Human Security Index in Indonesia: Learning from Japan Human Security Index

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based on the book “SDG’s and Japan,”

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The United Nations declares “leaving no one behind” to be a principle of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), but there is a growing recognition that it is inadequate to merely try to meet each target of the SDGs in order to accomplish this.

In this context, the Japan Human Security Indicator was developed to shed light on the realities of poverty, inequality, discrimination and exclusion in Japanese society. The Indicator was designed by a project team led by Yukio Takasu, Special Adviser on Human Security to the United Nations, and supported by volunteers from the NPO Human Security Forum, as well as experts and researchers in multiple fields. Besides, there is an index called Human Development Index (HDI). HDI is adopted by UNDP as a development indicator for ranking the countries. But HDI is not equal to HSI.

The HSI is composed of three indices, which are the core themes of human security: “life,” “livelihood” and “dignity.” In order to understand the geography of marginalization, these three indices are calculated from 88 indicators based on prefecture-level statistics issued mainly by public agencies.

In an attempt to gain the subjective perceptions of residents, the project team also conducted an online survey, asking participants questions on factors such as their anxiety, self-fulfillment and isolation. 5,450 people responded and the data was used to form the prefectural ranking. According to the survey, despite the policies and institutions put in place by the central and the local governments, the team found that many people were still anxious about their old age, health, work, and lifestyle. Nearly a half of the respondents had no one who they could confide in about serious factors of distress, and a quarter answered that they could not find something worth living for.

It is understood that aggregate data about a single country is inadequate to understand the true state of a catastrophic event. Difficulty in living depended on diverse attributes of individuals such as region, generation, occupation, gender and disability. The originality of the indicator lay in the incorporation of subjective variables that explained specific human insecurities people experience in everyday life, and the examination of their anxieties and hopes.

The book “SDG’s and Japan,” has visualized HSI on a prefectural based country map and it proposes what improvements are needed for each prefecture. Among the all regions, Fukui prefecture showed the highest HSI, while Aomori is the lowest.

Reference: Yoichi Mine, Ako Muto, ‘Japan’s Human Security’ Indicator 2018 Symposium
(https://www.jica.go.jp/jica-ri/news/topics/20181215_01.html)

LIFE INDEX: 23 INDICATORS

命指数：23 指標

A: Existence (11 indicators)

A: 生命

A1	平均寿命 Average life expectancy (Male) Average life expectancy (Female)	
A2	人口増減率 Population change rate	
A3	合計特殊生産率 Total special production rate	
A4	生産年齢人口割合（15－64 歳） Working-age population ratio	
A5	未婚率（50 歳時点） Unmarried rate (at age 50)	1 for low, 0 for high
A6	高齢単身世帯割合（65 歳以上） Ratio of elderly single-person households (65 years old and over)	
A7	ひとり親世帯の子供の割合 Percentage of children in single-parent households	1 for less, 0 for more
A8	自殺死亡者数（人口 10 万人あたり） Suicide deaths (per 100,000 population)	
A9	自殺意識（念慮）率 Suicide thought rate	
A10	自然災害の死者・行方不明者数（人口 10 万人あたり） Number of dead or missing due to natural disasters (per 100,000 population)	
A11	交通事故死者数（人口 10 万人あたり） Number of traffic fatalities (per 100,000 population)	

B: Health (12 indicators)

B: 健康保健

B1	健康寿命 Healthy life expectancy (Male) Healthy life expectancy (Female)	
B2	一般病院数（人口 10 万人あたり） Number of general hospitals (per 100,000 population)	

B3	一般病院病床数（人口 10 万人あたり） General hospital beds (per 100,000 population)	
B4	医療施設に従事する医師数（人口 10 万人あたり） Number of doctors engaged in medical facilities (per 100,000 population)	
B5	年間一人当たり医療費 Annual medical expenses per person	
B6	健康診断受診率 Health checkup consultation rate	0 for low, 1 for high
B7	国民健康保険料滞納世帯割合 Percentage of households with non-payment of National Health Insurance premiums	
B8	障害者数 Disabled people	指標に参入しない This parameter is not included
B9	虫歯罹患率（12 歳児） Caries prevalence (12-year-olds)	
B10	成人の喫煙率 Adult smoking prevalence	
B11	スポーツの年間行動者率（10 歳以上） Annual rate of sports actors (10 years and older)	
B12	平均歩数（1 日当たり） Average steps (per day)	0 for less, 1 for more

LIVELIHOOD INDEX: 42 INDICATORS

生活指数 42 指標

C: Economic situation, labor work (10 indicators)

C: 経済状況、労働仕事 10 指標

C1	1 人当たり県民所得（年額） Prefectural income per capita (annual)	
C2	1 世帯当たり可処分所得（月額） Disposable income per household (monthly basis)	
C3	ジニ係数 Gini coefficient	
C4	失業率 Unemployment rate	

C5	非正規雇用率 Non-regular employment rate	
C6	女性の雇用率 Female employment rate	
C7	ひとり親世帯の正規雇用率 Regular employment rate of single-parent households	
C8	障害者雇用数 Employed persons with disabilities	
C9	高齢者有業率（65 歳以上） Elderly person working rate (65 years old and over)	
C10	財政力指数 Financial capability index	

D: Education (11 indicators)

D: 教育 11 指標

D1	待機児童率 Waiting child rate	
D2	小学校児童数（教員 1 人あたり） Elementary school children (per teacher)	
D3	中学校生徒数（教員 1 人あたり） Junior high school students (per teacher)	
D4	就学援助受給者割合 Percentage of recipients of enrollment assistance	
D5	高校中退率 High school dropout rate	
D6	大学進学率 University enrollment rate	
D7	不登校率 school absenteeism rate	
D8	子どもの学力の達成度 Achievement of children's academic ability	
D9	子どもの運動能力 Children's athletic ability	0 for low, 1 for high
D10	社会教育学級講座数 Number of social Education Classes	0 for less, 1 for more
D11	夜間中学・定時制高校数 Number of night junior high school and part-time high school	

E: Welfare (11 indicators)

E: 福祉 11 指標

E1	児童扶養手当受給率（対全世帯） Child Dependent Allowance Recipients Rate (to All Households)	
E2	児童養護施設数（人口 10 万人あたり） Number of orphanages (per 100,000 population)	
E3	児童相談件数（人口千人あたり） Number of child consultations (per 1,000 people)	
E4	生活保護受給率 Rate of recipients receiving welfare benefits	
E5	生活困窮者自立支援の相談件率（人口 10 万人あたり、月間） Rate of consultation from necessitous person to become self-reliance (per 100,000 population, monthly)	
E6	高齢者用施設数（65 歳以上人口 10 万人あたり） Number of facilities for the elderly people (per 100,000 people aged 65 and over)	
E7	高齢者用施設在所者数（65 歳以上人口千人あたり） Number of residential facilities for the elderly people (per 1,000 people over the age of 65)	指標に参入しない This parameter is not included
E8	特養施設待機人数 Number of people waiting for special facilities	
E9	介護職員数 Number of caregiving staff	
E10	民生委員数（人口 10 万人あたり） Number of commissioned welfare volunteers (per 100,000 population)	
E11	生活保護のケースワーカーの担当世帯数 Number of households in charge of welfare caseworkers	

F: Lifestyle, environment, safety (10 indicators)

F: 生活習慣、環境、安全 10 指標

F1	インターネット利用率 Internet usage rate	
F2	ユネスコスクール数 Number of UNESCO schools	指標に参入しない This parameter is not included
F3	バリアフリー率（鉄道駅） Barrier-free rate (train stations)	
F4	1 人当たり温室効果ガス排出量（年間） Greenhouse gas emissions per person (annual)	1 for less, 0 for more
F5	1 住宅当たりの住居延べ面積 Residential area per house	
F6	ごみのリサイクル率 Garbage recycling rate	
F7	汚水処理率 Sewage treatment rate	
F8	公共施設の耐震化率 Seismic retrofit rate of public facilities	
F9	上水道の基幹管路の耐震化率 Seismic retrofit rate of main water supply pipeline	
F10	刑法犯知件数（人口 10 万人あたり） Criminal offenses (per 100,000 population)	

DIGNITY INDEX: 26 INDICATORS

尊厳指数 26 指標

G: Children and women (7 indicators)

G: 子供と女性 7 指標

G1	いじめ件数（児童・生徒千人あたり） Number of bullying cases (per 1,000 children / students)	
G2	子どもの一時保護所受入れ平均在所日数 Average number of days of children in temporary shelters	
G3	里親委託率 Foster care trust rate	
G4	子どもの自殺率（20 歳未満） Child suicide rate (under 20 years)	

G5	DV 被害者の一時保護件数（人口 10 万人あたり） Rate of temporary protection of DV victims (per 100,000 population)	
G6	男性の家事・育児の分担時間数 Number of men's housework and childcare hours	0 for less, 1 for more
G7	男女の賃金差 Gender based salary gap	

H: Trust in the public (6 indicators)

H: 公への信頼 6 指標

H1	国政選挙投票率 National election turnout	
H2	女性の地方議員割合 Percentage of female members of parliament	
H3	情報公開度 Degree of information disclose	
H4	法テラスへの問い合わせ件数（人口 1 万人あたり） Number of inquiries to Japan Legal Support Center (per 10,000 people)	
H5	弁護士人数（人口 1 万人あたり） Number of lawyers (per 10,000 people)	
H6	人権侵犯件数（人口 1 万人あたり） Number of human rights violations (per 10,000 people)	

J: Community, solidarity, internationality (11 indicators)

J: 地域社会、連帯感、国際性 11 指標

J1	国指定文化財の件数（人口 1 万人あたり） Number of nationally designated cultural properties (per 10,000 people)	
J2	文化施設及び公民館数（人口 1 万人あたり） Number of cultural facilities and community centers (per 10,000 people)	
J3	地縁団体数（人口 1 万人あたり） Number of territorial groups (per 10,000 people)	
J4	ボランティア活動の年間行動者率 Rate of people engage in volunteer activities (annual)	

J5	ふるさと納税者数（人口 1 万人あたり） Number of people engage in “benefit-your-locality tax scheme” (per 10,000 people)	
J6	主要な国際支援団体への寄付人数（人口 10 万人あたり） Number of people donate to major international organizations (per 100,000 population)	
J7	NPO 団体数（人口 1 万人あたり） Number of NPO (per 10,000 people)	
J8	外国人居住者数の増加率 Growth rate of foreign residents	0 for low, 1 for high
J9	留学生数（人口 1 万人あたり） Number of international students (per 10,000 people)	
J10	技能実習生数 Number of technical interns	0 for low, 1 for high
J11	自分の住む地域に外国人が増えることを歓迎する割合 Percentage of people those who welcome the increase of foreigners in their area	

L: Level of satisfaction (2 indicators)

L: 満足度 2 指標

L1	自分の人生に満足していない人の割合 Percentage of people those who are not satisfied with their life	
L2	自分の人生が将来今より良くなると思わない人の割合 Percentage of people those who do not think their life will be better in the future	