Children's Worlds National Report

Indonesia

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1. Introduction

1.1 Context and population[1]

Indonesia is one of the most populous countries and is fourth in the world. Indonesia has 34 provinces, 508 cities/districts, some 87,000 villages, and has 273,8 million inhabitants, of which 86 million people are children. There is considerable diversity across Indonesia's provinces and districts in relation to economic development, ethnic identity, religion and infrastructure. Indonesia is classed as a middle-income country.

Data were collected in West Java Province, across all 27 districts. West Java is the most populous province in Indonesia with 48,782,402 inhabitants and 15,821,656 of those are children age 0-19 year olds. It characterized by diverse landscapes, industry and agriculture, and ranges from large, urban centers to rural areas. The province had a poverty rate of 8.43%.

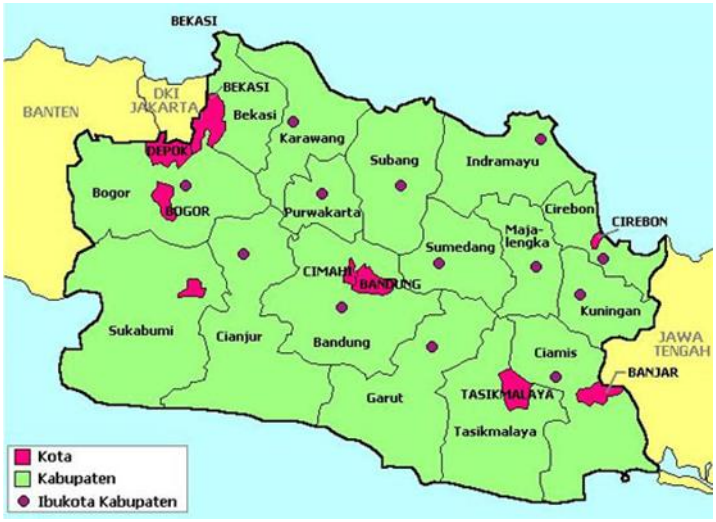


Figure 1. West Java Province (27 districts).

The Indonesian government recognizes six official religions (Islam, Protestantism, Catholicism, Hinduism, Buddhism and Confucianism). There are religious, in addition to non-religious schools. There are also state-run public schools, and fee paying private schools. Education is compulsory for children aged 6 to 18. Primary school education runs from age 6 to age 12, therefore the sample referred to in this report are all in this stage. Education is divided into pre-school, elementary, junior high school, high school and higher education. Both public and private primary schools have the same curriculum and are under the supervision of the Ministry of Education and Culture, as do religious schools.

Context of COVID-19 in individual country contexts

The first case of COVID-19 in Indonesia was detected on 2 March 2020, as the President announced (Gorbiano, 2020). Since then, cases have increased in Indonesia. Consequently, since 23 March 2020, the Education and Culture Minister has called on teachers, parents, and students to stay at home and practice remote learning (Pangestika, 2020). Schools have been closed, and children have experienced changes in their daily life routines. They must stay at home and cannot meet their friends. The majority of children in Indonesia cannot afford internet access and devices. These situations limited their possibilities for online learning. Parents also complained about the difficulties of remote learning due to limited internet access and devices and conditions in which parents also have to remote work from home and have additional responsibilities and the burden of having to teach their children to study from home.

The first national lockdown known as Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar (PSBB; large-scale social restriction) was instituted on 31 March 2020. Although the lockdown enforced the closure of trade, educational institutions, recreational activities, and places of worship, however, the lockdown in Indonesia was not overly strict. Many informal sector workers rely on their living through daily work income and the vast territory of Indonesia where the situation in each region can vary greatly. The central government hands over authority to local governments to implement local lockdowns according to the conditions of their respective regions. The lockdown in West Java Province is quite strict since cases were among the highest in Indonesia.

This policy to limit the movement of people has changed its name and format several times. It ranges from large-scale social restrictions (Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar or PSBB), large-scale transitional social restrictions (PSBB transisi), and the imposition of restrictions on emergency community activities (Pemberlakuan Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat or PPKM) to the imposition of four-level restrictions on community activities (PPKM empat level).

Schools started to reopen with limited face-to-face learning on 10 September 2021. Limited face-to-face learning means students' school attendance is limited to a maximum of 50% in the classroom and can only be carried out in areas with a relatively low number of COVID-19 cases (Harbani, 2021). In addition to this limited face-to-face learning, health and safety protocols were implemented. Protocols included social distancing, the mandatory

wearing of masks for all students and teachers, no extracurricular events, and the canteen cannot being opened (Harbani, 2021). As a result of these restrictions on limited face-to-face learning, most students learned in smaller groups. They had fewer opportunities for social interaction with other students at school than before the pandemic.

As of 29 April 2022, there have been 6,046,467 confirmed cases of COVID-19, with 156,240 deaths and 5,882,660 recovered (WHO, 2021). As of 25 April 2022, a total 398,936,784 vaccine doses have been administered.

1.2 Sampling: Strategy and outcome[2]

The ethical clearance was gained from the Nusantara Scientific Psychology Consortium (K-PIN; Konsorsium Psikologi Ilmiah Nusantara). Convenience sampling of children aged 10, 11, and 12 was adopted. We recruited and trained elementary school teachers in West Java Province to be able to assist on collecting online based data, particularly to share the Google form link to parents of their students. Teachers were also informed that the target was minimum 1000 students per each age group. However, teachers experienced difficulties on reaching the target minimum 1000 students per each age group because not all parents have devices. Therefore, only parents who have devices and access to the internet who can passed the Google form to their children.

After gaining active parent consent that was written on the Google form, parents passed the device to their children for filling in the Google form. Children were also informed that they were free to answer or not answer the questions. Data were collected from 17 July 2021 until 14 September 2021.

The sampling strategy only covered West Java Province. In the third wave of Children's Worlds survey, we also collected data in West Java Province. Therefore, it is essential to collect data in the same province to be able to compare the results from the third wave (2017) and the fourth wave (2021).

Data were checking by missing values in cases and systematic responding. The high missing variable means that the variable has a value of 1 for cases with more than 70% missing value, and 0 for all other cases. In Indonesian data there were no cases that have more than 70% missing values (more than 129 variables) on the relevant variables. Systematic responding was checked to four sets of questions using the following formats: 1). Subjective

well-being questions (Satisfaction questions + Overall well-being questions; 11-point scale, 24 items). 2). Agreement questions (five-point scale, 5 items) 3). Activities questions (six-point scale, 15 items). Systematic response was marked as 1 when the participants gave the same response in all sub items of the questions. The number of cases with systematic responding in each set is as follows:

	N	%
Subjective well-being	263	11.4%
Agreement	115	5.0%
Activities	100	4.3%
More than one of the above	87	3.8%

Cases with systematic responding for more than one set of variables have been marked for exclusion from the final data set. In summary, the number of identified cases that was excluded from the final data set was shown below:

	N	%
Missing values	0	0%
Outside age range	0	0%
Systematic responding	87	3.8%
One or more of the above	87	3.8%

2. Results [3]

2.1 About you: Q1-2, Q5-10

Table 1: Participants of the study

	Boys		Girls		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
10 year-old	436	19.6	517	23.3	953	42.9
11 year-old	388	17.5	432	19.4	820	36.9
12 year-old	200	9.0	249	11.2	449	20.2
Total	1,024	46.1	1,198	53.9	2,222	100

Table 2: At present, with whom do you live?

Items	n	%
With family in our home	1,924	86.6
With family but at a different place (not our regular home)	80	3.6
With my family, but in more than one home, because my parents live in different homes	90	4.1
With my family, but in more than one home, because my family has more than one home	25	1.1

In residential care	7	0.3
In a family different than mine	96	4.3
Total	2,222	100

Table 3: Living in COVID-19 pandemic (%)

Items	Yes	No	Not sure
Everybody in my city/town/village was in lockdown for many days	75.2	12.4	12.4
Me or somebody in my home got infected with Coronavirus	11.9	83.5	4.6
Somebody in my family (not living with me) got infected with Coronavirus	22.1	70.7	7.2
Somebody I know got infected with Coronavirus (e.g.: from my neighborhood or in a friend's family)	46.1	44.8	9.1
At home we had to be very careful because somebody was considered at high risk of getting very ill if they got infected with the Coronavirus	52.5	40.5	7.0
I had to stay at home for many days	67.7	23.2	9.1
I could not attend school for many days	88.5	7.7	3.7
My family had to move to another home	9.3	90.1	0.6
I had to be in a quarantine once	9.4	89.7	0.9
I had to be in a quarantine more than once	7.4	91.7	0.9
At least one of my parents was forced/had to stop working and receive money from the government	24.9	72.4	2.7
At least one of my parents was forced to stop working and did not receive money from the government	29.7	67.2	3.2
My school was closed during lockdown	90.2	8.2	1.5
There were times where I had to be in my home all day (including the garden, yard or balcony) because of the Coronavirus	61.9	34.2	3.9
There were times where I was only allowed to leave my home for a few hours during the day because of the Corona	73.7	23.4	2.9

Figure 2: Agreement on safety feelings and relationships (%)

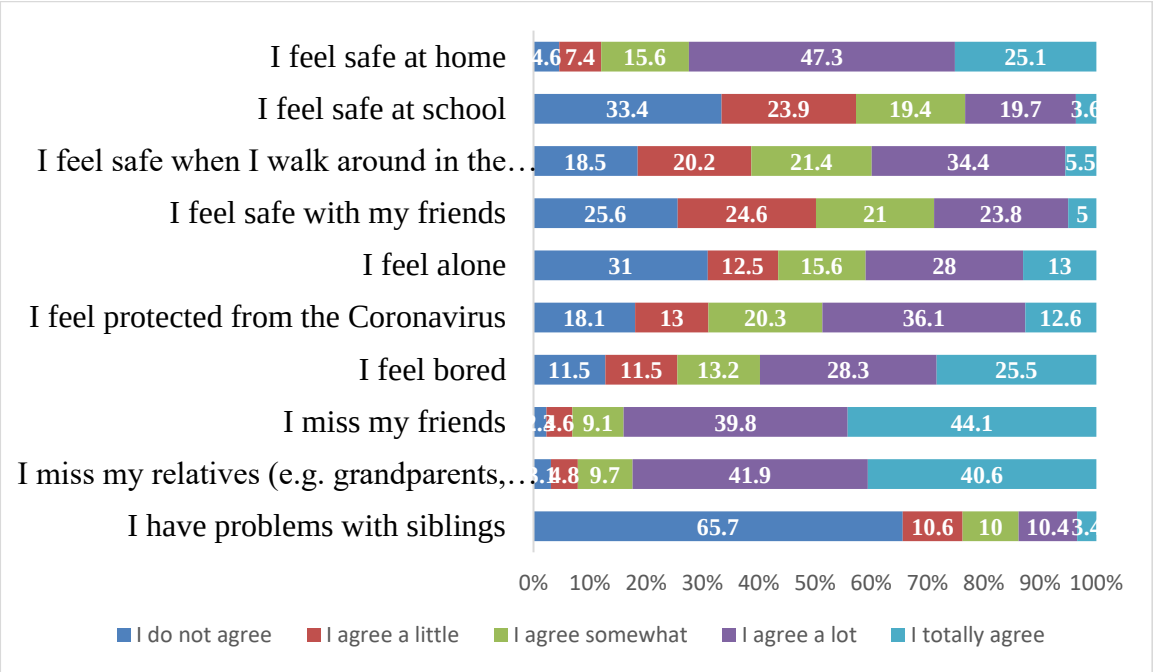


Figure 3: Things that children have (%)

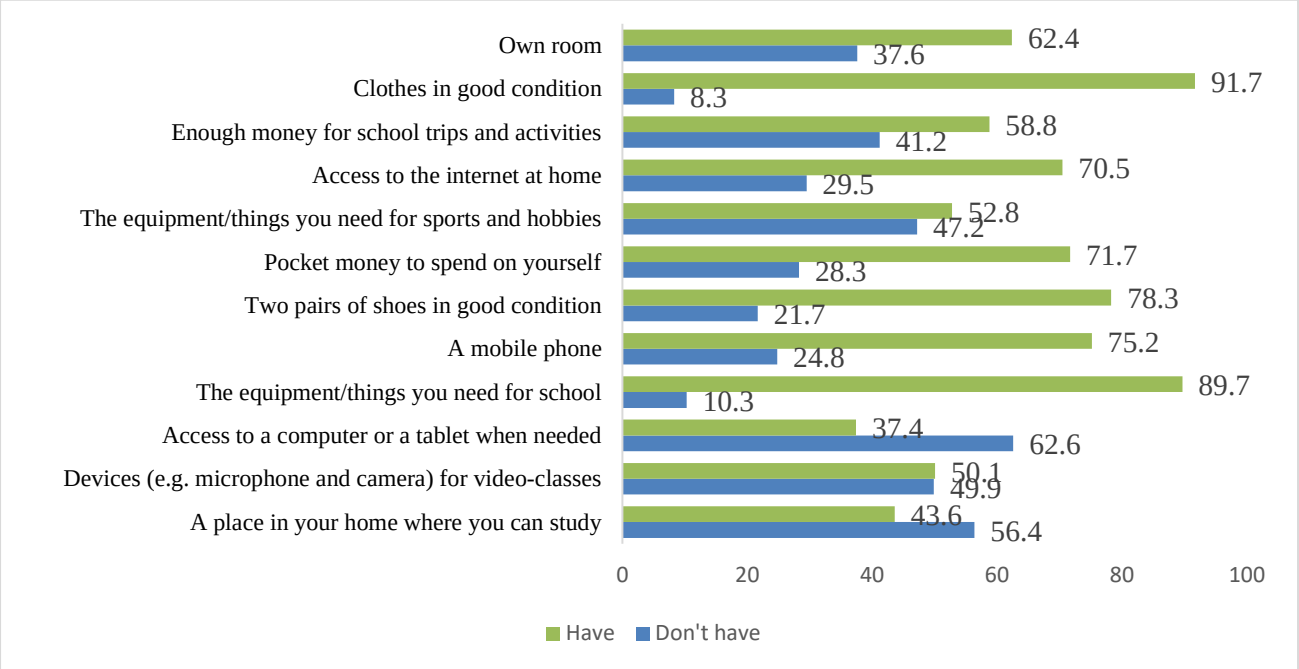
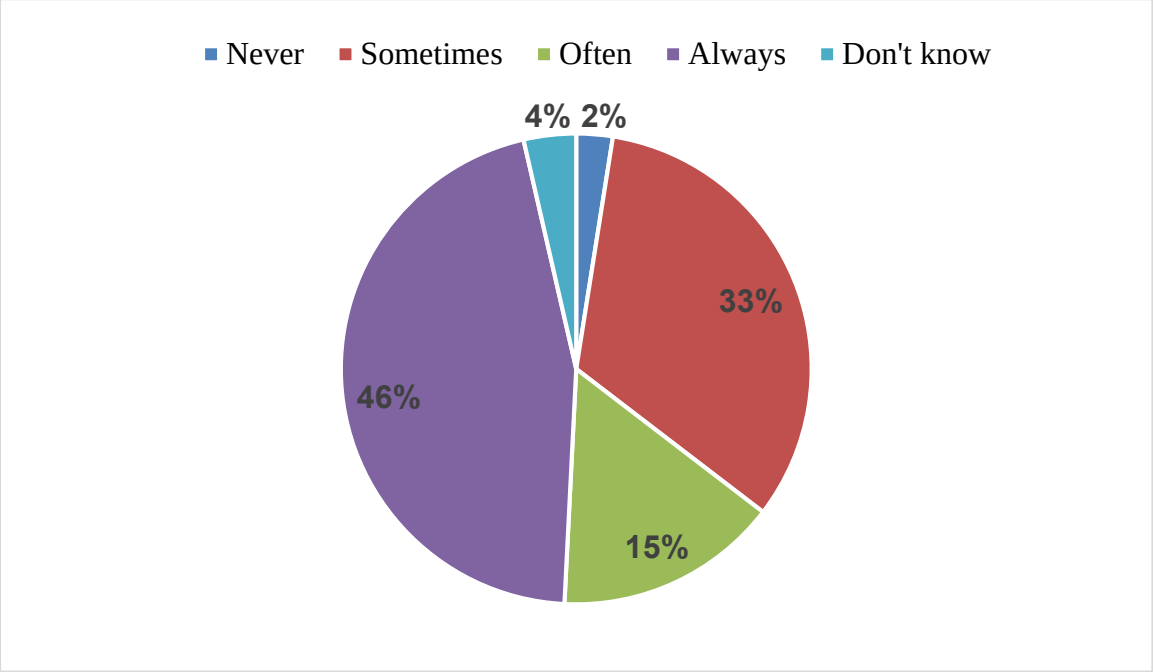


Figure 4: During the lockdown, do you have enough food to eat each day? (%)



2.2 Your life during the Coronavirus: Q11-14

Figure 5: Information about Coronavirus (%)

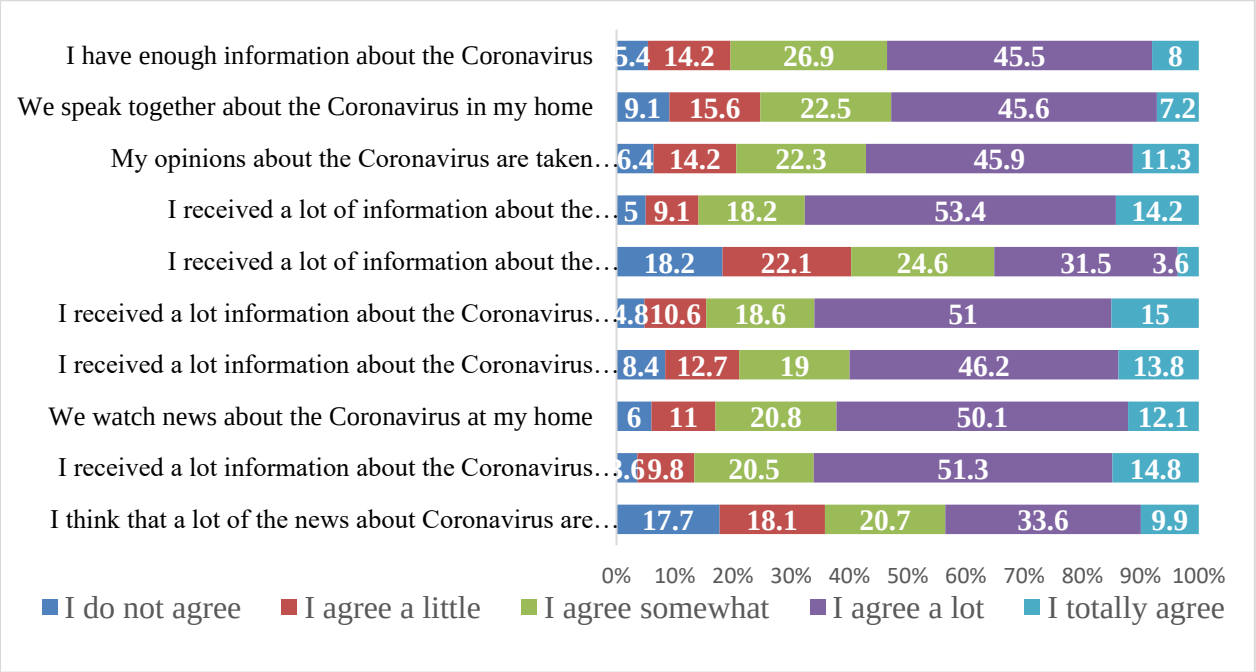


Table 4: Satisfaction with different life situations before and during Coronavirus

	Before		During	
	M	SD	M	SD
Satisfaction with how I normally spend my time	7.6**	2.6	7.3**	2.8
Satisfaction with the things that learn at school	8.2**	2.3	7.6**	2.7
Satisfaction with the relationships with friends	8.3**	2.3	7.7**	2.7

Satisfaction with the relationships with people I live with	8.9**	2.0	8.5**	2.4

Table 5: During the last month, how worried have you been about the following things in your life?

	M	SD
By the Coronavirus situation	8.1	2.5
That I may get infected by the Coronavirus	7.6	2.8
That people I know may get infected by the Coronavirus	7.9	2.6
That I may infect other people with the Coronavirus	7.1	3.1
That I may get bad school marks because of the Coronavirus situation	7.7	2.8
The money my family has during the Coronavirus period	7.9	2.6
The changes in my life as a student because of the Coronavirus situation	8.1	2.4

2.3 School and relationships: Q16-19, Q22-23

Table 6: During the Coronavirus, when schools were closed, how did you learn at home? (%)

	n	%
Online classes with teacher	1,925	87.8
Learning by searching in the internet	443	19.9
Learning with parents or people that are looking after you	618	27.8
Learning with friends	171	7.7
Other ways	18	0.8
I did not study at home	25	1.1

Figure 6: During the Coronavirus when schools were closed, I managed to continue with my learning from home (%)

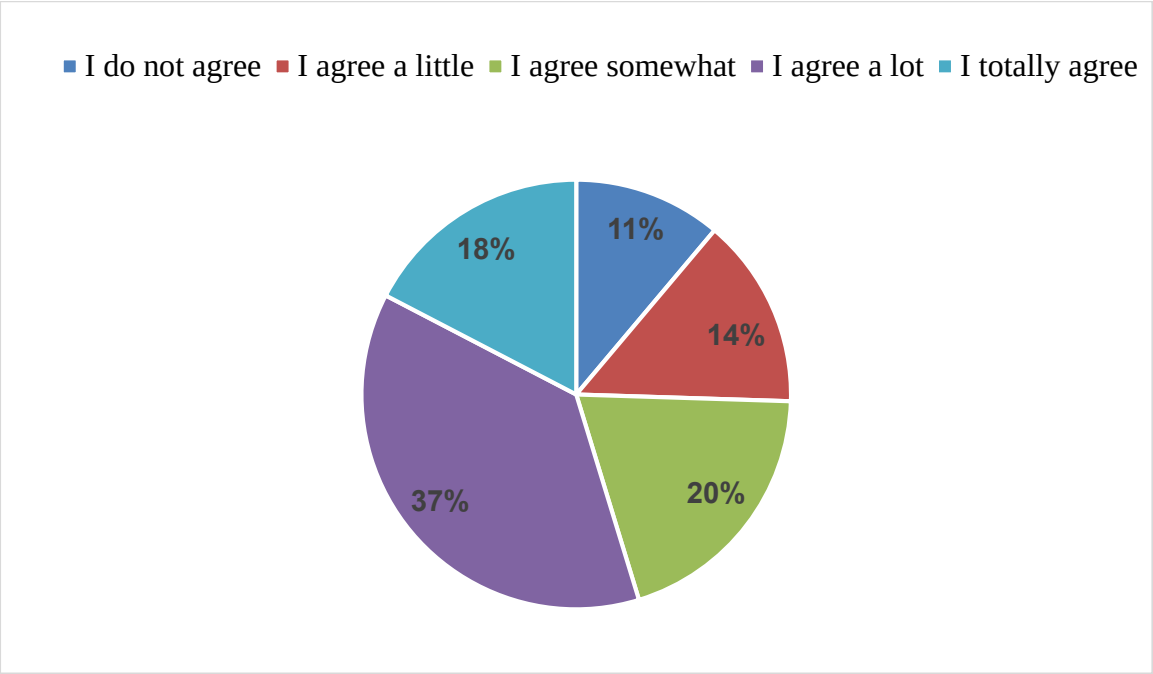


Figure 7: During the Coronavirus, how often did these situations happen? (%)

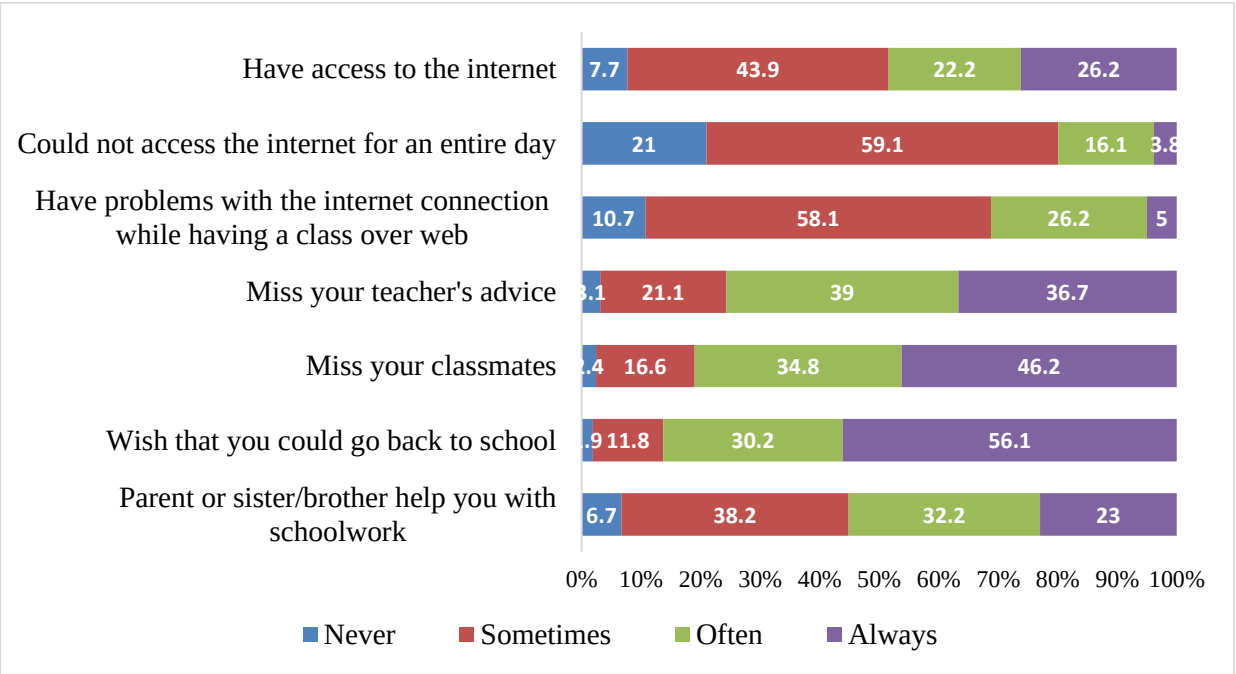


Figure 8. How do you keep in touch with your friends during the Coronavirus lockdown? (%)

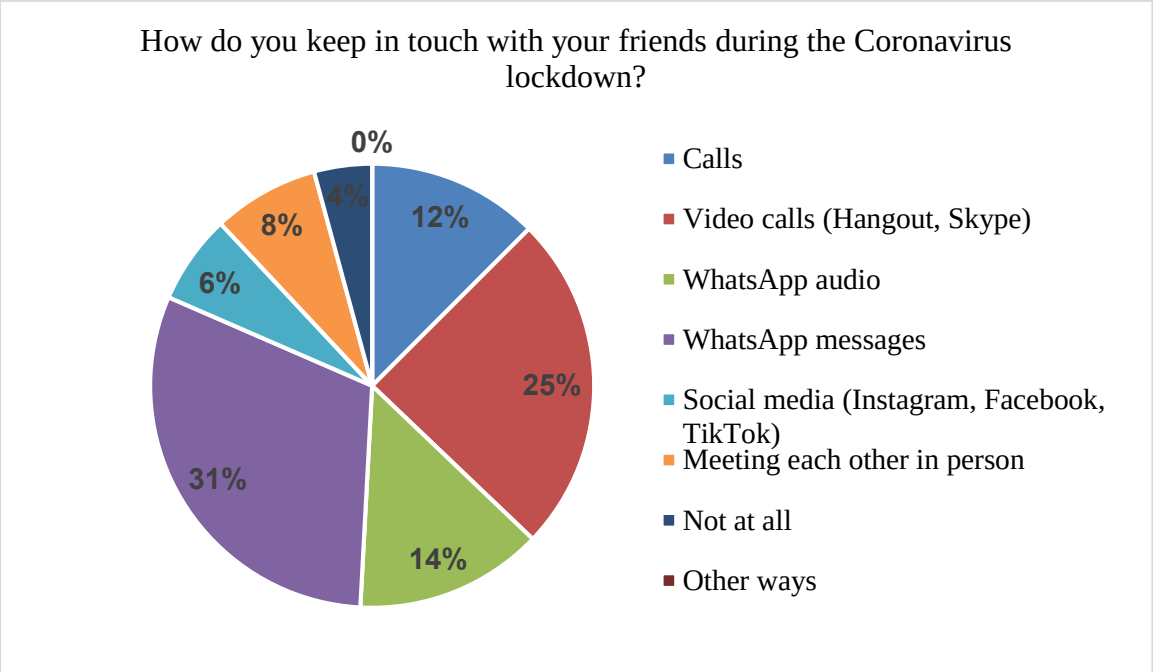


Table 7: Agreement with support and relationships during the Coronavirus (%)

	I do not agree	I agree a little	I agree somewhat	I agree a lot	I totally agree
I felt well-supported by some of my friends	8.1	20.6	27.8	36.8	6.7
I felt well-supported by some of my teachers	3.0	9.6	20.7	49.6	17.1
I felt well-supported by some of people I live with	3.1	7.3	14.9	46.7	28.0
I became closer to some members of my family	4.0	7.5	15.9	46.6	26.0
My relationships with my friends were affected during the Coronavirus	12.3	16.4	21.2	38.5	11.7
I made new friends with other children online during the Coronavirus	18.6	20.9	22.5	30.6	7.4

2.4 How do you feel about life: Q24-28

Table 8: Mean scores of CW-SWBS, CW-PSWBS, and CW-PNAS

	10		11		12		Girls		Boys		Total	
	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD	M	SD
I enjoy my life	8.0	2.4	8.1	2.4	7.8	2.4	7.9	2.4	8.1	2.4	8.0	2.4
My life is going well	8.1	2.3	8.1	2.4	7.9	2.3	7.9	2.4	8.1	2.3	8.0	2.3
I have a good life	8.3	2.3	8.3	2.3	8.1	2.2	8.2	2.3	8.3	2.2	8.2	2.3
The things that happen in my life are excellent	8.1*	2.2	8.1*	2.2	7.8*	2.3	8.0	2.2	8.1	2.3	8.1	2.3
I am happy with my life	8.3	2.3	8.3	2.2	8.1	2.2	8.2	2.3	8.3	2.2	8.3	2.3
I like being the way I am	8.4*	2.2	8.5*	2.2	8.1*	2.2	8.4	2.2	8.4	2.2	8.4	2.2
I am good at managing my daily responsibilities	7.7	2.3	7.8	2.2	7.5	2.3	7.8	2.3	7.7	2.2	7.7	2.2
People are generally friendly towards me	8.3**	2.2	8.4**	2.0	7.9**	2.2	8.2*	2.2	8.4*	2.0	8.3	2.1
I have enough choice about how I spend my time	8.0	2.2	8.1	2.1	7.8	2.2	7.9	2.2	8.1	2.1	7.9	2.2
I feel that I am learning a lot at the moment	8.1*	2.3	8.1*	2.2	7.8*	2.3	8.1	2.2	8.0	2.3	8.0	2.2
I feel positive about my future	8.2*	2.3	8.2*	2.3	7.9*	2.4	8.1	2.3	8.2	2.3	8.1	2.3
Last two weeks: Happy	7.9	2.4	7.9	2.4	7.7	2.4	7.8	2.4	7.9	2.4	7.9	2.4
Last two weeks: Sad	4.8*	3.2	4.8*	3.3	5.3*	3.1	4.9	3.2	4.9	3.3	4.9	3.2
Last two weeks: Calm	7.6	2.4	7.6	2.4	7.4	2.4	7.4*	2.5	7.7*	2.3	7.6	2.4
Last two weeks: Stressed	3.6*	3.4	3.8*	3.4	4.2*	3.4	3.8	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.4
Last two weeks: Full of energy	8.0*	2.3	8.1*	2.2	7.7*	2.3	7.9*	2.4	8.1*	2.2	7.9	2.3
Last two weeks: Bored	6.7	3.2	6.8	3.2	7.0	2.9	6.7	3.2	6.8	3.1	6.8	3.2

*significant at $p < .05$; **significant at $p < .01$

Table 9: Agreement on problems during the Coronavirus

	I do not agree	I agree a little	I agree somewhat	I agree a lot	I totally agree
I am very afraid of the Coronavirus	7.7	13.5	21.2	36.4	21.2
It makes me uncomfortable to think about the Coronavirus	7.8	11.9	18.2	43.0	19.0
My hands become sweaty when I think about the Coronavirus	40.9	19.8	16.2	18.2	4.8
I am afraid of losing my life because of the Coronavirus	26.5	16.7	16.2	26.1	14.4
When I watch news and stories about the Coronavirus on the TV and social media, I become nervous or anxious	16.3	22.4	22.8	28.2	10.4
I cannot sleep because I'm worrying about getting the Coronavirus	48.2	19.9	14.4	13.6	3.9
My heart races (beats very fast) when I think about getting the Coronavirus	40.8	21.5	16.1	16.3	5.2

Table 10: Satisfaction with different situations

	Mean	SD
The people you live with	8.5	2.1
The house you live in	8.5	2.1
The area where you live	8.3	2.2
About how safe you feel	8.3	2.1
Your friends	8.0	2.2
How you use your time	8.1	2.1
The way you look	8.1	2.1
The things you have	8.1	2.2
What may happen later in your life	7.7	2.4
How you are listened to by adults in general	8.3	2.1
Your health	7.9	2.2
Your life as a whole	8.7	1.9

Table 11: Overall life satisfaction before and during the Coronavirus

	Mean	SD
Thinking about how your life was **before** the Coronavirus, how happy were you with your life as a whole?	8.6	2.2
Thinking about how your life was **during** the Coronavirus, how happy were you with your life as a whole?	6.6	2.9

3. Conclusions[4]

This report presents the findings of an initial descriptive analysis of the Children's Worlds dataset during the COVID-19 of Indonesian children from West Java Province. Participants of this study (N = 2,222; 46.1% boys and 53.9% girls) were children age 10-12 years old (Mean age = 10.8; SD = 0.8) and most of them (86.6%) living with family in their home.

As many as 90.2% of children reported that their school was closed during the lockdown, and 88.5% reported they could not attend school for many days. As many as 61.9% of children reported having to be at home all day, and 73.7% were only allowed to leave home for a few hours during the day. Fortunately, 83.5% of children reported that no one at home got infected with Coronavirus, and mostly they had not to be in quarantine.

As many as 47.3% of children reported that they agree a lot that they feel safe at home. However, 33.4% of children reported that they do not agree about feeling safe at school. We conducted focus group discussions asking children about these findings. They mainly said they do not agree with feeling safe at school because of the high risk of Coronavirus infection when they go to school since not all students apply the health protocols. Most of the children (65.7%) reported that they do not have problems with siblings. As many as 28.3% of children reported that they agree a lot they feel bored, and 28% of them reported feeling alone.

Children do online learning during the lockdown. As many as 62.6% of children reported they do not have access to a computer or a tablet when needed. Children reported that 75.2% have a mobile phone; therefore, they do the online learning using a mobile phone, and 70.5% have access to the internet at home. However, in the FGD, they reported that they could not entirely concentrate on online learning for some reasons (e.g., bad internet connection, not having a place at home for online learning). In line with the FGD results, 56.4% of children reported that they do not have a place at home where they can study.

Using paired sample t-test, Table 4 showed significant differences ($p = .000$) in satisfaction before and during Coronavirus. Children reported being more satisfied before Coronavirus with spending time, things that they learn at school, and relationships with friends and people they live with than during the Coronavirus.

During the last month, children reported being more worried about the changes in life as a student and the Coronavirus situation. They were less worried that they might infect other people with the Coronavirus.

During the Coronavirus, 37% of children reported that they managed to continue learning from home, and 87.8% did online classes with teachers. Only 1.1% of children reported that they did not study at home. The rest of them reported that they learned with parents or carers (27.8%), learning by searching on the internet (19.9%), and learning with friends (7.7%). To stay in contact with their friends, primarily children use WhatsApp messages (31%) and video calls (25%).

Results from FGD showed that children reported very often they did not have access to the internet. The results in Figure 7 also showed that only 26.2% of children reported always having access to the internet, while mostly (43.9%) of them only sometimes have access to the internet, 58.1% of them sometimes have problems with the internet connection while having a class over the web. Mostly (56.1%) children always wish to go back to school because they always miss their classmates (46.2%) and their teacher's advice (36.7%).

Table 8 showed significant age and gender differences on several items on three scales (CW-SWBS, CW-PSWBS, and CW-PNAS). Younger children (age 10 and 11) perceive that things that happen in their life are more excellent than older children (12 years old). They feel that they learn a lot more at the moment than older children and feel more positive about their future than older children. In contrast, older children reported being sadder, more stressed, and less energetic than younger children. Children aged 11 displayed the highest mean scores on two variables, indicating that they more like being the way they are and perceived that people are generally more friendly towards them than children aged 10 and 12 did. Boys perceived that people were generally more friendly towards them than girls did. Boys were calmer and more full of energy than girls.

Most children agree a lot (36.4%) that they are afraid of the Coronavirus, and it makes them uncomfortable to think about it (43.0%). However, it doesn't affect their sleeping habits (48.2%), doesn't affect the fast of their heartbeats (40.8%), and doesn't make their hands sweaty (40.9%).

During the Coronavirus, children less satisfied with what may happen later in their life (M = 7.7; SD = 2.4) and their health (M = 7.9; SD = 2.2). Among other situations, children reported being less satisfied (M = 8.0; SD = 2.2) with their friends, probably because they

could not meet with them during the lockdown. However, despite less satisfaction in several situations, children reported the highest mean score (M = 8.7; SD = 1.9), indicating that they were satisfied with their life as a whole. However, children reported lower satisfaction with their life as a whole (M = 6.6; SD = 2.9) during the Coronavirus than before the Coronavirus (M = 8.6; SD = 2.2).