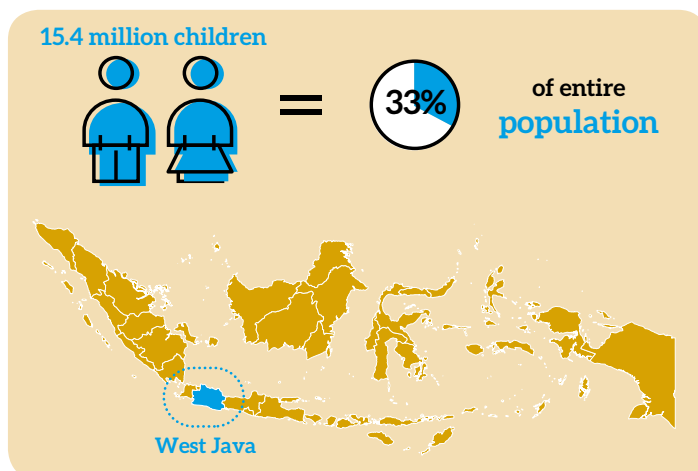




Introduction

This provincial snapshot highlights priority child-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicators, based on national household surveys and other data sources. It complements the national *SDG Baseline Report on Children in Indonesia* produced by BAPPENAS and UNICEF, to support monitoring and evidence-informed policy making.

West Java (*Jawa Barat*) is a youthful province. Its 15.4 million children represent 33 per cent of the total population. Nearly seven in 10 children live in urban areas. Increased strategic investments in children are required to fast-track achievement of the SDGs for the province.



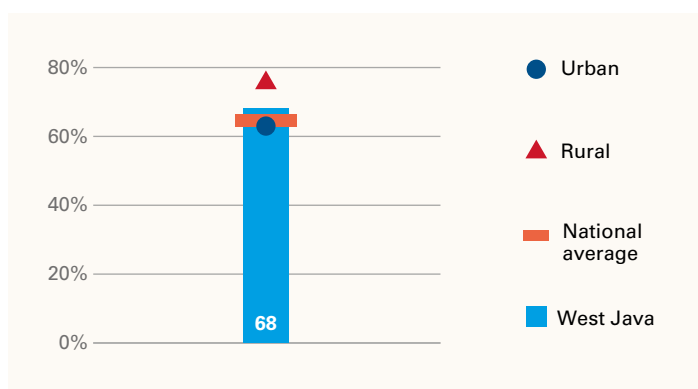
GOAL 1 NO POVERTY



More than 1.8 million children (12 per cent) were living below the official poverty line in 2015 (Rp 10,089 per person per day). Many more families are insecure and live on incomes that are only marginally higher. In addition, 68 per cent of children experienced deprivations in two or more non-income dimensions of poverty, with persistent disparities between urban and rural areas.¹

	Per cent	Number (millions)
Population below national poverty line	9.5	4.4
Children < 18 below national poverty line	11.8	1.8
Children < 18 below twice the poverty line	54.3	8.4

Multidimensional child poverty in West Java



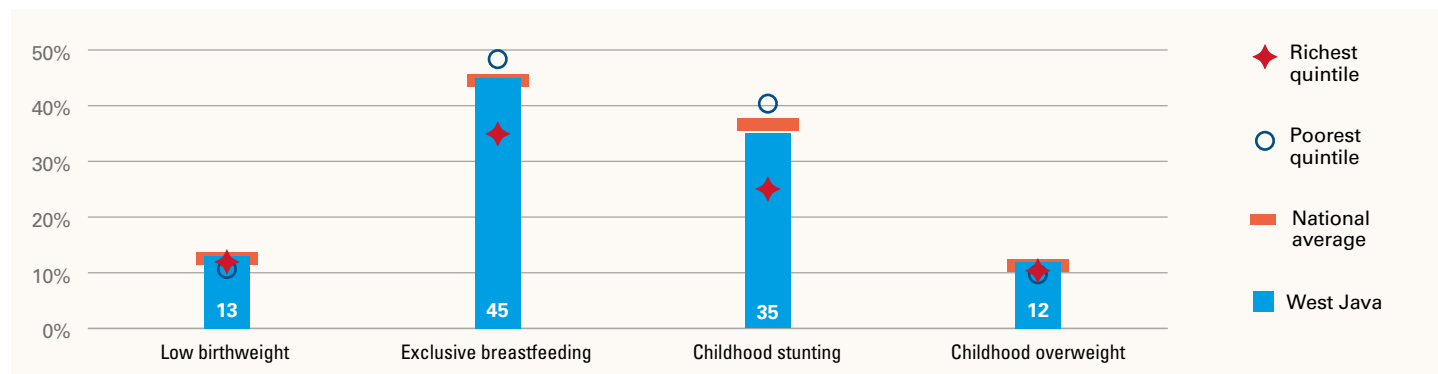
GOAL 2 ZERO HUNGER



Adopting optimal feeding practices is fundamental to a child's survival, growth and development. Some 45 per cent of infants in West Java were exclusively breastfed for the first six months of life in 2015, which is similar to the national average.

The prevalence of malnutrition is relatively high, including among those in more affluent households. Some 13 per cent of newborns have a low birthweight, and 35 per cent of children under five were stunted (low height for their age) in 2013.

Wealth disparities in child feeding and nutrition outcomes



GOAL 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



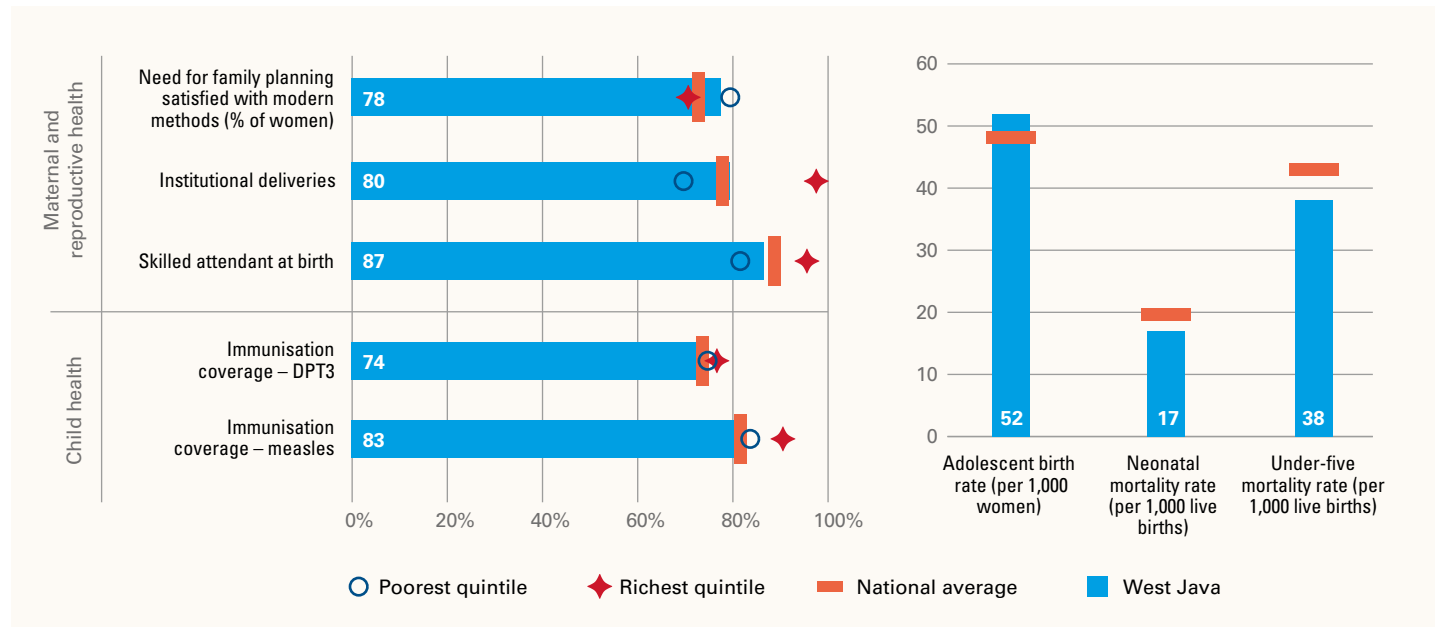
Despite progress, child mortality remains a challenge. For every 1,000 live births, 17 newborn babies died in their first month of life and 38 before their fifth birthday.

West Java's coverage of reproductive health services, including modern family planning methods, is relatively high. However, there is scope to further improve women's access to delivery care, especially among those in the poorest households. Some

13 per cent of births occurred without assistance from a skilled attendant in 2015.

Three-quarters of infants received the recommended three doses of DTP vaccine and 83 per cent were vaccinated against measles in 2015. Continued efforts are needed to reach and sustain high immunisation coverage.

Wealth disparities in maternal and child health



GOAL 4 QUALITY EDUCATION

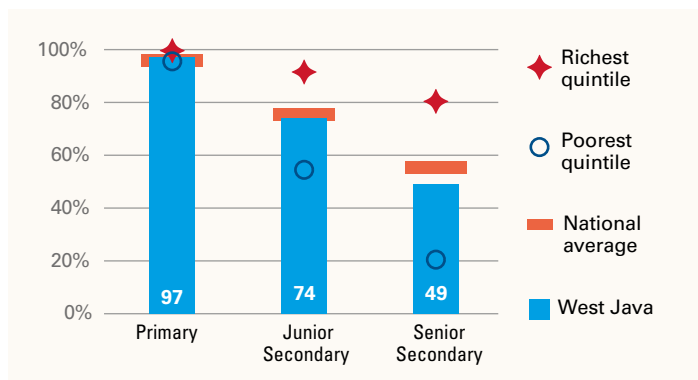


Children's school readiness can be improved through early childhood development programmes. The participation rate in organised learning among 6-year-olds was 97 per cent in 2015, though most pre-school children are already in primary school.

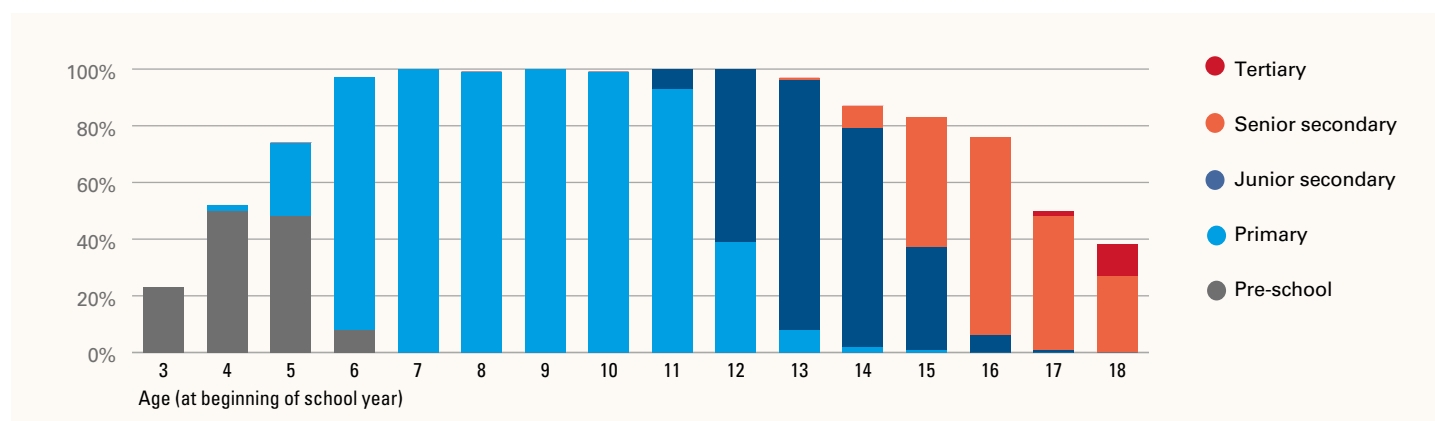
West Java has achieved near-universal access to primary education. However, children from the poorest households are much less likely to complete secondary school compared with their more affluent peers.

Quality of education remains a key concern. Even though West Java is one of the better performing provinces, less than six in 10 primary school children achieved the minimum national benchmark in reading and a quarter in mathematics.

Wealth disparities in education completion rates



Percentage of children attending school, by age



GOAL 5 GENDER EQUALITY



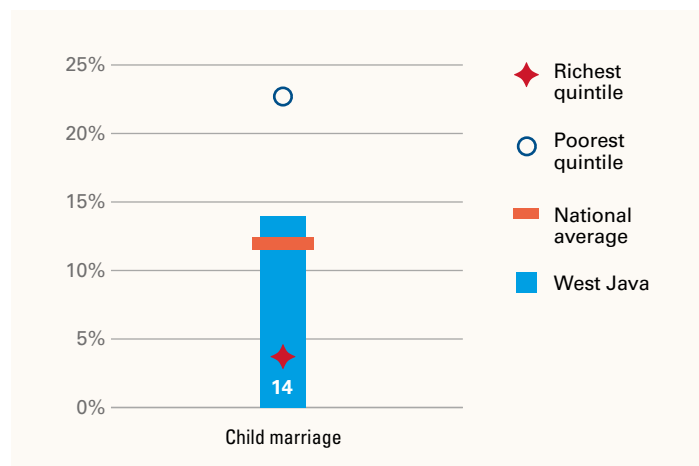
The practice of child marriage is declining. In West Java, some 14 per cent of women aged 20–24 years were married or in union before the age of 18 in 2015. Levels of child marriage are higher among girls from the poorest households.

No representative data are available on violence against girls and women at provincial level. Evidence from a national survey indicates, however, that such violence is widespread: 28 per cent of ever-partnered women and girls experienced physical, sexual and/or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner.

14% of women are married before 18



Wealth disparities in child marriage



GOAL 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

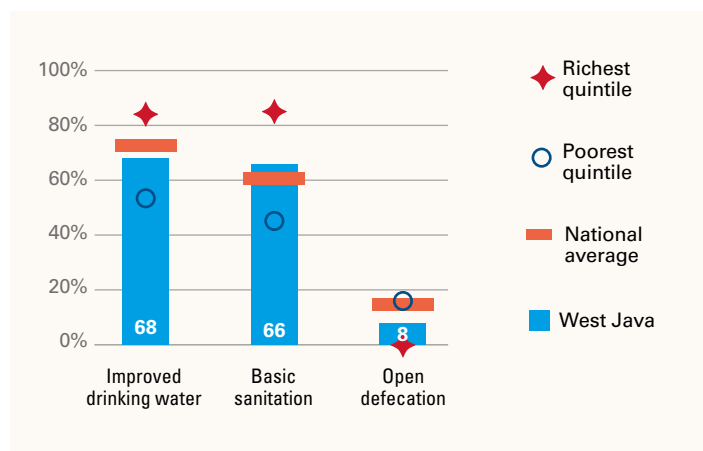


Achieving universal access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene is crucial to further progress in health, education and poverty eradication. Some 66 per cent of the population used a basic sanitation facility at home in 2015, while nearly one in 10 practised open defecation. Only half of schools have sex-separated toilet facilities. The coverage of improved drinking

water sources is higher, both in households and schools.²

Disparities based on wealth and place of residence are pronounced, pointing to the importance of integrating equity considerations into policy and practice and further expanding the community-based total sanitation programme.

Wealth disparities in access to water and sanitation



School environment

Schools with basic water services (%)	89
Schools with sex-disaggregated sanitation facilities (%)	50

Community

Villages and wards implementing community-based total sanitation (%)	36
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GOAL 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

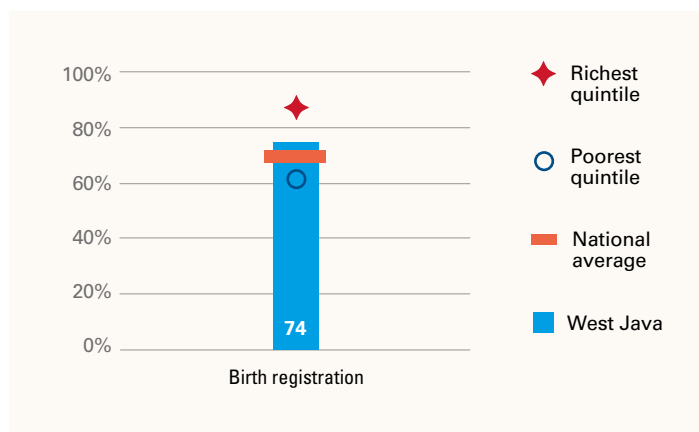


Progress is ongoing in improving levels of birth registration. In 2015, 74 per cent of children under 5 years of age had a birth certificate. There remain, however, significant differences between urban and rural areas and based on households' wealth status, due to financial and supply-side barriers.

Deprivation of liberty remains a common form of punishment for juvenile offenders, in violation of the principle that this should be a measure of last resort. In West Java, 28 per cent of all children in detention were unsentenced.

Little or no data is available on other child protection issues, such as violence against children and trafficking.

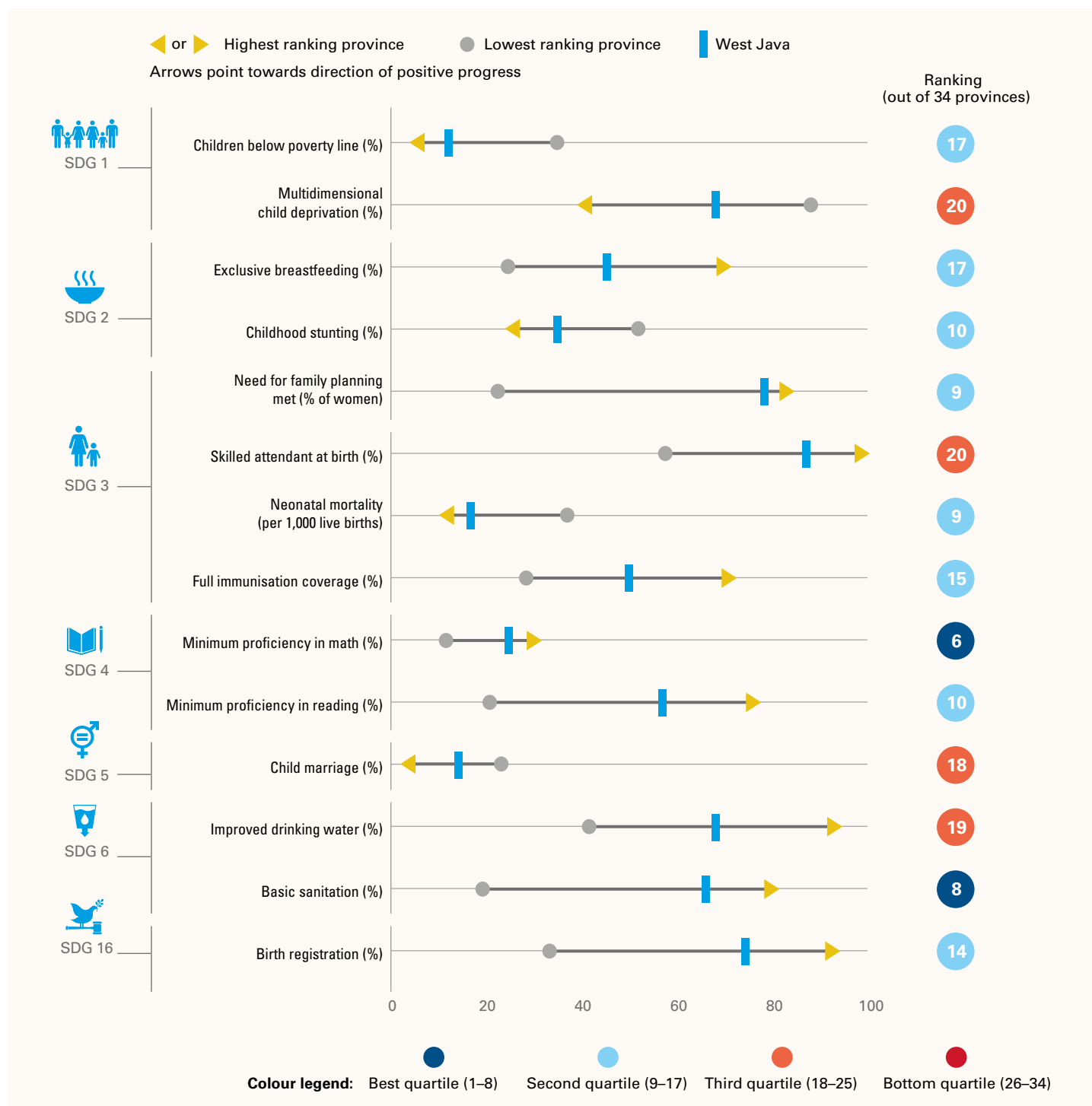
Wealth disparities in birth registration



PROVINCIAL SCORECARD

The scorecard summarises West Java's performance for a selection of SDG indicators compared to other provinces in the country. For each indicator, the graph shows West Java's average value as well as the provinces with the highest and the lowest data value.

On the right side of the scorecard West Java's rank for each indicator is shown, ranging from 1 for the highest performer to 34 for the lowest. Provinces are divided into four quartiles (blue for the highest ranking and red/orange for the lowest ranking provinces).



Notes

Sources: National household surveys (SUSENAS, RISKESDAS, IDHS) and administrative data (Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Health). Detailed information on data sources and indicator definitions is available online at: <https://sdg4children.or.id>

- Multidimensional child poverty is defined as children who experience deprivations in at least two of the following dimensions: food and nutrition; health; education; housing; water and sanitation; and protection.
- Indonesia does not yet have nationally representative data on water quality that can be used to calculate the SDG indicator on the use of safely managed drinking water services. Instead, a nationally-defined proxy measure is used to set a baseline for SDG 6.

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