

# RACING AGAINST TIME

A Policy Paper on the  
Prevention and Handling  
of COVID-19 Impacts on  
Children and Vulnerable  
Individuals





The Government of Indonesia recognizes that today's handling of emergency situations and preparations for COVID-19 recovery and rehabilitation will determine the extent of Indonesia's success in preventing even more detrimental impacts of COVID or other public health emergencies in the future, especially on children and vulnerable groups.

In addition to immediate assistance, central and local governments need to put in place a governance system for various services in order to operate in a completely new socioeconomic order once the pandemic has been contained.

Bappenas, together with PUSKAPA, UNICEF, and KOMPAK, have identified children and populations with high COVID-19 transmission and downstream risks as warranting careful consideration in these assistance and recovery efforts. This policy paper provides recommendations for short, medium, and long-term measures to be implemented by line ministries/agencies and local governments to ensure inclusivity and responsiveness in the aftermath of the pandemic.

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**In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government of Indonesia has issued a set of policies, including:**

1

Presidential Regulation No. 11 of 2020 on the Stipulation of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) as Public Health Emergencies

2

Government Regulation No. 21 of 2020 on the Large-Scale Social Restrictions to Expedite Countermeasures against Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

3

Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 1 of 2020 on the State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for Handling COVID-19

4

Presidential Decree No. 12 of 2020 on the Stipulation of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Non-Natural Disaster as a National Disaster.

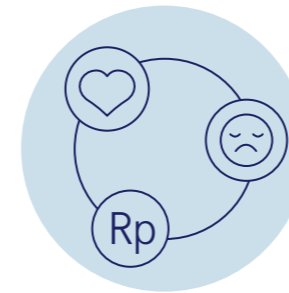
**Line Ministries/Agencies, along with Local Governments, have responded to the outbreak through various individual policies and programs.**

**208**  
Ministries Policies

**288**  
Local Regulations

As of the writing of this policy paper, line Ministries/Agencies have issued around 208 policies, and as of 5/11/2020, 288 Local Regulations have been issued or formulated. The actual number of regulations related to COVID-19 is most likely greater than what we have identified so far. At first glance, this reflects the typical process of governance in general, whereby central government policies are translated and adapted into various sectoral and local regulations, but with the added element of everything being fast-paced due to the nature of the pandemic.

**In addition to demanding speed, the COVID-19 situation has become extraordinary for a number of reasons.**



First, this situation will have a long-term impact on the wellbeing of the population, including their physical, mental, financial, and social wellbeing (Suryahadi, Izzati and Suryadarma, 2020; United Nations, 2020).



Second, although the pandemic calls for a swift response in the form of public policy, this set of regulations will not be effective to alleviate the suffering and assist of people affected by COVID-19, especially children and other vulnerable populations, without the appropriate implementation arrangements.



Third, while we have dealt with various disaster situations in the past, Indonesia has little to no experience in handling pandemic situations. The availability of foreign aid is also limited, as other countries face similar acute resource needs. That being said, we can learn from other countries as more and more evidence has been published; there are already over 5,000 academic papers on COVID-19 to date.

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The Government of Indonesia's commitment to helping their people is clearly evident from the various policies and regulations issued by line Ministries/Agencies and Local Governments.

However, the central government's current COVID-19 response is limited to the poor, almost-poor, and the sick. For instance, the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration (KemdesPDTT), which regulates the Village Fund's unconditional cash transfers (BLT-DD), prioritizes assistance for poor families who are

not beneficiaries of the conditional cash transfer program (PKH) or Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT), people who have lost their livelihoods, unregistered individuals (due to exclusion error in the Integrated Social Welfare Database or DTKS), and families whose members have a chronic disease.

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The definition of vulnerability in many of the existing programs is based on the availability of resources and information related to poverty. While this response is definitely a good start, population vulnerability in pandemic situations, as shown by various pieces of evidence, is dynamic and therefore the definition of vulnerability needs to be expanded (The Lancet, 2020), because:

1

At the onset of the pandemic, many people who had not previously been vulnerable could potentially become so

2

Inadequate response could potentially create new vulnerabilities

3

The pandemic could potentially exacerbate existing vulnerabilities.

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Therefore, various national and subnational programs, including social assistance (Bansos), social safety net (JPS), and unconditional cash transfer (BLT), should revisit their notion of vulnerability and expand its meaning to take into account the current pandemic situation.

This should also apply to existing and ongoing programs because, in an emergency response, swift measures must go hand in hand with continuous improvements throughout the response, and even later as they move onto the recovery and rehabilitation phase. A series of analyses have warned that the pandemic will also bring adverse economic impacts on the lower-middle class (Hanna R., 2020). In addition, we must consider children and vulnerable individuals who struggled with limited access, unequal opportunities, and exclusion long before the pandemic.

A need for a responsive and integrated national system and services for children and vulnerable groups has always been present, but it has now become even more urgent due to COVID-19 (Wong, Ming, Maslow, & Gifford, 2020).

**Now, more than ever, we have to see to those changes.**

This policy paper discusses children and vulnerable populations amid COVID-19 and the risks that they face, and it provides recommendations to ministries/agencies as well as local governments on the steps to consider in formulating and implementing policies and programs.

The paper applies the secondary analysis of national data, program or sectoral data, and literature review to capture the most accurate situation in 15 provinces with the highest COVID-19 cases in Indonesia as of 5/19/2020.<sup>1</sup> Other available studies and data on children and vulnerable populations that are not incorporated in this paper can also be used as a basis for a more comprehensive policy consideration by applying them into the framework proposed in this paper.

# VULNERABLE POPULATIONS AND THOSE WHO HAVE BECOME NEWLY VULNERABLE DUE TO COVID-19

Individuals belonging to a certain group may experience more than one type of vulnerability. A vulnerability experienced by one individual may also be experienced by other individuals and groups. This is due to the fact that different vulnerable individuals and groups may share common risk and enabling factors.

Although figures shown in this chapter are province estimates and not data “by name, by address,” they can serve as a starting point in considering the allocation of resources, as well as in identifying program and policy priorities.

<sup>1</sup> Situations in these affected provinces are highly dynamic and may change drastically at any time. As of the writing of this Policy Paper, the list of 15 provinces most affected by COVID-19 no longer reflects the most recent situation. The calculation of estimates for some of the main variables for all 34 provinces are provided in the Appendix.

I - 01

# CHILDREN, THE ELDERLY, AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN POOR AND EXTREMELY POOR HOUSEHOLDS



Preliminary evidence suggests that children are just as likely to be infected with SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) as adults, although less likely to be symptomatic or severe (Zimmerman & Curtis, 2020). However, data in Indonesia (as of 6/11/2020) has shown that, out of 2,615 children who tested positive, 27 died (using a rough estimate of case fatality rate at 1%). Children, in addition to the elderly and persons with disabilities, require more attention in COVID-19 response (United Nations, 2020; Kelly & Lloyd-Sherlock, 2020; Pineda & Corburn, 2020).

In the context of the pandemic, children are inseparable from their home environment, as the majority of children infected with COVID-19 have come into contact with the virus in their home environment (Zimmerman & Curtis, 2020). More specifically, for low-income households, the pandemic is expected to exacerbate the level of poverty among children, which in turn brings long-term effects on health, welfare, and educational outcomes (Van Lancker & Parolin, 2020).

Based on the findings and considerations above, in addition to poor and extremely poor households which are not enrolled in the conditional cash transfer (PKH) and non-cash food assistance (BPNT) programs, the COVID-19 response by the government should

also allocate resources for poor and extremely poor households with special consideration for the presence of children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. The estimated total number of such households can be seen in Table 1.<sup>2</sup>

**Table 1.**  
**Estimated Number of Poor and Extremely Poor Households (1st and 2nd Quintile) with Children, Elderly persons, and Persons with Disabilities (2018 National Socioeconomic Survey).**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Province	No. of households with children under 18	No. of children under 18 living in households in column 1	No. of households with children under 5	No. of children under 5 living in households in column 3	No. of households with elderly	No. of elderlies living in households in column 5	No. of households with persons with disabilities	No. of persons with disabilities living in households in column 7
DKI Jakarta	162,814	367,618 F: 185,836 M: 181,782	95,115	116,666 F: 58,443 M: 58,223	31,352	35,762 F: 17,404 M: 18,358	86,852	116,008 F: 61,729 M: 54,279
West java	3,655,589	6,913,250 F: 3,353,127 M: 3,560,123	1,794,053	1,975,231 F: 988,426 M: 986,805	1,463,310	1,957,094 F: 1,040,010 M: 917,085	1,954,747	2,456,020 F: 1,338,070 M: 1,117,949
East Java	3,295,454	5,296,746 F: 2,593,859 M: 2,702,887	1,361,962	1,460,055 F: 720,167 M: 739,888	1,997,178	2,624,035 F: 1,434,893 M: 1,189,142	1,866,726	2,271,772 F: 1,268,227 M: 1,003,545
Central Java	3,130,367	5,413,597 F: 2,630,823 M: 2,782,774	1,425,650	1,571,889 F: 782,478 M: 789,411	1,812,128	2,437,736 F: 1,324,221 M: 1,113,515	1,808,241	2,206,546 F: 1,195,079 M: 1,011,467
South Sulawesi	691,077	1,539,178 F: 761,022 M: 778,156	365,580	441,466 F: 219,741 M: 221,726	290,961	387,103 F: 221,999 M: 165,104	451,944	588,899 F: 335,201 M: 253,697
Banten	629,925	1,369,344 F: 656,835 M: 712,508	345,528	407,835 F: 193,714 M: 214,121	177,002	215,846 F: 123,502 M: 92,344	290,488	384,305 F: 202,788 M: 181,515
South Sumatra	749,797	1,506,897 F: 741,691 M: 765,206	373,110	419,028 F: 210,330 M: 208,698	210,567	273,982 F: 145,101 M: 128,881	333,431	434,828 F: 228,608 M: 206,222
South Kalimantan	225,495	450,460 F: 217,044 M: 233,416	112,859	128,402 F: 61,507 M: 66,895	73,589	90,726 F: 53,358 M: 37,368	107,524	129,924 F: 73,237 M: 56,688

<sup>2</sup>In this policy paper, male and female figures shown on tables with a gender breakdown would not be equal to the overall total value when added up. This is due to the fact that all estimated gender figures from the National Socioeconomic Survey were obtained by rounding up the estimated figures based on weighting results.



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Province	No. of households with children under 18	No. of children under 18 living in households in column 1	No. of households with children under 5	No. of children under 5 living in households in column 3	No. of households with elderly	No. of elderlies living in households in column 5	No. of households with persons with disabilities	No. of persons with disabilities living in households in column 7
West Sumatra	225,495	694,940 F: 329,261 M: 365,679	165,469	207,076 F: 99,099 M: 107,977	52,535	90,726 F: 75,711 M: 53,070	107,524	129,924 F: 133,935 M: 92,537
Papua	231,729	567,232 F: 276,663 M: 290,569	115,281	157,126 F: 78,778 M: 78,348	9,533	34,272 F: 15,138 M: 19,133	59,711	86,965 F: 42,805 M: 44,160
West Nusa Tenggara	544,780	1,000,996 F: 489,368 M: 511,629	271,867	296,513 F: 146,864 M: 149,649	186,931	237,865 F: 129,779 M: 108,085	266,736	323,219 F: 184,162 M: 139,058
Bali	207,237	403,363 F: 207,053 M: 207,053	102,717	117,823 F: 57,773 M: 60,050	111,765	160,881 F: 90,012 M: 70,869	116,074	143,752 F: 78,104 M: 65,649
East Kalimantan	88,360	192,250 F: 95,969 M: 96,281	44,469	54,935 F: 28,199 M: 26,736	24,679	31,514 F: 13,792 M: 17,722	51,301	67,650 F: 32,677 M: 34,973
Central Kalimantan	146,334	296,213 F: 142,180 M: 154,033	79,503	91,484 F: 41,718 M: 49,765	34,064	42,865 F: 23,099 M: 19,766	63,852	83,923 F: 43,128 M: 40,797
North Sumatra	990,711	2,594,071 F: 1,275,914 M: 1,318,157	87,068	735,065 F: 355,043 M: 380,022	253,257	321,341 F: 179,075 M: 142,266	420,052	539,115 F: 294,898 M: 244,215
15 Regions in Total	15,031,678	28,606,155 F: 13,945,902 M: 14,660,255	9,611,178	8,180,594 F: 4,042,281 M: 4,138,314	6,797,920	8,979,804 F: 4,708,020 M: 4,092,706	8,055,598	10,059,398 F: 5,512,648 M: 4,546,751
Indonesia	19,524,432	38,448,982 F: 18,779,737 M: 19,669,247	7,208,412	11,091,466 F: 5,472,201 M: 5,619,267	8,253,431	10,888,607 F: 5,893,957 M: 4,994,648	10,356,329	13,067,915 F: 7,088,619 M: 5,979,295

Children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities are also vulnerable to situations in which their primary caregivers have lost their job or source of income. Additionally, estimates in Table 1 are also available for children under one year old, as well as a breakdown of persons with disabilities based on their age group — children, adults, and elderly persons (see Appendix).

Although not always directly related, households with children who work to earn a living will most likely lose their source of income as a result of the pandemic. As such, this group should also deserve special attention. The estimate is provided in Table 2 below.

**Tabel 2.**  
**Estimated Number of Households with Working Children (2018 National Socioeconomic Survey)<sup>3</sup>**

	1	2
Province	No. of households with working children between 10-17years	No. of children between 10-17 years in column 1
DKI Jakarta	22,575	22,575 F: 11,473   M: 11,102
West java	213,591	215,687 F: 96,241   M: 119,445
East Java	153,398	154,070 F: 53,300   M: 100,770
Central Java	163,998	165,286 F: 52,230   M: 113,057
South Sulawesi	110,683	111,211 F: 33,051   M: 78,160
Banten	38,495	38,495 F: 13,858   M: 24,637
South Sumatra	55,747	55,758 F: 14,883   M: 40,876
South Kalimantan	34,940	35,594 F: 14,412   M: 21,182
West Sumatra	33,581	33,581 F: 9,345   M: 24,237
Papua	78,511	78,692 F: 33,737   M: 44,955

<sup>3</sup> Based on the question "During the past week, which activities has [NAME] been involved in?" in the VSEN.18K questionnaire in 2018 SUSENAS.

I - 02

## CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY SINGLE PARENTS, MOTHERS, ELDERLIES, AND NON-ADULTS



Available evidence suggests that the elderly is among the most vulnerable groups to be exposed to COVID-19, and they are more likely to develop severe symptoms compared to other age groups. According to data gathered by citizen initiative KawalCOVID as of 6/18/2020, of all 5,706 total cases among the elderly in Indonesia (aged 60 years and above), 972 have passed away, bringing the case fatality rate in this age group to 17%. In Indonesia, 5,642,357 households with children under 18 are headed by an elderly person (aged 60 years and above), with the total estimated number of children with elderly caregivers in these households being 9,055,503.

In addition to children under the care of the elderly, children under the care of single parents are also at risk of losing care if their single parent had to be self-isolated or receive further treatment for COVID-19. Furthermore, female single parents are more vulnerable to clinical depression due to changes in their home environment (Rosenthal, Ucci, Heys, Hayward, & Lakhnpaul, 2020). In several regions in Indonesia, female heads of households received less social assistance or government aid compared to their male counterparts (SMERU & SEKNAS PEKKA, 2014).

	1	2
Province	No. of households with working children between 10-17years	No. of children between 10-17 years in column 1
West Nusa Tenggara	51,747	52,824 F: 21,034   M: 31,789
Bali	33,172	33,307 F: 15,649   M: 1,659
East Kalimantan	13,464	13,558 F: 4,975   M: 8,583
Central Kalimantan	21,303	21,303 F: 7,384   M: 14,052
North Sumatra	200,691	204,007 F: 88,238   ML: 115,771
15 Regions in Total	1,225,896	1,236,080 F: 469,809   M: 766,273
Indonesia	1,674,314	1,689,495 F: 604,068   M: 1.085,433

The 2019 National Labor Force Survey (Sakernas) estimated that there are around 15,108 domestic child workers in Indonesia, 283,568 adult female domestic workers, and 15,408 adult male domestic workers.<sup>4</sup> Domestic workers are more likely to be safe if physical distancing, as well as proper personal, household, and neighborhood hygiene, are practiced in the households where they work.

However, they will become more at-risk if they work in households with people under monitoring (ODP), patients under surveillance (PDP), and people who tested positive for COVID-19, or if the domestic workers lose their jobs due to economic hardships experienced by their employers.

<sup>4</sup>Based on the question "Relationship with the Head of Household" under answer code "9. Domestic helper."

Children living with caregivers with disabilities have also become vulnerable due to the limited information that may be available to persons with disabilities, and the health risks among adult persons with disabilities may affect the child's physical and emotional health (UNICEF, 2020).

Meanwhile, the prevalence of child marriage in Indonesia was still at 11.21 percent as of 2018, making Indonesia one of the countries with among the highest cases of child marriage in the world (Statistics Indonesia, UNICEF, & PUSKAPA, 2020). One of the immediate risks of child marriage is children being under the care of other children, compounding their vulnerabilities.

In Indonesia, there are 77,813 child-age heads of households caring for children (under 18 years), with a total estimated number of children aged under 18 years being cared for by child-age heads of households at 122,776.

For this reason, the COVID-19 response should allocate resources for the following, at a minimum: children under five whose primary caregivers are elderly, single parents, women, minors, or persons with disabilities. The estimated data of these groups can be found in Table 3.

**Table 3.**  
**Estimated No. of Households Caring for Children Under 5 and Headed by A Single Parent, Women, the Elderly, and Child-Age (2018 National Socioeconomic Survey)**

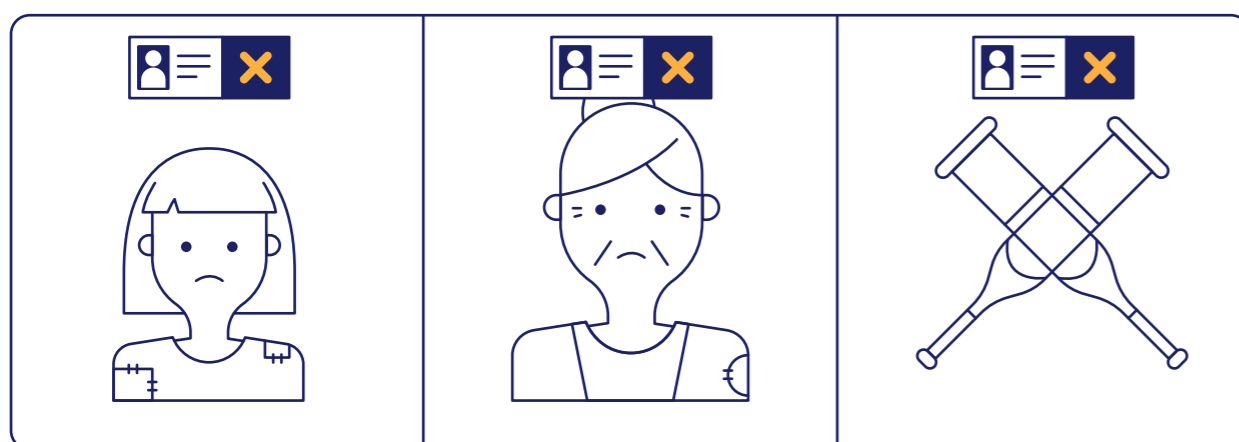
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Province	No. of households headed by a single parent and caring for children under 5	No. of children under five living in households in column 1	No. of households headed by a female single-parent and caring for children under 5	No. of children under five living in households in column 3	No. of households headed by an elderly and caring for children under 5	No. of children under 5 living in households in column 5	No. of households headed by children and caring for children under 5	No. of children under 5 living in households in column 7
DKI Jakarta	91,049	111,033 F: 59,265 M: 51,68	67,245	82,313 F: 43,863 M: 38,449	79,458	95,686 F: 52,021 M: 43,664	-	-
West Java	312,353	344,470 F: 170,343 M: 174,127	225,729	247,643 F: 122,834 M: 124,808	307,583	331,709 F: 165,289 M: 166,420	350	350 P: 350

East Java	361,485	396,370 F: 193,620 M: 202,750	274,174	301,429 F: 139,619 M: 161,810	424,653	469,575 F: 231,443 M: 238,132	804	804 F: 804
Central Java	324,445	357,475 F: 165,267 M: 192,208	244,201	271,176 F: 131,723 M: 139,453	434,457	485,227 F: 223,093 M: 262,134	-	-
South Sulawesi	106,305	129,419 F: 63,601 M: 65,818	82,185	101,398 F: 50,124 M: 51,274	107,160	130,868 F: 69,082 M: 61,786	-	-
Banten	106,395	126,321 F: 61,591 M: 64,729	79,614	95,392 F: 48,223 M: 47,169	92,937	108,915 F: 58,318 M: 50,597	-	-
South Sumatra	62,102	74,287 F: 37,299 M: 36,988	46,881	56,047 F: 27,411 M: 28,636	61,771	74,410 F: 34,831 M: 39,579	353	353 F: 247 M: 105
South Kalimantan	29,179	34,668 F: 15,978 M: 18,690	20,607	24,720 F: 11,177 M: 13,543	21,697	25,771 F: 10,987 M: 14,784	-	-
West Sumatra	41,983	50,990 F: 25,184 M: 25,806	35,243	42,857 F: 21,655 M: 21,202	59,755	76,098 F: 33,964 M: 42,134	151	151 F: 151
Papua	19,348	24,920 F: 14,081 M: 10,839	13,102	16,456 F: 9,303 M: 7,153	13,298	20,009 F: 9,134 M: 10,876	118	118 F: 110 M: 9
West Nusa Tenggara	83,611	88,660 F: 44,912 M: 43,748	72,005	75,486 F: 38,698 M: 36,789	29,478	32,395 F: 16,950 M: 15,445	1,032	1,032 M: 1,032
Bali	14,746	18,128 F: 8,856 M: 9,272	10,104	12,139 F: 5,469 M: 6,670	27,887	34,017 F: 14,174 M: 19,844	-	-
East Kalimantan	20,831	25,058 F: 11,221 M: 13,837	14,631	16,539 F: 7,621 M: 8,917	24,338	30,604 F: 14,469 M: 16,136	-	-
Central Kalimantan	12,693	14,133 F: 6,786 M: 7,347	9,203	10,425 F: 4,696 M: 5,729	14,277	16,319 F: 7,688 M: 8,631	-	-
North Sumatra	121,976	144,382 F: 75,392 M: 68,990	96,840	114,763 F: 59,268 M: 55,494	120,456	150,065 F: 73,748 M: 76,316	-	-
15 Regions in Total	1,586,525	1,940,313 F: 953,395 M: 986,917	1,194,924	1,468,783 F: 721,684 M: 747,098	1,819,205	2,081,668 F: 1,015,191 M: 1,066,479	2,808	2,808 F: 1,662 M: 1,146
Indonesia	2,197,597	2,515,608 F: 1,234,956 M: 1,280,652	1,657,188	1,898,647 F: 937,918 M: 960,727	2,350,620	2,723,906 F: 1,329,741 M: 1,394,165	2,960	3,068 F: 1,663 M: 1,403

Estimates in Table 3 are also available for children under 18 and children under-1 (see Appendix).

I - 03

# CHILDREN, THE ELDERLY, AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES WITHOUT LEGAL IDENTITY



Legal identification in Indonesia is represented by administrative documents, such as National Identity Cards (KTP) and various civil registration certificates based on vital events, from birth to death. In addition, Indonesia also has a Population Identification Number (NIK) in the form of a unique number issued by the population administration system (adminduk) once a person has been officially recorded at birth. Studies have shown that the ownership of population documents relates to individual access to basic services, such as health, education, and social assistance, as well as other public services. Ownership of legal documents also indicates whether someone is registered in the population database which inadvertently guarantees their access to

government assistance (Duff, Kusumaningrum, & Stark 2016; Jackson, Duff, Kusumaningrum, & Stark, 2014; Kusumaningrum, Bennouna, Siagian, & Agastya, 2016; Sumner & Kusumaningrum, 2014).

Therefore, the absence of NIK and birth certificates can be an indicator of vulnerability in children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities, especially as it relates to their possibility of being reached by assistance programs that are currently designed by the government. The estimated number of their total population can be seen in Table 4.

**Table 4.**  
**Estimated Number of Households with Children, the Elderly, and Persons with Disabilities Without Legal Identity (2018 National Socioeconomic Survey)<sup>5</sup>**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Province	No. of Households with children under-1 without birth certificates	No. of Children under-1 living in households in column 1	No. of Households with children under-5 without birth certificates	No. of Children under-5 living in households in column 3	No. of households with elderlies without NIK	No. of elderlies living in households in column 5	No. of households with persons with disabilities without NIK	No. of persons with disabilities living in households in column 7
DKI Jakarta	45,065	45,065 F: 17,426 M: 27,638	78,409	83,814 F: 38,233 M: 45,580	13,708	13,999 F: 9,335 M: 4,665	26,638	29,060 F: 16,170 M: 12,890
West Java	419,444	426,869 F: 205,326 M: 22,544	1,110,412	1,199,891 F: 578,907 M: 620,984	240,024	276,984 F: 186,006 M: 90,977	257,474	296,406 F: 179,993 M: 116,413
East Java	255,029	255,186 F: 126,134 M: 129,052	628,872	660,975 F: 327,955 M: 333,020	183,750	191,113 F: 135,157 M: 55,957	167,975	179,323 F: 119,547 M: 59,776
Central Java	152,969	153,838 F: 78,723 M: 75,116	311,837	327,087 F: 162,569 M: 164,517	140,291	151,723 F: 107,612 M: 44,111	132,473	140,696 F: 94,578 M: 46,118
South Sulawesi	88,969	90,900 F: 45,499 M: 45,402	208,444	232,937 F: 118,927 M: 114,011	28,280	31,177 F: 22,931 M: 8,246	40,072	44,678 F: 27,664 M: 17,014
Banten	128,287	131,766 F: 68,205 M: 63,561	365,528	403,875 F: 197,454 M: 206,421	63,944	66,148 F: 46,805 M: 19,343	87,047	99,195 F: 59,785 M: 39,410
South Sumatra	69,635	70,869 F: 34,265 M: 36,603	162,469	174,641 F: 76,820 M: 97,821	49,171	53,886 F: 32,775 M: 21,111	56,506	67,331 F: 39,673 M: 27,658
South Kalimantan	38,899	39,199 F: 20,345 M: 18,854	81,409	88,548 F: 44,664 M: 43,884	2,870	3,044 F: 2,520 M: 524	6,331	6,931 F: 4,801 M: 2,129
West Sumatra	56,216	56,440 F: 26,949 M: 29,490	130,997	147,037 F: 70,237 M: 76,800	32,358	35,679 F: 21,910 M: 13,769	36,892	40,495 F: 24,031 M: 16,464
Papua	40,124	40,903 F: 20,587 M: 20,316	179,280	226,484 F: 111,786 M: 114,699	28,983	24,567 F: 10,954 M: 13,613	67,452	92,779 F: 45,406 M: 47,372
West Nusa Tenggara	67,150	68,356 F: 30,455 M: 37,901	186,536	198,522 F: 96,125 M: 102,398	17,858	18,569 F: 11,363 M: 7,206	19,664	20,134 F: 11,891 M: 8,243

<sup>5</sup> Based on the question "Does (name) have a Population Identification Number (NIK)?" or "Does (name) have a birth certificate issued by the civil registration office?" in questionnaire VSEN.18K 2018 National Socioeconomic Survey (SUSENAS).

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Province	No. of Households with children under-1 without birth certificates	No. of Children under-1 living in households in column 1	No. of Households with children under-5 without birth certificates	No. of Children under-5 living in households in column 3	No. of households with elderlies without NIK	No. of elderlies living in households in column 5	No. of households with persons with disabilities without NIK	No. of persons with disabilities living in households in column 7
Bali	33,535	33,772 F: 19,404 M: 14,368	67,177	73,368 F: 38,730 M: 34,638	8,328	9,024 F: 6,039 M: 2,985	9,780	10,853 F: 6,008 M: 4,845
East Kalimantan	23,579	23,580 F: 10,679 M: 12,901	51,773	57,203 F: 29,003 M: 28,199	5,870	5,508 F: 1,638 M: 3,870	8,690	9,001 F: 3,074 M: 5,927
Central Kalimantan	25,335	25,335 F: 11,992 M: 13,343	68,825	75,278 F: 35,432 M: 39,846	9,539	9,402 F: 5,751 M: 3,651	16,415	18,006 F: 8,473 M: 9,533
North Sumatra	202,328	206,300 F: 98,784 M: 107,517	551,590	678,086 F: 344,953 M: 333,133	90,658	95,152 F: 58,586 M: 36,565	110,528	127,231 F: 74,724 M: 52,507
15 Regions in Total	1,646,564	1,668,378 F: 814,772 M: 853,607	4,021,089	4,627,746 F: 2,271,796 M: 2,355,950	915,632	985,975 F: 659,381 M: 326,594	933,409	1,182,119 F: 715,818 M: 466,300
Indonesia	2,285,322	2,315,278 F: 1,135,657 M: 1,179,622	5,868,380	6,577,877 F: 3,215,913 M: 3,361,964	1,196,930	1,283,754 F: 856,141 M: 427,613	1,475,670	1,674,216 F: 996,443 M: 677,770

Estimates in Table 4 are also available for children under 18, as well as grouping of persons with disabilities by age group: children, adults, and the elderly (see Appendix).

I - 04

## CHILDREN, THE ELDERLY, AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT CLEAN WATER, ELECTRICITY, AND PROPER SANITATION



Vulnerability in homeless children and children who live in densely populated areas has magnified due to limited access to hand washing and sanitation facilities, including soap, clean water, and disinfectants (Rosenthal, Ucci, Heys, Hayward, & Lakhanpaul, 2020). In Indonesia, some individuals technically have a place of residence but cannot access clean water and proper sanitation. These individuals, especially children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities, can be especially vulnerable during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The lack of access to electricity as basic infrastructure can indicate vulnerability, since in some areas it may also reflect the lack of access to functioning and adequate local health facilities. (Chen, Chindarkar, & Xiao, 2019).

Tables 5, 6, and 7 below show an estimated number of households with children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities living in households without clean water, electricity, and proper sanitation.

**Table 5.**  
**Estimated Number of Households with Children, the Elderly, and PwDs without Clean Water (2018 National Socioeconomic Survey)<sup>6</sup>**

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Province	No. of households with children under 18 years without clean water	No. of children under 18 years in column 1	No. of households with elderly members without clean water	No. of elderly members in column 3	No. of households with PwDs without clean water	No. of PwDs in column 5
DKI Jakarta	1,423,076	2,466,622 F: 1,207,282 M: 1,259,339	462,179	592,455 F: 306,034 M: 286,422	819,336	1,080,083 F: 584,454 M: 495,629
West Java	6,609,017	11,119,959 F: 5,436,961 M: 5,682,998	2,163,924	2,765,135 F: 1,413,490 M: 1,351,644	2,954,040	3,671,604 F: 1,982,546 M: 1,689,057
East Java	3,970,852	6,131,893 F: 2,979,048 M: 3,152,845	1,957,762	2,497,482 F: 1,337,488 M: 1,159,994	1,991,698	2,405,978 F: 1,331,089 M: 1,074,889
Central Java	2,900,322	4,690,175 F: 2,229,296 M: 2,460,879	1,443,174	1,850,827 F: 995,818 M: 855,009	1,568,783	1,893,445 F: 1,038,789 M: 854,656
South Sulawesi	818,438	1,655,388 F: 803,175 M: 852,213	312,977	401,262 F: 223,080 M: 178,182	497,249	640,946 F: 358,607 M: 282,339
Banten	1,828,287	3,251,696 F: 1,595,078 M: 1,656,618	453,048	548,700 F: 275,415 M: 273,285	780,005	1,019,112 F: 526,848 M: 492,264
South Sumatra	789,491	1,435,687 F: 707,477 M: 728,210	241,432	312,355 F: 159,130 M: 153,225	366,245	475,018 F: 251,296 M: 223,721
South Kalimantan	479,898	816,894 F: 401,995 M: 414,899	130,504	158,341 F: 82,839 M: 75,502	196,811	239,514 F: 123,914 M: 115,600
West Sumatra	624,323	1,294,283 F: 642,191 M: 652,091	230,125	295,187 F: 158,608 M: 136,580	396,833	520,201 F: 290,753 M: 229,449
Papua	366,767	756,787 F: 362,620 M: 394,167	53,535	65,581 F: 26,828 M: 38,753	101,545	141,692 F: 68,549 M: 73,142
West Nusa Tenggara	521,743	871,029 F: 427,108 M: 443,921	150,568	191,861 F: 103,418 M: 88,443	235,060	283,774 F: 155,714 M: 128,060

<sup>6</sup> Based on the question "What is the main source of water used by the neighborhood for drinking?" & "What is the distance between the main water source and the nearest waste/sewage/feces?" on the VSEN.18K SUSENAS 2018 questionnaire.

Bali	356,055	609,822 F: 300,298 M: 309,524	125,054	172,457 F: 91,252 M: 81,206	141,159	174,253 F: 88,056 M: 86,196
East Kalimantan	502,057	900,405 F: 442,819 M: 457,585	117,357	143,625 F: 64,257 M: 79,368	222,581	284,009 F: 137,194 M: 146,814
Central Kalimantan	354,314	618,526 F: 303,076 M: 315,450	75,421	93,501 F: 45,279 M: 48,222	164,743	217,376 F: 106,795 M: 110,581
North Sumatra	1,570,439	3,376,958 F: 1,649,597 M: 1,727,360	472,908	597,504 F: 319,176 M: 278,327	733,478	950,348 F: 517,026 M: 433,322
15 Regions in Total	23,115,079	39,996,124 F: 19,488,020 M: 20,508,101	8,389,968	10,686,273 F: 5,602,113 M: 5,084,160	11,169,566	13,997,353 F: 7,561,631 M: 6,435,721
Indonesia	29,403,183	51,944,161 F: 25,339,910 M: 26,604,248	10,162,235	12,927,315 F: 6,738,133 M: 6,189,182	14,195,300	17,928,001 F: 9,609,251 M: 8,318,749

**Table 6.**  
**Estimated Number of Households with Children, the Elderly, and Persons with Disabilities without Electricity (2018 National Socioeconomic Survey)<sup>7</sup>**

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Province	No. of households with children under 18 years without clean water	No. of children under 18 years in column 1	No. of households with elderly members without clean water	No. of elderly members in column 3	No. of households with PwDs without clean water	No. of PwDs in column 5
DKI Jakarta	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Java	2,694	3,164 F: 470 M: 2,694	3,176	3,435 F: 2,224 M: 1,211	5,753	6,746 F: 3,651 M: 3,095
East Java	5,325	6,686 F: 2,263 M: 4,423	11,421	12,599 F: 6,258 M: 6,341	12,062	13,156 F: 6,698 M: 6,457
Central Java	1,280	3,664 F: 1,349 M: 2,315	4,748	5,631 F: 4,002 M: 1,629	4,496	4,496 F: 3,054 M: 1,443

<sup>7</sup> Based on the question "What is the main source of lighting in this household?" on the VSEN.18K SUSENAS 2018 questionnaire.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Province	No. of households with children under 18 years without clean water	No. of children under 18 years in column 1	No. of households with elderly members without clean water	No. of elderly members in column 3	No. of households with PwDs without clean water	No. of PwDs in column 5
South Sulawesi	12,576	27,660 P: 12,622 L: 15,038	9,489	12,449 F: 6,703 M: 5,746	14,064	18,045 F: 8,982 M: 9,063
Banten	4,918	13,857 F: 6,056 M: 7,802	1,213	1,213 F: 1,213	5,034	7,895 F: 4,347 M: 3,548
South Sumatra	15,718	30,401 F: 14,797 M: 15,604	7,556	8,937 F: 4,297 M: 4,640	11,867	14,524 F: 7,637 M: 6,887
South Kalimantan	2,799	5,839 F: 2,262 M: 3,577	1,616	1,881 F: 947 M: 933	2,853	3,354 F: 1,606 M: 1,749
West Sumatra	11,681	24,984 F: 12,086 M: 12,898	8,237	9,558 F: 3,774 M: 5,785	11,306	13,250 F: 6,945 M: 6,305
Papua	200,649	422,208 F: 191,558 M: 230,650	18,900	22,727 F: 7,755 M: 14,972	43,867	61,268 F: 27,243 M: 34,025
West Nusa Tenggara	2,700	4,988 F: 2,474 M: 2,514	1,556	1,716 F: 1,070 M: 645	2,332	2,332 F: 1,755 M: 578
Bali	296	296 M: 296	980	1,227 F: 860 M: 367	440	554 F: 202 M: 352
East Kalimantan	2,499	3,649 F: 1,553 M: 2,095	238	238 F: 238	932	989 F: 622 M: 367
Central Kalimantan	14,297	27,129 F: 12,715 M: 14,414	4,072	4,835 F: 1,643 M: 3,191	10,042	12,893 F: 7,153 M: 5,740
North Sumatra	60,691	167,515 F: 84,503 M: 83,012	17,937	22,563 F: 11,789 M: 10,774	27,676	35,606 F: 19,410 M: 16,195
15 Regions in Total	338,123	767,024 F: 344,709 M: 397,333	91,139	109,007 F: 52,535 M: 56,473	152,724	195,108 F: 99,306 M: 95,803
Indonesia	714,043	1,575,402 F: 750,686 M: 824,716	215,033	261,807 F: 127,597 M: 134,210	384,669	497,578 F: 251,862 M: 245,715

**Table 7.**  
Estimated Number of Households with Children, the Elderly, and Persons with Disabilities without Proper Sanitation (2018 National Socioeconomic Survey)<sup>8</sup>

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Province	No. of households with children under 18 years without proper sanitation	No. of children under 18 years in column 1	No. of households with elderly members without proper sanitation	No. of elderly members in column 3	No. of households with PwDs without proper sanitation	No. of PwDs in column 5
DKI Jakarta	156,289	273,926 F: 147,673 M: 126,253	35,581	39,334 F: 23,581 M: 15,752	105,881	137,767 F: 74,411 M: 63,356
West Java	3,171,101	5,438,947 F: 2,644,361 M: 2,794,586	1,288,183	1,660,829 F: 871,888 M: 788,940	1,727,216	2,152,212 F: 1,184,865 M: 967,346
East Java	2,106,698	3,174,489 F: 1,549,509 M: 1,624,980	1,239,121	1,572,270 F: 854,365 M: 717,904	1,197,682	1,431,308 F: 783,400 M: 647,907
Central Java	1,627,598	2,623,699 F: 1,273,418 M: 1,350,281	924,565	1,194,667 F: 631,191 M: 563,475	941,939	1,146,416 F: 619,369 M: 527,047
South Sulawesi	300,047	597,597 F: 289,156 M: 308,441	116,890	146,896 F: 82,320 M: 64,576	196,827	250,817 F: 139,269 M: 111,548
Banten	681,488	1,277,524 F: 609,900 M: 667,624	234,572	282,141 F: 147,702 M: 134,439	361,421	463,280 F: 245,839 M: 217,441
South Sumatra	491,813	880,858 F: 430,192 M: 450,666	151,885	194,788 F: 98,854 M: 98,854	241,953	312,869 F: 158,806 M: 154,063
South Kalimantan	304,044	533,739 F: 262,074 M: 271,664	94,085	111,523 F: 58,220 M: 53,303	146,830	179,717 F: 96,436 M: 83,280
West Sumatra	408,014	851,428 F: 408,075 M: 443,353	169,636	214,243 F: 114,970 M: 99,272	284,295	369,185 F: 204,366 M: 164,820
Papua	378,692	803,526 F: 375,941 M: 427,585	40,892	50,217 F: 20,788 M: 29,429	92,699	127,372 F: 61,587 M: 65,784
West Nusa Tenggara	269,990	448,207 F: 222,600 M: 225,607	93,270	114,556 F: 67,092 M: 4,465	138,074	164,750 F: 97,113 M: 67,637

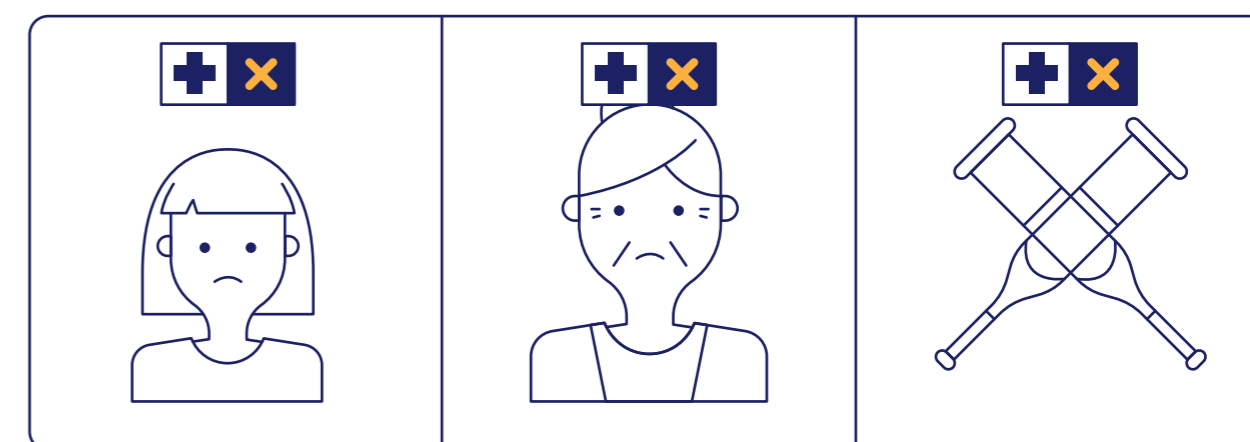
<sup>8</sup> Based on the questions "Do you have toilet facilities and who uses it?" and "What type of toilet is used?" on the VSEN.18K SUSENAS 2018 questionnaire.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Province	No. of households with children under 18 years without proper sanitation	No. of children under 18 years in column 1	No. of households with elderly members without proper sanitation	No. of elderly members in column 3	No. of households with PwDs without proper sanitation	No. of PwDs in column 5
Bali	57,306	102,454 F: 45,361 M: 57,093	31,468	44,171 F: 23,224 M: 20,947	32,873	41,865 F: 21,643 M: 20,222
East Kalimantan	132,851	240,497 F: 117,257 M: 123,240	39,623	50,194 F: 22,620 M: 27,573	77,616	102,247 F: 50,559 M: 51,689
Central Kalimantan	236,825	409,077 F: 196,673 M: 212,403	61,840	76,947 F: 38,461 M: 38,486	120,029	158,378 F: 78,055 M: 80,323
North Sumatra	644,798	1,552,603 F: 755,986 M: 796,617	208,996	260,074 F: 141,020 M: 119,054	332,709	431,395 F: 230,361 M: 201,035
15 Regions in Total	10,967,554	19,208,571 F: 9,328,176 M: 9,880,395	4,730,607	6,012,8504 F: 3,196,297 M: 2,816,552	5,054,674	7,469,577 F: 4,046,080 M: 3,423,498
Indonesia	14,806,315	26,664,650 F: 12,949,748 M: 13,714,901	5,927,146	7,517,867 F: 3,958,282 M: 3,559,585	8,012,833	10,083,857 F: 5,398,099 M: 4,685,754

Estimates in Tables 5, 6, and 7 are also available for children under-5 and under-1, as well as grouping of persons with disabilities by age group: children, adults, and the elderly (see Appendix).

I - 05

## CHILDREN, THE ELDERLY, AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE



Access to health insurance, including the government's National Health Insurance (JKN), in some areas can be associated with the utilization of health services (Erlangga, Ali, & Bloor, 2019; Wang, Temsah, & Mallick, 2017). Although it does not always relate to health service utilization, the lack of health insurance access is associated with out-of-pocket healthcare spending (Aizawa, 2019). For vulnerable groups, spending money on health can be burdensome, and it can keep them from seeking treatment.

With that in mind, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities without health insurance in Table 8 can be indicative of vulnerability, especially during the pandemic. Despite government guarantees to cover all costs of treatment related to COVID-19, Indonesia is still dealing with a number of other communicable diseases, such as dengue fever, tuberculosis, diarrhea, malaria, and diphtheria.



**Table 8.**  
**Estimated Number of Households with Children, the Elderly, and Persons with Disabilities without Health Insurance (2018 National Socioeconomic Survey)<sup>9</sup>**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Province	No. of households with children under 18 without health insurance	No. of children under 18 years in column 1	No. of households with children under 5 years without health insurance	No. of children under 5 years in column 3	No. of households with elderly members without health insurance	No. of elderly members in column 5	No. of households with PwDs without health insurance	No. of PwDs in column 7
DKI Jakarta	349,299	511,110 F: 239,566 M: 271,544	192,433	211,692 F: 102,279 M: 109,413	65,497	83,944 F: 45,245 M: 38,700	134,584	170,631 F: 91,350 M: 79,281
West Java	4,670,040	7,026,519 F: 3,441,571 M: 3,584,949	2,387,264	2,582,740 F: 1,269,801 M: 1,312,939	1,183,533	1,463,302 F: 761,371 M: 701,931	1,626,826	1,951,538 F: 1,073,837 M: 877,701
East Java	3,456,889	4,951,896 F: 2,456,500 M: 2,495,396	1,546,444	1,648,742 F: 811,062 M: 837,679	1,382,569	1,715,878 F: 927,367 M: 788,511	1,312,312	1,550,859 F: 864,184 M: 686,675
Central Java	2,882,274	4,138,572 F: 2,003,283 M: 2,135,289	1,448,806	1,552,485 F: 748,779 M: 803,706	1,027,106	1,313,507 F: 688,903 M: 624,603	1,057,283	1,234,034 F: 663,083 M: 570,951
South Sulawesi	678,537	1,068,729 F: 539,489 M: 529,240	402,295	466,353 F: 235,213 M: 231,140	167,384	206,409 F: 117,783 M: 88,625	266,897	321,013 F: 181,574 M: 139,439
Banten	1,199,208	1,938,632 F: 941,481 M: 997,151	654,709	722,873 F: 361,893 M: 360,980	247,012	285,404 F: 156,812 M: 128,592	415,001	507,194 F: 267,286 M: 239,908
South Sumatra	287,534	473,889 F: 220,025 M: 253,864	158,080	173,603 F: 83,033 M: 90,570	72,060	87,903 F: 47,692 M: 40,211	102,867	124,710 F: 70,551 M: 54,159
South Kalimantan	336,579	521,886 F: 257,753 M: 264,134	156,741	171,075 F: 84,698 M: 86,377	73,624	88,184 F: 48,091 M: 40,092	123,309	149,433 F: 80,563 M: 68,870
West Sumatra	418,796	725,392 F: 353,996 M: 371,396	248,803	288,516 F: 137,507 M: 151,009	113,644	143,311 F: 78,136 M: 65,176	180,646	228,855 F: 124,830 M: 104,025
Papua	141,538	244,608 F: 125,615 M: 118,993	83,825	101,622 F: 52,258 M: 49,364	10,589	12,628 F: 6,056 M: 6,572	31,415	43,739 F: 21,559 M: 22,180
West Nusa Tenggara	651,399	916,432 F: 458,207 M: 458,226	356,283	378,756 F: 187,972 M: 190,785	130,243	162,631 F: 89,572 M: 73,059	212,903	253,955 F: 139,267 M: 114,688

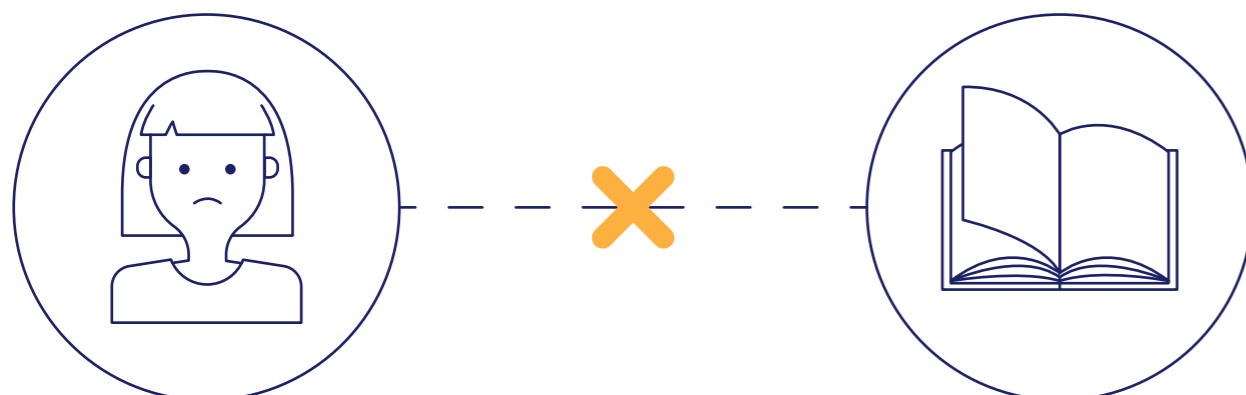
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Province	No. of households with children under 18 without health insurance	No. of children under 18 years in column 1	No. of households with children under 5 years without health insurance	No. of children under 5 years in column 3	No. of households with elderly members without health insurance	No. of elderly members in column 5	No. of households with PwDs without health insurance	No. of PwDs in column 7
Bali	335,220	514,465 F: 254,753 M: 259,712	165,581	179,993 F: 93,259 M: 86,734	121,390	164,782 F: 90,939 M: 73,843	127,101	156,138 F: 78,400 M: 77,738
East Kalimantan	236,754	386,138 F: 193,009 M: 193,130	123,703	136,895 F: 69,355 M: 67,540	45,701	55,744 F: 26,743 M: 29,001	84,130	103,112 F: 50,163 M: 52,949
Central Kalimantan	258,092	413,200 F: 199,239 M: 213,961	127,554	140,056 F: 65,286 M: 74,771	44,617	52,983 F: 25,927 M: 27,056	92,566	118,256 F: 58,156 M: 60,100
North Sumatra	1,492,060	2,864,664 F: 1,430,556 M: 1,434,108	852,121	1,052,889 F: 523,157 M: 529,732	358,797	446,102 F: 248,052 M: 198,050	521,847	652,523 F: 365,554 M: 286,969
15 Regions in Total	17,394,219	26,696,136 F: 13,115,041 M: 13,581,092	8,904,642	9,808,290 F: 4,825,552 M: 4,982,738	5,043,766	5,496,669 F: 3,358,690 M: 2,924,023	6,125,657	7,565,990 F: 4,130,357 M: 3,435,633
Indonesia	22,810,735	35,558,770 F: 17,477,811 M: 18,080,957	11,946,766	13,290,891 F: 6,536,892 M: 6,753,998	6,201,668	7,719,493 F: 4,100,626 M: 3,618,868	8,224,662	9,969,996 F: 5,366,331 M: 4,603,665

Estimates in Table 8 are also available for children under one year old, as well as grouping of persons with disabilities by age group: children, adults, and the elderly (see Appendix).

<sup>9</sup> Based on the question "What health insurance does (name) have?" on the VSEN.18K SUSENAS 2018 questionnaire. The status of health insurance ownership is based on BPJS/JKN/Jamkesda ownership.

I - 06

# CHILDREN WITH INTERRUPTED EDUCATION



The sudden shutdown of schools has moved learning activities to the home. For children, educators, and parents, this situation is far from ideal. The lack of preparedness for home-based education and the virtual curriculum creates immense pressure on teachers, students, and their primary caregivers at home. Prior to the pandemic, the absence of school activities already had negative effects on children, for instance, reducing physical activity, increasing screen-time on personal devices, and changing sleep patterns (Wang, Zhang, Zhao, Zhang, & Jiang, 2020).

Some preliminary evidence also shows that isolation, quarantine, or other forms of mobility restrictions, as well as reduced

personal space at home, and reduced social interaction with peers, add to children's psychological burden potentially leading to negative downstream impacts (Jiao et al., 2020; Wang, Zhang, Zhao, Zhang, & Jiang, 2020). Several studies on the impact of school shutdowns on children's mental health and psychosocial wellbeing in China show that children are experiencing symptoms of depression and anxiety that are more severe than before the pandemic. The negative impact of a disrupted routine in children, including school shutdowns, is particularly observed on children with health complications, children with behavioral issues, children at risk of being exposed to violence, and children living in foster care (Zimmermann & Curtis, 2020).

Children learning from home become more vulnerable if they do not have access to adequate facilities and infrastructure (Van Lancker & Parolin, 2020). In Indonesia, one indicator is the lack of household's access to the internet. Therefore, COVID-19 response should also consider school-age children who live in households without internet access - as shown in Table 9.

In the 15 provinces most affected by COVID-19, out of an estimated 33 million school-age children - from elementary to high school students - who are potentially learning from home, around 19.5 million school-age children live in households without access to the internet.

**Table 9.**  
**Estimated Number of Households with School-Age Children without Internet Access (2018 National Socioeconomic Survey)<sup>10</sup>**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Province	No. of households with elementary school children without internet access	No. of children in column 1	No. of households with junior high school children without internet access	No. of children in column 3	No. of households with high school children without internet access	No. of children in column 5	No. of households with school age children who potentially learn from home	No. of children in column 7
DKI Jakarta	627,820	714,315 F: 348,242 M: 366,074	84,056	86,524 F: 30,487 M: 56,036	29,989	30,625 F: 14,828 M: 15,796	1,524,082	1,697,007 F: 821,705 M: 875,302
West Java	3,706,856	4,155,615 F: 2,020,367 M: 2,135,248	750,767	785,426 F: 309,361 M: 476,066	275,661	286,026 F: 117,464 M: 168,562	8,059,399	8,795,010 F: 4,332,742 M: 4,462,268
East Java	2,584,997	2,827,338 F: 1,374,312 M: 1,453,026	521,840	545,829 F: 228,303 M: 317,526	215,188	218,437 F: 102,139 M: 116,299	5,923,982	6,352,331 F: 3,119,181 M: 3,233,150
Central Java	2,431,378	2,686,403 F: 1,294,116 M: 1,392,287	467,120	486,225 F: 208,513 M: 277,712	160,762	163,333 F: 71,891 M: 91,443	5,698,209	5,896,153 F: 2,879,612 M: 3,016,541
South Sulawesi	678,255	843,748 F: 405,195 M: 438,553	197,775	210,143 F: 96,799 M: 113,344	68,285	70,935 F: 27,404 M: 43,530	1,471,613	1,713,843 F: 847,121 M: 866,722
Banten	977,873	1,118,018 F: 533,554 M: 584,464	213,425	218,144 F: 98,431 M: 119,713	73,206	73,241 F: 25,997 M: 47,243	2,132,480	2,330,124 F: 1,130,887 M: 1,199,237

<sup>10</sup> Based on the question "In the past 3 months does (name) have and use a cell phone (HP)?" & "In the past 3 months does (name) have and use the internet (including Facebook, Twitter, BBM, WhatsApp)?" on the VSEN.18K SUSENAS 2018 questionnaire.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Province	No. of households with elementary school children without internet access	No. of children in column 1	No. of households with junior high school children without internet access	No. of children in column 3	No. of households with high school children without internet access	No. of children in column 5	No. of households with school age children who potentially learn from home	No. of children in column 7
South Sumatra	690,031	811,048 F: 391,660 M: 419,388	205,905	215,067 F: 92,711 M: 122,356	71,674	74,302 F: 29,379 M: 44,923	1,456,066	1,631,656 F: 800,246 M: 831,410
South Kalimantan	318,980	356,755 F: 174,430 M: 182,324	74,752	78,831 F: 34,041 M: 44,790	28,003	28,467 F: 11,503 M: 16,964	713,051	775,552 F: 377,140 M: 398,412
West Sumatra	439,259	556,551 F: 268,154 M: 288,397	131,288	142,370 F: 66,068 M: 76,302	44,559	45,853 F: 16,566 M: 29,287	937,615	1,109,497 F: 554,547 M: 554,950
Papua	302,608	413,831 F: 198,704 M: 215,127	141,269	151,943 F: 71,823 M: 80,120	74,506	76,739 F: 34,089 M: 42,650	491,198	591,138 F: 282,615 M: 308,523
West Nusa Tenggara	482,134	542,759 F: 256,874 M: 285,885	153,503	162,281 F: 71,348 M: 90,933	59,574	61,459 F: 26,325 M: 35,133	933,302	1,108,105 F: 495,404 M: 522,701
Bali	266,299	1,608,406 F: 147,980 M: 147,980	58,953	60,667 F: 29,151 M: 31,516	16,465	16,789 F: 9,018 M: 7,772	653,392	752,739 F: 348,786 M: 376,953
East Kalimantan	271,936	310,129 F: 152,646 M: 157,484	61,245	63,803 F: 27,012 M: 36,791	19,815	20,332 F: 9,142 M: 11,190	612,167	678,386 F: 338,254 M: 340,132
Central Kalimantan	215,219	238,545 F: 112,217 M: 126,328	63,815	67,632 F: 32,557 M: 35,075	21,446	21,804 F: 9,713 M: 12,091	453,304	493,357 F: 242,616 M: 250,741
North Sumatra	1,187,023	1,608,406 F: 788,678 M: 819,728	386,943	428,549 F: 195,494 M: 233,055	156,914	163,330 F: 75,010 M: 88,320	2,597,694	3,170,412 F: 1,566,447 M: 1,603,965
15 Regions in Total	15,180,668	17,494,111 F: 8,467,129 M: 9,026,982	3,587,408	3,703,434 F: 1,592,099 M: 2,111,335	1,316,047	1,251,672 F: 580,468 M: 771,204	33,407,518	36,978,310 F: 18,137,303 M: 18,841,007
Indonesia	20,130,660	23,496,260 F: 11,373,598 M: 12,122,664	5,133,129	5,459,994 F: 2,401,058 M: 3,058,936	1,955,344	2,015,065	43,674,923	50,417,1475 F: 23,923,887 M: 24,817,429

## I - 07

# CHILDREN DIRECTLY AFFECTED BY COVID-19

Children, like adults or the elderly, are at risk of contracting or transmitting COVID-19. Case data disaggregated for children (under 18 years) can produce valuable insights about the average recovery and death rates among children. Data gathered by citizen initiative KawalCOVID19 on 6/11/2020 showed the total positive cases of COVID-19 in children at 2,615, or 7.8% of the overall positive cases. Meanwhile, the recovery rate was 29% for all pediatric patients. This data must be interpreted with caution, given that the testing rate remains low to this day. Anecdotal information from a number of pediatricians, however, still indicates an alarming situation among pediatric patients.

Limited data makes it difficult for policymakers to assess the situation of children directly affected by COVID-19. Besides being sick or receiving a positive COVID-19 test result (whether their status is patient under surveillance or person under monitoring),

children can also be affected if they are: 1) a sibling of an infected or deceased child, 2) a child who lost their caregiver due to COVID-19, 3) a child abandoned by their caregiver who is being isolated due to their Patient Under Surveillance status, or 4) a child living with an individual or caregiver with a Person Under Monitoring status. If this information can be well managed and safeguarded through the cooperation of health workers with social workers, social workers can develop the appropriate plan and assistance for affected children.

The seven groups above do not include all vulnerable populations. In the next section, this study will discuss invisible populations in the COVID-19 pandemic.

# INVISIBLE POPULATIONS IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

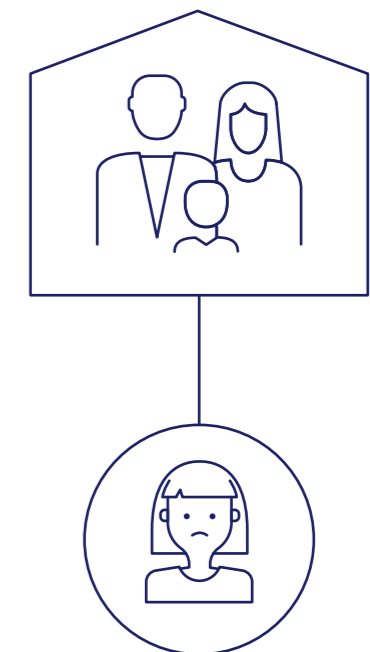
In addition to the populations that are vulnerable and have become vulnerable due to the COVID-19 pandemic as discussed in the previous section, there exist other vulnerable groups that are difficult to estimate and track on the statistical map. They are invisible groups, and were so even before the pandemic,

due to the lack of an adequate monitoring system. Overall, these populations face a variety of risks in life, which have likely been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, both within and outside the affected area.

## II - 01

### CHILDREN OUT OF HOUSEHOLD CARE

Children outside of household care include those who are cared for or live in institutional care facilities, or other caregiving institutions, such as boarding schools, and children who are imprisoned or detained for being in conflict with the law. Children outside of household care are known to face limited options when it comes to accessing information and resources for limiting the risk of viral transmission and other physical and mental health risks associated with the pandemic (Goldman, van Ijzendoorn, Sonuga-Barke, & Lancet Institutional Care Reform Commission Group, 2020).



#### Children in detention and correctional facilities (LPAS, KPKA, Rutan, and Lapas) and children who are released from these facilities as part of COVID-19 response

A total of 1,660 children are detained or placed in detention and correctional facilities across Indonesia (Ministry of Law and Human Rights, as of 5/4/2020). In the 15 most-affected areas, 978 children live in detention and correctional facilities within the same administrative area (as of May 2020). The Ministry of Law and Human Rights has issued a policy on the release of prisoners and detainees, including children.

Looking into the reduced number of child detainees and prisoners between March 30, 2020 and May 4, 2020, it is estimated that 1,029 children have been released across Indonesia.

## Children in institutional care facilities (*panti*) and those returned home as part of COVID-19 response

Based on data from the Ministry of Social Affairs, a total of 102,482 children live in 3,575 institutional care facilities (*panti*) across Indonesia (Ministry of Social Data as of 05/14/2020). This figure may not include facilities that are not recorded in the Ministry of Social Affairs. returned home from the institutional care facilities due to the pandemic.

Based solely on records by the Ministry of Social Affairs, there are around 37,344 children in 2,580 institutional care facilities within the same administrative area across the 15 provinces most affected by COVID-19. As of the writing of this policy paper, no data was available on children with families who were sent home or otherwise

Province	No. of institutional care facilities for abandoned children	No. of children in institutional care facilities	No. of boys in institutional care facilities	No. of girls in institutional care facilities
Bali	62	1,685	803	882
East Kalimantan	53	1,684	952	952
Central Kalimantan	29	857	528	329
North Sumatra	58	2,013	1,003	1,010
15 Regions in Total	2,580	72,997	35,873	37,334
Indonesia	3,575	102,482	50,509	51,973

**Table 10.**  
**Estimated Number and Distribution of Children in Institutional Care Facilities (*panti*) (Ministry of Social Affairs, 2020)**

Province	No. of institutional care facilities for abandoned children	No. of children in institutional care facilities	No. of boys in institutional care facilities	No. of girls in institutional care facilities
DKI Jakarta	69	1,246	570	676
West java	435	13,046	6,484	6,562
East Java	709	18,835	8,930	9,905
Central Java	423	10,936	5,105	5,831
South Sulawesi	148	4,894	2,398	2,496
Banten	82	3,115	1,551	1,564
South Sumatra	84	2,302	1,169	1,133
South Kalimantan	99	2,728	1,687	1,041
West Sumatra	101	3,011	1,278	1,733
Papua	29	816	385	431
West Nusa Tenggara	199	5,829	3,030	2,799

## Children in boarding schools and Islamic boarding schools who are sent home as part of COVID-19 response

There are 26,967 Islamic boarding schools with 1,091,591 students across the 15 most-affected areas, though there is no information on their age as of the writing of this policy paper (Statistical Data on Islamic

Boarding Schools, Ministry of Religious Affairs 2019). Furthermore, there is no data on children who were sent home or otherwise returned home from the Islamic boarding schools due to the pandemic.

## Street Children

Based on 2018 data, it is estimated that 12,000 children live on the street across Indonesia (Kompas, 2019, based on data from the Ministry of Social Affairs). Looking at the 15 provinces most affected by COVID-19,

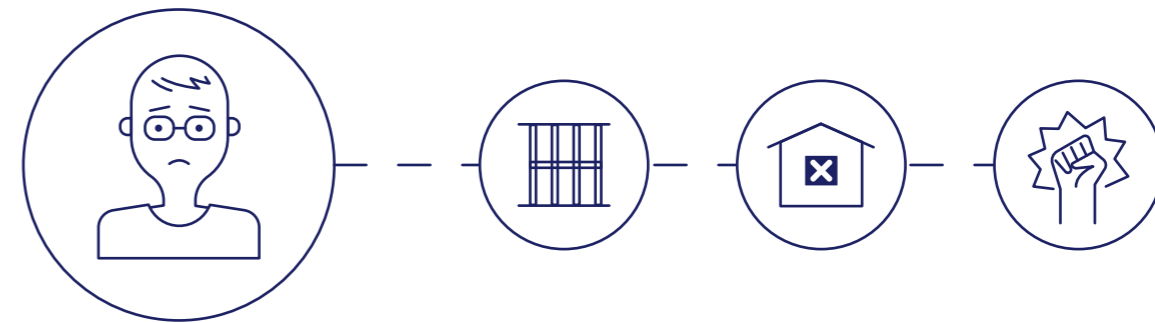
there are approximately 14,307 street children living within the same administrative areas. However, there was no available data for South Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, and Papua (2017 data was available from the same source).

**Table 11.**  
**Estimated Number and Distribution of Street Children (Kompas 2018)<sup>11</sup>**

Province	Number of Street Children
DKI Jakarta	2,750
West java	2,953
East Java	2,701
Central Java	1,603
South Sulawesi	652
Banten	556
South Sumatra	197
South Kalimantan	-
West Sumatra	822
Papua	-
West Nusa Tenggara	97
Bali	281
East Kalimantan	695
Central Kalimantan	-
North Sumatra	1,000
<b>15 Regions in Total</b>	<b>14,307</b>
<b>Indonesia</b> <small>(data was limited to 21 provinces, as there was no available data on the other 13 provinces)</small>	<b>16,416</b>

II - 02

## CHILDREN IN AT-RISK ENVIRONMENTS



### Children living with caregivers who are in detention or correctional facilities (Lapas/Rutan)

In Indonesia, children of female inmates are allowed to reside and be raised inside correctional facilities (or inside detention facilities). This provision is stipulated in Government Regulation No. 58 of 1999 on the Conditions and Implementing Procedures Relating to the Authority, Tasks, and Responsibilities for the Management of Prisoners. The regulation also stipulates that a child can be cared for by their mother inside a detention facility until they reach the age of two. Once the child reaches the age of two, the child must be placed in the custody of their father, other relatives, or another guardian with the consent of the mother.

As of 4/16/2020, it has been reported that two children under-3 are currently living in the women’s correctional institution in Semarang (Central Java), and one in the women’s correctional institution in Tangerang (Banten). This anecdotal information was obtained from volunteers by contacting each institution. As of the writing of this policy paper, complete data on these children has not been gathered. Although the Ministry of Law and Human Rights has issued a regulation on the release of inmates and detainees, including children, there is no information to date as to whether these children and their mothers have been released as part of the COVID-19 response.

<sup>11</sup> Reproduced from the print edition of KOMPAS article, “Street Children Are Still Neglected” (November 20, 2019). However, there is a difference between the figure mentioned in the article text and the figure presented in the chart by region.

## Homeless children and adults

Children, especially children under-5 living in homelessness, face a high risk of contracting an infection as they commonly live in dense or unhygienic environments. In addition to COVID-19, they also face potential threats to their overall growth and development, from health issues to cognitive development issues (Rosenthal, Ucci, Heys, Hayward, & Lakhanpaul, 2020).

In August 2019, the Ministry of Social Affairs estimated that there were 77,500 homeless beggars across major cities in Indonesia (Kompas, 2019). Meanwhile, data from the Directorate General of Social Rehabilitation (Ministry of Social Affairs, 2012) recorded around 194,000 homeless people, scavengers, and beggars throughout Indonesia.

## Children receiving assistance from social workers

Data from the Ministry of Social Affairs shows that there are 54,393 children being cared for by social workers and living outside institutional care facilities across Indonesia. 72% or 39,259 children, currently live in the 15 provinces most affected by COVID-19.

Although the nature of their facilitation could not be identified, the fact that these children have been under the facilitation of social workers could indicate a presence of vulnerability. The pandemic situation causes them to risk losing routine assistance that is usually provided by social workers.

**Table 12.**  
**Total Number and Distribution of Children under the Facilitation of Social Workers and Living Outside of Institutional Care Facilities (Ministry of Social Affairs, 2020)**

Province	No. of children under the facilitation of social workers and living outside of institutional care facilities	No. of boys under the facilitation of social workers and living outside of institutional care facilities	No. of girls under the facilitation of social workers and living outside of institutional care facilities
DKI Jakarta	2,324	1,198	1,126
West java	9,243	4,629	4,614
East Java	10,318	5,257	5,061
Central Java	4,414	2,080	2,334
South Sulawesi	1,730	850	880
Banten	1,771	904	867
South Sumatra	324	166	158
South Kalimantan	840	379	461
West Sumatra	433	157	276
Papua	312	163	149
West Nusa Tenggara	4,968	2,587	2,381
Bali	512	270	242
East Kalimantan	281	136	145
Central Kalimantan	299	149	150
North Sumatra	1,490	720	770
15 Province in Total	39,259	19,645	19,614
Indonesia	54,393	27,060	27,333

## Children and adults living in households with perpetrators or survivors of domestic violence

Sources such as Bradbury-Jones RN, C. (2020), Usher, et. al. (2020), Campbell, A.M. (2020), and Plan International (2020) have recorded an increase of reported cases of abuse since the pandemic. From March 2nd to April 25, 2020, the Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection (KPPPA) recorded 643 cases of violence against women and children in Indonesia (Media Indonesia, 2020). In Jakarta alone, the APIK Legal Aid Institute received 97 reports of violence against women from March 16 to April 19, 2020 (CNN Indonesia, 2020). The two most common types of violence are domestic violence (33 cases) and gender-based violence on the internet (30 cases). Before COVID-19, a survey of the prevalence of violence against women estimated that one in three women aged 15-64 years in Indonesia has experienced violence by their partners or non-partners throughout their

lifetime, and around one in ten women had experienced it within the last 12 months (Statistics Indonesia, 2016). During this pandemic, their risk has likely increased due to mobility restrictions and isolation.

The Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection (KPPA) recorded 362 cases of reported violence as of April 2020 in the 15 provinces most affected by COVID-19. As a comparison, throughout 2019, there were 10,866 reported cases of violence in the 15 provinces most affected by COVID-19. From the data accessed in April 2020, it remains to be seen whether there will be an increase in total reported cases of violence in the 15 provinces by the end of the year. Furthermore, fewer reported cases could likely indicate less access to crisis centers and other services, as opposed to a lower rate of violence.

Province	No. of recorded cases Jan-Dec 2019	No. of recorded cases of physical abuse Jan-Dec 2019	No. of recorded cases of psychological abuse	No. of recorded cases of sexual abuse Jan-Dec 2019	No. of recorded cases of physical abuse as of April 2020	No. of recorded cases of psychological abuse as of April 2020	No. of recorded cases of sexual abuse as of April 2020
East Java	1,944	780	574	724	20	14	11
Central Java	2,042	925	677	802	48	28	15
South Sulawesi	1,811	1,116	363	474	52	12	3
Banten	399	188	171	175	6	1	2
South Sumatra	344	188	81	130	5	4	3
South Kalimantan	212	58	73	100	5	4	2
West Sumatra	546	265	134	261	3	0	3
Papua	224	118	101	72	4	1	0
West Nusa Tenggara	504	286	54	134	2	1	0
Bali	322	179	146	58	8	4	0
East Kalimantan	617	275	124	194	13	5	10
Central Kalimantan	152	62	47	65	0	0	0
North Sumatra	849	337	172	410	25	11	4
<b>Jumlah 15 Wilayah</b>	<b>10,866</b>	<b>5,093</b>	<b>3,335</b>	<b>3,920</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>Indonesia</b>	<b>17,606</b>	<b>8,095</b>	<b>5,061</b>	<b>6,501</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>78</b>

**Table 13.**  
**Total Number of Reported and Recorded Cases of Violence (KPPA, 2020)**

Province	No. of recorded cases Jan-Dec 2019	No. of recorded cases of physical abuse Jan-Dec 2019	No. of recorded cases of psychological abuse	No. of recorded cases of sexual abuse Jan-Dec 2019	No. of recorded cases of physical abuse as of April 2020	No. of recorded cases of psychological abuse as of April 2020	No. of recorded cases of sexual abuse as of April 2020
DKI Jakarta	911	493	490	264	8	5	2
West Java	676	243	198	292	7	5	3

## Asylum seekers in transit and refugees

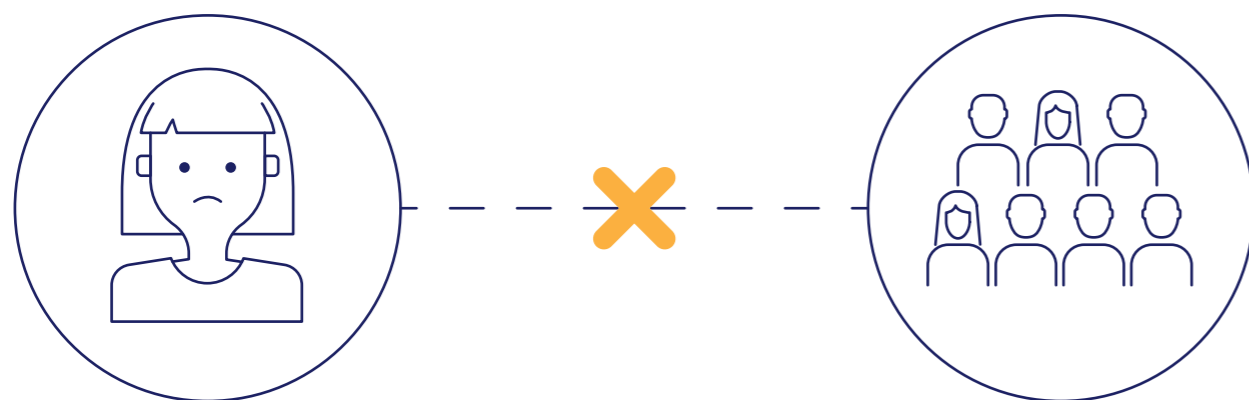
It is estimated that there are 13,550 asylum seekers and refugees currently living in Indonesia. Data from UNHCR estimated that the majority (80%) of asylum seekers and refugees in Indonesia are spread across Greater Jakarta (7,153 individuals), Medan (1,897 individuals), and Makassar (1,743 individuals). Among these asylum seekers and refugees are

children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, the sick, and people with pre-existing medical conditions. The same data source also points out that, of the total asylum seekers and refugees in Indonesia, 3,761 are children, and 271 are elderly persons.



II - 03

## CHILDREN AND ADULTS FACING OTHER FORMS OF SOCIAL EXCLUSION



### People with domicile status issues

The basis of data used in Indonesia to obtain assistance is the family unit. However, family card (KK) cannot not be issued without an established domicile status. Cases of people with domicile status issues are still commonly found among those not residing in any official administrative areas, such as in forests, those residing in disputed areas or government lands, at sea, or those without a permanent residence. Based on the 2014 forestry survey, 32,447,851 people live around forests across Indonesia (BPS, 2014).

Domicile status issues can also be experienced by people who move around or migrants who, despite having a complete population document, are not registered as local residents. They face the risk of being excluded from assistance programs designed specifically for the local residents. In a pandemic, they become more vulnerable as social restrictions prevent them from returning to their place of origin, while they struggle to survive without assistance in their current domicile.

### People whose identity status is abandoned or not recognized by the state

Children from mixed marriages between Indonesian citizens and asylum seekers still face difficulties in obtaining state recognition for their identity. Based on a study by SUAKA in 2016, there are cases where a mixed marriage between an Indonesian citizen and an asylum seeker cannot be officially recognized as an official "marriage." If such a family wishes to obtain a Family Card (KK), their marital status

must first be revised to the status of "divorced." Furthermore, children from mixed marriages cannot obtain a birth certificate due to one of their parent's status as an asylum seeker (SUAKA, 2016). These children are more at risk in the pandemic as data collection on assistance beneficiaries requires population documents, such as the Family Card (KK).

### People who are stigmatized in society

Apart from domicile, lack of legal identity or difficulties in obtaining documents can also be experienced by residents due to stigma or discrimination from the community. This discrimination is also experienced by those who are often forced to separate themselves or be separated from their families (Boellstorff, 2004). This condition became an obstacle to applying for a new KK because they are no longer in contact with their old family. This condition makes it difficult for them to be documented on the list of potential beneficiaries based on families.

This kind of exclusion can be experienced by groups of people with mental disorders, religious minority groups, children with special needs who are hidden by their parents because they are considered as shameful to their families, and other stigmatized groups. Not to mention the possibility of discriminatory treatment that they might receive during the distribution of aid.

# DEFINITIONS AND SOURCES OF VULNERABILITY IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

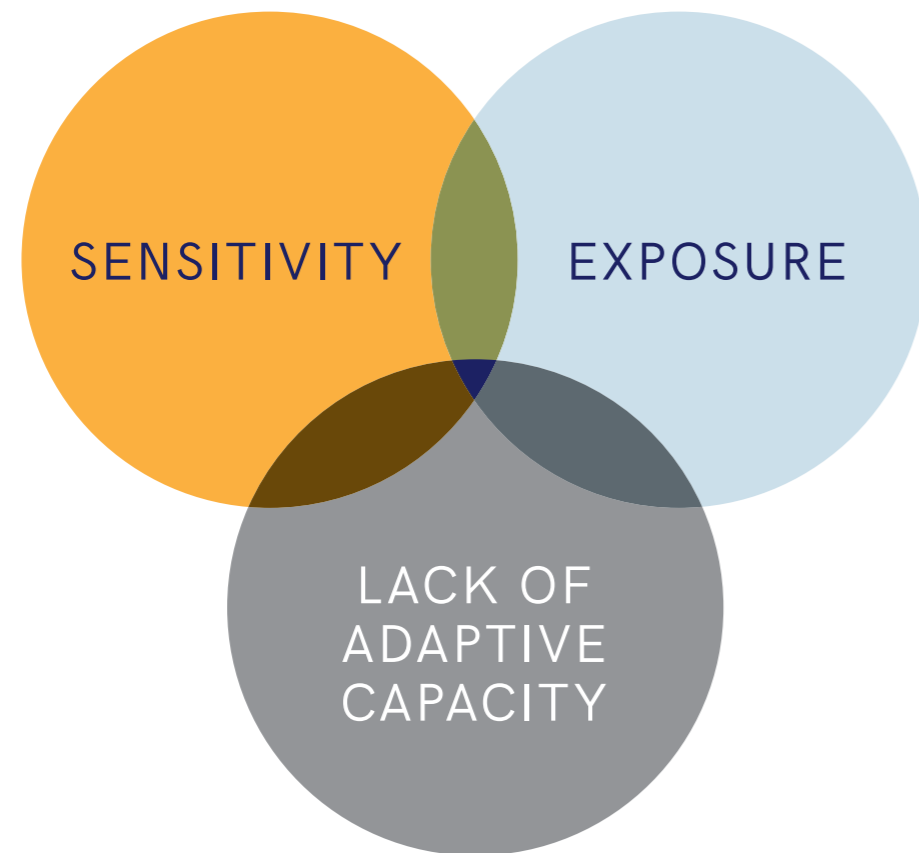
By considering available data, and looking into various theoretical frameworks on social exclusion, injustice, and vulnerability

(PUSKAPA, 2019; KIDD, 2017; Popay, 2010, Adger, 2006), this paper proposes the following definition of vulnerability:

“ Vulnerability is a condition that is disproportionately experienced by individuals due to a lack of access as a result of poverty, geographic location, mobility limitations, disparities in public service quality, and exclusion based on age, disabilities, and social identities. ”

Vulnerabilities are associated with a sudden shock or a gradual shift in social norms or structures. A pandemic is considered a shock that may exacerbate pre-existing vulnerabilities, due to the fact that COVID-19 has the potential to threaten the health of all individuals. A vulnerability caused by an external shock, such as a pandemic, can be explained by three interrelated factors: exposure, sensitivity, and lack of adaptive capacity. Underpinning these three factors are structural inequality and disproportionate access to essential supports and facilities that place individuals in vulnerable positions (Adger 2006; Smit & Wandel 2006).

- Exposure relates to the likelihood that an individual comes into contact with an external threat/hazard
- Sensitivity pertains to the severity of potential negative outcomes that an individual is likely to experience as a result of being exposed to a threat/hazard
- Adaptive capacity is related to the individual's capacity to respond to or manage the exposure of a threat/hazard and its associated impacts without significantly reducing their well-being.



Based on the conceptual framework above, this policy paper recognizes that the COVID-19 pandemic has and will continue to create or amplify vulnerabilities disproportionately among children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and other population groups who are poor, invisible, and stigmatized, as well as individuals who have limited access to services and are suffering from life adversities and discrimination as a result of their identity. All of these groups have been discussed in the previous section, along with their estimated size and distribution.

Vulnerabilities are dynamic in nature, and they can cause an individual or a group to have diminished opportunities in health, education, the economy, as well as social and political protection. In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, this policy paper has identified several sources of vulnerabilities, including:

### 1. Individual Health Challenges

- a. Physical health problems directly caused by COVID-19 or due to a pre-existing health condition, limited access to health services and routine therapy, and limited options to practice physical distancing as well as personal, household, and environmental hygiene.
- b. Mental health problems directly caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and/or due to a pre-existing condition, limited access to mental health services and routine therapy, and the declining quality of basic services as well as the disruption in public services which creates new stressors. The risk is particularly high among children who are confined at home and where there are limitations on movement and access to open space for a long period of time.

### 2. Change or loss of caregiving environment and social support.

For children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities, any changes in their interaction and caregiving environment due to the pandemic — both as a result of a caregiver falling ill or limited mobility at home—may increase their vulnerability, as previously discussed.

For caregivers or other adults responsible for other people, the pandemic has disrupted social support previously available to them, such as support from extended families and frontline service providers.

### 3. Limited options and safe spaces for children and adults.

The overwhelming flood of information about the pandemic may induce anxiety in children and adults. Meanwhile, parents and other adults are not necessarily a source of clear and accurate information for children. Conversations around COVID-19 are often too technical, and adults sometimes forget or fail to properly address and communicate the emotional side of the situation as experienced by both children and adults themselves (Dalton, Rapa, & Stein, 2020). Unresolved anxieties could develop into more serious mental health issues. On the other hand, safe space is increasingly limited both for children and adults. Vulnerability may increase as some individuals have limited options to maintain physical distancing, stay at home, and practice the Hygiene and Healthy Lifestyle (PHBS).

#### 4. Increased risk of violence, particularly domestic violence

Despite the potential increase of risk of violence, as previously explained, the service center responsiveness to incoming reports of violence is also declining due to the pandemic. Some safe houses may no longer operate, while most recent data — including data on available facilitators — cannot be obtained. Similarly, it is unclear whether services are still running in the 33 units of the Integrated Service Center for Women and Children’s Empowerment (P2TP2A) and 34 local offices of the Women and Children’s Empowerment (Dinas PPA) across all provinces in Indonesia.

#### 5. Limited or declining quality of public and essential services

a. **Limited access to healthcare and nutritional fulfillment services.** The limited capacity of the healthcare system to handle the pandemic is a topic that has been widely discussed. While access to adequate services was already limited even before the pandemic, the present situation has made it more difficult to access face-to-face services with physicians and health workers. Community-based services and visits, such as those provided by local integrated health centers (Posyandu), have also become unavailable.

As a result, early identification of health needs among mothers and children is difficult or even impossible to do. Basic vaccination that would prevent various other diseases could be delayed. The latest estimated basic vaccination coverage nationwide among children aged 36-59 months was only around 21% before the pandemic (2019 National Socioeconomic Survey). Meanwhile, the estimated coverage in DKI Jakarta in 2017 was 32%, 18% in West Java, 31% in East Java, 35% in Central Java, 19% in South Sulawesi, 12% in Banten, 11% in South Sumatra, 13% in West Sumatra, 20% in West Nusa Tenggara, 26% in Bali, 25% in East Kalimantan, 15% in Central Kalimantan, 24% in South Kalimantan, 4% in Papua, and 9% in North Sumatra. This is also the case with various other programs aimed at promoting adequate nutrition, such as breastfeeding and balanced diet, as well as comprehensive reproductive health services.

b. **Limited access to education services.** The disruption in school activities, the shift from classroom to home, and online learning, as well as disparities in learning facilities at home, have been discussed in the previous section.

c. **Limited access to welfare services.** Before the pandemic, Indonesia only had 735 professional social workers (registered at the Ministry of Social Affairs, as of January 2020). Although 305 (41%) of them are concentrated in the ten most-affected provinces, they are tasked with covering a huge area. Social workers play an essential role in supporting vulnerable families, from connecting them to the appropriate basic services, facilitating conflict resolution in the household, and referring people to special services, such as domestic violence crisis centers. Furthermore, social welfare institutions, such as institutional care facilities, face tremendous difficulty as the pandemic increases the vulnerability of residents. Routine social and health services targeting children living outside of household care, such as street children, children living in institutional care facilities, as well as children in detention and correctional facilities, are also disrupted.

In terms of family advisory support, it is also worth noting that, based on data from KPPPA (2020), Indonesia only has 135 Family Learning Centers (PUSPAGA) in various districts and municipalities across 25 provinces, with a total of 338 in-house psychologists or counselors. As one of the 15 most-affected provinces, no district or city in Papua has a PUSPAGA office.

**Table 14.**  
**Total No. of PUSPAGA offices in the 15 Provinces Affected by COVID-19 (KPPPA 2020)**

Province	PUSPAGA
DKI Jakarta	2
West java	9
East Java	11
Central Java	12
South Sulawesi	18
Banten	7
South Sumatra	2
South Kalimantan	9
West Sumatra	5
Papua	0
West Nusa Tenggara	2
Bali	3
East Kalimantan	6
Central Kalimantan	1
North Sumatra	10
<b>15 Regions in Total</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>Indonesia</b>	<b>135</b>

d. **Limited access to population administration and civil registration services.** Vital events, such as births, deaths, marriages, and divorces, continue to occur in a pandemic, and so does the citizen's need to obtain, replace, or update their legal documents, such as the national identity card (KTP) and Family Card (KK). Disruptions in the population administration and civil registration services directly affect citizens' ownership of official documents and their associated systems due to the delay in updating population data.

e. **Limited access to livelihood, social assistance, and the social safety net.** All programs currently designed or implemented as part of the COVID-19 response are still limited and therefore have only managed to reach a part of the population. Various aspects of vulnerabilities elaborated in this report show how existing programs might not be able to reach children and vulnerable individuals. Temporary social restrictions required to prevent the spread of infection carry great economic risks.

f. **Limited access to online technology support and infrastructure.** The pandemic situation requires residents to maintain physical distancing, stay at home, as well as work and study from home.

These activities require access to online technology support and infrastructure, including access to virtual public and basic services. Meanwhile, in addition to internet access, Indonesia is among the countries with the slowest internet connections, rendering virtual activities ineffective even when the internet connection is available.

## 6. Basic data constraints that affect individuals and services.

a. **The individual's existence has never been officially recorded.** As with all social assistance and social protection programs in Indonesia, the COVID-19 assistance program design was based on the integrated social welfare database (DTKS), which is essentially a poverty database. Using DTKS as the basis for policy planning may potentially overlook vulnerable individuals due to several reasons. First, DTKS is a database of individuals categorized as poor (or even very poor) before the pandemic struck, while the definition of vulnerability has shifted and expanded due to the pandemic. Second, DTKS has not been updated to include the most recent data at the village level.

b. **The individual has no proper civil registration documents.** Ownership of civil registration documents for policy response needs plays a two-sided role. From the citizen's side, as users, having proper documentation helps prevent the possibility of being rejected from a system that requires official records. This includes, among others, opening a digital bank account, which is currently considered the most effective channel to distribute social assistance. More importantly, ownership of legal civil registration documents shows that the government has comprehensive and accurate population administration data. When trying to extract basic population data from the Ministry of Home Affairs on 04/23/2020, we only managed to obtain total population data by religion, blood type, occupation, and age.

The existing data structure does not allow further analysis required to develop an emergency response plan. To add to this illustration, the current data is unable to display population characteristics in a given region to provide a demographic profile of the region. Disaggregating data based on age, gender, and occupation would provide valuable insights to the central and local government in mapping the potential risks and impacts of the pandemic, and subsequently formulating a swifter and more accurate response plan.

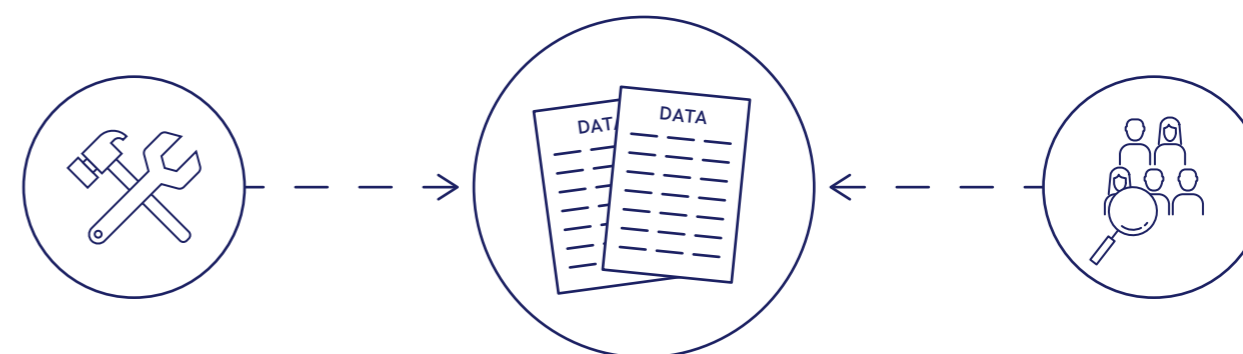
# RECOMMENDATIONS TO ADDRESS VULNERABILITIES IN THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

At this stage, we have not been able to assess the cost and benefit of each measure. However, line ministries/agencies and local governments can take this set of recommendations as a starting point for more detailed planning, along with the preparation of budgetary, human, and infrastructure resources.

Our recommendations are categorized into three sections: policy measures, short-medium term measures, and long-term measures. Some of the policy measures may seem difficult to achieve in the near future, but preparation should start as early as possible.

## A

### POLICY MEASURES



Central and local commitment to strengthening the existing system and services — so as to be more responsive and integrated for children and vulnerable groups — has been reflected in the Medium-Term National Development Plan (RPJMN) and the Medium-Term Regional Development Plan (RPJMD). The process of fulfilling this commitment began before the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the pandemic has turned what was previously an important issue into an urgent one.

Now is the time to make the necessary investments to achieve this objective as we work to manage the pandemic. The following are several policy measures that should be implemented to support a more specific intervention in the short, medium, and long term. Without these policies, it will be difficult to carry out more detailed and practical programs and activities efficiently and effectively to achieve the intended results.

This policy paper recognizes that the government has swiftly implemented various emergency response and mitigation policies, both at the national and sub-national levels. Several guidelines and protocols related to the rapid handling of COVID-19 for vulnerable groups are already available, including mechanisms for collecting data of beneficiaries, care, repatriation of children, and handling of cases of violence. However, all of these measures still need to be completed.

This policy paper proposes the following measures to be considered by line ministries/agencies and relevant local governments to anticipate the recovery phase and in preparation for a post-pandemic period, which must be developed starting now.

## 1. Data management for inclusive and accountable services and systems.

At least two types of data are needed to ensure more effective and specific interventions during a pandemic. First, we need data featuring regional properties and characteristics, especially disaggregated at the neighborhood/village/urban village level and up to sub-district level. Such data are needed for collective and structural interventions, including the provision of clean water and sanitation facilities, health facilities and health workers, social workers, violence crisis center facilities, and workers, as well as internet access and communication infrastructure.

The second type of data required is individual data, also known as "by name, by address" data. This specific individual/household data is needed for direct interventions targeting families, such as social assistance, counseling services, and outpatient services. These two types of data are interconnected. Without individual/household data, including population administration data, it is difficult to capture a demographic profile of a particular region, for instance, the ratio of health workers to children and the elderly population in a sub-district.

A pandemic of this scale will likely recur in the future. It is high time for the government to jointly reformulate the data-sharing policy on

population administration so that the data access mechanism can be more decentralized and accessible, while still ensuring the protection of personally identified data.

In particular:

- The central and local government should begin to formulate a cross-sectoral coordination mechanism aimed at accelerating the population administration data coverage and the development of vital statistics through the implementation of Presidential Regulation 69/2019 on the Acceleration of Population Administration and Development of Vital Statistics. By implementing this regulation, central and local governments can allocate adequate resources and budgets to improve the population administrative data system that will enable a secure and timely data sharing mechanism.
- As the data reference for social programs and assistance, the Integrated Social Welfare Database (DTKS) is still rife with limitations, which can be addressed if relevant agencies, especially the Ministry of Social Affairs and its local offices, optimize the use of population administration data as a reference for program planning, implementation, and performance evaluation.

- While the current population administration data has covered over 95% of all registered National Identity Numbers (NIK), the process of improving the data system should incorporate various socioeconomic data components and enable dynamic updating of vital events throughout a person's lifetime. This effort should be carried out by the Ministry of Home Affairs and its population administration and civil registration offices at the local level.
- The Ministry of Home Affairs should facilitate the sharing of population administration data in a limited, secured, and timely manner with central government agencies in the health and social sector, as well as across vertical administrative units.
- The Ministry of Health and its administrative units and local offices should facilitate the sharing and use of COVID-19 data among health and social workers, in accordance with Protocol No. B-1, April 30, 2020 on the Governance of Data on Children released by the Task Force for the Acceleration of COVID-19 Handling, and ensure that it is well-managed and safeguarded so that social workers and other facilitators can draw up appropriate plans for affected children. Effective data sharing should be done at the sub-district or village level.
- New individual data (data by name, by address) obtained by COVID-19

volunteers or village officials should be shared with all public service sectors and their workers, under a protocol that ensures data privacy and security. Data on specific information needed by the sector but not available in the central database or DTKS should be coordinated by village officials. The data should also be shared with the village or urban village and sub-district officials so that practical data-sharing can be implemented smoothly in each area.

- All sectors and local governments designing or identifying program needs should consider the specific household characteristics using variables mentioned in this paper.
- All sectors and local governments should utilize the results of the COVID-19 response target data collection to improve Integrated Data on Social Welfare (DTKS) and population administration data. All sectors and local governments should involve the Ministry of Home Affairs, especially the population administration and civil registration offices, in all COVID-19 response efforts from the start. This is achieved in part by ensuring the use of the most consolidated and clean data from local population administration and civil registration offices as a basis for initial data matching. This, of course, must be balanced and must proceed realistically according to the needs of the fast response effort.

## 2. Enhancing basic and public service governance to ensure responsiveness

While the government is preparing to resume business as usual, it should also begin to set up systems and procedures — including by enhancing service provider capacity— to provide virtual services that are not only available temporarily and operational during the emergency response period, but also in the long run. Efforts should be made to improve these virtual services continuously throughout the recovery, rehabilitation, and post-pandemic period. This applies to all existing basic and public services. The responsibility to arrange service procedures, guidelines, and terms rests largely on the central government by establishing norms, standards, procedures, and criteria (NSPK).

In particular:

- All ministries/agencies and local governments should ensure that services or activities that cannot be carried out virtually will provide personal protective equipment for all frontline service workers in the health, education, social welfare, protection, legal assistance, and population administration sectors. This includes prioritizing periodic PCR testing for workers and scheduling service rotation along with its entailing security protocols.
- To monitor the conditions and needs of children and families, all ministries/agencies and local governments should increase the number and range of mobile services delivered periodically to the home or institution, including increasing the capacity of social workers and community facilitators and optimizing the role of social workers, Family Planning outreach officers, and other facilitators, such as Family Learning Center (PUSPAGA) and social assistance facilitators.
- All local governments should mobilize neighborhood units (RT), community units (RW), active community-based organizations, and community facilitators (including outreach officers for government programs) to be more proactive in observing the needs of children and families during and after the pandemic. The individual, household, and family needs should be documented by village officials and the data should be shared/accessible to all sectoral service providers at the lowest level.

- All local governments should simplify/clarify/streamline the flow of coordination and communication among neighborhood units (RT), community units (RW), and service providers at the lowest level, such as schools, community health centers, social workers, and various facilitators.
- The Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration, and The National Population and Family Planning Board should mobilize social workers or facilitators to conduct periodic visits

to monitor the development of the situation and condition of children and their families and refer them to health services if they need to be medically treated for COVID-19 or other health issues. Periodic visits should also refer them to violence handling/legal assistance/medical/psychosocial services if they experience violence, provide counselling and case management if needed, as well as monitor and facilitate their access to basic daily needs, subsidy or relief program, social protection, and social safety net provided by the government.

## 3. Putting in place special protection that detects, prevents, and handles violence experienced by children and vulnerable groups with various social identities, including age, gender, or disability status

The pandemic increases the risk of domestic violence and online harassment among women and children. Increased case reports have been discussed in this paper. The government's commitment and efforts to prevent and reduce violence against women and children have been planned since before the pandemic. It is now time for the central and local government to reformulate relevant policies to address this issue.

The central government can refer to the 2016 National Women's Life Experience Survey (SPHPN) and the 2018 National Children's and Youth's Life Experience Survey (SNPHAR) to get more information on the prevalence and characteristics of cases of violence, as well as case management and services. This can be a starting point to improve the system, reach, and quality of violence response services on the ground.



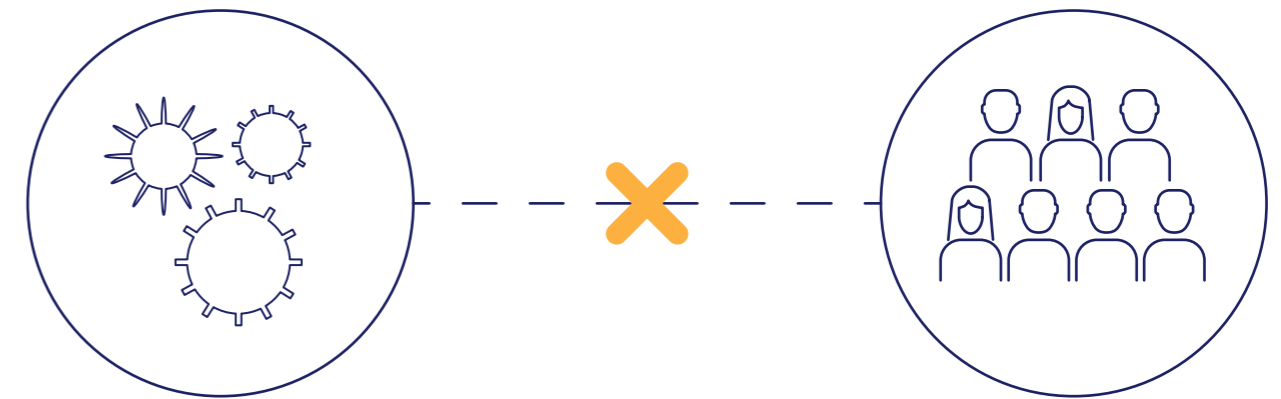
In general, the central and local governments should also begin to prepare the systems and procedures necessary for relevant violence response services to keep providing virtual services in the long run. Efforts should be made to improve these virtual services continuously throughout the recovery, rehabilitation, and post-pandemic period. Specifically:

- The Ministry of Social Affairs and the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, along with their technical units and local offices, should develop the capacity of social workers and facilitators, psychologists, or counselors in all affected areas to be able to provide both virtual and face-to-face services in order to detect individuals at risk of violence and then follow up with referrals to safe services for all.
- Besides implementing the measures based on the Protocol for Handling Victims of Violence Against Children during the COVID-19 Pandemic, the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, along with their technical units and local offices, should arrange a protocol to ensure all violence handling units are able to regulate a physical distancing mechanism and a working arrangement for social workers, facilitators,

psychologists, and counselors, that is equipped with a health protocol and adequate protective equipment for all, including tele-counseling service officers.

- The Ministry of Social Affairs and the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, along with their technical units and local offices, should arrange a safe, ethical, and disaggregated case data management up to the identification of clients' special needs.
- The Ministry of Social Affairs and the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, along with their technical units and local offices, should periodically ensure that stress management mechanisms are available for all social workers, facilitators, psychologists, and counselors in all service units and that they receive an adequate response.

## B SHORT AND MID-TERM MEASURES



### 1. Reducing exposure to COVID-19

The main priority is to reduce population exposure to COVID-19. In general, this can be achieved by improving individual and community protection. Some population groups are disproportionately more vulnerable to being exposed to and infected by COVID-19, including: children from families whose members are infected with COVID-19, patients under surveillance (PDP), or people under monitoring (ODP), children and families who live in a dense environment and/or do not have access to clean water and sanitation facilities, and children living outside family care, such as in institutional care facilities, boarding house/school, as well as detention and correctional facilities.

- Maintaining the large-scale social restrictions (PSBB) policy until there is a substantial reduction in new infection rates for at least two consecutive weeks or in accordance with indicators provided by epidemiologists, economists, and public health experts.
- Prioritizing testing, tracing, tracking, and treatment for families with COVID-19 infected member(s) and supporting them in carrying out self-isolation.

- Reducing children’s physical contact with people from outside of their facilities and increasing the means and opportunities for virtual communication between children and their parents, families, and friends.
- Ensuring health protocols and Clean and Healthy Lifestyle (PHBS) are well understood by caregivers and supervisors in institutional care facilities, boarding homes/schools, and detention centers, and providing equipment and means for preventing transmission at these institutions.
- Ensuring the availability of clean and running water, soap, and sanitation infrastructure, as well as individual cleanliness, especially in densely populated areas, institutional care facilities, boarding homes/schools, and detention centers. In the short term, this facility can be provided on an ad-hoc basis, but the preparations for providing permanent clean water and sanitation infrastructure should begin immediately.
- Mobilizing communities (at the village, or neighborhood/community level) to identify residents who need to carry out self-isolation and facilitate self-isolation for residents who become patients/people under monitoring or those who return from outside the area.
- Whenever possible, replacing face-to-face modes of service with online/virtual one, for instance, counseling and teaching and learning activities.

- Prioritizing PCR tests for children with disabilities and pre-existing conditions/diseases, even when they are showing mild symptoms.
- Prioritizing PCR tests for children and caregivers who live in crowded environments such as institutional care facilities, boarding homes/schools, prisons/detention centers, and densely populated communities. Expanding the reach of PCR tests to also reach other vulnerable groups. In principle, vulnerable citizens who don’t have the privilege to carry out any social distancing measures at any scale must be prioritized for PCR tests.
- Covering all testing and treatment costs, including for individuals who are tested negative for COVID-19.
- Putting in place systems for the regulation, budgeting, and managing procurement, distribution, and administration of COVID-19 vaccines and treatments as soon as they are available.
- Participating in data sharing between countries to support an ethical and international-standard clinical and non-clinical research programs aimed at identifying factors/determinants, impacts/outcomes, and supporting/inhibiting factors, and populations related to COVID-19.

## 2. Reducing the impact of COVID-19 infection

As long as local transmissions occur, the total number of infected individuals will continue to rise (although infection rates can be reduced). Some groups of children and populations are disproportionately more vulnerable to COVID-19 transmission and, if infected, will experience more severe impacts compared to others. Generally speaking, identifying infected individuals and providing intensive and specific treatments is the right and much-needed direction.

These groups include: children infected with COVID-19, children with disabilities, and children with pre-existing conditions/diseases.

- Increasing the capacity and reach of PCR tests, speeding up the testing process, and promptly communicating the results to the individual so that follow-up measures and treatments can be taken immediately.

## 3. Reducing the negative consequences of large-scale social restriction policies on basic services

Scalable social distancing policies supported by social safety nets may still be necessary to reduce COVID-19 transmission. However, these measures will still produce negative consequences on various aspects of life. If periodic social distancing measures continue to be implemented in the future, additional measures may still be needed to reduce their negative impacts, especially on children and families of vulnerable groups.

In the short term, many services are disrupted and delayed due to social distancing policies at any scale. But these services still have to operate. As a principle, whenever possible, the government must change the mode of service from face-to-face to online/physically distanced, while services that need to be carried out physically/ face-to-face must come with various modifications and health protocols for officers and service users.

- Implementing Caregiving Protocols for Children and Parents of asymptomatic individuals (OTG), patients under surveillance (PDP), individuals confirmed with COVID-19, and the deceased. In addition, the government should also implement the Protocol for the Release of Children in Detention and Correctional Facilities through Assimilation and Integration, Release from Detention and Correctional Facilities, Suspension of Detention and Unconditional Release, which has been issued by the Task Force for the Acceleration of COVID-19 Handling.
- Turning vaccination services into active outreach by carrying out door-to-door visits to provide basic vaccinations for children that qualify for mandatory vaccination. This active outreach also serves to monitor the risks of other communicable diseases outside of COVID-19, such as dengue fever, tuberculosis, and diphtheria, among others, which require the same level of treatment and preparedness as COVID-19. Puskesmas staff can work together with local integrated health services posts (Posyandu) for babies and toddlers. Officers must be confirmed negative with COVID-19 based on a PCR test before conducting any active services. Similar modes of service can be applied for mandatory pregnancy visits and setting up safe delivery rooms.
- Recruiting additional staff to support home visits for both health services and family social services. Provision of nutritional food materials could be part of the care package or in-kind social assistance given regularly to poor and vulnerable households.
- Enabling online/remote recording of vital statistics by using a digital interface, utilizing village registration officers or other village officials, as well as improving communication between health workers and the Dukcapil office.
- Enabling online population and civil registrations, and continuously updating population data and linking them to COVID-19 assistance programs to anticipate residents' need for population documents.
- Providing a range of welfare services, such as mentorship, case management, conflict management at home, and psychological first aid from social workers and facilitators in virtual mode, and connecting these services to the COVID-19 assistance program to anticipate residents' need of assistance.
- Maintaining services and outreach that can only be done face-to-face/physically, for instance, outreach to street children or crisis center services for children who experience domestic violence, according to safety procedures and prevention of COVID-19 transmission.

- Given the limited number of social workers (Peksos) who have employment relations with the Ministry of Social Affairs (Sakti Peksos), the government can also expand the definition and coordination with social workers that are affiliated with professional institutions (such as IPSPI) and with other facilitators (such as PUSPAGA counselors) who have developed protocols and organized social welfare (Kessos) services which can be accessed. Coordination is also carried out so that professional Peksos, facilitators, family planning cadres, and Sakti Peksos can play a simultaneous role.
- For education services, it is necessary to consider some remedial and bridging mechanisms of some lessons to some students given the beginning of the

home-learning and online-learning period, even when all students have passed the class, as not all children have access to the internet.

- The Ministry of Education and Culture should prepare and disseminate interactive, age-appropriate, and professional materials about life skills, such as Clean and Healthy Lifestyle (PHBS), self-discipline, and psychosocial skills.
- Providing limited, safe, and easy access to the Central Education Database (DAPODIK) for service providers in health-promotion, so that they can strategically target school-age children during the suspension of face-to-face teaching and learning activities.

#### 4. Reducing the impacts of COVID-19 and any forms of social restriction the economic capacity of families and vulnerable individuals

One of the biggest impacts on families across Indonesia is the reduction in earnings/income, affecting their capacity to bear the cost of living, food, housing, education, and children's health. Many families that were previously above the poverty line are now slipping below the line, while poor families are facing more

serious economic hardship than before. Poverty is closely related to disability, gender, and education, therefore, vulnerable groups are facing higher risks of experiencing economic hardship with much more severe impacts, including women-headed

households, families headed by persons with disabilities, families whose main source of income comes from the informal sector, and families whose members have been laid off without a severance package or put on indefinite unpaid leave. **In general, the government can mitigate the economic impact on households by carrying out two measures: subsidies/removal of basic services cost and the provision of direct social assistance (in kind or cash) for families.**

- Providing direct social assistance requires precise individual data, however, all forms of social restrictions and the transmission of COVID-19 have caused more drastic and rapid fluctuations of the poor population. Updating the data through the Integrated Social Welfare Database (DTKS) system will take time, therefore the poverty line for social assistance should be temporarily raised (e.g., referring to the poorest 40-50 percent) until the Integrated Social Welfare Database (DTKS) data is updated.
- In the short term, the update for the list of beneficiaries for social assistance can temporarily rely on rapid data collection from urban villages, community units, and neighborhood units with the help of CSOs and government outreach officers in the community. Indicators for welfare assistance beneficiaries should also be expanded to accommodate new types of vulnerability caused by the pandemic, as explained in this paper.
- Increasing the reach and types of subsidies for basic services targeting poor and vulnerable families such as: electricity, water, housing, and public transportation.
- Health insurance schemes, including National Health Insurance (JKN), should be expanded to cover the cost of online physical and mental health services, including consultation with social workers, virtual consultation, remote treatment, and online psychosocial counseling.
- Providing subsidies or financial assistance to institutional care facilities, shelters, boarding schools/homes to ensure services and programs for children in these institutions remain operational. The main purpose of this measure is to prevent children from being discharged without clear care processes and certainty.
- Cash or in-kind social assistance needs to be expanded to also cover internet and communication needs that increase during the Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) period and until public services return to normal.

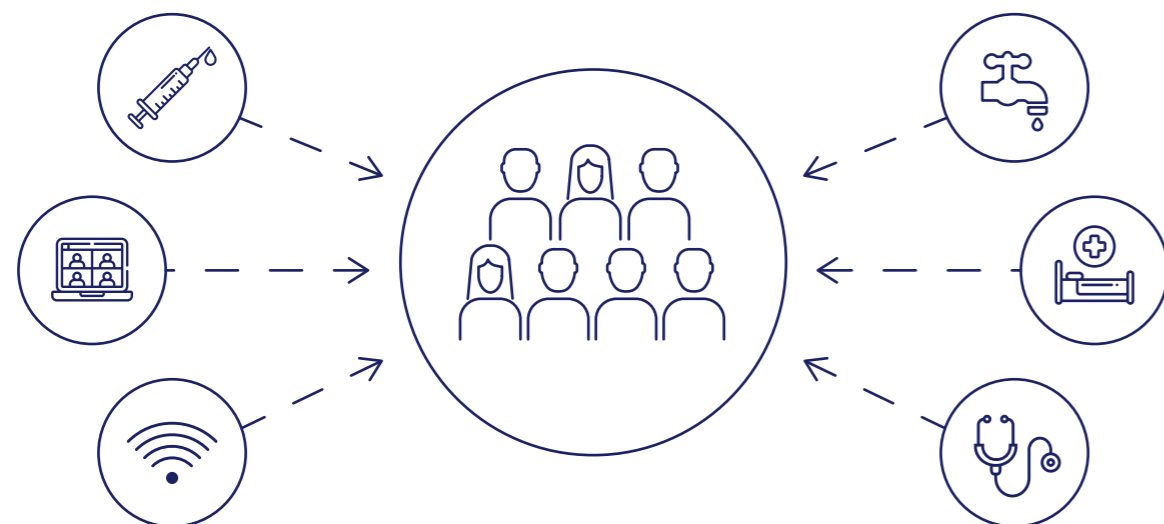
## 5. Reducing the impacts of COVID-19 and any forms of social restriction on the mental health of children and other vulnerable individuals

The pandemic and government measures to reduce COVID-19 transmissions have brought drastic socioeconomic changes. These changes also came from policies and rules that are often changing to keep up with the latest evidence and changing conditions in society – not to mention the diverse and rapidly changing flow of information. This is not an easy situation to navigate for anyone, but especially not for children and vulnerable individuals (for instance, children and individuals with a history of mental illness) and this could lead to anxiety and other types of psychological distress. **In general, the government could provide more options on social and safe spaces for children and vulnerable individuals.**

- Broadening the mechanism for early detection and intervention of life adversities in children, including by equipping social workers, facilitators, and frontline service providers with simple but validated measuring instruments, such as Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) or Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL).
- Strengthening community-based psychological first aid (PFA) referral networks and advanced mental health services response if needed, including drug treatments.
- Providing children's and youth forums with facilities and infrastructure needed to support virtual activities and, ultimately, their roles as networks and organizations to organize learning activities or peer communication about managing various obstacles in a pandemic situation, including how to overcome anxiety.
- All of these services need to be covered by the government through National Health Insurance (JKN) or other funding channels.

C

# LONG-TERM MEASURES



This COVID-19 crisis is not the first infectious disease epidemic that has ever occurred in Indonesia, and it will not be the last one. The government, especially the central government, needs to put in place long-term measures to anticipate future outbreaks. The central and local government should prepare periodically and produce measured social distancing policies formulated based on epidemiological standards and supported by an effective social safety net.

The central and local governments need to come up with long-term measures to redesign physical and nonphysical systems and infrastructures (data, governance and management, procedures, as well as staff quantity and quality) to reduce/halt epidemic

outbreaks and protect vulnerable groups, minimize the impacts of the pandemic on daily life, and ensure the continuation of essential public services amid a pandemic.

This would be an enormous undertaking as Indonesia still lacks the capacity to fulfill basic services for its citizens in non-crisis times (Table 15). The central and local governments should expand and improve the quality of essential public services, protection, and welfare in an inclusive and responsive manner, and it is important to start as soon as possible.

**Table 15.**  
Estimated Ratio of Basic Services and Social Protection (per 1 million population)

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Province	Total Population (Source: Dukcapil, per December 31, 2019)	Ratio of hospital beds per 1,000,000 people (Source: PERSI per April 2018)	Ratio of doctors per 1,000,000 people (Source: Ministry of Health, per December 31, 2019)	Ratio of nurses per 1,000,000 people (Source: Ministry of Health, December 31, 2019)	Ratio of ventilators per 1,000,000 people (Source: ASPAK per March 2020)	Ratio of social workers per 1,000,000 people (Source: PPK Directorate of Child Social Rehabilitation, Ministry of Social Affairs, per January 2020)
DKI Jakarta	11,058,944	2,750	1,493	2,609	96	2
West Java	23,066,739	1,120	489	1,640	52	3
East Java	20,276,218	1,440	709	2,556	46	3
Central Java	18,245,389	1,510	711	2,601	63	3
South Sulawesi	4,351,784	2,240	785	3,214	66	5
Banten	5,505,029	1,200	782	1,864	60	2
South Sumatra	4,177,160	1,450	608	3,257	67	9
South Kalimantan	2,082,154	1,700	760	3,558	55	7
West Sumatra	2,743,037	1,810	947	3,132	75	10
Papua	2,106,453	1,910	383	2,627	21	11
West Nusa Tenggara	2,620,826	1,220	556	2,905	46	6
Bali	2,279,011	2,070	1,534	3,845	103	5
East Kalimantan	1,747,308	2,120	957	3,712	65	4
Central Kalimantan	1,354,180	1,350	654	4,356	39	7
North Sumatra	7,238,284	2,010	800	2,388	66,1	6
15 Province in Total	108,852,516	2,600	769	2,493	61	4
Indonesia	266,584,473	1,410	402	1,413	31	3

In particular:

1. The central and local government (including the COVID-19 Task Force) should put in place systems, facilities, and procedures to ensure universal COVID-19 vaccination and procurement of drugs as soon as they are invented.
2. Each line ministry, with the help of experts, should set up a transparent, comprehensive, and secure data management system to develop the calculation tools for implementing a measured and periodic social restriction policy — one that is integrated with social safety net programs that can be accessed by the central and local government as needed.
3. Each line ministry, with the help of experts and civil society, should establish and improve basic service protocols as well as a measured and periodic social restriction protocol that is integrated with social safety net programs, especially for services and activities that require physical/face-to-face interaction.
4. Each ministry/agency, with the help of civil society, should establish procedures, norms, governance/protocols to gradually transfer any services that can be migrated to online/remote mode, including civil registration and vital statistics, medical consultations, counseling, social assistance, as well as teaching and learning.
5. The central and local governments should train service providers and staff to provide online services during the pandemic or throughout the period of measured and periodic social restriction.
6. The central and local governments should set up a virtual education system that will become the new way of learning in the future. In addition, the role of teachers and facilitators should be revitalized to enable them to facilitate virtual activities that do not constitute academic teaching and learning, but rather additional skills, such as critical thinking and problem solving using fun and age-appropriate methods aimed at providing cognitive stimulus. The Ministry of Education and Culture should also provide some avenues for teachers and schools to adjust virtual teaching materials and assess learning achievements according to the needs and abilities of each student.
7. The central and local government should improve the availability of physical infrastructure that supports public services during and after the pandemic, including but not limited to the following measures:
  - Building clean water and sanitation facilities that are accessible to every individual and household irrespective of their residential status and geographic location, including non-household residences such as institutional care facilities, dormitories/boardings schools, halfway houses/safe houses, and detention centers.
  - Expanding the reach and improving the quality of internet connectivity, as well as expanding individual access to affordable, broad, and speedy internet. In addition, the government should strengthen the protection and availability of online personal data, and shift budget and resource allocation from content censorship and control to network and security improvement and facilitating positive content online.
8. The central and local government should improve individual health through the following measures, among others:
  - Improving the ratio of doctors, trained mental health providers, and other medical workers, hospitals, medical facilities/equipment, and social workers or facilitators.
  - Expanding the coverage of basic health, integrated prevention and handling of communicable diseases (dengue, TB, COVID-19, etc.), and universal vaccination as well as expanding the types of vaccines administered.
  - Expanding the coverage and quality of comprehensive reproductive health services.
  - Expanding the universal coverage of the National Health Insurance (JKN).
  - Implementing a comprehensive tobacco control policy.
  - Promoting hygiene and healthy lifestyles through various channels, including by collaborating with religious institutions and figures, the entertainment industry, and education institutions. This includes promoting personal hygiene and healthy behavior, such as anti-smoking, exercising, and balanced nutrition.

- Promoting exclusive breastfeeding while taking into account the unique circumstances of breastfeeding mothers so as not to create a new source of stress for mothers.
- Normalizing remote work or flexible working hours and making sure that workers do not get penalized for it.

9. The central and local government should set up a comprehensive child protection and child welfare system that is based on three pillars: social protection, family support, and special protection.

- Social protection, which includes frontline services and community involvement to help children gain access to health services, education, social protection and legal identity, and to assist their caregivers in accessing financial services.

Family support, which is concerned

- with efforts to provide qualified social workers and community facilitators to assist caregivers in raising their children. Family support should not constitute imposing certain normative values aimed at preserving the integrity of the family structure or having a one-size-fits-all template for

good parenting, but rather supporting vulnerable families through assisted-caregiving as part of an approach for deinstitutionalization of children.

- Special protection, which includes the availability and access to special services to minimize the risks of harms faced by children, or to respond to child-related incidents.

10. In carrying out these short-term, mid-term, and long-term measures, it is crucial that the central and local government engage and collaborate with civil society, community organizations, and the general public to maximize the impact and reach of interventions. This can be achieved by sharing and providing knowledge and experience on the best and safest practices in addressing children and vulnerable individuals.

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# APPENDICES

**Appendix 1.**  
**Estimated Number of Poor and Extremely Poor Households (1st and 2nd Quintile) with Children**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Province	No. of households with children under 18	No. of girl under 18 living in households in column 1	No. of boy under 18 living in households in column 1	No. of households with children under 5	No. of girl under 5 living in households in column 4	No. of boy under 5 living in households in column 4	No. of households with children under 1	No. of girl under 1 living in households in column 7	No. of boy under 1 living in households in column 7
Aceh	405,896	185,836	181,782	230,154	58,443	58,223	63,461	12,042	11,316
Bali	207,237	3,353,127	3,560,123	102,717	988,426	986,805	22,966	198,066	205,462
Bangka Belitung	23,244	2,593,859	2,702,887	13,663	720,167	739,888	7,071	154,029	148,231
Banten	629,925	2,630,823	2,782,774	345,528	782,478	789,411	113,242	166,814	164,547
Bengkulu	153,983	761,022	778,156	72,928	219,741	221,726	19,257	47,011	46,252
DI Yogyakarta	262,163	656,835	712,508	114,690	193,714	214,121	27,367	43,222	49,196
DKI Jakarta	162,814	741,691	765,206	95,115	210,330	208,698	37,601	40,046	38,127
Gorontalo	113,847	217,044	233,416	58,795	61,507	66,895	5,616	13,909	15,309
Jambi	270,173	329,261	365,679	133,253	99,099	107,977	34,294	19,669	22,051
West Java	3,655,589	276,663	290,569	1,794,053	78,778	78,348	400,314	13,600	12,685
Central Java	3,130,367	489,368	511,629	1,425,650	146,864	149,649	244,459	28,310	37,473
East Java	3,295,454	196,310	207,053	1,361,962	57,773	60,050	258,828	14,465	9,594
W. Kalimantan	366,941	95,969	96,281	204,492	28,199	26,736	66,857	3,884	4,656
S. Kalimantan	225,495	142,180	154,033	112,859	41,718	49,765	39,043	8,075	10,031
C. Kalimantan	146,334	1,275,914	1,318,157	79,503	355,043	380,022	20,613	63,599	70,775

E. Kalimantan	88,360	461,308	481,869	44,469	132,963	142,407	14,560	29,869	31,323
N. Kalimantan	16,457	23,332	26,211	9,690	8,153	8,149	3,556	1,988	1,821
Riau Islands	55,812	144,326	150,338	30,591	42,393	40,963	9,665	7,737	9,101
Lampung	815,796	217,822	207,839	395,580	66,234	58,278	70,627	10,524	11,781
Maluku	118,789	113,317	117,123	72,121	35,009	35,234	18,561	5,319	7,686
North Maluku	81,245	256,787	260,769	50,210	74,820	76,433	14,397	13,208	17,401
W. Nusa Tenggara	544,780	388,483	401,571	271,867	122,250	121,814	56,032	27,714	26,078
E. Nusa Tenggara	603,449	18,920	24,299	346,948	6,376	6,881	46,811	932	1,735
Papua	231,729	68,104	67,369	115,281	18,687	20,825	16,911	3,081	3,853
West Papua	52,195	724,453	759,102	29,449	216,463	221,776	5,986	51,358	37,033
Riau	342,403	173,652	183,267	199,024	51,390	52,887	72,386	10,970	9,557
West Sulawesi	143,088	108,066	117,268	80,994	32,267	34,242	11,189	6,896	5,625
South Sulawesi	691,077	770,408	796,364	365,580	217,947	233,582	60,735	43,967	48,977
Central Sulawesi	258,451	68,899	71,951	136,975	19,757	20,626	33,656	4,357	4,177
SE. Sulawesi	234,174	396,407	410,297	136,141	115,551	125,336	24,878	24,549	28,365
North Sulawesi	174,648	161,907	167,721	87,068	50,323	52,538	16,700	9,845	11,299
West Sumatera	282,009	284,969	283,534	165,469	83,491	83,873	58,719	17,794	19,067
South Sumatera	749,797	280,551	302,961	373,110	85,741	91,554	68,432	19,400	21,906
North Sumatera	990,711	172,123	179,140	555,249	50,104	53,555	152,388	11,509	10,684
Indonesia	19,524,432	18,779,737	19,669,247	9,611,178	5,472,201	5,619,267	2,117,178	1,127,758	1,153,171

**Appendix 2.**  
**Estimated Number of Poor and Extremely Poor Households (1st and 2nd Quintile) with the Elderly, and Persons with Disabilities**  
**(2018 National Socio Economic Survey)**

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Province	No. of households with elderly	No. of households with female elderly in column 1	No. of households with male elderly in column 1	No. of households with persons with disabilities	No. of households with female persons with disabilities in column 4	No. of households with male persons with disabilities in column 4
Aceh	114,997	76,444	65,042	209,581	154,976	114,432
Bali	111,765	90,012	70,869	116,074	78,104	65,649
Bangka Belitung	7,064	5,273	4,572	11,938	7,125	8,986
Banten	177,002	123,502	92,344	290,488	202,788	181,515
Bengkulu	40,229	28,033	24,687	63,552	42,967	39,438
DI Yogyakarta	189,533	146,904	117,607	161,380	102,946	90,137
DKI Jakarta	31,352	17,404	18,358	86,852	61,729	54,279
Gorontalo	34,202	23,971	21,401	68,219	49,275	40,136
Jambi	74,068	49,015	44,152	105,868	67,757	63,329
West Java	1,463,310	1,040,010	917,085	1,954,747	1,338,070	1,117,949
Central Java	1,812,128	1,324,221	1,113,515	1,808,241	1,195,079	1,011,467
East Java	1,997,178	1,434,893	1,189,142	1,866,726	1,268,227	1,003,545
W. Kalimantan	112,170	77,100	71,004	189,976	130,432	119,183
S. Kalimantan	73,589	53,358	37,368	107,524	73,237	56,688
C. Kalimantan	34,064	23,099	19,766	63,852	43,128	40,797
E. Kalimantan	24,679	13,792	17,722	51,301	32,677	34,973

N. Kalimantan	5,919	3,537	3,489	13,550	8,464	9,410
Riau Islands	10,447	6,347	6,675	21,433	14,787	13,546
Lampung	278,756	185,560	178,745	352,635	228,975	212,916
Maluku	33,751	22,871	21,266	64,994	43,525	42,818
North Maluku	21,176	13,998	13,999	39,544	28,092	27,698
W. Nusa Tenggara	186,931	129,779	108,085	266,736	184,162	139,058
E. Nusa Tenggara	195,996	133,876	122,474	364,581	259,720	243,025
Papua	27,696	15,138	19,133	59,711	42,805	44,160
West Papua	9,942	5,463	7,065	24,022	16,671	17,680
Riau	80,267	52,680	49,622	187,823	129,257	130,118
West Sulawesi	41,192	29,372	23,091	70,112	46,943	43,256
South Sulawesi	290,961	221,999	165,104	451,944	335,201	253,697
Central Sulawesi	79,871	54,182	50,313	157,423	109,972	96,849
SE. Sulawesi	63,082	46,543	36,592	103,326	71,535	61,303
North Sulawesi	62,849	45,693	40,145	90,774	62,551	58,285
West Sumatera	103,441	75,711	53,070	177,919	133,935	92,537
South Sumatera	210,567	145,101	128,881	333,431	228,608	206,222
North Sumatera	253,257	179,075	142,266	420,052	294,898	244,215
Indonesia	8,253,431	5,893,957	4,994,648	10,356,329	7,088,619	5,979,295

**Appendix 3.**  
**Estimated No. of Households Caring for Children and Headed by A Single Parent (2018 National Socio Economic Survey)**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Province	No. of households headed by a single-parent and caring for children under 18	No. of girls under 18 living in households in column 1	No. of boys under 18 living in households in column 1	No. of households headed by a single-parent and caring for children under 5	No. of girls under 5 living in households in column 4	No. of boys under 5 living in households in column 4	No. of households headed by a single-parent and caring for children under 1	No. of girls under 1 living in households in column 7	No. of boys under 1 living in households in column 7
Aceh	148,156	121,957	129,213	59,948	35,783	34,288	14,479	8,134	6,349
Bali	54,563	42,719	39,956	14,746	8,856	9,272	2,016	1,120	1,187
Bangka Belitung	22,458	15,637	17,643	6,779	3,449	4,328	1,092	680	412
Banten	266,221	209,925	226,647	106,395	61,591	64,729	25,233	17,156	9,673
Bengkulu	30,864	24,412	23,144	9,704	5,686	5,108	2,824	1,157	1,805
DI Yogyakarta	93,691	67,644	63,933	26,943	16,084	13,765	6,187	2,245	3,942
DKI Jakarta	236,016	197,601	193,395	91,049	59,265	51,768	27,619	12,610	15,847
Gorontalo	26,404	20,352	23,506	8,076	3,256	6,107	1,185	348	838
Jambi	73,020	53,770	58,824	27,527	15,435	15,702	9,211	4,484	4,821
West Java	1,047,617	762,141	833,093	312,353	170,343	174,126	57,300	30,310	27,465
Central Java	961,275	687,632	746,941	324,445	165,267	192,208	81,414	41,487	40,639
East Java	1,135,510	798,300	864,118	361,485	193,620	202,750	88,352	43,681	44,924
W. Kalimantan	107,418	92,942	100,330	46,115	25,257	29,716	12,663	5,395	7,269
S. Kalimantan	103,192	69,769	88,377	29,179	15,978	18,690	6,243	2,772	3,471
C. Kalimantan	43,334	32,763	33,510	12,693	6,786	7,347	3,785	1,785	2,100

E. Kalimantan	67,656	50,233	59,346	20,831	11,221	13,837	3,925	1,178	2,747
N. Kalimantan	14,075	13,391	13,221	5,002	3,535	3,105	1,475	419	1,056
Riau Islands	35,042	28,162	29,587	10,915	6,382	6,409	1,051	733	318
Lampung	177,921	130,266	149,006	57,286	29,609	31,993	11,532	6,386	5,236
Maluku	48,078	49,635	52,300	20,325	13,237	14,398	3,828	1,613	2,216
North Maluku	25,293	23,553	24,692	11,753	7,086	7,093	2,335	1,608	727
W. Nusa Tenggara	245,811	186,138	198,398	83,611	44,912	43,748	14,331	7,909	6,601
E. Nusa Tenggara	177,746	173,768	185,096	67,100	37,700	42,731	14,274	7,915	6,716
Papua	64,799	60,400	60,139	19,348	14,081	10,839	5,723	2,666	3,138
West Papua	21,675	18,832	23,058	7,539	4,548	5,372	2,015	947	1,069
Riau	116,155	99,889	95,777	43,166	26,559	23,469	11,295	6,345	4,949
West Sulawesi	28,999	24,478	26,696	10,565	6,125	6,453	2,678	1,674	1,003
South Sulawesi	264,046	241,481	247,066	106,305	63,601	65,818	29,028	15,536	14,466
Central Sulawesi	70,072	59,571	61,743	25,483	15,388	15,007	7,185	4,368	2,817
SE. Sulawesi	64,554	65,858	64,151	25,121	15,137	17,623	5,374	2,355	3,157
North Sulawesi	59,002	46,068	44,235	19,749	11,305	11,067	4,239	2,009	2,231
West Sumatera	116,088	106,658	105,233	41,983	25,184	25,806	9,541	4,620	4,988
South Sumatera	169,412	129,886	147,217	62,102	37,299	36,988	16,381	7,281	9,099
North Sumatera	343,346	318,211	311,303	121,976	75,392	68,990	25,696	12,564	13,517
Indonesia	6,459,509	5,024,041	5,340,893	2,197,597	1,234,956	1,280,652	511,509	261,493	256,793

**Appendix 4.**  
**Estimated No. of households headed by a female single-parent and caring for children (2018 National Socioeconomic Survey)**

Province	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	No. of households headed by a female single-parent and caring for children under 18	No. of girls under 18 living in households in column 1	No. of boys under 18 living in households in column 1	No. of households headed by a female single-parent and caring for children under 5	No. of girls under 5 living in households in column 4	No. of boys under 5 living in households in column 4	No. of households headed by a female single-parent and caring for children under 1	No. of girls under 1 living in households in column 7	No. of boys under 1 living in households in column 7
Aceh	127,332	106,756	109,236	51,495	30,691	29,514	13,207	7,354	5,858
Bali	33,185	26,459	22,318	10,104	5,469	6,670	1,167	317	850
Bangka Belitung	14,612	11,102	10,661	4,636	2,750	2,737	691	520	171
Banten	197,515	161,905	164,396	79,614	48,223	47,169	20,267	13,393	7,168
Bengkulu	22,398	18,417	16,157	7,051	4,532	3,365	1,804	987	817
DI Yogyakarta	67,911	51,992	44,004	19,614	12,879	9,474	4,966	2,013	2,953
DKI Jakarta	179,412	152,340	146,715	67,245	43,863	38,449	21,799	9,249	13,388
Gorontalo	19,661	13,864	17,999	6,803	2,842	5,176	1,066	275	791
Jambi	55,324	41,578	42,949	21,551	13,110	11,747	6,946	3,639	3,401
West Java	737,928	544,810	597,544	225,729	122,834	124,808	42,842	20,853	21,990
Central Java	673,918	499,591	520,578	244,201	131,723	139,453	64,079	32,005	32,786
East Java	830,562	593,746	641,146	274,174	139,619	161,810	74,720	35,832	39,140
W. Kalimantan	78,641	70,262	70,758	34,185	20,491	20,119	9,964	4,706	5,258
S. Kalimantan	73,678	50,035	64,435	20,607	11,177	13,543	4,727	2,095	2,632

C. Kalimantan	28,725	23,569	22,585	9,203	4,696	5,729	3,210	1,718	1,592
E. Kalimantan	43,271	34,072	36,056	14,631	7,621	8,917	3,406	1,056	2,350
N. Kalimantan	7,736	7,456	6,831	2,907	2,029	2,031	1,110	417	692
Riau Islands	25,103	20,682	22,167	7,923	5,149	4,221	565	369	196
Lampung	119,884	90,632	98,465	40,918	21,706	22,189	10,081	5,123	4,958
Maluku	32,711	35,727	35,536	13,904	9,990	9,271	2,732	1,075	1,657
North Maluku	16,761	15,501	15,795	7,084	4,539	4,092	1,704	1,146	559
W. Nusa Tenggara	206,118	153,422	168,045	72,005	38,698	36,789	13,003	7,551	5,452
E. Nusa Tenggara	130,971	132,146	137,195	49,027	27,809	30,811	10,556	5,836	4,892
Papua	41,278	38,154	37,713	13,102	9,303	7,153	3,572	2,022	1,631
West Papua	13,211	11,951	14,088	4,848	3,203	3,391	1,122	589	535
Riau	87,409	78,511	69,497	32,584	19,745	17,110	8,124	4,180	3,944
West Sulawesi	21,877	18,580	21,042	8,309	4,589	5,663	2,357	1,423	935
South Sulawesi	205,702	188,601	196,092	82,185	50,124	51,274	22,097	12,419	10,737
Central Sulawesi	45,874	40,267	40,928	18,328	10,496	11,605	5,681	2,996	2,685
SE. Sulawesi	48,387	52,278	45,873	19,101	11,408	12,300	4,615	1,951	2,802
North Sulawesi	41,599	32,873	32,840	15,156	8,276	8,813	3,694	1,716	1,978
West Sumatera	95,411	91,125	86,089	35,243	21,655	21,202	7,423	3,949	3,542
South Sumatera	122,285	97,627	107,646	46,881	27,411	28,636	11,595	4,976	6,619
North Sumatera	275,328	254,927	245,063	96,840	59,268	55,494	21,499	10,229	11,656
Indonesia	4,721,718	3,760,960	3,908,444	1,657,188	937,918	960,727	406,391	203,977	206,616

**Appendix 6.**  
**Estimated No. of households headed by an elderly and caring for children (2018 National Socioeconomic Survey)**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Province	No. of households headed by an elderly and caring for children under 18	No. of girls under 18 living in households in column 1	No. of boys under 18 living in households in column 1	No. of households headed by an elderly and caring for children under 5	No. of girls under 5 living in households in column 4	No. of boys under 5 living in households in column 4	No. of households headed by an elderly and caring for children under 1	No. of girls under 1 living in households in column 7	No. of boys under 1 living in households in column 7
Aceh	103,655	88,608	86,885	47,211	30,414	29,833	14,557	6,401	8,160
Bali	61,454	49,631	58,447	27,887	14,174	19,844	6,774	4,035	2,817
Bangka Belitung	22,192	18,112	15,209	9,234	5,524	4,750	2,696	1,559	1,136
Banten	222,496	167,101	189,497	92,937	58,318	50,597	17,985	11,030	7,249
Bengkulu	27,956	22,714	19,683	12,675	7,213	7,057	3,249	1,573	1,815
DI Yogyakarta	99,178	70,037	75,159	43,038	23,919	23,414	7,485	2,732	4,752
DKI Jakarta	159,648	133,358	140,449	79,458	52,021	43,664	25,538	14,066	12,034
Gorontalo	22,392	18,423	19,771	8,922	5,504	5,357	1,928	876	1,052
Jambi	59,436	38,701	49,567	24,628	11,821	15,678	6,244	2,753	3,491
West Java	891,234	662,137	693,284	307,583	165,289	166,420	57,289	30,171	28,574
Central Java	981,654	722,076	765,327	434,457	223,093	262,134	110,550	48,942	62,780
East Java	1,083,817	767,529	815,321	424,653	231,443	238,132	101,640	55,279	46,388
W. Kalimantan	99,956	91,091	89,287	52,797	30,997	32,382	13,207	6,997	6,774
S. Kalimantan	65,549	44,275	51,979	21,697	10,987	14,784	6,118	2,769	3,348

C. Kalimantan	33,437	23,240	31,233	14,277	7,688	8,631	4,369	1,470	2,899
E. Kalimantan	56,332	48,469	50,304	24,338	14,469	16,136	4,876	2,573	2,303
N. Kalimantan	12,393	12,195	12,601	5,743	4,165	3,266	2,047	1,058	990
Riau Islands	20,193	14,932	18,569	8,708	5,018	4,925	2,158	1,134	1,122
Lampung	173,186	126,584	131,317	72,794	40,324	39,033	18,118	10,372	7,746
Maluku	41,939	45,138	48,732	19,638	12,854	13,318	4,495	1,944	2,664
North Maluku	27,331	25,889	29,993	13,568	8,485	9,236	2,691	1,216	1,644
W. Nusa Tenggara	104,838	78,205	79,805	29,478	16,950	15,445	5,962	2,587	3,375
E. Nusa Tenggara	139,048	141,368	145,512	67,607	43,489	48,139	20,838	10,387	11,250
Papua	33,234	34,165	37,584	13,298	9,134	10,876	5,180	2,525	2,689
West Papua	13,982	13,704	15,582	6,754	4,028	5,131	3,073	1,903	1,310
Riau	100,666	87,231	80,771	43,572	25,609	23,861	13,269	8,604	4,665
West Sulawesi	26,795	24,407	27,360	12,931	7,589	9,010	4,055	2,117	2,110
South Sulawesi	233,437	212,054	212,541	107,160	69,082	61,786	30,368	16,033	15,069
Central Sulawesi	68,446	55,079	64,434	30,093	17,720	20,865	9,032	4,155	4,877
SE. Sulawesi	55,644	52,206	50,363	23,788	16,062	15,439	7,633	3,692	3,941
North Sulawesi	63,032	49,195	55,775	27,714	13,815	16,992	6,410	3,758	2,928
West Sumatera	121,193	108,922	119,255	59,755	33,964	42,134	16,893	7,990	8,903
South Sumatera	149,971	111,838	123,650	61,771	34,831	39,579	18,763	10,628	8,728
North Sumatera	266,643	248,993	242,652	120,456	73,748	76,316	28,328	16,008	14,295
Indonesia	5,642,357	4,407,608	4,647,895	2,350,620	1,329,741	1,394,165	583,818	299,336	293,880



**Appendix 7.**  
**Estimated No. of households headed by children and caring for children (2018 National Socioeconomic Survey)<sup>1</sup>**

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Province	No. of households headed by children and caring for children under 18	No. of children under 18 living in households in column 1	No. of households headed by children and caring for children under 5	No. of children under 5 living in households in column 1	No. of households headed by children and caring for children under 1	No. of children under 1 living in households in column 1
Aceh	1,261	1,382				
Bali	2,050	2,685				
Bangka Belitung	86	86				
Banten	632	632				
Bengkulu	677	782				
DI Yogyakarta	5,276	5,462				
DKI Jakarta	800	800				
Gorontalo	164	164				
Jambi	749	1,334				
West Java	5,485	8,130	350	350		
Central Java	7,889	9,758				
East Java	14,146	31,249	804	804	804	804
W. Kalimantan	1,486	2,459				
S. Kalimantan	2,213	3,064				
C. Kalimantan	955	1,466				
E. Kalimantan	677	907				

N. Kalimantan	133	133				
Riau Islands	88	88				
Lampung	2,706	3,839				
Maluku	982	1,107				
North Maluku	51	133				
W. Nusa Tenggara	5,360	8,614	1,032	1,032	281	281
E. Nusa Tenggara	2,889	4,269				
Papua	1,061	1,464	118	118	17	17
West Papua	248	470	108	216	108	108
Riau	1,632	3,432				
West Sulawesi	729	1,555				
South Sulawesi	3,166	4,239				
Central Sulawesi	1,643	2,283	44	44	44	44
SE. Sulawesi	1,456	1,713				
North Sulawesi	771	845				
West Sumatera	3,444	5,929	151	151	151	151
South Sumatera	2,123	3,314	353	353	353	353
North Sumatera	4,785	8,989				
<b>Indonesia</b>	<b>77,813</b>	<b>122,776</b>	<b>2,960</b>	<b>3,068</b>	<b>1,758</b>	<b>1,758</b>

<sup>1</sup> Prediction rates for estimating households with children under 5 and children under 1 are very low

**Appendix 8.**  
**Estimated Number of Households with Children Without Legal Identity (2018 National Socioeconomic Survey)<sup>2</sup>**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Province	No. of Households with children under-18 without birth certificates	No. of Households with girls under-18 in column 1	No. of Households with boys under-18 in column 1	No. of Households with children under-5 without birth certificates	No. of Households with girls under-5 in column 4	No. of Households with boys under-5 in column 4	No. of Households with children under-1 without birth certificates	No. of Households with girls under-1 in column 7	No. of Households with boys under-1 in column 7
Aceh	165,816	107,420	122,404	123,101	64,643	70,374	50,651	24,125	27,272
Bali	87,622	59,409	55,213	67,177	38,730	34,638	33,535	19,404	14,368
Bangka Belitung	18,718	9,656	12,762	14,670	6,914	8,460	6,166	2,377	3,789
Banten	607,913	444,756	516,770	365,528	197,454	206,421	128,287	68,205	63,561
Bengkulu	48,134	27,737	31,329	35,388	17,798	19,426	16,236	7,142	9,233
DI Yogyakarta	20,789	11,076	13,751	16,675	7,558	9,117	9,836	5,073	4,763
DKI Jakarta	92,799	52,840	56,373	78,409	38,233	45,580	45,065	17,426	27,638
Gorontalo	28,470	16,667	21,443	24,189	12,247	14,924	10,922	4,634	6,532
Jambi	78,850	48,345	55,083	57,082	28,822	32,578	26,694	11,648	15,047
West Java	1,889,573	1,354,365	1,483,960	1,110,412	578,907	620,984	419,444	205,326	221,544
Central Java	477,486	285,761	308,978	311,837	162,569	164,517	152,969	78,723	75,116
East Java	1,069,105	704,879	747,990	628,872	327,955	333,020	255,029	126,134	129,052
W. Kalimantan	204,439	143,273	157,354	140,502	74,072	78,511	50,850	28,581	22,499
S. Kalimantan	117,373	71,421	79,976	81,409	44,664	43,884	38,899	20,345	18,854
C. Kalimantan	102,684	70,989	79,354	68,825	35,432	39,846	25,335	11,992	13,343
E. Kalimantan	67,756	43,314	44,429	51,773	29,003	28,199	23,579	10,679	12,901

N. Kalimantan	17,610	11,927	12,727	14,012	8,388	7,776	7,109	3,127	3,981
Riau Islands	39,845	25,109	26,339	31,498	17,262	20,299	12,525	7,402	5,221
Lampung	247,689	149,865	169,679	167,972	84,730	95,433	66,221	34,225	33,109
Maluku	105,014	86,733	92,729	85,034	54,207	55,750	28,945	15,429	14,094
North Maluku	65,027	52,426	59,660	48,166	28,146	30,092	16,605	8,571	8,440
W. Nusa Tenggara	271,397	170,288	174,869	186,536	96,125	102,398	67,150	30,455	37,901
E. Nusa Tenggara	477,580	449,805	464,770	329,683	203,832	209,603	105,057	53,223	55,118
Papua	368,710	354,895	394,454	179,280	111,786	114,699	40,124	20,587	20,316
West Papua	53,783	47,675	48,961	37,992	23,828	23,431	15,223	8,396	6,842
Riau	355,658	264,021	295,276	245,816	136,966	142,219	91,022	46,965	44,057
West Sulawesi	53,350	37,665	37,876	41,595	23,395	23,691	18,214	8,083	10,303
South Sulawesi	275,818	189,100	187,309	208,444	118,927	114,011	88,969	45,499	45,402
Central Sulawesi	165,688	127,370	136,786	114,900	64,207	69,281	41,472	19,768	21,846
SE. Sulawesi	122,914	90,995	94,661	96,952	54,749	57,462	40,334	20,429	20,410
North Sulawesi	77,662	52,558	55,459	59,595	32,355	37,587	24,676	11,687	13,458
West Sumatera	181,962	130,468	141,910	130,997	70,237	76,800	56,216	26,949	29,490
South Sumatera	233,291	130,686	179,732	162,469	76,820	97,821	69,635	34,265	36,603
North Sumatera	824,589	725,556	738,857	551,590	344,953	333,133	202,328	98,784	107,517
Indonesia	9,015,114	6,549,050	7,099,225	5,868,380	3,215,913	3,361,964	2,285,322	1,135,657	1,179,622

<sup>2</sup> Based on the question "Does (name) have a Population Identification Number (NIK)?" or "Does (name) have a birth certificate from the civil registry office?" on the VSEN.18K SUSENAS 2018 questionnaire.

**Appendix 9.**  
**Estimated Number of Households with the Elderly, and Persons with Disabilities Without Legal Identity**  
**(2018 National Socio Economic Survey)**

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Province	No. of households with elderlies without NIK	No. of elderly women in column 1	No. of elderly men in column 1	No. of households with persons with disabilities without NIK	No. of women with disabilities in column 4	No. of men with disabilities in column 4
Aceh	7,698	6,225	1,486	14,344	9,632	4,712
Bali	8,328	6,039	2,985	10,853	6,008	4,845
Bangka Belitung	4,173	2,523	2,184	4,315	1,880	2,435
Banten	63,944	46,805	19,343	99,196	59,785	39,410
Bengkulu	14,808	10,623	4,866	18,324	11,767	6,556
DI Yogyakarta	3,490	3,396	600	4,212	2,944	1,268
DKI Jakarta	13,708	9,335	4,665	29,060	16,170	12,890
Gorontalo	2,299	1,174	1,155	3,880	2,112	1,768
Jambi	24,981	16,028	10,877	30,425	19,003	11,422
West Java	240,024	186,006	90,977	296,406	179,993	116,413
Central Java	140,291	107,612	44,111	140,695	94,578	46,118
East Java	183,750	135,157	55,957	179,323	119,547	59,776
W. Kalimantan	21,321	14,926	9,093	33,715	17,827	15,888
S. Kalimantan	2,870	2,520	524	6,931	4,801	2,129
C. Kalimantan	9,539	5,751	3,651	18,006	8,473	9,533
E. Kalimantan	5,870	1,638	3,870	9,001	3,074	5,927

N. Kalimantan	980	496	373	3,584	1,900	1,683
Riau Islands	4,693	2,515	1,179	13,321	7,618	5,703
Lampung	41,821	32,088	11,772	49,125	31,508	17,618
Maluku	15,436	11,166	5,245	29,451	15,911	13,540
North Maluku	9,911	6,356	3,784	19,082	10,417	8,665
W. Nusa Tenggara	17,858	11,363	7,206	20,134	11,891	8,243
E. Nusa Tenggara	47,520	33,997	17,925	103,889	57,934	45,956
Papua	28,983	10,954	13,613	92,779	45,406	47,372
West Papua	4,427	2,477	1,934	14,226	6,517	7,709
Riau	30,938	22,657	8,015	69,667	39,622	30,045
West Sulawesi	4,460	2,694	1,608	7,958	4,925	3,032
South Sulawesi	28,280	22,931	8,246	44,678	27,664	17,014
Central Sulawesi	21,565	13,570	9,338	40,629	21,484	19,146
SE. Sulawesi	3,009	2,367	915	7,391	4,739	2,653
North Sulawesi	17,768	11,483	8,670	24,559	12,887	11,672
West Sumatera	32,358	21,910	13,769	40,495	24,031	16,464
South Sumatera	49,171	32,775	21,111	67,331	39,673	27,658
North Sumatera	90,658	58,586	36,565	127,231	74,724	52,507
Indonesia	1,196,930	856,141	427,613	1,674,216	996,443	677,770

Appendix 10. Estimated Number of Households with Children without Proper Sanitation (2018 National Socio Economic Survey)<sup>3</sup>

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Province	No. of households with children under 18 years without proper sanitation	No. of girls under 18 years in column 1	No. of boys under 18 years in column 1	No. of households with children under 5 years without proper sanitation	No. of girls under 5 years in column 4	No. of boys under 5 years in column 4	No. of households with children under 1 years without proper sanitation	No. of girls under 1 years in column 7	No. of boys under 1 years in column 7
Aceh	670,077	673,935	703,054	353,885	202,757	212,653	85,414	42,522	43,808
Bali	356,055	300,298	309,525	156,738	86,257	91,643	36,730	20,472	16,835
Bangka Belitung	212,981	182,336	185,424	93,224	53,179	50,836	18,432	9,001	9,610
Banten	1,828,287	1,595,078	1,656,618	849,759	475,868	484,098	205,299	105,314	104,373
Bengkulu	241,277	202,835	214,695	104,836	59,008	57,802	23,380	10,737	12,899
DI Yogyakarta	269,816	211,833	216,029	113,856	60,380	65,878	24,265	11,916	13,202
DKI Jakarta	1,423,076	1,207,282	1,259,339	647,979	372,065	376,599	150,202	71,225	80,611
Gorontalo	137,188	124,956	127,040	64,161	35,920	38,931	14,259	6,414	8,324
Jambi	388,868	336,232	341,725	173,119	95,457	97,972	38,995	19,397	19,663
West Java	6,609,017	5,436,961	5,682,998	2,947,501	1,580,719	1,666,052	647,235	322,118	337,406
Central Java	2,900,322	2,229,296	2,460,879	1,183,700	614,819	668,180	266,930	131,392	137,386
East Java	3,970,852	2,979,047	3,152,845	1,508,347	783,606	866,943	331,825	158,211	176,176
W. Kalimantan	400,250	363,152	376,553	182,387	105,410	102,607	43,886	25,538	19,229
S. Kalimantan	479,898	401,995	414,899	214,624	121,338	120,113	48,047	23,354	25,149
C. Kalimantan	354,314	303,076	315,450	161,197	88,526	90,930	35,965	18,160	18,759
E. Kalimantan	502,057	442,819	457,585	230,717	131,488	138,553	50,639	22,756	27,884

N. Kalimantan	94,017	95,387	96,344	48,131	29,422	30,150	12,371	6,198	6,366
Riau Islands	323,407	300,520	308,573	163,283	86,347	104,569	31,452	17,523	14,102
Lampung	1,059,585	890,235	928,887	468,969	257,954	254,859	99,710	55,432	45,126
Maluku	136,489	152,919	166,080	71,346	42,725	51,132	17,590	8,272	9,686
North Maluku	111,446	120,853	124,304	58,181	35,453	37,505	13,429	6,867	6,894
W. Nusa Tenggara	521,743	427,108	443,921	230,709	125,440	125,486	51,838	23,336	29,150
E. Nusa Tenggara	336,327	396,696	400,860	177,932	118,974	112,820	47,345	23,422	25,317
Papua	366,767	362,620	394,167	156,895	96,485	100,524	34,348	19,215	15,935
West Papua	101,834	104,036	108,312	52,358	32,019	33,723	13,657	7,371	6,337
Riau	802,138	750,400	799,181	413,119	229,471	250,402	98,393	49,096	49,761
West Sulawesi	152,105	153,877	164,264	74,686	44,645	47,142	18,411	8,307	10,277
South Sulawesi	818,438	803,175	852,213	394,310	229,309	245,427	96,524	48,475	49,720
Central Sulawesi	328,113	306,692	321,416	153,300	89,861	93,381	39,400	20,913	18,789
SE. Sulawesi	234,736	239,302	255,041	121,681	73,092	77,694	33,822	18,429	15,962
North Sulawesi	287,450	245,691	258,365	124,958	68,752	74,505	31,759	15,626	16,775
West Sumatera	624,323	642,191	652,091	312,725	177,236	195,017	73,542	35,670	38,198
South Sumatera	789,491	707,477	728,210	364,470	205,094	204,560	76,340	39,672	37,033
North Sumatera	1,570,439	1,649,597	1,727,360	759,864	462,885	488,349	198,555	90,641	110,708
Indonesia	29,403,183	25,339,910	26,604,248	13,132,947	7,271,958	7,657,036	3,009,989	1,492,992	1,557,449

<sup>3</sup> Based on the question "What is the main source of water used by the RT to drink?" & "What is the distance of the main water source to the nearest waste / sewage / feces?" on the VSEN-18K SUSENAS 2018 questionnaire.

**Appendix 11.**  
**Estimated Number of Households with the Elderly and Persons with Disabilities without Proper Sanitation**  
**(2018 National Socio Economic Survey)**

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Province	No. of households with elderly members without proper sanitation	No. of elderly women in column 1	No. of elderly men in column 1	No. of households with persons with disabilities members without proper sanitation	No. of women with disabilities in column 4	No. of men with disabilities in column 4
Aceh	198,876	124,951	113,398	336,759	241,371	186,707
Bali	125,054	91,252	81,206	141,159	88,056	86,196
Bangka Belitung	54,455	36,837	33,494	102,549	71,396	63,196
Banten	453,048	275,415	273,285	780,005	526,848	492,264
Bengkulu	68,682	43,516	44,055	110,755	73,307	66,044
DI Yogyakarta	133,938	94,640	77,879	131,690	83,203	72,974
DKI Jakarta	462,179	306,034	286,422	819,336	584,454	495,629
Gorontalo	43,419	28,899	26,921	88,072	62,230	52,130
Jambi	99,396	63,044	60,587	147,250	99,202	88,267
West Java	2,163,924	1,413,490	1,351,644	2,954,040	1,982,546	1,689,057
Central Java	1,443,174	995,818	855,009	1,568,783	1,038,789	854,656
East Java	1,957,762	1,337,488	1,159,994	1,991,698	1,331,089	1,074,889
W. Kalimantan	104,522	65,412	67,445	169,139	111,419	107,229
S. Kalimantan	130,504	82,839	75,502	196,811	123,914	115,600
C. Kalimantan	75,421	45,279	48,222	164,743	106,795	110,581
E. Kalimantan	117,357	64,257	79,368	222,581	137,194	146,814

N. Kalimantan	23,912	13,176	17,490	49,943	31,909	35,590
Riau Islands	49,638	32,550	28,979	133,385	85,225	86,205
Lampung	327,546	202,742	208,680	449,395	291,014	281,973
Maluku	39,735	26,331	24,788	73,530	49,911	45,415
North Maluku	28,114	18,451	17,891	55,520	38,246	36,837
W. Nusa Tenggara	150,568	103,418	88,443	235,060	155,714	128,060
E. Nusa Tenggara	107,689	69,164	68,151	208,299	146,234	136,365
Papua	53,535	26,828	38,753	101,545	68,549	73,142
West Papua	19,967	11,944	12,817	55,155	37,025	39,888
Riau	155,214	92,794	100,517	391,758	269,197	262,380
West Sulawesi	41,386	28,516	23,929	76,195	50,171	47,272
South Sulawesi	312,977	223,080	178,182	497,249	358,607	282,339
Central Sulawesi	100,920	64,825	64,815	198,124	139,418	120,796
SE. Sulawesi	59,225	37,709	37,986	97,129	65,247	56,034
North Sulawesi	115,633	80,519	75,198	151,087	101,895	97,725
West Sumatera	230,125	158,608	136,580	396,833	290,753	229,449
South Sumatera	241,432	159,130	153,225	366,245	251,296	223,721
North Sumatera	472,908	319,176	278,327	733,478	517,026	433,322
Indonesia	10,162,235	6,738,133	6,189,182	14,195,300	10,162,236	8,318,749

Appendix 12.  
Estimated Number of Households with Children without Electricity (2018 National Socioeconomic Survey)<sup>4</sup>

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Province	Estimated Number of Households with Children under 18 without Electricity	No. of girls under 18 in column 1	No. of boys under 18 in column 1	No. of households with children under 5 years without electricity	No. of girls under 5 in column 4	No. of boys under 5 in column 4	No. of households with children under 1 years without electricity	No. of girls under 1 in column 7	No. of boys under 1 in column 7
Aceh	2,874	2,436	3,008	1,283	772	797	659	451	208
Bali	296		296						
Bangka Belitung	538	438	101	382	347	35	89	89	
Banten	4,918	6,056	7,802	1,444	524	920			
Bengkulu	7,190	5,986	6,008	3,437	1,930	1,544	748	535	213
DI Yogyakarta	348	348	348						
DKI Jakarta									
Gorontalo	5,600	3,285	5,495	3,002	1,039	2,422	508	121	387
Jambi	14,287	11,206	13,612	7,919	4,262	4,228	1,285	829	457
West Java	2,694	470	2,694	735		735			
Central Java	1,280	1,349	2,315	448		448			
East Java	5,325	2,263	4,423	710		710			
W. Kalimantan	59,570	52,362	58,106	25,707	14,599	13,882	5,851	2,767	3,084
S. Kalimantan	2,799	2,262	3,577	1,425	1,160	751	299	299	
C. Kalimantan	14,297	12,715	14,414	7,343	3,307	5,037	1,476	552	924
E. Kalimantan	2,499	1,553	2,095	972	534	623	255		255

N. Kalimantan	1,629	1,397	1,019	614	539	149	304	304	
Riau Islands	1,633	1,783	1,195	503	569	309	119	119	
Lampung	6,208	4,769	5,368	2,114	1,054	1,094	836	443	393
Maluku	22,737	29,688	28,662	13,513	9,866	10,081	3,709	2,110	1,685
North Maluku	10,116	12,514	13,752	6,123	3,368	4,111	1,472	892	581
W. Nusa Tenggara	2,700	2,474	2,514	905	358	547	512		512
E. Nusa Tenggara	163,928	199,443	204,817	91,483	60,779	57,162	25,057	13,378	12,326
Papua	200,649	191,558	230,650	75,425	43,304	51,725	10,281	5,608	4,909
West Papua	12,604	15,057	15,367	6,011	4,254	4,478	1,842	973	874
Riau	27,138	24,591	29,043	12,889	6,984	8,193	2,598	1,308	1,291
West Sulawesi	7,957	10,019	7,369	4,032	3,671	1,815	1,025	788	237
South Sulawesi	12,576	12,622	15,038	6,050	3,616	3,358	1,755	962	793
Central Sulawesi	23,804	23,659	26,267	12,866	7,986	8,369	2,878	1,328	1,550
SE. Sulawesi	6,378	6,267	6,580	3,260	2,466	1,605	1,207	1,047	160
North Sulawesi	1,381	728	1,266	484	154	340	230	81	149
West Sumatera	11,681	12,086	12,898	5,523	3,005	4,231	1,243	695	548
South Sumatera	15,718	14,797	15,604	7,548	5,370	3,351	2,297	1,356	941
North Sumatera	60,691	84,503	83,012	34,478	23,080	26,172	8,084	3,741	4,491
Indonesia	714,043	750,686	824,717	338,628	208,897	219,223	76,619	40,774	36,966

<sup>4</sup> Based on the question "What is the main source of income in this household?" on VSEN.18K SUSENAS 2018 questionnaire. The prediction level to estimate household with children under 5 years and 1 year old is very low.

**Appendix 13.**  
**Estimated Number of Households with the Elderly and Persons with Disabilities without Electricity (2018 National Socioeconomic Survey)**

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Province	No. of households with elderly members without electricity	No. of elderly women members in column 1	No. of elderly men members in column 1	No. of households with PwDs without electricity	No. of PwDs women members in column 4	No. of PwDs men members in column 4
Aceh	1,986	900	1,086	2,436	1,563	874
Bali	1,227	860	367	554	202	352
Bangka Belitung	854	264	590	746	278	468
Banten	1,213	1,213		7,895	4,347	3,548
Bengkulu	2,456	1,516	940	4,695	2,160	2,172
DI Yogyakarta	285	285		585	348	236
DKI Jakarta						
Gorontalo	3,295	1,739	1,556	4,480	1,675	1,979
Jambi	5,042	2,075	2,967	9,703	4,741	4,578
West Java	3,435	2,224	1,211	6,746	3,651	3,095
Central Java	5,631	4,002	1,629	4,496	3,054	1,443
East Java	12,599	6,258	6,341	13,156	6,698	6,163
W. Kalimantan	23,021	11,140	11,881	41,560	21,152	18,783
S. Kalimantan	1,881	947	933	3,354	1,606	1,473
C. Kalimantan	4,835	1,643	3,191	12,893	7,153	5,395
E. Kalimantan	238		238	989	622	367

N. Kalimantan	899	124	775	2,425	590	1,834
Riau Islands	839	368	472	935	437	498
Lampung	1,923	289	1,635	5,358	1,189	3,329
Maluku	7,088	3,585	3,504	18,430	9,568	7,211
North Maluku	2,689	1,446	1,242	5,199	2,493	2,135
W. Nusa Tenggara	1,716	1,070	645	2,332	1,755	542
E. Nusa Tenggara	70,701	36,453	34,248	140,878	72,614	54,966
Papua	22,727	7,755	14,972	61,268	27,243	28,698
West Papua	3,150	1,470	1,681	6,957	3,363	2,991
Riau	11,532	5,335	6,197	25,949	13,109	11,634
West Sulawesi	3,083	1,510	1,574	5,904	3,306	2,390
South Sulawesi	12,449	6,703	5,746	18,045	8,982	8,409
Central Sulawesi	8,315	3,472	4,842	19,801	10,426	8,271
SE. Sulawesi	2,909	1,790	1,119	3,932	2,288	1,531
North Sulawesi	2,731	1,303	1,428	2,497	1,254	1,162
West Sumatera	9,558	3,774	5,785	13,250	6,945	5,991
South Sumatera	8,937	4,297	4,640	14,524	7,637	6,565
North Sumatera	22,563	11,789	10,774	35,606	19,410	15,049
Indonesia	261,807	127,597	134,210	497,578	251,862	214,133

**Appendix 14.**  
**Estimated Number of Households with Children without Proper Sanitation (2018 National Socioeconomic Survey)<sup>5</sup>**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Province	No. of households with children under 18 years without proper sanitation	No. of girls under 18 in column 1	No. of boys under 18 in column 1	No. of households with children under 5 years without proper sanitation	No. of girls under 5 in column 4	No. of boys under 5 in column 4	No. of households with children under 1 years without proper sanitation	No. of girls under 1 in column 7	No. of boys under 1 in column 7
Aceh	312,722	313,395	336,909	164,445	86,789	103,229	38,943	19,773	19,525
Bali	57,306	45,361	57,093	20,083	11,062	12,250	4,810	2,791	2,023
Bangka Belitung	40,893	32,506	33,727	18,904	11,281	9,800	4,102	2,443	1,715
Banten	681,488	609,900	667,624	326,913	177,351	182,841	72,942	38,051	35,767
Bengkulu	209,441	175,454	182,117	92,881	51,402	49,036	20,817	9,868	10,948
DI Yogyakarta	70,370	48,649	55,134	27,173	13,720	15,640	6,981	2,785	4,196
DKI Jakarta	156,289	147,673	126,253	66,602	41,537	35,295	20,048	9,765	10,283
Gorontalo	81,494	72,077	79,544	40,388	22,323	24,870	8,206	3,423	4,940
Jambi	241,460	200,988	207,434	105,198	55,427	59,819	24,619	11,563	13,217
West Java	3,171,101	2,644,361	2,794,586	1,355,045	715,855	750,329	292,219	147,972	146,082
Central Java	1,627,598	1,273,418	1,350,281	659,222	360,349	359,447	152,131	80,371	73,177
East Java	2,106,698	1,549,509	1,624,980	808,552	418,067	434,742	185,656	89,590	96,829
W. Kalimantan	428,900	392,377	407,067	199,822	111,395	112,954	44,437	24,078	21,159
S. Kalimantan	304,044	262,074	271,664	131,784	71,270	72,625	30,458	16,089	14,634
C. Kalimantan	236,825	196,673	212,403	104,810	54,992	61,896	21,256	9,437	12,663
E. Kalimantan	132,851	117,257	123,240	60,086	35,671	33,855	11,837	4,646	7,193

N. Kalimantan	35,026	35,327	35,643	18,420	11,916	10,708	4,655	2,136	2,550
Riau Islands	56,333	46,807	49,758	24,666	14,085	13,365	4,696	2,950	1,821
Lampung	775,343	611,907	664,985	339,777	184,300	188,633	78,886	43,446	35,829
Maluku	93,532	118,062	121,856	49,921	35,050	35,503	13,227	7,091	6,439
North Maluku	74,265	85,888	89,911	38,904	24,373	25,725	8,859	5,134	4,345
W. Nusa Tenggara	269,990	222,600	225,607	120,286	68,570	61,022	28,560	14,180	14,606
E. Nusa Tenggara	457,742	550,222	573,048	251,648	161,056	161,450	63,932	33,244	32,328
Papua	378,692	375,941	427,585	170,572	103,441	112,333	31,236	15,591	16,238
West Papua	42,530	47,035	50,647	20,826	13,039	13,911	4,955	2,478	2,476
Riau	361,747	342,054	366,649	175,668	94,997	103,003	41,238	23,446	17,792
West Sulawesi	91,845	95,663	103,749	50,016	31,609	30,754	10,038	4,499	5,539
South Sulawesi	300,047	289,156	308,441	143,428	81,303	85,174	34,332	15,962	19,387
Central Sulawesi	203,421	195,106	206,475	94,737	57,106	56,532	22,407	10,786	11,806
SE. Sulawesi	145,476	154,507	163,318	78,839	47,523	49,996	22,046	10,421	11,820
North Sulawesi	116,221	103,548	106,537	53,367	29,684	32,414	14,351	6,943	7,565
West Sumatera	408,014	408,075	443,353	197,636	111,825	121,409	43,480	21,672	21,808
South Sumatera	491,813	430,192	450,666	219,370	121,955	118,166	49,373	24,308	25,442
North Sumatera	644,798	755,986	796,617	330,310	210,364	223,721	78,349	39,846	39,926
Indonesia	14,806,315	12,949,748	13,714,901	6,560,299	3,640,689	3,762,448	1,494,082	756,777	752,069

<sup>5</sup> Based on the questions "Do you have toilet facilities and who uses it?", "What type of toilet is used?", and "Where is the final disposal site?" on the VSEN-18K SUSENAS 2018 questionnaire.



Appendix 15.  
Estimated Number of Households with the Elderly, and Persons with Disabilities without Proper Sanitation (2018 National Socioeconomic Survey)

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Province	No. of households with elderly without proper sanitation	No. of elderly women members in column 1	No. of elderly men members in column 1	No. of households with PwDs without proper sanitation	No. of PwDs women members in column 4	No. of PwDs men members in column 4
Aceh	93,434	60,782	48,899	172,200	126,877	89,108
Bali	31,468	23,224	20,947	32,873	21,643	20,222
Bangka Belitung	9,567	6,073	5,901	15,044	8,532	9,792
Banten	234,572	147,702	134,439	361,421	245,839	217,441
Bengkulu	62,309	39,851	40,308	96,178	64,686	57,241
DI Yogyakarta	57,463	42,472	38,106	48,256	32,352	25,305
DKI Jakarta	35,581	23,581	15,752	105,881	74,411	63,356
Gorontalo	22,371	13,960	13,974	49,642	34,498	30,114
Jambi	76,806	45,986	48,235	110,064	69,144	70,820
West Java	1,288,183	871,888	788,940	1,727,216	1,184,865	967,346
Central Java	924,565	631,191	563,475	941,939	619,369	527,047
East Java	1,239,121	854,365	717,904	1,197,682	783,400	647,907
W. Kalimantan	122,985	77,106	79,423	210,132	139,826	132,312
S. Kalimantan	94,085	58,220	53,303	146,830	96,436	83,280
C. Kalimantan	61,840	38,461	38,486	120,029	78,055	80,323
E. Kalimantan	39,623	22,620	27,573	77,616	50,559	51,689

N. Kalimantan	10,422	5,492	7,969	23,463	15,172	16,748
Riau Islands	16,449	10,569	11,247	29,220	19,510	17,786
Lampung	273,468	170,066	173,217	349,605	218,296	217,909
Maluku	24,898	17,450	14,953	47,556	32,141	30,545
North Maluku	17,254	11,269	10,969	39,992	29,104	27,323
W. Nusa Tenggara	93,270	67,092	47,465	138,074	97,113	67,637
E. Nusa Tenggara	150,747	99,560	91,777	284,474	200,650	187,987
Papua	40,892	20,788	29,429	92,699	61,587	65,784
West Papua	8,234	4,531	5,254	22,393	14,550	16,512
Riau	92,884	55,692	59,159	220,066	147,264	152,505
West Sulawesi	22,015	15,203	12,489	44,554	29,151	27,195
South Sulawesi	116,890	82,320	64,576	196,827	139,269	111,548
Central Sulawesi	56,180	34,076	33,305	128,724	88,823	78,226
SE. Sulawesi	39,431	26,669	21,506	65,119	43,320	37,345
North Sulawesi	39,622	25,180	26,343	58,107	38,123	37,484
West Sumatera	169,636	114,970	99,272	284,295	204,366	164,820
South Sumatera	151,885	98,854	95,935	241,953	158,806	154,063
North Sumatera	208,996	141,020	119,054	332,709	230,361	201,035
Indonesia	5,927,146	3,958,282	3,559,585	8,012,833	5,398,099	4,685,754

Appendix 16. Estimated Number of Households with Children without Health Insurance (2018 National Socioeconomic Survey)<sup>6</sup>

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Province	No. of households with children under 18 without health insurance	No. of girls under 18 in column 1	No. of boys under 18 in column 1	No. of households with children under 5 without health insurance	No. of girls under 5 in column 4	No. of boys under 5 in column 4	No. of households with children under 1 without health insurance	No. of girls under 1 in column 7	No. of boys under 1 in column 7
Aceh	170,366	113,082	115,567	133,022	73,917	73,406	49,680	24,374	25,534
Bali	335,220	254,753	259,712	165,581	93,259	86,734	45,665	25,325	20,626
Bangka Belitung	112,766	85,749	88,089	55,475	31,369	30,459	12,477	6,599	5,934
Banten	1,199,208	941,481	997,151	654,709	361,893	360,980	179,377	95,608	86,839
Bengkulu	214,166	160,405	163,321	107,874	59,220	56,568	25,845	13,218	12,766
DI Yogyakarta	187,813	137,542	117,744	101,166	55,109	51,514	22,794	11,207	11,588
DKI Jakarta	349,299	239,566	271,544	192,433	102,279	109,413	66,525	34,013	32,512
Gorontalo	98,173	67,463	72,782	62,330	35,674	35,632	15,649	7,205	8,845
Jambi	408,496	324,315	336,707	195,753	106,271	108,744	45,086	21,119	24,034
West Java	4,670,040	3,441,571	3,584,949	2,387,264	1,269,801	1,312,939	546,953	268,017	290,555
Central Java	2,882,274	2,003,283	2,135,289	1,448,806	748,779	803,706	369,080	189,811	182,335
East Java	3,456,889	2,456,500	2,495,396	1,546,444	811,062	837,679	362,596	174,440	190,140
W. Kalimantan	594,669	512,283	520,896	311,739	175,225	175,751	73,012	40,295	32,722
S. Kalimantan	336,579	257,753	264,134	156,741	84,698	86,377	42,419	21,379	21,040
C. Kalimantan	258,092	199,239	213,961	127,554	65,286	74,771	30,843	13,875	17,339
E. Kalimantan	236,754	193,009	193,130	123,703	69,355	67,540	27,695	12,985	14,712

N. Kalimantan	41,121	34,122	34,051	24,811	14,653	13,900	7,318	3,339	4,042
Riau Islands	164,042	134,800	146,976	90,874	45,735	59,584	16,581	8,982	7,698
Lampung	971,096	690,878	736,504	486,064	254,673	267,180	111,590	59,528	52,243
Maluku	189,822	187,964	197,561	114,710	72,704	75,780	32,554	16,717	16,350
North Maluku	104,064	93,666	102,265	60,178	33,139	39,252	14,385	7,747	7,131
W. Nusa Tenggara	651,399	458,207	458,226	356,283	187,972	190,785	78,479	35,427	43,838
E. Nusa Tenggara	558,040	498,541	507,486	368,255	225,259	233,572	98,640	50,981	50,938
Papua	141,538	125,615	118,993	83,825	52,258	49,364	23,489	13,494	10,657
West Papua	77,471	67,458	68,011	48,840	30,877	30,090	15,825	8,584	7,394
Riau	679,419	584,401	609,044	382,212	210,629	224,573	94,635	48,037	46,599
West Sulawesi	72,959	55,482	58,188	47,922	26,274	29,142	14,481	6,351	8,130
South Sulawesi	678,537	539,489	529,240	402,295	235,213	231,140	110,489	57,181	55,640
Central Sulawesi	304,739	239,147	243,862	173,402	100,283	100,665	46,921	22,806	24,274
SE. Sulawesi	263,549	224,927	222,874	165,678	97,676	100,283	48,431	25,310	23,431
North Sulawesi	203,745	150,545	157,940	111,819	62,652	65,164	31,232	16,684	15,052
West Sumatera	418,796	353,996	371,396	248,803	137,507	151,009	61,785	31,342	30,473
South Sumatera	287,534	220,025	253,864	158,080	83,033	90,570	39,240	20,683	19,095
North Sumatera	1,492,060	1,430,556	1,434,108	852,121	523,157	529,732	233,283	118,390	118,946
Indonesia	22,810,735	17,477,811	18,080,957	11,946,766	6,536,892	6,753,998	2,995,054	1,511,051	1,519,454

<sup>6</sup> Based on the question "What health insurance does (name) have?" on the VSEN.18K SUSENAS 2018 questionnaire. The status of health insurance ownership is based on BPJS/TKN/Jamkesda ownership.

**Appendix 17.**  
**Estimated Number of Households with Elderly and Person with Disabilities without Health Insurance (2018 National Socioeconomic Survey)**

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Province	No. of households with elderly without health insurance	No. of elderly women members in column 1	No. of elderly men members in column 1	No. of households with PwDs without health insurance	No. of PwDs women members in column 4	No. of PwDs men members in column 4
Aceh	12,262	7,673	5,668	26,514	18,493	11,963
Bali	121,390	90,939	73,843	127,101	78,400	77,738
Bangka Belitung	21,159	12,493	12,921	44,615	27,581	30,238
Banten	247,012	156,812	128,592	415,001	267,286	239,908
Bengkulu	46,595	30,304	27,162	70,825	46,606	40,733
DI Yogyakarta	60,391	40,734	32,998	58,370	37,519	28,621
DKI Jakarta	65,497	45,245	38,700	134,584	91,350	79,281
Gorontalo	12,973	9,071	6,876	33,099	19,503	19,868
Jambi	95,487	57,694	60,855	128,279	80,318	78,151
West Java	1,183,533	761,371	701,931	1,626,826	1,073,837	877,701
Central Java	1,027,106	688,903	624,603	1,057,283	663,083	570,951
East Java	1,382,569	927,367	788,511	1,312,312	864,184	686,675
W. Kalimantan	154,752	100,094	94,279	254,855	164,411	155,250
S. Kalimantan	73,624	48,091	40,092	123,309	80,563	68,870
C. Kalimantan	44,617	25,927	27,056	92,566	58,156	60,100
E. Kalimantan	45,701	26,743	29,001	84,130	50,163	52,949

N. Kalimantan	5,943	3,371	3,329	14,705	8,295	10,108
Riau Islands	25,939	16,595	15,418	56,417	31,578	35,554
Lampung	255,143	158,375	163,430	327,315	200,387	198,090
Maluku	37,454	24,616	21,225	70,303	46,391	40,419
North Maluku	20,599	12,541	13,257	43,221	28,434	27,658
W. Nusa Tenggara	130,243	89,572	73,059	212,903	139,267	114,688
E. Nusa Tenggara	110,565	77,000	55,969	203,495	140,377	114,874
Papua	10,589	6,056	6,572	31,415	21,559	22,180
West Papua	4,523	2,413	2,845	22,711	13,714	14,621
Riau	125,686	79,812	77,224	297,269	191,512	193,922
West Sulawesi	9,620	6,511	4,876	20,039	12,382	12,404
South Sulawesi	167,384	117,783	88,625	266,897	181,574	139,439
Central Sulawesi	61,813	37,324	39,140	122,208	76,851	73,239
SE. Sulawesi	45,330	30,262	25,562	69,569	45,939	38,717
North Sulawesi	51,668	35,052	31,813	71,166	45,684	43,605
West Sumatera	113,644	78,136	65,176	180,646	124,830	104,025
South Sumatera	72,060	47,692	40,211	102,867	70,551	54,159
North Sumatera	358,797	248,052	198,050	521,847	365,554	286,969
Indonesia	6,201,668	4,100,626	3,618,868	8,224,662	5,366,331	4,603,665

**Appendix 18.**  
**Number of Households with School-Age Children without Internet Access (2018 National Socioeconomic Survey) <sup>7</sup>**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Province	No. of households with elementary school children without internet access	No. of girls in column 1	No. of boys in column 1	No. of households with junior high school children without internet access	No. of girls in column 4	No. of boys in column 4	No. of households with high school children without internet access	No. of girls in column 7	No. of boys in column 7
Aceh	483,075	291,216	305,269	173,235	87,360	98,230	77,363	35,884	43,277
Bali	266,299	147,980	162,669	58,953	29,151	31,516	16,465	9,018	7,772
Bangka Belitung	114,329	62,821	64,376	28,435	13,486	15,889	8,587	4,052	5,014
Banten	977,873	533,554	584,464	213,425	98,431	119,713	73,206	25,997	47,243
Bengkulu	171,099	92,017	101,627	51,234	21,883	30,702	19,853	9,456	10,685
DI Yogyakarta	188,880	98,121	106,969	21,592	9,366	12,227	6,430	1,953	4,477
DKI Jakarta	627,820	348,242	366,074	84,056	30,487	56,036	29,989	14,828	15,796
Gorontalo	90,839	50,491	57,478	28,306	13,287	16,499	7,679	3,080	4,887
Jambi	294,406	158,740	171,342	79,060	39,778	42,825	26,103	12,280	14,508
West Java	3,706,856	2,020,367	2,135,248	750,767	309,361	476,066	275,661	117,464	168,562
Central Java	2,431,378	1,294,116	1,392,287	467,120	208,513	277,712	160,762	71,891	91,443
East Java	2,584,997	1,374,312	1,453,026	521,840	228,303	317,526	215,188	102,139	116,299
W. Kalimantan	424,114	236,518	262,715	150,218	78,539	84,430	56,112	23,796	34,328
S. Kalimantan	318,980	174,430	182,324	74,752	34,041	44,790	28,003	11,503	16,964
C. Kalimantan	215,219	112,217	126,328	63,815	32,557	35,075	21,446	9,713	12,091
E. Kalimantan	271,936	152,646	157,484	61,245	27,012	36,791	19,815	9,142	11,190

N. Kalimantan	53,636	31,296	34,567	16,479	8,136	10,067	5,633	3,636	2,142
Riau Islands	167,848	108,708	97,197	35,265	16,987	21,324	10,978	5,093	6,175
Lampung	731,249	393,197	421,047	176,323	78,369	104,038	65,458	28,050	39,171
Maluku	156,196	105,336	108,439	67,639	34,761	41,500	33,016	15,723	19,586
North Maluku	114,565	71,157	79,531	51,568	27,713	31,030	24,035	11,066	13,729
W. Nusa Tenggara	482,134	256,874	285,885	153,503	71,348	90,933	59,574	26,325	35,133
E. Nusa Tenggara	517,031	356,753	361,178	268,091	144,494	158,693	121,493	62,713	65,800
Papua	302,608	198,704	215,127	141,269	71,823	80,120	74,506	34,089	42,650
West Papua	76,393	49,878	52,439	29,888	16,556	18,259	12,152	5,998	7,055
Riau	586,494	336,827	366,248	159,052	81,008	90,018	55,814	21,516	35,544
West Sulawesi	117,088	74,352	79,544	49,628	25,960	28,985	22,457	10,223	13,426
South Sulawesi	678,255	405,195	438,553	197,775	96,799	113,344	68,285	27,404	43,530
Central Sulawesi	251,133	146,970	159,070	95,615	47,675	55,763	36,172	16,142	20,902
SE. Sulawesi	242,389	145,341	161,945	86,583	42,100	51,316	28,794	13,323	17,154
North Sulawesi	169,228	96,729	104,699	52,262	21,500	35,805	21,168	7,013	14,535
West Sumatera	439,259	268,154	288,397	131,288	66,068	76,302	44,559	16,566	29,287
South Sumatera	690,031	391,660	419,388	205,905	92,711	122,356	71,674	29,379	44,923
North Sumatera	1,187,023	788,678	819,728	386,943	195,494	233,055	156,914	75,010	88,320
Indonesia	20,130,660	11,373,598	12,122,664	5,133,129	2,401,058	3,058,936	1,955,344	871,466	1,143,598

<sup>7</sup> Based on the question "In the past 3 months does (name) have and use a cell phone (HP)?" & "In the past 3 months does (name) have and use the internet (including Facebook, Twitter, BBM, WhatsApp)?" on the VSEN:18K SUSENAS 2018 questionnaire.

## Appendix 19.

## Number of Student in Islamic boarding schools (Ministry of Religion, 2019)

Province	No. of Islamic Boarding School	No. of students that stays in Islamic boarding school	No. of students that doesn't stays in Islamic boarding school	Number of students in Islamic boarding school
Aceh	1,177	123,872	51,380	175,252
Bali	90	5,222	2,859	8,081
Bangka Belitung	53	7,398	3,398	10,796
Banten	4,574	60,897	96,223	157,120
Bengkulu	52	7,060	2,227	9,287
DI Yogyakarta	319	30,858	14,271	45,129
DKI Jakarta	102	17,355	6,568	23,923
Gorontalo	28	3,333	3,989	7,322
Jambi	229	38,058	8,466	46,524
West Java	8,343	147,467	306,769	454,236
Central Java	3,787	166,513	132,228	298,741
East Java	4,450	323,293	241,047	564,340
W. Kalimantan	245	26,150	12,839	38,989
S. Kalimantan	214	46,259	27,480	73,739
C. Kalimantan	76	8,406	6,316	14,722
E. Kalimantan	163	21,854	9,871	31,725
N. Kalimantan	21	2.390	278	2,668
Riau Islands	63	7,691	5,423	13,114
Lampung	676	32,237	31,797	64,034
Maluku	16	1.056	264	1,320
North Maluku	20	2.073	2,897	4,970
W. Nusa Tenggara	684	126.,881	122,961	249,842
E. Nusa Tenggara	27	1,933	822	2,755
Papua	37	2,109	2,268	4,377
West Papua	18	1,294	1,099	2,393
Riau	233	37,372	13,269	50,641

Province	No. of Islamic Boarding School	No. of students that stays in Islamic boarding school	No. of students that doesn't stays in Islamic boarding school	Number of students in Islamic boarding school
West Sulawesi	74	8,064	3,237	11,301
South Sulawesi	289	43,091	30,613	73,704
Central Sulawesi	88	7,147	3,255	10,402
SE. Sulawesi	86	8,995	6,150	15,145
North Sulawesi	22	2,079	1,865	3,944
West Sumatera	211	24,695	10,602	35,297
South Sumatera	317	39,123	29,230	68,353
North Sumatera	183	58,426	11,554	69,980

**Appendix 20.**

**Total Number and Distribution of Children Under the Facilitation of Social Workers and Living Outside of Institutional Care Facilities (Ministry of Social Affairs, 2020)**

Province	No. of girls under the facilitation of social workers and living outside of institutional care facilities	No. of boys under the facilitation of social workers and living outside of institutional care facilities	No. of children under the facilitation of social workers and living outside of institutional care facilities
Aceh	373	321	694
Bali	242	270	512
Bangka Belitung	216	144	360
Banten	867	904	1,771
Bengkulu	381	313	694
DI Yogyakarta	537	551	1,088
DKI Jakarta	1,126	1,198	2,324
Gorontalo	207	206	413
Jambi	413	427	840
West Java	4,614	4,629	9,243
Central Java	2,334	2,080	4,414
East Java	5,061	5,257	10,318
W. Kalimantan	498	521	1,019
S. Kalimantan	461	379	840
C. Kalimantan	150	149	299
E. Kalimantan	145	136	281
N. Kalimantan	114	90	204
Riau Islands	204	201	405
Lampung	1,146	1,148	2,294
Maluku	515	546	1,061
North Maluku	537	505	1,042
W. Nusa Tenggara	2,381	2,587	4,968
E. Nusa Tenggara	1,380	1,269	2,649
Papua	149	163	312
West Papua	38	34	72
Riau	84	93	177

Province	No. of girls under the facilitation of social workers and living outside of institutional care facilities	No. of boys under the facilitation of social workers and living outside of institutional care facilities	No. of children under the facilitation of social workers and living outside of institutional care facilities
West Sulawesi	302	263	565
South Sulawesi	880	850	1,730
Central Sulawesi	102	95	197
SE. Sulawesi	390	416	806
North Sulawesi	282	272	554
West Sumatera	276	157	433
South Sumatera	158	166	324
North Sumatera	770	720	1,490
Indonesia	27,333	27,060	54,393

Appendix 21.  
Total Number of Reported and Recorded Cases of Violence (Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, 2020)

Province	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	No. of recorded cases Jan-Dec 2019	No. of recorded cases of physical abuse Jan-Dec 2019	No. of recorded cases of psychological abuse	No. of recorded cases of sexual abuse Jan-Dec 2019	No. of recorded cases of physical abuse as of April 2020	No. of recorded cases of psychological abuse as of April 2020	No. of recorded cases of sexual abuse as of April 2020
Aceh	679	273	341	222	7	8	0
Bali	322	179	146	58	8	4	0
Bangka Belitung	176	76	87	74	14	5	0
Banten	399	188	171	175	6	1	2
Bengkulu	171	108	26	67	0	0	1
DI Yogyakarta	1,061	394	367	358	10	6	6
DKI Jakarta	911	493	490	264	8	5	2
Gorontalo	217	127	12	76	3	0	0
Jambi	368	128	97	160	4	3	1
West Java	676	243	198	292	7	5	3
Central Java	2,042	925	677	802	48	28	15
East Java	1,944	780	574	724	20	14	11
W. Kalimantan	260	96	9	137	5	2	3
S. Kalimantan	212	58	73	100	5	4	2
C. Kalimantan	152	62	47	65	0	0	0
E. Kalimantan	617	275	124	194	13	5	10

N. Kalimantan	325	215	38	85	25	0	0
Riau Islands	312	112	112	81	13	2	2
Lampung	373	129	82	255	4	4	1
Maluku	149	76	38	50	5	1	1
North Maluku	95	28	31	43	0	0	0
W. Nusa Tenggara	504	286	54	134	2	1	0
E. Nusa Tenggara	334	135	65	129	14	0	2
Papua	224	118	101	72	4	1	0
West Papua	148	79	119	51	1	21	1
Riau	409	115	78	211	4	1	1
West Sulawesi	139	100	7	40	3	0	0
South Sulawesi	1,811	1,116	363	474	52	12	3
Central Sulawesi	461	250	105	156	9	11	1
SE. Sulawesi	118	44	17	58	5	0	0
North Sulawesi	258	97	25	93	4	2	0
West Sumatera	546	265	134	261	3	0	3
South Sumatera	344	188	81	130	5	4	3
North Sumatera	849	337	172	410	25	11	4
Indonesia	17,606	8,095	5,061	6,501	336	161	78

**Appendix 22.**

**Number of Family Learning Center (Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection, 2020)**

Province	No. of recorded cases Jan-Dec 2019
Aceh	7
Bali	3
Bangka Belitung	5
Banten	7
Bengkulu	0
DI Yogyakarta	2
DKI Jakarta	2
Gorontalo	4
Jambi	4
West Java	9
Central Java	12
East Java	11
W. Kalimantan	1
S. Kalimantan	9
C. Kalimantan	1
E. Kalimantan	6
N. Kalimantan	1
Riau Islands	2
Lampung	0
Maluku	2
North Maluku	0
W. Nusa Tenggara	2
E. Nusa Tenggara	0
Papua	0
West Papua	0
Riau	4

Province	No. of recorded cases Jan-Dec 2019
West Sulawesi	0
South Sulawesi	18
Central Sulawesi	0
SE. Sulawesi	0
North Sulawesi	6
West Sumatera	5
South Sumatera	2
North Sumatera	10
Indonesia	135

**Appendix 23.  
Estimated Ratio of Basic Services and Social Protection (per 1 million population)**

Province	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Total Population (Source: Dukcapil, per December 31, 2019)	Rasio ketersediaan tempat tidur di rumah sakit per 1000.000 penduduk (Sumber: PERSI per April 2018 )	Ratio of doctors per 1,000,000 people (Source: Ministry of Health, per December 31, 2019)Ratio of doctors per 1,000,000 people (Source: Ministry of Health, per December 31, 2019)	atio of nurses per 1,000,000 people (Source: Ministry of Health, December 31, 2019)	Ratio of ventilators per 1,000,000 people (Source: ASPAK per March 2020)	Ratio of social workers per 1,000,000 people (Source: PPK Directorate of Child Social Rehabilitation, Ministry of Social Affairs, per January 2020)
Aceh	5,269,997	2,490	527	2,073	26.4	5.7
Bali	4,247,341	2,070	824	2,063	55.6	2.8
Bangka Belitung	1,400,497	1,930	610	2,532	80.7	7.9
Banten	10,906,472	1,200	395	941	30.1	1.2
Bengkulu	2,007,797	1,780	400	2,115	32.9	10.5
DI Yogyakarta	3,656,108	2,360	972	2,455	65.4	5.5
DKI Jakarta	11,058,944	2,750	1,494	2,609	96.8	2.2
Gorontalo	1,185,685	2,030	413	1,953	34.6	8.4
Jambi	3,482,008	1,920	441	1,899	25.0	4.0
West Java	45,776,834	1,120	247	827	26.5	1.3
Central Java	36,700,065	1,510	354	1,293	31.4	1.7
East Java	40,821,008	1,440	352	1,270	23.0	1.4
W. Kalimantan	5,436,512	1,540	210	1,336	21.0	3.3



Province	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Total Population (Source: Dukcapil, per December 31, 2019)	Rasio ketersediaan tempat tidur di rumah sakit per 1000.000 penduduk (Sumber: PERSI per April 2018 )	Ratio of doctors per 1,000,000 people (Source: Ministry of Health, per December 31, 2019)Ratio of doctors per 1,000,000 people (Source: Ministry of Health, per December 31, 2019)	atio of nurses per 1,000,000 people (Source: Ministry of Health, December 31, 2019)	Ratio of ventilators per 1,000,000 people (Source: ASPAK per March 2020)	Ratio of social workers per 1,000,000 people (Source: PPK Directorate of Child Social Rehabilitation, Ministry of Social Affairs, per January 2020)
S. Kalimantan	4,055,072	1,700	390	1827	28.1	3.7
C. Kalimantan	2,589,088	1,350	342	2278	20.5	3.9
E. Kalimantan	3,630,765	2,120	461	1787	31.4	1.9
N. Kalimantan	658,535	2,350	624	2909	85.0	7.6
Riau Islands	1,970,391	2,190	596	1946	54.8	4.1
Lampung	9,031,306	1,180	250	1100	10.1	2.8
Maluku	1,859,436	1,980	253	2363	11.8	5.9
North Maluku	1,310,730	1,950	298	1666	29.8	9.2
W. Nusa Tenggara	5,296,774	1,220	275	1438	22.8	3.2
E. Nusa Tenggara	5,407,446	1,410	163	1387	14.8	6.8
Papua	4,293,310	1,910	188	1289	10.5	5.6
West Papua	1,146,327	2,680	314	2529	27.0	3.5
Riau	5,975,597	1,440	425	1389	36.1	2.5
West Sulawesi	1,555,470	1,360	266	1043	40.5	6.4
South Sulawesi	8,950,474	2,240	382	1563	32.3	2.5
Central Sulawesi	2,977,347	2,280	304	2303	26.9	5.4

SE. Sulawesi	2,631,568	1,700	368	2287	25.8	8.4
North Sulawesi	2,654,277	3,050	615	2225	31.3	5.3
West Sumatera	5,460,768	1,810	476	1574	37.9	5.3
South Sumatera	8,278,363	1,450	307	1644	33.9	4.7
North Sumatera	14,902,161	2,010	389	1160	32.1	2.8
Indonesia	266,584,473	1,830	403	1413	31.4	2.8