SDGs for Children in Indonesia
# Provincial snapshot: Bali

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.

Bali is a youthful province. Its 1.2 million children represent 29 per cent of the total population. More than six in 10 children live in urban areas. Increased strategic investments in children are required to fast-track achievement of the SDGs for the province.

1.2 million children = **29%** of entire **population**
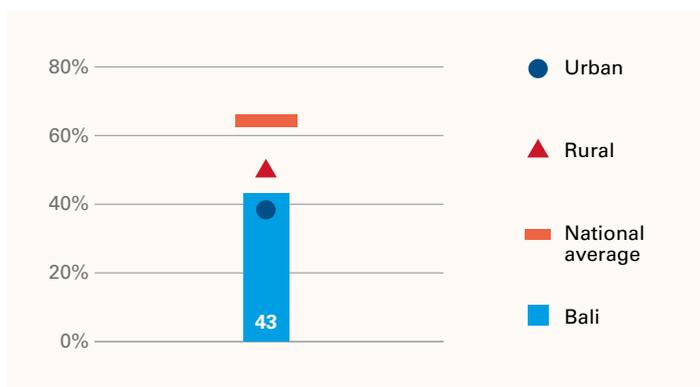
Bali
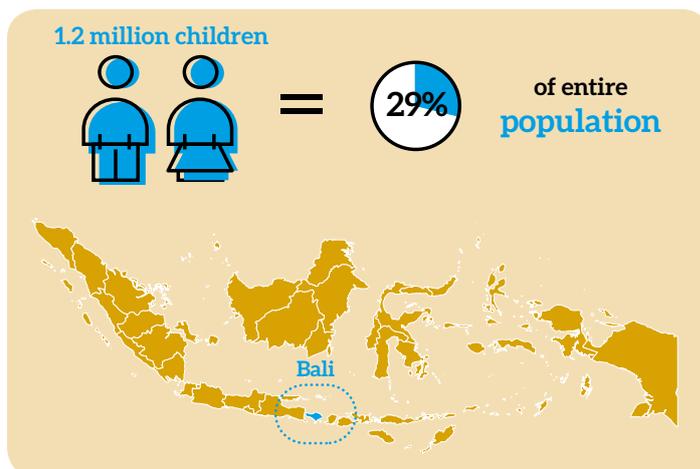
GOAL 1   NO POVERTY

Around 73,000 children (6.0 per cent) were living below the official poverty line in 2015 (Rp 10,581 per person per day). Many more families are insecure and live on incomes that are only marginally higher. In addition, 43 per cent of children experienced deprivations in two or more non-income dimensions of poverty, which is the third lowest rate in the country.[1]

	Per cent	Number
Population below national poverty line	4.7	197,000
Children < 18 below national poverty line	6.0	73,000
Children < 18 below twice the poverty line	42.2	512,000

Multidimensional child poverty in Bali

- Urban
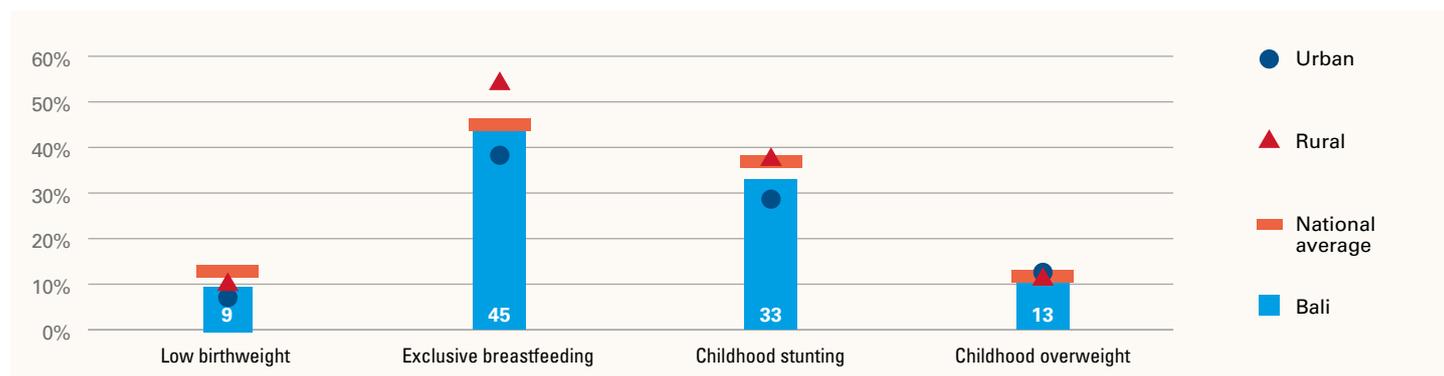- Rural
- National average
- Bali

43

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 Bali were exclusively breastfed for the first six months of life, which is on par with the national average.

The prevalence of malnutrition is relatively high, both in rural and urban areas. One in 10 newborns has a low birthweight, and 33 per cent of children under five were stunted (low height for their age) in 2013.

Geographic disparities in child feeding and nutrition outcomes

Low birthweight	Exclusive breastfeeding	Childhood stunting	Childhood overweight
9	45	33	13

- Urban
- Rural
- National average
- Bali

unicef | for every child
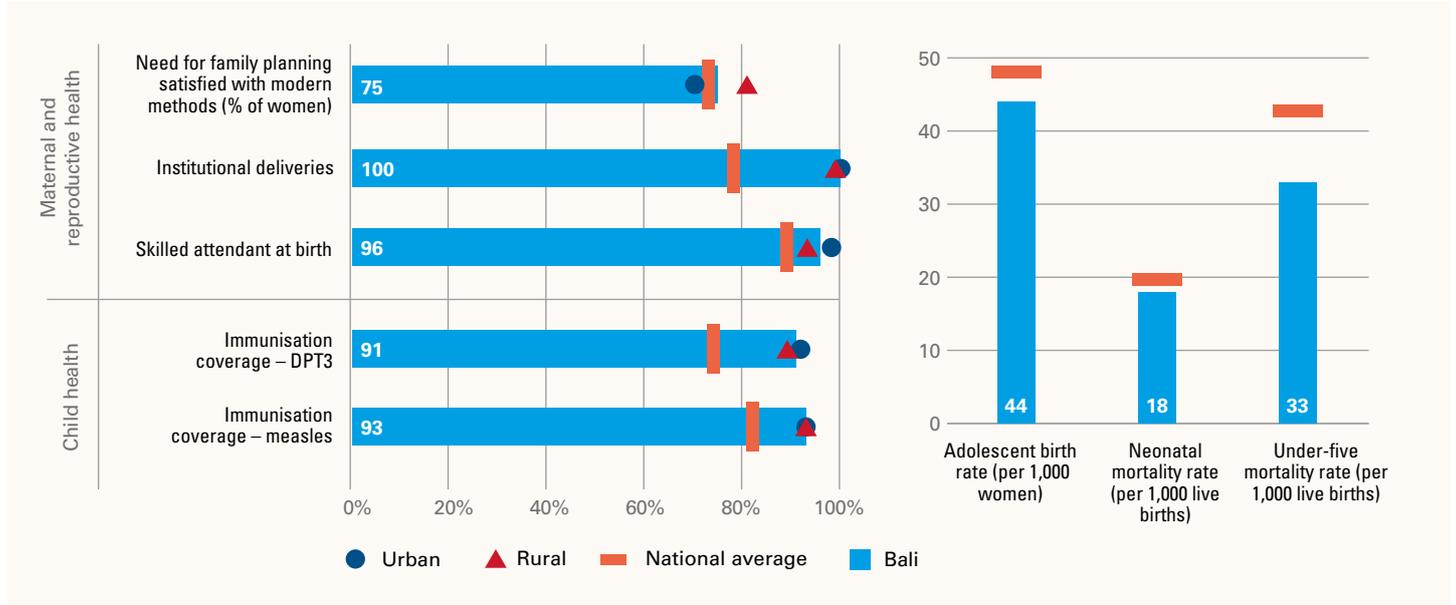
GOAL 3 — GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Despite progress, child mortality remains a challenge. For every 1,000 live births, 18 newborn babies died in their first month of life and 33 before their fifth birthday.

Nearly all women have access to delivery care and 96 per cent of births occurred with assistance from a skilled attendant. However, there is scope to further improve the coverage of modern family planning methods, which was only just above the national average in 2015.

More than 90 per cent of infants were vaccinated against measles and received the recommended three doses of DTP vaccines. Continued efforts are needed to sustain high immunisation coverage in rural and urban areas.

Geographic disparities in maternal and child health

Maternal and reproductive health

- Need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (% of women): 75
- Institutional deliveries: 100
- Skilled attendant at birth: 96

Child health

- Immunisation coverage – DPT3: 91
- Immunisation coverage – measles: 93

● Urban ▲ Rural ▬ National average ▮ Bali

- Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 women): 44
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 18
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births): 33
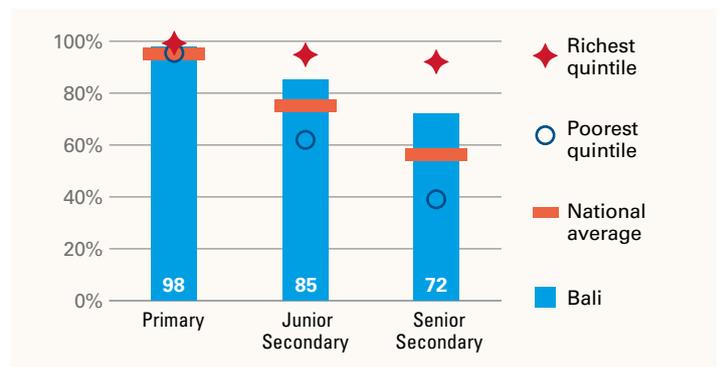
GOAL 4 — QUALITY EDUCATION

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, with most pre-school children enrolling early in primary school.
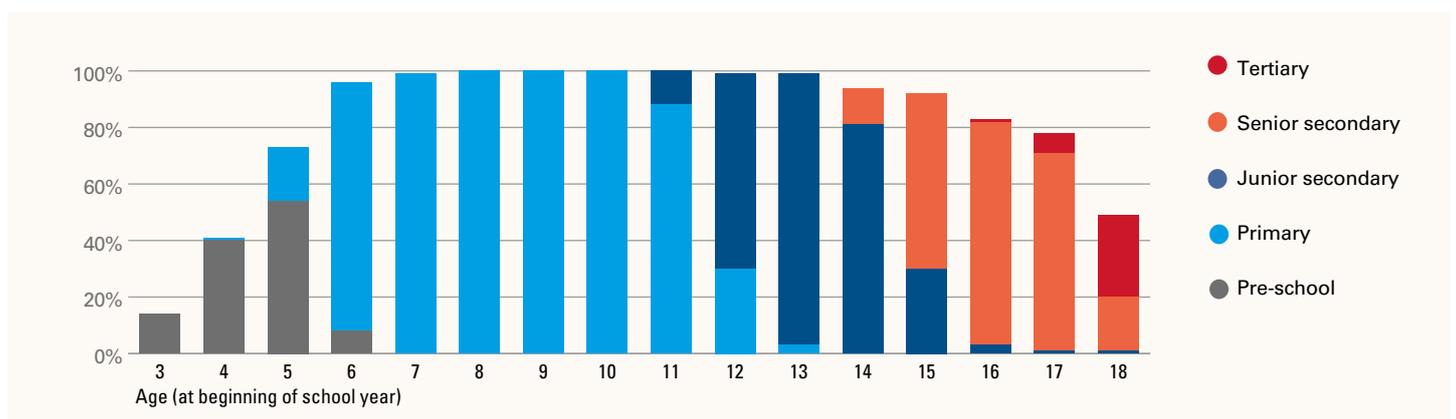
Bali has achieved near-universal access to primary education. However, children from the poorest households are less than half as likely to complete secondary school compared with their most affluent peers.

Quality of education remains a key concern. Only half of primary school children achieved the minimum national benchmark in reading and a quarter in mathematics.

Wealth disparities in school completion rates

- Primary: 98
- Junior Secondary: 85
- Senior Secondary: 72

◆ Richest quintile
○ Poorest quintile
▬ National average
▮ Bali

Percentage of children attending school, by age

Age (at beginning of school year)

● Tertiary
● Senior secondary
● Junior secondary
● Primary
● Pre-school

GOAL 5 GENDER EQUALITY

The practice of child marriage is declining. In Bali, some 9 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.

9% of women **are married before 18**

Wealth disparities in child marriage

- ◆ Richest quintile
- ○ Poorest quintile
- ▬ National average
- ▮ Bali
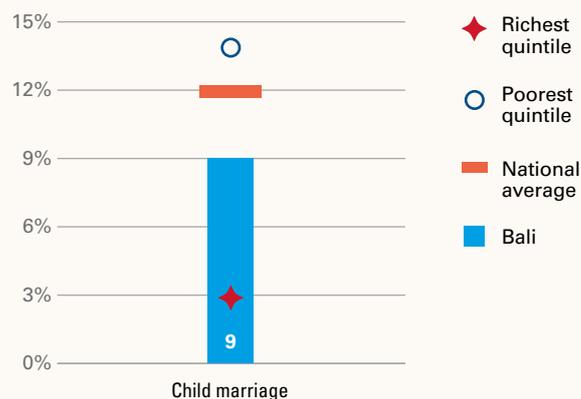
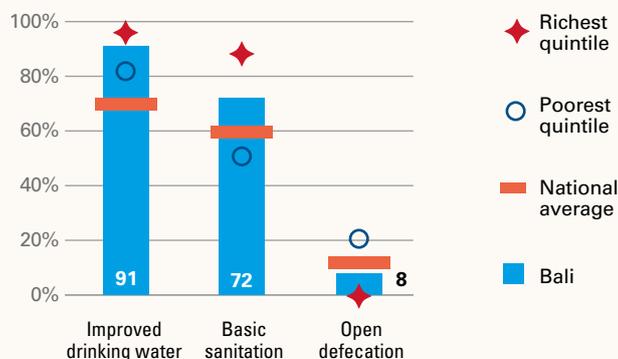# GOAL 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Achieving universal access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene is crucial to further progress in health, education and poverty eradication. Nearly three-quarters of the population used a basic sanitation facility at home in 2015, while 8 per cent practised open defecation. More than half of schools have sex-separated toilet facilities. The coverage of improved drinking water sources is significantly 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. Progress is being made through the implementation of the community-based total sanitation programme.

Wealth disparities in access to water and sanitation

- ◆ Richest quintile
- ○ Poorest quintile
- ▬ National average
- ▮ Bali

schools **with** basic **water services** = **91%**

School environment	
Schools with basic water services (%)	91
Schools with sex-disaggregated sanitation facilities (%)	56
Community	
Villages and wards implementing community-based total sanitation (%)	44

GOAL 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Improving levels of birth registration is critical. In 2015, 29 per cent of children under 5 years of age had no birth certificate. There are large 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 Bali, 14 per cent of all children in detention were unsentenced, which is well below the national average.

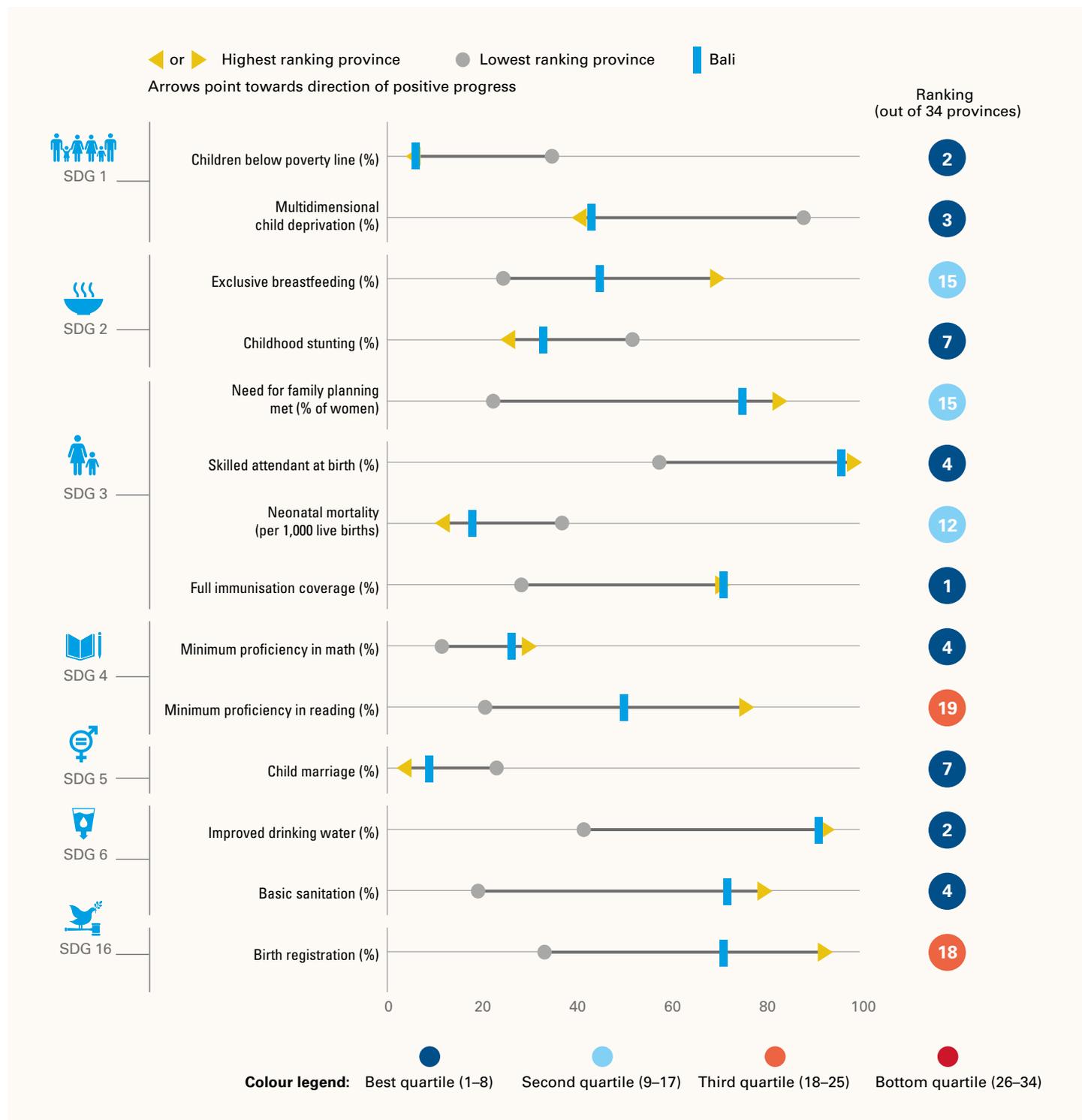Little or no data is available on other child protection issues, such as violence against children and trafficking.

Wealth disparities in birth registration

- ◆ Richest quintile
- ○ Poorest quintile
- ▬ National average
- ▮ Bali

PROVINCIAL SCORECARD

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

On the right side of the scorecard Bali'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).

◀ or ▶ Highest ranking province   ● Lowest ranking province   ▌Bali
Arrows point towards direction of positive progress

Ranking (out of 34 provinces)

SDG 1
- Children below poverty line (%) — **2**
- Multidimensional child deprivation (%) — **3**

SDG 2
- Exclusive breastfeeding (%) — **15**
- Childhood stunting (%) — **7**

SDG 3
- Need for family planning met (% of women) — **15**
- Skilled attendant at birth (%) — **4**
- Neonatal mortality (per 1,000 live births) — **12**
- Full immunisation coverage (%) — **1**

SDG 4
- Minimum proficiency in math (%) — **4**
- Minimum proficiency in reading (%) — **19**

SDG 5
- Child marriage (%) — **7**

SDG 6
- Improved drinking water (%) — **2**
- Basic sanitation (%) — **4**

SDG 16
- Birth registration (%) — **18**

Axis: 0 20 40 60 80 100

Colour legend: ● Best quartile (1–8) ● Second quartile (9–17) ● Third quartile (18–25) ● Bottom quartile (26–34)

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS