

PILOT STUDY OF CHILD WELL-BEING IN WEST JAVA, INDONESIA

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Indonesia



Indonesia – diversity and inequity

- **Highly decentralised**: 34 provinces, 508 districts, > 70,000 villages, 250 million people/84 million children
- **Districts** most important governance level: receive large share of public resources & responsible for most service implementation
- Indonesia's **economic performance** as middle income country **not translated into good child outcomes**
- **Inequities** in child outcomes driven by local economy, access and quality of services, governance and accountability, monitoring and evaluation

Indonesia is data rich...

- National household surveys (SUSENAS, RISKESDAS, DHS), routine data...
- Data at district level
- Strong interest in evidence-informed policy making

... but there are some gaps:

- Data not fully used (and limited awareness of what is there)
- No data coming from children themselves
- Limited trust in routine data

→ Districts establish weak local surveys to monitor child outcomes

The idea: a child well-being index for provinces to monitor district performance

- Province level government to establish a child well-being index to **monitor the performance of districts in regard to child well-being**
- **A new perspective** on how government and stakeholders think about children and plan programmes and interventions.
- Create **awareness** on the importance of child well-being among children, their parents, communities, professionals, and general public.

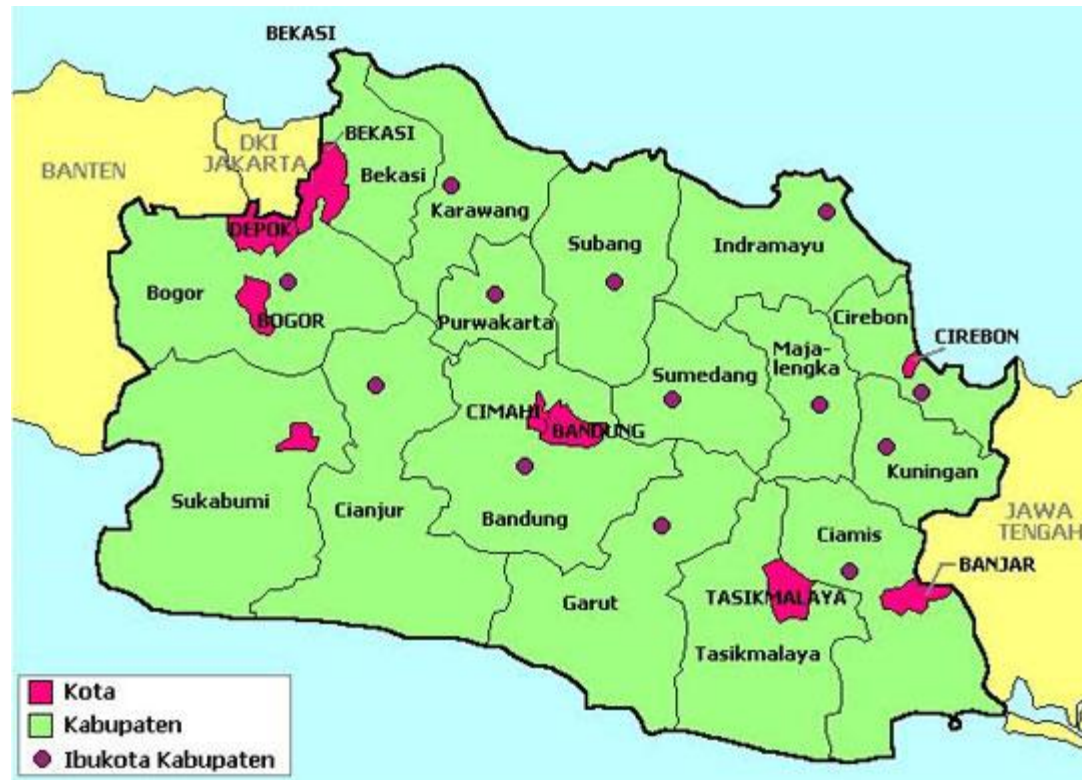
What does it cover?

- A set of **key indicators across different dimensions**: material situation, housing, health, education, subjective well-being, relationships, risky behaviour
- Child as unit of analysis and inclusion of **children's perspectives**
- Use of existing data from **national household surveys** plus new **Children's Worlds Survey**
- **Replicable** across Indonesia

Proof of concept in West Java

- Collaboration between BAPPENAS (Planning Ministry), Statistical Office (BPS), UNICEF and Bandung Islamic University (UNISBA)
 - Children's World Survey in West Java, **representative at district level**
 - West Java is big: 46.5 million people, 6 million children age 7-12
 - 27 districts
- **Quite a challenge!**

West Java



Where are we now?

- Establish collaboration with central government
- Translation of questionnaires into Bahasa Indonesia
 - ▣ **Deep translation** (language and culture) of English questionnaires into Bahasa Indonesia, and then translated back into English.
 - ▣ Comparison of the back-translated version with the English original and attempt to resolve any differences by modifying the translated version appropriately.

Some differences between the original and the back translated version

- **Classification of schools** according to Indonesian school system: public schools, private schools, private Islamic schools, and public Islamic schools
- Inclusion of **school dormitories** as place for children not staying at home – very common for students of Islamic schools
- Foster care unusual, children without parental care tend to stay with **extended family**
- Inclusion of **motor bikes** as means of transport, not just cars ('motorised vehicle')
- Specify '**worries about money**' to relate to parents rather than (extended) family

Sample Framing

- 27 districts
- Type of schools :
 - Government schools
 - ▣ Public schools
 - ▣ Religious based schools
 - Private schools
 - ▣ Public schools
 - ▣ Religious based schools

Sample Framing

Rank of the schools

- Department of National Education provided the data of all score of the national examinations of the schools in West Java.
- We divided the rank into three types, which are high quality school, medium quality school, and low quality school.

Example of the framing

No	Kota / Kabupaten	Σ students	Rank of School	Government School		Private School	
				Σ Public	Σ Religious Based	Σ Public	Σ Religious Based
1	Kota Bandung	281.635	High	102	2	7	51
			Medium	327	0	0	51
			Low	115	0	0	41
2	Kota Banjar	20.007	High	11	0	0	4
			Medium	46	3	0	11
			Low	24	0	0	7

Next steps

- **Consultation** with provincial and selected district government bodies and other stakeholders
- Agreement on **dimensions of child well-being** and key indicators
- Complete **preparatory work** for Children's World survey
- Especially: define **sample** – as big as necessary and as small as possible



Terima Kasih