Children in Indonesia:

An analysis of poverty, mobility and multidimensional deprivation

DEVELOPMENT PATHWAYS

unicef
for every child

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Chapter 1

Introduction

With the adoption of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) in 2015, governments around the world committed to ending poverty in all its forms everywhere, including for children, by 2030. SDG Goal 1 explicitly recognises that poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon and puts an obligation on countries to track indicators that capture both monetary and non-financial aspects of poverty among children, women and men. SDG 1 also emphasises the important role of national social protection systems and floors, which guarantee income security to all throughout the life cycle, as a key instrument to help address poverty and vulnerability.

This report constitutes the final output of the project *Analysis of child poverty and child well-being in Indonesia* by the Central Bureau of Statistics (*Badan Pusat Statistik* or BPS) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) with technical support from Development Pathways. The project served three related but distinct purposes: (1) integrating measures of child poverty and multidimensional deprivation in national statistics to enable regular tracking of progress towards the SDG on poverty; (2) developing an in-depth and nuanced understanding of child poverty in order to facilitate a more informed public policy discourse on the subject; and (3) simulating alternative social protection policy options. A cross-cutting objective throughout the project was to further strengthen BPS's capacity on child poverty analysis by providing hands-on technical support and a series of training workshops in 2016 and 2017.

The report complements the official publication released by BPS as a result of the project with support from Development Pathways.[1] It provides additional estimates of monetary child poverty; poverty dynamics and welfare mobility; and multidimensional child deprivation. It also present the results from a micro-simulation model developed for UNICEF to estimate the cost and poverty impacts of

[1] BPS (2017). *Analisis Kemiskinan Anak Dan Deprivasi Hak-Hak Dasar Anak Di Indonesia.* Jakarta: Badan Pusat Statistik.

universal child grants in Indonesia. The analysis was carried out using data from the National Socio-Economic Survey (SUSENAS) conducted in March 2016. This survey interviewed a representative sample of 291 400 households containing 1.1 million people, including 380 600 children under 18 years. We also analysed for the first time data from the Panel SUSENAS 2011-2015, which interviewed the same 10 000 households annually over a five-year period.

Chapter 2 provides an in-depth profile of child poverty in 2016. It classifies children as 'poor' if they live in a household with per capita expenditure below a certain poverty line. We consider four poverty thresholds in this report. First, the national poverty line set by BPS, which represents the estimated cost of a minimum diet of 2100 calories per person per day and basic non-food commodities (IDR 354,386 per person per month). Second, a higher 'vulnerability' line equivalent to twice the national poverty line. Third, the commonly used international threshold for extreme poverty of $1.9 per person per day in 2011 international prices using purchasing power parity (PPP) exchange rates. And, fourth, the international $3.1-a-day-line as a measure of 'moderate' poverty.

Nationwide, 13.3 percent of children were living below the national poverty line in 2016 – nearly 11.3 million children. Poverty disproportionately affects children: compared with adults or the general population, they are at a higher risk of living below the poverty threshold. Furthermore, 40.2 percent of all people living below the poverty line were under 18 years of age. This is a large share if we consider that children account for one third (32.8 percent) of the total population. Chapter 2 also shows that many families have levels of expenditure that are only marginally higher than the national poverty line. As a result, the child poverty rate is highly sensitive to changes in the poverty line. For example, a doubling of the value of the poverty line would increase the child poverty headcount rate by a factor of four, from 13.3 percent to 57.1 percent. Using international standards, one in three Indonesian children (33.1 percent) can be classified as living in extreme or moderate poverty. Next, the chapter examines factors that are associated with children's standard of living and poverty. For instance, the employment status of parents and main source of household income are critical determinants, with children in agricultural households most at risk of experiencing lower living standards.

Chapter 3 goes beyond the static, cross-sectional snapshot of child poverty at a point in time, and describes the extent of movements into and out of poverty over a five-year period. It illustrates that poverty is more complex and volatile than is commonly believed; many Indonesian children live in income insecure families and experience temporary episodes of poverty. Although the official child poverty rate was 13.3 percent in 2016, twice as many children (26 percent)

experienced at least one year below the national poverty line during the period 2011 to 2015. Measured against the international $3.1-a-day poverty line, 64 percent of children experienced at least one year in severe or moderate poverty. The chapter also shows that families experience a significant degree of mobility – both upwards and downwards – even over short periods of time. As a result, there is no fixed, static group of poor children than can easily be targeted for interventions. Social protection programmes in Indonesia should better recognise these dynamics.

Chapter 4 complements our analysis of monetary child poverty by examining to what extent children are deprived in other dimensions of well-being or lack access to certain basic goods and services. It uses a total of 15 indicators across six dimensions of well-being: food and nutrition; health; education; shelter; basic utilities; and child protection. Children are considered deprived in a dimension if they are deprived in one or more indicators within that dimension. The chapter finds that nearly 9 in 10 Indonesian children experienced deprivation in at least one dimension in 2016. Using a cut-off of two or more dimensions, 65 percent of children were classified as deprived, while 36 percent of children were simultaneously deprived in three or more areas. There are, however, large geographic disparities between Indonesia's provinces. Other important factors influencing rates of deprivation include a child's age, levels of education among adult household members, and family's level of expenditure per capita.

Chapter 5 considers the role of social protection and cash transfers in tackling child poverty and vulnerability. While Indonesia is making progress in building a social protection system, the coverage of children remains limited compared with the number of children living in poor and insecure households. The chapter therefore presents the results from a micro-simulation model developed for UNICEF to estimate the cost and impacts of expanding child grants in Indonesia. It shows that universal child grants offer an effective method for delivering income support to a sizeable share of the population. For instance, a cash transfer programme for children 0-4 years could reach 20 percent of households and 37 percent of the population because they are living with eligible children. Even with a modest monthly transfer value of IDR 200,000, such a programme would boost families' purchasing power and reduce levels of child poverty significantly. There would also be large macro-economic effects, pushing Indonesia's overall poverty rate down to 8.6 percent or lower and reducing the Gini coefficient by 2.1 percent or more.

The report finishes with a brief conclusion in Chapter 6, re-capping the main findings and implications. The second part of the report contains a Statistical Annex with detailed tables on additional indicators of child poverty and outputs from the micro-simulation model.

Part I

Child poverty, mobility and deprivation

Chapter 2

A profile of monetary child poverty

This chapter examines child poverty in Indonesia based on a measure of their households' monthly expenditure at a given point in time. Child poverty is assessed relative to the national poverty lines developed by the Central Bureau of Statistics (*Badan Pusat Statistik* or BPS) but also higher thresholds of vulnerability and international poverty lines. We start by describing our data source and methods. Next, the chapter discusses the prevalence, depth and severity of monetary child poverty as well as geographic disparities between urban and rural areas and the country's 34 provinces. We then present potential determinants of child poverty based on multivariate regression techniques. The chapter closes with a brief summary of the main results.

2.1 Data and methods

The analysis presented in this chapter is based on the March 2016 round of the National Socio-Economic Survey (SUSENAS) conducted by BPS. The survey interviewed a sample of 291,500 households containing over 1.1 million individuals, including 380,500 children aged 0-17 years. Throughout the analysis, we apply survey weights provided by BPS to make statistics computed from the data representative of the population.

Our indicator of welfare is household expenditure per capita – the welfare measure underpinning official poverty statistics in Indonesia. The aggregate variable was constructed by BPS by summing up the monetary values of a wide range of expenditure items and categories. The SUSENAS collects information on about 215 food and 90 non-food items. The main non-food expenditure categories include: housing,

goods and services, education, health, clothing, durable goods, taxes and insurances, and holidays and festivities. BPS also estimates the value of consumption expenditures for certain items, such as self-produced food and rental payments for households that receive free housing or live in their own property. Transfer payments, such as remittances, are not included in the consumption aggregate because of the risk of double-counting and the complexity of financial and family arrangements. The SUSENAS uses a recall period of one week for all food items and two recall periods for all non-food items, namely total household expenditures over the last 12 months and the last month. To derive its non-food consumption aggregate for measuring poverty, BPS relies on the monthly average of the 12-month recall period.[1]

[1] For a more detailed discussion, see: Priebe, J. (2014). Official Poverty Measurement in Indonesia since 1984: A Methodological Review. *Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies*, *50*(2), pp. 185-205.

We classify a child as 'poor' if she/he lives in a household that has a level of expenditure per capita below a certain threshold. We present our results using a range of poverty thresholds: the national poverty line (NPL); twice the national poverty line (NPL x 2); the international poverty line of $1.9 a day (2011 PPP); and the international poverty line of $3.1 a day (2011 PPP).

Indonesia's national poverty line is updated annually by BPS. It is conceptualised as the minimum expenditure required to satisfy essential food and non-food needs. BPS calculates the food component by determining the cost of a food basket that satisfies a minimal calorie intake of 2,100 kilocalories per person per day, using a diet that reflects the habits of a reference population (the 20 percent of households who live just above the poverty line). The non-food component is derived from a pre-specified basket of non-food items valued using implicit prices derived from SUSENAS. BPS produces province-specific urban and rural poverty lines to account for spatial differences in the cost of living. The national average poverty line was equal to IDR 354,386 per person per month in March 2016.[2]

[2] At subnational level, the province-specific poverty lines range from IDR 263,674 per person per month for rural South Sulawesi to IDR 546,998 for rural Bangka Belitung. The poverty line for the urban Special Capital Region of Jakarta was equal to IDR 510,359.

We also use a higher 'vulnerability line' in this report – equivalent to twice the poverty line – as a cross-sectional measure to identify the population considered to be at risk of poverty. While somewhat arbitrary, twice the poverty line has been used as a threshold for vulnerability in a range of countries, including Brazil, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Uganda.[3]

[3] See, for example: Narayan, A. & Murgai, R. (2016). *Looking back on two decades of poverty and well-being in India.* Policy Research Working Paper, no. 7626. Washington DC: World Bank. Lopez-Calix, J,; Mejia, C.; Newhouse, D. & Sobrado, C. (2014). *Pakistan Poverty Trends, Scenarios and Drivers.* Policy Paper Series on Pakistan, no. PK 23/12. Washington DC: World Bank. World Bank (2016). *The Uganda Poverty Assessment Report.* Washington DC: World Bank.

A limitation of national poverty lines is that they do not allow for direct cross-country comparisons. For this reason, child poverty was also analysed using the international (World Bank) threshold for extreme poverty of US$ 1.90 per person per day and the international threshold for moderate and severe poverty of US$ 3.1 per person per day. Both are expressed in local currency based on the latest (2011) purchasing power parity (PPP) exchange rates, extrapolated to 2016 using the consumer price index. This PPP conversion factor is the number of units of a country's currency – in our case, Indonesian

Rupiah (IDR) – required to buy the same amount of goods and services in the domestic market as US dollar would buy in the United States. The 2016 PPP conversion factor for private consumption for Indonesia is equal to IDR 4,986 per international dollar.[4] So, the international $1.9-a-day-line is equivalent to IDR 288,132 per month and the $3.1-a-day-line represents IDR 470,110 per month.

[4] World Bank, International Comparison Program (IPC) database.

The poverty measure itself is a statistical function that translates the comparison of our indicator of welfare and the selected poverty lines into aggregate numbers for the child population. We focus on the commonly used Foster, Greer & Thorbeck (FGT) class of poverty measures.[5] The *headcount poverty index* (P_0) refers to the percentage of children living in households with per capita expenditure below the poverty line. It is the most well-known and widely used poverty measure because its interpretation is intuitive and simple. The *depth of child poverty* (P_1) provides information regarding how far off children are from the poverty line. It captures the mean aggregate expenditure shortfall relative to the poverty line across the whole child population, and is obtained by adding up all the shortfalls of children below the poverty line and dividing the total by the population. The *severity of child poverty* (P_2) takes into account not only the distance separating the poor from the poverty line (the poverty gap), but also the inequality among the poor. That is, a higher weight is placed on those children further away from the poverty line.[6]

[5] Foster, J.; Greer, J. & Thorbecke, E. (1984). A Class of Decomposable Poverty Measures. *Econometrica, 52*(3), pp. 761-766

[6] The FGT measures can be represented with the following formula:

$$P_\alpha = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{q}\left(\frac{z-y_i}{z}\right)^\alpha$$

where z is the poverty line, y_i is i^{th} lowest expenditure per capita, n is the total population, and q is the number of persons classified as poor. The three measures are represented by $\alpha = 0$ for the poverty headcount index; $\alpha = 1$ for the poverty gap index; and $\alpha = 2$ for the poverty severity measure.

Finally, multiple regression analysis was performed to help explain children's level of welfare. We carried out two types of analysis: linear regressions using the natural logarithm of real expenditure per capita and logit regressions using children's binary poverty status as the dependent variable. The explanatory variables in the models capture a wide range of demographic, economic and geographic characteristics.

Before discussing binary measures of poverty status, it is important to note upfront that indicators of child poverty are very sensitive to the choice of poverty line. This is illustrated in Figure 2.1, which presents the distribution of household expenditure per capita. On the horizontal axis, every child is lined up from poorest to richest, while the vertical axis shows the level of household expenditure per capita. Each point on the curve gives the percentage of children living below a certain level of expenditure. Put differently, the graph shows the child poverty headcount ratio at different alternative poverty lines. The quantile curve is initially relatively 'flat'. This means that relatively small changes in the value of the poverty line will lead to large changes in the headcount poverty rate. For instance, a doubling of the national poverty line leads to a more than four-fold increase in the national child poverty rate.

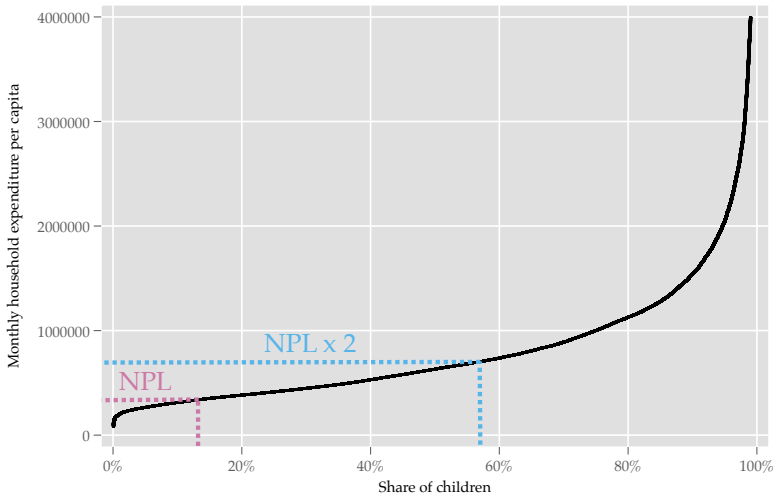

Figure 2.1: Quantile function of children's household expenditure per capita, 2016

2.2 Levels of child poverty

Table 2.1 provides a summary overview of the prevalence, depth and severity of child poverty in 2016. Nationwide, 11.3 million children under the age of 18 years – or 13.3 percent of the total child population – were living in households below the national poverty line set by BPS. That figure rises to 48.3 million – or 57.1 percent of children – when we double the value of the national poverty threshold. Using international poverty lines, we find that 7.2 percent of Indonesian children were living on less than $1.9 per day in 2016 and can be classified as being *extremely* poor. Another 25.9 percent were living in *moderate* poverty, defined as living in a household with a level of expenditure between $1.9 and $3.1 per person per day. This means that, in total, one in three (33.1 percent) of children are considered to be extremely or moderately poor according to international thresholds.

Poverty threshold	Headcount index (P_0)	Poverty gap (P_1)	Poverty severity (P_2)
Urban areas			
National poverty line	9.8	1.5	0.4
Vulnerability line (national poverty line x 2)	47.0	16.4	7.1
International poverty line of $1.9 a day (2011 PPP)	4.4	0.6	0.1
International poverty line of $3.1 per day (2011 PPP)	26.0	5.9	1.9
Rural areas			
National poverty line	16.8	3.3	1.0
Vulnerability line (national poverty line x 2)	67.1	24.2	11.1
International poverty line of $1.9 a day (2011 PPP)	9.9	1.7	0.5
International poverty line of $3.1 per day (2011 PPP)	40.2	10.6	3.9
Nationwide			
National poverty line	13.3	2.4	0.7
Vulnerability line (national poverty line x 2)	57.1	20.3	9.1
International poverty line of $1.9 a day (2011 PPP)	7.2	1.1	0.3
International poverty line of $3.1 per day (2011 PPP)	33.1	8.3	2.9

Table 2.1: The prevalence, depth and severity of child poverty using different poverty thresholds, 2016

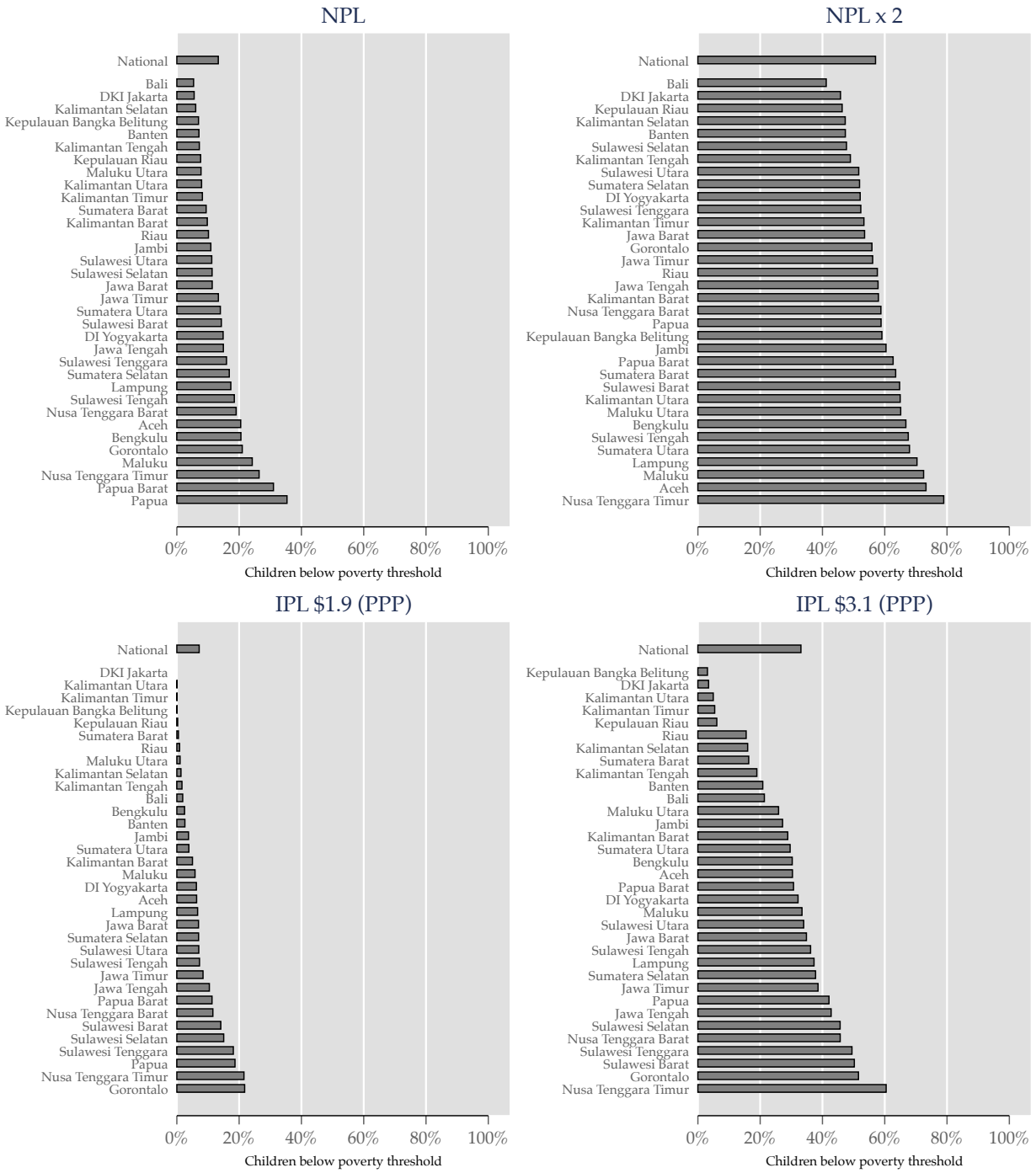

Figure 2.2: Percentage of children below various poverty lines, by province, 2016

Poverty rates vary widely between urban and rural areas and across provinces. Official child poverty rates were below 10 percent in urban areas and close to 17 percent in rural areas, on average. They exceeded 20 percent in Aceh, Bengkulu, Gorontalo, Maluku and Nusa Tenggara Timur, and even 30 percent in Papua Barat and Papua. Provincial differences range between 0 and 22 percent for the $1.9-a-day line; between 3 and 60 percent for the $ 3.1-a-day line; and 41 and 79 percent for the vulnerability threshold. As is clear from Figure 2.2, however, there is no *first-order stochastic dominance* – that is, the ranking of provinces is ambiguous and influenced by the choice of poverty line.

For instance, Papua is the province with the highest percentage of children living below the national poverty line, while Nusa Tenggara Timur has the largest proportion of children below the vulnerability line.

Child poverty is not spatially concentrated. Although child poverty rates are higher in rural areas, between 31 to 41 percent of poor children live in urban areas, depending on the poverty threshold used. Official poverty rates are highest in the eastern part of the country – as illustrated in Figure 2.3 – but the picture is more mixed when considering the distribution of the number of children below the poverty threshold (Figure 2.4). For example, Jawa Barat's child poverty rate is below the national average, but the province is home to nearly 16 percent of all Indonesian children below the national poverty line. Papua has by far the highest child poverty rate in the country, but the province is home to less than 4 percent of the total number of poor children.

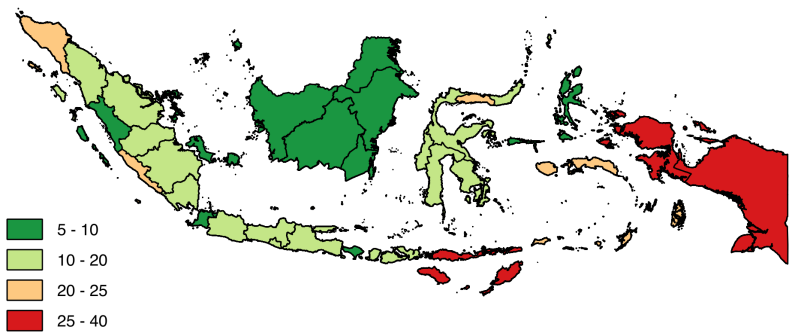

Figure 2.3: Percentage of children below the national poverty line, by province, 2016

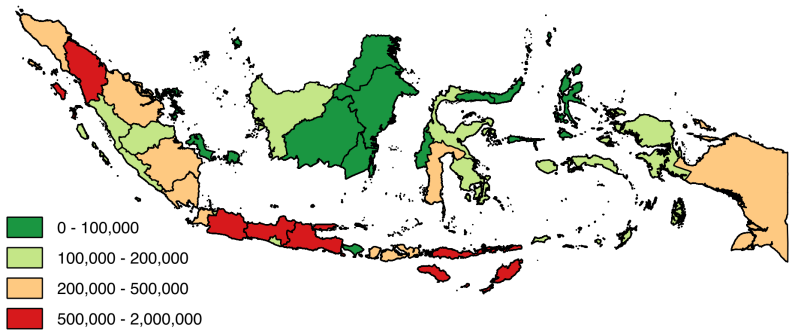

Figure 2.4: Number of children below the national poverty line, by province, 2016

Children are disproportionately affected by poverty. In absolute numbers, they make up one third (32.8 percent) of the total population, but represent 40.2 percent of all people below the national poverty line. This is largely because poorer households tend to have more children than affluent households. Figure 2.5 graphs the relationship between the headcount poverty rate among adults and among children. Each point in the graph represent a province whose x and y coordinates give the percentage of adults below the national poverty line and the percentage of children below the poverty threshold. In every province, children face a higher risk of poverty than the rest of the population. On average, the provincial child poverty rates are 4.2 percentage points

higher than the adult poverty rates. The difference between children and adults is lowest in Bali (1.6 percentage points) and highest in Papua (11 percentage points). Similar patters can be observed when using other poverty thresholds.

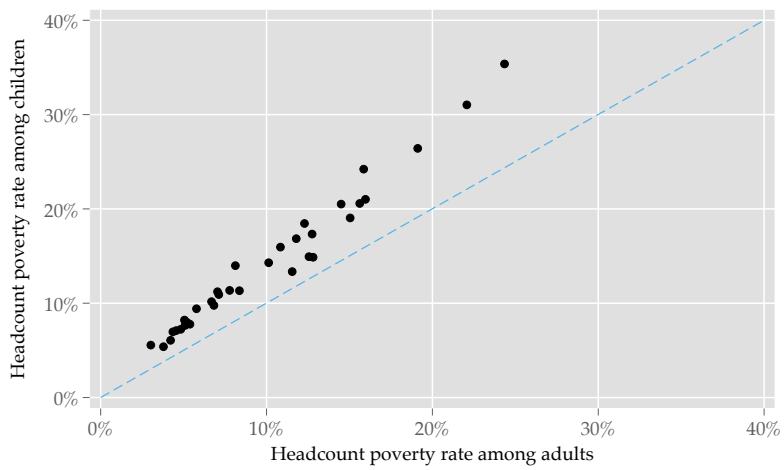

Figure 2.5: Scatter plot of headcount poverty rate among adults and among children (using national poverty line), by province, 2016

Finally, Figure 2.6 compares poverty rates across different age groups in the population. The risk of poverty is highest among young children but also among older people aged 65 years and above. Among working-age people between 20 and 60 years, rates of poverty are always below the national average, irrespective of the poverty threshold used.

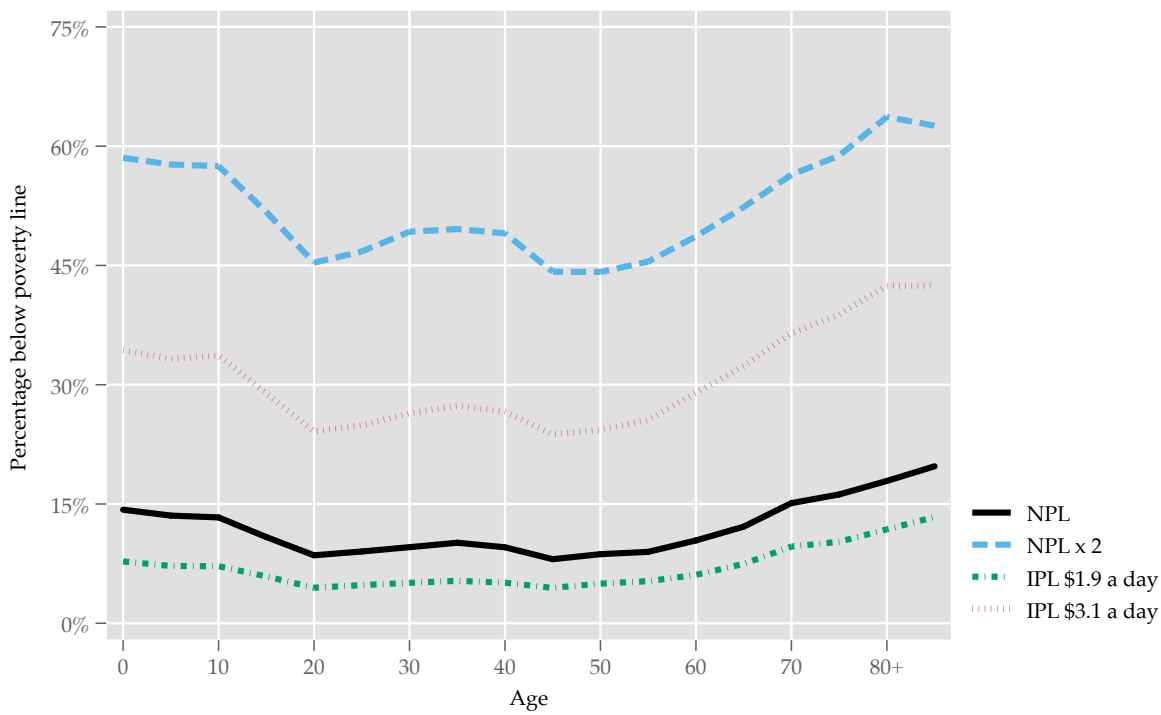

Figure 2.6: Percentage of population below various poverty lines, by age, 2016

2.3 Factors associated with child poverty

We now turn our attention to factors that are closely associated with child poverty. As discussed above, multivariate regression techniques were used to explore the relationship between individual and household-level characteristics on the one hand, and levels of expenditure per capita and child poverty on the other hand. Detailed results are available in Table A.6 of the Statistical Annex. While our analysis sheds light on variables that are closely correlated with child poverty, it is important to note that this does not necessarily imply causality.

Figure 2.7 provides a visual presentation of the regression coefficients in our model to explain the level of expenditure per capita in children's households. It shows which variables have the strongest effect (either positive or negative) *after controlling for all other independent variables* in the model. The coefficients are expressed relative to the base level of their variable, plotted on the vertical red line. The coefficients for Indonesia's provinces were omitted from the graph for clarity.

Demographic factors play an important role in shaping children's risk of poverty. Children living in large families are especially at risk. For example, across the country, a quarter of children live in households with 7 or more members. The average poverty rate among this group of children is 25.2 percent – nearly twice as high as the national average. After controlling for the influence of other factors, children living in large families are about 3.7 times more likely to be poor than those living in smaller families with 3 or 4 members, irrespective of the poverty line used. Moreover, expenditure per capita is around 10 percent lower in families with a large child dependency ratio (greater than 1.5) relative to households with a lower ratio (between 0.5 and 1). The general pattern of poverty rates increasing among larger families is to some extent a result of our measure of welfare (expenditure per capita), which does not take into account potential economies of scale. But, it may also reflect genuine strains on household finances of larger families due to rising child costs.

There is little or no difference between boys and girls, but children growing up in female-headed households tend to be worse off. Nationwide, just under 9 percent of children reside in female-headed households. But, their probability of poverty is 16 to 34 percent higher compared to children in male-headed households, and expenditure per capita some 6 percent lower after controlling for the influence of other variables.

Other demographics factors include household type and composition. We classified households by type according to the number of

Figure 2.7: Coefficients of regression analysis of children's family expenditure per capita, 2016. The base (reference group) of the independent variables is the most frequent level value.

family nuclei that they contain and the relationship, if any, between the family nuclei and the other members of the household.[7] Most Indonesian children (66 percent) live in nuclear households, defined as households consisting entirely of a single nuclear family. Just over a quarter (27 percent) live in extended households that include other relative(s) while 7 percent is part of a composite household, defined as household with one or more family nuclei together with non-relatives. Comparing across the three types of households, the risk of poverty is highest for children in extended families (nearly 30 percent higher relative to the national average), although the magnitude of the effect decreases in the multivariate regressions. Correlations with the age and marital status of the household head are somewhat ambiguous, possibly due to some degree of collinearity between the explanatory variables in our model.

[7] This approach is described in: United Nations (1980). *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses.* New York: United Nations.

The educational attainment of the household head is a critical determinant of expenditure per capita and children's poverty status. Relative to children whose household head completed only primary schooling, living with a head who has finished senior secondary or vocational schooling adds 4 to 5 percent to children's family expenditure. Tertiary education adds nearly 12 percent and reduces the probability of child poverty by 20 to 26 percent, depending on the poverty threshold used. Similar patterns are observed when considering the highest education level obtained by any other household member.

Families' main source of income and occupation of the household head also have a strong influence. Nationwide, some 42 percent of children live in households that derive most of their income from work in the service sector; 30 percent rely mostly on agricultural work; 23 percent on work in the industry sector; and less than 4 percent of children are part of families who's main source of income is remittances, pensions, or investments. Agriculture is strongly correlated with lower living standards for children, even after controlling for the fact that farmers have lower levels of education on average. Children in agricultural households are 60 to 70 percent more likely to live below any of the national or international poverty lines relative to their peers with families mostly active in the service sector. Their expenditure per capita is 11 percent lower. Children are also more likely to experience lower living standards if their head of household is self-employed or not working.

2.4 Chapter summary

In this chapter, we used a monetary approach to defining poverty. Children were classified as being poor if they live in a household with an expenditure per capita below a certain poverty threshold. Important

summary points include the following:

- In 2016, 11.3 million children under the age of 18 years – or 13.3 percent of the total child population – were living in households below the national poverty line set by BPS. Using international standards, one in three children (33.1 percent) can be classified as living in extreme or moderate poverty.
- Children are more exposed to poverty than the rest of the population, largely because poorer households tend to have more children than affluent households. While children account for one third (33 per cent) of the total population, they make up over 40 per cent of the population living below the official poverty line.
- Geographic disparities in poverty rates are large. In some provinces, around a third of children fall below the official poverty line, and in others, less than 6 percent. However, child poverty is not spatially concentrated and it is a challenge in both rural and urban areas. Between 31 to 41 percent of poor children live in urban areas, depending on the poverty line used.
- The risk of poverty varies by individual and household characteristics. A key factor influencing the poverty status of children is the size and composition of the household they belong to. Girls and boys have the same poverty risk, but children in female-headed household tend to be worse off. The employment status of parents and main source of household income are critical determinants, with children in agricultural households most at risk of experiencing lower living standards.
- Indicators of child poverty are very sensitive to the choice of poverty line. For instance, a doubling of the national poverty line leads to a more than four-fold increase in the national child poverty rate, from 13.3 percent to 57.1 percent. The ranking of provinces also depends on the poverty threshold.

Chapter 3

Beyond the snapshot: A dynamic view of child poverty

This chapter carries out a dynamic analysis of child poverty in Indonesia using longitudinal data from the SUSENAS Panel 2011–2015. The panel survey provides repeated observations over a five-year period on the *same* set of households. It is therefore uniquely suited for an analysis of poverty transitions and welfare mobility. We start by describing the data source and methods. Next, we examine the extent of child poverty dynamics, i.e. movements above and below different poverty lines. In the last section we turn our attention to relative mobility – that is, changes in households' relative position in the welfare distribution. The chapter closes with a brief summary.

3.1 Data and methods

The panel data used in this chapter was provided by BPS and covers five waves of data collection between 2011 and 2015. The original sample in 2011 consisted of 10,000 households spread across all provinces of Indonesia. BPS did not track split-off households or those that relocated to another area, except when the household moved to a nearby location within the same sampling area. Overall, three in four households (75 percent) and 69 percent of individuals observed in the 2011 sample remained in the sample over the five-year period.

Each household in the sample was given a unique identification number, but the process of matching individuals across waves was complicated by a lack of consistent identifiers for household members.

To address this issue, a Stata script was developed for BPS to undertake string-based matching techniques based on the names of household members, relying on the Stata *matchit* routine. The script employed a sequential matching process using the *bigram*, *trigram* and *soundex* algorithms. In addition, checks on demographic variables including age and sex of individuals were used alongside the string-based algorithms to ensure a high degree of confidence in the matching process.

As we focus on poverty transitions and mobility, the analysis was restricted to a balanced panel of households that were successfully interviewed in each of the five years with non-missing expenditure data. Four out of the 67 sampling strata (defined as urban and rural areas in the country's provinces) had to be dropped from the balanced panel as no complete data was available for selected years due to issues with the fieldwork: urban Kalimantan Barat, urban Papua Barat, and urban and rural Papua. As less than 2 percent of households with children are located in these strata, removing them is unlikely to introduce any significant bias in the national aggregate figures. When using children as the unit of analysis, we further restrict the analytic sample to a balanced panel of households with children – that is, households containing individuals under the age of 18 years in 2015 that were successfully interviewed in each of the five waves of data collection. This means that the child-focused analysis follows those panel households that had children aged roughly 0 to 13 years in 2011.

In order to adjust the balanced panel for the presence of attrition, we constructed new weights using a logistic regression model computing the likelihood that households remain in the panel based on selected characteristics. The predicted probabilities were estimated and the data ranked according to deciles of the predicted probabilities. The attrition-adjusted weights for the five-period balanced panel data were then calculated as the product of the 2011 cross-sectional weights and the reciprocal of the mean empirical response rate for each decile of the predicted probabilities estimated from the fitted model. These weights were trimmed at the 1st and 99th percentile. Finally, a post-stratification correction factor was applied based on the total household population by province. Person weights were derived by multiplying household weights by the number of household members in 2015.

Just like in the previous chapter, our measure of economic well-being is monthly household expenditure per capita. This means that we follow the standard practice used in poverty research in Indonesia – i.e., we assume that total household expenditure is equally shared among household members and divide it by household size to enable comparisons across households of different size. The urban and rural provincial poverty lines provided by BPS were used as deflators to adjust household expenditures for spatial differences in the cost of

living.

Finally, it bears noting that the data in the panel were collected at a single point in time each year. Our analysis focuses on describing transitions between different waves of the panel, but we do not observe what happens to households in the intermediately months between interviews. For example, if a household is found to be poor in two consecutive years, we assume that its level of expenditure did not increase above the poverty line between the first and second interview.

3.2 Child poverty dynamics

The previous chapter analysed the situation of children below various poverty lines at a given point in time, using data from the cross-sectional SUSENAS. Changes in the national poverty rate can be estimated by comparing two or more such surveys in subsequent years. For example, the national child poverty rate was 13.7 percent according to the SUSENAS carried out in March 2015 and went down slightly to 13.3 percent in the SUSENAS conducted in March 2016. This may lead many to conclude that most children in poverty in 2015 were still in poverty in 2016. It creates the (false) impression that 'the poor' are a relatively fixed, static group that can easily be targeted for interventions.

Yet, each cross-sectional survey draws on independent random samples and so they are unlikely to look at the same households. What we have is a collection of one-off snapshots of the population but, without specific insights into the dynamics of poverty, the same poverty rate of say 13 percent in two years could well mask dynamic processes ranging from complete stagnation (zero mobility with children seeing no change in their welfare) to extreme volatility (perfect mobility where all children in poverty in one year moved above the poverty threshold and were replaced by others that had previously been non-poor in the next year). The panel data described in the previous section helps us understand how families' expenditure changes over time, the extent to which they experience temporary or persistent spells of poverty, and how frequently they move up and down the welfare ladder.

We begin our analysis by looking at the total number of years children spent below any of the four poverty lines used in this report. Table 3.1 shows that about 74 percent of children were living in households whose expenditures did not fall below the national poverty threshold over the five-year period of the panel survey. Nearly 14 percent spent one year below the BPS poverty threshold, 5 percent spent two years, and 7 percent spent three or more years below the national poverty threshold. Put another way, one in four children (26 percent) in the balanced panel experienced at least one year below the

national poverty line. The proportion of children persistently poor in each period is relatively low (less than 2 percent). A similar pattern emerges when we use the international $1.9 a day (in 2011 PPP) as the poverty threshold. However, when measured against the international threshold for moderate and severe poverty of US$ 3.1 per person per day, we find much higher levels of temporal poverty. Some 64 percent of children were living in households that can be classified as poor in at least one of the 5 years.

Table 3.1: Percentage distribution of children according to total number of years below the different poverty lines, 2011-2015

Years below poverty line	NPL (%)	NPL x 2 (%)	$1.9 (PPP) (%)	$3.1 (PPP) (%)
0 out of 5 years	74	20	76	36
1 out of 5 years	14	10	13	16
2 out of 5 years	5	9	5	11
3 out of 5 years	4	11	3	11
4 out of 5 years	2	16	2	12
5 out of 5 years	1	34	1	14
Total	100	100	100	100

The incidence and persistence of poverty is higher in rural than in urban areas. For instance, just over 31 percent of children in rural areas were below the national poverty line at least once over the period 2011 to 2015 compared with 21 percent of children in urban areas. Those in rural areas also had a higher chance of spending two or more years below the poverty threshold compared with their urban peers.

Table 3.2 takes a slightly different approach by focusing on the number of *poverty spells* experienced by children's households in the five waves of the panel survey. A poverty spell is defined as spending one or more consecutive years below the national poverty line. Overall, nearly one in five children in the balanced panel were living in households that experienced one spell below the national poverty line, while just over 6 percent experienced two or three poverty spells. Measured against the $3.1-a-day-line (in 2011 PPP) , some 47 percent of children experienced one poverty spell, while 17 percent experienced two or more spells.

Table 3.2: Percentage distribution of children according to number of poverty spells, 2011-2015

Number of poverty spells	NPL (%)	NPL x 2 (%)	$1.9 (PPP) (%)	$3.1 (PPP) (%)
0	74	20	76	36
1	20	50	19	47
2	6	19	5	16
3	1	1	0	1
Total	100	100	100	100

Table 3.3 focuses on annual poverty exit and entry rates. The poverty exit rate for a given year x is defined as the proportion below the poverty line in year x of the panel survey and above the poverty

Table 3.3: Rates of poverty entry and poverty exit for children's households, 2011-2015

	NPL		NPL x 2		$1.9 (PPP)		$ 3.1 (PPP)	
	Entry rate	Exit rate	Entry rate	Exit rate	Entry rate	Exit rate	Entry rate	Exit rate
2011-2012	4	70	23	22	4	70	14	34
2012-2013	6	51	25	17	5	56	17	28
2013-2014	6	48	25	16	3	56	12	34
2014-2015	4	54	22	18	2	61	11	37
Average	5	56	24	18	4	61	14	33

line in the following year $x + 1$. Similarly, the poverty entry rate for year x is defined as the share of households whose reported spending is above the poverty line at the time of the interview in year x and who fall below the poverty threshold in the following year $x + 1$. Poverty entry rates tend to be much smaller than exit rates, because the number of people who are above the poverty line is larger than the number below the threshold.

Table 3.3 shows that, between 2011 and 2015, well above half (56 percent on average) of children below the national line in one year were no longer classified as poor a year later. And, among those who were above the national poverty line in one year, some 5 percent would fall below it a year later. This is equivalent to roughly 3.5 million children every year. Measured against the highest poverty threshold in our analysis – twice the national poverty line – we obtain poverty entry and exit rates of 24 percent and 18 percent, on average. There is, therefore, a high degree of turnover in the 'poor' population from one year to the next, irrespective of the poverty line used. This finding is consistent with the relatively low proportion of children living in persistently poor households.

Moving out of poverty is rarely a linear upward process. On average, around a quarter (25 percent) of those who moved above the national poverty line fall back below the line a year later (see Figure 3.1). Half of children who manage to get above the vulnerability threshold of twice the national poverty line, fall back. The panel data, therefore, show a more complex and volatile picture of poverty than conventional poverty reports based on the cross-sectional SUSENAS do.

3.3 Mobility as change in relative position

The previous section focused on movements above and below a certain expenditure threshold – the poverty line. We now broaden the analysis by examining mobility over time, defined as changes in households' relative position to other households in the expenditure distribution.

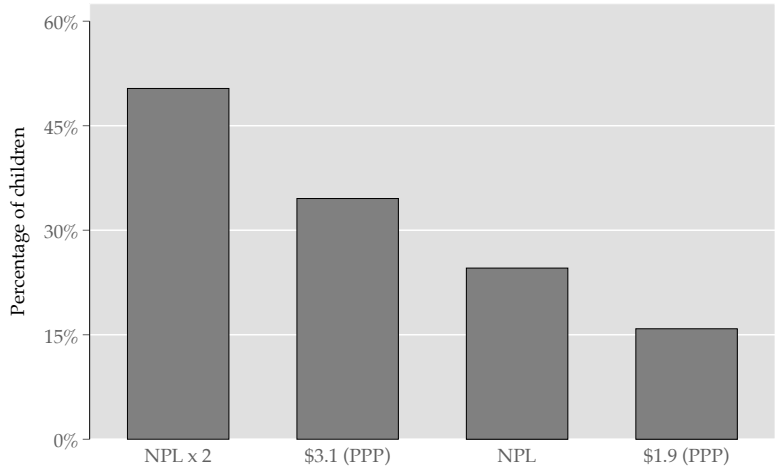

Figure 3.1: Percentage of children who fall back a year after moving out of poverty, by poverty line, 2013-2015 average

We line the 2011 sample up in ascending order of expenditure per capita, and split the households into 100 equal-sized groups. The first group constitutes the poorest 1 percent of households, the second group the next-poorest 1 percent of households, and so on through to the hundredth group which represents the wealthiest 1 percent of households. This base situation is visualised in the top left graph – titled *2011 (Wave 1)* – of Figure 3.2.[1] There is a strip for each expenditure group, with the poorest group at the bottom of the graph and the wealthiest group at the top. Different colours are used to tag households in terms of their relative position in 2011: the poorest in 2011 with the darkest shade of red, through to the wealthiest in 2011 with the darkest shade of blue. For later years, the same conventions are maintained: the poorest group in each year is shown in the strip at the bottom of that year's graph and the wealthiest group for that year in the top strip, while the colours refer to households' original position in 2011.

[1] The figure was created with the Stata package 'transcolorplot' developed by Van Kerm, P. (2011).

Changes in households' relative position over time are visualised by the extent to which the 2011 groups – identified by the different colours – are found in different strips from their original one in later years. If there were no changes in relative position over time, the graphs for later years would be identical to the 2011 graph. However, Figure 3.2 demonstrates that there is a lot of mobility, even over short periods over time.

We further examine the degree of mobility by analysing the movement of children's households across expenditure groups between 2011 and 2015. To simply the presentation of results, we use data from the first and last wave of the panel survey only – so ignoring the intermediary years – and redefine groups in terms of tenths of the distribution (also known as deciles). Table 3.5 provides the decile transition matrix for the balanced panel, weighted using children as the unit of analysis. The cell entries show, for each decile group in 2011, the percentage that ends up in each decile group of the 2015

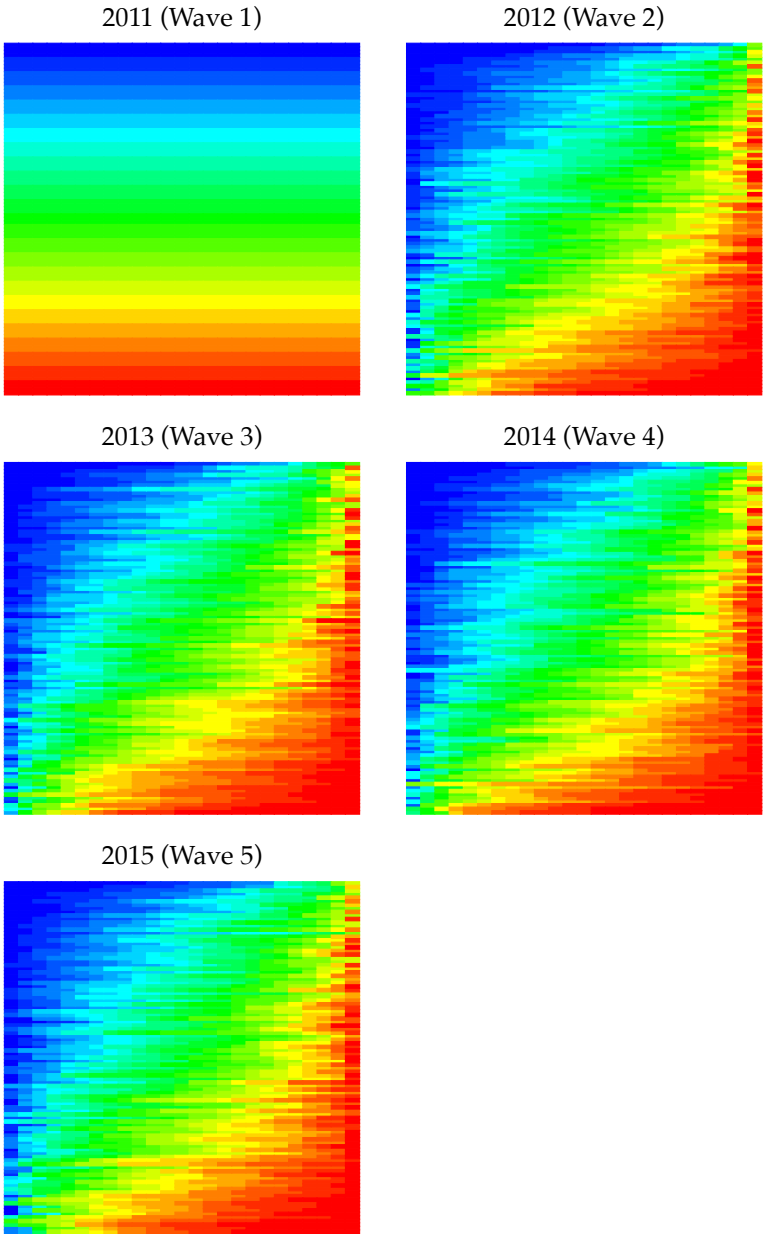

Figure 3.2: Visualisation of weighted percentile transition matrices showing changes in relative position of households in the balanced panel in 2012 to 2015 compared to the base wave in 2011

distribution. The main diagonal – highlighted in shaded grey – shows the percentage of children who remained in the same decile group. For example, 41 percent of those in the poorest tenth in 2011 were also in the poorest decile in 2015, while 59 percent moved out of the bottom decile. At the other end of the spectrum, 37 percent of those in the richest tenth in 2011 remained in top decile while 63 percent moved down to a lower expenditure group.

Overall, we find that only one in five (22 percent) of children were living in households whose relative position in society remained virtually unchanged – that is, they were in the same decile group in 2015 as in 2011. Nearly 39 percent experienced upward mobility and

transitioned to a higher expenditure decile group, while 40 percent moved into a lower decile between 2011 and 2015. There is also substantial mobility over shorter periods of time, even a single year. For instance, between 2014 and 2015, 30 percent of children stayed in the same decile group, 34 percent moved up and 36 moved down. For additional results, see Table A.7 in the Statistical Appendix.

	Decile group in 2015 (row percentage)										
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	Total
Decile group in 2011											
D1	41	22	13	7	7	4	3	1	1	1	100
D2	26	22	18	12	8	6	3	2	1	2	100
D3	16	21	16	18	12	8	5	2	2	1	100
D4	18	14	13	12	14	13	7	5	2	1	100
D5	10	12	12	12	13	16	11	7	5	2	100
D6	6	8	10	13	15	12	14	11	8	3	100
D7	4	7	9	11	8	9	19	14	9	9	100
D8	2	4	3	9	10	12	14	18	16	11	100
D9	2	3	5	8	5	8	11	20	22	15	100
D10	0	2	1	3	7	7	8	11	25	37	100

Table 3.5: Weighted decile transition matrix for expenditure per capita of the balanced panel in 2011 and 2015

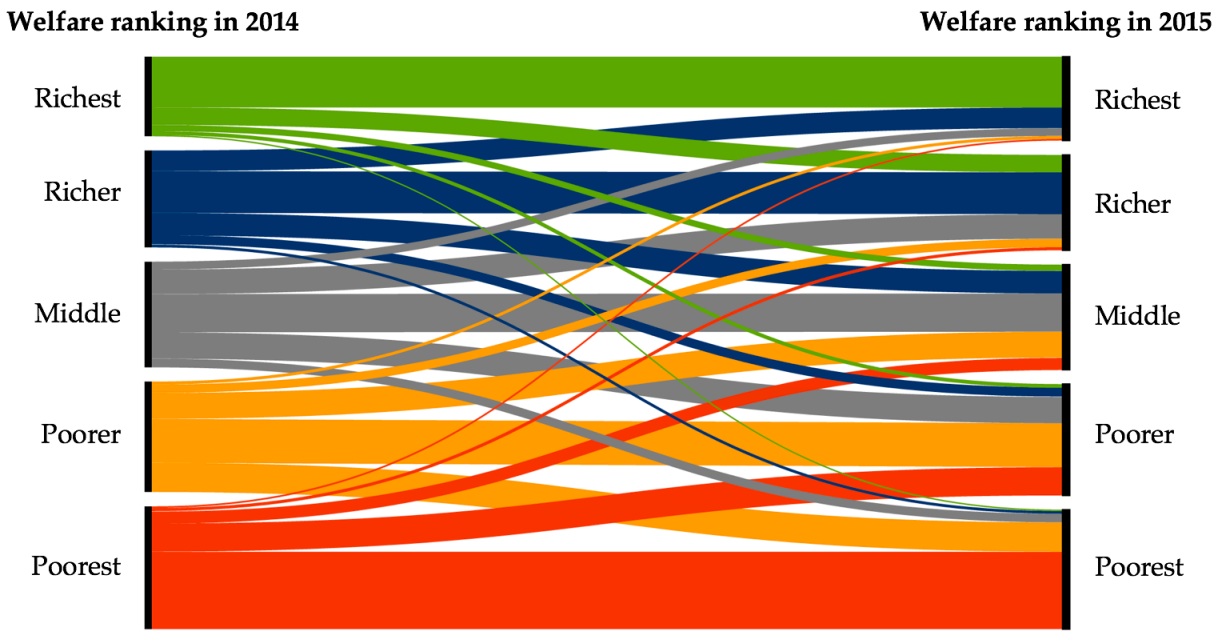

Figure 3.3: Movement of children across quintiles of household expenditures per capita between 2014 and 2015

Figure 3.3 illustrates another way of visualising short-term movements. It uses an alluvial diagram to plot the movement of children across quintiles in 2014 and 2015. While this image is less fine-grained than previous charts showing relative movements across percentiles and deciles of the national distribution, the patterns are similar.

3.4 Chapter summary

This chapter enriched our analysis on child poverty with information from a panel survey that tracked the same households over a five-year between 2011 and 2015. Summary points include the following:

- Although the official child poverty rate was 13 percent in 2016, twice as many children (26 percent) experienced at least one year below the national poverty line during the preceding five-year period. Measured against the international $3.1-a-day poverty line, 64 percent of children experienced at least one year in severe or moderate poverty.
- The composition of the group of children below the poverty line is constantly changing, with many families moving out of poverty and others falling below the poverty threshold every single year. Poverty entry rates vary between 5 and 24 percent and poverty exit rates between 18 and 61 percent, on average, depending on the poverty line used. For instance, roughly 3.5 million children fell below the official poverty line every year.
- Moving out of poverty is rarely a linear upward process. On average, around a quarter (25 percent) of those who move above the national poverty line fall back a year later. A third of children rising above the $3.1-a-day poverty line fall back within a year.
- There is no fixed, static group of poor children than can easily be targeted for interventions. Families experience a significant degree of mobility – both upwards and downwards – even over short periods of time. Social protection programmes in Indonesia should better recognise these dynamics.

Chapter 4

Broadening the scope: Multidimensional child deprivation

The money-metric approaches used in the previous chapters are arguably the dominant way of defining and measuring poverty. There is, however, growing global consensus that they need to be complemented with other multidimensional indicators of poverty. Sustainable Development Goal 1, in particular, aims to end poverty in *all its forms* by 2030. The SDG targets include both global and national-level commitments and differ from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by including an explicit multidimensional focus. A focus on multidimensional poverty is important to better understand how children are experiencing poverty and in what form, and to allow a more nuanced set of policy responses in poverty-reduction strategies.

This chapter provides an overview of selected findings from the multidimensional child poverty analysis carried out in collaboration with Indonesia's Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS). We start by describing the methodology. Next, we present different measures of child deprivation both in single dimensions and multiple dimensions simultaneously. The chapter also analyses the overlap between monetary poverty and multidimensional deprivation. We can conclude with a summary of the main findings.

4.1 Data and methods

The child multidimensional deprivation analysis was performed following the UNICEF Multiple Overlapping Deprivations Analysis (MODA) methodology using the SUSENAS 2016 dataset.[1] The BPS analytical team took the decision to apply the MODA approach following a training workshop where the MODA approach was described alongside the Alkire-Foster method approach used by the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI). Table 4.1 presents the final choice of dimensions and variables applied in the MODA.

[1] For a detailed description of the MODA methodology, see: de Neubourg, C.; Chai, J.; de Milliano, M.; Plavgo, I. & Z. Wei (2012). *Step-by-Step Guidelines to the Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis (MODA)*. Working Paper 2012-10. Florence: UNICEF Office of Research.

Table 4.1: Dimensions, indicators and deprivation cutoffs by age group

Dimension	Indicator	Deprivation	Reference Age	Age Groups	
				0-4	5-17
Shelter	House Area per capita	House area equal to or less than 7.2 m² per household member	0-17	Yes	Yes
	Floor Type	Floor type in the dwelling consists of packed earth or other unimproved materials	0-17	Yes	Yes
Utilities	Sanitation	Unimproved sanitation, Global SDG definition	0-17	Yes	Yes
	Drinking Water	Unimproved drinking water, Global SDG definition	0-17	Yes	Yes
	Cooking Fuel	Use of solid cooking fuels such as briquettes, charcoal or wood.	0-17	Yes	Yes
Food	Calorie consumption	Less than the Minimum Dietary Energy Requirements	0-17	Yes	Yes
	Fat consumption	More than 35% of calories from fat	0-17	No	Yes
	Age appropriate breast feeding	Deprived if not exclusive breastfeeding for 0-6 months old and complimentary breastfeeding for 7-23 months old	0-23 months old	Yes	No
Education	Preschool Attendance	Not attending Preschool	3-4 year old	Yes	No
	Attendance	Not attending school or preschool for 5-6 year olds and not attending school for 7-17 year olds, with school attendance being in the age appropriate levels or higher.	5-17	No	Yes
Protection	Birth Certificate	Without birth certificate	0-17	Yes	Yes
	Early Marriage	Under 18 years old girls that are married	10-17	No	Yes
	Child Labour	Under 18 year old children engaged in work during the week preceding the survey	10-17	No	Yes
Health	Health Insurance	Is not covered by any form of health insurance	0-17	Yes	Yes
	Immunization	Not fully immunized, including BCG, DPT, Measles and Hepatitis B	12-59 months	Yes	No

In line with the UNICEF guidelines, children are designated as not deprived in instances where the specific indicator does not apply or data does not exist. For example, children ages 5-9 are automatically designated as not deprived for the early marriage indicator since the data for marriage status is collected for individuals older than 9 years old. Similarly, infants under 12 months old are designated as not deprived for the immunisation variable as the full immunisation schedule can only be completed following the first year after birth.

Following the Alkire-Foster approach to multidimensional poverty measurement, the main indicators produced by the MODA approach are the headcount ratio (H), intensity of deprivation (A) and the

adjusted headcount index (M_0). These are defined as follows:

$$H = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_k}{n}$$

and

$$A = \frac{\sum_{1}^{q_k} c_k}{q_k.d}$$

and

$$M_0 = H \times A$$

where n is the total number of children in the reference population; k is the multidimensional deprivation cutoff, equal to 2 in the case of Indonesia; y_k is the multidimensional deprivation status for each child according to the cutoff (k); q_k is the number of multidimensionally deprived children; d is the total number of dimensions under consideration, equal to 6 in the case of Indonesia; and $c_k = D \ . \ y_k$ with D representing the total deprivation count for each child. The analysis is performed separately for each of the age groups and the overall averages are calculated as the population share adjusted mean.

4.2 Prevalence of single and multiple deprivation

Table 4.2 presents information on the prevalence of deprivation in each of the six dimensions considered in our analysis. The figures reflect the percentages of children who are deprived in one specific dimension, regardless of whether they experience deprivations in other dimensions. The Statistical Annex provides more detailed data on deprivation rates by province and other background characteristics.

The following broad patters emerge:

- *Utilities:* Overall, some 57 percent of Indonesian children lack access to basic utilities – that is, they do not have access to improved water or sanitation facilities at home or their family uses solid fuels (such a briquettes, charcoal and firewood) for cooking. Children in rural areas are 1.8 time more likely to be deprived in this dimension compared with their urban peers. At provincial level, deprivation rates range from a low of 26 percent of children in DKI Jakarta to a high of 90 percent in Nusa Tenggara Timur.
- *Health*: Just over half (53 percent) of children are classified as deprived in the health dimension. This means that they did not receive all basic vaccinations (for young children 12-59 months) or are not covered by any form of health insurance. At the aggregate level, there's little difference between urban and rural areas but provincial disparities are pronounced, with deprivation rates below 22 percent in Sumatera Selatan to more than 70 percent in Kalimantan Barat.

Table 4.2: Child deprivation rates by dimension (percentages), 2016

Dimension	Children 0-4 years	Children 5-17 years	All children < 18 years
Urban areas			
Shelter	20	17	18
Protection	21	12	14
Education	33	19	27
Nutrition	35	36	36
Health	72	42	50
Utilities	40	40	40
Rural areas			
Shelter	23	22	22
Protection	35	24	27
Education	34	26	33
Nutrition	33	31	32
Health	82	46	55
Utilities	73	73	73
Nationwide			
Shelter	21	20	20
Protection	27	18	20
Education	33	23	30
Nutrition	34	33	34
Health	77	44	53
Utilities	56	57	57

- *Nutrition*: Just over one in three children (34 percent) are considered deprived in the food and nutrition dimension – that is, they live in households with a caloric consumption below the minimum dietary energy requirement; that derives more than 35 percent of calories from fat; or – for young children under age two – do not receive age-appropriate breastfeeding. Deprivation rates are slightly higher in urban areas than in rural areas and provincial differences range from 9 percent in Kepulauan Bangka Beli to 67 percent in Papua.

- *Education*: Some 30 percent of children (3+ years) are classified as deprived in the education dimension because they are not attending preschool (for 3 and 4-year olds) or not attending school in the appropriate grade for their age. DI Yogyakarta has the lowest deprivation rate (16 percent) and Papua the highest (50 percent).

- *Protection*: One in five children are deprived in the protection dimension – that is, they do not have a birth certificate; engaged in work during the week before the survey; or were already married (if between 10-17 years old). Deprivation rates in this dimension are nearly two times higher in rural than in urban areas and range from a low of 5 percent in DI Yogyakarta to a high of 61 percent in Papua.

- *Shelter*: Finally, 20 percent of children lack access to adequate shelter as they live a crowded conditions or in a house where the floor is made of earth or other unimproved materials. In this dimension, too, the highest deprivation rates are recorded in Papua provinces (61 percent).

Another perspective on the prevalence of child deprivation is provided by information on the number of deprivations that children experience on average. Figure 4.1 shows that some 10 percent of children are not deprived in any dimension. The modal (most frequent) value is two deprivations, experienced by nearly 30 percent of children. Only a small proportion of children (less than four percent) is deprived in 5 or all six dimensions.

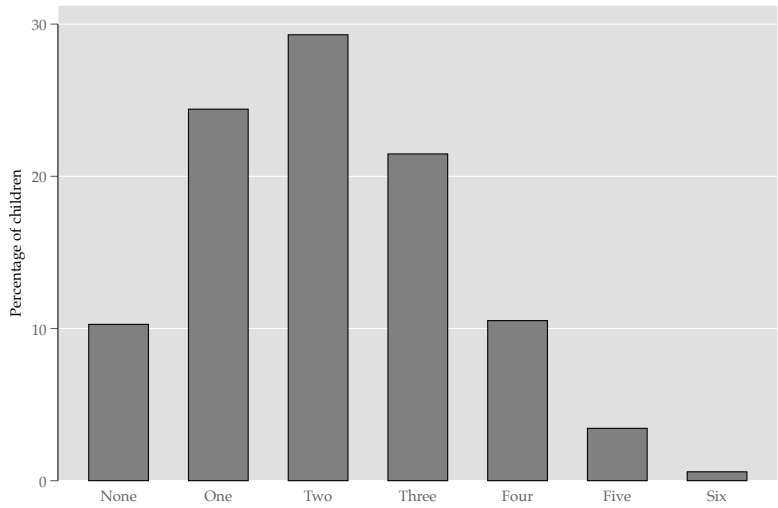

Figure 4.1: Percentage distribution of children according to number of deprivations experienced, 2016

Table 4.3 provides an overview of the prevalence of multiple child deprivation, together with the average intensity of deprivation and the adjusted headcount measure. Nationwide, nearly nine out of 10 children are deprived in at least one dimension. As indicated by the average intensity (A), this group of children is deprived on average in 39 percent of the six possible dimensions, that is, they experience on average 2.3 deprivations simultaneously. Using a higher cut-off point of two or more dimensions, 65 percent of children are classified as deprived, while 36 percent of children are simultaneously deprived in three or more areas.

Geographic disparities are pronounced. Children living in rural areas experience, on average, a higher number of deprivations compared with their peers living in urban areas. The average intensity of child deprivation is also consistently higher in rural areas. Figure 4.2 illustrates differences between Indonesia's provinces. The share of children experiencing 2 or more deprivations ranges from a low of 42 percent in Kepulauan Riau to a high of 88 percent in Papua province.

Table 4.3: The child deprivation headcount rate (H), intensity (A) and adjusted headcount ratio (M_0), 2016

Cut-off point	Deprivation headcount (H)	Average intensity (A)	Adjusted head-count (M_0)
Urban areas			
1+ deprivations	85.3	35.7	30.4
2+ deprivations	56.8	45.2	25.7
3+ deprivations	28.1	57.4	16.1
4+ deprivations	9.9	70.9	7.0
5+ deprivations	2.3	85.3	1.9
Rural areas			
1+ deprivations	94.2	42.1	39.6
2+ deprivations	73.8	49.1	36.2
3+ deprivations	43.9	59.8	26.3
4+ deprivations	19.2	72.5	13.9
5+ deprivations	5.8	85.9	5.0
Nationwide			
1+ deprivations	89.7	39.0	35.0
2+ deprivations	65.3	47.4	31.0
3+ deprivations	36.0	58.9	21.2
4+ deprivations	14.5	72.0	10.5
5+ deprivations	4.0	85.8	3.5

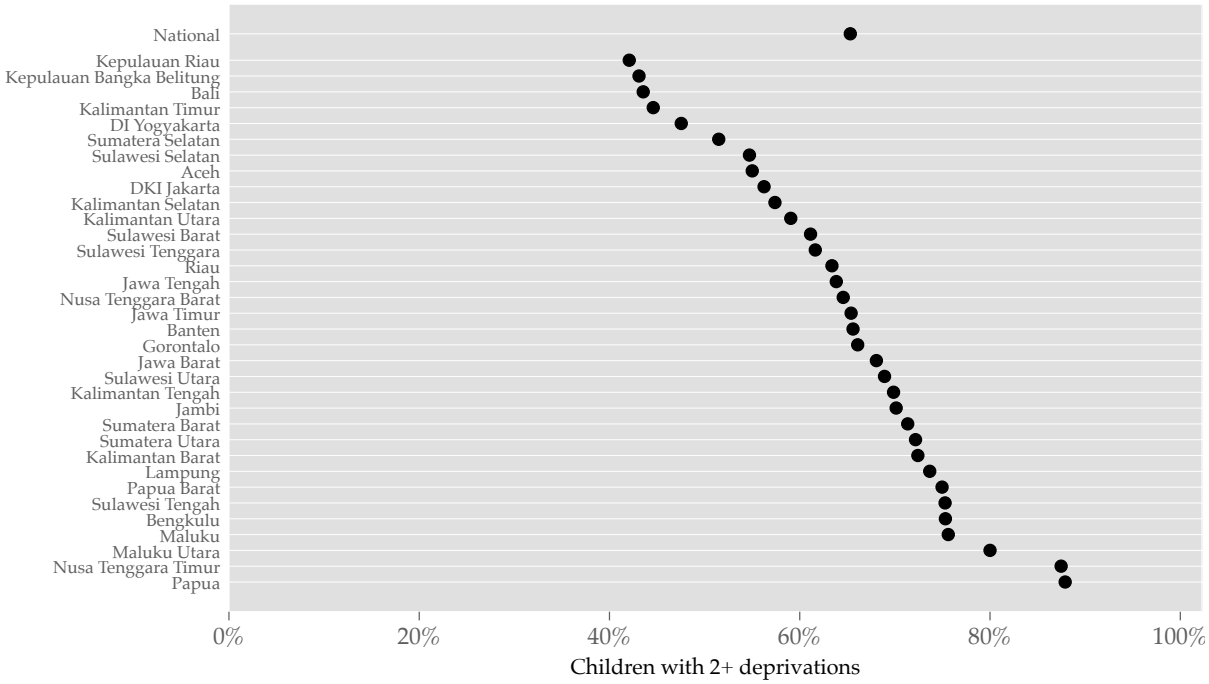

Figure 4.2: Child deprivation head-count (2 or more deprivations), by province, 2016

4.3 Factors associated with child deprivation

We now briefly review factors that are closely associated with child deprivation. Similar to the approach followed in Chapter 2, regression techniques were used to explore the relationship between individual and household-level characteristics on the one hand, and the number of deprivations experienced by children. Figure 4.3 provides a visual presentation of the regression coefficients. It shows which variables have the strongest effect on child deprivation (either positive or negative), *after controlling for all other independent variables* in the model. The coefficients are expressed relative to the base level of their variable, which is plotted on the vertical red line. The coefficients for Indonesia's provinces were omitted from the graph for clarity.

The results indicate that some of a child's own characteristics are relevant covariates of the number of deprivations experienced. Age, in particular, plays an important role. Children in older age groups tend to be deprived in less dimensions relative to young children under 5. The gender effect is statistically significant, but its magnitude is relatively small after controlling for other factors. As expected, children living in rural areas tend to experience deprivation with a higher intensity than their urban peers, but the effect is less pronounced after filtering out the influence of other variables

Other risk factors include: educational attainment of adult members; household size and composition; marital status of the household head, and his or her work status. For instance, children living in large households with 5 or more members tend to experience higher deprivation rates. Low educational achievement of the head of the household is another determinant. Children are also more likely to experience more deprivations if their head of household is self-employed or not working, or if they belong to an agricultural household.

These results are broadly similar to those from the regression analysis of monetary child poverty in Chapter 2 (see Figure 2.7). However, the strength of the correlation between child deprivation and household size, educational attainment of the head, and the main source of household income is less pronounced. For instance, after controlling for the influence of other variables, children residing with a household head who attained secondary or tertiary education are much less likely to experience monetary poverty, but the average number of deprivations is not very different from the base level. This may point to the influence of knowledge, attitudes and practices related to child rearing that are not controlled for in the model.

One of the strongest patterns emerging from our analysis is between child deprivation and family's level of expenditure per capita (see Figure 4.4). Children in more affluent families experience less

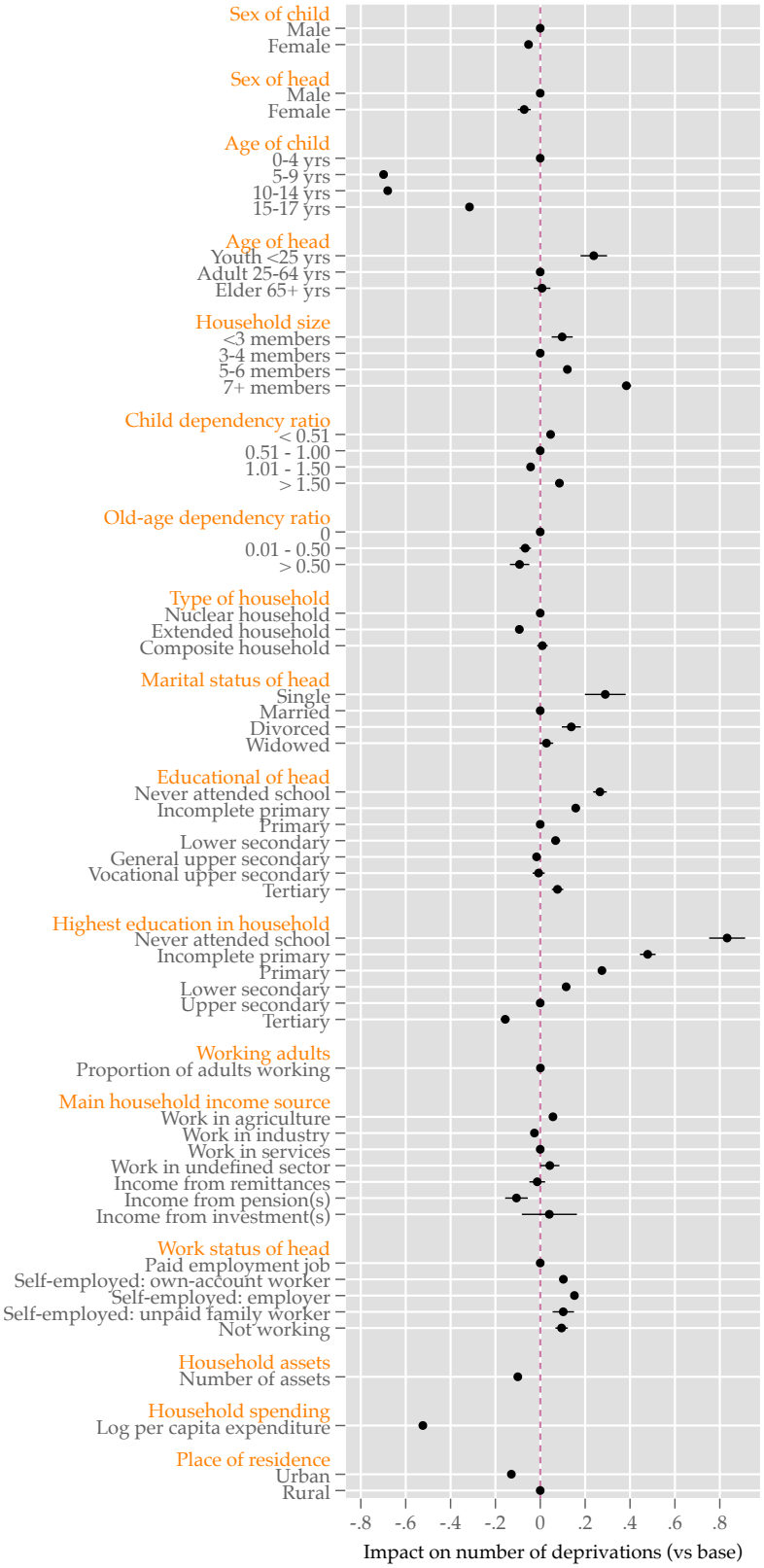

Figure 4.3: Coefficients of regression analysis of number of deprivations experienced by children, 2016. The base (reference group) of the independent variables is the most frequent level value.

deprivations on average and those in poorer families tend to be deprived in more dimensions. Both urban and rural areas conform to this pattern of monotonic decreases in the number of deprivations for increasing levels of expenditure per capita.

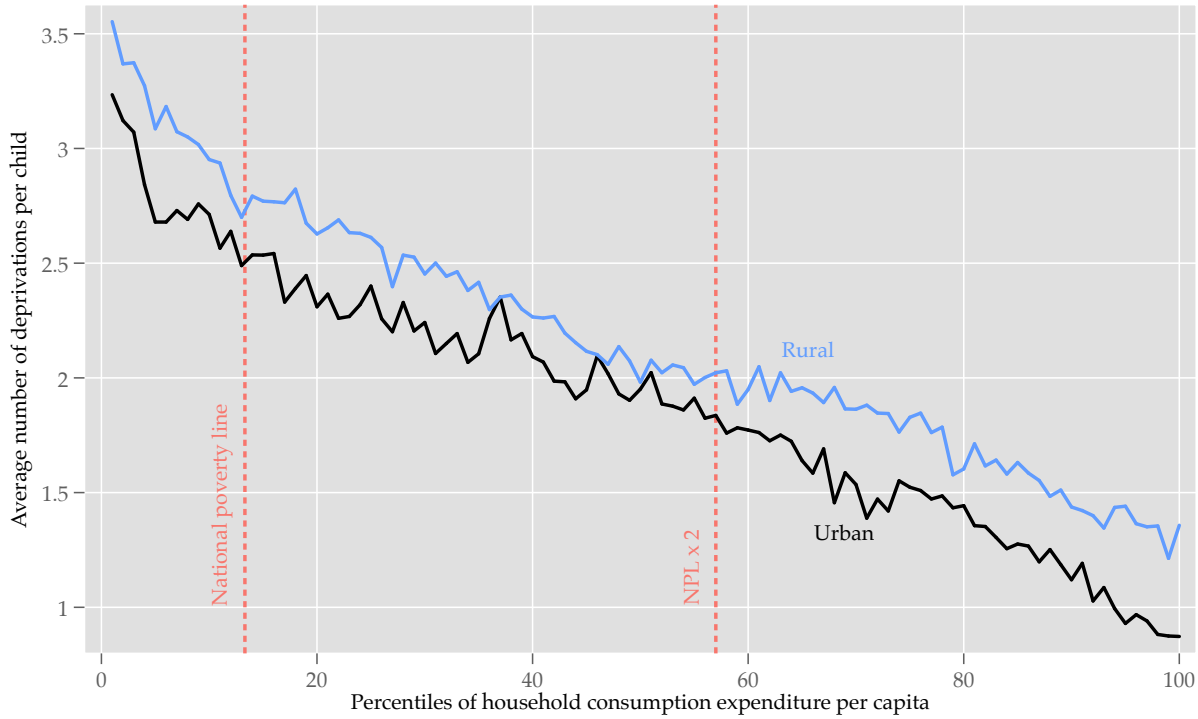

Figure 4.4: Average number of deprivations experienced by children, by percentile of household expenditure per capita, 2016

Figure 4.5 explores the same relationship, but for each of the six dimensions separately. The correlation between expenditure per capita and child deprivation is strongest in three dimensions: access to basic utilities; housing; and protection. The curve is much 'flatter' for education and health, likely as a result of policy interventions that successfully reduced inequities between children from different backgrounds. The curve for the food and nutrition dimension initially declines, but flattens out after the 50th percentile. This may reflect an increase in unhealthy diets among more affluent families.

4.4 Overlap between monetary poverty and multidimensional child deprivation

Finally, we analyse whether there is an overlap in poverty when measured with the monetary approach and the multidimensional approach, at the regional and at the individual level. Figure 4.6 plots the relationship between official child poverty rates, on one side, and the mean number of deprivations experienced by children, on the other. Each dot represents one of Indonesia's 34 provinces. The correlation between the two variables is positive but not very strong ($r = 0.3$).

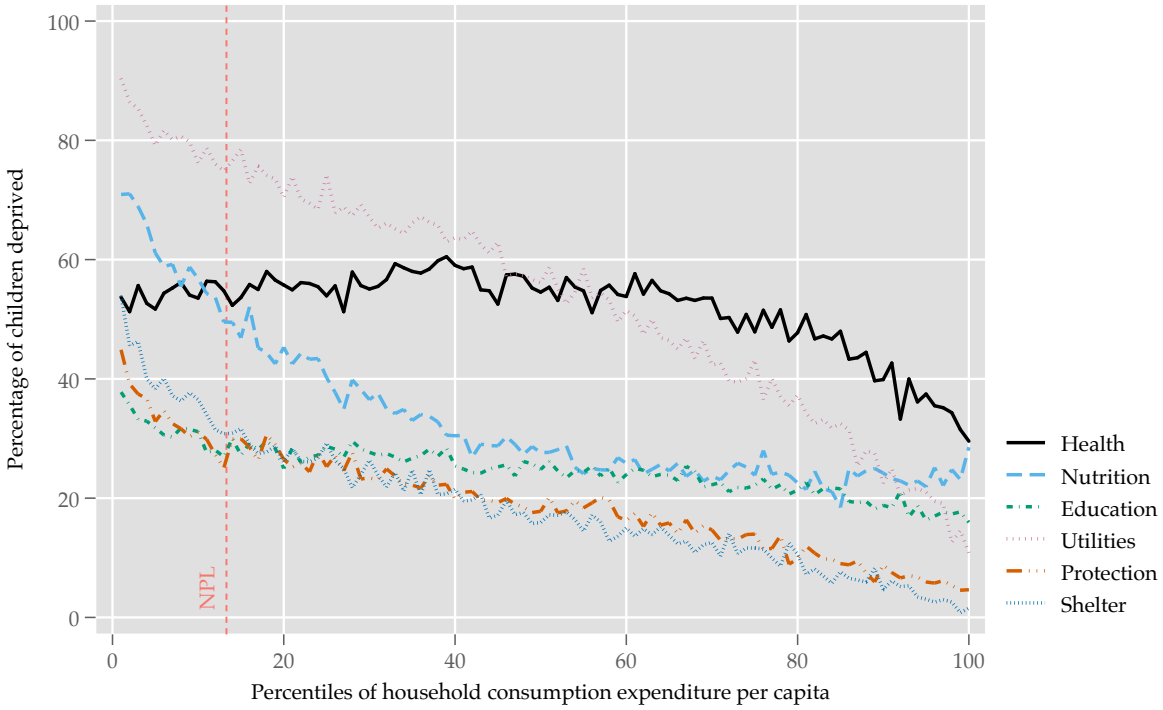

Figure 4.5: Percentage of children deprived in each dimension, by percentile of household expenditure per capita, 2016

This means that measures of monetary and non-monetary poverty do not give a consistent picture about child well-being. It is possible that provinces have the same child poverty rate, but very different rates of child deprivation. Or, the average number of deprivations experienced by children can be similar, but rates of monetary poverty very dissimilar (see, for instance, the three provinces Papua Barat, Maluku, and Maluku Utara labelled on the graph).

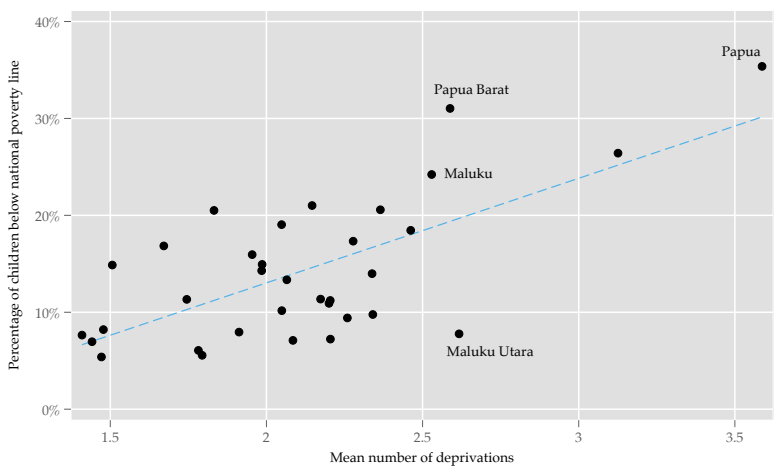

Figure 4.6: Scatter plot showing the relation between monetary child poverty and multidimensional deprivation at provincial level, 2016

At the individual level, there is also no full consistency between monetary poverty and deprivation. Table 4.4 shows the overlap between the percentage of children who live below the poverty line and the percentage of children who experience two or more deprivations

simultaneously. Overall, nearly 67 percent of all Indonesian children are either below the national poverty line, deprived in non-income dimensions, or both. Twelve (12) percent of children are poor and deprived while less than 2 percent is poor but not deprived. Notably, 53 percent of all children experience at least two deprivations even though they do not live in households below the national poverty line.

Table 4.4: Overlap between monetary child poverty and multidimensional deprivation (2+ dimensions), 2016

	NPL (%)	NPL x 2 (%)	IPL $1.9 (%)	IPL $3.1 (%)
Poor and deprived	12.0	44.7	6.5	27.7
Poor and not deprived	1.3	12.3	0.7	5.4
Not poor and deprived	53.3	20.6	58.8	37.6
Not poor and not deprived	33.4	22.4	34.0	29.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The patterns are somewhat different when we use other monetary poverty thresholds. For instance, 45 percent of children are living below twice the national poverty line and also deprived in two or more non-income dimensions of poverty. Only 22 percent is above the NPL x 2 threshold and not deprived.

4.5 Chapter summary

In this chapter, we complemented monetary measures of child poverty with multidimensional indicators of child well-being. The analysis used a total of 15 indicators across six dimensions of child well-being: food and nutrition; health; education; shelter; utilities; and child protection. Children are considered deprived in a dimension if they are deprived in one or more indicators within that dimension. Key summary points include the following:

- Indonesian children are most likely to experience deprivation in the area of basic utilities (57 percent); health (53 percent); food and nutrition (35 percent); and education (25 percent), followed by protection (20 percent) and shelter (20 percent).
- Young children under five experience particularly high deprivation rates in health, largely driven by insufficient coverage of basic vaccinations and health insurance. Deprivation rates are higher in rural areas compared with urban areas in all dimensions, apart from nutrition. In rural areas, lack of access to basic utilities – in particular adequate sanitation facilities – is a particular challenge.
- In 2016, nearly 9 in 10 children experienced deprivation in at least one dimension. Using a cut-off of two or more dimensions, 65 percent of children were classified as deprived, while 36 percent of children were simultaneously deprived in three or more areas. Key

factors influencing levels of deprivation include a child's age, levels of education among adult household members, household size and expenditure.

- Overall, some 67 percent of all Indonesian children are either living below the national poverty line, deprived in non-income dimensions, or both. The intensity of child deprivation declines monotonically with households' expenditure per capita.

Chapter 5

Ex-ante simulations of universal child grants

Sustainable Development Goal 1 explicitly recognises the important role of national social protection systems and floors, which guarantee income security to all throughout the life cycle, as a key instrument to help address poverty. Growing up in poverty impacts on children's health and nutrition, their educational attainment and psychosocial well-being which in turn makes it less likely for them to become economically self-sufficient and succeed in the labour market as adults. Social protection is a critical instrument for reducing poverty, especially through the provision of cash transfers that offer regular, predictable support to individuals or households.

Indonesia is making progress in building a national social protection system. The National Long-Term Development Plan 2005-2025 aims to ensure that, by 2025, 'social protection and social security systems are prepared, organised and developed to ensure and strengthen the fulfilment of people's rights to basic social services.' The National Medium-Term Development Plan 2015-2019 reaffirms the Government's commitment to expand social protection coverage and quality. Despite progress, the coverage of children remains relatively limited. Recent estimates indicate that only 7 percent of children were covered by the Family Hope Programme (*Program Keluarga Harapan* – PKH), the country's main social protection cash transfer programme.[1] Coverage rates are especially low among young, pre-school children. However, the Government is currently scaling up the PKH to around 12 million people and introducing additional support for eligible households with an elderly person aged 70+ years or persons with a disability.

[1] See: Indonesia Ministry of National Development Planning and the United Nations Children's Fund (2017). *SDG Baseline Report on Children in Indonesia.* Jakarta: BAPPENAS and UNICEF.

This chapter present the results from a micro-simulation model developed for UNICEF to estimate the cost and poverty impacts of

universal child grants in Indonesia. After a brief overview of our methods, it presents the estimated levels of coverage, the impact on poverty among recipients and the general population, and inequality.

5.1 Data and methods

The microsimulations were developed using data from the SUSENAS March 2016. We modelled three policy scenarios, based on discussions with UNICEF:

- UCG 0-4 years: A universal grant for all children below the age of 5 years, with a monthly transfer value of IDR 200,000.
- UCG 0-6 years: A universal grant for all children aged 0-6 years, with a monthly transfer value of IDR 200,000.
- UCG 0-17 years: A universal grant for all children 0-17 years, with a monthly transfer value of IDR 200,000.

The microsimulations depend on a number of simplifying assumptions. First, we assume that additional household income derived from child grants is used entirely for consumption. The measure of welfare used in the analysis is household expenditure per capita and – to estimate impacts on poverty in households with eligible children – we simulate an increase of household expenditure equivalent to the value of the grants received, adjusted for household size. This is not an unreasonable assumption especially for poorer households though, in reality, some households would save part of the benefit or invest it in small-income generating activities.

Second, we assume that all eligible children receive a grant – that is, the uptake rate is 100 percent. Typically, however, uptake rates are somewhat lower due to supply-side constraints or low demand among affluent households. Last, we only take into account first-order effects on levels of household expenditure. We do not model potential second-order effects on, for example, individual behaviour or spillover effects to the local economy.[2]

[2] For instance, research by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) in villages in 7 African countries found that cash transfer programmes generated nominal income multipliers between 1.34 and 2.52. See: FAO (2014). *The economic impacts of cash transfer programmes in sub-Saharan Africa.*

5.2 Coverage

As a policy instrument, universal child grants offer an effective method for delivering income support to a sizeable share of society. Under the first scenario that we simulated, 22.4 million children under the age of five would be eligible to receive a cash transfer, representing just under 9 percent of the entire Indonesian population. However, one in five

households (20 percent) and 37 percent of the population would benefit indirectly because they are co-residing with eligible children (see Table 5.1). Under the second scenario, 32.3 million children aged 0-6 years would receive the child grant, with nearly half of the population (48 percent) benefitting indirectly. The scenario consisting of a universal child grant for all citizens under 18 years would cover 84.7 million children and reach one in two households in the country.

Table 5.1: Simulated coverage of universal child grants, 2016

Scenarios	Direct beneficiaries		Indirect beneficiaries	
	Number of children	Percentage of children	Percentage of population	Percentage of households
UCG 0-4 yrs	22,395,340	26	37	20
UCG 0-6 yrs	32,283,340	38	48	27
UCG 0-17 yrs	84,653,940	100	81	51

The coverage of child grants is also 'pro-poor' in the sense that individuals and households on lower incomes are more likely to benefit from them than those higher up in the distribution, as illustrated in Figure 5.1. For instance, just over half of the poorest 10 percent of the population (decile 1) lives together with children eligible for a cash transfer under the UCG 0-4 year scenario, compared with less than a quarter of the wealthiest population (decile 10). Additional tables with estimated rates of coverage by province and other background characteristics are available in the Statistical Annex.

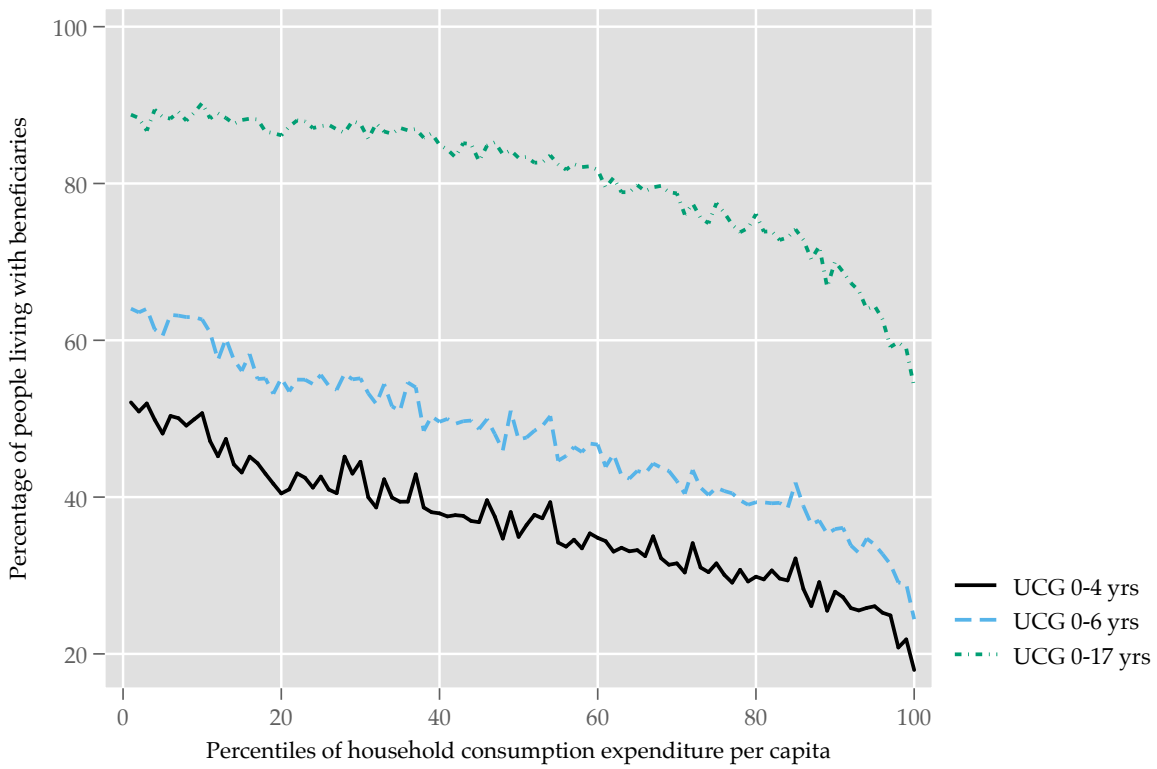

Figure 5.1: Simulated percentage of the population living together with eligible children, by percentile of expenditure per capita, 2016

5.3 Impact on monetary poverty and inequality

The simulated cash transfers would provide a sizeable boost to family income, especially for the poorest households. In each of the scenarios, the transfer value is fixed at IDR 200,000 per eligible child per month.[3] After taking into account the number of children and total family size, beneficiary households would receive – on average – close to IDR 53,900 per capita if the grant was provided to all children under age five. This is projected to boost households' purchasing power by around 9 percent on average. Under the other two scenarios, household spending is estimated to increase by an average of 10 percent and 13 percent, respectively. Figure 5.2 illustrates that those at the bottom of the distribution would experience larger relative welfare gains. For instance, under the UCG 0-4 years scenario, families in the poorest decile would see their purchasing power increase by 18 percent on average while those in the top decile would experience a modest increase of less than 2 percent. Under the third scenario (UCG 0-17 years), families in the lowest decile would be able to increase their spending by more than 30 percent.

[3] This is equivalent to roughly $1.3 per child per day using PPP conversion factors or US$ 0.5 per child per day based on the annual average exchange rate for 2016.

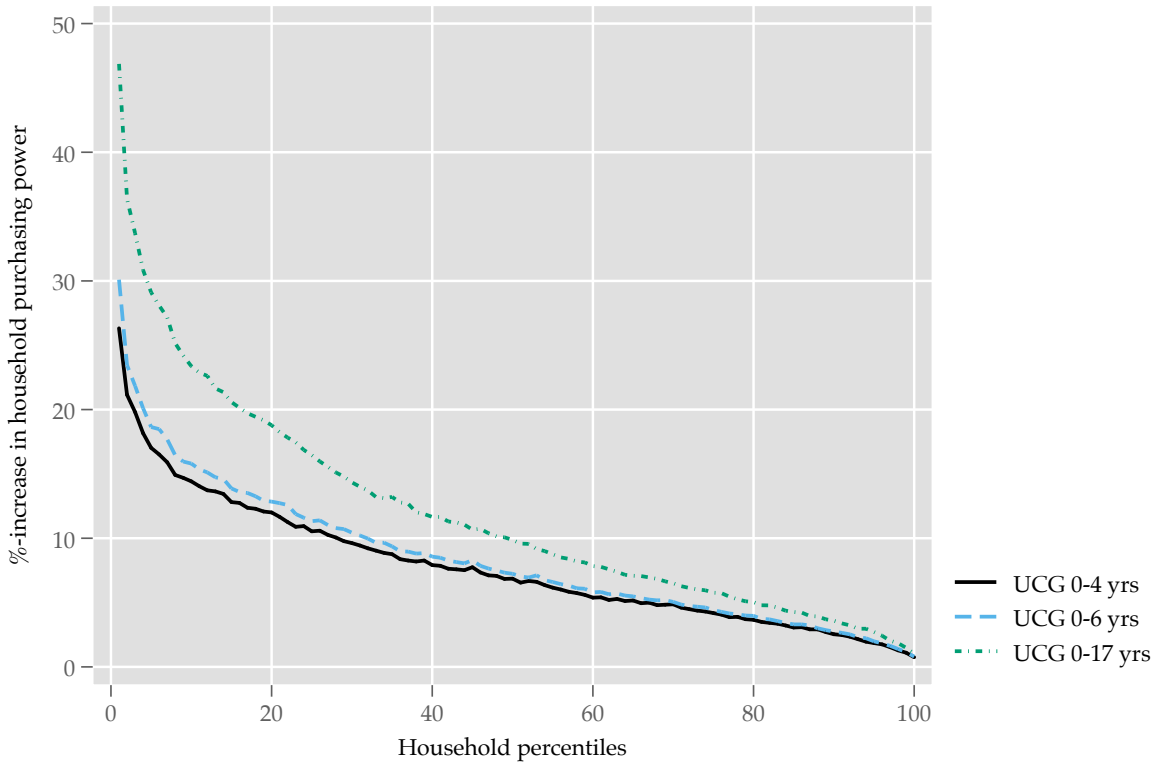

Figure 5.2: Simulated increase in purchasing power of households with eligible children, by percentile of expenditure per capita, 2016

As a result, levels of poverty would drop sharply among children eligible for the cash transfer programme. Under the UCG 0-4 years scenario, the proportion of under-fives living below the national poverty line would be cut nearly in half (from 14.3 percent to 7.7 percent) and the number of children under five below the 'vulnerability

line' – define as twice the national poverty line – would reduce by an estimated 8 percent (see Table 5.2). Introducing a UCG for all children under 18 would make the largest dent, reducing the national child poverty rate from 13.3 percent to only 3 percent.

Table 5.2: Simulated impact on the poverty status of eligible children, 2016

	UCG 0-4 yrs	UCG 0-6 yrs	UCG 0-17 yrs
Percentage below national poverty line			
Pre-transfer	14.3	14.2	13.3
Post-transfer	7.7	6.8	3.0
%-change	-46	-52	-77
Percentage below twice the national poverty line			
Pre-transfer	58.5	58.3	57.1
Post-transfer	54.0	53.1	48.9
%-change	-8	-9	-14

Introducing universal child grants would also have a significant impact at the macro-economic level, pushing down Indonesia's overall national poverty rate for the general population. As illustrated in Figure 5.3, the national poverty headcount rate is projected to reduce from 10.9 percent to 8.6 percent under the UCG 0-4 years scenario; 7.7 percent under the second scenario; and 3.9 percent when simulating a universal child grant for all children under 18 years. In reality, impacts may be even higher as these simulations do not take into account potential multiplier effects on local economies, as a large share of the cash transfers would be spend and consumed locally.

Figure 5.4 illustrates the poverty impacts across different age groups. It shows that children would reap the largest benefits, but UCG's would reduce poverty among other age groups too, including working-age adults and older people.

Figure 5.5 shows the poverty impacts for the general population by province. The black dots represent the poverty headcount rate in 2016 while the post-transfer poverty rates for the three scenarios are represented by the blue diamonds, green triangles, and reddish squares, respectively. For example, in Papua province, the share of the population living below the national poverty line would fall by an estimated 6 percent under the UCG 0-4 years scenario – from 28.5 percent to 26.7 percent. In DKI Jakarta, the poverty rate is projected to reduce by 27 percent (from 3.7 percent of the population to 2.7 percent). Similar patterns are observed when considering the impacts using alternative poverty lines and other metrics such as the poverty gap (see tables in the Statistical Annex).

Finally, Table 5.4 illustrates the projected effect on national levels of inequality, as measured by the Gini coefficient. A Gini coefficient of

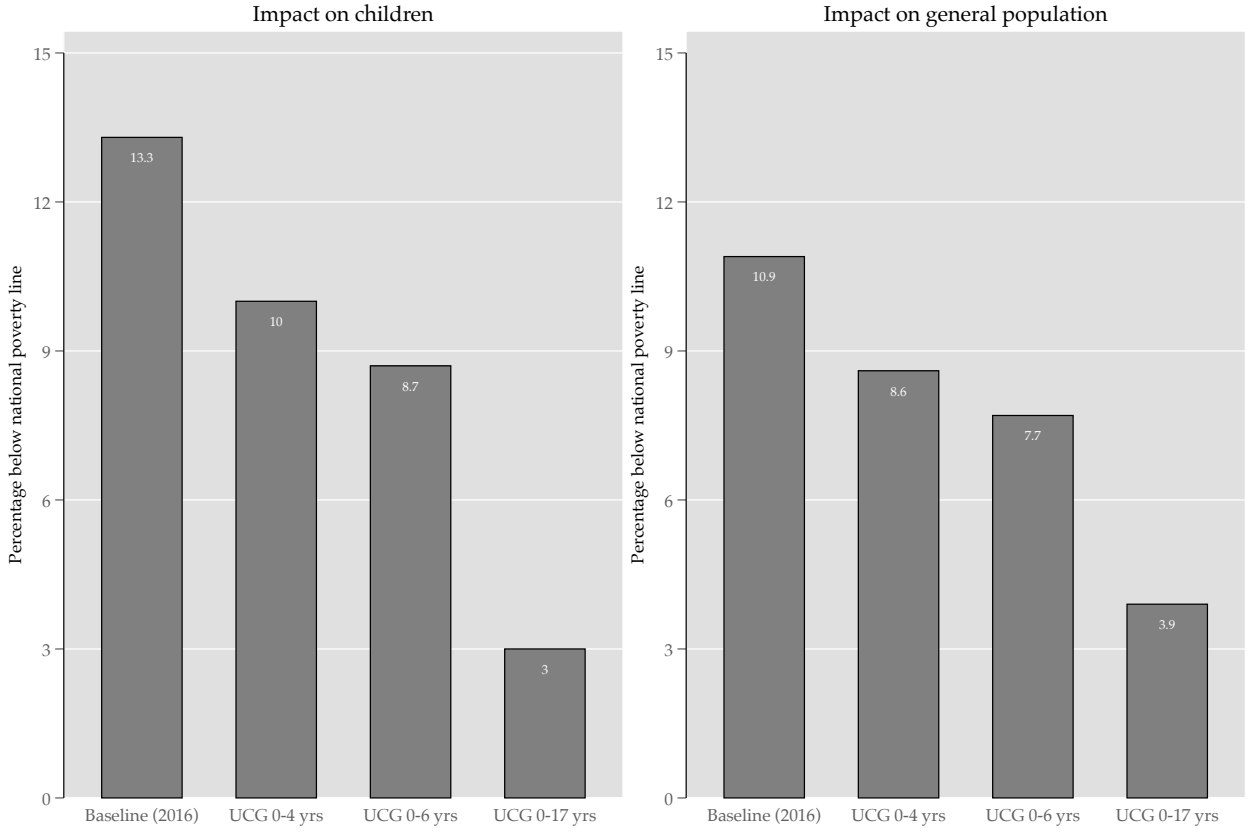

Figure 5.3: Simulated impact on the poverty status of the general population and children, 2016

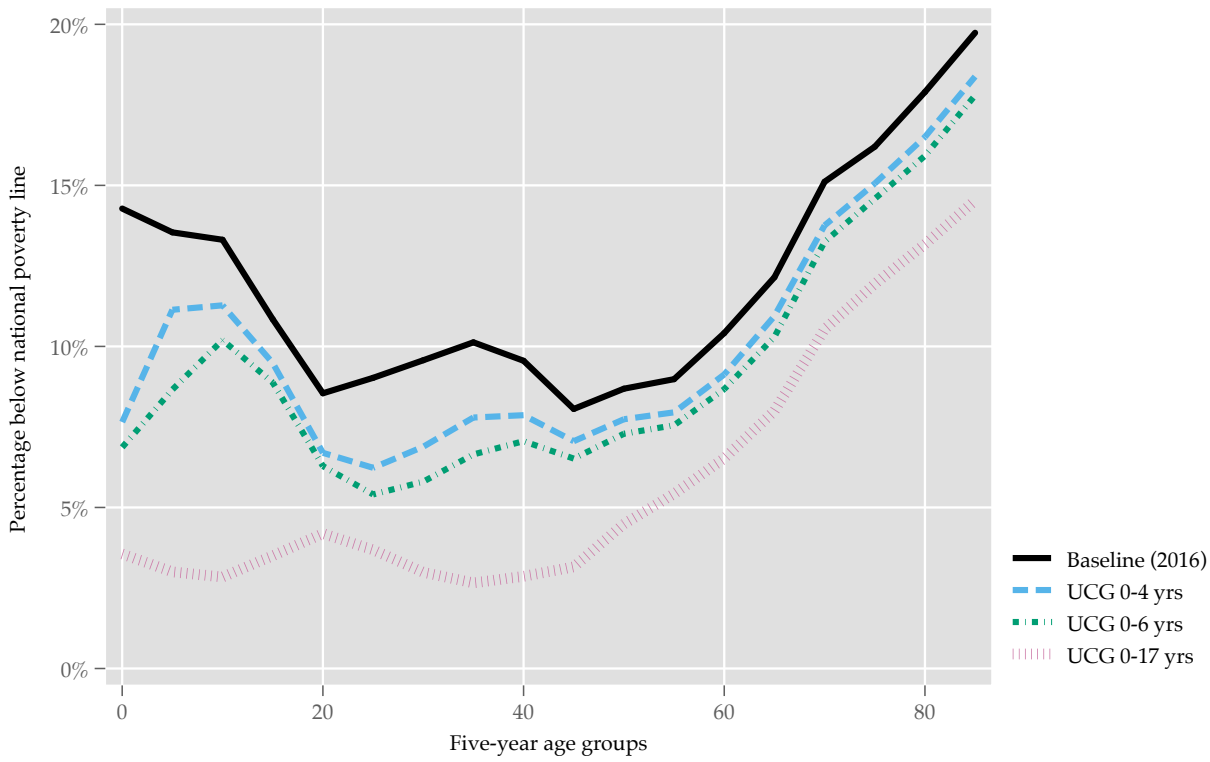

Figure 5.4: Simulated impact on the poverty status of the general population, by age, 2016

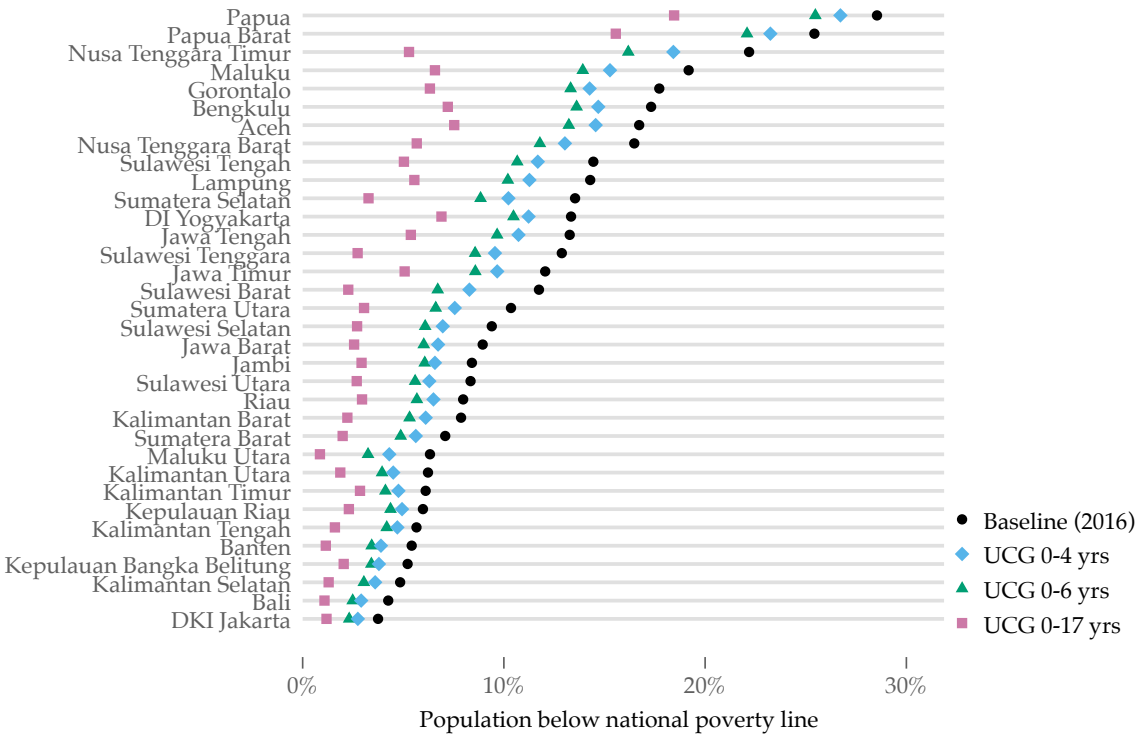

Figure 5.5: Simulated impact on the poverty status of the general population, by province, 2016

zero expresses perfect equality, where all members in society have the same income (or consumption), while a Gini coefficient of 1 represents maximal inequality among values. Indonesia's Gini coefficient was equal to 39.74 according to the SUSENAS from March 2016. This could be reduced by 2.1 percent under the UCG 0-4 years scenario and by up to 7.5 percent under the UCG 0-17 years scenario.

Table 5.4: Simulated impact on the national Gini coefficient, 2016

	UCG 0-4 yrs			**UCG 0-6 yrs**			**UCG 0-17 yrs**		
	Pre-transfer Gini	Post-transfer Gini	%-change	Pre-transfer Gini	Post-transfer Gini	%-change	Pre-transfer Gini	Post-transfer Gini	%-change
Total	39.74	38.90	-2.1	39.74	38.54	-3.0	39.74	36.77	-7.5
Total	39.74	38.90	-2.1	39.74	38.54	-3.0	39.74	36.77	-7.5

5.4 Cost of child grants

Table 5.6 shows the estimated cost of the three scenarios analysed in this chapter.[4] Based on the parameters described above, the national cost of the UCG 0-4 years scenario would be IDR 54 trillion, or 0.42 percent of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2016 prices. The cost would increase to IDR 77 trillion and IDR 203 trillion for the UCG 0-6 and 0-17 years, respectively. Table 5.8 provides a breakdown of the estimated cost by province, both in absolute figures and as a share of the Gross Domestic Regional Product (GDRP).

[4] Figures do not include administrative costs. GDP and GDRP estimates are based on figures for 2016 released by BPS.

Table 5.6: Simulated cost of child grants under different scenarios, in 2016

	UCG 0-4 yrs		UCG 0-6 yrs		UCG 0-17 yrs	
	IDR (billion)	As % of GDP	IDR (billion)	As % of GDP	IDR (billion)	As % of GDP
Total	53,749	0.42	77,480	0.61	203,169	1.61

Table 5.8: Simulated cost of child grants under different scenarios, by province, in 2016

	UCG 0-4 yrs		UCG 0-6 yrs		UCG 0-17 yrs	
	IDR (billion)	% of GDRP	IDR (billion)	% of GDRP	IDR (billion)	% of GDRP
Province						
Aceh	1,236	0.90	1,785	1.30	4,511	3.29
Sumatera Utara	3,399	0.54	4,867	0.77	12,857	2.05
Sumatera Barat	1,214	0.62	1,749	0.89	4,530	2.32
Riau	1,566	0.23	2,274	0.33	5,755	0.84
Jambi	754	0.44	1,079	0.63	2,811	1.64
Sumatera Selatan	1,719	0.48	2,559	0.72	6,748	1.90
Bengkulu	422	0.76	603	1.09	1,563	2.82
Lampung	1,839	0.65	2,634	0.94	6,621	2.36
Kepulauan Bangka Belitung	305	0.47	433	0.66	1,110	1.70
Kepulauan Riau	468	0.22	699	0.32	1,686	0.78
DKI Jakarta	2,111	0.10	2,993	0.14	7,034	0.32
Jawa Barat	9,603	0.58	13,924	0.84	37,056	2.24
Jawa Tengah	6,410	0.59	9,147	0.84	24,471	2.24
DI Yogyakarta	624	0.57	886	0.81	2,289	2.08
Jawa Timur	6,826	0.37	9,869	0.53	26,342	1.42
Banten	2,733	0.53	3,877	0.75	9,932	1.92
Bali	784	0.40	1,111	0.57	2,931	1.50
Nusa Tenggara Barat	1,170	1.01	1,684	1.45	4,214	3.63
Nusa Tenggara Timur	1,351	1.60	1,949	2.32	5,234	6.22
Kalimantan Barat	1,083	0.67	1,556	0.96	4,135	2.56
Kalimantan Tengah	554	0.49	811	0.72	2,103	1.87
Kalimantan Selatan	959	0.66	1,358	0.93	3,305	2.26
Kalimantan Timur	738	0.15	1,071	0.21	2,806	0.55
Kalimantan Utara	164	0.25	236	0.35	588	0.88
Sulawesi Utara	457	0.45	654	0.65	1,817	1.81
Sulawesi Tengah	672	0.56	944	0.79	2,447	2.04
Sulawesi Selatan	1,844	0.49	2,685	0.71	7,196	1.90
Sulawesi Tenggara	646	0.67	925	0.95	2,433	2.51
Gorontalo	244	0.77	343	1.08	959	3.01
Sulawesi Barat	319	0.89	454	1.26	1,212	3.37
Maluku	417	1.12	601	1.62	1,633	4.41
Maluku Utara	278	0.95	405	1.39	1,123	3.85
Papua Barat	219	0.33	315	0.47	799	1.20
Papua	620	0.35	999	0.56	2,916	1.63

5.5 Chapter summary

This chapter highlighted that Sustainable Development Goal 1 explicitly recognises the important role of national social protection systems and floors, which guarantee income security to all throughout the life cycle, as a key instrument to help address poverty. While Indonesia is making progress, the coverage of children remains limited compared with the number of children living in poor and income

insecure households. The chapter therefore simulated the provision of universal child grant with a monthly value of IDR 200,000 to children of different ages. Other summary points include the following:

- As a policy instrument, universal child grant offer an effective method for delivering income support to a sizeable share of the population. For instance, a cash transfer programme for children 0-4 years could reach 20 percent of households and 37 percent of the population because they are living with eligible children.
- Introducing universal child grant would boost family income, especially for the poorest households. Under the UCG 0-4 years scenario, households' purchasing power would go up by 9 percent on average while families in the poorest decile would experience an increase of 18 percent.
- As a result, levels of child poverty would drop significantly. Under the UCG 0-4 years scenario, the proportion of under-fives living below the national poverty line would be cut nearly in half (from 14.3 percent to 7.7 percent). The most ambitious scenario – a UCG for all children under 18 years – would reduce the national child poverty rate to only 3 percent.
- There would also be large macro-economic effects, pushing Indonesia's overall poverty rate down to 8.6 percent or lower. The country's level of inequality is projected to decrease by 2.1 percent or more. Much of the additional household income would be spend in the local economy and deliver positive spill-over effects.
- The simulated child grant options are affordable policy instruments. The UCG 0-4 years scenario is estimated to cost around 0.42 percent of GPD. Over time, the cost would decrease as the child population has reached its peak and starting to decline.

Chapter 6

Conclusion

We began this report by reviewing the cross-sectional picture of child poverty in Indonesia based on the National Socio-Economic Survey (SUSENAS) conducted in March 2016. Next, we added a dynamic perspective and traced changes in the circumstances of the same children over time using longitudinal data from the SUSENAS Panel between 2011 and 2015. We then broadened the scope of our analysis with non-financial, multidimensional measures of child well-being. Finally, we reviewed the role of social protection in tackling poverty and vulnerability and simulated the potential impacts and cost of universal child grants.

An overarching finding of the report is that levels of child poverty and vulnerability are much higher and more complex than commonly believed. This is because poverty measures are very sensitive to small changes in the poverty threshold used to classify children as 'poor' or 'not poor' and because there is a significant degree of mobility, with families moving up and down the income distribution even over short periods of time. The official child poverty rate was 13 percent in 2016, but our analysis indicates that twice as many children (26 percent) experienced at least one year below the national poverty line between 2011 and 2015. Measured against the international $3.1-a-day poverty line, it can be argued that 64 percent of children experienced at least episode of moderate or severe poverty during the five-year period. And, based on our multidimensional indicator, 65 percent of children were considered to be deprived in two or more dimensions of child well-being.

We also explored factors that are associated with child poverty and well-being using regression techniques. A key factor influencing the poverty status of children is the size and composition of the household they belong to. The employment status of parents and main source of household income are critical determinants, with children

in agricultural households most at risk of experiencing lower living standards. Girls and boys have the same poverty risk, but children in female-headed household tend to be worse off. Young children under five appear especially at risk of experiencing deprivations. Across the board, geographic disparities are large. For instance, in some provinces, around a third of children fall below the national poverty line, and in others, less than 6 percent. However, child poverty and deprivation is not spatially concentrated and it is a challenge in both rural and urban areas. In fact, between 31 and 41 percent of children below any poverty line live in urban areas.

Our findings have important implications for the design of social protection systems and the feasibility of 'targeting' programmes to the poorest segments of society. We have shown that the composition of the group of children below any poverty line is constantly changing, with many families moving above and others falling below the threshold every single year. Many households classified as 'not poor' still experience high levels of income insecurity. As a result, there is no fixed, static group of poor children that is easily identifiable and that can be accurately targeted. Our findings also challenge some of the assumptions behind so called 'graduation' programmes, which often view transitions out of poverty as a simple linear process. In reality, a significant share of families who move out of poverty fall back below the poverty threshold within a short space of time. Roughly 3.5 million children fall below the official poverty line every year.

The report explored an alternative approach to providing social protection to children and their families, on the basis of universal cash transfers to all children within a certain age group. We modelled the poverty impacts and cost of transfers to three age groups (0-4 years; 0-6 years; and 0-17 years) with a modest value of IDR 200,000 per month per eligible child. Such programmes would boost families' purchasing power – with spillover effects to the local economy – and make a significant dent in levels of poverty and insecurity among children and the general population. For example, introducing a universal child grant for all children under age five could push Indonesia's overall poverty rate down to 8.6 percent and reduce the Gini coefficient by 2.1 percent or more. It would also be affordable, requiring an investment of 0.42 percent of GDP. Over time, the cost would decrease as the child population has reached its peak and is starting to decline.

Part II

Statistical Annex

Table A.1: Children below the national poverty line, by selected background characteristics, 2016

	Headcount child poverty rate (P0)	Child poverty gap index (P1)	Child poverty severity index (P2)
Sex			
Male	13.3	2.4	0.7
Female	13.3	2.4	0.7
Total	13.3	2.4	0.7
Age of child			
0-4 yrs	14.3	2.6	0.7
5-9 yrs	13.5	2.5	0.7
10-14 yrs	13.3	2.4	0.7
15-17 yrs	11.2	2.1	0.6
Total	13.3	2.4	0.7
Sex of household head			
Male	13.0	2.4	0.6
Female	16.8	3.1	0.9
Total	13.3	2.4	0.7
Age of household head			
Youth <25 yrs	9.8	1.9	0.5
Adult 25-64 yrs	13.0	2.4	0.6
Elder 65+ yrs	19.9	3.7	1.0
Total	13.3	2.4	0.7
Household size			
<3 members	5.8	1.0	0.3
3-4 members	8.2	1.4	0.4
5-6 members	15.8	2.8	0.7
7+ members	25.2	5.1	1.5
Total	13.3	2.4	0.7
Child dependency ratio			
< 0.51	7.9	1.3	0.3
0.51 - 1.00	11.4	2.0	0.5
1.01 - 1.50	17.5	3.2	0.9
> 1.50	28.4	5.8	1.7
Total	13.3	2.4	0.7
Old-age dependency ratio			
0	12.6	2.3	0.6
0.01 - 0.50	19.1	3.5	0.9
> 0.50	21.1	4.1	1.1
Total	13.3	2.4	0.7
Type of household			
Nuclear household	12.1	2.2	0.6
Extended household	17.2	3.1	0.8
Composite household	14.0	2.6	0.7
Total	13.3	2.4	0.7
Marital status of household head			
Single	9.8	1.8	0.5
Married	13.0	2.4	0.6
Divorced	15.3	2.8	0.8
Widowed	16.7	3.1	0.9
Total	13.3	2.4	0.7
Educational attainment of household head			
Never attended school	29.1	6.4	2.1
Incomplete primary	22.0	4.2	1.2
Primary	16.1	2.9	0.8
Lower secondary	11.6	1.9	0.5
General upper secondary	7.8	1.3	0.4
Vocational upper secondary	5.8	0.9	0.2
Tertiary	1.7	0.3	0.1
Total	13.3	2.4	0.7
Highest education among household members			
Never attended school	42.3	13.7	6.0
Incomplete primary	31.1	6.7	2.1
Primary	21.4	4.1	1.1
Lower secondary	16.3	2.8	0.7
Upper secondary	10.0	1.7	0.5
Tertiary	2.6	0.4	0.1
Total	13.3	2.4	0.7
Main household income source			
Work in agriculture	21.9	4.4	1.3
Work in industry	11.0	1.8	0.4
Work in services	8.2	1.3	0.3
Work in undefined sector	10.4	1.8	0.5

Income from remittances	18.0	3.4	0.9
Income from pension(s)	4.8	0.7	0.1
Income from investment(s)	5.3	0.7	0.1
Total	13.2	2.4	0.7
Work status of household head			
Paid employment job	8.1	1.3	0.3
Self-employed: own-account worker	15.9	2.8	0.8
Self-employed: employer	17.3	3.5	1.0
Self-employed: unpaid family worker	14.9	3.0	0.9
Not working	16.2	3.0	0.8
Total	13.3	2.4	0.7
Province			
Aceh	20.5	4.3	1.2
Sumatera Utara	14.0	2.5	0.7
Sumatera Barat	9.4	1.5	0.3
Riau	10.2	1.8	0.4
Jambi	10.9	2.0	0.5
Sumatera Selatan	16.8	2.6	0.6
Bengkulu	20.6	3.8	0.9
Lampung	17.3	3.3	0.9
Kepulauan Bangka Belitung	7.0	0.9	0.2
Kepulauan Riau	7.6	1.1	0.3
DKI Jakarta	5.6	0.6	0.1
Jawa Barat	11.4	1.9	0.5
Jawa Tengah	14.9	2.6	0.7
DI Yogyakarta	14.9	2.6	0.7
Jawa Timur	13.3	2.2	0.5
Banten	7.1	1.1	0.2
Bali	5.4	0.7	0.1
Nusa Tenggara Barat	19.0	3.5	0.9
Nusa Tenggara Timur	26.4	5.7	1.6
Kalimantan Barat	9.8	1.7	0.4
Kalimantan Tengah	7.2	1.1	0.2
Kalimantan Selatan	6.1	0.9	0.2
Kalimantan Timur	8.2	1.4	0.4
Kalimantan Utara	7.9	1.0	0.2
Sulawesi Utara	11.2	2.1	0.6
Sulawesi Tengah	18.5	3.6	1.0
Sulawesi Selatan	11.3	2.2	0.7
Sulawesi Tenggara	15.9	3.6	1.2
Gorontalo	21.0	5.0	1.8
Sulawesi Barat	14.3	2.3	0.5
Maluku	24.2	4.6	1.3
Maluku Utara	7.8	0.9	0.2
Papua Barat	31.0	8.7	3.4
Papua	35.4	11.9	5.3
Total	13.3	2.4	0.7
Place of residence			
Urban	9.8	1.5	0.4
Rural	16.8	3.3	1.0
Total	13.3	2.4	0.7
Lifetime migration status of household head			
Living in district where born	12.7	2.3	0.6
Lifetime migrant	13.6	2.5	0.7
Total	13.3	2.4	0.7
Recent migration status of household head			
Living in same district as five years ago	13.1	2.4	0.7
Migrated in last five years	13.9	2.5	0.7
Total	13.3	2.4	0.7

Data source: SUSENAS March 2016.

Table A.2: Children below the vulnerability line (2 x national poverty line), by selected characteristics, 2016

	Headcount child poverty rate (P0)	Child poverty gap index (P1)	Child poverty severity index (P2)
Sex			
Male	57.1	20.4	9.1
Female	57.0	20.3	9.1
Total	57.1	20.3	9.1
Age of child			
0-4 yrs	58.5	21.2	9.6
5-9 yrs	57.7	20.6	9.3
10-14 yrs	57.5	20.5	9.2
15-17 yrs	52.6	18.2	8.0
Total	57.1	20.3	9.1
Sex of household head			
Male	56.7	20.1	9.0
Female	61.2	23.1	10.7
Total	57.1	20.3	9.1
Age of household head			
Youth <25 yrs	50.9	17.3	7.5
Adult 25-64 yrs	56.6	20.1	9.0
Elder 65+ yrs	66.7	25.9	12.2
Total	57.1	20.3	9.1
Household size			
<3 members	39.2	12.3	5.0
3-4 members	48.8	15.7	6.6
5-6 members	62.3	23.0	10.5
7+ members	73.2	30.1	14.8
Total	57.1	20.3	9.1
Child dependency ratio			
< 0.51	47.3	15.2	6.3
0.51 - 1.00	56.0	19.3	8.4
1.01 - 1.50	65.1	24.6	11.3
> 1.50	74.6	31.8	16.0
Total	57.1	20.3	9.1
Old-age dependency ratio			
0	56.0	19.7	8.8
0.01 - 0.50	67.0	25.7	12.0
> 0.50	66.1	26.4	12.6
Total	57.1	20.3	9.1
Type of household			
Nuclear household	55.0	19.2	8.5
Extended household	65.1	24.4	11.2
Composite household	53.8	19.7	9.0
Total	57.1	20.3	9.1
Marital status of household head			
Single	47.1	16.9	7.5
Married	56.7	20.1	9.0
Divorced	57.3	21.1	9.7
Widowed	61.8	23.1	10.7
Total	57.1	20.3	9.1
Educational attainment of household head			
Never attended school	77.5	32.7	16.5
Incomplete primary	74.3	29.1	13.8
Primary	66.5	24.2	10.9
Lower secondary	60.4	20.2	8.7
General upper secondary	45.5	14.7	6.2
Vocational upper secondary	41.7	12.6	5.1
Tertiary	15.7	4.2	1.6
Total	57.1	20.3	9.1
Highest education among household members			
Never attended school	67.5	35.3	21.8
Incomplete primary	79.7	34.2	17.4
Primary	73.4	28.3	13.4
Lower secondary	68.7	24.9	11.2
Upper secondary	53.7	17.9	7.7
Tertiary	21.9	6.2	2.4
Total	57.1	20.3	9.1
Main household income source			
Work in agriculture	75.0	28.9	13.7
Work in industry	56.7	19.3	8.3
Work in services	44.7	14.8	6.3
Work in undefined sector	46.7	16.4	7.3

Income from remittances	63.5	24.7	11.5
Income from pension(s)	36.6	10.9	4.3
Income from investment(s)	31.4	9.3	3.8
Total	57.0	20.3	9.1
Work status of household head			
Paid employment job	45.6	14.9	6.3
Self-employed: own-account worker	65.9	23.8	10.7
Self-employed: employer	62.2	23.5	11.1
Self-employed: unpaid family worker	61.1	22.4	10.2
Not working	59.1	22.5	10.4
Total	57.1	20.3	9.1
Province			
Aceh	73.3	27.7	13.0
Sumatera Utara	68.0	22.7	10.0
Sumatera Barat	63.5	20.7	8.5
Riau	57.6	19.0	8.0
Jambi	60.4	19.6	8.4
Sumatera Selatan	51.9	20.8	9.9
Bengkulu	66.8	26.2	12.4
Lampung	70.4	25.2	11.4
Kepulauan Bangka Belitung	59.1	17.3	6.7
Kepulauan Riau	46.3	14.6	6.0
DKI Jakarta	45.8	14.1	5.6
Jawa Barat	53.5	18.5	8.1
Jawa Tengah	57.9	21.9	10.0
DI Yogyakarta	52.1	19.8	9.1
Jawa Timur	56.1	20.1	9.0
Banten	47.4	15.0	6.2
Bali	41.2	12.5	4.9
Nusa Tenggara Barat	58.8	24.1	11.5
Nusa Tenggara Timur	78.9	31.9	15.5
Kalimantan Barat	58.0	18.5	7.7
Kalimantan Tengah	49.0	14.8	6.0
Kalimantan Selatan	47.3	13.9	5.4
Kalimantan Timur	53.3	16.6	6.8
Kalimantan Utara	65.0	19.8	7.8
Sulawesi Utara	51.7	17.7	7.9
Sulawesi Tengah	67.6	25.4	11.8
Sulawesi Selatan	47.7	18.0	8.1
Sulawesi Tenggara	52.3	21.3	10.2
Gorontalo	55.9	24.3	12.3
Sulawesi Barat	64.8	22.3	9.7
Maluku	72.5	28.7	13.9
Maluku Utara	65.1	19.7	7.9
Papua Barat	62.7	28.7	16.2
Papua	58.8	30.4	18.9
Total	57.1	20.3	9.1
Place of residence			
Urban	47.0	16.4	7.1
Rural	67.1	24.2	11.1
Total	57.1	20.3	9.1
Lifetime migration status of household head			
Living in district where born	59.1	20.6	9.1
Lifetime migrant	56.0	20.2	9.1
Total	57.1	20.3	9.1
Recent migration status of household head			
Living in same district as five years ago	56.8	20.2	9.0
Migrated in last five years	57.6	20.8	9.4
Total	57.1	20.3	9.1

Data source: SUSENAS March 2016.

Table A.3: Children below the international poverty line of $1.9 (2011 PPP) per day, by selected characteristics, 2016

	Headcount child poverty rate (P0)	Child poverty gap index (P1)	Child poverty severity index (P2)
Sex			
Male	7.2	1.1	0.3
Female	7.2	1.1	0.3
Total	7.2	1.1	0.3
Age of child			
0-4 yrs	7.8	1.2	0.3
5-9 yrs	7.2	1.1	0.3
10-14 yrs	7.2	1.1	0.3
15-17 yrs	6.1	1.0	0.2
Total	7.2	1.1	0.3
Sex of household head			
Male	6.9	1.1	0.3
Female	10.0	1.6	0.4
Total	7.2	1.1	0.3
Age of household head			
Youth <25 yrs	5.5	1.0	0.3
Adult 25-64 yrs	6.9	1.1	0.3
Elder 65+ yrs	11.9	2.0	0.5
Total	7.2	1.1	0.3
Household size			
<3 members	3.0	0.5	0.1
3-4 members	4.4	0.7	0.2
5-6 members	8.3	1.3	0.3
7+ members	14.2	2.5	0.7
Total	7.2	1.1	0.3
Child dependency ratio			
< 0.51	4.3	0.6	0.2
0.51 - 1.00	6.2	0.9	0.2
1.01 - 1.50	8.8	1.4	0.4
> 1.50	16.1	2.7	0.7
Total	7.2	1.1	0.3
Old-age dependency ratio			
0	6.6	1.0	0.3
0.01 - 0.50	11.8	1.8	0.4
> 0.50	13.3	2.3	0.6
Total	7.2	1.1	0.3
Type of household			
Nuclear household	6.2	1.0	0.2
Extended household	10.2	1.6	0.4
Composite household	8.2	1.3	0.3
Total	7.2	1.1	0.3
Marital status of household head			
Single	5.6	1.1	0.3
Married	6.9	1.1	0.3
Divorced	8.4	1.3	0.3
Widowed	9.9	1.6	0.4
Total	7.2	1.1	0.3
Educational attainment of household head			
Never attended school	19.4	3.5	1.0
Incomplete primary	12.9	2.2	0.6
Primary	9.0	1.3	0.3
Lower secondary	5.0	0.7	0.2
General upper secondary	3.3	0.5	0.1
Vocational upper secondary	2.4	0.3	0.1
Tertiary	0.7	0.1	0.0
Total	7.2	1.1	0.3
Highest education among household members			
Never attended school	25.3	6.2	2.3
Incomplete primary	19.1	3.5	1.0
Primary	12.9	2.1	0.5
Lower secondary	8.8	1.3	0.3
Upper secondary	4.6	0.7	0.2
Tertiary	1.2	0.2	0.0
Total	7.2	1.1	0.3
Main household income source			
Work in agriculture	12.7	2.1	0.6
Work in industry	5.8	0.8	0.2
Work in services	3.8	0.5	0.1

Work in undefined sector	4.6	0.7	0.2
Income from remittances	11.4	1.9	0.5
Income from pension(s)	2.5	0.3	0.1
Income from investment(s)	1.2	0.2	0.0
Total	7.1	1.1	0.3
Work status of household head			
Paid employment job	3.7	0.5	0.1
Self-employed: own-account worker	8.4	1.3	0.3
Self-employed: employer	10.4	1.8	0.5
Self-employed: unpaid family worker	8.2	1.3	0.3
Not working	9.4	1.5	0.4
Total	7.2	1.1	0.3
Province			
Aceh	6.4	0.7	0.1
Sumatera Utara	3.9	0.6	0.1
Sumatera Barat	0.5	0.0	0.0
Riau	0.9	0.1	0.0
Jambi	3.8	0.5	0.1
Sumatera Selatan	7.0	0.8	0.1
Bengkulu	2.5	0.2	0.1
Lampung	6.7	1.0	0.2
Kepulauan Bangka Belitung	0.1	0.0	0.0
Kepulauan Riau	0.3	0.0	0.0
DKI Jakarta	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jawa Barat	7.0	1.0	0.2
Jawa Tengah	10.4	1.6	0.4
DI Yogyakarta	6.3	0.9	0.2
Jawa Timur	8.4	1.1	0.2
Banten	2.6	0.2	0.0
Bali	1.9	0.2	0.0
Nusa Tenggara Barat	11.6	1.6	0.3
Nusa Tenggara Timur	21.5	4.3	1.1
Kalimantan Barat	5.0	0.6	0.1
Kalimantan Tengah	1.6	0.1	0.0
Kalimantan Selatan	1.3	0.1	0.0
Kalimantan Timur	0.1	0.0	0.0
Kalimantan Utara	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sulawesi Utara	7.0	1.3	0.4
Sulawesi Tengah	7.3	0.9	0.2
Sulawesi Selatan	15.1	3.0	1.0
Sulawesi Tenggara	18.1	4.2	1.5
Gorontalo	21.8	5.2	1.9
Sulawesi Barat	14.1	2.3	0.5
Maluku	5.8	0.5	0.1
Maluku Utara	1.0	0.2	0.0
Papua Barat	11.3	1.7	0.3
Papua	18.7	5.0	1.9
Total	7.2	1.1	0.3
Place of residence			
Urban	4.4	0.6	0.1
Rural	9.9	1.7	0.5
Total	7.2	1.1	0.3
Lifetime migration status of household head			
Living in district where born	7.2	1.1	0.3
Lifetime migrant	7.2	1.1	0.3
Total	7.2	1.1	0.3
Recent migration status of household head			
Living in same district as five years ago	7.0	1.1	0.3
Migrated in last five years	7.5	1.2	0.3
Total	7.2	1.1	0.3

Data source: SUSENAS March 2016.

Table A.4: Children below the international poverty line of $3.1 (2011 PPP) per day, by selected characteristics, 2016

	Headcount child poverty rate (P0)	Child poverty gap index (P1)	Child poverty severity index (P2)
Sex			
Male	33.1	8.3	2.9
Female	33.1	8.3	2.9
Total	33.1	8.3	2.9
Age of child			
0-4 yrs	34.3	8.7	3.1
5-9 yrs	33.3	8.3	2.9
10-14 yrs	33.7	8.4	2.9
15-17 yrs	29.7	7.3	2.5
Total	33.1	8.3	2.9
Sex of household head			
Male	32.5	8.1	2.8
Female	39.2	10.4	3.8
Total	33.1	8.3	2.9
Age of household head			
Youth <25 yrs	28.5	6.6	2.3
Adult 25-64 yrs	32.5	8.1	2.8
Elder 65+ yrs	44.5	12.4	4.7
Total	33.1	8.3	2.9
Household size			
<3 members	21.5	4.6	1.5
3-4 members	25.3	5.8	1.9
5-6 members	37.5	9.5	3.3
7+ members	49.2	14.1	5.4
Total	33.1	8.3	2.9
Child dependency ratio			
< 0.51	24.6	5.7	1.9
0.51 - 1.00	31.4	7.6	2.6
1.01 - 1.50	39.0	10.0	3.6
> 1.50	52.8	15.2	5.9
Total	33.1	8.3	2.9
Old-age dependency ratio			
0	31.8	7.8	2.7
0.01 - 0.50	44.2	12.1	4.4
> 0.50	47.0	13.3	5.1
Total	33.1	8.3	2.9
Type of household			
Nuclear household	30.7	7.4	2.6
Extended household	41.9	11.2	4.0
Composite household	32.0	8.4	3.1
Total	33.1	8.3	2.9
Marital status of household head			
Single	28.7	7.2	2.6
Married	32.7	8.1	2.8
Divorced	33.3	8.8	3.2
Widowed	38.5	10.2	3.7
Total	33.1	8.3	2.9
Educational attainment of household head			
Never attended school	56.5	17.2	6.9
Incomplete primary	49.8	13.5	5.0
Primary	41.1	10.4	3.6
Lower secondary	30.3	6.9	2.2
General upper secondary	21.2	4.6	1.5
Vocational upper secondary	17.4	3.6	1.1
Tertiary	5.9	1.1	0.3
Total	33.1	8.3	2.9
Highest education among household members			
Never attended school	53.3	19.4	9.2
Incomplete primary	58.7	17.6	7.0
Primary	49.4	13.4	4.9
Lower secondary	42.0	10.4	3.6
Upper secondary	27.0	6.2	2.0
Tertiary	8.7	1.8	0.6
Total	33.1	8.3	2.9
Main household income source			
Work in agriculture	48.1	13.1	4.9
Work in industry	31.8	7.4	2.4
Work in services	22.7	5.1	1.7

Work in undefined sector	24.5	6.0	2.0
Income from remittances	44.5	12.1	4.4
Income from pension(s)	17.7	3.6	1.1
Income from investment(s)	13.7	2.3	0.7
Total	33.0	8.2	2.9
Work status of household head			
Paid employment job	22.8	5.1	1.6
Self-employed: own-account worker	39.2	9.9	3.4
Self-employed: employer	39.8	10.8	4.0
Self-employed: unpaid family worker	37.6	9.3	3.2
Not working	37.4	9.9	3.6
Total	33.1	8.3	2.9
Province			
Aceh	30.4	7.1	2.3
Sumatera Utara	29.6	6.0	1.8
Sumatera Barat	16.3	2.7	0.7
Riau	15.5	2.8	0.8
Jambi	27.2	5.8	1.8
Sumatera Selatan	37.8	9.1	3.0
Bengkulu	30.3	6.2	1.8
Lampung	37.3	8.8	3.0
Kepulauan Bangka Belitung	3.1	0.4	0.1
Kepulauan Riau	6.1	0.9	0.2
DKI Jakarta	3.4	0.3	0.0
Jawa Barat	34.9	8.5	2.9
Jawa Tengah	42.8	11.5	4.1
DI Yogyakarta	32.2	7.7	2.7
Jawa Timur	38.6	9.9	3.4
Banten	20.8	4.0	1.1
Bali	21.4	4.2	1.2
Nusa Tenggara Barat	45.7	11.9	4.2
Nusa Tenggara Timur	60.5	18.6	7.6
Kalimantan Barat	28.9	6.3	2.0
Kalimantan Tengah	18.9	3.5	1.0
Kalimantan Selatan	16.0	2.8	0.8
Kalimantan Timur	5.4	1.0	0.2
Kalimantan Utara	5.0	0.6	0.1
Sulawesi Utara	34.0	8.7	3.2
Sulawesi Tengah	36.2	8.5	2.8
Sulawesi Selatan	45.7	13.8	5.7
Sulawesi Tenggara	49.5	16.1	7.0
Gorontalo	51.6	18.0	8.2
Sulawesi Barat	50.2	14.3	5.4
Maluku	33.4	7.5	2.3
Maluku Utara	25.9	4.7	1.1
Papua Barat	30.7	8.7	3.4
Papua	42.1	15.0	7.1
Total	33.1	8.3	2.9
Place of residence			
Urban	26.0	5.9	1.9
Rural	40.2	10.6	3.9
Total	33.1	8.3	2.9
Lifetime migration status of household head			
Living in district where born	35.0	8.6	2.9
Lifetime migrant	32.1	8.1	2.9
Total	33.1	8.3	2.9
Recent migration status of household head			
Living in same district as five years ago	32.9	8.2	2.9
Migrated in last five years	33.6	8.5	3.0
Total	33.1	8.3	2.9

Data source: SUSENAS March 2016.

Table A.5: Children and adults below the national poverty line, by place of residence, 2016

	Poverty rate among children	Poverty rate among adults	Poverty rate among total population
Province			
Aceh	20.5	14.5	16.7
Sumatera Utara	14.0	8.1	10.4
Sumatera Barat	9.4	5.8	7.1
Riau	10.2	6.7	8.0
Jambi	10.9	7.1	8.4
Sumatera Selatan	16.8	11.8	13.5
Bengkulu	20.6	15.6	17.3
Lampung	17.3	12.7	14.3
Kepulauan Bangka Belitung	7.0	4.4	5.2
Kepulauan Riau	7.6	5.1	6.0
DKI Jakarta	5.6	3.0	3.7
Jawa Barat	11.4	7.8	8.9
Jawa Tengah	14.9	12.6	13.3
DI Yogyakarta	14.9	12.8	13.3
Jawa Timur	13.3	11.5	12.1
Banten	7.1	4.6	5.4
Bali	5.4	3.8	4.3
Nusa Tenggara Barat	19.0	15.0	16.5
Nusa Tenggara Timur	26.4	19.1	22.2
Kalimantan Barat	9.8	6.8	7.9
Kalimantan Tengah	7.2	4.8	5.7
Kalimantan Selatan	6.1	4.2	4.8
Kalimantan Timur	8.2	5.1	6.1
Kalimantan Utara	7.9	5.2	6.2
Sulawesi Utara	11.2	7.0	8.3
Sulawesi Tengah	18.5	12.3	14.4
Sulawesi Selatan	11.3	8.4	9.4
Sulawesi Tenggara	15.9	10.8	12.9
Gorontalo	21.0	16.0	17.7
Sulawesi Barat	14.3	10.1	11.7
Maluku	24.2	15.9	19.2
Maluku Utara	7.8	5.4	6.3
Papua Barat	31.0	22.1	25.4
Papua	35.4	24.4	28.5
Total	13.3	9.7	10.9
Place of residence			
Urban	9.8	6.9	7.8
Rural	16.8	12.7	14.1
Total	13.3	9.7	10.9

Table A.6: Results from regression analysis of children's expenditure per capita and poverty status, 2016

	Log (ln) of real pcexp	Below NPL	Below NPL x 2	Below $1.9 (2011 PPP)	Below $3.1 (2011 PPP)
Sex of child					
Male	(base)	(base)	(base)	(base)	(base)
Female	-0.005*	1.025	1.019	1.015	1.016
Sex of household head					
Male	(base)	(base)	(base)	(base)	(base)
Female	-0.061***	1.217***	1.345***	1.165**	1.329***
Age of child					
0-4 yrs	(base)	(base)	(base)	(base)	(base)
5-9 yrs	0.018***	0.882***	0.932***	0.862***	0.908***
10-14 yrs	0.037***	0.777***	0.852***	0.757***	0.823***
15-17 yrs	0.069***	0.685***	0.706***	0.691***	0.688***
Age of household head					
Youth <25 yrs	0.049***	0.855	0.841**	0.886	0.952
Adult 25-64 yrs	(base)	(base)	(base)	(base)	(base)
Elder 65+ yrs	0.025***	0.948	0.824***	0.788***	0.820***
Household size					
<3 members	0.327***	0.304***	0.281***	0.279***	0.325***
3-4 members	(base)	(base)	(base)	(base)	(base)
5-6 members	-0.168***	2.130***	2.037***	2.037***	2.080***
7+ members	-0.297***	3.821***	3.820***	3.529***	3.666***
Child dependency ratio					
< 0.51	0.126***	0.624***	0.564***	0.646***	0.590***
0.51 - 1.00	(base)	(base)	(base)	(base)	(base)
1.01 - 1.50	-0.022***	1.179***	1.146***	1.083*	1.134***
> 1.50	-0.100***	1.894***	1.529***	1.826***	1.787***
Old-age dependency ratio					
0	(base)	(base)	(base)	(base)	(base)
0.01 - 0.50	-0.054***	1.227***	1.333***	1.392***	1.281***
> 0.50	-0.002	1.004	1.08	1.115	1.076
Type of household					
Nuclear household	(base)	(base)	(base)	(base)	(base)
Extended household	-0.038***	1.118***	1.163***	1.091**	1.127***
Composite household	-0.008	1.120**	0.983	1.144**	1.001
Marital status of household head					
Single	0.073***	0.512***	0.896	0.442***	0.765*
Married	(base)	(base)	(base)	(base)	(base)
Divorced	0.061***	0.966	0.729***	1.03	0.736***
Widowed	0.055***	0.926	0.774***	1.015	0.817***
Educational of household head					
Never attended school	-0.041***	1.127***	1.213***	1.173***	1.096**
Incomplete primary	-0.013***	1.062**	1.063**	1.089**	1.091***
Primary	(base)	(base)	(base)	(base)	(base)
Lower secondary	0.023***	0.946	0.918***	0.889**	0.881***
General upper secondary	0.045***	0.895***	0.819***	0.880***	0.875***
Vocational upper secondary	0.062***	0.801***	0.765***	0.803**	0.754***
Tertiary	0.118***	0.798**	0.748***	0.826	0.743***
Highest educational among members					
Never attended school	-0.069***	1.910***	0.907	1.850***	1.601***
Incomplete primary	-0.090***	1.770***	1.354***	1.618***	1.605***
Primary	-0.059***	1.394***	1.254***	1.345***	1.348***
Lower secondary	-0.035***	1.126***	1.156***	1.094**	1.195***
Upper secondary	(base)	(base)	(base)	(base)	(base)
Tertiary	0.042***	0.809***	0.774***	0.809**	0.809***
Proportion of adults working	0.001***	0.993***	0.994***	0.994***	0.994***
Main source of household income					
Work in agriculture	-0.109***	1.568***	1.698***	1.687***	1.683***
Work in industry	-0.015***	1.002	1.137***	1.032	1.077***
Work in services	(base)	(base)	(base)	(base)	(base)
Work in undefined sector	-0.032***	1.151	1.057	1.104	1.11
Income from remittances	0.022**	0.874**	0.955	0.905	0.935
Income from pension(s)	0.022	0.593***	0.953	0.602**	0.705***
Income from investment(s)	0.141***	0.649	0.604**	0.365**	0.589*
Work status of household head					
Paid employment job	(base)	(base)	(base)	(base)	(base)
Self-employed: own-account worker	-0.045***	1.270***	1.281***	1.219***	1.253***
Self-employed: employer	-0.010**	1.278***	1.087***	1.278***	1.223***
Self-employed: unpaid family worker	-0.042***	1.342***	1.320***	1.367***	1.393***
Not working	-0.029***	1.199***	1.106**	1.283***	1.190***

Number of durable assets	0.187***	0.422***	0.472***	0.400***	0.452***
Province					
Aceh	-0.273***	2.237***	3.180***	0.725***	0.668***
Sumatera Utara	-0.093***	0.811***	1.414***	0.271***	0.431***
Sumatera Barat	-0.113***	0.665***	1.505***	0.036***	0.215***
Riau	-0.111***	1.127*	1.347***	0.116***	0.295***
Jambi	-0.155***	1.320***	1.706***	0.579***	0.786***
Sumatera Selatan	-0.099***	1.824***	0.705***	0.952	1.087*
Bengkulu	-0.250***	2.880***	2.282***	0.296***	0.820***
Lampung	-0.154***	1.823***	1.900***	0.876*	0.991
Kepulauan Bangka Belitung	-0.289***	1.267**	2.973***	0.022***	0.072***
Kepulauan Riau	-0.194***	1.567***	1.753***	0.079***	0.169***
DKI Jakarta	-0.198***	1.418***	2.370***	(empty)	0.122***
Jawa Barat	(base)	(base)	(base)	(base)	(base)
Jawa Tengah	-0.105***	1.622***	1.148***	1.742***	1.606***
DI Yogyakarta	-0.203***	3.331***	2.076***	1.889***	1.849***
Jawa Timur	-0.069***	1.619***	1.229***	1.518***	1.470***
Banten	0.005	0.599***	0.819***	0.329***	0.437***
Bali	-0.081***	0.922	1.126**	0.505***	0.909*
Nusa Tenggara Barat	-0.048***	1.392***	0.717***	1.164*	1.08
Nusa Tenggara Timur	-0.003	0.734***	0.955	0.825***	0.825***
Kalimantan Barat	-0.043***	0.786***	1.033	0.562***	0.613***
Kalimantan Tengah	-0.036***	0.808***	0.982	0.253***	0.458***
Kalimantan Selatan	-0.055***	0.741***	1.022	0.229***	0.404***
Kalimantan Timur	-0.321***	1.630***	2.890***	0.020***	0.140***
Kalimantan Utara	-0.265***	0.93	3.729***	0.007***	0.074***
Sulawesi Utara	0.104***	0.767***	0.624***	0.741***	0.723***
Sulawesi Tengah	-0.083***	1.236***	1.182***	0.574***	0.621***
Sulawesi Selatan	0.047***	0.877**	0.599***	2.298***	1.815***
Sulawesi Tenggara	0.054***	1.150**	0.583***	2.335***	1.690***
Gorontalo	0.048***	1.381***	0.543***	2.472***	1.400***
Sulawesi Barat	0.076***	0.635***	0.709***	1.019	1.011
Maluku	-0.051***	1.074	1.163***	0.249***	0.310***
Maluku Utara	0.084***	0.236***	0.680***	0.043***	0.205***
Papua Barat	-0.203***	3.096***	1.057	0.963	0.466***
Papua	-0.067***	1.774***	0.360***	0.891*	0.420***
Place of residence					
Urban	-0.013***	1.289***	0.962**	0.957	1.282***
Rural	(base)	(base)	(base)	(base)	(base)
Constant	13.463***	0.252***	5.495***	0.170***	1.532***
R-squared	0.532	0.242	0.300	0.259	0.292

Legend: * $p<0.05$; ** $p<0.01$; *** $p<0.001$. The base (reference group) is the most frequent level value.

Data source: SUSENAS March 2016.

Table A.7: Decile transition matrices for children, by year, 2011-2015

	Decile in 2012										
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	Total
Decile in 2011											
D1	48.7	20.8	12.4	5.3	4.5	2.8	3.2	0.9	1.1	0.3	100.0
D2	24.0	24.3	25.0	8.1	8.0	5.3	2.9	0.7	1.2	0.5	100.0
D3	17.2	19.1	14.3	17.2	14.1	10.1	4.3	2.4	0.8	0.6	100.0
D4	12.7	15.6	13.9	20.1	11.0	9.0	10.1	3.1	3.0	1.5	100.0
D5	5.7	10.0	10.8	14.1	19.0	12.5	14.0	7.9	4.0	1.9	100.0
D6	4.1	6.2	10.0	15.2	13.2	15.7	14.4	12.6	5.6	3.1	100.0
D7	3.2	4.6	5.5	9.7	11.1	18.8	15.0	14.9	11.5	5.8	100.0
D8	1.2	3.2	6.1	5.4	11.0	11.0	13.1	19.5	18.6	10.7	100.0
D9	0.0	1.3	2.1	2.7	3.0	8.6	11.4	22.5	29.4	18.9	100.0
D10	0.0	0.9	2.8	3.6	2.5	4.2	7.1	12.2	24.3	42.3	100.0

	Decile in 2013										
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	Total
Decile in 2012											
D1	52.7	22.0	10.4	8.1	2.4	2.7	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.4	100.0
D2	24.3	27.2	21.2	9.4	6.8	3.8	3.8	1.9	1.0	0.7	100.0
D3	17.1	21.2	19.9	13.8	12.1	7.3	4.8	1.2	1.6	1.1	100.0
D4	10.0	16.1	17.2	17.6	15.2	10.2	8.6	1.6	1.2	2.2	100.0
D5	1.8	8.8	11.9	15.9	20.9	16.1	12.8	7.7	2.4	1.8	100.0
D6	4.0	7.3	8.2	13.3	18.9	16.8	13.1	9.2	5.8	3.3	100.0
D7	4.4	4.3	4.4	8.6	12.0	19.4	20.3	14.2	8.9	3.5	100.0
D8	0.7	0.7	3.0	3.9	6.7	7.8	17.2	25.2	21.8	12.8	100.0
D9	0.5	0.4	1.1	5.3	2.2	7.3	10.7	23.6	30.5	18.4	100.0
D10	1.5	1.0	1.5	0.9	2.3	3.2	8.1	11.0	24.0	46.2	100.0

	Decile in 2014										
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	Total
Decile in 2013											
D1	59.3	18.0	9.1	5.5	3.4	2.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.8	100.0
D2	24.3	27.0	24.1	10.8	7.0	4.8	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	100.0
D3	16.2	22.3	22.2	13.9	8.5	7.9	3.2	2.1	2.8	0.7	100.0
D4	7.9	16.4	20.8	17.6	14.2	9.7	5.2	4.0	3.4	0.9	100.0
D5	3.5	8.5	13.4	19.3	20.6	15.1	9.8	6.5	2.7	0.6	100.0
D6	2.6	8.1	7.7	12.7	16.4	13.2	18.3	12.8	6.5	1.8	100.0
D7	1.1	3.3	4.8	7.0	15.0	19.9	19.6	14.4	9.9	5.0	100.0
D8	1.4	2.9	1.9	4.5	8.1	12.2	21.7	21.5	19.9	5.8	100.0
D9	1.2	1.6	0.5	4.2	4.0	6.6	9.7	24.0	29.1	19.0	100.0
D10	0.7	1.9	2.5	3.3	3.6	8.8	6.4	10.9	16.3	45.7	100.0

	Decile in 2015										
	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8	D9	D10	Total
Decile in 2014											
D1	56.9	21.3	8.3	3.8	4.1	2.5	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.8	100.0
D2	26.1	29.9	18.9	10.4	6.9	4.3	1.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	100.0
D3	12.8	26.1	20.7	16.8	9.5	7.4	4.4	0.8	0.4	1.2	100.0
D4	8.0	13.2	19.3	20.9	15.8	10.8	6.2	2.1	2.6	1.1	100.0
D5	4.2	5.9	11.9	18.9	22.8	14.6	11.8	4.3	3.1	2.3	100.0
D6	1.8	6.1	8.9	14.8	14.8	17.7	16.5	10.8	4.3	4.2	100.0
D7	1.4	4.0	4.1	7.9	15.3	15.7	19.2	20.2	8.3	4.0	100.0
D8	1.1	0.6	4.2	5.9	3.1	14.8	19.3	22.3	19.9	8.9	100.0
D9	0.7	1.3	0.8	2.5	4.2	7.4	11.6	22.7	30.7	18.1	100.0
D10	0.7	1.5	1.5	2.9	1.6	2.7	3.9	8.4	26.4	50.4	100.0

Data source: Panel SUSENAS 2011-2015.

Table A.8: Percentage distribution of children according to number of deprivations, by selected characteristics, 2016

	Number of deprivations							
	0	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**Total**
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex								
Male	10.0	24.0	29.1	21.8	10.8	3.7	0.6	100.0
Female	10.6	24.8	29.5	21.1	10.2	3.2	0.6	100.0
Total	10.3	24.4	29.3	21.5	10.5	3.4	0.6	100.0
Age of child								
0-4 yrs	4.3	16.7	28.5	28.7	15.8	5.1	0.8	100.0
5-9 yrs	13.4	28.6	30.3	17.8	7.4	2.2	0.4	100.0
10-14 yrs	12.9	27.8	29.9	18.8	7.8	2.4	0.4	100.0
15-17 yrs	9.8	23.4	27.8	21.1	12.3	4.7	0.9	100.0
Total	10.3	24.4	29.3	21.5	10.5	3.4	0.6	100.0
Sex of household head								
Male	10.5	24.5	29.2	21.4	10.4	3.4	0.6	100.0
Female	8.2	23.5	30.3	22.0	11.5	4.0	0.5	100.0
Total	10.3	24.4	29.3	21.5	10.5	3.4	0.6	100.0
Age of household head								
Youth <25 yrs	2.7	13.3	27.4	30.2	20.1	5.5	0.8	100.0
Adult 25-64 yrs	10.5	24.6	29.3	21.3	10.3	3.4	0.6	100.0
Elder 65+ yrs	7.7	22.3	30.0	23.2	12.2	3.9	0.7	100.0
Total	10.3	24.4	29.3	21.5	10.5	3.4	0.6	100.0
Household size								
<3 members	6.8	23.5	32.3	22.2	11.2	3.3	0.6	100.0
3-4 members	11.2	26.4	30.5	20.6	8.6	2.3	0.3	100.0
5-6 members	10.6	24.2	28.9	21.5	10.7	3.6	0.7	100.0
7+ members	6.6	18.1	25.9	24.4	16.6	7.1	1.2	100.0
Total	10.3	24.4	29.3	21.5	10.5	3.4	0.6	100.0
Child dependency ratio								
< 0.51	10.1	25.1	30.7	22.0	9.3	2.5	0.3	100.0
0.51 - 1.00	11.0	25.7	29.7	20.7	9.6	2.8	0.5	100.0
1.01 - 1.50	11.1	23.8	27.8	21.1	11.3	4.3	0.7	100.0
> 1.50	6.7	18.7	26.0	23.8	16.1	7.1	1.5	100.0
Total	10.3	24.4	29.3	21.5	10.5	3.4	0.6	100.0
Old-age dependency ratio								
0	10.4	24.5	29.3	21.3	10.5	3.4	0.6	100.0
0.01 - 0.50	9.5	24.0	28.8	22.9	10.9	3.3	0.7	100.0
> 0.50	7.8	22.3	30.8	22.9	11.6	4.1	0.5	100.0
Total	10.3	24.4	29.3	21.5	10.5	3.4	0.6	100.0
Type of household								
Nuclear household	10.9	25.0	29.2	20.9	10.1	3.3	0.6	100.0
Extended household	8.0	22.5	30.1	23.5	11.8	3.6	0.5	100.0
Composite household	11.3	24.1	27.1	21.1	11.2	4.3	0.9	100.0
Total	10.3	24.4	29.3	21.5	10.5	3.4	0.6	100.0
Marital status of household head								
Single	6.7	19.2	26.6	24.6	17.0	5.0	0.8	100.0
Married	10.5	24.6	29.2	21.4	10.4	3.4	0.6	100.0
Divorced	7.1	23.9	30.0	22.6	11.5	4.4	0.5	100.0
Widowed	8.4	22.7	30.5	22.1	11.8	4.0	0.6	100.0
Total	10.3	24.4	29.3	21.5	10.5	3.4	0.6	100.0
Education of household head								
Never attended school	2.8	13.1	24.7	25.2	19.3	11.6	3.4	100.0
Incomplete primary	3.7	16.3	28.0	27.2	17.1	6.5	1.2	100.0
Primary	6.2	21.9	31.1	24.5	12.0	3.7	0.6	100.0
Lower secondary	7.1	23.5	31.1	24.2	11.0	2.9	0.3	100.0
General upper secondary	14.5	29.8	30.0	17.2	6.6	1.6	0.3	100.0
Vocational upper secondary	15.1	29.7	29.8	17.5	6.2	1.6	0.1	100.0
Tertiary	31.3	36.6	21.6	8.1	2.2	0.3	0.0	100.0
Total	10.3	24.4	29.3	21.5	10.5	3.4	0.6	100.0
Highest education among members								
Never attended school	0.8	2.4	6.6	13.3	27.8	30.3	18.8	100.0
Incomplete primary	1.6	11.2	22.6	27.7	21.7	12.4	2.8	100.0
Primary	4.1	17.4	29.2	26.9	15.5	6.0	1.0	100.0
Lower secondary	5.1	20.7	31.0	25.4	13.3	3.9	0.5	100.0
Upper secondary	10.8	27.0	31.1	20.3	8.4	2.2	0.3	100.0
Tertiary	26.8	35.5	23.8	10.3	3.0	0.5	0.1	100.0
Total	10.3	24.4	29.3	21.5	10.5	3.4	0.6	100.0
Main household income source								
Work in agriculture	4.0	18.1	29.0	26.3	15.2	6.2	1.2	100.0

Work in industry	11.0	25.4	30.1	20.9	9.6	2.6	0.4	100.0
Work in services	14.3	28.3	28.8	18.5	7.8	2.0	0.2	100.0
Work in undefined sector	14.4	27.3	28.8	17.4	8.6	2.9	0.7	100.0
Income from remittances	6.4	21.9	32.5	23.3	11.9	3.6	0.5	100.0
Income from pension(s)	19.1	32.7	29.5	13.8	4.1	0.8	0.1	100.0
Income from investment(s)	14.2	34.3	29.5	15.2	5.2	1.4	0.1	100.0
Total	10.3	24.4	29.3	21.5	10.5	3.4	0.6	100.0
Work status of household head								
Paid employment job	16.3	28.3	27.8	17.7	7.6	2.0	0.3	100.0
Self-employed: own-account worker	6.6	21.9	30.4	24.5	12.1	3.8	0.7	100.0
Self-employed: employer	6.0	21.7	29.6	23.3	13.1	5.3	1.1	100.0
Self-employed: unpaid family worker	7.5	23.3	31.0	21.1	11.8	4.3	1.0	100.0
Not working	9.5	24.2	30.7	21.6	10.4	3.3	0.3	100.0
Total	10.3	24.4	29.3	21.5	10.5	3.4	0.6	100.0
Province								
Aceh	14.9	30.0	26.4	17.1	8.8	2.5	0.2	100.0
Sumatera Utara	7.3	20.5	28.8	23.8	14.1	4.7	0.7	100.0
Sumatera Barat	7.4	21.2	30.2	24.7	12.6	3.6	0.3	100.0
Riau	11.6	25.0	28.1	21.6	9.9	3.4	0.4	100.0
Jambi	7.5	22.4	31.6	23.9	10.9	3.3	0.5	100.0
Sumatera Selatan	16.8	31.7	28.3	15.7	5.9	1.5	0.1	100.0
Bengkulu	5.0	19.7	31.6	26.4	12.8	4.0	0.6	100.0
Lampung	6.4	19.9	31.8	26.6	12.2	2.8	0.3	100.0
Kepulauan Bangka Belitung	20.8	36.1	26.0	12.8	3.9	0.4	0.0	100.0
Kepulauan Riau	21.8	36.1	26.7	11.0	3.6	0.8	0.0	100.0
DKI Jakarta	15.9	27.9	28.8	17.9	7.7	1.8	0.1	100.0
Jawa Barat	9.3	22.7	29.6	23.1	11.3	3.5	0.6	100.0
Jawa Tengah	9.5	26.7	32.3	21.1	8.4	1.9	0.2	100.0
DI Yogyakarta	19.5	32.9	29.7	13.7	3.6	0.6	0.0	100.0
Jawa Timur	8.8	25.8	31.2	22.0	9.2	2.7	0.4	100.0
Banten	10.4	24.0	29.7	21.9	10.8	2.9	0.3	100.0
Bali	23.2	33.3	24.5	12.8	5.0	1.2	0.1	100.0
Nusa Tenggara Barat	10.3	25.1	30.0	21.7	9.8	2.9	0.2	100.0
Nusa Tenggara Timur	2.3	10.3	20.1	26.9	24.1	13.4	3.0	100.0
Kalimantan Barat	7.1	20.5	29.3	24.1	13.2	4.9	0.9	100.0
Kalimantan Tengah	7.8	22.3	31.4	22.9	11.5	3.8	0.3	100.0
Kalimantan Selatan	13.2	29.4	32.0	18.0	6.1	1.1	0.1	100.0
Kalimantan Timur	23.7	31.7	25.1	13.5	4.8	1.0	0.2	100.0
Kalimantan Utara	13.8	27.1	28.2	19.2	8.5	3.0	0.2	100.0
Sulawesi Utara	8.1	22.9	29.5	23.6	12.0	3.3	0.5	100.0
Sulawesi Tengah	5.7	19.0	28.1	24.8	15.9	5.6	0.8	100.0
Sulawesi Selatan	16.0	29.3	29.0	17.5	6.7	1.5	0.1	100.0
Sulawesi Tenggara	11.8	26.6	29.2	21.5	8.8	2.0	0.1	100.0
Gorontalo	9.6	24.3	29.3	20.6	11.4	4.4	0.4	100.0
Sulawesi Barat	10.5	28.4	28.8	20.3	8.9	2.9	0.3	100.0
Maluku	6.6	17.8	25.5	25.2	17.2	6.5	1.2	100.0
Maluku Utara	4.7	15.3	27.4	27.5	17.8	6.1	1.2	100.0
Papua Barat	8.0	17.0	23.7	23.2	17.1	9.6	1.5	100.0
Papua	3.3	8.8	13.1	17.6	24.6	23.0	9.5	100.0
Total	10.3	24.4	29.3	21.5	10.5	3.4	0.6	100.0
Place of residence								
Urban	14.8	28.5	28.7	18.2	7.6	2.0	0.3	100.0
Rural	5.8	20.4	29.9	24.7	13.4	4.9	0.9	100.0
Total	10.3	24.4	29.3	21.5	10.5	3.4	0.6	100.0
Lifetime migration status of head								
Living in district where born	9.5	25.7	31.1	20.5	9.4	3.2	0.6	100.0
Lifetime migrant	10.7	23.8	28.4	22.0	11.1	3.6	0.6	100.0
Total	10.3	24.4	29.3	21.5	10.5	3.4	0.6	100.0
Recent migration status of head								
Living in same district as five years ago	12.4	27.1	29.6	18.9	8.6	2.8	0.5	100.0
Migrated in last five years	4.8	17.5	28.4	28.0	15.4	5.0	0.8	100.0
Total	10.3	24.4	29.3	21.5	10.5	3.4	0.6	100.0
Household quintiles								
Poorest 20%	2.4	13.3	27.0	29.5	18.6	7.7	1.6	100.0
Second 20%	5.7	22.3	33.4	24.7	11.0	2.7	0.3	100.0
Middle 20%	10.8	29.6	32.1	19.0	6.8	1.5	0.2	100.0
Fourth 20%	19.0	35.0	28.5	12.7	3.9	0.8	0.1	100.0
Richest 20%	32.2	37.3	21.3	7.3	1.7	0.2	0.0	100.0
Total	10.3	24.4	29.3	21.5	10.5	3.4	0.6	100.0

Data source: SUSENAS March 2016.

Table A.9: Characteristics of children below the national poverty line and/or experiencing 2+ deprivations, 2016

	Poor and deprived	Poor and not deprived	Not poor and deprived	Not poor and not deprived	Total
	%	%	%	%	%
Sex					
Male	51.4	49.3	51.8	50.2	51.2
Female	48.6	50.7	48.2	49.8	48.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age of child					
0-4 yrs	30.1	13.3	32.4	16.1	26.5
5-9 yrs	28.9	40.5	25.6	35.5	29.5
10-14 yrs	27.3	36.2	25.2	33.0	28.2
15-17 yrs	13.7	10.0	16.7	15.3	15.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex of household head					
Male	89.1	87.3	91.3	92.2	91.3
Female	10.9	12.7	8.7	7.8	8.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age of household head					
Youth <25 yrs	0.8	0.4	1.4	0.5	1.0
Adult 25-64 yrs	91.7	90.5	93.5	95.3	93.8
Elder 65+ yrs	7.6	9.1	5.1	4.3	5.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household size					
<3 members	0.6	0.5	1.7	1.2	1.4
3-4 members	28.7	30.2	48.6	51.7	47.0
5-6 members	45.0	50.1	36.8	38.0	38.4
7+ members	25.7	19.3	12.9	9.0	13.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Child dependency ratio					
< 0.51	17.3	15.4	31.1	29.8	28.8
0.51 - 1.00	37.2	42.1	43.8	46.7	44.0
1.01 - 1.50	20.7	21.8	14.7	15.7	15.8
> 1.50	24.7	20.7	10.4	7.9	11.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Old-age dependency ratio					
0	85.7	81.8	90.6	91.0	90.0
0.01 - 0.50	10.0	13.4	6.8	6.7	7.2
> 0.50	4.3	4.8	2.6	2.3	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of household					
Nuclear household	66.5	64.8	72.6	75.7	72.8
Extended household	27.0	28.9	21.3	18.0	21.0
Composite household	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.4	6.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Marital status of household head					
Single	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4
Married	88.5	87.0	90.1	91.6	90.4
Divorced	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.0
Widowed	8.8	10.4	7.3	6.3	7.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Quintiles of expenditure per capita					
Poorest 20%	96.2	94.4	16.1	6.0	23.4
Second 20%	3.8	5.6	30.4	15.6	22.0
Middle 20%	0.0	0.0	24.8	21.5	20.4
Fourth 20%	0.0	0.0	18.3	26.2	18.5
Richest 20%	0.0	0.0	10.4	30.8	15.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Educational attainment of head					
Never attended school	8.9	4.8	4.1	1.7	3.9
Incomplete primary	21.7	15.1	14.2	7.0	12.7
Primary	45.2	46.9	40.3	29.7	37.4
Lower secondary	8.9	9.9	11.5	9.1	10.4
General upper secondary	12.2	17.9	20.2	28.5	22.0
Vocational upper secondary	2.0	2.8	4.6	6.4	4.9
Tertiary	0.9	2.6	5.0	17.5	8.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Highest education among members					
Never attended school	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Incomplete primary	6.6	3.2	2.9	0.9	2.7

Primary	35.2	27.4	23.6	12.6	21.4
Lower secondary	25.4	24.8	23.0	15.0	20.6
Upper secondary	29.5	38.6	40.4	44.1	40.3
Tertiary	2.6	6.0	9.9	27.4	14.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Main household income source					
Work in agriculture	50.8	35.9	32.2	18.3	29.8
Work in industry	18.9	23.3	23.5	24.4	23.2
Work in services	25.0	33.8	39.1	51.8	41.6
Work in undefined sector	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.5
Income from remittances	3.9	4.6	3.1	2.3	2.9
Income from pension(s)	0.2	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.7
Income from investment(s)	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Work status of household head					
Paid employment job	21.9	26.2	33.5	48.4	37.0
Self-employed: own-account worker	40.3	40.7	36.2	27.2	33.7
Self-employed: employer	28.3	20.6	22.3	16.8	21.2
Self-employed: unpaid family worker	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.1
Not working	8.3	11.2	6.9	6.7	7.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Province					
Aceh	3.2	5.6	1.6	2.8	2.2
Sumatera Utara	6.9	4.1	7.0	5.1	6.3
Sumatera Barat	1.6	1.1	2.6	1.9	2.2
Riau	2.2	2.1	2.9	3.0	2.8
Jambi	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.4
Sumatera Selatan	3.6	9.4	2.4	4.5	3.3
Bengkulu	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.8
Lampung	4.4	3.0	3.5	2.5	3.3
Kepulauan Bangka Belitung	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.5
Kepulauan Riau	0.4	1.4	0.6	1.4	0.8
DKI Jakarta	1.5	1.3	3.3	4.5	3.5
Jawa Barat	16.1	11.2	19.7	17.0	18.2
Jawa Tengah	13.2	16.6	11.5	12.4	12.0
DI Yogyakarta	1.1	2.4	0.8	1.7	1.1
Jawa Timur	12.9	13.9	13.0	12.9	13.0
Banten	2.7	1.9	5.4	5.0	4.9
Bali	0.5	1.4	1.1	2.4	1.4
Nusa Tenggara Barat	2.8	4.5	1.9	2.0	2.1
Nusa Tenggara Timur	5.6	0.7	3.0	0.9	2.6
Kalimantan Barat	1.5	1.2	2.4	1.6	2.0
Kalimantan Tengah	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.9	1.0
Kalimantan Selatan	0.7	1.2	1.6	2.0	1.6
Kalimantan Timur	0.8	1.6	1.0	2.2	1.4
Kalimantan Utara	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Sulawesi Utara	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.9
Sulawesi Tengah	1.8	0.8	1.3	0.9	1.2
Sulawesi Selatan	2.7	5.9	3.0	4.6	3.5
Sulawesi Tenggara	1.3	2.2	1.1	1.3	1.2
Gorontalo	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5
Sulawesi Barat	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.6
Maluku	1.6	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.8
Maluku Utara	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.6
Papua Barat	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
Papua	4.2	0.5	1.4	0.5	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place of residence					
Urban	34.7	53.6	45.2	62.5	49.8
Rural	65.3	46.4	54.8	37.5	50.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lifetime migration status of head					
Living in district where born	31.8	35.7	33.9	34.3	33.8
Lifetime migrant	68.2	64.3	66.1	65.7	66.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Recent migration status of head					
Living in same district as five years ago	68.7	85.3	65.8	81.6	71.7
Migrated in last five years	31.3	14.7	34.2	18.4	28.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Data source: SUSENAS March 2016.

Table A.10: Microsimulations – Households with one or more eligible children under different scenarios, by selected background characteristics

	UCG 0-4 yrs		UCG 0-6 yrs		UCG 0-17 yrs	
	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number
Place of residence						
Urban	20	2,324,747	26	3,093,939	49	5,813,343
Rural	20	2,261,395	28	3,113,790	54	5,965,947
Total	20	4,586,142	27	6,207,729	51	11,779,290
Province						
Aceh	26	97,356	33	124,770	54	206,763
Sumatera Utara	24	251,715	30	319,361	53	568,496
Sumatera Barat	22	90,994	29	117,506	51	209,699
Riau	27	132,304	36	174,392	62	299,590
Jambi	24	67,047	33	90,088	61	167,107
Sumatera Selatan	24	147,536	33	203,510	60	370,858
Bengkulu	23	37,739	31	50,645	58	93,453
Lampung	24	167,020	33	225,898	61	413,604
Kepulauan Bangka Belitung	22	26,499	29	35,046	54	65,677
Kepulauan Riau	19	38,895	26	52,800	45	91,467
DKI Jakarta	19	188,179	25	245,246	44	426,719
Jawa Barat	20	885,536	27	1,221,277	51	2,291,782
Jawa Tengah	17	564,976	24	774,970	48	1,572,442
DI Yogyakarta	11	52,397	15	71,344	33	155,563
Jawa Timur	15	606,738	22	853,641	47	1,828,403
Banten	26	235,446	35	319,841	62	563,929
Bali	16	64,745	21	84,436	43	171,802
Nusa Tenggara Barat	24	118,972	32	159,554	57	281,200
Nusa Tenggara Timur	27	92,091	35	117,664	60	199,663
Kalimantan Barat	24	86,550	33	116,058	59	211,709
Kalimantan Tengah	22	50,147	31	69,249	56	126,000
Kalimantan Selatan	22	86,143	30	116,184	54	207,988
Kalimantan Timur	21	63,165	28	85,250	52	158,257
Kalimantan Utara	25	11,548	33	15,296	58	26,360
Sulawesi Utara	17	36,237	23	49,494	49	103,663
Sulawesi Tengah	22	52,460	29	68,825	54	126,970
Sulawesi Selatan	21	131,863	28	174,937	53	334,293
Sulawesi Tenggara	26	48,834	34	62,499	58	108,626
Gorontalo	22	19,386	30	26,075	59	51,764
Sulawesi Barat	27	23,861	34	30,518	59	53,217
Maluku	26	27,011	34	35,193	60	62,152
Maluku Utara	27	19,310	36	25,627	63	45,232
Papua Barat	23	15,532	30	20,601	55	37,287
Papua	17	47,913	25	69,933	53	147,556
Total	20	4,586,142	27	6,207,729	51	11,779,290
Household quintiles						
Poorest 20%	28	1,296,661	37	1,720,839	63	2,879,246
Second 20%	25	1,141,308	34	1,542,915	62	2,843,657
Middle 20%	21	944,332	28	1,295,887	56	2,570,047
Fourth 20%	16	755,545	23	1,034,836	47	2,142,718
Richest 20%	10	448,296	13	613,252	29	1,343,622
Total	20	4,586,142	27	6,207,729	51	11,779,290
Household deciles						
1 (poorest)	30	681,347	39	894,378	62	1,421,278
2	27	615,315	36	826,461	63	1,457,968
3	26	602,098	35	804,709	63	1,452,242
4	23	539,210	32	738,206	61	1,391,415
5	22	494,822	30	678,773	58	1,322,014
6	20	449,510	27	617,114	54	1,248,033
7	17	397,456	24	546,551	49	1,119,222
8	16	358,089	21	488,286	45	1,023,496
9	12	270,632	16	371,283	35	799,560
10 (richest)	8	177,664	11	241,969	24	544,062
Total	20	4,586,142	27	6,207,729	51	11,779,290

Data source: SUSENAS March 2016.

Table A.11: Microsimulations – Population living in a household with one or more eligible children under different scenarios, by selected background characteristics

	UCG 0-4 yrs		UCG 0-6 yrs		UCG 0-17 yrs	
	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number
Sex						
Male	36	46,872,272	47	61,134,597	80	104,276,986
Female	37	47,537,760	48	61,746,294	81	103,697,582
Total	37	94,410,031	48	122,880,891	81	207,974,568
Five-year age groups						
0-4 yrs	100	22,395,340	100	22,395,340	100	22,395,340
5-9 yrs	35	8,797,825	67	16,835,463	100	24,981,838
10-14 yrs	30	7,051,211	42	10,054,461	100	23,890,909
15-19 yrs	21	4,492,814	30	6,300,149	89	18,611,764
20-24 yrs	32	6,645,514	37	7,794,835	67	14,016,204
25-29 yrs	47	9,959,350	58	12,177,479	74	15,589,868
30-34 yrs	51	10,356,199	66	13,329,180	86	17,413,167
35-39 yrs	41	8,340,233	56	11,533,426	90	18,483,756
40-44 yrs	27	4,914,918	39	7,171,922	87	15,935,985
45-49 yrs	18	2,965,964	26	4,291,061	77	12,711,870
50-54 yrs	18	2,521,191	23	3,276,784	61	8,782,220
55-59 yrs	19	2,105,700	24	2,677,236	50	5,630,800
60-64 yrs	19	1,591,617	24	2,025,497	45	3,781,199
65-69 yrs	17	950,682	23	1,242,710	42	2,295,656
70-74 yrs	16	639,713	21	849,073	41	1,630,288
75-79 yrs	16	372,056	22	506,352	41	966,664
80-84 yrs	15	184,825	20	248,316	42	513,092
85+ yrs	15	124,880	20	171,607	40	343,950
Total	37	94,410,031	48	122,880,891	81	207,974,568
Place of residence						
Urban	36	47,786,111	46	61,554,761	79	104,814,960
Rural	37	46,623,921	49	61,326,130	82	103,159,608
Total	37	94,410,031	48	122,880,891	81	207,974,568
Province						
Aceh	43	2,170,304	53	2,712,462	83	4,229,082
Sumatera Utara	40	5,624,602	50	7,050,947	83	11,624,303
Sumatera Barat	42	2,193,739	53	2,760,332	83	4,357,650
Riau	40	2,591,765	52	3,368,680	85	5,517,617
Jambi	38	1,313,851	50	1,707,417	84	2,883,704
Sumatera Selatan	38	3,065,215	50	4,052,013	83	6,731,503
Bengkulu	39	731,807	50	946,390	83	1,576,859
Lampung	38	3,129,502	50	4,093,357	84	6,867,841
Kepulauan Bangka Belitung	38	525,865	48	671,032	82	1,144,163
Kepulauan Riau	36	731,509	47	956,626	78	1,567,682
DKI Jakarta	35	3,591,237	45	4,586,812	74	7,566,970
Jawa Barat	35	16,486,984	46	21,895,919	80	37,675,900
Jawa Tengah	34	11,676,826	45	15,256,350	79	26,724,350
DI Yogyakarta	29	1,091,576	38	1,425,375	70	2,611,370
Jawa Timur	32	12,346,253	42	16,453,022	77	29,947,307
Banten	40	4,824,831	52	6,358,695	85	10,343,631
Bali	34	1,408,680	43	1,806,039	77	3,216,943
Nusa Tenggara Barat	39	1,894,052	51	2,473,811	83	4,051,566
Nusa Tenggara Timur	49	2,520,931	60	3,121,944	89	4,634,126
Kalimantan Barat	41	1,997,666	53	2,565,448	85	4,131,299
Kalimantan Tengah	38	952,160	49	1,253,874	83	2,092,553
Kalimantan Selatan	39	1,576,691	51	2,040,467	83	3,344,608
Kalimantan Timur	36	1,264,890	48	1,662,211	81	2,821,352
Kalimantan Utara	45	296,477	57	375,333	86	567,420
Sulawesi Utara	34	833,807	45	1,091,357	79	1,921,352
Sulawesi Tengah	41	1,189,101	52	1,505,853	84	2,439,595
Sulawesi Selatan	41	3,487,086	51	4,383,623	83	7,118,077
Sulawesi Tenggara	46	1,163,470	57	1,453,063	88	2,225,659
Gorontalo	39	442,771	49	565,159	85	971,790
Sulawesi Barat	46	594,745	56	731,604	87	1,130,651
Maluku	45	773,678	57	977,189	88	1,507,058
Maluku Utara	46	540,931	58	687,919	90	1,059,560
Papua Barat	41	366,689	53	466,481	85	757,121
Papua	32	1,010,338	45	1,424,086	82	2,613,908
Total	37	94,410,031	48	122,880,891	81	207,974,568
Population quintiles						
Poorest 20%	47	24,368,405	60	30,892,353	88	45,486,065
Second 20%	41	21,187,778	53	27,494,657	87	44,823,857
Middle 20%	36	18,784,890	48	24,780,676	83	42,995,835
Fourth 20%	32	16,410,181	42	21,662,473	78	39,980,140
Richest 20%	26	13,658,777	35	18,050,733	67	34,688,672

Total	37	94,410,031	48	122,880,891	81	207,974,568
Population deciles						
1 (poorest)	50	12,973,934	63	16,210,526	89	22,862,961
2	44	11,394,471	57	14,681,827	88	22,623,104
3	42	10,943,218	55	14,109,968	87	22,535,630
4	40	10,244,560	52	13,384,689	86	22,288,226
5	37	9,578,496	49	12,630,379	84	21,715,153
6	36	9,206,394	47	12,150,297	83	21,280,682
7	33	8,506,599	43	11,198,351	79	20,465,784
8	31	7,903,581	41	10,464,122	76	19,514,356
9	29	7,434,705	38	9,847,396	72	18,562,962
10 (richest)	24	6,224,072	32	8,203,337	63	16,125,710
Total	37	94,410,031	48	122,880,891	81	207,974,568

Data source: SUSENAS March 2016.

Table A.12: Microsimulations – Average per capita transfer received by households with eligible children under different scenarios, by selected background characteristics

	UCG 0-4 yrs			UCG 0-6 yrs			UCG 0-17 yrs		
	Rupiah per month per capita	As % of expen-diture per capita	As % of poverty line	Rupiah per month per capita	As % of expen-diture per capita	As % of poverty line	Rupiah per month per capita	As % of expen-diture per capita	As % of poverty line
Place of residence									
Urban	54,248	8.0	15.2	58,505	8.6	16.4	80,421	11.5	22.7
Rural	53,527	10.5	15.7	57,845	11.3	17.0	80,765	15.3	23.8
Total	53,893	9.2	15.4	58,174	9.9	16.7	80,595	13.4	23.3
Province									
Aceh	54,110	9.2	13.2	60,733	10.3	14.8	86,999	14.7	21.2
Sumatera Utara	56,691	9.4	14.6	62,758	10.5	16.2	88,525	14.2	22.8
Sumatera Barat	52,730	7.5	12.4	58,407	8.4	13.8	86,029	12.0	20.3
Riau	56,445	7.4	13.2	61,030	8.1	14.3	84,146	10.9	19.8
Jambi	53,954	8.6	14.7	57,971	9.2	15.8	80,009	12.6	21.9
Sumatera Selatan	52,020	9.4	14.9	57,305	10.2	16.5	82,542	14.3	23.7
Bengkulu	53,673	9.0	12.9	58,000	9.7	14.0	82,068	13.3	19.7
Lampung	55,086	10.6	15.2	58,973	11.2	16.3	79,169	14.5	21.8
Kepulauan Bangka Belitung	54,204	5.8	10.1	58,870	6.3	11.0	80,269	8.3	15.0
Kepulauan Riau	57,850	5.9	11.8	63,976	6.5	13.1	86,244	8.8	17.6
DKI Jakarta	55,995	5.6	11.0	60,483	5.9	11.9	78,166	7.4	15.3
Jawa Barat	54,816	9.3	16.9	58,402	9.9	18.0	80,544	13.5	24.8
Jawa Tengah	51,884	10.3	16.3	55,675	11.0	17.5	77,636	14.7	24.5
DI Yogyakarta	52,787	8.9	14.9	56,801	9.5	16.0	77,712	12.1	22.0
Jawa Timur	51,890	9.8	16.1	55,490	10.4	17.2	75,103	13.5	23.3
Banten	53,692	7.2	14.6	56,768	7.5	15.4	79,252	10.6	21.6
Bali	53,106	7.9	15.7	57,025	8.5	16.8	77,747	10.7	23.0
Nusa Tenggara Barat	59,565	12.5	17.9	63,971	13.0	19.2	87,308	17.2	26.2
Nusa Tenggara Timur	52,538	12.6	16.5	58,938	14.3	18.6	91,136	21.6	28.7
Kalimantan Barat	51,698	8.7	14.9	56,473	9.4	16.2	82,089	13.1	23.6
Kalimantan Tengah	54,658	7.3	14.7	59,297	7.8	15.9	81,539	10.8	21.9
Kalimantan Selatan	55,987	7.6	14.8	60,069	8.1	15.9	80,801	10.6	21.4
Kalimantan Timur	54,533	6.0	10.7	59,007	6.5	11.6	80,672	8.5	15.8
Kalimantan Utara	53,159	5.8	10.3	58,471	6.4	11.4	85,193	9.3	16.6
Sulawesi Utara	51,129	8.5	16.1	54,926	9.1	17.3	79,150	12.8	24.9
Sulawesi Tengah	54,221	9.7	14.5	58,156	10.5	15.5	81,981	14.0	21.9
Sulawesi Selatan	51,078	10.5	18.9	57,539	11.8	21.3	83,578	16.5	31.0
Sulawesi Tenggara	53,234	11.2	19.2	59,221	12.4	21.4	88,692	17.7	32.0
Gorontalo	53,678	12.1	18.9	57,717	12.9	20.3	81,657	17.4	28.7
Sulawesi Barat	52,665	11.3	18.3	58,619	12.5	20.4	86,866	17.9	30.3
Maluku	52,843	8.6	12.8	58,147	9.3	14.0	87,640	13.8	21.2
Maluku Utara	49,848	7.4	13.2	55,358	8.3	14.7	86,844	13.1	23.1
Papua Barat	57,798	8.9	12.2	62,600	9.9	13.2	85,134	13.1	17.9
Papua	58,260	11.6	13.7	63,991	12.9	15.1	87,752	17.0	20.7
Total	53,893	9.2	15.4	58,174	9.9	16.7	80,595	13.4	23.3
Household quintiles									
Poorest 20%	51,163	15.6	15.4	56,015	17.0	16.9	84,222	25.4	25.5
Second 20%	53,359	9.7	15.3	57,689	10.4	16.5	80,749	14.6	23.3
Middle 20%	54,806	6.8	15.4	58,654	7.2	16.5	79,100	9.7	22.5
Fourth 20%	56,277	4.6	15.7	60,049	4.9	16.8	78,274	6.4	22.1
Richest 20%	57,202	2.6	15.5	61,270	2.8	16.6	79,058	3.5	21.7
Total	53,893	9.2	15.4	58,174	9.9	16.7	80,595	13.4	23.3
Household deciles									
1 (poorest)	50,411	18.0	15.4	55,779	19.9	17.0	85,475	30.4	26.1
2	51,996	12.9	15.5	56,272	14.0	16.8	83,001	20.6	24.9
3	53,007	10.6	15.2	57,470	11.5	16.5	81,569	16.3	23.5
4	53,752	8.6	15.4	57,928	9.3	16.6	79,893	12.8	23.2
5	54,732	7.4	15.6	58,606	7.9	16.7	79,711	10.7	22.9
6	54,888	6.1	15.2	58,707	6.5	16.3	78,452	8.7	22.0
7	56,067	5.1	15.6	59,995	5.4	16.7	78,597	7.1	22.1
8	56,509	4.1	15.9	60,109	4.4	16.9	77,920	5.7	22.0
9	57,281	3.1	15.6	61,181	3.3	16.7	78,660	4.3	21.6
10 (richest)	57,083	1.8	15.4	61,407	1.9	16.5	79,642	2.5	21.8
Total	53,893	9.2	15.4	58,174	9.9	16.7	80,595	13.4	23.3

Data source: SUSENAS March 2016.

Table A.13: Microsimulations – Pre- and post-transfer poverty headcount rate among people living in households with eligible children under different scenarios, by selected background characteristics

	UCG 0-4 yrs			UCG 0-6 yrs			UCG 0-17 yrs		
	Pre-transfer poverty head-count	Post-transfer poverty head-count	%-change	Pre-transfer poverty head-count	Post-transfer poverty head-count	%-change	Pre-transfer poverty head-count	Post-transfer poverty head-count	%-change
Sex									
Male	14.8	8.7	-41	14.3	7.7	-46	11.8	3.3	-72
Female	15.2	8.9	-41	14.7	7.8	-47	12.2	3.4	-72
Total	15.0	8.8	-41	14.5	7.8	-46	12.0	3.4	-72
Five-year age groups									
0-4 yrs	14.3	7.7	-46	14.3	6.9	-52	14.3	3.6	-75
5-9 yrs	18.6	11.8	-37	15.5	8.3	-47	13.5	3.0	-78
10-14 yrs	19.7	12.8	-35	18.6	11.2	-40	13.3	2.8	-79
15-19 yrs	18.1	11.8	-35	17.2	10.7	-38	11.5	3.3	-72
20-24 yrs	13.3	7.5	-44	13.3	7.2	-46	10.9	4.4	-60
25-29 yrs	12.1	6.3	-48	11.7	5.5	-53	10.9	3.7	-66
30-34 yrs	12.0	6.7	-44	11.4	5.7	-50	10.4	2.8	-73
35-39 yrs	13.6	7.9	-42	12.9	6.7	-48	10.7	2.4	-78
40-44 yrs	15.7	9.4	-40	14.6	8.2	-44	10.3	2.6	-75
45-49 yrs	15.0	9.4	-37	14.5	8.5	-41	9.2	2.8	-70
50-54 yrs	15.5	10.1	-35	15.3	9.2	-40	11.1	4.2	-62
55-59 yrs	14.7	9.1	-38	14.8	8.8	-41	12.4	5.3	-57
60-64 yrs	17.2	10.4	-40	17.0	9.7	-43	14.3	5.6	-61
65-69 yrs	18.9	11.9	-37	19.2	11.0	-43	16.3	6.4	-61
70-74 yrs	23.1	14.7	-37	22.3	13.5	-39	18.4	7.2	-61
75-79 yrs	21.3	14.1	-34	20.4	12.9	-37	17.6	7.3	-59
80-84 yrs	26.2	17.0	-35	24.2	14.5	-40	19.4	8.2	-58
85+ yrs	27.5	18.3	-34	25.8	16.2	-37	23.1	10.2	-56
Total	15.0	8.8	-41	14.5	7.8	-46	12.0	3.4	-72
Place of residence									
Urban	11.1	5.9	-46	10.7	5.3	-51	8.8	2.1	-77
Rural	19.1	11.8	-38	18.2	10.3	-44	15.2	4.7	-69
Total	15.0	8.8	-41	14.5	7.8	-46	12.0	3.4	-72
Province									
Aceh	21.3	16.3	-24	21.0	14.5	-31	18.3	7.3	-60
Sumatera Utara	14.8	7.8	-47	14.5	7.0	-52	11.9	3.1	-74
Sumatera Barat	10.3	6.8	-34	9.7	5.5	-43	8.0	1.8	-77
Riau	11.2	7.5	-33	10.7	6.3	-41	8.8	2.9	-67
Jambi	13.0	8.2	-37	12.0	7.2	-40	9.5	3.0	-69
Sumatera Selatan	19.2	10.4	-46	18.2	8.8	-52	15.1	2.7	-82
Bengkulu	24.2	17.4	-28	22.8	15.4	-33	19.4	7.3	-63
Lampung	20.4	12.5	-39	19.3	11.2	-42	15.8	5.4	-66
Kepulauan Bangka Belitung	8.3	4.5	-45	7.7	3.9	-49	5.9	2.1	-65
Kepulauan Riau	7.3	4.4	-39	7.0	3.7	-48	7.1	2.4	-67
DKI Jakarta	6.2	3.3	-46	5.8	2.6	-55	4.6	1.1	-75
Jawa Barat	12.9	6.6	-49	12.2	5.9	-52	10.0	2.0	-80
Jawa Tengah	18.0	10.6	-41	17.4	9.4	-46	14.3	4.2	-70
DI Yogyakarta	18.3	11.1	-39	17.7	10.2	-42	14.8	5.6	-62
Jawa Timur	16.1	8.6	-47	15.8	7.6	-52	13.0	3.9	-70
Banten	8.3	4.5	-46	7.7	3.9	-49	6.1	1.1	-82
Bali	6.2	2.2	-64	6.3	2.2	-65	4.7	0.6	-88
Nusa Tenggara Barat	21.7	12.8	-41	20.2	11.0	-46	17.8	4.8	-73
Nusa Tenggara Timur	27.4	19.7	-28	26.8	16.9	-37	24.0	5.1	-79
Kalimantan Barat	10.6	6.4	-40	10.5	5.6	-46	8.5	1.8	-78
Kalimantan Tengah	7.3	4.8	-35	6.8	3.9	-44	6.3	1.4	-77
Kalimantan Selatan	7.0	3.8	-46	6.5	3.0	-54	5.3	1.1	-80
Kalimantan Timur	8.8	5.0	-42	9.3	5.1	-45	7.3	3.2	-55
Kalimantan Utara	7.6	3.8	-50	7.3	3.3	-55	6.9	1.8	-74
Sulawesi Utara	11.9	5.9	-50	11.8	5.7	-52	9.8	2.6	-73
Sulawesi Tengah	20.6	13.9	-33	20.5	13.2	-36	16.2	5.0	-69
Sulawesi Selatan	12.8	6.8	-47	12.5	6.0	-52	10.4	2.3	-78
Sulawesi Tenggara	17.9	10.6	-41	16.4	8.9	-46	14.0	2.5	-82
Gorontalo	24.9	15.9	-36	23.9	14.9	-37	19.7	6.3	-68
Sulawesi Barat	16.2	8.6	-47	15.5	6.5	-58	12.7	1.8	-86
Maluku	27.8	19.2	-31	26.1	16.9	-35	21.2	6.9	-67
Maluku Utara	7.9	3.5	-56	8.0	2.7	-66	6.9	0.9	-88
Papua Barat	29.7	24.4	-18	30.6	24.3	-21	28.2	16.7	-41
Papua	36.3	30.6	-16	35.3	28.4	-19	31.9	19.6	-39
Total	15.0	8.8	-41	14.5	7.8	-46	12.0	3.4	-72

Data source: SUSENAS March 2016.

Table A.14: Microsimulations – Pre- and post-transfer poverty gap index among people living in households with eligible children under different scenarios, by selected background characteristics

	UCG 0-4 yrs			UCG 0-6 yrs			UCG 0-17 yrs		
	Pre-transfer poverty gap	Post-transfer poverty gap	%-change	Pre-transfer poverty gap	Post-transfer poverty gap	%-change	Pre-transfer poverty gap	Post-transfer poverty gap	%-change
Sex									
Male	18.1	13.9	-52	18.0	13.3	-55	17.9	11.0	-68
Female	18.2	13.9	-53	18.0	13.3	-56	17.9	11.0	-68
Total	18.1	13.9	-52	18.0	13.3	-55	17.9	11.0	-68
Five-year age groups									
0-4 yrs	18.2	13.4	-55	18.2	12.7	-59	18.2	10.6	-70
5-9 yrs	19.0	14.8	-50	18.6	13.7	-56	18.3	10.4	-73
10-14 yrs	18.7	14.6	-49	18.4	13.9	-53	18.2	10.1	-73
15-19 yrs	18.6	15.2	-47	18.4	14.5	-50	18.4	11.6	-67
20-24 yrs	17.4	13.7	-52	17.4	13.4	-54	17.4	11.9	-63
25-29 yrs	17.4	13.2	-55	17.5	12.9	-58	17.5	12.0	-64
30-34 yrs	17.5	12.8	-56	17.4	12.3	-58	17.5	10.7	-69
35-39 yrs	17.8	13.4	-54	17.5	12.8	-57	17.3	10.1	-72
40-44 yrs	18.1	14.5	-50	17.9	13.5	-54	17.6	10.9	-69
45-49 yrs	17.8	13.6	-51	17.6	12.9	-54	17.2	10.5	-68
50-54 yrs	18.5	14.2	-50	18.3	14.1	-52	18.1	11.7	-65
55-59 yrs	17.9	13.4	-53	18.3	13.5	-54	18.6	11.7	-63
60-64 yrs	17.4	13.3	-52	17.5	12.9	-54	17.6	11.6	-63
65-69 yrs	18.3	13.9	-52	18.1	13.5	-54	18.1	11.5	-64
70-74 yrs	18.5	13.8	-52	18.2	12.9	-55	18.0	11.3	-64
75-79 yrs	18.9	13.7	-52	19.0	12.8	-55	18.3	10.8	-65
80-84 yrs	20.7	15.6	-50	19.6	14.6	-52	18.5	10.4	-67
85+ yrs	17.5	12.8	-52	17.8	12.8	-53	18.1	9.4	-68
Total	18.1	13.9	-52	18.0	13.3	-55	17.9	11.0	-68
Place of residence									
Urban	15.6	11.9	-54	15.4	11.1	-58	15.3	8.5	-71
Rural	19.7	14.9	-52	19.6	14.5	-54	19.4	12.1	-67
Total	18.1	13.9	-52	18.0	13.3	-55	17.9	11.0	-68
Province									
Aceh	21.1	15.5	-47	21.1	15.2	-49	20.9	11.4	-67
Sumatera Utara	16.7	14.6	-51	16.8	13.7	-55	17.2	9.8	-73
Sumatera Barat	16.5	11.8	-52	16.5	11.6	-54	15.4	6.9	-75
Riau	18.4	14.9	-45	17.7	14.2	-49	17.0	8.0	-72
Jambi	18.4	14.9	-47	18.1	13.5	-52	17.5	8.2	-73
Sumatera Selatan	15.2	10.6	-56	15.2	9.8	-60	15.0	5.4	-80
Bengkulu	18.4	12.8	-49	17.9	11.7	-54	18.1	9.8	-67
Lampung	19.3	14.5	-52	18.9	13.7	-55	18.4	10.0	-69
Kepulauan Bangka Belitung	13.7	13.8	-44	13.3	12.4	-51	13.3	9.1	-66
Kepulauan Riau	15.7	13.2	-49	15.3	13.0	-52	14.9	10.4	-63
DKI Jakarta	11.2	8.2	-57	11.1	9.0	-55	11.6	6.4	-73
Jawa Barat	16.3	12.4	-56	16.4	11.4	-60	16.6	9.9	-71
Jawa Tengah	18.2	13.1	-55	18.1	12.7	-58	17.7	11.1	-67
DI Yogyakarta	18.0	13.4	-53	17.9	12.8	-56	17.6	11.7	-63
Jawa Timur	16.6	11.7	-58	16.2	11.6	-59	16.3	10.0	-67
Banten	15.3	11.9	-53	14.8	10.2	-58	14.6	6.7	-76
Bali	11.5	8.8	-62	11.9	8.2	-64	11.7	3.9	-83
Nusa Tenggara Barat	19.3	12.9	-57	19.0	12.5	-58	18.3	8.9	-72
Nusa Tenggara Timur	22.1	14.4	-50	21.8	13.2	-55	21.1	8.0	-75
Kalimantan Barat	17.3	12.6	-52	16.9	12.2	-55	16.6	7.6	-75
Kalimantan Tengah	16.1	11.9	-52	15.7	11.1	-57	15.2	9.9	-68
Kalimantan Selatan	14.8	11.1	-57	14.6	11.2	-58	14.4	10.7	-66
Kalimantan Timur	16.5	16.2	-42	16.7	16.2	-43	17.1	12.2	-61
Kalimantan Utara	12.4	13.8	-40	13.6	14.5	-46	12.5	9.7	-67
Sulawesi Utara	16.8	15.0	-51	18.1	16.5	-50	18.7	13.3	-65
Sulawesi Tengah	20.0	14.9	-47	19.7	13.5	-52	19.1	9.6	-70
Sulawesi Selatan	19.0	14.4	-56	19.1	13.3	-60	19.4	11.7	-68
Sulawesi Tenggara	22.1	17.1	-52	22.3	15.9	-56	21.7	11.6	-74
Gorontalo	24.4	19.4	-49	24.4	18.6	-52	23.5	14.9	-67
Sulawesi Barat	15.9	10.4	-60	16.1	11.6	-58	16.3	9.4	-72
Maluku	20.1	16.5	-44	19.5	15.1	-49	19.0	11.0	-67
Maluku Utara	13.4	15.8	-46	11.8	14.4	-52	11.4	13.4	-66
Papua Barat	28.4	23.5	-36	29.4	24.0	-37	28.0	20.3	-52

Papua	34.6	27.8	-36	34.4	26.6	-40	33.4	21.6	-57
Total	18.1	13.9	-52	18.0	13.3	-55	17.9	11.0	-68

Data source: SUSENAS March 2016.

Table A.15: Microsimulations – Pre- and post-transfer poverty headcount rate among children living in households with eligible children under different scenarios, by selected background characteristics

	UCG 0-4 yrs			UCG 0-6 yrs			UCG 0-17 yrs		
	Pre-transfer child poverty head-count	Post-transfer child poverty head-count	%-change	Pre-transfer child poverty head-count	Post-transfer child poverty head-count	%-change	Pre-transfer child poverty head-count	Post-transfer child poverty head-count	%-change
Sex									
Male	16.4	9.7	-41	15.7	8.5	-46	13.3	3.0	-77
Female	16.5	9.8	-41	15.8	8.4	-47	13.3	3.1	-77
Total	16.5	9.7	-41	15.8	8.5	-46	13.3	3.0	-77
Place of residence									
Urban	12.1	6.6	-46	11.6	5.7	-51	9.8	1.8	-82
Rural	20.9	12.9	-38	19.9	11.1	-44	16.8	4.3	-74
Total	16.5	9.7	-41	15.8	8.5	-46	13.3	3.0	-77
Province									
Aceh	23.5	18.2	-23	23.3	16.0	-31	20.5	7.2	-65
Sumatera Utara	17.3	9.5	-45	16.7	8.3	-50	14.0	3.2	-77
Sumatera Barat	12.0	8.1	-33	11.2	6.4	-43	9.4	1.7	-82
Riau	13.2	9.0	-32	12.4	7.3	-41	10.2	2.9	-72
Jambi	14.5	9.2	-37	13.3	8.1	-39	10.9	2.9	-73
Sumatera Selatan	20.9	11.5	-45	19.8	9.8	-50	16.8	2.3	-86
Bengkulu	25.1	17.9	-29	23.9	15.9	-33	20.6	6.5	-68
Lampung	21.8	13.4	-39	20.7	11.8	-43	17.3	5.2	-70
Kepulauan Bangka Belitung	9.6	5.2	-46	8.9	4.5	-50	7.0	2.2	-69
Kepulauan Riau	7.8	4.7	-40	7.6	3.8	-50	7.6	2.0	-73
DKI Jakarta	7.2	3.8	-47	6.8	3.0	-56	5.6	1.2	-78
Jawa Barat	14.6	7.5	-48	13.7	6.7	-51	11.4	1.7	-85
Jawa Tengah	18.7	10.8	-42	17.9	9.2	-49	14.9	3.5	-77
DI Yogyakarta	18.1	10.2	-44	17.7	9.7	-45	14.9	4.6	-69
Jawa Timur	16.3	8.4	-49	16.0	7.2	-55	13.3	3.0	-77
Banten	9.5	5.4	-43	8.8	4.6	-48	7.1	1.0	-86
Bali	7.3	2.7	-63	7.2	2.5	-66	5.4	0.4	-92
Nusa Tenggara Barat	22.5	13.5	-40	21.0	11.5	-45	19.0	4.2	-78
Nusa Tenggara Timur	30.0	21.8	-28	29.4	18.4	-37	26.4	4.0	-85
Kalimantan Barat	12.1	7.5	-38	11.9	6.5	-45	9.8	1.7	-83
Kalimantan Tengah	8.5	5.3	-37	7.9	4.2	-47	7.2	1.3	-83
Kalimantan Selatan	7.8	4.2	-46	7.4	3.3	-56	6.1	0.9	-86
Kalimantan Timur	10.1	5.8	-43	10.3	5.3	-48	8.2	3.3	-60
Kalimantan Utara	9.0	4.4	-51	8.6	3.9	-55	7.9	1.7	-79
Sulawesi Utara	13.6	6.7	-51	13.2	6.3	-53	11.2	2.5	-78
Sulawesi Tengah	22.7	15.7	-31	22.7	14.9	-35	18.5	4.6	-75
Sulawesi Selatan	13.9	7.5	-46	13.6	6.4	-53	11.3	1.8	-84
Sulawesi Tenggara	19.6	11.7	-40	18.1	9.8	-46	15.9	2.3	-86
Gorontalo	26.0	16.2	-38	25.0	15.3	-39	21.0	5.7	-73
Sulawesi Barat	17.9	9.3	-48	17.2	6.9	-60	14.3	1.3	-91
Maluku	30.9	21.6	-30	29.0	18.9	-35	24.2	6.8	-72
Maluku Utara	8.4	3.7	-56	8.5	2.9	-65	7.8	0.8	-90
Papua Barat	32.8	26.7	-19	33.9	26.5	-22	31.0	16.9	-45
Papua	40.2	34.2	-15	39.0	31.4	-19	35.4	20.8	-41
Total	16.5	9.7	-41	15.8	8.5	-46	13.3	3.0	-77

Data source: SUSENAS March 2016.

Table A.16: Microsimulations – Pre- and post-transfer poverty gap index among children living in households with eligible children under different scenarios, by selected background characteristics

	UCG 0-4 yrs			UCG 0-6 yrs			UCG 0-17 yrs		
	Pre-transfer child poverty gap	Post-transfer child poverty gap	%-change	Pre-transfer child poverty gap	Post-transfer child poverty gap	%-change	Pre-transfer child poverty gap	Post-transfer child poverty gap	%-change
Sex									
Male	18.5	14.1	-52	18.4	13.4	-55	18.3	10.4	-72
Female	18.5	14.2	-52	18.3	13.6	-55	18.2	10.5	-72
Total	18.5	14.2	-52	18.4	13.5	-55	18.2	10.5	-72
Place of residence									
Urban	15.9	12.1	-54	15.8	11.1	-58	15.7	7.8	-75
Rural	20.0	15.2	-51	19.9	14.7	-54	19.7	11.5	-71
Total	18.5	14.2	-52	18.4	13.5	-55	18.2	10.5	-72
Province									
Aceh	21.5	15.7	-47	21.5	15.4	-49	21.1	9.5	-73
Sumatera Utara	17.2	14.7	-50	17.3	13.9	-55	17.6	9.1	-77
Sumatera Barat	16.9	12.0	-51	16.8	11.7	-53	15.9	6.6	-78
Riau	18.5	14.9	-45	18.1	14.5	-48	17.4	7.2	-77
Jambi	19.2	15.7	-45	19.0	14.3	-50	18.3	8.1	-75
Sumatera Selatan	15.6	11.0	-54	15.6	9.9	-60	15.4	5.0	-83
Bengkulu	18.4	12.7	-49	18.0	11.7	-54	18.3	9.1	-71
Lampung	19.9	15.3	-51	19.4	14.2	-54	18.8	8.9	-74
Kepulauan Bangka Belitung	14.1	14.6	-42	13.5	13.0	-50	13.3	8.5	-71
Kepulauan Riau	15.5	12.7	-50	15.1	12.6	-53	14.5	9.6	-68
DKI Jakarta	11.3	8.3	-58	11.3	9.1	-56	11.7	6.1	-76
Jawa Barat	16.6	12.4	-56	16.7	11.2	-61	16.9	9.1	-74
Jawa Tengah	18.1	13.1	-56	18.0	12.7	-58	17.7	10.6	-70
DI Yogyakarta	17.2	12.9	-55	17.4	12.2	-58	17.4	10.8	-68
Jawa Timur	16.5	11.7	-58	16.1	11.6	-59	16.2	9.4	-71
Banten	16.2	11.7	-53	15.4	9.9	-60	15.3	6.4	-78
Bali	12.1	9.1	-61	12.3	8.7	-63	12.1	3.7	-85
Nusa Tenggara Barat	19.4	12.8	-57	19.1	12.3	-59	18.3	7.8	-77
Nusa Tenggara Timur	22.6	14.6	-51	22.2	13.3	-56	21.6	7.4	-78
Kalimantan Barat	17.8	12.5	-52	17.4	12.1	-55	17.0	6.4	-79
Kalimantan Tengah	15.4	11.8	-51	15.3	10.8	-57	15.0	8.8	-72
Kalimantan Selatan	14.8	10.6	-58	14.7	10.5	-59	14.4	9.0	-72
Kalimantan Timur	16.2	15.8	-43	16.0	15.6	-44	16.7	11.4	-64
Kalimantan Utara	12.4	13.6	-42	13.6	14.2	-47	12.5	10.2	-69
Sulawesi Utara	17.0	15.7	-50	18.3	17.4	-49	18.6	11.5	-72
Sulawesi Tengah	20.7	15.2	-47	20.3	13.6	-52	19.6	8.9	-75
Sulawesi Selatan	19.5	14.6	-55	19.4	13.4	-60	19.5	10.7	-73
Sulawesi Tenggara	22.8	17.9	-51	23.1	16.5	-55	22.4	11.8	-76
Gorontalo	24.6	20.3	-48	24.7	19.4	-51	23.7	14.1	-71
Sulawesi Barat	15.7	10.5	-59	15.9	12.0	-58	15.8	8.2	-77
Maluku	20.3	16.5	-44	19.6	15.0	-49	19.2	9.8	-72
Maluku Utara	13.4	15.6	-46	11.8	13.7	-54	11.5	11.4	-72
Papua Barat	27.9	23.2	-36	28.9	23.6	-38	28.0	19.2	-56
Papua	34.9	27.9	-36	34.4	26.4	-40	33.6	20.4	-60
Total	18.5	14.2	-52	18.4	13.5	-55	18.2	10.5	-72

Data source: SUSENAS March 2016.

Table A.17: Microsimulations – Pre- and post-transfer poverty headcount rate among people living in households with eligible children under different scenarios, using NPL x 2, by selected background characteristics

	UCG 0-4 yrs			UCG 0-6 yrs			UCG 0-17 yrs		
	Pre-transfer poverty head-count	Post-transfer poverty head-count	%-change	Pre-transfer poverty head-count	Post-transfer poverty head-count	%-change	Pre-transfer poverty head-count	Post-transfer poverty head-count	%-change
Sex									
Male	59.9	55.9	-7	59.1	54.6	-8	54.9	47.6	-13
Female	60.1	56.2	-7	59.4	54.9	-8	55.1	47.8	-13
Total	60.0	56.1	-7	59.3	54.8	-8	55.0	47.7	-13
Five-year age groups									
0-4 yrs	58.5	54.0	-8	58.5	53.5	-9	58.5	50.8	-13
5-9 yrs	64.4	61.0	-5	60.4	55.6	-8	57.7	49.2	-15
10-14 yrs	67.7	64.7	-4	66.1	62.6	-5	57.5	49.2	-14
15-19 yrs	65.9	62.6	-5	64.9	61.2	-6	54.0	46.6	-14
20-24 yrs	60.3	55.9	-7	60.1	55.6	-8	54.6	48.9	-11
25-29 yrs	55.7	51.1	-8	55.6	50.2	-10	54.2	47.4	-13
30-34 yrs	54.6	50.3	-8	54.0	49.0	-9	52.7	45.0	-15
35-39 yrs	57.0	53.2	-7	55.7	51.3	-8	52.1	44.1	-15
40-44 yrs	61.3	57.7	-6	59.5	55.3	-7	52.1	44.3	-15
45-49 yrs	60.7	57.2	-6	59.7	55.9	-6	48.9	42.3	-14
50-54 yrs	60.9	57.8	-5	60.3	57.0	-6	51.8	46.1	-11
55-59 yrs	60.3	57.3	-5	60.5	57.2	-5	55.9	50.8	-9
60-64 yrs	62.4	59.0	-5	61.9	58.2	-6	59.5	54.0	-9
65-69 yrs	66.9	64.0	-4	67.6	63.9	-6	64.2	59.1	-8
70-74 yrs	69.5	66.7	-4	68.9	65.4	-5	65.4	60.4	-8
75-79 yrs	68.7	65.7	-4	68.7	65.3	-5	63.9	57.8	-10
80-84 yrs	75.9	73.0	-4	73.7	71.3	-3	69.7	64.8	-7
85+ yrs	76.4	75.3	-1	75.3	73.5	-2	69.9	65.8	-6
Total	60.0	56.1	-7	59.3	54.8	-8	55.0	47.7	-13
Place of residence									
Urban	50.0	46.7	-7	49.4	45.7	-8	45.1	39.3	-13
Rural	70.3	65.7	-7	69.2	63.9	-8	65.1	56.2	-14
Total	60.0	56.1	-7	59.3	54.8	-8	55.0	47.7	-13
Province									
Aceh	75.0	71.1	-5	74.2	69.8	-6	71.5	63.7	-11
Sumatera Utara	70.2	64.0	-9	69.6	62.4	-10	64.2	52.4	-18
Sumatera Barat	64.3	59.8	-7	64.5	59.8	-7	60.6	53.2	-12
Riau	59.0	56.3	-5	59.1	55.4	-6	54.8	48.0	-13
Jambi	62.5	56.9	-9	62.1	55.6	-10	58.2	48.6	-17
Sumatera Selatan	55.9	50.4	-10	55.0	49.1	-11	49.5	42.9	-13
Bengkulu	68.8	66.1	-4	69.5	66.5	-4	65.3	60.0	-8
Lampung	74.0	69.0	-7	73.0	67.3	-8	69.4	61.1	-12
Kepulauan Bangka Belitung	61.6	58.3	-5	61.7	57.6	-7	57.0	49.9	-12
Kepulauan Riau	49.4	45.5	-8	47.3	42.9	-9	44.7	37.9	-15
DKI Jakarta	48.4	45.6	-6	46.7	43.6	-7	43.3	38.2	-12
Jawa Barat	56.0	52.0	-7	55.8	50.8	-9	51.5	43.1	-16
Jawa Tengah	62.6	60.0	-4	61.6	58.8	-5	57.2	52.3	-8
DI Yogyakarta	57.7	54.4	-6	55.9	52.3	-6	52.6	48.1	-9
Jawa Timur	60.0	55.8	-7	59.4	54.7	-8	55.7	48.7	-13
Banten	48.7	43.8	-10	49.0	43.3	-12	45.0	37.1	-18
Bali	45.3	41.3	-9	45.2	40.4	-11	39.7	32.0	-19
Nusa Tenggara Barat	61.2	57.5	-6	60.3	56.4	-7	56.6	52.4	-8
Nusa Tenggara Timur	79.4	76.5	-4	79.0	75.5	-4	76.5	67.9	-11
Kalimantan Barat	62.2	57.5	-8	61.3	55.4	-10	55.9	45.4	-19
Kalimantan Tengah	51.4	45.8	-11	49.6	43.3	-13	46.8	38.0	-19
Kalimantan Selatan	50.4	44.6	-12	49.5	43.5	-12	45.6	37.0	-19
Kalimantan Timur	57.4	53.4	-7	55.6	51.5	-7	50.2	44.0	-12
Kalimantan Utara	65.1	58.9	-9	65.3	59.8	-8	62.9	55.1	-12
Sulawesi Utara	55.8	50.8	-9	54.6	49.3	-10	49.9	42.2	-15
Sulawesi Tengah	71.3	67.3	-6	70.5	66.2	-6	65.0	57.6	-11
Sulawesi Selatan	51.5	50.7	-2	50.5	49.2	-3	45.7	40.5	-11
Sulawesi Tenggara	55.8	54.5	-2	54.0	52.6	-3	49.5	44.5	-10
Gorontalo	60.8	58.6	-4	58.5	56.7	-3	54.3	50.7	-7
Sulawesi Barat	67.0	61.9	-8	66.1	59.8	-10	61.8	49.4	-20
Maluku	73.5	70.5	-4	73.2	69.8	-5	69.1	61.7	-11
Maluku Utara	66.0	60.4	-8	66.0	60.1	-9	62.4	50.5	-19
Papua Barat	62.9	60.4	-4	64.1	61.0	-5	59.4	54.1	-9
Papua	59.6	55.2	-7	59.1	54.5	-8	55.3	47.9	-13
Total	60.0	56.1	-7	59.3	54.8	-8	55.0	47.7	-13

Data source: SUSENAS March 2016.

Table A.18: Microsimulations – Pre- and post-transfer poverty gap index among people living in households with eligible children under different scenarios, using NPL x 2, by selected background characteristics

	UCG 0-4 yrs			UCG 0-6 yrs			UCG 0-17 yrs		
	Pre-transfer poverty gap	Post-transfer poverty gap	%-change	Pre-transfer poverty gap	Post-transfer poverty gap	%-change	Pre-transfer poverty gap	Post-transfer poverty gap	%-change
Sex									
Male	36.4	32.2	-22	36.1	31.4	-24	34.7	27.1	-36
Female	36.7	32.4	-22	36.4	31.6	-24	35.0	27.3	-36
Total	36.6	32.3	-22	36.2	31.5	-24	34.9	27.2	-36
Five-year age groups									
0-4 yrs	36.2	31.4	-25	36.2	30.8	-27	36.2	27.7	-37
5-9 yrs	38.4	34.3	-20	36.9	32.0	-25	35.7	26.8	-39
10-14 yrs	38.7	34.6	-19	38.2	33.8	-21	35.7	26.6	-39
15-19 yrs	37.7	34.1	-19	37.3	33.4	-20	34.7	27.0	-36
20-24 yrs	35.1	30.9	-23	35.1	30.7	-24	33.9	28.1	-30
25-29 yrs	34.8	30.3	-25	34.3	29.4	-28	33.7	27.6	-33
30-34 yrs	35.2	30.8	-24	34.7	29.8	-27	34.0	26.4	-37
35-39 yrs	36.0	31.8	-23	35.6	30.9	-25	34.3	25.9	-39
40-44 yrs	36.8	32.7	-21	36.1	31.8	-23	33.8	26.1	-38
45-49 yrs	36.7	32.9	-20	36.4	32.3	-21	33.3	26.6	-35
50-54 yrs	36.5	32.5	-21	36.5	32.2	-22	34.4	28.1	-32
55-59 yrs	36.9	32.8	-20	36.7	32.3	-22	35.4	29.0	-30
60-64 yrs	37.7	33.8	-19	37.6	33.3	-21	36.3	30.0	-29
65-69 yrs	38.9	34.7	-19	38.8	34.3	-20	37.4	30.5	-29
70-74 yrs	40.1	35.7	-19	39.8	35.3	-20	38.0	31.0	-29
75-79 yrs	39.4	35.1	-19	38.9	34.3	-20	37.5	31.2	-28
80-84 yrs	40.9	36.6	-18	40.4	35.3	-19	38.2	31.0	-28
85+ yrs	41.4	36.4	-17	40.2	35.1	-19	39.6	32.5	-27
Total	36.6	32.3	-22	36.2	31.5	-24	34.9	27.2	-36
Place of residence									
Urban	35.6	31.5	-22	35.5	30.9	-24	34.3	26.9	-35
Rural	37.2	32.9	-22	36.8	31.9	-25	35.3	27.4	-36
Total	36.6	32.3	-22	36.2	31.5	-24	34.9	27.2	-36
Province									
Aceh	38.0	34.3	-20	37.9	33.5	-22	36.6	29.2	-33
Sumatera Utara	33.7	30.2	-24	33.6	29.6	-26	32.1	25.3	-39
Sumatera Barat	33.0	30.1	-20	32.8	29.0	-23	31.6	24.5	-36
Riau	34.4	30.1	-22	33.5	29.0	-24	31.9	24.8	-36
Jambi	33.5	30.2	-24	32.9	29.4	-26	31.3	24.9	-38
Sumatera Selatan	40.7	38.3	-17	40.2	37.4	-19	39.2	32.1	-30
Bengkulu	41.0	37.0	-17	40.0	35.4	-19	38.6	31.4	-29
Lampung	37.5	33.3	-21	36.8	32.3	-23	34.9	27.6	-34
Kepulauan Bangka Belitung	30.0	27.2	-21	29.6	26.7	-23	28.1	23.6	-32
Kepulauan Riau	30.5	27.7	-23	30.7	27.5	-25	31.3	26.5	-33
DKI Jakarta	31.4	28.4	-21	31.2	27.9	-23	29.7	25.1	-31
Jawa Barat	35.3	30.6	-25	34.8	29.8	-27	33.6	25.7	-39
Jawa Tengah	39.5	34.1	-21	39.2	33.3	-23	37.6	28.3	-35
DI Yogyakarta	38.9	34.6	-20	38.9	34.2	-22	37.5	30.4	-30
Jawa Timur	37.2	32.8	-22	36.9	32.2	-24	35.5	28.4	-34
Banten	32.8	30.1	-23	32.1	29.3	-24	30.9	24.8	-36
Bali	31.3	27.2	-26	31.2	27.0	-28	29.7	23.8	-38
Nusa Tenggara Barat	41.9	36.8	-20	41.5	35.8	-22	40.7	30.2	-34
Nusa Tenggara Timur	40.9	35.3	-21	40.6	34.0	-24	39.3	27.8	-40
Kalimantan Barat	32.2	28.1	-26	31.9	27.9	-27	30.9	24.2	-39
Kalimantan Tengah	30.7	28.1	-24	30.3	27.3	-26	29.6	23.6	-39
Kalimantan Selatan	29.9	26.9	-26	29.7	26.1	-28	28.7	22.8	-39
Kalimantan Timur	31.7	29.2	-20	31.8	28.9	-22	30.3	25.3	-33
Kalimantan Utara	29.8	28.4	-18	30.2	27.8	-21	29.1	23.9	-33
Sulawesi Utara	34.8	31.1	-23	34.8	30.6	-26	33.6	25.9	-38
Sulawesi Tengah	38.4	34.3	-20	38.4	33.7	-22	36.4	28.7	-34
Sulawesi Selatan	38.4	30.9	-25	38.2	29.7	-29	37.3	24.3	-44
Sulawesi Tenggara	41.5	34.1	-24	41.0	32.4	-27	39.9	25.6	-45
Gorontalo	44.1	37.9	-21	44.2	36.7	-24	42.7	30.3	-37
Sulawesi Barat	35.6	30.7	-26	35.3	29.7	-28	33.5	23.5	-46
Maluku	41.2	37.5	-17	40.5	36.3	-19	38.7	31.1	-32
Maluku Utara	30.5	27.6	-24	30.7	27.2	-26	29.7	23.0	-41
Papua Barat	46.0	42.7	-15	45.8	42.1	-17	44.9	39.0	-26

Papua	52.4	50.5	-13	52.0	49.2	-15	50.5	45.6	-22
Total	36.6	32.3	-22	36.2	31.5	-24	34.9	27.2	-36

Data source: SUSENAS March 2016.

Table A.19: Microsimulations – Pre- and post-transfer poverty headcount rate among children living in households with eligible children under different scenarios, using NPL x 2, by selected background characteristics

	UCG 0-4 yrs			UCG 0-6 yrs			UCG 0-17 yrs		
	Pre-transfer child poverty head-count	Post-transfer child poverty head-count	%-change	Pre-transfer child poverty head-count	Post-transfer child poverty head-count	%-change	Pre-transfer child poverty head-count	Post-transfer child poverty head-count	%-change
Sex									
Male	61.8	57.8	-6	60.9	56.4	-7	57.1	49.0	-14
Female	62.1	58.1	-6	61.2	56.6	-8	57.0	48.8	-14
Total	61.9	58.0	-6	61.1	56.5	-7	57.1	48.9	-14
Place of residence									
Urban	51.8	48.4	-7	51.0	47.2	-8	47.0	40.4	-14
Rural	72.1	67.6	-6	71.0	65.8	-7	67.1	57.3	-15
Total	61.9	58.0	-6	61.1	56.5	-7	57.1	48.9	-14
Province									
Aceh	76.6	73.0	-5	75.8	71.5	-6	73.3	64.8	-12
Sumatera Utara	73.6	67.7	-8	72.7	65.7	-10	68.0	55.2	-19
Sumatera Barat	67.5	62.9	-7	67.4	62.7	-7	63.5	55.1	-13
Riau	62.3	59.7	-4	62.0	58.3	-6	57.6	50.0	-13
Jambi	64.5	59.2	-8	64.2	57.8	-10	60.4	49.9	-17
Sumatera Selatan	57.9	52.6	-9	56.7	51.0	-10	51.9	45.3	-13
Bengkulu	70.0	67.3	-4	70.5	67.6	-4	66.8	61.1	-9
Lampung	74.6	69.8	-6	73.5	68.0	-7	70.4	61.6	-12
Kepulauan Bangka Belitung	63.0	60.3	-4	63.2	59.6	-6	59.1	51.9	-12
Kepulauan Riau	51.3	47.4	-8	49.2	44.8	-9	46.3	38.9	-16
DKI Jakarta	50.7	48.0	-5	49.1	45.9	-7	45.8	40.2	-12
Jawa Barat	57.8	53.9	-7	57.4	52.4	-9	53.5	44.3	-17
Jawa Tengah	62.9	60.1	-4	61.8	58.9	-5	57.9	52.3	-10
DI Yogyakarta	56.1	52.7	-6	54.5	51.0	-6	52.1	47.3	-9
Jawa Timur	60.4	56.0	-7	59.6	54.8	-8	56.1	48.3	-14
Banten	51.1	46.0	-10	51.1	45.2	-12	47.4	38.7	-18
Bali	47.4	43.6	-8	46.8	42.1	-10	41.2	32.4	-22
Nusa Tenggara Barat	62.8	58.7	-6	61.8	57.6	-7	58.8	54.2	-8
Nusa Tenggara Timur	81.7	78.9	-3	81.3	78.0	-4	78.9	69.6	-12
Kalimantan Barat	63.9	59.2	-7	63.1	57.0	-10	58.0	46.4	-20
Kalimantan Tengah	54.5	48.7	-11	52.2	45.7	-13	49.0	39.5	-19
Kalimantan Selatan	51.4	45.6	-11	50.8	44.8	-12	47.3	37.9	-20
Kalimantan Timur	61.0	57.4	-6	58.7	54.8	-7	53.3	46.5	-13
Kalimantan Utara	67.0	61.6	-8	67.5	62.5	-7	65.0	56.9	-12
Sulawesi Utara	57.5	52.1	-9	56.0	50.5	-10	51.7	43.0	-17
Sulawesi Tengah	72.8	69.0	-5	72.2	68.1	-6	67.6	59.6	-12
Sulawesi Selatan	53.2	52.3	-2	52.4	50.9	-3	47.7	41.1	-14
Sulawesi Tenggara	58.2	56.9	-2	56.3	54.8	-3	52.3	46.2	-12
Gorontalo	62.7	60.6	-3	60.3	58.6	-3	55.9	51.5	-8
Sulawesi Barat	69.7	64.7	-7	68.5	62.5	-9	64.8	51.1	-21
Maluku	76.2	73.4	-4	76.2	72.8	-4	72.5	64.4	-11
Maluku Utara	67.8	62.1	-8	68.1	62.1	-9	65.1	51.4	-21
Papua Barat	66.7	63.8	-4	67.7	64.4	-5	62.7	56.4	-10
Papua	63.1	59.0	-7	63.0	58.5	-7	58.8	51.5	-12
Total	61.9	58.0	-6	61.1	56.5	-7	57.1	48.9	-14

Data source: SUSENAS March 2016.

Table A.20: Microsimulations – Pre- and post-transfer poverty gap index among children living in households with eligible children under different scenarios, using NPL x 2, by selected background characteristics

	UCG 0-4 yrs			UCG 0-6 yrs			UCG 0-17 yrs		
	Pre-transfer child poverty gap	Post-transfer child poverty gap	%-change	Pre-transfer child poverty gap	Post-transfer child poverty gap	%-change	Pre-transfer child poverty gap	Post-transfer child poverty gap	%-change
Sex									
Male	37.3	32.9	-22	36.9	31.9	-24	35.7	26.8	-39
Female	37.3	32.9	-22	37.0	32.1	-24	35.7	26.9	-38
Total	37.3	32.9	-22	36.9	32.0	-24	35.7	26.9	-38
Place of residence									
Urban	36.2	31.9	-22	36.0	31.3	-24	35.0	26.5	-38
Rural	38.1	33.6	-22	37.6	32.6	-24	36.1	27.2	-39
Total	37.3	32.9	-22	36.9	32.0	-24	35.7	26.9	-38
Province									
Aceh	39.1	35.3	-19	39.0	34.5	-22	37.8	29.3	-35
Sumatera Utara	35.1	31.5	-23	34.9	30.7	-26	33.5	25.5	-41
Sumatera Barat	34.0	31.0	-19	33.7	29.7	-22	32.5	24.6	-38
Riau	35.5	31.1	-21	34.7	30.0	-24	32.9	25.0	-38
Jambi	34.6	31.2	-24	33.9	30.2	-26	32.4	25.2	-40
Sumatera Selatan	41.5	38.8	-17	41.0	37.8	-19	40.1	31.4	-33
Bengkulu	41.4	37.3	-17	40.5	35.7	-19	39.2	31.0	-31
Lampung	38.3	34.0	-21	37.7	32.9	-23	35.8	27.5	-37
Kepulauan Bangka Belitung	31.3	28.1	-20	30.9	27.6	-22	29.3	24.1	-33
Kepulauan Riau	30.9	28.0	-22	31.3	27.8	-25	31.5	26.0	-35
DKI Jakarta	32.1	28.9	-21	31.8	28.5	-22	30.7	25.4	-32
Jawa Barat	36.2	31.4	-25	35.6	30.5	-27	34.5	25.6	-41
Jawa Tengah	39.8	34.3	-21	39.5	33.3	-23	37.9	27.5	-38
DI Yogyakarta	39.1	34.6	-20	39.3	34.2	-22	37.9	29.4	-33
Jawa Timur	37.3	32.9	-23	37.1	32.2	-25	35.8	27.6	-37
Banten	33.7	30.9	-22	32.8	30.0	-24	31.6	24.5	-39
Bali	32.0	27.6	-26	31.7	27.1	-28	30.3	23.5	-41
Nusa Tenggara Barat	42.0	37.0	-20	41.6	36.0	-22	41.0	29.3	-37
Nusa Tenggara Timur	42.0	36.3	-21	41.8	34.9	-24	40.4	27.4	-43
Kalimantan Barat	33.0	28.9	-26	32.8	28.6	-27	31.9	24.2	-42
Kalimantan Tengah	31.3	28.5	-24	30.8	27.8	-26	30.2	23.2	-42
Kalimantan Selatan	30.6	27.4	-26	30.3	26.5	-28	29.4	22.6	-41
Kalimantan Timur	32.7	30.0	-19	32.6	29.4	-21	31.2	25.4	-34
Kalimantan Utara	31.3	29.6	-18	31.5	28.9	-20	30.5	24.3	-34
Sulawesi Utara	35.4	31.8	-23	35.5	31.2	-26	34.3	25.6	-41
Sulawesi Tengah	39.6	35.3	-20	39.6	34.7	-22	37.6	28.7	-36
Sulawesi Selatan	38.9	31.3	-25	38.6	30.0	-29	37.7	23.4	-48
Sulawesi Tenggara	42.1	34.7	-23	41.7	32.8	-28	40.8	25.2	-48
Gorontalo	44.7	38.2	-21	44.7	36.9	-24	43.4	29.6	-40
Sulawesi Barat	36.4	31.5	-25	36.0	30.1	-28	34.4	22.9	-49
Maluku	42.1	38.2	-17	41.4	36.9	-19	39.7	30.9	-34
Maluku Utara	30.8	27.9	-23	31.1	27.3	-26	30.2	22.8	-43
Papua Barat	46.3	43.2	-15	46.4	42.6	-17	45.7	39.2	-27
Papua	53.7	51.4	-13	53.0	49.8	-15	51.7	45.5	-24
Total	37.3	32.9	-22	36.9	32.0	-24	35.7	26.9	-38

Data source: SUSENAS March 2016.

Table A.21: Microsimulations – Pre- and post-transfer poverty headcount rate among the population (including non-beneficiaries) under different scenarios, by selected background characteristics

	UCG 0-4 yrs			UCG 0-6 yrs			UCG 0-17 yrs		
	Pre-transfer poverty head-count	Post-transfer poverty head-count	%-change	Pre-transfer poverty head-count	Post-transfer poverty head-count	%-change	Pre-transfer poverty head-count	Post-transfer poverty head-count	%-change
Sex									
Male	10.6	8.4	-21	10.6	7.5	-29	10.6	3.7	-65
Female	11.1	8.8	-21	11.1	7.8	-30	11.1	4.0	-64
Total	10.9	8.6	-21	10.9	7.7	-29	10.9	3.9	-64
Five-year age groups									
0-4 yrs	14.3	7.7	-46	14.3	6.9	-52	14.3	3.6	-75
5-9 yrs	13.5	11.1	-18	13.5	8.7	-36	13.5	3.0	-78
10-14 yrs	13.3	11.3	-15	13.3	10.2	-23	13.3	2.8	-79
15-19 yrs	10.8	9.5	-13	10.8	8.9	-18	10.8	3.5	-68
20-24 yrs	8.5	6.7	-22	8.5	6.3	-26	8.5	4.2	-51
25-29 yrs	9.0	6.2	-31	9.0	5.4	-40	9.0	3.7	-59
30-34 yrs	9.6	6.9	-28	9.6	5.8	-39	9.6	3.0	-69
35-39 yrs	10.1	7.8	-23	10.1	6.6	-34	10.1	2.7	-74
40-44 yrs	9.6	7.9	-18	9.6	7.1	-26	9.6	2.9	-70
45-49 yrs	8.1	7.1	-12	8.1	6.5	-19	8.1	3.2	-61
50-54 yrs	8.7	7.7	-11	8.7	7.3	-16	8.7	4.5	-48
55-59 yrs	9.0	8.0	-11	9.0	7.6	-16	9.0	5.4	-40
60-64 yrs	10.4	9.1	-12	10.4	8.7	-17	10.4	6.5	-37
65-69 yrs	12.1	10.9	-10	12.1	10.3	-15	12.1	8.0	-34
70-74 yrs	15.1	13.8	-9	15.1	13.2	-12	15.1	10.5	-30
75-79 yrs	16.2	15.1	-7	16.2	14.6	-10	16.2	11.9	-26
80-84 yrs	17.9	16.5	-8	17.9	15.9	-11	17.9	13.2	-26
85+ yrs	19.7	18.4	-7	19.7	17.8	-10	19.7	14.5	-26
Total	10.9	8.6	-21	10.9	7.7	-29	10.9	3.9	-64
Place of residence									
Urban	7.8	6.0	-24	7.8	5.3	-32	7.8	2.4	-69
Rural	14.1	11.4	-19	14.1	10.2	-28	14.1	5.4	-62
Total	10.9	8.6	-21	10.9	7.7	-29	10.9	3.9	-64
Province									
Aceh	16.7	14.6	-13	16.7	13.2	-21	16.7	7.5	-55
Sumatera Utara	10.4	7.6	-27	10.4	6.6	-36	10.4	3.1	-71
Sumatera Barat	7.1	5.6	-21	7.1	4.9	-31	7.1	2.0	-72
Riau	8.0	6.5	-18	8.0	5.7	-29	8.0	3.0	-63
Jambi	8.4	6.6	-22	8.4	6.1	-28	8.4	2.9	-65
Sumatera Selatan	13.5	10.2	-24	13.5	8.8	-35	13.5	3.3	-76
Bengkulu	17.3	14.7	-15	17.3	13.6	-21	17.3	7.2	-58
Lampung	14.3	11.3	-21	14.3	10.2	-29	14.3	5.6	-61
Kepulauan Bangka Belitung	5.2	3.8	-27	5.2	3.4	-35	5.2	2.0	-61
Kepulauan Riau	6.0	4.9	-17	6.0	4.4	-27	6.0	2.3	-62
DKI Jakarta	3.7	2.7	-27	3.7	2.3	-38	3.7	1.2	-68
Jawa Barat	8.9	6.7	-25	8.9	6.0	-33	8.9	2.6	-71
Jawa Tengah	13.3	10.7	-19	13.3	9.7	-27	13.3	5.4	-59
DI Yogyakarta	13.3	11.2	-16	13.3	10.5	-21	13.3	6.9	-48
Jawa Timur	12.1	9.7	-20	12.1	8.6	-29	12.1	5.1	-58
Banten	5.4	3.9	-28	5.4	3.4	-37	5.4	1.2	-79
Bali	4.3	2.9	-32	4.3	2.5	-42	4.3	1.1	-74
Nusa Tenggara Barat	16.5	13.0	-21	16.5	11.8	-28	16.5	5.7	-66
Nusa Tenggara Timur	22.2	18.4	-17	22.2	16.2	-27	22.2	5.3	-76
Kalimantan Barat	7.9	6.1	-22	7.9	5.3	-33	7.9	2.2	-72
Kalimantan Tengah	5.7	4.7	-17	5.7	4.2	-26	5.7	1.6	-72
Kalimantan Selatan	4.8	3.6	-26	4.8	3.0	-37	4.8	1.3	-73
Kalimantan Timur	6.1	4.8	-22	6.1	4.1	-33	6.1	2.9	-53
Kalimantan Utara	6.2	4.5	-28	6.2	3.9	-37	6.2	1.9	-70
Sulawesi Utara	8.3	6.3	-25	8.3	5.6	-33	8.3	2.7	-68
Sulawesi Tengah	14.4	11.7	-19	14.4	10.7	-26	14.4	5.0	-65
Sulawesi Selatan	9.4	7.0	-26	9.4	6.1	-35	9.4	2.7	-71
Sulawesi Tenggara	12.9	9.6	-26	12.9	8.6	-33	12.9	2.7	-79
Gorontalo	17.7	14.3	-20	17.7	13.3	-25	17.7	6.3	-64
Sulawesi Barat	11.7	8.3	-29	11.7	6.7	-43	11.7	2.3	-81
Maluku	19.2	15.3	-20	19.2	13.9	-27	19.2	6.6	-66
Maluku Utara	6.3	4.3	-32	6.3	3.2	-49	6.3	0.9	-86
Papua Barat	25.4	23.2	-9	25.4	22.1	-13	25.4	15.6	-39
Papua	28.5	26.7	-6	28.5	25.5	-11	28.5	18.5	-35
Total	10.9	8.6	-21	10.9	7.7	-29	10.9	3.9	-64

Data source: SUSENAS March 2016.

Table A.22: Microsimulations – Pre- and post-transfer poverty gap index among the population (including non-beneficiaries) under different scenarios, by selected background characteristics

	UCG 0-4 yrs			UCG 0-6 yrs			UCG 0-17 yrs		
	Pre-transfer poverty gap	Post-transfer poverty gap	%-change	Pre-transfer poverty gap	Post-transfer poverty gap	%-change	Pre-transfer poverty gap	Post-transfer poverty gap	%-change
Sex									
Male	17.9	16.2	-20	17.9	15.6	-27	17.9	13.0	-48
Female	17.9	16.3	-20	17.9	15.6	-27	17.9	13.1	-47
Total	17.9	16.2	-20	17.9	15.6	-27	17.9	13.0	-48
Five-year age groups									
0-4 yrs	18.2	13.4	-55	18.2	12.7	-59	18.2	10.6	-70
5-9 yrs	18.3	16.6	-19	18.3	15.0	-36	18.3	10.4	-73
10-14 yrs	18.2	16.7	-17	18.2	16.0	-24	18.2	10.1	-73
15-19 yrs	18.3	17.3	-13	18.3	16.8	-18	18.3	12.4	-56
20-24 yrs	17.4	16.0	-19	17.4	15.7	-23	17.4	13.6	-44
25-29 yrs	17.5	15.5	-26	17.5	14.7	-34	17.5	13.4	-48
30-34 yrs	17.6	15.2	-28	17.6	14.4	-38	17.6	12.2	-55
35-39 yrs	17.4	15.4	-22	17.4	14.8	-32	17.4	11.6	-59
40-44 yrs	17.6	16.3	-16	17.6	15.5	-25	17.6	12.2	-55
45-49 yrs	17.3	16.2	-12	17.3	15.7	-18	17.3	12.9	-46
50-54 yrs	17.9	16.8	-12	17.9	16.6	-15	17.9	14.0	-37
55-59 yrs	18.1	17.2	-11	18.1	16.8	-15	18.1	14.5	-31
60-64 yrs	17.8	16.9	-11	17.8	16.6	-14	17.8	15.6	-24
65-69 yrs	18.1	17.2	-10	18.1	16.9	-13	18.1	15.9	-21
70-74 yrs	18.1	17.2	-9	18.1	16.9	-12	18.1	16.3	-18
75-79 yrs	18.6	17.8	-8	18.6	17.4	-10	18.6	16.8	-16
80-84 yrs	18.8	17.8	-8	18.8	17.7	-10	18.8	16.8	-18
85+ yrs	18.8	18.2	-8	18.8	18.0	-10	18.8	16.6	-19
Total	17.9	16.2	-20	17.9	15.6	-27	17.9	13.0	-48
Place of residence									
Urban	15.3	13.9	-19	15.3	13.3	-27	15.3	10.8	-47
Rural	19.4	17.5	-20	19.4	16.8	-27	19.4	14.1	-48
Total	17.9	16.2	-20	17.9	15.6	-27	17.9	13.0	-48
Province									
Aceh	20.8	18.0	-22	20.8	17.2	-29	20.8	13.1	-54
Sumatera Utara	17.1	16.3	-21	17.1	15.6	-29	17.1	10.8	-61
Sumatera Barat	15.5	12.8	-26	15.5	12.1	-32	15.5	9.0	-58
Riau	17.0	15.1	-21	17.0	14.7	-28	17.0	9.3	-62
Jambi	17.5	15.5	-22	17.5	14.5	-31	17.5	9.5	-61
Sumatera Selatan	14.9	13.0	-21	14.9	12.1	-30	14.9	8.2	-54
Bengkulu	18.1	15.6	-22	18.1	14.7	-30	18.1	11.3	-56
Lampung	18.4	16.1	-22	18.4	15.3	-30	18.4	11.6	-56
Kepulauan Bangka Belitung	12.9	12.7	-20	12.9	12.2	-28	12.9	9.0	-55
Kepulauan Riau	14.9	13.9	-16	14.9	13.9	-21	14.9	11.3	-50
DKI Jakarta	12.2	11.3	-24	12.2	11.8	-28	12.2	10.0	-52
Jawa Barat	16.6	15.4	-19	16.6	14.5	-27	16.6	12.5	-44
Jawa Tengah	17.9	16.1	-19	17.9	15.5	-25	17.9	14.1	-41
DI Yogyakarta	17.2	15.7	-16	17.2	15.1	-21	17.2	13.5	-36
Jawa Timur	16.5	15.1	-16	16.5	14.9	-22	16.5	13.0	-39
Banten	14.7	12.9	-24	14.7	11.9	-35	14.7	8.8	-60
Bali	12.0	11.6	-16	12.0	10.7	-25	12.0	9.9	-33
Nusa Tenggara Barat	18.2	15.5	-22	18.2	14.8	-28	18.2	11.6	-50
Nusa Tenggara Timur	21.1	16.9	-26	21.1	15.5	-35	21.1	9.6	-65
Kalimantan Barat	16.5	14.3	-22	16.5	13.7	-31	16.5	10.2	-53
Kalimantan Tengah	15.2	13.4	-20	15.2	12.9	-26	15.2	11.3	-50
Kalimantan Selatan	14.7	13.1	-23	14.7	13.0	-29	14.7	13.0	-45
Kalimantan Timur	17.1	17.1	-16	17.1	17.0	-25	17.1	12.6	-56
Kalimantan Utara	12.6	13.1	-15	12.6	12.4	-22	12.6	10.5	-55
Sulawesi Utara	18.4	18.3	-16	18.4	17.8	-23	18.4	13.7	-50
Sulawesi Tengah	18.8	16.0	-23	18.8	14.5	-33	18.8	10.5	-58
Sulawesi Selatan	19.4	17.8	-22	19.4	16.7	-30	19.4	14.0	-49
Sulawesi Tenggara	21.4	18.7	-27	21.4	17.1	-33	21.4	12.5	-59
Gorontalo	23.2	20.8	-21	23.2	19.6	-29	23.2	15.6	-56
Sulawesi Barat	16.6	14.2	-28	16.6	14.5	-32	16.6	12.8	-51
Maluku	18.9	16.6	-25	18.9	15.7	-34	18.9	11.2	-63
Maluku Utara	11.5	11.5	-17	11.5	12.5	-26	11.5	13.8	-59
Papua Barat	28.4	26.3	-15	28.4	25.1	-22	28.4	21.5	-48

Papua	32.8	30.2	-13	32.8	28.8	-20	32.8	22.3	-49
Total	17.9	16.2	-20	17.9	15.6	-27	17.9	13.0	-48

Data source: SUSENAS March 2016.

Table A.23: Microsimulations – Pre- and post-transfer poverty headcount rate among children (including non-beneficiaries) under different scenarios, by selected background characteristics

	UCG 0-4 yrs			UCG 0-6 yrs			UCG 0-17 yrs		
	Pre-transfer child poverty head-count	Post-transfer child poverty head-count	%-change	Pre-transfer child poverty head-count	Post-transfer child poverty head-count	%-change	Pre-transfer child poverty head-count	Post-transfer child poverty head-count	%-change
Sex									
Male	13.3	10.1	-24	13.3	8.7	-34	13.3	3.0	-77
Female	13.3	10.0	-25	13.3	8.6	-35	13.3	3.1	-77
Total	13.3	10.0	-25	13.3	8.7	-35	13.3	3.0	-77
Place of residence									
Urban	9.8	7.1	-28	9.8	6.1	-38	9.8	1.8	-82
Rural	16.8	13.0	-23	16.8	11.3	-33	16.8	4.3	-74
Total	13.3	10.0	-25	13.3	8.7	-35	13.3	3.0	-77
Province									
Aceh	20.5	17.5	-15	20.5	15.4	-25	20.5	7.2	-65
Sumatera Utara	14.0	9.9	-29	14.0	8.4	-40	14.0	3.2	-77
Sumatera Barat	9.4	7.3	-22	9.4	6.2	-34	9.4	1.7	-82
Riau	10.2	8.0	-21	10.2	6.8	-33	10.2	2.9	-72
Jambi	10.9	8.3	-24	10.9	7.6	-30	10.9	2.9	-73
Sumatera Selatan	16.8	12.2	-27	16.8	10.4	-38	16.8	2.3	-86
Bengkulu	20.6	17.0	-17	20.6	15.6	-24	20.6	6.5	-68
Lampung	17.3	13.2	-24	17.3	11.8	-32	17.3	5.2	-70
Kepulauan Bangka Belitung	7.0	4.8	-31	7.0	4.2	-40	7.0	2.2	-69
Kepulauan Riau	7.6	6.1	-20	7.6	5.2	-32	7.6	2.0	-73
DKI Jakarta	5.6	3.8	-31	5.6	3.1	-44	5.6	1.2	-78
Jawa Barat	11.4	8.0	-30	11.4	7.0	-39	11.4	1.7	-85
Jawa Tengah	14.9	11.3	-24	14.9	9.7	-35	14.9	3.5	-77
DI Yogyakarta	14.9	11.5	-23	14.9	10.4	-30	14.9	4.6	-69
Jawa Timur	13.3	9.9	-26	13.3	8.3	-38	13.3	3.0	-77
Banten	7.1	5.0	-29	7.1	4.3	-39	7.1	1.0	-86
Bali	5.4	3.3	-39	5.4	2.6	-51	5.4	0.4	-92
Nusa Tenggara Barat	19.0	14.6	-24	19.0	12.9	-32	19.0	4.2	-78
Nusa Tenggara Timur	26.4	21.7	-18	26.4	18.6	-30	26.4	4.0	-85
Kalimantan Barat	9.8	7.4	-24	9.8	6.3	-36	9.8	1.7	-83
Kalimantan Tengah	7.2	5.7	-21	7.2	4.9	-32	7.2	1.3	-83
Kalimantan Selatan	6.1	4.2	-30	6.1	3.4	-44	6.1	0.9	-86
Kalimantan Timur	8.2	6.1	-25	8.2	5.1	-38	8.2	3.3	-60
Kalimantan Utara	7.9	5.4	-33	7.9	4.6	-42	7.9	1.7	-79
Sulawesi Utara	11.2	8.1	-28	11.2	7.0	-38	11.2	2.5	-78
Sulawesi Tengah	18.5	14.8	-20	18.5	13.3	-28	18.5	4.6	-75
Sulawesi Selatan	11.3	8.0	-29	11.3	6.6	-42	11.3	1.8	-84
Sulawesi Tenggara	15.9	11.6	-27	15.9	10.2	-36	15.9	2.3	-86
Gorontalo	21.0	16.3	-22	21.0	15.0	-28	21.0	5.7	-73
Sulawesi Barat	14.3	9.5	-34	14.3	7.2	-49	14.3	1.3	-91
Maluku	24.2	19.2	-21	24.2	17.3	-29	24.2	6.8	-72
Maluku Utara	7.8	5.2	-32	7.8	4.0	-49	7.8	0.8	-90
Papua Barat	31.0	27.8	-10	31.0	26.1	-16	31.0	16.9	-45
Papua	35.4	32.9	-7	35.4	31.0	-12	35.4	20.8	-41
Total	13.3	10.0	-25	13.3	8.7	-35	13.3	3.0	-77

Data source: SUSENAS March 2016.

Table A.24: Microsimulations – Pre- and post-transfer poverty gap index among children (including non-beneficiaries) under different scenarios, by selected background characteristics

	UCG 0-4 yrs			UCG 0-6 yrs			UCG 0-17 yrs		
	Pre-transfer poverty gap	Post-transfer poverty gap	%-change	Pre-transfer poverty gap	Post-transfer poverty gap	%-change	Pre-transfer poverty gap	Post-transfer poverty gap	%-change
Sex									
Male	18.3	16.1	-24	18.3	15.1	-34	18.3	10.4	-72
Female	18.2	16.1	-25	18.2	15.2	-34	18.2	10.5	-72
Total	18.2	16.1	-24	18.2	15.2	-34	18.2	10.5	-72
Place of residence									
Urban	15.7	13.8	-24	15.7	12.9	-35	15.7	7.8	-75
Rural	19.7	17.4	-25	19.7	16.4	-34	19.7	11.5	-71
Total	18.2	16.1	-24	18.2	15.2	-34	18.2	10.5	-72
Province									
Aceh	21.1	17.6	-27	21.1	16.5	-36	21.1	9.5	-73
Sumatera Utara	17.6	16.6	-25	17.6	15.6	-35	17.6	9.1	-77
Sumatera Barat	15.9	12.8	-30	15.9	11.9	-37	15.9	6.6	-78
Riau	17.4	15.1	-25	17.4	14.6	-34	17.4	7.2	-77
Jambi	18.3	16.1	-24	18.3	14.8	-34	18.3	8.1	-75
Sumatera Selatan	15.4	13.1	-25	15.4	11.7	-37	15.4	5.0	-83
Bengkulu	18.3	15.3	-25	18.3	14.3	-35	18.3	9.1	-71
Lampung	18.8	16.2	-25	18.8	15.2	-34	18.8	8.9	-74
Kepulauan Bangka Belitung	13.3	13.3	-22	13.3	12.9	-33	13.3	8.5	-71
Kepulauan Riau	14.5	13.2	-19	14.5	13.0	-25	14.5	9.6	-68
DKI Jakarta	11.7	10.3	-30	11.7	10.6	-35	11.7	6.1	-76
Jawa Barat	16.9	15.1	-25	16.9	13.7	-37	16.9	9.1	-74
Jawa Tengah	17.7	15.3	-24	17.7	14.5	-33	17.7	10.6	-70
DI Yogyakarta	17.4	15.8	-21	17.4	14.6	-31	17.4	10.8	-68
Jawa Timur	16.2	14.4	-21	16.2	14.1	-30	16.2	9.4	-71
Banten	15.3	12.5	-29	15.3	11.3	-42	15.3	6.4	-78
Bali	12.1	11.0	-23	12.1	9.9	-35	12.1	3.7	-85
Nusa Tenggara Barat	18.3	15.0	-26	18.3	14.0	-34	18.3	7.8	-77
Nusa Tenggara Timur	21.6	16.8	-29	21.6	15.1	-39	21.6	7.4	-78
Kalimantan Barat	17.0	14.1	-27	17.0	13.2	-38	17.0	6.4	-79
Kalimantan Tengah	15.0	13.3	-23	15.0	12.5	-31	15.0	8.8	-72
Kalimantan Selatan	14.4	12.1	-29	14.4	11.5	-37	14.4	9.0	-72
Kalimantan Timur	16.7	16.6	-20	16.7	16.9	-29	16.7	11.4	-64
Kalimantan Utara	12.5	13.1	-19	12.5	12.0	-28	12.5	10.2	-69
Sulawesi Utara	18.6	18.8	-19	18.6	18.4	-26	18.6	11.5	-72
Sulawesi Tengah	19.6	16.2	-26	19.6	14.4	-38	19.6	8.9	-75
Sulawesi Selatan	19.5	17.2	-27	19.5	15.8	-38	19.5	10.7	-73
Sulawesi Tenggara	22.4	19.5	-29	22.4	17.6	-37	22.4	11.8	-76
Gorontalo	23.7	21.4	-23	23.7	20.0	-32	23.7	14.1	-71
Sulawesi Barat	15.8	13.1	-32	15.8	13.2	-38	15.8	8.2	-77
Maluku	19.2	16.7	-27	19.2	15.6	-37	19.2	9.8	-72
Maluku Utara	11.5	11.4	-17	11.5	12.2	-27	11.5	11.4	-72
Papua Barat	28.0	25.7	-18	28.0	24.3	-26	28.0	19.2	-56
Papua	33.6	30.4	-15	33.6	28.7	-24	33.6	20.4	-60
Total	18.2	16.1	-24	18.2	15.2	-34	18.2	10.5	-72

Data source: SUSENAS March 2016.

Table A.25: Microsimulations – Pre- and post-transfer poverty headcount rate among the population (including non-beneficiaries) under different scenarios, using NPL x 2, by selected background characteristics

	UCG 0-4 yrs			UCG 0-6 yrs			UCG 0-17 yrs		
	Pre-transfer poverty head-count	Post-transfer poverty head-count	%-change	Pre-transfer poverty head-count	Post-transfer poverty head-count	%-change	Pre-transfer poverty head-count	Post-transfer poverty head-count	%-change
Sex									
Male	50.5	49.1	-3	50.5	48.4	-4	50.5	44.6	-12
Female	51.3	49.8	-3	51.3	49.1	-4	51.3	45.4	-12
Total	50.9	49.5	-3	50.9	48.8	-4	50.9	45.0	-12
Five-year age groups									
0-4 yrs	58.5	54.0	-8	58.5	53.5	-9	58.5	50.8	-13
5-9 yrs	57.7	56.5	-2	57.7	54.4	-6	57.7	49.2	-15
10-14 yrs	57.5	56.6	-2	57.5	56.0	-3	57.5	49.2	-14
15-19 yrs	51.7	51.0	-1	51.7	50.6	-2	51.7	45.2	-13
20-24 yrs	45.3	44.0	-3	45.3	43.7	-4	45.3	41.5	-8
25-29 yrs	46.8	44.6	-5	46.8	43.6	-7	46.8	41.7	-11
30-34 yrs	49.2	47.0	-4	49.2	45.9	-7	49.2	42.6	-13
35-39 yrs	49.6	48.0	-3	49.6	47.1	-5	49.6	42.4	-14
40-44 yrs	49.0	48.1	-2	49.0	47.4	-3	49.0	42.3	-14
45-49 yrs	44.2	43.6	-1	44.2	43.2	-2	44.2	39.2	-11
50-54 yrs	44.2	43.6	-1	44.2	43.4	-2	44.2	40.7	-8
55-59 yrs	45.5	44.9	-1	45.5	44.7	-2	45.5	42.9	-6
60-64 yrs	48.6	48.0	-1	48.6	47.8	-2	48.6	46.2	-5
65-69 yrs	52.3	51.8	-1	52.3	51.5	-2	52.3	50.2	-4
70-74 yrs	56.4	56.0	-1	56.4	55.7	-1	56.4	54.4	-4
75-79 yrs	58.8	58.3	-1	58.8	58.1	-1	58.8	56.3	-4
80-84 yrs	63.7	63.2	-1	63.7	63.2	-1	63.7	61.6	-3
85+ yrs	62.6	62.4	-0	62.6	62.2	-1	62.6	60.9	-3
Total	50.9	49.5	-3	50.9	48.8	-4	50.9	45.0	-12
Place of residence									
Urban	40.7	39.5	-3	40.7	39.0	-4	40.7	36.1	-11
Rural	61.7	60.0	-3	61.7	59.1	-4	61.7	54.5	-12
Total	50.9	49.5	-3	50.9	48.8	-4	50.9	45.0	-12
Province									
Aceh	68.0	66.3	-2	68.0	65.6	-3	68.0	61.5	-10
Sumatera Utara	58.2	55.8	-4	58.2	54.6	-6	58.2	48.5	-17
Sumatera Barat	56.1	54.3	-3	56.1	53.7	-4	56.1	50.0	-11
Riau	50.2	49.1	-2	50.2	48.2	-4	50.2	44.3	-12
Jambi	54.3	52.2	-4	54.3	51.1	-6	54.3	46.2	-15
Sumatera Selatan	45.5	43.4	-5	45.5	42.5	-7	45.5	40.0	-12
Bengkulu	61.4	60.4	-2	61.4	59.9	-2	61.4	57.0	-7
Lampung	66.1	64.2	-3	66.1	63.3	-4	66.1	59.2	-11
Kepulauan Bangka Belitung	52.7	51.5	-2	52.7	50.8	-4	52.7	47.0	-11
Kepulauan Riau	39.0	37.6	-4	39.0	37.0	-5	39.0	33.7	-14
DKI Jakarta	36.5	35.5	-3	36.5	35.1	-4	36.5	32.7	-10
Jawa Barat	47.4	46.0	-3	47.4	45.1	-5	47.4	40.6	-14
Jawa Tengah	54.0	53.1	-2	54.0	52.8	-2	54.0	50.2	-7
DI Yogyakarta	47.7	46.7	-2	47.7	46.4	-3	47.7	44.5	-7
Jawa Timur	52.6	51.2	-3	52.6	50.6	-4	52.6	47.2	-10
Banten	41.4	39.4	-5	41.4	38.4	-7	41.4	34.7	-16
Bali	35.9	34.6	-4	35.9	33.9	-6	35.9	30.0	-17
Nusa Tenggara Barat	52.9	51.4	-3	52.9	50.9	-4	52.9	49.3	-7
Nusa Tenggara Timur	73.3	71.9	-2	73.3	71.2	-3	73.3	65.6	-11
Kalimantan Barat	52.4	50.4	-4	52.4	49.2	-6	52.4	43.4	-17
Kalimantan Tengah	43.3	41.2	-5	43.3	40.2	-7	43.3	36.1	-17
Kalimantan Selatan	42.3	40.0	-5	42.3	39.3	-7	42.3	35.2	-17
Kalimantan Timur	45.4	44.0	-3	45.4	43.5	-4	45.4	40.5	-11
Kalimantan Utara	58.4	55.7	-5	58.4	55.3	-5	58.4	51.7	-12
Sulawesi Utara	44.9	43.2	-4	44.9	42.5	-5	44.9	38.8	-13
Sulawesi Tengah	60.6	59.0	-3	60.6	58.4	-4	60.6	54.4	-10
Sulawesi Selatan	41.9	41.5	-1	41.9	41.2	-2	41.9	37.6	-10
Sulawesi Tenggara	46.1	45.5	-1	46.1	45.3	-2	46.1	41.7	-9
Gorontalo	50.0	49.2	-2	50.0	49.1	-2	50.0	47.0	-6
Sulawesi Barat	58.5	56.2	-4	58.5	55.0	-6	58.5	47.7	-19
Maluku	65.3	63.9	-2	65.3	63.3	-3	65.3	58.7	-10
Maluku Utara	58.7	56.2	-4	58.7	55.3	-6	58.7	48.0	-18
Papua Barat	55.3	54.3	-2	55.3	53.7	-3	55.3	50.8	-8
Papua	50.4	49.0	-3	50.4	48.3	-4	50.4	44.4	-12
Total	50.9	49.5	-3	50.9	48.8	-4	50.9	45.0	-12

Data source: SUSENAS March 2016.

Table A.26: Microsimulations – Pre- and post-transfer poverty gap index among the population (including non-beneficiaries) under different scenarios, using NPL x 2, by selected background characteristics

	UCG 0-4 yrs			UCG 0-6 yrs			UCG 0-17 yrs		
	Pre-transfer poverty gap	Post-transfer poverty gap	%-change	Pre-transfer poverty gap	Post-transfer poverty gap	%-change	Pre-transfer poverty gap	Post-transfer poverty gap	%-change
Sex									
Male	34.3	32.5	-9	34.3	31.7	-13	34.3	27.7	-31
Female	34.7	32.8	-9	34.7	32.1	-13	34.7	28.1	-30
Total	34.5	32.7	-9	34.5	31.9	-13	34.5	27.9	-31
Five-year age groups									
0-4 yrs	36.2	31.4	-25	36.2	30.8	-27	36.2	27.7	-37
5-9 yrs	35.7	34.1	-8	35.7	32.3	-17	35.7	26.8	-39
10-14 yrs	35.7	34.3	-6	35.7	33.6	-10	35.7	26.6	-39
15-19 yrs	34.4	33.4	-5	34.4	33.0	-7	34.4	27.3	-33
20-24 yrs	33.1	31.3	-9	33.1	30.9	-11	33.1	28.5	-24
25-29 yrs	33.2	30.7	-14	33.2	29.8	-18	33.2	27.9	-28
30-34 yrs	33.7	31.2	-13	33.7	30.2	-19	33.7	26.8	-34
35-39 yrs	34.1	32.1	-10	34.1	31.2	-15	34.1	26.3	-36
40-44 yrs	33.5	32.1	-7	33.5	31.4	-11	33.5	26.5	-34
45-49 yrs	32.8	31.8	-5	32.8	31.3	-7	32.8	27.1	-29
50-54 yrs	33.3	32.3	-5	33.3	31.9	-7	33.3	28.8	-22
55-59 yrs	33.6	32.6	-5	33.6	32.2	-7	33.6	29.8	-18
60-64 yrs	34.5	33.6	-4	34.5	33.2	-6	34.5	31.1	-15
65-69 yrs	35.6	34.7	-4	35.6	34.3	-6	35.6	32.1	-14
70-74 yrs	37.0	36.1	-4	37.0	35.8	-5	37.0	33.7	-13
75-79 yrs	37.1	36.3	-3	37.1	36.0	-5	37.1	34.4	-12
80-84 yrs	38.1	37.3	-3	38.1	36.9	-4	38.1	34.9	-13
85+ yrs	38.9	38.0	-3	38.9	37.7	-5	38.9	35.8	-12
Total	34.5	32.7	-9	34.5	31.9	-13	34.5	27.9	-31
Place of residence									
Urban	34.0	32.2	-9	34.0	31.4	-13	34.0	27.5	-30
Rural	34.9	33.0	-9	34.9	32.2	-13	34.9	28.1	-31
Total	34.5	32.7	-9	34.5	31.9	-13	34.5	27.9	-31
Province									
Aceh	35.9	34.2	-9	35.9	33.4	-12	35.9	29.5	-28
Sumatera Utara	31.4	29.7	-11	31.4	29.0	-15	31.4	25.2	-35
Sumatera Barat	31.1	29.6	-9	31.1	28.8	-13	31.1	24.8	-31
Riau	31.7	29.7	-10	31.7	29.0	-14	31.7	25.2	-34
Jambi	30.6	29.1	-10	30.6	28.5	-14	30.6	24.9	-33
Sumatera Selatan	38.9	37.7	-8	38.9	37.1	-11	38.9	32.5	-27
Bengkulu	37.7	35.9	-7	37.7	35.1	-11	37.7	31.3	-25
Lampung	34.2	32.4	-9	34.2	31.7	-12	34.2	27.9	-30
Kepulauan Bangka Belitung	27.4	26.1	-9	27.4	25.7	-12	27.4	23.4	-28
Kepulauan Riau	31.0	29.8	-10	31.0	29.2	-14	31.0	26.8	-29
DKI Jakarta	29.1	27.7	-9	29.1	27.2	-13	29.1	25.1	-27
Jawa Barat	33.2	31.2	-10	33.2	30.5	-14	33.2	26.4	-33
Jawa Tengah	37.2	35.1	-8	37.2	34.2	-12	37.2	29.6	-28
DI Yogyakarta	37.2	35.6	-7	37.2	35.1	-9	37.2	31.7	-23
Jawa Timur	35.2	33.7	-8	35.2	33.0	-11	35.2	29.5	-27
Banten	30.5	29.1	-10	30.5	28.7	-14	30.5	24.9	-33
Bali	29.6	27.9	-10	29.6	27.3	-14	29.6	24.7	-31
Nusa Tenggara Barat	40.6	38.3	-9	40.6	37.4	-12	40.6	31.3	-30
Nusa Tenggara Timur	38.7	35.8	-11	38.7	34.4	-16	38.7	28.0	-37
Kalimantan Barat	30.6	28.6	-12	30.6	28.1	-16	30.6	24.5	-35
Kalimantan Tengah	29.2	28.0	-10	29.2	27.6	-14	29.2	23.9	-34
Kalimantan Selatan	28.6	27.3	-11	28.6	26.6	-16	28.6	23.5	-34
Kalimantan Timur	29.3	28.2	-9	29.3	27.6	-12	29.3	24.8	-29
Kalimantan Utara	28.6	27.9	-9	28.6	27.1	-13	28.6	23.8	-30
Sulawesi Utara	33.0	31.4	-9	33.0	30.7	-13	33.0	26.3	-33
Sulawesi Tengah	35.6	33.6	-9	35.6	32.7	-13	35.6	28.6	-30
Sulawesi Selatan	37.1	33.4	-12	37.1	31.9	-18	37.1	25.5	-40
Sulawesi Tenggara	39.6	35.5	-13	39.6	33.8	-18	39.6	26.2	-42
Gorontalo	42.3	39.4	-10	42.3	38.0	-14	42.3	30.8	-34
Sulawesi Barat	33.1	30.5	-13	33.1	29.5	-17	33.1	24.0	-41
Maluku	37.8	35.9	-9	37.8	35.0	-12	37.8	30.7	-29
Maluku Utara	29.3	27.8	-12	29.3	26.9	-17	29.3	22.8	-39
Papua Barat	44.2	42.7	-7	44.2	42.0	-10	44.2	38.8	-23

Papua	49.9	49.1	-5	49.9	48.4	-8	49.9	45.5	-20
Total	34.5	32.7	-9	34.5	31.9	-13	34.5	27.9	-31

Data source: SUSENAS March 2016.

Table A.27: Microsimulations – Pre- and post-transfer poverty headcount rate among children (including non-beneficiaries) under different scenarios, using NPL x 2, by selected background characteristics

	UCG 0-4 yrs			UCG 0-6 yrs			UCG 0-17 yrs		
	Pre-transfer child poverty head-count	Post-transfer child poverty head-count	%-change	Pre-transfer child poverty head-count	Post-transfer child poverty head-count	%-change	Pre-transfer child poverty head-count	Post-transfer child poverty head-count	%-change
Sex									
Male	57.1	55.2	-3	57.1	54.3	-5	57.1	49.0	-14
Female	57.0	55.1	-3	57.0	54.1	-5	57.0	48.8	-14
Total	57.1	55.1	-3	57.1	54.2	-5	57.1	48.9	-14
Place of residence									
Urban	47.0	45.3	-4	47.0	44.5	-5	47.0	40.4	-14
Rural	67.1	64.9	-3	67.1	63.8	-5	67.1	57.3	-15
Total	57.1	55.1	-3	57.1	54.2	-5	57.1	48.9	-14
Province									
Aceh	73.3	71.2	-3	73.3	70.2	-4	73.3	64.8	-12
Sumatera Utara	68.0	64.9	-4	68.0	63.3	-7	68.0	55.2	-19
Sumatera Barat	63.5	61.1	-4	63.5	60.4	-5	63.5	55.1	-13
Riau	57.6	56.3	-2	57.6	55.2	-4	57.6	50.0	-13
Jambi	60.4	57.8	-4	60.4	56.4	-7	60.4	49.9	-17
Sumatera Selatan	51.9	49.3	-5	51.9	48.2	-7	51.9	45.3	-13
Bengkulu	66.8	65.5	-2	66.8	65.0	-3	66.8	61.1	-9
Lampung	70.4	68.0	-3	70.4	66.9	-5	70.4	61.6	-12
Kepulauan Bangka Belitung	59.1	57.8	-2	59.1	56.9	-4	59.1	51.9	-12
Kepulauan Riau	46.3	44.4	-4	46.3	43.6	-6	46.3	38.9	-16
DKI Jakarta	45.8	44.4	-3	45.8	43.7	-5	45.8	40.2	-12
Jawa Barat	53.5	51.6	-4	53.5	50.4	-6	53.5	44.3	-17
Jawa Tengah	57.9	56.6	-2	57.9	56.1	-3	57.9	52.3	-10
DI Yogyakarta	52.1	50.7	-3	52.1	50.2	-4	52.1	47.3	-9
Jawa Timur	56.1	54.2	-3	56.1	53.3	-5	56.1	48.3	-14
Banten	47.4	44.8	-5	47.4	43.4	-8	47.4	38.7	-18
Bali	41.2	39.5	-4	41.2	38.4	-7	41.2	32.4	-22
Nusa Tenggara Barat	58.8	56.7	-3	58.8	56.0	-5	58.8	54.2	-8
Nusa Tenggara Timur	78.9	77.4	-2	78.9	76.6	-3	78.9	69.6	-12
Kalimantan Barat	58.0	55.5	-4	58.0	54.0	-7	58.0	46.4	-20
Kalimantan Tengah	49.0	46.1	-6	49.0	44.8	-9	49.0	39.5	-19
Kalimantan Selatan	47.3	44.4	-6	47.3	43.4	-8	47.3	37.9	-20
Kalimantan Timur	53.3	51.6	-3	53.3	50.9	-5	53.3	46.5	-13
Kalimantan Utara	65.0	61.9	-5	65.0	61.4	-6	65.0	56.9	-12
Sulawesi Utara	51.7	49.2	-5	51.7	48.3	-6	51.7	43.0	-17
Sulawesi Tengah	67.6	65.6	-3	67.6	64.9	-4	67.6	59.6	-12
Sulawesi Selatan	47.7	47.3	-1	47.7	46.8	-2	47.7	41.1	-14
Sulawesi Tenggara	52.3	51.6	-1	52.3	51.3	-2	52.3	46.2	-12
Gorontalo	55.9	54.9	-2	55.9	54.9	-2	55.9	51.5	-8
Sulawesi Barat	64.8	62.0	-4	64.8	60.6	-6	64.8	51.1	-21
Maluku	72.5	71.0	-2	72.5	70.1	-3	72.5	64.4	-11
Maluku Utara	65.1	62.1	-5	65.1	61.0	-6	65.1	51.4	-21
Papua Barat	62.7	61.2	-2	62.7	60.5	-4	62.7	56.4	-10
Papua	58.8	57.1	-3	58.8	56.2	-5	58.8	51.5	-12
Total	57.1	55.1	-3	57.1	54.2	-5	57.1	48.9	-14

Data source: SUSENAS March 2016.

Table A.28: Microsimulations – Pre- and post-transfer poverty gap index among children (including non-beneficiaries) under different scenarios, using NPL x 2, by selected background characteristics

	UCG 0-4 yrs			UCG 0-6 yrs			UCG 0-17 yrs		
	Pre-transfer poverty gap	Post-transfer poverty gap	%-change	Pre-transfer poverty gap	Post-transfer poverty gap	%-change	Pre-transfer poverty gap	Post-transfer poverty gap	%-change
Sex									
Male	35.7	33.4	-11	35.7	32.4	-16	35.7	26.8	-39
Female	35.7	33.4	-11	35.7	32.4	-16	35.7	26.9	-38
Total	35.7	33.4	-11	35.7	32.4	-16	35.7	26.9	-38
Place of residence									
Urban	35.0	32.7	-11	35.0	31.8	-16	35.0	26.5	-38
Rural	36.1	33.8	-11	36.1	32.8	-16	36.1	27.2	-39
Total	35.7	33.4	-11	35.7	32.4	-16	35.7	26.9	-38
Province									
Aceh	37.8	35.5	-11	37.8	34.5	-15	37.8	29.3	-35
Sumatera Utara	33.5	31.4	-12	33.5	30.4	-18	33.5	25.5	-41
Sumatera Barat	32.5	30.8	-11	32.5	29.6	-16	32.5	24.6	-38
Riau	32.9	30.5	-11	32.9	29.6	-16	32.9	25.0	-38
Jambi	32.4	30.6	-12	32.4	29.9	-17	32.4	25.2	-40
Sumatera Selatan	40.1	38.6	-9	40.1	37.8	-13	40.1	31.4	-33
Bengkulu	39.2	37.1	-9	39.2	36.0	-13	39.2	31.0	-31
Lampung	35.8	33.6	-11	35.8	32.7	-15	35.8	27.5	-37
Kepulauan Bangka Belitung	29.3	27.7	-10	29.3	27.2	-14	29.3	24.1	-33
Kepulauan Riau	31.5	30.0	-12	31.5	29.2	-17	31.5	26.0	-35
DKI Jakarta	30.7	28.9	-11	30.7	28.3	-15	30.7	25.4	-32
Jawa Barat	34.5	32.0	-12	34.5	31.1	-17	34.5	25.6	-41
Jawa Tengah	37.9	35.2	-10	37.9	34.0	-15	37.9	27.5	-38
DI Yogyakarta	37.9	35.9	-9	37.9	34.9	-13	37.9	29.4	-33
Jawa Timur	35.8	33.7	-10	35.8	32.8	-15	35.8	27.6	-37
Banten	31.6	30.1	-11	31.6	29.6	-16	31.6	24.5	-39
Bali	30.3	28.0	-13	30.3	27.2	-18	30.3	23.5	-41
Nusa Tenggara Barat	41.0	38.4	-10	41.0	37.2	-14	41.0	29.3	-37
Nusa Tenggara Timur	40.4	37.0	-12	40.4	35.4	-17	40.4	27.4	-43
Kalimantan Barat	31.9	29.6	-14	31.9	28.9	-19	31.9	24.2	-42
Kalimantan Tengah	30.2	28.8	-12	30.2	28.2	-17	30.2	23.2	-42
Kalimantan Selatan	29.4	27.7	-13	29.4	26.8	-19	29.4	22.6	-41
Kalimantan Timur	31.2	29.6	-10	31.2	28.9	-14	31.2	25.4	-34
Kalimantan Utara	30.5	29.5	-10	30.5	28.5	-14	30.5	24.3	-34
Sulawesi Utara	34.3	32.5	-11	34.3	31.5	-16	34.3	25.6	-41
Sulawesi Tengah	37.6	35.2	-11	37.6	34.1	-15	37.6	28.7	-36
Sulawesi Selatan	37.7	33.4	-14	37.7	31.6	-21	37.7	23.4	-48
Sulawesi Tenggara	40.8	36.2	-14	40.8	34.1	-20	40.8	25.2	-48
Gorontalo	43.4	39.9	-11	43.4	38.2	-16	43.4	29.6	-40
Sulawesi Barat	34.4	31.4	-14	34.4	30.0	-20	34.4	22.9	-49
Maluku	39.7	37.4	-10	39.7	36.4	-13	39.7	30.9	-34
Maluku Utara	30.2	28.6	-13	30.2	27.6	-18	30.2	22.8	-43
Papua Barat	45.7	44.0	-8	45.7	43.0	-12	45.7	39.2	-27
Papua	51.7	50.7	-6	51.7	49.8	-9	51.7	45.5	-24
Total	35.7	33.4	-11	35.7	32.4	-16	35.7	26.9	-38

Data source: SUSENAS March 2016.

Table A.29: Microsimulations – Pre- and post-transfer Gini Coefficient of the population's welfare distribution under different scenarios, by province

	UCG 0-4 yrs			UCG 0-6 yrs			UCG 0-17 yrs		
	Pre-transfer Gini	Post-transfer Gini	%-change	Pre-transfer Gini	Post-transfer Gini	%-change	Pre-transfer Gini	Post-transfer Gini	%-change
Province									
Aceh	33.25	32.33	-2.8	33.25	31.94	-3.9	33.25	29.94	-9.9
Sumatera Utara	31.90	30.89	-3.2	31.90	30.44	-4.6	31.90	28.34	-11.2
Sumatera Barat	33.13	32.36	-2.3	33.13	31.99	-3.4	33.13	30.30	-8.5
Riau	34.71	33.93	-2.3	34.71	33.56	-3.3	34.71	31.95	-7.9
Jambi	34.90	34.10	-2.3	34.90	33.76	-3.3	34.90	31.96	-8.4
Sumatera Selatan	34.76	33.89	-2.5	34.76	33.48	-3.7	34.76	31.60	-9.1
Bengkulu	35.68	34.82	-2.4	35.68	34.45	-3.5	35.68	32.72	-8.3
Lampung	36.37	35.35	-2.8	36.37	34.95	-3.9	36.37	33.14	-8.9
Kepulauan Bangka Belitung	27.47	26.93	-2.0	27.47	26.71	-2.8	27.47	25.62	-6.7
Kepulauan Riau	35.42	34.82	-1.7	35.42	34.54	-2.5	35.42	33.35	-5.8
DKI Jakarta	41.09	40.58	-1.2	41.09	40.40	-1.7	41.09	39.51	-3.9
Jawa Barat	41.27	40.45	-2.0	41.27	40.08	-2.9	41.27	38.27	-7.3
Jawa Tengah	36.60	35.73	-2.4	36.60	35.38	-3.3	36.60	33.70	-7.9
DI Yogyakarta	41.98	41.34	-1.5	41.98	41.11	-2.1	41.98	39.84	-5.1
Jawa Timur	40.20	39.44	-1.9	40.20	39.13	-2.7	40.20	37.59	-6.5
Banten	39.36	38.62	-1.9	39.36	38.34	-2.6	39.36	36.74	-6.7
Bali	36.63	35.98	-1.8	36.63	35.71	-2.5	36.63	34.48	-5.9
Nusa Tenggara Barat	35.91	34.83	-3.0	35.91	34.42	-4.2	35.91	32.32	-10.0
Nusa Tenggara Timur	33.58	32.18	-4.2	33.58	31.54	-6.1	33.58	28.48	-15.2
Kalimantan Barat	34.10	33.19	-2.6	34.10	32.84	-3.7	34.10	31.02	-9.0
Kalimantan Tengah	33.02	32.37	-2.0	33.02	32.08	-2.8	33.02	30.53	-7.5
Kalimantan Selatan	33.23	32.49	-2.2	33.23	32.20	-3.1	33.23	30.87	-7.1
Kalimantan Timur	31.46	30.88	-1.8	31.46	30.63	-2.6	31.46	29.43	-6.5
Kalimantan Utara	29.98	29.38	-2.0	29.98	29.08	-3.0	29.98	27.67	-7.7
Sulawesi Utara	38.60	37.84	-2.0	38.60	37.52	-2.8	38.60	35.77	-7.3
Sulawesi Tengah	36.17	35.12	-2.9	36.17	34.69	-4.1	36.17	32.73	-9.5
Sulawesi Selatan	42.61	41.59	-2.4	42.61	41.17	-3.4	42.61	38.99	-8.5
Sulawesi Tenggara	40.22	38.96	-3.1	40.22	38.47	-4.3	40.22	35.99	-10.5
Gorontalo	41.86	40.74	-2.7	41.86	40.35	-3.6	41.86	37.87	-9.5
Sulawesi Barat	36.42	35.17	-3.4	36.42	34.67	-4.8	36.42	32.08	-11.9
Maluku	34.81	33.78	-3.0	34.81	33.35	-4.2	34.81	31.05	-10.8
Maluku Utara	28.58	27.83	-2.6	28.58	27.45	-3.9	28.58	25.39	-11.2
Papua Barat	37.31	36.46	-2.3	37.31	36.02	-3.5	37.31	34.14	-8.5
Papua	38.95	38.17	-2.0	38.95	37.66	-3.3	38.95	35.26	-9.5

Data source: SUSENAS March 2016.

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