

Studies on Child Poverty and Disparities: 2014-2015

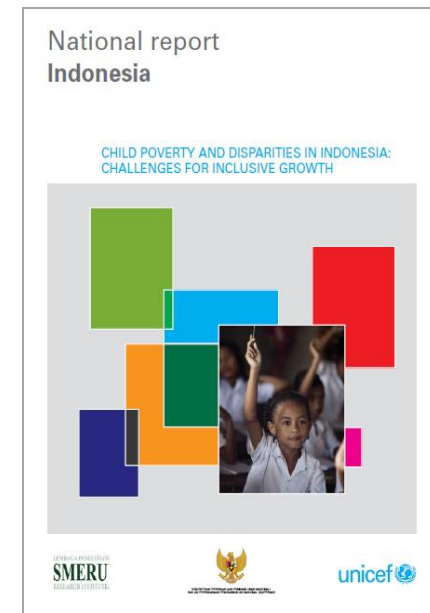
**These studies are conducted under SMERU-UNICEF Programme
Cooperation Agreement with the support from UNICEF and
BAPPENAS**

Research Sharing Event 2014-2015
Jakarta, 31 March 2015

Poverty breeds poverty

“It is very likely that children from poor households will become parents living in poverty in the future”

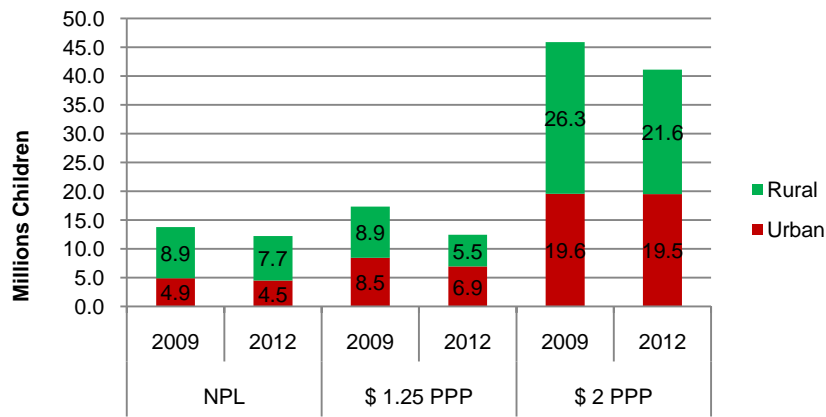
- In 2010, SMERU conducted the first Child Poverty and Disparities Studies in Indonesia (using Susenas 2003-2009)
- Two to follow up studies, completed in 2014:
 1. **Child Poverty and Disparities: 2012 update**
(Descriptive statistics using Susenas 2009 & 2012, & Secondary data from Riskesdas 2013, IDHS 2012)
 2. **Multidimensional Child Poverty: Children Under -5 years old** (multidimensional poverty analysis – Alkire-Foster Method & Multiple overlapping Deprivation Analysis (MODA) using Susenas 2012)



Findings from Child Poverty and Disparities: a 2012 update

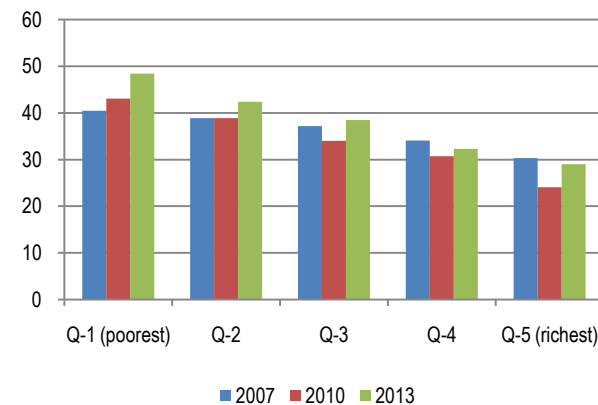
- 2003-09 progress continued to 2012 on: monetary poverty, water and sanitation, education, working children, and birth certification
- Deteriorating trends on: child mortality & stunting
- Increasingly urbanized child poverty

Numbers of Poor Children in Urban and Rural Areas according to Various Poverty Lines, 2009 - 2012



Source: Calculated from Susenas 2009 and 2012

Stunting U-5, Indonesia

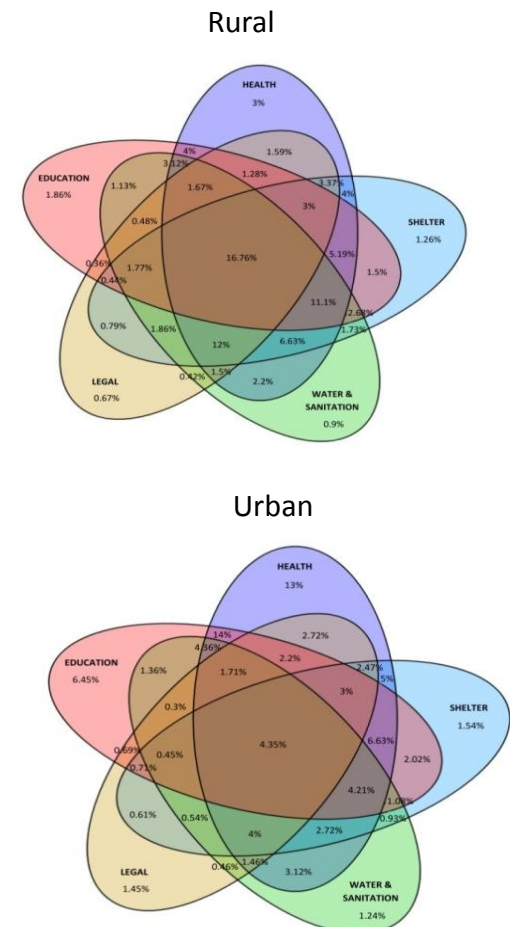


Source: Riskesdas, 2007, 2010 and 2013

Findings from Multidimensional Child Poverty: U-5 children

Multiple Deprivation of U-5 Children in Rural & Urban Areas

1. Most deprived U-5 children in urban area live above the national poverty line
2. Most U-5 children in urban area suffered from 2 deprivations dimension; in rural area is deprived in 4 dimensions
3. 76.57% of U-5 children deprived in one dimension
4. Several provinces have high multidimensional index but low rate of money-metric poverty, including Kalimantan Timur and Banten



Follow up Studies in 2015:

Multidimensional Child Poverty *(continuation)*

- Objective:
To provide comprehensive empirical evidence on multidimensional child poverty
- Method:
 - Susenas 2013 and Riskesdas 2013
 - MODA (developed by UNICEF) disaggregated by province, based on age groups:
 1. 0 – 23 months,
 2. 24 – 59 months,
 3. 5 – 14 years, and
 4. 15 – 17 years
- Schedule:
 - To be completed by June 2015

Follow up studies in 2015: Child Poverty and Disparities in Urban Area

- Objective:

To provide **quantitative and qualitative analysis** on the scale and nature of **poverty and exclusion affecting children living in urban areas**, including the potential impact of existing policies such as the ‘child friendly cities initiative’.

- Method:

1. Preliminary **quantitative assessment** on **multidimensional poverty and disparity of urban child** (analysis by deciles using Susenas 2013, Riskesdas 2013, IDHS 2012 & PPLS 2011)
2. In depth **qualitative assessment**, in two *kelurahans* (village level administrative area) in **three selected cities**: Kota Jakarta Utara (DKI Jakarta), Kota Surakarta (Central Java), and Kota Makassar (South Sulawesi).

- Schedule:

- Stakeholders workshops on research design: April 2015;
- Preliminary quantitative assessment: March – (end of) April 2015;
- Qualitative field research: May – (mid) June 2015;
- Final report: September 2015

THANK YOU



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Researchers:

1. Child Poverty and Disparities: 2012 update (completed) – Rahmitha, Widjajanti Isdijoso, M. Fajar Rakhmadi
2. Multidimensional Child Poverty:
 - a) Children Under-5 years old (completed) – Asri Yusrina
 - b) Continuation (on going) – Luhur Bima
3. Child Poverty and Disparities in Urban Area (on going) – Luhur Bima, Rachma Nurbani, Mirza