Child Poverty and Disparity in Indonesia: with 2012 update

Widjajanti Isdijoso and Asri Yusrina

The SMERU Research Institute

www.smeru.or.id

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This presentation is depicted from the findings of "Child Poverty and Disparity Study in Indonesia" and a preliminary finding from Child Poverty Update conducted by SMERU with the support from UNICEF and BAPPENAS

Outline

1. Background
2. Children in Indonesia: demographic context
3. The findings from 2010-2011 study
4. The 2012 update (preliminary)

Why analyzing child poverty is important?

- High incidence of child poverty
  - Out of the 1.2 billion poor people in developing countries, half are children
  - Over 1 billion children suffer from at least one severe deprivation and over 600 suffer from at least two deprivations
- Different experience of children and adult in poverty
- Voicelessness of children (not involved in formulating government policy)
- Poverty breeds poverty
  - It is very likely that children from poor households will become parents living in poverty in the future
- Prior knowledge of child poverty: number of poor children, how they experience poverty and where they are located, is necessary to design specific intervention for child poverty

Child Poverty and Disparity Study

- In 2010-2011, SMERU – supported by UNICEF Indonesia – conducted Child Poverty and Disparity Study as an initial effort to provide a holistic assessment of children living in poverty in Indonesia (as of 2009)
  - Objectives:
    - Presenting evidence-based analysis of the condition of “children living in poverty”
    - Understanding gaps and opportunities in national and regional institutional settings and policies that support the fulfillment of the rights of children
  - Exploring different dimension of child poverty (beyond monetary approach and include basic human needs and rights of child: education, health & nutrition, shelter, water & sanitation, child protection – birth registration, child labor, violence against children, children outside parental care, & social protection) using available national data sets and case study in 2 locations: North Jakarta and East Sumba
- 2013 : Update Child Poverty statistics based on Susenas 2012

Children in Indonesia: Demographic context

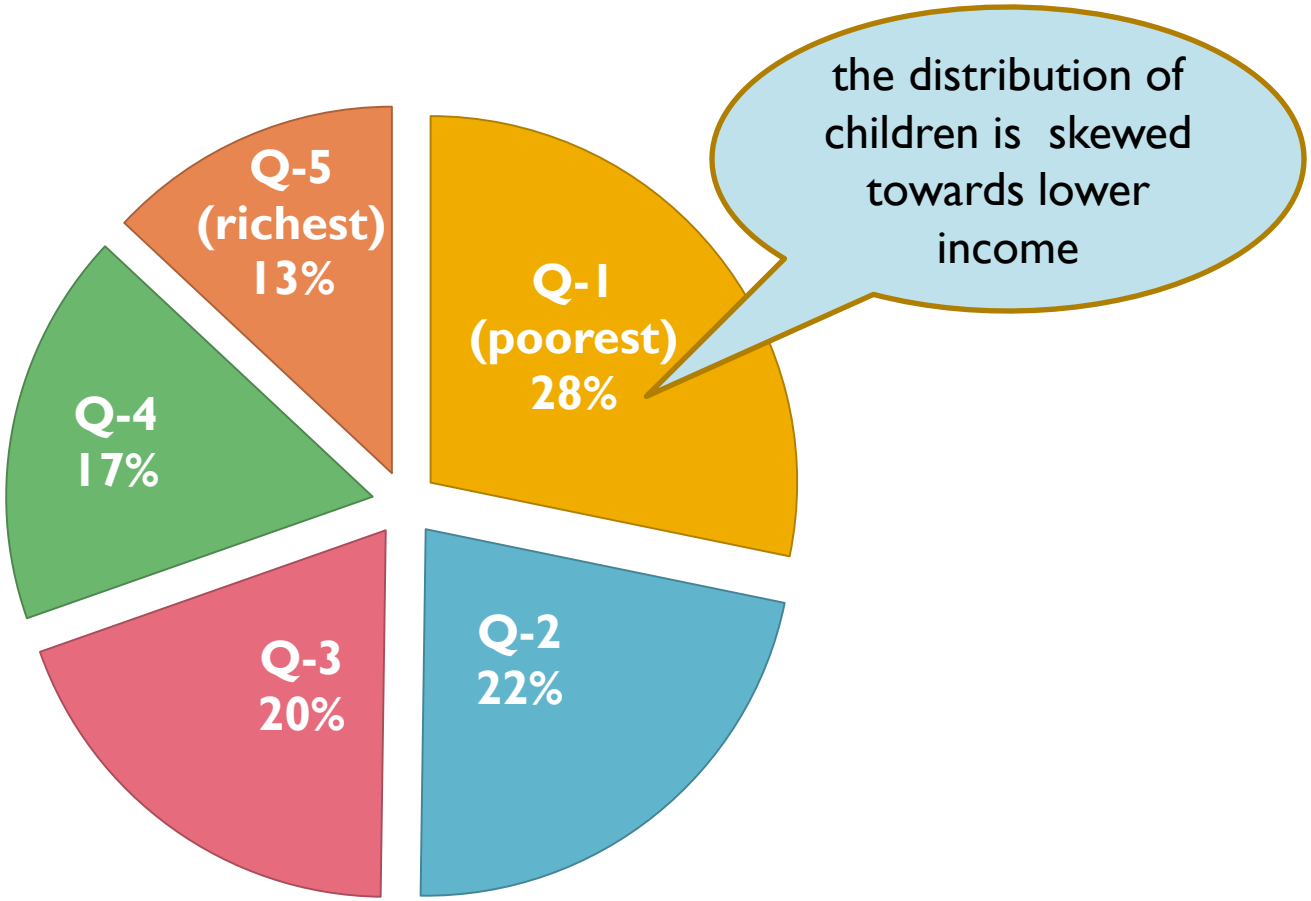
- A child is defined as someone below the age of eighteen years (Law No. 23/2002 on Child Protection and the United Nation's Convention on the Rights of the Child)
- Around 34% (83.1 million) of Indonesian population are children (Census 2010) ~ decline in proportion but increase in number - 37% (74 million) in 2000
- Around 72% households in 2009 are households with children
- The urban-rural and regional distribution of children is uneven.
  - 54% of children lived in rural areas (2009)
  - more than half of children live in the Java
- Estimated numbers of Children (Susenas): 2009 – 79.4 million; 2012 – 84.36 million

Methodology

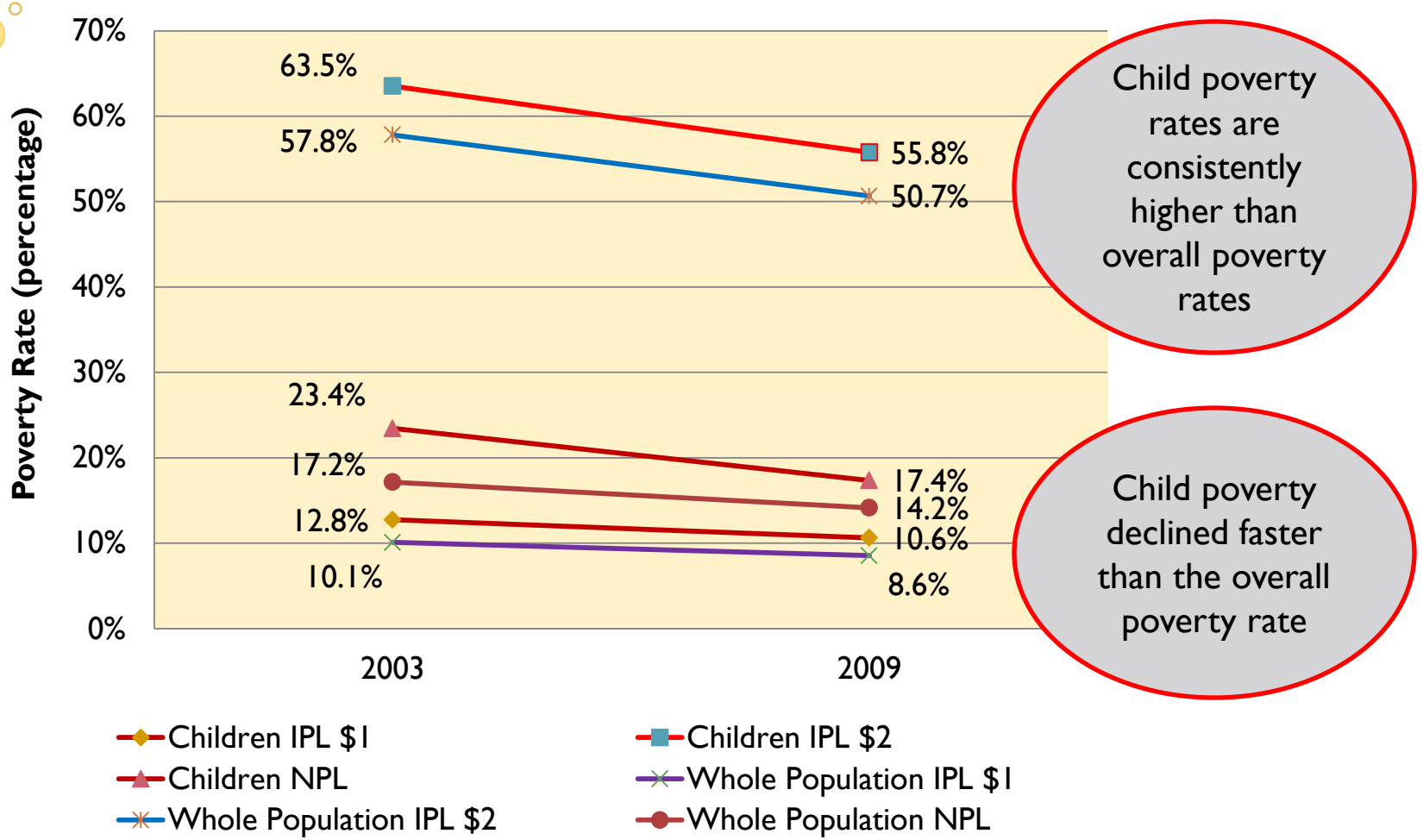
- The monetary approach of child poverty is measured using household per capita consumption *(assumption: income and opportunities inside the family are equally distributed among its members: when a family is poor, all the members are considered poor)*. Analyzed based on:
  - income distribution: divides children into five quintiles of household income
  - national poverty line (NPL)
  - international poverty line (IPL) of US$1 and $2 (PPP) per capita per day
- The non-monetary approach measured a number of non-monetary indicators:
  - Education, health, working children, shelter conditions, sanitation and water.

Findings from 2010-2011 study

Distributions of Children by per Capita Household Expenditure Quintiles, 2009



Child Poverty and Overall Poverty by Different Poverty Lines (2003 & 2009)



Child poverty rates are consistently higher than overall poverty rates

Child poverty declined faster than the overall poverty rate

IPL = International Poverty Line
NPL=National Poverty Line

Determinant of poor children, 2009

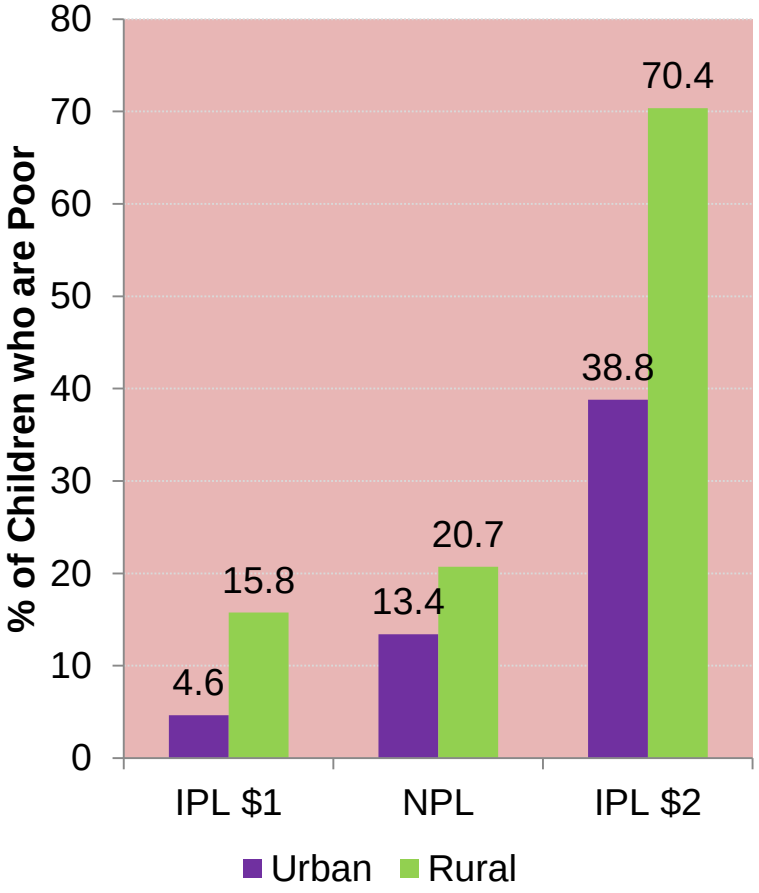
Household (HH) Characteristics	IPL $1	IPL $2	NPL
Gender of the household head			
Female	13.2	55.5	21.3
Male	10.4	59.4	17
Number of household members			
Less than 3	3.9	42.4	6.2
3-4	5.9	47.7	10.3
5-6	11.7	58.8	19.6
7+	19.9	69	29.8
Educational level of the household head			
Never/have not completed primary school	20.1	77.4	29
Finished primary school	12.9	68.4	20.9
Finished junior high school (*)	6.3	51.8	13.6
Finished senior high school	2.8	31.5	6.9
Finished diploma/academy/university	0.5	10.2	1.3
Work (not mutually exclusive categories)			
Both parents working			15.38
None of the parents working			15.35
No adult in primary working age (18–54)			18.29
At least one child under 15 working			22.31
Illness and disability in the household			
High dependency ratio (4+ children per adult)			25.71
Elder (70+) person in household			23.15

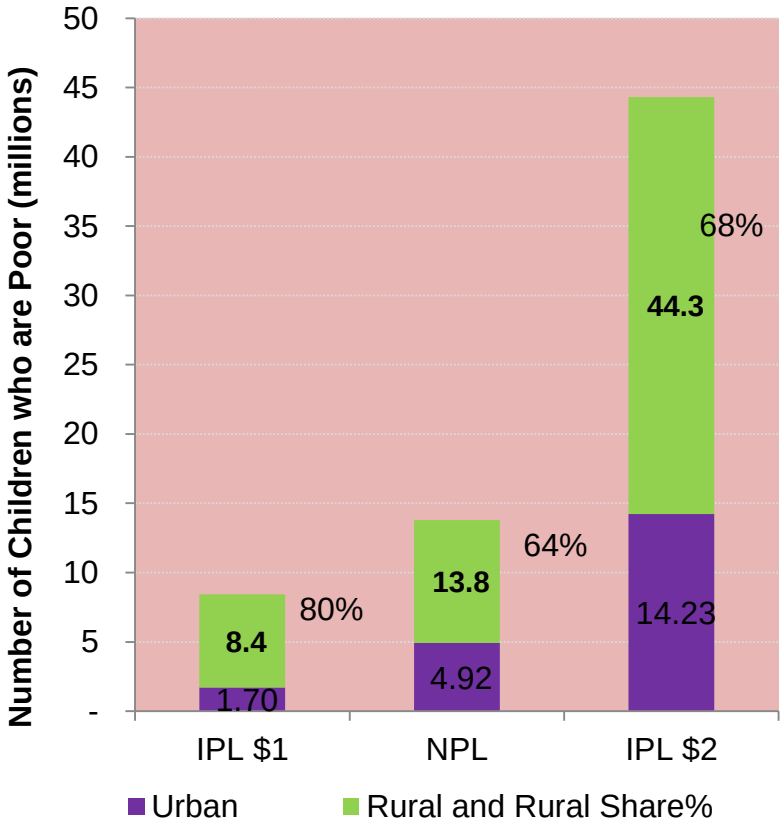
Poor children are more likely to be found within female-headed households

children living in extreme poverty within large households is greater than those in small households

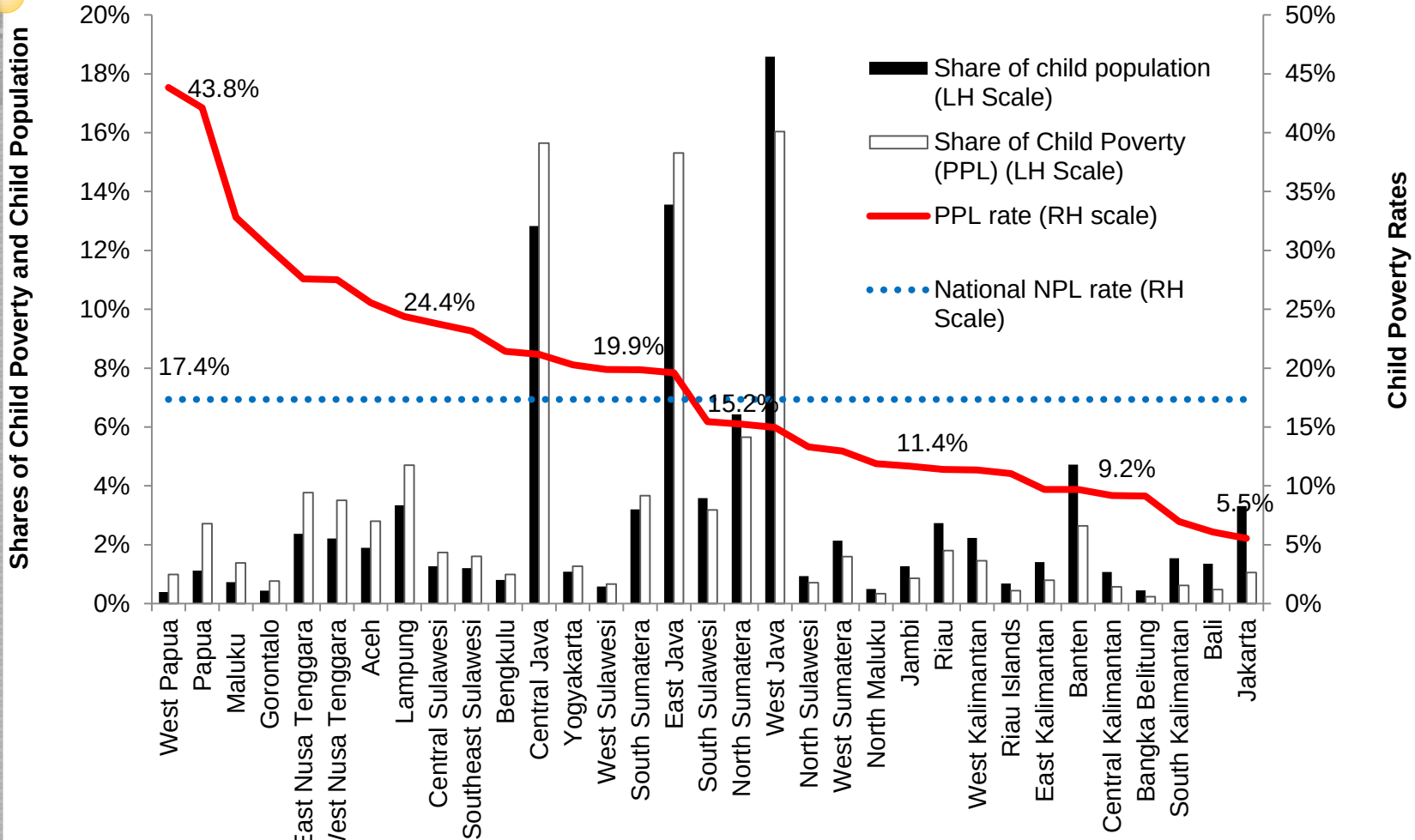
Poor children are more likely to be found in the HHs with lower level education of the HH's head

Rural-Urban distribution, 2009





Child Poverty Rates and Shares by Province, 2009



Selected indicators for each dimension of child deprivation

Dimension of child poverty	Selected indicators	% of children deprived per indicator		% of children deprived per dimension	
		2003	2009	2003	2009
Education	Children 3–6 years old not enrolled in ECE institutions	76.2	68.9	31.0	25.9
	Children 7–17 years old not enrolled in primary or secondary school	15.6	11.3		
Working children	Children perform economic labour without going to school	5.2	4.7	6.5	6.3
	Children perform economic labour and also go to school	1.3	1.6		
Health	Self reported ill without self medical treatment or outpatient	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.6
Shelter	Children living in house with a floor area of less than 8m^2 per person	26.1	27.9	42.7	37.0
	Children living in house with an earth floor	15.1	10.4		
	Children living in house without electric lighting	15.5	7.9		
Sanitation	Children living in house without a proper toilet*	64.6	51.6	64.6	51.6
Water	Children living in house without access to improved water source **	28.9	37.4	28.9	37.4

Selected indicators for each dimension of child deprivation by household income quintiles

Dimension of Child Poverty	Selected indicators	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total
Education	Children not enrolled in ECE institutions for children 3 to 6 years old	79.2	74.3	69.8	62.4	49.8	69
	Children not enrolled in primary or secondary school enrollments for children 7 to 17	18.4	13.1	9.2	6.6	6	11.31
Working children	Children perform economic labor without going to school	6.3	4.9	4.3	3.4	4	4.71
	Children perform economic labor and going to school	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.5	1	1.62
Health	Self Reported Ill without self medical treatment or outpatient	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.3	2	2.65
Shelter	Children living in a house with a floor area of less than $8m^2$/person	43.9	31.9	25.2	19.7	9.4	27.86
	Children living in a house with an earth-floor	21.5	12.3	6.9	3.8	1.8	10.4
	Children living in house without electricity for lighting	17.6	8.7	4.8	2.5	1	7.85
Sanitation	Children living in house without a proper toilet *)	77.9	62.8	49.4	33.9	17.9	51.6
Water	Children living in a house without access to clean water**)	41.4	40.3	36.1	33	33.	37.4

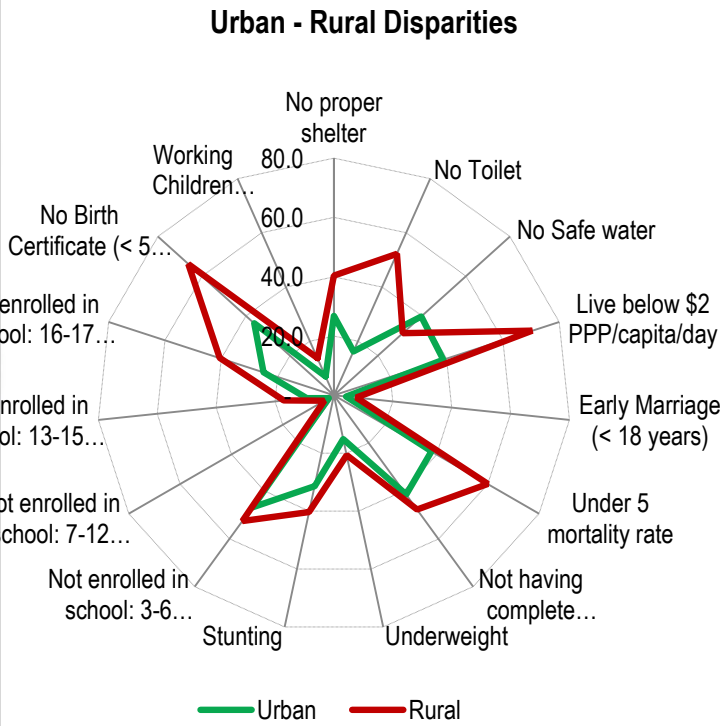
Children suffering multiple deprivations, 2003 & 2009 (%)

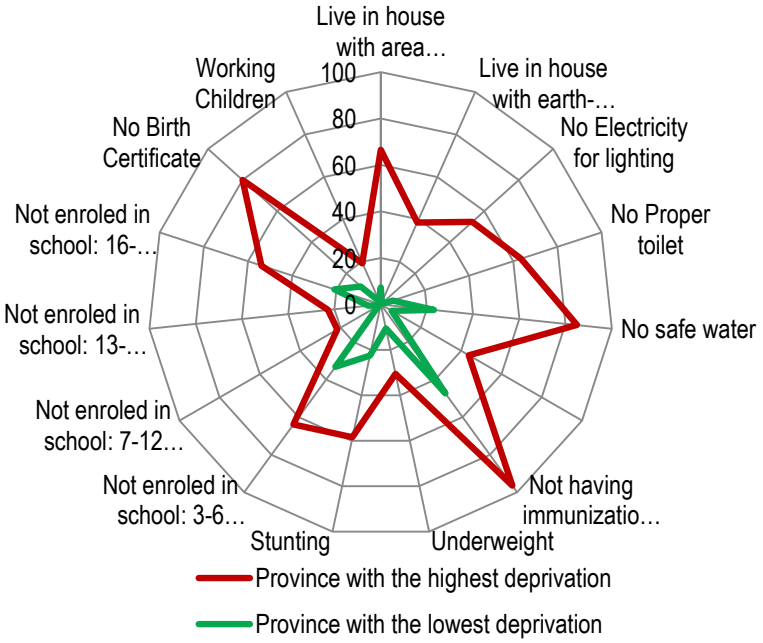
No	Number of dimensions of deprivation	%	
		2003	2009
1	No deprivation	16.4	21.4
2	Only one deprivation	28.4	32.3
3	Two deprivations	30.5	28.8
4	Three deprivations	18.3	16.4
5	Four deprivations	5.5	4.8
6	Five deprivations	0.9	0.8
7	All six deprivations	0.01	0.03

Children suffering multiple deprivations, 2003 & 2009 (%)

Variable	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Q5		Total	
	2003	2009	2003	2009	2003	2009	2003	2009	2003	2009	2003	2009
No deprivation at all	3.0	5.8	8.2	13.5	18.0	21.6	26.1	33.8	39.3	46.4	16.4	21.4
Only one (any) deprivation	16.1	19.8	26.8	29.7	33.4	35.4	37.0	40.4	36.3	44.8	28.4	32.3
Two of any deprivations	39.5	34.9	34.0	33.1	29.0	29.3	24.4	24.9	18.4	15.7	30.5	28.8
Three of any deprivations	29.9	27.3	23.0	20.0	14.7	13.5	9.9	8.4	4.8	4.5	18.3	16.4
Four of any deprivations	9.9	9.3	6.5	5.8	4.3	3.4	2.3	1.8	1.1	0.6	5.5	4.8
Five of any deprivations	1.6	1.5	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.8
All of the six deprivations	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.04	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.07	0.01	0.03

Disparities: Urban-Rural & across Provinces





Conclusion and Recommendations

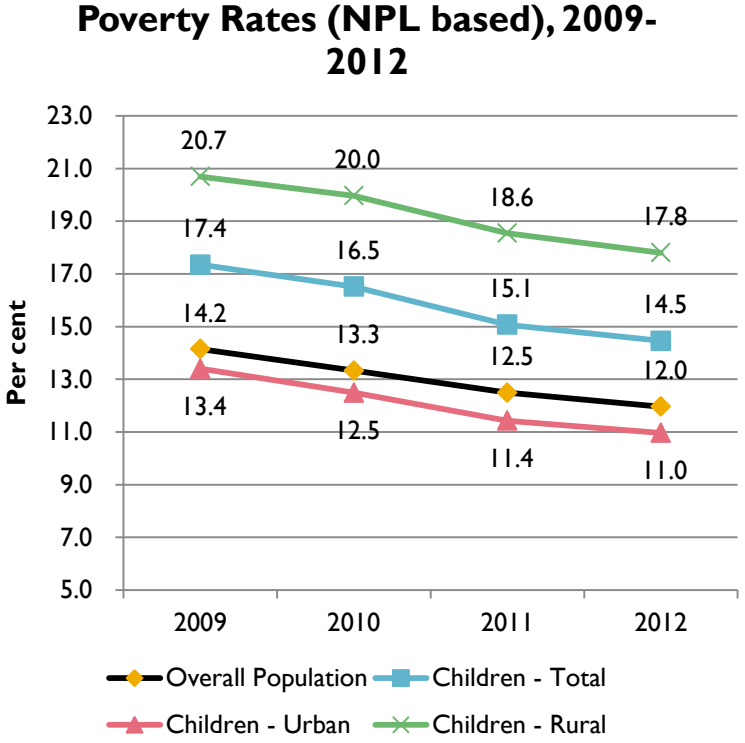
- Child poverty in Indonesia is higher than poverty among the general population. From 2003 to 2009:
  - Child poverty fell from 23.4% to 17.3%
  - poverty in the general population rates fell from 17.2% to 14.2%
  - This occurs because poorer households tend to have more children.
- Child (monetary) poverty rates were higher in rural areas than in urban areas and provinces in eastern Indonesia tend to have higher child poverty rates than those in the western Indonesia.
- Around 83.6% in 2003 and to 80.6 %in 2009 of children in Indonesia were deprived in at least one deprivation dimension.
- About 77 % of children suffered from deprivation in 1 -3 dimensions & the situation did not change significantly between 2003 and 2009.

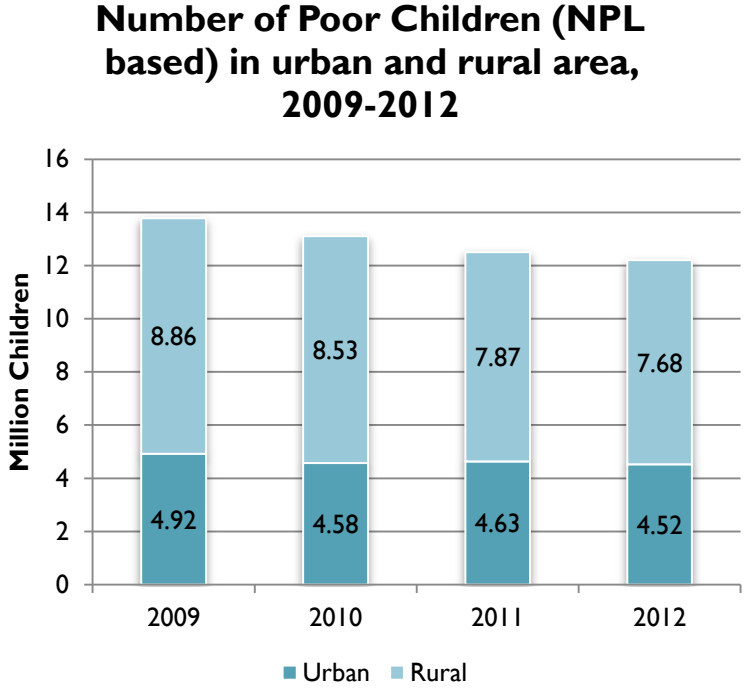
<u>Recommendations:</u>

- Poverty reduction and social protection programs should be more pro-children.
- More concern should be given to:
  - areas which have the highest proportion of poor children (rural and eastern Indonesia) , and children of low income households
  - indicators which Indonesian children suffered from the most, namely; sanitation, shelter and water.

2012 Update: Preliminary Findings

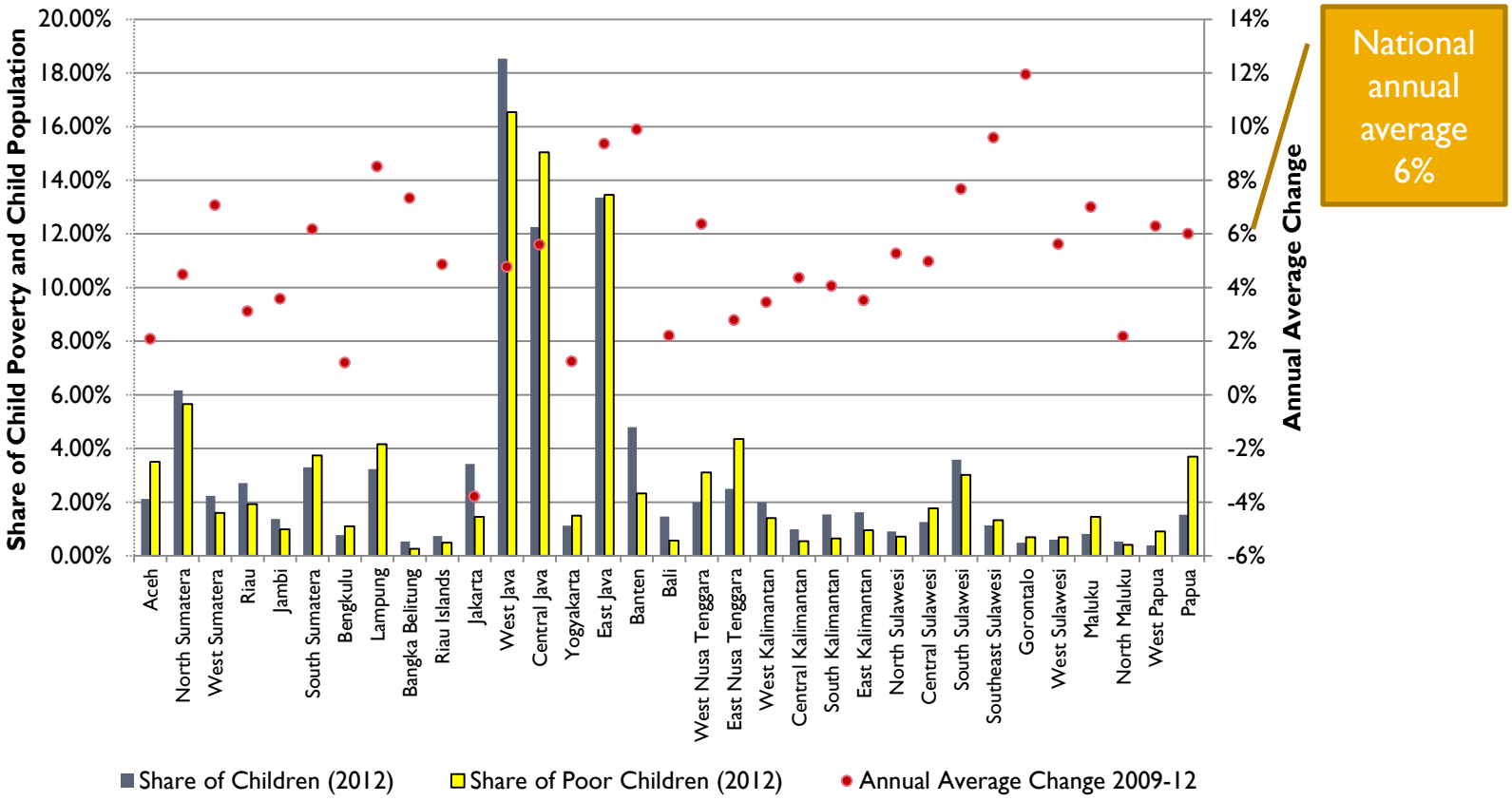
Child Poverty (NPL)



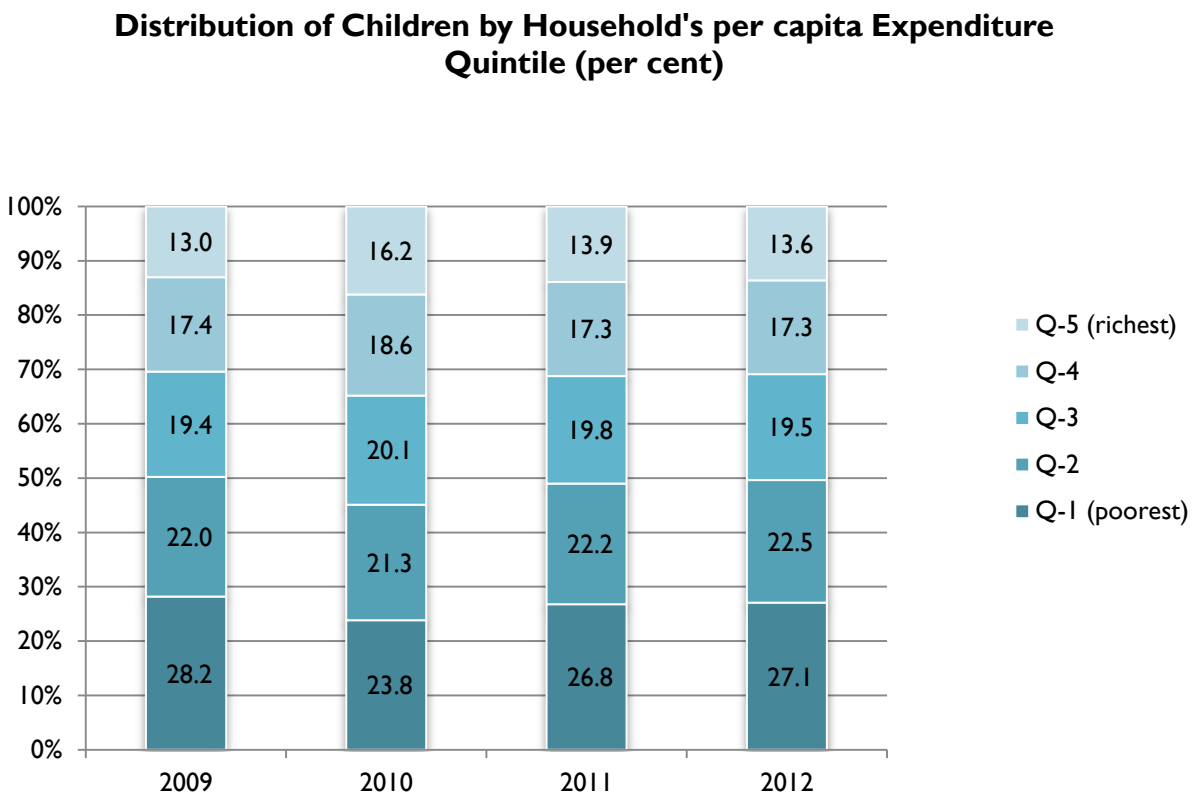


The elasticity: reduction in general poverty → child poverty, decline slightly:
2003-2009: 1.49
2009-2012: 1.06

Provincial Share and Progress



Distribution of Children across HH expenditure quintiles



Progress in Education

Indicators	2003	2009	2010	2011	2012
Early Child Education (ECE) enrolment rate among children3–6 years	23.78	21.06	23.24	26.62	26.51
School enrolment rate among children7–12 years	96.25	97.05	97.04	97.27	97.80
School enrolment rate among children13–15 years	79.04	86.49	88.47	88.49	89.00
School enrolment rate among children 16–17 years	56.59	67.21	70.21	68.56	68.24
School enrolment rate among children7–17 years	84.44	89.22	90.25	90.04	90.33
% of children 3–6 years who never attended ECE	76.22	67.73	65.00	62.13	62.14
% of children 7–12 years who never enrolled in school	2.15	1.90	1.79	1.78	1.41
% of children 13–15 years who never enrolled in school	0.82	0.84	0.80	0.82	0.83
% of children 16–17 years who never enrolled in school	0.59	0.70	0.74	0.79	0.82
% of children 7–17 years who never enrolled in school	1.53	1.42	1.35	1.36	1.15
% of children 7–12 years who dropped out or discontinued (DOD) school	1.60	1.05	1.17	0.95	0.80
% of children 13–15 years who DOD school	20.14	12.67	10.73	10.69	10.17
% of children 16–17 years who DOD school	42.82	32.09	29.06	30.66	30.94
% of children 7–17 years who DOD school	13.63	9.37	8.40	8.60	8.51

Distribution of Children Deprived in Access to Education (2012)

Indicators	Urban-Rural		Boys-Girls		HH Expenditure Quintiles				
	rural (%)	urban (%)	girls (%)	boys (%)	1 (Poorest)	2	3	4	5 (Richest)
% of children 3–6 years who never attended ECE	54.72	45.28	44.81	51.57	31.18	24.04	19.18	15.60	10.00
% of children 7–12 years who never enrolled in school	77.24	22.76	49.64	75.06	51.04	25.69	11.57	7.91	3.80
% of children 13–15 years who never enrolled in school	75.25	24.75	45.54	54.43	56.53	15.24	12.03	8.57	7.62
% of children 16–17 years who never enrolled in school	84.56	15.44	42.61	50.01	53.84	27.69	11.21	4.91	2.35
% of children 7–17 years who never enrolled in school	77.78	22.22	48.01	68.15	52.40	24.01	11.61	7.66	4.32
% of children 7–12 years who dropped out or discontinued (DOD) school	63.98	36.02	47.61	69.78	50.69	18.68	14.95	10.85	4.83
% of children 13–15 years who DOD school	63.43	36.57	44.09	61.98	44.47	24.65	13.24	9.46	8.18
% of children 16–17 years who DOD school	58.17	41.83	46.80	48.16	36.16	26.95	15.44	13.48	7.97
% of children 7–17 years who DOD school	60.09	39.91	46.01	53.54	39.48	25.80	14.74	12.11	7.87

Children U-5 without birth certificate

	2007	2010	2012
1 (Poorest)	78.23	70.14	45.96
2	66.15	61.51	33.66
3	57.1	51.28	25.49
4	43.61	38.17	18.92
5 (Richest)	27.75	23.51	10.30
Urban	42.14	36.3	38.94
Rural	71.46	66.17	19.99
Indonesia	59.49	52.26	29.68

Child access to Water and Sanitation

	Children without access to improved water sources		Children without access to proper sanitation	
	2009	2012	2009	2012
1 (Poorest)	30.30	48.31	63.00	39.57
2	30.71	35.62	45.29	26.57
3	33.52	27.97	30.33	17.82
4	37.97	21.28	15.48	10.69
5 (Richest)	48.52	10.54	5.15	3.07
Indonesia	35.13	31.68	35.60	22.45

Preliminary findings from 2012 update

- Reduction in child poverty becoming less sensitive to reduction in general poverty
- Child poverty in urban area – emerging problem
- Improvement in access to education, birth certificate, sanitation and water
- Disparity across HH welfare level persist, particularly on education and access to water

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