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Submission date: 15-Apr-2023 01:36PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 2065133761

File name: A_Multidimensional_Approach_of_Child_Poverty_in_Indonesia.pdf (1.65M)

Word count: 2364

Character count: 12609

A Multidimensional Approach of Child Poverty in Indonesia

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Abstract. This research discuss about child poverty, which is commonly called deprivation. The purpose of this research is to count multidimensional child poverty index as child poverty measuring instrument in 34 provinces of Indonesia, by using composite index count calculation. Dimensions and indicators used to compose Multidimensional Child Poverty Index in this research are adapting from dimensions and indicators that used in research by Mahadewi and Kodoatie¹. Besides that, the determination of dimensions and indicator also adjust the availability of data from SUSENAS 2015. The calculation result of Multidimensional Child Poverty shows that 7 provinces pertain to number I priority (high), 9 provinces belong to number II priority (medium-high), 10 provinces include to number III priorities (medium-low), and 8 provinces are number IV priority (low).

Keywords: **Child Poverty; Multidimensional Child Poverty; SUSENAS**

1 Introduction

Poverty alleviation in every forms and dimensions are one of the important purposes in *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs). Poverty becomes an important purpose again for SDGs to ensure sustainability achievement of *Millennium Development Goals* (MDGs). Target that has to be achieved in this main purpose is to end poverty in every form and in everywhere, child is included that is stated in 2nd global goal of SDGs.

Child poverty can detain children to grow and improve according to their potential. Child poverty also often called as deprivation or inability. That inability will bring impact especially for pre-school and elementary age children in finishing their education and future[2]. Gordon, et.al (2003) explain that poverty and deprivation concept are connected each other[3]. Generally deprivation concepts include any condition that not only from income, in other side poverty concept is usually shown by income inadequacy and other sources that make conditions are not reached. One of the unreached aspect is, the predominant school of thought argues that poverty is a major cause of environmental

degradation and if policy makers want to address environmental issues, then they must first address the poverty problem [10].

Child poverty is a problem that steal people attention because some reason[4]. First, child poverty include global children needs and protection that deserved. Second most of the children do not have control to their economic condition. Third, the unbearable in child time as consequence in the rest of their life. Fourth, some effects of child poverty have *spillover effects*. Ambariyanto (2013) in his research of "Multidimensional Poverty to Children" also explain about two opinions that make child poverty become an important thing. First, because children are long term invest for society (economical reason). Second, society have responsibility to protect children (social-ethical reason) and children can not determine their economical situation by themselves[5].

Children as an economic object surely have dependency to parents, household or communities where they live. This dependency character surely makes children as a high risk receiver of poverty. Children that grow in poverty circle will tend to become poor in their old time[6]. That thing strengthening Lewis's research that poverty can be transmitted from

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generation to other generation, because children that live in poor family is socialized by same value and purpose[7].

The 2010 Population Census Result shows that Indonesian population is 82 millions people or at least 34,4 percents is under 18 years old people. This fact shows that investing in children is same as investing into half of total Indonesia people. Meanwhile, all the facts that is gathered based in 2014 UNICEF Year Report, 1 of 25 children died before 5 years old. The lack of nutritional intake that is given to children especially in growth period can be happened because the lack of income from household. This thing is proved by 2014 UNICEF Year Report, that 1 of 2 children in Indonesia grow family with income less than \$2 a day.

The other fact that is collected from Indonesia Demographic and health Surveys (IDHS) until the end of 2013 stated that 3 percent of women under 15 years old have been married and listed as child worker. Research that has been done by about “Uneducational Children Global Study Initiative; Study In Indonesia” that is described in Research Seminar About Children Education Policy in Indonesia stated that children with uneducated mother has 20 times higher chance to not have school than children with high educated mother[9]. Besides that, a girl that married in young age has a risk to destroy her welfare and health.

2 Methodology

Indonesia Law Number 23 Year 2002 about Children Protection stated that a child is someone that below of 18 (eighteen) years old, including an unborn child. United Nation (UN) in the Children Rights Convention at 20 November 1989, stated children definition as each human that below eighteen years old except based on children applicable law, maturity is achieved sooner. Children as below eighteen years old individual absolutely does not have ability to provide their own basic needs. They still have dependency to parent, household and their community[6].

Children poverty can be measured by many methods. Roelen and Gassmann summarized many approaches from previous researches that is used as child poverty measurement such as (i) child poverty count measures (monetary approach, Corak approach, and Deprivation approach by Bristol), (ii) child poverty index measures (Child Welfare Index in Europe and American Child and Young Welfare Index), and (iii) holistic child poverty approaches (Young Lives Approach and DEV Framework for Child Poverty)[6].

In this research, researcher use Multidimensional Child Poverty Index by adapting composite index calculation by Mahadewi and Kodoatie[1]. The step that required is by calculating single index (Equation 1.1) for calculating as composite index (Equation 1.2). There is no maximum and minimum limit that applied in each indicator, therefore the maximum limit that is used is 100 percents and minimum limit is 0 percent.

$$\text{Single Index (SI) Province} = \frac{b - \text{Min Value}}{\text{Max Value} - \text{Min Value}} \times 100 \quad (1.1)$$

(b) is proporsion/percentage in each provinces in Indonesia.

$$\text{Composite Index (CI) Province} = \frac{SI + SI + SI + \dots + SI}{n} \times 100 \quad (1.2)$$

(n) is the amount of the dimension of composite index formers.

After the index amount in each provinces already collected, then the next step is the 34 provinces can be include into value and priority category (Table I). The Multidimensional child poverty indexing scale that is used in this research is adapting Index scale grouping by Mahadewi and Kodoatie[1].

Table 1. Scale Classification Index Multidimensional Poverty Children

Index Scale	Category of Value	Category of Priority
X > 80,0	High	I Priority
66,0 < X < 79,9	Medium High	II Priority
50,0 < X < 65,9	Medium Low	III Priority
X < 50,0	Low	IV Priority

Source : Mahadewi and Kodoatie, 2012

The multidimensional child poverty calculation in this research is using *Survei Ekonomi Nasional* (SUSENAS) in 2005. Dimension and indicator using that is chosen is an adaption of research result by Mahadewi and Kodoatie[1] and BPS[8]. Dimensions that used in this research are 6 dimensions, those are residence quality dimension, environment quality dimension, health dimension, information dimension, education dimension, and social dimension. Dimensions and indicator that chosen in this research are explained in the Table II below.

Table 2. Dimension and Indicator Multidimensional Child Poverty

No	Dimension	Indicator	Deprivation Definition
1.	RESIDENCE QUALITY	House Floor Wide Per Capita	If floor wide divided by amount of household ≤ 7,2.
		House Floor Main Material	If house floor still made of soil
		House Wall Main Material	If house wall sill made of <i>tembok</i>
		House Roof Main Material	If house roof still made of straw
2.	ENVIRONMENT QUALITY	Main Water Source to Drink	If water resource for drinking is unprotected wells, sheltered springs, unprotected springs,

			water surface, rain water, and others
		Main Water Source to Cook	If water resource for cooking is unprotected wells, sheltered springs, unprotected springs, water surface, rain water, and others
		Main Water Source to Bath/Wash/etc	If water resource for bath/wash/etc is unprotected wells, sheltered springs, unprotected springs, water surface, rain water, and others
		Sanitation Facility Using	If sanitation that usually used is not self-owned
		Main fuel for Cooking	If main fuel for cooking is briket, charcoal, firewood, and others
3.	HEALTH QUALITY	Breastfeeding	If toddler never get breast milk < 6 months
		Health Insurance	If children do not have health insurance
		Health Complaint for Past One Month	If children have health complaint for last one month and bother daily activity
		BCG Vaccine	If children never get BCG vaccine
		Polio Vaccine	If children never get Polio Vaccine 1 until 4
		MMR Vaccine	If children never get MMR Vaccine
		DPT Vaccine	If children never get DPT vaccine 1 until 3
4.	INFORMATION	Access internet for last 3 months	If children never access an internet for last 3 months
5.	EDUCATION	Never School	If children never school
6.	SOCIAL	Birth Certificate	If children do not have birth Certificate
		Early Marriage	If children have been married/divorced alive/ divorced by death

Source : Mahadewi and Kodoatie (2012) and BPS (2017)

3 Discussion

Publication by BPS for the last 10 (ten) years shows that the percentage and number of poor people in Indonesia are slowly declining. However, those belonging to poor groups of households have special characteristics that still need concern.

Based on SUSENAS 2015 data mapping, the number of children sampled in this study was 382,749 children and dispersed in 34 provinces in Indonesia. Based on single index calculations, most of children in Indonesia are deprived on the dimensions of environmental quality, housing quality and health.

Meanwhile, children in Papua Province and NTT Province are dominant deprived in 5 (five) dimensions.

Table 3. Multidimensional Child Poverty Index in Indonesia Based on 2015 Province

No	Province	Multidimensional Child Poverty Index	No	Province	Multidimensional Child Poverty Index
1	Papua	116,5	18	West Sumatera	64,8
2	East Nusa Tenggara	102,4	19	Gorontalo	63,7
3	Central Sulawesi	90,4	20	Lampung	62,1
4	West Borneo	89,0	21	West Nusa Tenggara	62,0
5	West Sulawesi	87,3	22	Riau	59,9
6	West Papua	86,9	23	South Sulawesi	58,3
7	Maluku	83,2	24	North Sulawesi	58,2
8	Central Borneo	77,0	25	Banten	52,3
9	North Maluku	75,5	26	Central Java	50,4
10	Southeast Sulawesi	74,0	27	East Java	50,0
11	Aceh	71,4	28	East Borneo	47,8
12	South Borneo	71,1	29	Riau Islands	47,6
13	North Sumatera	69,9	30	West Java	46,6
14	Bengkulu	67,6	31	Bali	45,8
15	Jambi	67,1	32	Bangka Belitung	44,7
16	North Borneo	66,2	33	DKI Jakarta	36,7
17	South Sumatera	65,4	34	DI Yogyakarta	36,5

Source : SUSENAS, 2015

Based on Multidimensional Child Poverty Index counting result in 34 provinces in Indonesia we can get that 7 provinces are categorized in I priority, 9 provinces are categorized in II priority, 10 provinces are categorized in III priority, and 8 provinces are categorized in IV priority (Table III). Province that include in I Priority or have high value index is the province that in Eastern Indonesia most of them. This shows that there is gap of household and children welfare between Eastern Indonesia and other Indonesian region.

4 Conclusion

Capturing poverty is less appropriate if only done with monetary approach. Non-monetary approaches should be considered as complementary to poverty measures for more comprehensive identification. The use of non-monetary approaches can provide effective

poverty alleviation policy, because improvements in one dimension will only have the effect of reducing poverty in small scope and short term.

Measurement of the Multidimensional Child Poverty Index can be one of the new measures to mapping the deprivation trends in several dimensions, especially in children to prepare for their future. The calculation results of the Multidimensional Child Poverty Index indicates that children living in Eastern Indonesia have a higher potential to be poor.

Uncomplex indicator and dimension, not updated data and ignore the type of territory are the constrains in this research. It should became the recommendation to the next research to develop the indicator and dimension to measure Multidimensional Child Poverty Index.

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