



## Indonesia's Social Justice Indexes 2018

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### ABSTRACT

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We proposed measurement for Indonesia's Social Justice Indexes (ISJI). Based on proposal, we calculated the indexes using national representatives' surveys data and official public statistics. We adopted Alkaire Multidimensional Poverty measure to calculate the indexes. The score of social justice indexes of Indonesia in 2018 was 63.46. We confirmed that that citizens in Papua, West Papua and East Nusa Tenggara were the lowest among 34 provinces across archipelago. Addressing inequality of social justice development was critical for Indonesia development now and in the future.

**Abstrak**  
Kami membuat indeks keadilan sosial Indonesia dan menghitung skor indeks keadilan sosial di 34 provinsi di Indonesia dengan menggunakan data yang bersumber dari beberapa survei nasional dan laporan statistik lembaga pemerintah. Kami menggunakan formula penghitungan kemiskinan multidimensional yang dibuat oleh Alkaire dkk. Hasil penghitungan indeks keadilan sosial Indonesia 2018 adalah 63.64. Skor indek terendah ada di Provinsi Papua, Papua Barat dan Nusa Tenggara Timur. Menghapus/mengurangi ketimpangan dalam pembangunan keadilan sosial adalah isu krusial dalam pembangunan Indonesia saat ini dan masa-masa yang akan datang.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Social justice is a fundamental principle for establishing peaceful and prosperous living. It is widely believed that social justice at the core of international mission to endorse human dignity and sustainable development. As stated in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Agenda, social justice is a vital for achieving equitable and sustainable growth for all (Deacon, 2016). Accordingly, there is a strong call from global community to remove all barriers of inequality through people empowerment and through improving access to social protection, decent jobs and voices of the poor. On the other hand, a global commitment has also been established

to remove all barriers to realize social justice due to discrimination based on age, sex, gender, religion, ethnicity, and most importantly disability (Suresh & Johnson, 2015).

As many others other countries, social justice has become the principle of Indonesia. *Pancasila* is widely accepted as a noble cause to realize the idea of social justice of the archipelago. The ideology of the state highlights the principle of social justice for all Indonesians. These principles are also stated within Indonesians constitutional law which mandates to governments to establish social justice in national development. Accordingly, the government commitment to achieve social justice has also been formally launched in October 2009 through the implementation of national strategy on access to justice (Sumner et al, 2011). In this national strategy, the government clearly states the rights of all citizens to access public goods and services without any discrimination upon age, gender, religion, ethnicity, economic status as well as disability in order to realize individual potentials and to improve individual quality of life.

However, despite a strong International commitment and national mandates to establish social justice, progress to social justice development in Indonesia has not systematically monitored. A lack of systematic evidence that inform the current progress of social justice development in Indonesia is apparent. Hence, our study attempts to fill this gap by proposing a metrics index to measure social justice in Indonesia. To our knowledge, this is the first attempt to formulate a social justice index for the country. A social justice index is developed to account for the progress of national development as well as to address the ground lost on issues of social justice in Indonesia. Adapting the Wolfgang Merkel's (**WM**) and Heiko Giebler's (**HG**) OECD social justice index, the Indonesia's social justice index added two dimensions (i.e. rule of law and democracy and governance) to complement six dimensions in the **WM** and **HG** OECD social justice index. The version of Indonesia Social Justice Index is constructed based on selected quantitative and qualitative indicators that represent current challenges of social justice development in a low middle income country.

The Indonesia's social justice indexes is a tool to monitor the progress of social justice development in Indonesia. The mirror of success or failure of the state in ensuring social justice for citizens is illustrated by the voices and narratives in every humanitarian tragedy across the archipelago. In constructing each dimension and its indicators for this index, we had two primary considerations. The first was ensuring that the selected indicators were theoretically relevant to each dimension. In doing so, we ensured that each indicator we used reflected the primary mandate of social justice referred to in *Pancasila*, Indonesia's national ideology. We also adapted and used social justice indicators developed by the OECD (2011) so that most of the indicators in this study would be in line with scholarly and international organizational consensus. Our second consideration was the availability of data. For some indicators that are very relevant to capturing a particular dimension, we lacked data covering all 34 of Indonesia's provinces. In such cases, we made the decision to omit the indicators.

## 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

### 2.1. Definition and dimension

There is no a single definition of social justice that every nation and scholars agree. What we know in the political and economic literature is that the conception of social justice is gradually change due to the idea of social justice is a result of both history, culture and value system of a certain nation, state, or community. United Nations point out that the concept of social justice as synonymous with the concept of distributive justice. They define social justice as “the fair and compassionate distribution of the fruits of economic growth” (United Nations, 2006; p.7). Clearly, in this definition the United Nation highlights the importance of creating equal and inclusive economic development rather than achieving high economic growth that often led to environmental costs. On the other hand, OECD (2011) argue that social justice refers to “the aim of realizing equal opportunities and life chances within a sustainable social market economy” (p. 11). This definition brings understanding of social justice into broad definition. In their book, OECD elaborates the concept into six dimensions: poverty reduction, access to education, labor market inclusion, social cohesion and non-discrimination, health and inter-generational justice (p. 14). A relatively similar with OECD definition, National Association of Social Workers (2005) define social justice as equal economic, political and social rights and opportunities.

John Rawls (2009) perhaps in the most influential social scientist in modern era who elaborate the theory of justice through his phenomenal book title “a theory of justice”. In his book, he defines social justice as “a fairness” (p. 3). In this conception, the meaning of social justice is focused on the idea of every individual have their own personal freedom. Here, Rawls used utilitarianism theory and institutionism approach to set up the principle of social justices. He further explains that social justice has two main principles: equality meaning that every person should have equal rights and liberty meaning that no one will be blocked from occupying others rights or positions (Bankston, 2010). Certainly, this conception come from market driven and an egalitarian understanding of justice that will lead to disparities situations.

Many critiques have posed to Rawls ideas of social justice. Among them were Amartya Sen and Martha Nussbaum who wrote a book title “The Idea of Justice”. In contrast with Rawlsian justice as fairness, they argue that social justice as a social choice (p. 323). For Amartya Sen and Martha Nussbaum, social choice is fundamental as human lives, experiences and realization cannot be supplanted by institutions that exist and the rules that operate (p. 18). Although they also believe that institutions and rules is very important factors that shape social, economic and political conditions in actual world. In the end, Amartya Sen conclude that the importance of ensuring each person equal opportunity to improve their own capabilities as pre-requisite for achieving social justice.

Accordingly, from these debates Wolfgang Merkel’s (WM) and Heiko Giebler’s (HG) (2011) summarize while there are so many definitions of social justice, all of those definitions capture three principles: equality of rights, equality of opportunity and equality of treatment. From these principles, they set up eight dimensions for measuring social justice that can be used for guiding policy makers to develop social

justice. Drawing upon WM-HG's seminal works on social justice measurement, we set eight dimensions for measuring the construct of social justice in Indonesia. Six dimensions were adopted from OECD social justice index and two dimensions were constructed due to the crucial challenges of law enforcement, democracy and governance in the country (Figure 1).

The first dimension is poverty reduction. Poverty has closely linked with social justice. Thus, alleviating poverty can enhance social justice for all individuals. Effective poverty alleviation program for reducing child, women and older people poverty will play an important role in enhancing social justice in the community. On the other hand, poor conditions will likely to exclude individuals from social participation (Craig, 2002). There various definition of poverty in the literature, in this study we used definition from the World Bank (Ravallion, 2017). For low-middle income countries, the World Bank define extreme poverty as living on less than \$1.90 a day, while for lower middle income nations the poverty line is \$3.20 a day (Ravallion, 2017).

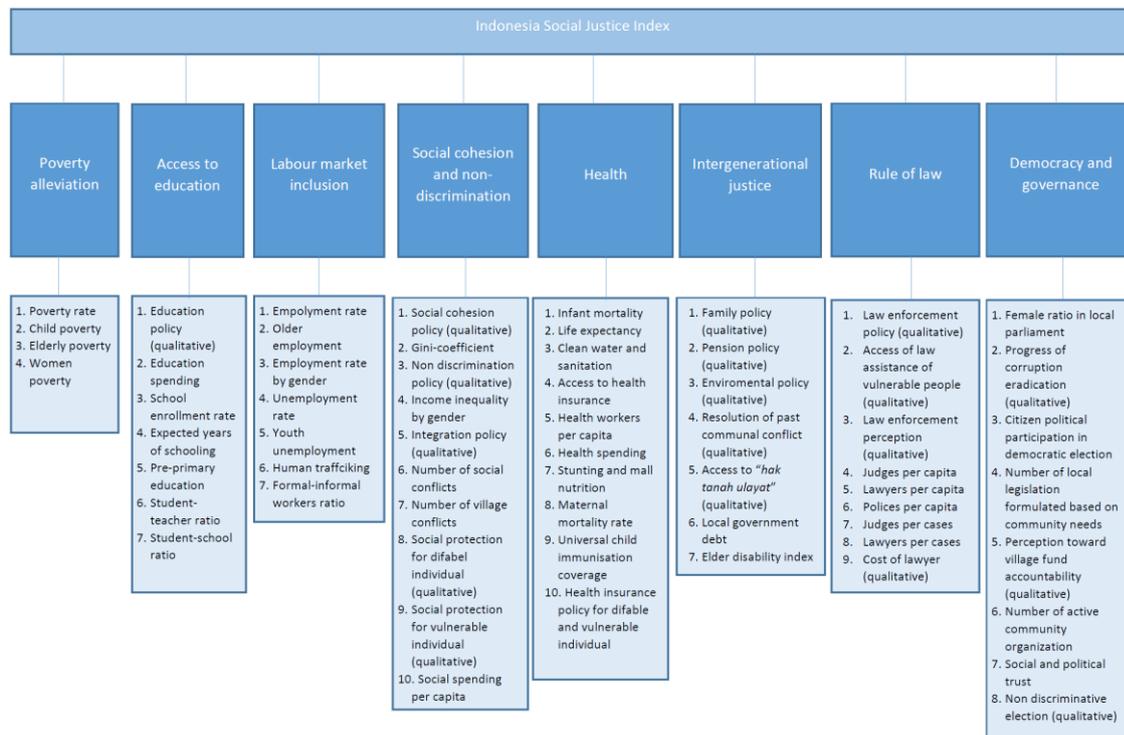


Figure 1. Eight dimensions and indicators of Indonesia's Social Justice Indexes

The second dimension of social justice we used in this study is equal access to education. We believe that education is the most powerful tool for individual to access and to use every opportunity. Thus, ensuring equal access to education is fundamental for improving individual capabilities which in turn open their chances of upward social mobility. Thus, the responsibility of every notion through their government is to provide education system that is available for every citizen. Hence, ensuring equity to access quality of education is fundamental for achieving social justice. On the other

hand, weak or poor access to quality education will hinder individuals for social betterment. As OECD (2011) point out it is vital for country to nourish and apply all talents and abilities of every individual within society so that every citizen can realise their individual potential through education system. In Indonesia's contexts, ensuring every people get access to quality education is mandate for government. Hence, this dimension considers efforts to provide improve access to education by Indonesia government through education policy and education spending and some indicators focusing the role of state in supplying education services particularly schools and teachers.

The third dimension is labor market access. Inclusive labor market is fundamental element to create social justice. Individual socio-economic status in many societies is determined by their participation in labor markets. It is also widely believed that access to labor market has the potential to enhance individual dignity. Hence, the promoting more inclusive labor market should be a priority of nation development as access to jobs is a crucial for every people enjoying full social and economic participation (Fletcher and Gapsin, 2011). Balakrishnan et al. (2013) explains labor markets are inclusive when all working age in the society are able to participate labor market. Mainstreaming inclusive labor market therefore is not only include providing every individual with same job opportunities but also removing disincentives to work as well as promoting careers and enhancing quality of jobs. Accordingly, we believe that exclusion of individuals in the labor markets substantially limits their chance to achieve self-realization. Thus, in turn it led to poverty and other social deprivation. In Indonesia, the nation regulation guarantees the right of citizen to access jobs. Thus, to assess this dimension we use several indicators that measure the extent to which those mandates are achieved. In this dimension, we focused seven indicators which capture employment rate, human trafficking and access to formal jobs across gender and age.

The fourth dimension is social cohesion and non-discrimination. This dimension focuses on issues related to social polarization, social exclusion as well as social discrimination toward specific groups such as indigenous groups, ethnic based groups, religion groups and others. In Indonesia's context, the issue of social cohesion and non-discrimination is particularly important due to the country's multi-culturalism. Ozdowski (2020) highlights emerging identity politics under democratic Indonesia which reflect issue of social tension and discrimination. However, the aspect of social cohesion and non-discrimination in this study is broader than that. We use five indicators to capture the extent of social cohesion and non-discrimination achieved in the country (i.e., Gini index, Gini index based on gender, number of social conflicts, number of village conflicts, and social spending per capita). Gini ratio has been widely accepted among social scientists and economists as a proxy measure of economic inequality (Schutz, 1951). Studies have widely documented the linkage between Gini ratio on social tension or social conflicts across the world (Cramer, 2013). Accordingly, we use five qualitative indicators (i.e., social cohesion policy, non-discrimination policy, integration policy, social protection for diffable and vulnerable individuals) to address the extent to which government is able to ensure non-

discrimination based on gender and sex, religion, ethnicity, physical ability and their social status.

The fifth dimension of social justice in this study covers questions of equity in health and healthcare. Health is vital for every individual. Without health, individuals unable to achieve self-realization. Thus, ensuring health for all is also a fundamental aspect to create social justice in community (Ruger, 2004). Ruger (2004) also argue that public health is an instrument for social goods. Beauchamp (1976) also highlight that the important of public health as an instrument for achieving social justice in health. Accordingly, inequality health system is linked with social disadvantages within community. These disadvantages arise due to individual circumstances grows with their illness, their live and die. All these health conditions are shaped by political, social and economic forces. For example, studies have well documented the important roles of government policies for ensuring child and adult health. In Indonesia, the importance of health also recognized in the government regulation. It is clearly stated in the nation law that government is responsible to provide public healthcare services that able to access by all citizens. In this dimension, we proposed ten indicators capturing the capacity of state to provide healthcare as explained in Figure 1 box.

The sixth dimension of social justice in this study is intergenerational justice. The core of sustainable development goals is intergenerational justice as sustainable development is defined as "the need for contemporary generations to lead lives, they value without compromising the ability of future generations to do the same" (Spijkers, 2018; p. 10). Spijkers explains that sustainable development goals serve the need for future generation. In Indonesia contexts, intergenerational justice issue is critical at the moment due to massive environmental degradation and demographic transition. To address these issues, we propose five qualitative indicators to examine how effective the state ensuring intergenerational justice through family policy, pension policy, environmental policy, resolution of past communal conflict and access to "*hak tanah ulayat*". In addition, we include two quantitative indicators (i.e. local government debt and elder disability index). The first indicator is concerned with economic and fiscal sustainability, while the second indicator is focused on policy support for older generation.

The seventh dimension of social justice is rule of law. Tyler (2000) mentions that social justice is closely linked with law enforcement. Without law enforcement social justice will not be realized. Harris (2015) explains that law enforcement mean that laws apply equally to every people regardless their position and power. In democratic culture, law and regulation are created through open and transparent process and not by political leaders or powerful members of society. Strengthening or enforcing laws should not only by focusing norm and procedures application but also advancing human right protection. In Indonesia, law enforcement is critical indicator for social justice as various cases of human right abuse occurred. In this study, we used four qualitative indicators to measure rule of law in the Indonesia social justice index: law enforcement policy, access to law assistance of vulnerable people, law enforcement perception, and cost lawyers. We added number of judges, polices, lawyers per capita and per cases to account for the state capacity in providing law enforcement services.

The last dimension of Indonesia social justice used in this study is democracy and governance. Ostrom (1997; p. 12) explains that democracy has certain principles to follow which is rule of law, human rights, civic participation, responsive and responsible governance and peaceful transfer of power through democratic electoral process. We believe that peaceful society is established within democratic governance. On the contrary, authoritative governance will lead to conflict and violent society. Addink (2019) suggests that good governance is pre-requisite for social justice. He explains that an effective and efficient structures of government is needed to serve all citizens so that they can have safe and productive life. Recent literature on public administration highlights that governance goes beyond state. Within democratic society, all relevant stakeholders such as private sectors and societies have equal opportunity and responsibility to participate in managing and delivering public goods. Democratic governance suggests the need for administrative structures that participative, efficient and solution oriented in delivering public goods. In Indonesia, establishing democratic governance is vital under local democracy and decentralization. Hence, we proposed eight indicators to measure how effective democracy and governance in Indonesia. These indicators include female ratio in local parliaments, progress of corruption eradication, citizen political participation in democratic election, number of local legislation formulated based on community needs, perception toward village fund accountability, number of active community organization, social and political trust, and non-discriminative election.

## 2.2. Data

Official statistics data come from *Susenas*, *Riskesdas*, *Sakernas* and *Podes*. *Susenas* or the Indonesia Social Economic Survey is the oldest national representative survey in Indonesia which covers all 33 provinces, 504 districts, and +/- 1.2 million individuals across archipelago. The survey was delivered by the government's Central Bureau of Statistics. The national survey has been fielded yearly since 1963 and starting 1993 the survey was designed representing at the district level. The survey has been regularly used by the government as main data source to monitor and evaluate the socio-economic development progress.

*Riskesdas* or the National Basic Health Research Survey is the national representative survey which covers all 33 provinces, 504 districts, and +/- 1.2 million individuals across archipelago. The *Riskesdas* sampling frame was similar with *Susenas* sampling frame. The *Riskesdas* is also main source that has been used by the government to monitor and evaluate the health development in the country.

*Podes* or Village Potential Statistics provides information about village or *desa* characteristics for all of Indonesia villages, with a sample of +/- 65,000. *Podes* is among the oldest national representative survey in Indonesia. Different from *Susenas*, *Podes* is purposed to collect information regarding agriculture, economy, population in all Indonesia's villages. The Central Bureau of Statistic delivers *Podes* census along with the population census, agriculture census and economic census. The scope of the census is entire villages in Indonesia including transmigration resettlement unit and remote ethnic resettlement. In this study, the total villages covered were about 98,816 across Indonesia archipelago.

*Sakernas* or the National Labor Force Survey is the oldest national survey which consists of workforce related data across archipelago. The survey is conducted annually by Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) since 1986. The survey covers 33 provinces, 504 districts and +/- 250 thousand households. The survey covers national labor market characteristics of all working age individuals within sampled households.

### 2.3. Statistical Analysis

We adopted Alkaire and Foster multidimensional poverty metrics to calculate Indonesia social justice indexes (Alkaire and Forster, 2011; p. 292-310). Social justice is a construct that consist of eight dimensions in which within each dimension consists of certain indicators. The technical calculation of the metrics has been widely documented in the literature (for instance Alkaire and Foster, 2011; Alkaire and Sumner, 2013; Alkaire et al., 2015). In this study, we used the following statistical formula to measure the indexes. Each province  $i$  with indicator  $m$  and dimension  $k$  in  $i$  province have score of indicator in dimension  $x_{ik}$  within province  $i$  with  $m$  as indicator in dimension  $x_i = (x_{i1}, x_{i2}, \dots, x_{im})$ . Hence, indicator used in he indexes is  $x_{ik}$ .

$$ISJI(x_{ik}, w_k) = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \left( \sum_{k=1}^m w_k (x_{ik})^p \right)^{1/p} & p < 1, p \neq 0 \\ \prod_{k=1}^m (x_{ik})^{w_k} & p = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

Where the Indonesia's Social justice index (ISJI) as *weighted generalized mean* for  $p$ , where  $x_{ik}$  is the indexes for each dimension  $k$ , and  $w_k$  is weight in each dimension  $k$  where  $\sum_{k=1}^m w_k = 1$ . Weight was calculated same across the dimension  $x_{ik}$  defined as arithmetic mean of each indicators  $x_{ik}$  in each dimension  $k$ .

They are three steps to calculating the Indonesia's Social Justice Index (ISJI). **Step 1**, calculating each indicator within ISJI dimension based on each mathematical formula proposed. **Step 2**, creating weight of each indicators within a dimension. Each indicator is assigned a social justice score in each of its dimension. The maximum ISJI score is 100 percent, with each dimension equally weighted; thus the maximum social justice score in each dimension is  $100/8=12.5$  percent. Each indicator within dimension has also equally weighted. For example, poverty dimension has four indicators, so each indicators is worth  $12.5/4$ , or 3.125 per cent. **Step 3**, multiply each of indicators within dimension with its weight and summarize the results to find score per dimension. **Step 4**, the social justice score for each dimension are summed to obtain the aggregate score of the index.

## 3. RESULTS

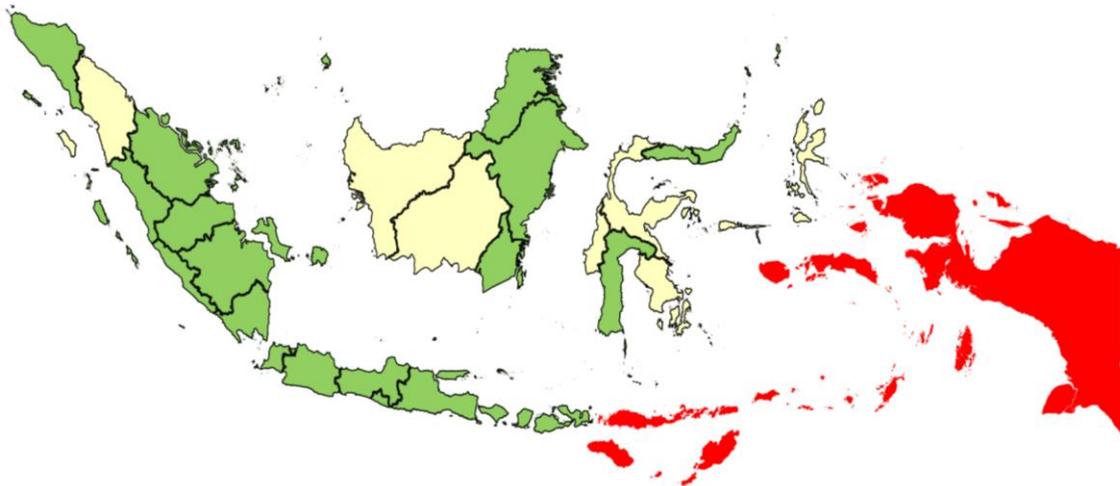
Table 1 shows the distribution of each dimension of social justice indexes across 34 provinces in Indonesia. The national score is 63.46, which means that around 63% of Indonesians are able to fulfil social justice. In other words, six out of ten Indonesians have had their social justice fulfilled. The remaining four in ten Indonesians are still unfulfilled.

**Table 1.** Indonesia' social justice indexes 2018

PROVINSI	POV	EDU	KOH	SHT	KERJA	GEN	HKM	GG	IKS	RANK
DKI Jakarta	12.39	10.04	5.57	10.25	7.20	6.96	8.54	8.50	69.44	1
DI Yogyakarta	10.96	10.73	6.46	10.16	7.29	7.98	6.90	8.08	68.55	2
Jawa Tengah	10.89	9.46	6.82	9.28	7.07	8.14	8.40	7.81	67.89	3
Bali	11.86	9.78	6.11	10.26	7.22	6.35	8.03	8.24	67.85	4
Kep. Riau	12.23	9.98	6.40	9.15	7.01	7.14	7.65	7.62	67.18	5
Kalimantan Timur	12.27	9.75	6.29	9.12	7.05	6.94	8.12	6.99	66.52	6
Jawa Timur	11.01	9.45	6.59	8.65	7.05	8.75	7.33	7.63	66.46	7
Kalimantan Utara	12.24	9.29	6.52	9.09	7.27	6.19	7.99	7.10	65.69	8
Kep. Bangka Belitung	12.34	9.30	6.10	9.38	7.24	5.87	7.66	7.51	65.40	9
Kalimantan Selatan	12.17	9.68	6.44	7.88	7.13	6.11	7.81	7.72	64.95	10
Bengkulu	11.62	9.46	6.60	7.45	7.43	6.69	8.41	7.26	64.90	11
Sulawesi Utara	11.32	9.51	6.63	8.76	7.25	6.23	6.91	8.21	64.83	12
Jawa Barat	11.41	9.13	6.37	8.28	6.84	7.24	7.95	7.32	64.55	13
Jambi	11.87	9.47	6.45	7.81	7.34	6.75	7.82	7.01	64.51	14
Gorontalo	9.79	9.53	6.48	8.68	7.50	6.96	7.70	7.66	64.29	15
Aceh	11.55	9.86	7.13	7.87	7.03	6.50	6.54	7.70	64.19	16
Sumatera Barat	12.14	9.54	6.41	7.81	7.17	6.64	7.13	7.25	64.09	17
Lampung	11.17	9.46	6.68	8.06	7.26	6.55	7.76	7.03	63.97	18
Riau	12.11	9.49	6.53	7.71	7.37	6.23	6.70	7.55	63.69	19
Banten	12.03	9.27	6.40	7.72	6.95	6.52	7.11	7.66	63.65	20
Nusa Tenggara Barat	10.64	9.25	6.43	8.87	7.07	6.71	7.08	7.54	63.60	21
<b>INDONESIA</b>	<b>11.35</b>	<b>9.39</b>	<b>6.50</b>	<b>8.11</b>	<b>7.16</b>	<b>6.44</b>	<b>7.24</b>	<b>7.28</b>	<b>63.46</b>	
Sumatera Selatan	11.04	9.28	6.69	7.75	6.98	6.30	7.80	7.55	63.40	22
Sulawesi Selatan	10.64	9.01	6.45	8.64	7.06	6.77	7.16	7.35	63.09	23
Sulawesi Tengah	11.16	9.44	6.84	7.70	7.36	6.31	6.58	7.59	62.98	24
Kalimantan Tengah	12.09	9.54	6.47	7.12	7.01	5.71	7.70	6.80	62.44	25

Sulawesi Barat	10.35	9.31	6.82	7.37	7.36	6.57	7.20	6.96	61.94	26
Sumatera Utara	11.72	9.58	6.67	7.51	7.23	5.44	7.01	6.59	61.74	27
Maluku Utara	11.92	9.58	6.68	6.48	7.19	6.14	6.79	6.95	61.74	28
Sulawesi Tenggara	10.30	9.39	6.60	7.46	7.10	5.89	7.70	7.17	61.61	29
Kalimantan Barat	11.79	8.41	6.51	7.53	7.05	5.70	7.84	6.58	61.40	30
Maluku	11.03	9.57	7.02	6.39	7.05	5.69	5.33	7.01	59.10	31
Nusa Tenggara Timur	9.49	8.52	6.70	7.24	7.33	6.01	6.51	7.01	58.82	32
Papua Barat	10.29	9.01	5.88	7.01	6.87	4.69	5.02	5.40	54.18	33
Papua	9.93	7.12	6.35	5.24	7.23	4.36	3.82	5.02	49.07	34

When viewed from the contribution of each dimension, the dimensions of poverty reduction and the fulfilment of education services are the dimensions that provide the largest contribution, while justice between generations and social cohesion are the dimensions that provide the smallest contribution to the indexes. Nationally, there are thirteen provinces or about one third of the total number of provinces in Indonesia who's the indexes is still below the national average.



**Figure 2.** The geographical distribution of Indonesia's Social Justice Indexes 2018

Provinces with the lowest indexes were Papua, West Papua, East Nusa Tenggara, Maluku and West Kalimantan. This fact also does not surprise us all. In particular, the provinces of Papua, West Papua and East Nusa Tenggara are indeed very far behind. In the Provinces of Papua and West Papua, only one in two citizens has had social justice fulfilled. Conditions in East Nusa Tenggara Province are not

much different. A little better than Papua, in this province four out of ten people in NTT have not received the social justice they should have.

The highest score is still dominated by provinces in Java Island. The top five are DKI Jakarta, DI Yogyakarta, Central Java, Bali and Riau Islands. The gap between DKI Jakarta and Papua is enormous, up to 20.03% or two in ten people. In DKI Jakarta, seven out of ten people have had their social justice fulfilled. Meanwhile in Papua only five out of ten people. For decades DKI Jakarta has not only been the capital of the state but has transformed into capitalist centers that exploit the provincial resources outside the capital. Figure 1 shows the 2018 indexes map for Indonesia. Red colour shows the provinces with the lowest scores.

#### 4. DISCUSSION

What is the current situation in terms of social justice in Indonesia? We constructed the Indonesia Social Justice Index 2018 to get a comprehensive picture of its current state. To our knowledge, such an index has never before been constructed. This study aims to propose measures of social justice indexes in Indonesia and calculate the indexes. In doing so, we adopted the multidimensional poverty formula developed by Alkire and Foster (2011) to calculate the index. This method is widely agreed upon by social scientists and practitioners of international development as a formula for calculating multidimensional poverty. In addition to its theoretical soundness, the method is easy and practical to use.

The findings show that the Indonesian Social Justice Index 2018 score is 63.46, meaning that about 63% of Indonesians enjoy social justice. In other words, six out of ten Indonesians have fulfilled their need for social justice. The social justice needs of the remaining four out of ten Indonesians are unmet. When we consider the contribution of each dimension, poverty reduction and increasing access to education are the largest contributors to improving the index score. Meanwhile, intergenerational justice and social cohesion are the least significant contributors in the index. We found that thirteen provinces, or approximately one third of the total number of provinces in Indonesia, score below the national average.

Papua, West Papua, East Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, and West Kalimantan are the provinces with the lowest social justice scores. This fact does not surprise us at all. In particular, Papua, West Papua and East Nusa Tenggara provinces are indeed historically far behind other provinces. In Papua and West Papua, only one half of individuals are able to fulfil their need for social justice. The situation in East Nusa Tenggara is similar, though slightly better than in Papua: in East Nusa Tenggara, four out of ten individuals do not experience the social justice that they should.

Meanwhile, the highest index score is dominated by provinces on Java. The top five Indonesian social justice index scores for 2018 were earned by the provinces of DKI Jakarta, DI Yogyakarta, Central Java, Bali, and Riau Islands. The gap between DKI Jakarta and Papua is extraordinary: up to 20.03%, or about two out of every ten people. In DKI Jakarta, seven out of ten people have fulfilled social justice needs, whereas in Papua the needs of only five out of ten people are met. For decades, DKI

Jakarta has not only served as the capital of the country but has been transformed into the economic, business, and financial centre of Indonesia.

The findings suggest theoretical and practical implications. The adapted social justice indexes as well as multidimensional methods applied in this study confirm the validity of Wolfgang Merkel's (WM) and Heiko Giebler's (HG) OECD social justice index as well as Alkire and Foster multidimensional metrics in the context of Indonesia. Hence, the findings show the disparities or discrepancies of social justice in the country and suggest policy makers to ensure the establishment of social justice for all Indonesians especially for those vulnerable groups of people.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS

The Indonesia Social Justice Index that we constructed seems well matched to the reality of social justice that we have known to this point. This index confirms that our fellow citizens in Papua, West Papua and East Nusa Tenggara are still far behind. We must admit that, after seventy-four years of independence, many of our compatriots living in these regions have not yet been able to fully enjoy social justice. Only half of the residents of these provinces experience the social justice they deserve. This is the central message of our study.

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