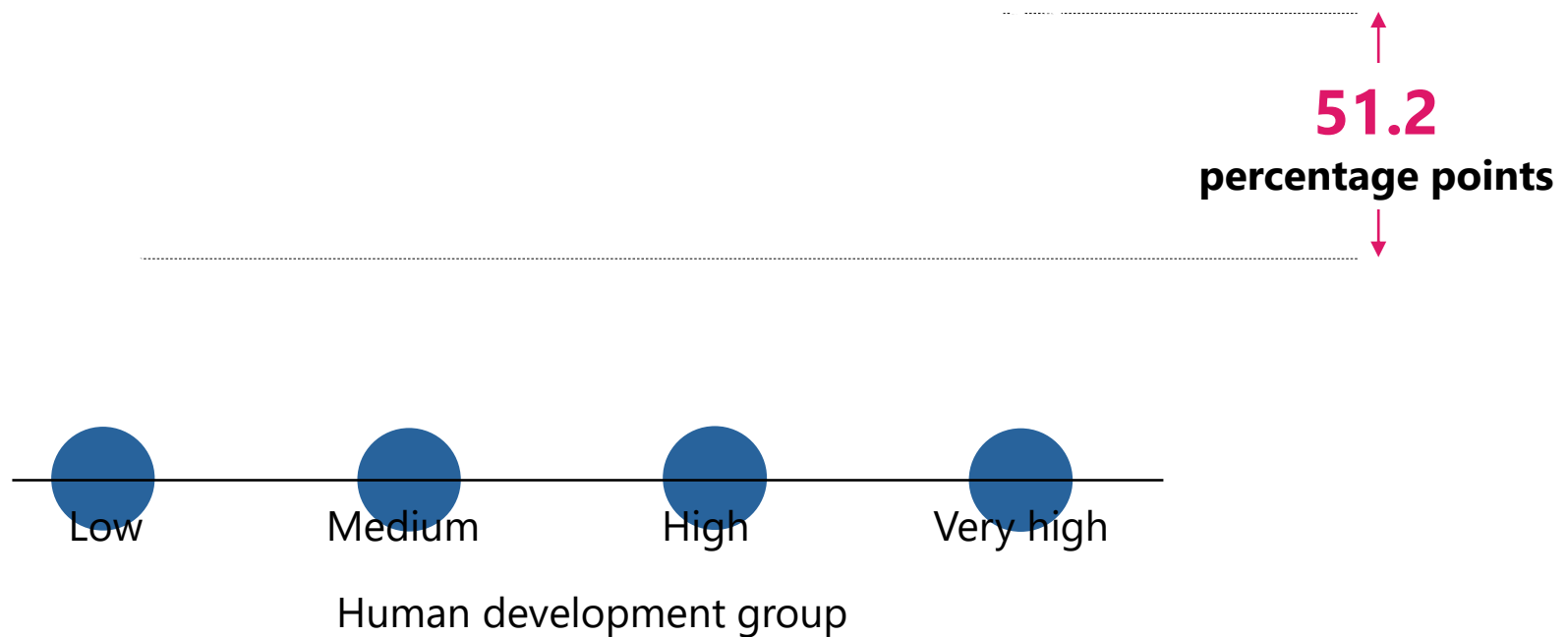
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MANY ARE STEPPING ABOVE MINIMUM FLOORS, BUT WIDESPREAD DISPARITIES REMAIN



Population with a primary education, 2017
(percent)





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

Enhanced
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

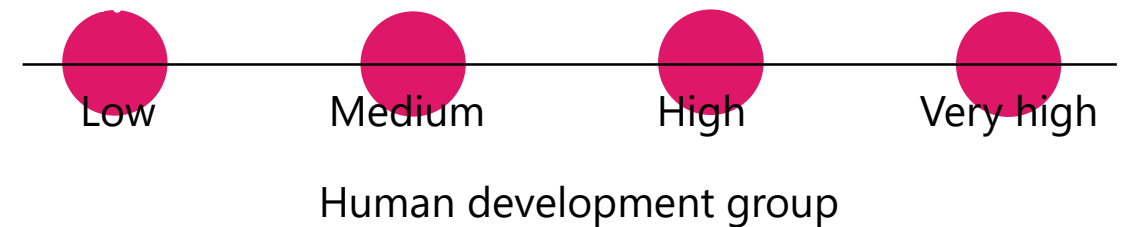
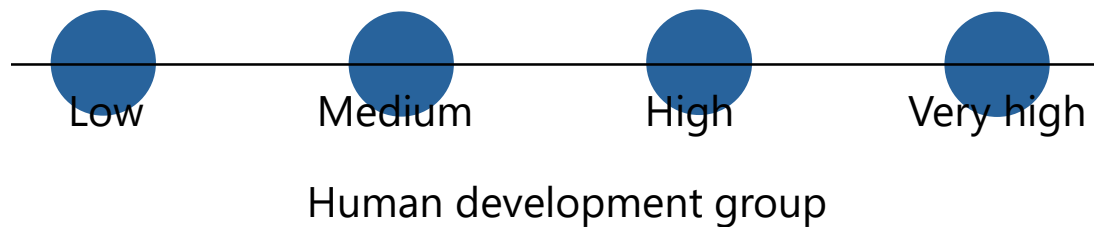
A NEW GENERATION OF INEQUALITIES IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IS EMERGING

Primary education

Change between 2007-2017 (percentage points)

Tertiary education

Change between 2007-2017 (percentage points)



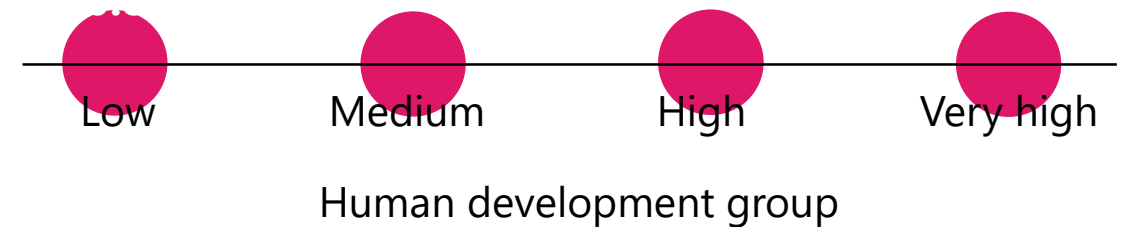
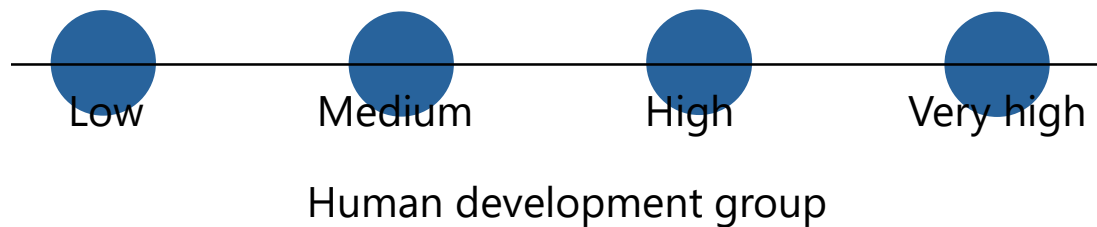
A NEW GENERATION OF INEQUALITIES IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IS EMERGING

Mobile-cellular subscriptions

Change between 2007-2017 (per 100 inhabitants)

Fixed broadband

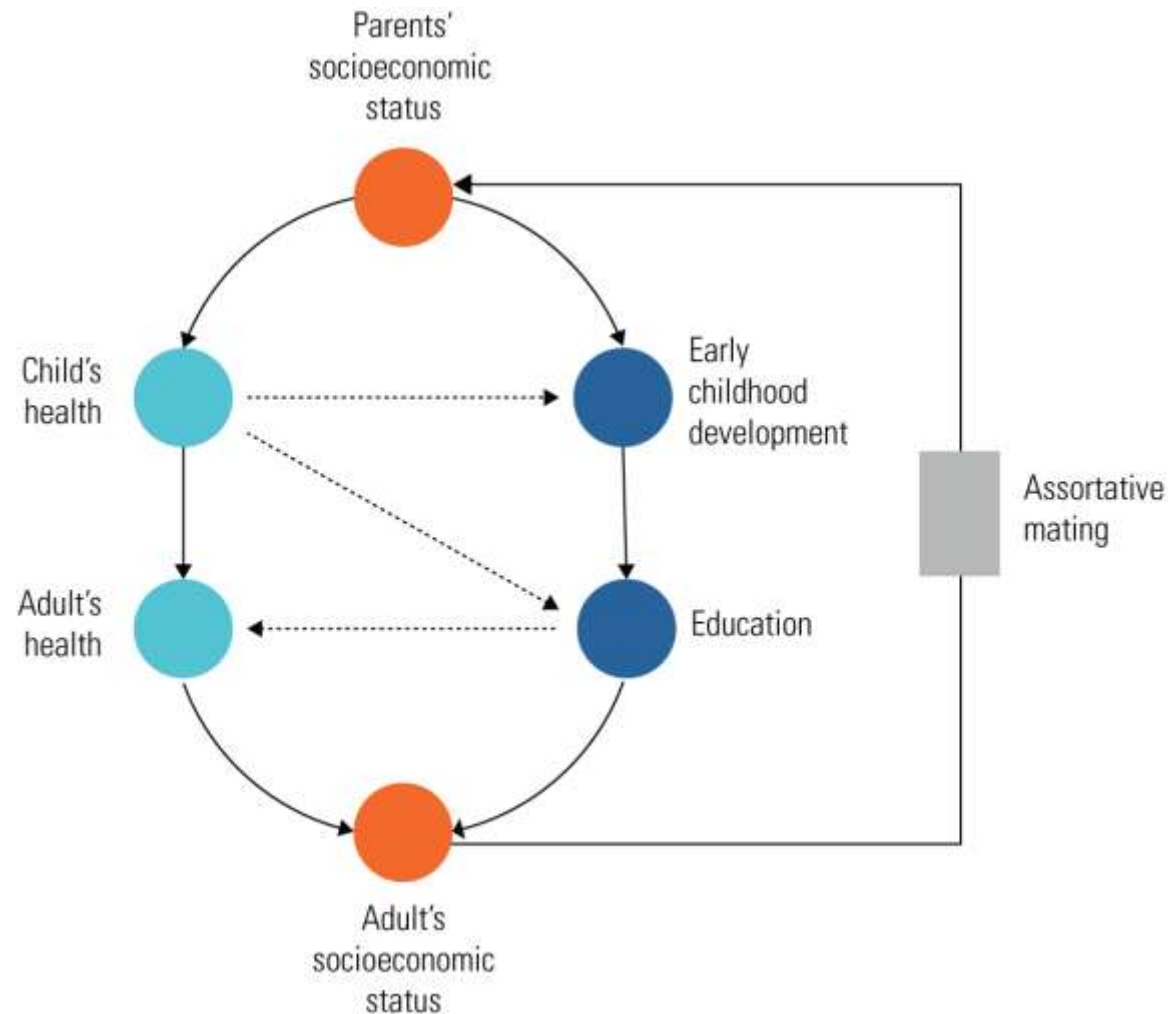
Change between 2007-2017 (per 100 inhabitants)



INEQUALITIES IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CAN ACCUMULATE THROUGH LIFE



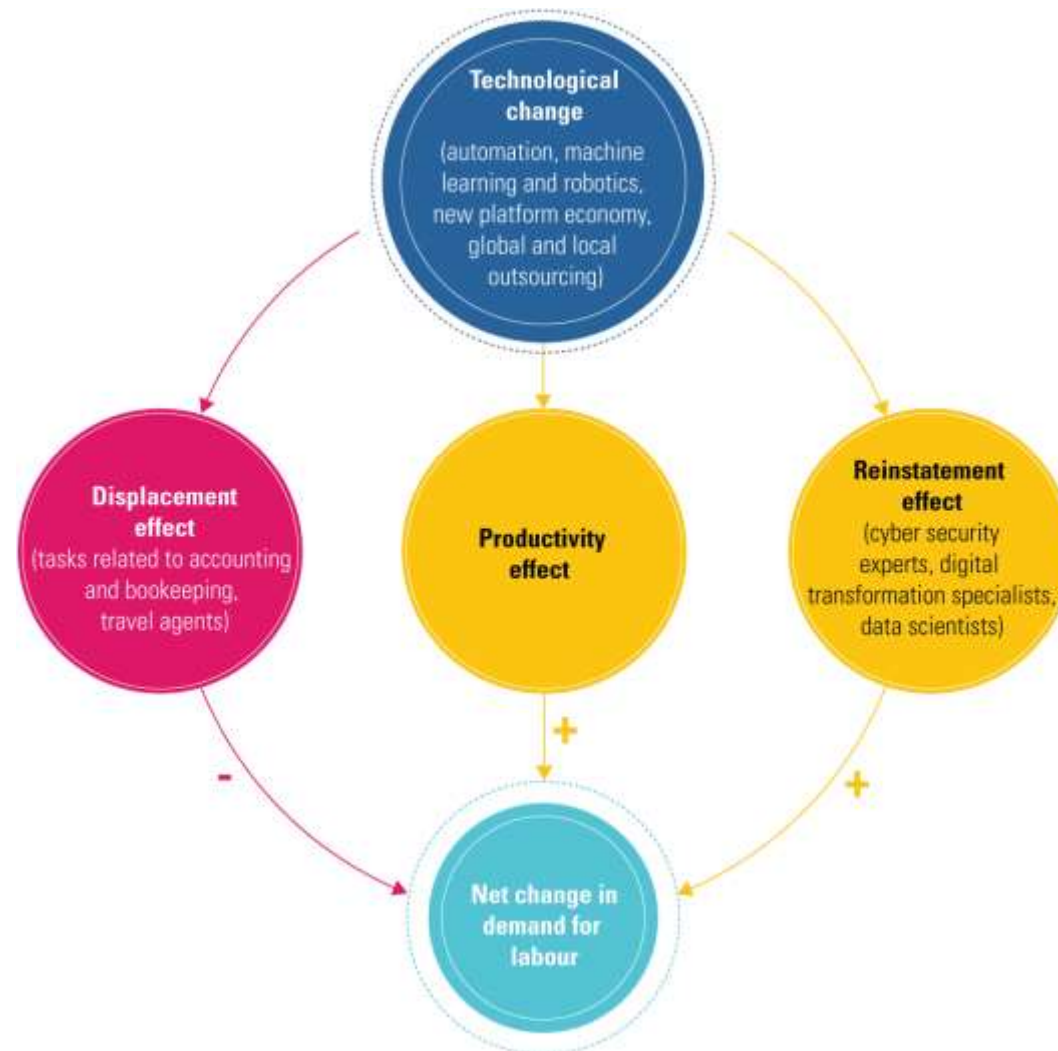
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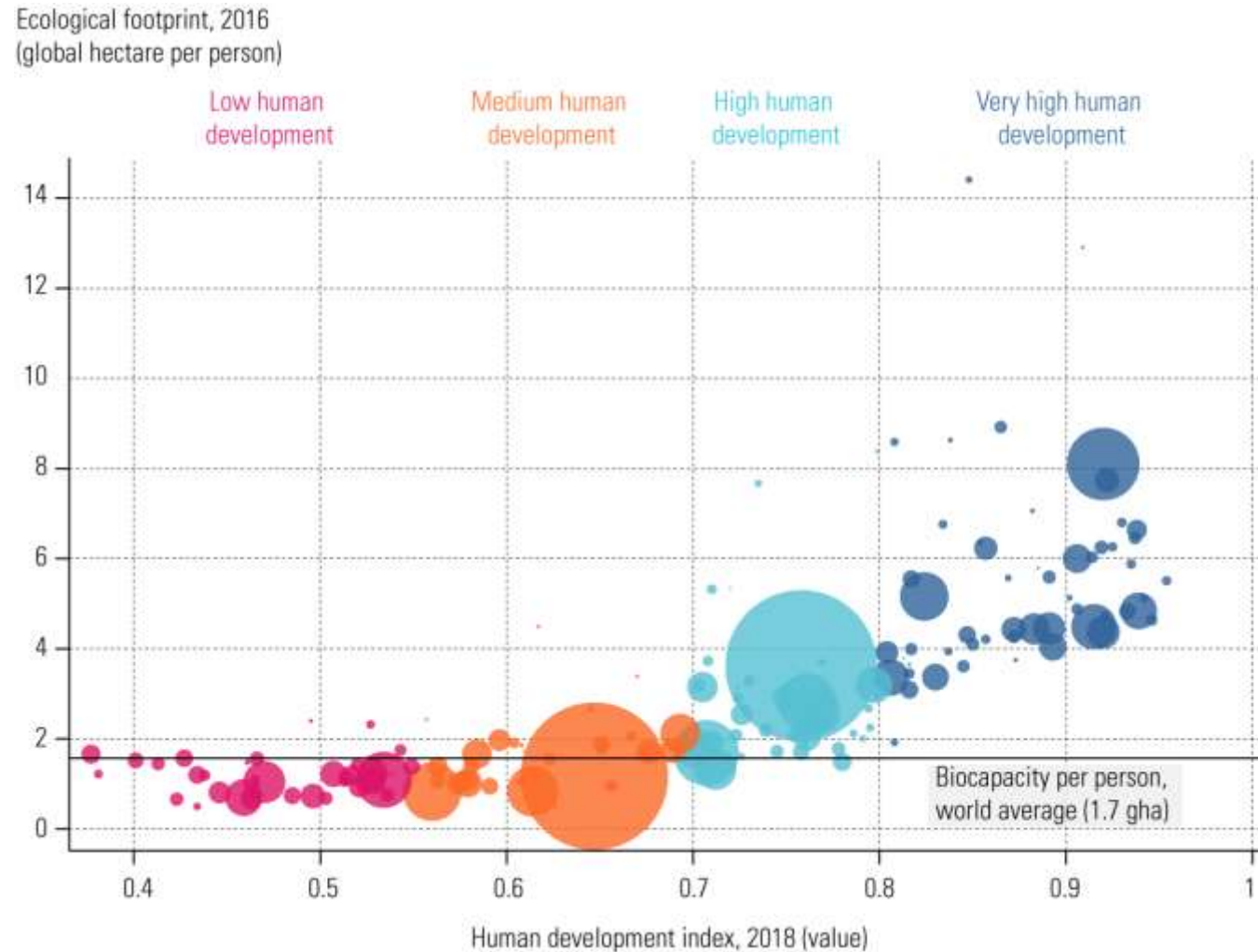
TECHNOLOGY: EQUALITY RISKS & OPPORTUNITIES



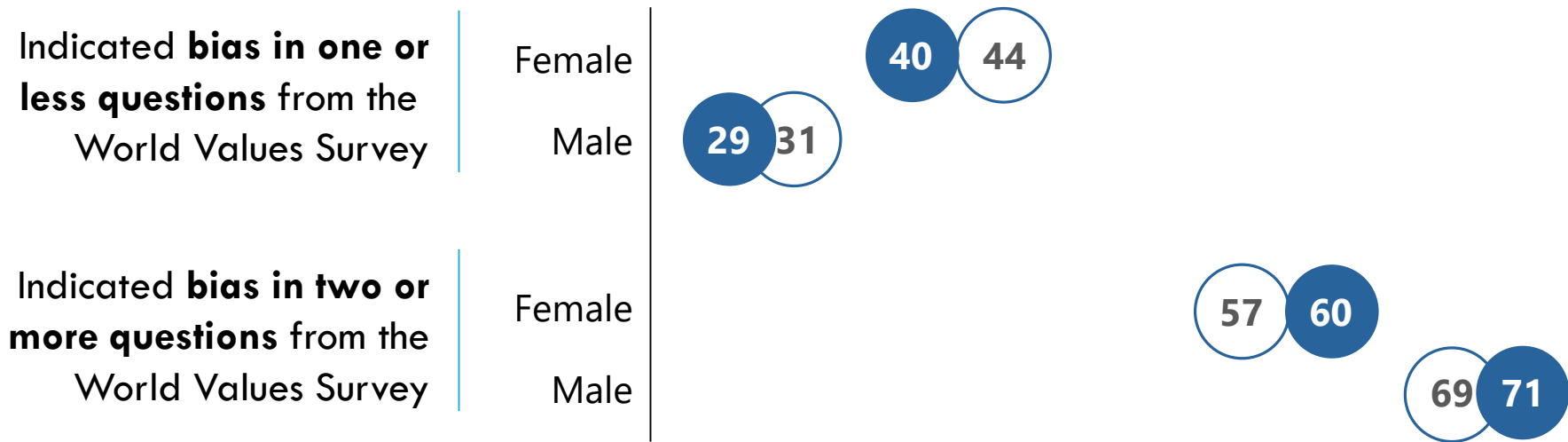
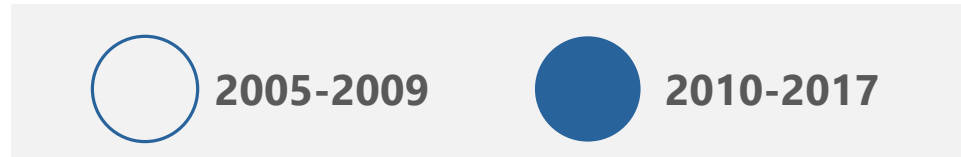
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THE CLIMATE CRISIS AND INEQUALITIES



ASSESSING INEQUALITIES DEMANDS A REVOLUTION IN METRICS

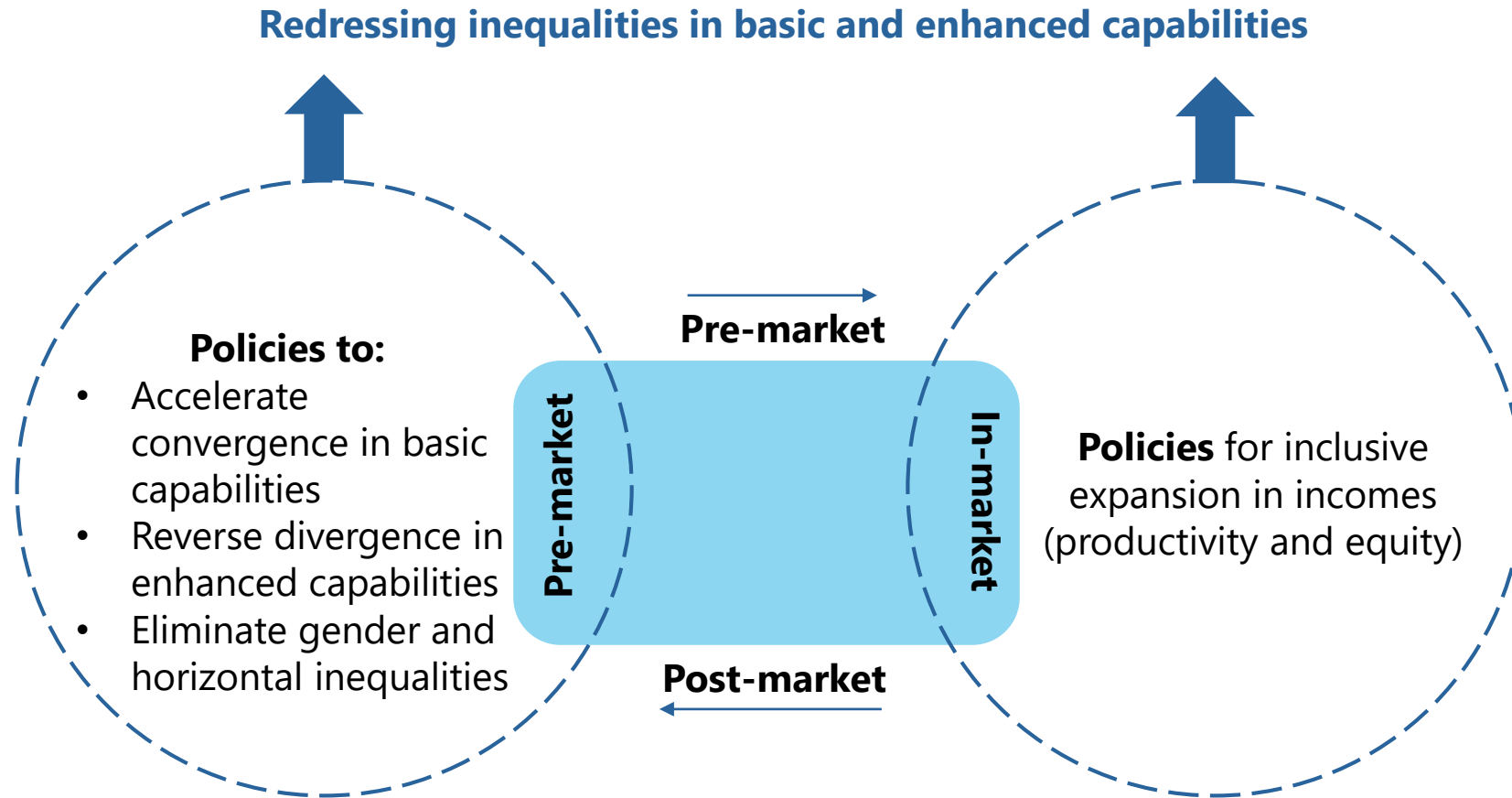


TACKLING INEQUALITIES IS IN OUR HANDS



- * 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





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

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