



Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) PEKKA 2012

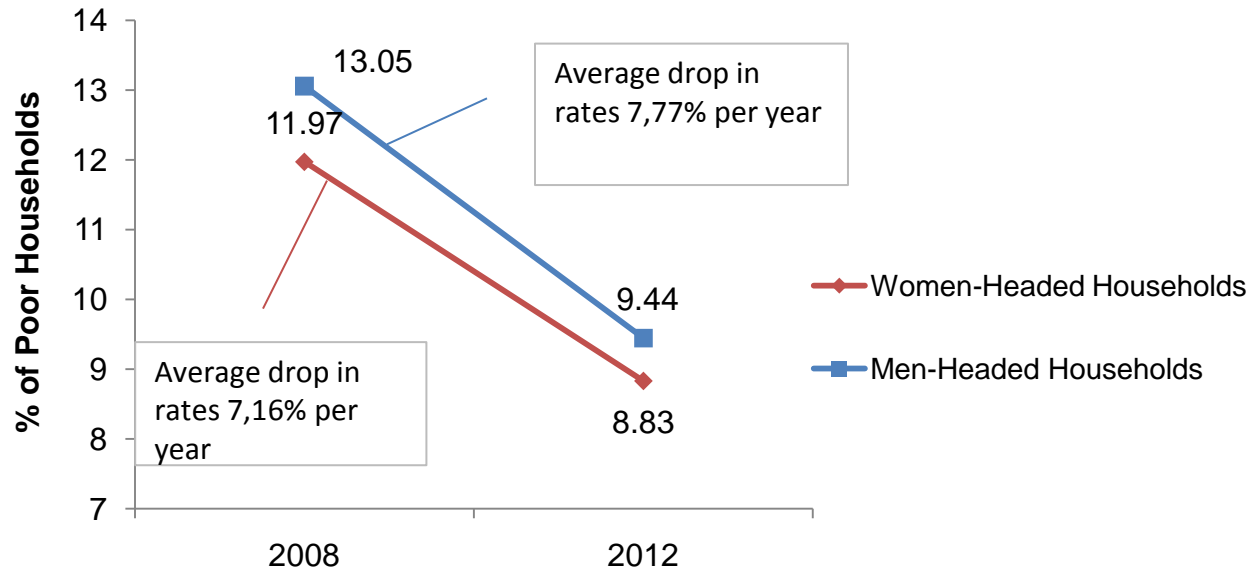
**In collaboration with Seknas PEKKA
(National Secretary for Women-Headed Household Empowerment)**

Research Sharing Event 2014 - 2015

Jakarta, 31 March 2015

Background

- Women-headed households are estimated to be 14,4% of total households in Indonesia in the year of 2012
- Women-headed households **tend to be slower in eradicating poverty** compared to men-headed households (SMERU estimation, based on Susenas)



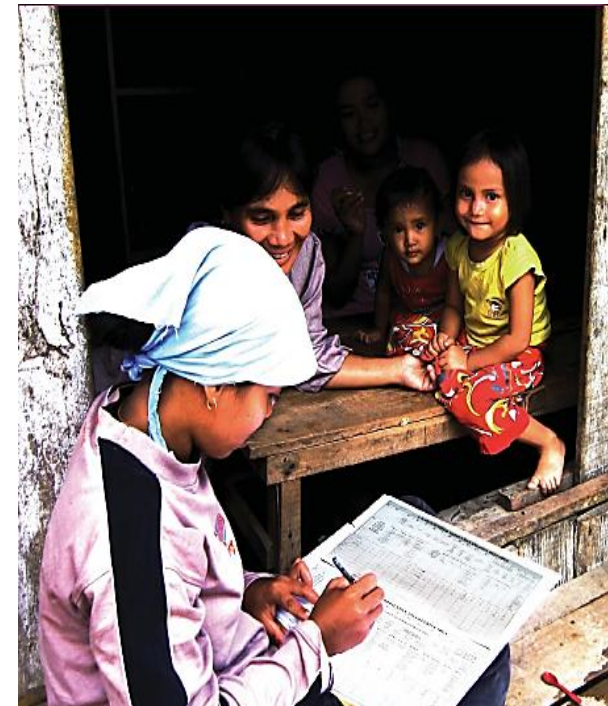
Background



- PEKKA aims to have a **database of women-headed family** which can support their advocacy activities
- BPS uses household as enumeration unit. Women who in fact become the head of the family are undocumented
- SMERU gives **capacity building** to member and cadre of PEKKA to perform enumeration at the grass-root level

Data Collection Method

- Census is performed by applying the **CBMS (community-based monitoring system) method**
- The questionnaire used in enumeration is adapted from Susenas and PPLS, but this time the **enumeration unit is family**
- Enumeration is performed by **950 enumerators** with minimum education of junior high school
 - Enumerators are local residents
 - Database is managed by **Seknas PEKKA**
- Study area comprises of **111 villages** located in **17 provinces, 19 districts/cities, and 35 sub-districts**
- Successfully collected data from **89.960 families**:
 - 15.644 women-headed families
 - 74.316 male-headed families

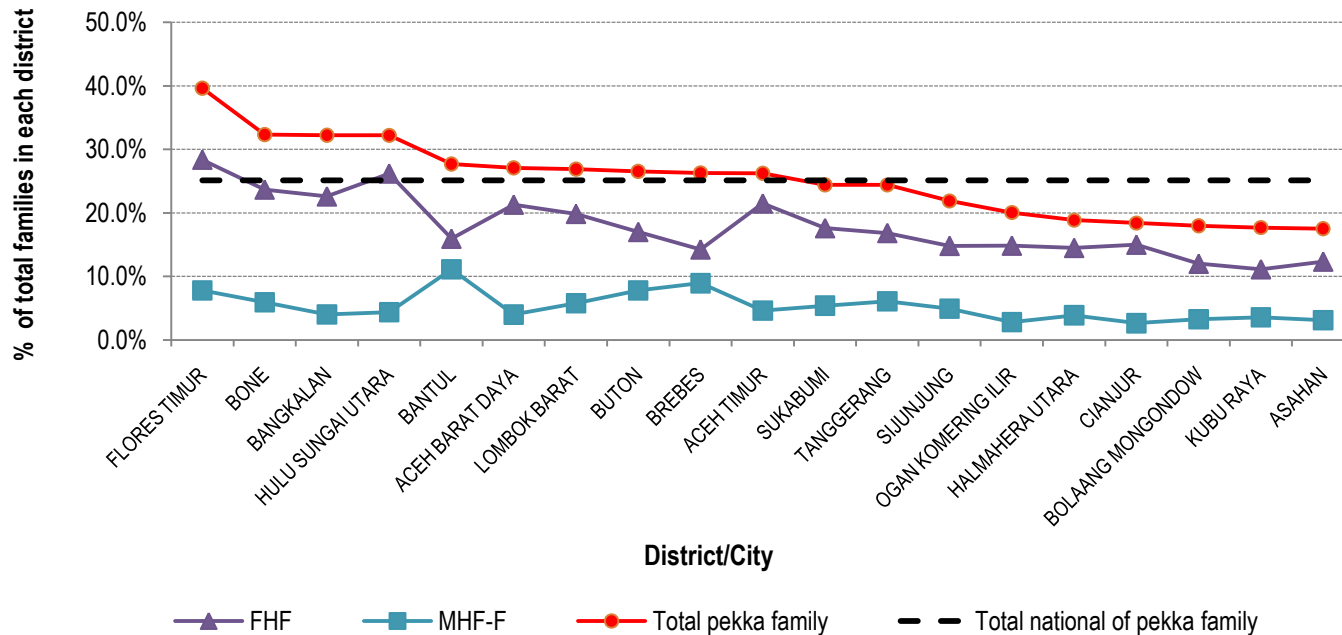


Analysis Method

- Main analysis unit is **family**
 - **Family:** a group of individuals who live under the same roof and have family/blood relationship due to marriage, birth, adoption, etc.
 - **Household:** a group of individuals who stay in a house (can be only part of the house, or the whole house), whose food come from the same kitchen
- Household head appointment is based on both *de jure* and *de facto* observation
- Relative poverty is measured using *Principal Component Analysis (PCA)*, so that analysis is based on relative welfare level

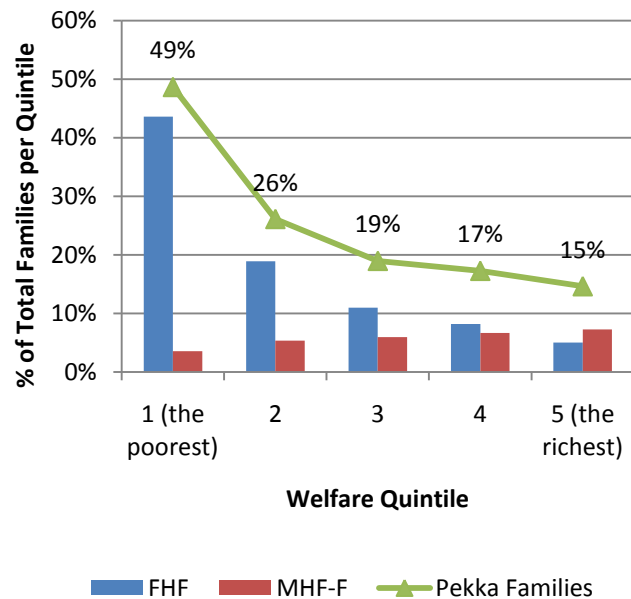
Main Findings

- The data from CBMS PEKKA shows that **23,08%** families are women-headed (both *de facto* and *de jure*)
- Based on Susenas 2011 (BPS), the proportion of women-headed households is **14,3%**

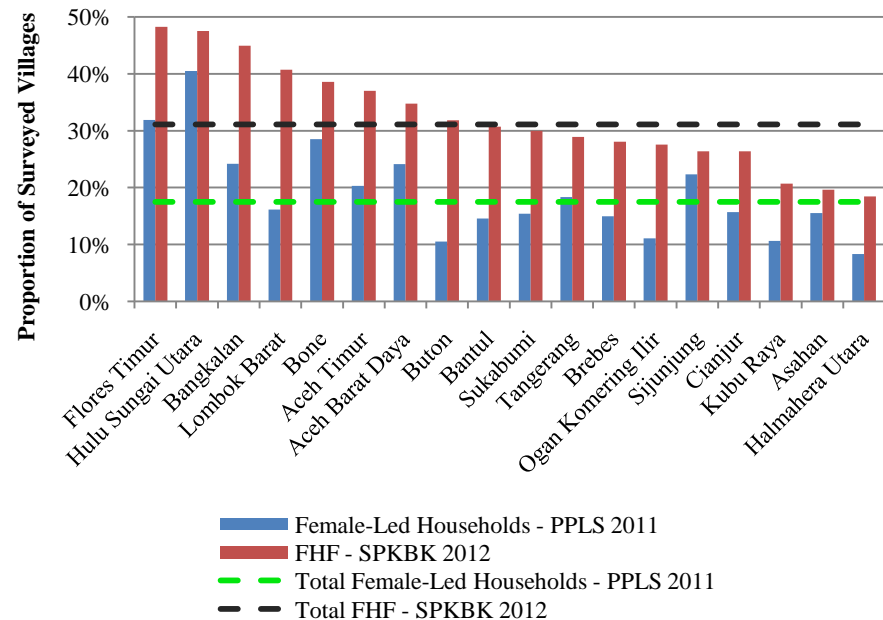


Main Findings

- Majority of Pekka (49%) comes from the group with the lowest welfare level. As welfare level improves, Pekka proportion decreases



- Using household as unit of analysis increases the possibility of Pekka being undocumented, which can create **hidden group of the poor**



Recommendations

- Women-headed family should be identified in a qualified database. Hence, we recommend to perform a **family-based enumeration**
 - Based on the findings from CBMS PEKKA 2012, BPS has added a question in the upcoming **Susenas 2015** to detect the real (*de facto*) family head
- **Social protection system** needs to be established, more importantly it should be able to solve problems specific to women-headed households. The system should cover many aspects, such as access to education, health service, jobs with high economic value, and ownership of legal document

THANK YOU



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