

The Individual Deprivation Measure

Indonesia Country Study Pangkajene and Islands Regency

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From July 2020 this research is being taken forward as the Individual Measurement of Multidimensional Poverty Program at The Australian National University

Executive summary

The Individual Deprivation Measure (IDM) is a new, gender-sensitive and multidimensional measure of poverty. It assesses deprivation at the individual level across 15 dimensions, resulting in rich information about patterns of deprivation, including which social groups are particularly deprived.

The information presented in this report is based on the responses of 2881 people in Pangkep. Surveys were undertaken across the province, including in the remote islands about which little data are available.

The IDM study in Pangkep reveals the ways in which gender and age shape patterns of deprivation. While women were more deprived in some dimensions, multidimensional poverty overall appears to be gendered rather than feminised. That is, both women and men experience poverty, but in different ways, reflecting gendered roles and responsibilities. Poverty is also generationed and the nature and depth of poverty is shaped by both age and gender.

Unlike many assessments of poverty, the IDM survey asks questions that are designed to capture gendered deprivation. For example, women are asked whether they had access to sanitary products during their last period. In Pangkep, over 6 percent reported that they had not used a sanitary product.

In Pangkep, multidimensional poverty plays out in complex ways according to gender, age geographic location and region. It is deepest in the islands, and is experienced most acutely by women in the islands.

Food

Food insecurity is a persistent concern for both women and men in Pangkep, with 44.1 percent of respondents in rural areas and 27.5 percent in urban areas worried about running out of food. Food deprivation was experienced by both women and men, and most acutely by women living in the islands. In regard to food security, availability and quality, respondents from the islands were consistently more deprived than those in other regions. While both men and women faced deprivation, women in the middle age cohort - those likely to have the greatest caring responsibilities for their families - were the most likely to be unable to eat healthy, nutritious food due to a lack of money. Men, particularly in rural areas, were the most likely to skip meals.

Water

Access to clean water remains a major challenge for people in Pangkep, with over 60 percent of respondents using untreated drinking water. Respondents from rural areas, particularly the islands, were the least likely to have access to treated drinking water. While most respondents had access to sufficient domestic water, 2.3 percent did not. The lack of domestic water sources creates time and health burdens as people must collect water. In rural areas, over 30 percent of applicable respondents reported being responsible for water collection, with women more likely than men to have this responsibility.

Shelter

The condition of housing is significantly better in urban than rural areas. Nearly 50 percent of respondents reported that their houses had problems, such as a leaking roof, holes in the walls or unsafe structure. Security of tenure is a major issue in regard to housing. In Pangkep, women were more likely than men to report that their ownership was not recognised, and respondents in rural areas were more likely than those in urban areas to report their ownership was not recognised. This problem was most acute in the mountain regions.

Female respondents in both urban and rural locations were worried about being evicted or forced to leave home, with women in the islands most concerned about this. While 64.2 percent of respondents reported always or mostly being able to pay their rent or mortgage on time, 35.8 percent reported being able to pay their rent or mortgage only sometimes. Respondents in the youngest age cohort (42.9 percent) were the most likely to report only being able to pay their rent or mortgage sometimes, while nearly one-third of people in the middle age cohort could only pay their rent sometimes.

Slightly more women than men reported over-crowding in their homes, with women in the middle age group the most likely to report this problem.

Health

Overall, health problems are widespread, with mental health presenting a particular challenge. Nearly two-thirds of respondents reported feeling worried, nervous or anxious. Just over 22 percent of respondents reported experiencing depression. Women, particularly in the middle age cohort, were more likely to report daily experiences of feeling worried, nervous or anxious. Daily experiences of feeling worried, nervous or anxious were more prevalent in rural areas. Men were more likely to report daily and weekly feelings of depression. This was especially the case for men in the youngest age cohort and men from rural areas.

Just over 30 percent of respondents reported at least one physical health problem. Men in the youngest age cohort were most likely to have one reported health problem, however women in the oldest age cohort were the most likely to report two health problems. Multiple health problems were more prevalent among rural areas, particularly the islands.

Just under 10 percent of respondents reported health problems due to exposure to smoke and fumes from cooking fuel. Women were the most likely to report health problems due to smoke and fumes. Health problems due to smoke and fumes were most likely to be reported by those in the youngest and oldest age cohorts.

Health care is reasonably accessible in Pangkep, but respondents reported problems with the services provided. Respondents from each age cohort reported long waiting times.

Education

Education levels across the population in Pangkep remain low. A total of 9.5 percent of women and 6.8 percent of men reported having no education, and 46.8 percent of women and 45.2 percent of men reported primary school as their highest level of education. Men were more likely than women to have secondary education as their highest level attended. Notably, however, women were more likely than men to report vocational education or university as their highest level attended. People in the oldest age group were far more likely to have no education. Respondents in rural areas had lower levels of education than those in urban areas. Those from the islands were the most disadvantaged, with over three-quarters reporting no schooling or only primary education.

Literacy levels are low and there are clear patterns of inequality. The likelihood of being able to read decreases with age, as might be expected, and women in the oldest age cohort were the most deprived in reading. Writing ability was low, with over 22 percent of respondents unable to write at all. Women were less likely to be able to write than men, and, again, women in the oldest cohort were the most deprived. Respondents in rural areas were less likely to be able to write than those in urban areas. Women living in the islands were highly deprived, with 90 percent unable to write.

Of those who had attended primary school as the highest level of education, 88.5 percent were not able to write. Strikingly, 62.7 percent of respondents who had attended secondary school were unable to write.

Numeracy is low, with over one-quarter of respondents unable to provide a correct answer to the addition and subtraction task, and almost 55 percent unable to give a correct answer to the multiplication and division problem. Respondents in the oldest age cohort were least likely to provide correct answers to mathematical questions. In the middle and oldest age cohorts, women were less likely than men to be numerate. However, in the youngest cohort, women were more likely than men to give correct answers to mathematical questions. Women in the oldest age cohort and were the most deprived in both literacy and numeracy.

Energy

Over 15 percent of all respondents in Pangkep used polluting forms of energy as their main energy source for cooking, with polluting energy far more common in rural areas. Just over 7 percent of respondents reported not always having energy for lighting, with respondents in the island regions, particularly men, more likely to report this. Women in the middle age cohort had the greatest responsibility for collecting fuel for energy.

Sanitation

Over 22 percent of respondents reported having no access to toilet facilities, with the proportion increasing to nearly 55 percent in the islands. Respondents from rural areas were three times as likely as those from urban areas to use public toilets. Only 30.5 percent of respondents from the islands had private toilet facilities.

One-quarter of all respondents had no handwashing place in their house or yard, with those from rural areas the most deprived. In the islands, 58.9 percent of respondents had no place to wash their hands in their house or yard. During menstruation, 5.6 percent of female respondents were unable to wash and change in privacy. This was most pronounced for those in the islands.

Relationships

Respondents in the oldest age cohort were almost twice as likely as those in the youngest cohort to depend on others to help provide or pay for basic needs, with women in the oldest age cohort significantly more dependent than men in this cohort. Women in the oldest age cohort and respondents from the islands were least likely to report being able to return a favour.

Men were more likely than women to attend community events, and respondents from the islands were more likely than people in other regions to attend community events. Women in the lowlands were the most likely to miss social activities due to lack of sanitary products, while women from the islands were the most likely to miss social activities because of shame, stigma and taboo associated with menstruation.

Clothing

A total of 7.5 percent of respondents in Pangkep did not own at least two sets of clothing appropriate for their needs. Respondents in the islands were the most deprived across all indicators of clothing adequacy. Men in the youngest age cohort and respondents living in the islands were the most likely to experience clothing deprivation, and to have poor protection from their clothes. Respondents in the oldest age cohort, particularly women, were least likely to have everyday clothing and formal clothing appropriate for public appearance.

More than a quarter of male respondents did not have at least two pairs of shoes, compared with 15 percent of women. Men in the oldest age cohort experienced greatest deprivation in terms of shoes.

Almost 7 percent of women reported not using any sanitary products during their last period. Disparities between rural and urban areas were striking, with 8.2 percent of women in rural areas and 1.4 percent in urban areas not having access to sanitary products. Women in the islands were most deprived, and women in the middle age cohort were less likely to have access to sanitary products than those in the youngest cohort.

Family planning

Almost half of all men and women in Pangkep did not use any method to avoid or delay having children, and 9.3 percent did not know of any method. Family planning is overwhelmingly the responsibility of women, with 43 percent of women personally using contraception, compared with 8.2 percent of men. Contraception use was most common among women in the middle age cohort. Knowledge of contraception was lowest among the youngest age cohort, with almost half reporting not knowing any methods of contraception. More men than women reported having no need for contraception, and far more women than men identified problems relating to methods of contraception as the main reason for not using it.

Environment

In reporting environmental hazards, respondents in urban areas were more likely than those in rural areas to report pools of water where mosquitoes and other disease-carrying insects breed, and rubbish near their homes. Respondents living in the islands were the most likely to report multiple environmental problems, including air and water pollution and rubbish sites near their homes. More respondents in rural than urban areas reported water pollution near their homes.

Almost 90 percent of respondents reported feeling safe from the threat of crime while home alone. Respondents in the islands were more likely to report feeling unsafe when at home alone. More women than men reported never being home alone. Most respondents also reported feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood. More women than men reported never walking alone in their neighbourhood.

Nearly a third of respondents reported collecting non-cultivated resources, with men far more likely than women to report collecting resources. Those in the youngest age cohort were more likely than other age groups to report collecting resources. Of those who collected natural resources, one-quarter reported that the availability of the main resource for collection was not enough to meet their personal or household needs. Men overall and people in the youngest age cohort were the most likely to report not having enough resources.

Voice

In regard to voice in the community, women were less likely than men to raise their concerns with local leaders, and more likely to believe that their concerns would not be taken seriously by local leaders. Respondents from rural locations were more likely than those from urban locations to believe that local leaders would take their concerns seriously. Men in the mountains were the most likely to raise concerns with their local leaders, and women from the islands were least likely to raise concerns with their local leaders.

In regard to personal control over decision-making, women, particularly women in the youngest age cohort and women from the islands, were the most likely to have been prevented from working or seeking work outside the home to earn income. Respondents in the youngest age cohort were more likely than those in the middle and oldest age cohorts to have been prevented from seeing friends and family and from working or seeking work outside the home to earn income. They were also the most likely to have to ask for permission before spending money on household expenses. Respondents in rural locations were more likely than those in urban locations to require someone else's permission to spend money on household expenses.

Time use

Over half of all respondents reported being in both paid work and unpaid domestic work and care. Around 28 percent reported doing unpaid domestic work and care only, and just under 10 percent reported being in paid work only. More women than men were engaged in both paid work and unpaid domestic work and care, and more women were engaged only in unpaid domestic work and care. Women performed the greatest share of unpaid domestic work and care. Men were far more likely than women to report being in paid work only, and were also more likely to spend no time in paid work or unpaid domestic work and care. Men from the islands were the most likely to report not being engaged in paid or unpaid work.

The widest gender gap in time spent in both paid and unpaid work was within the youngest age cohort, with 53.7 percent of women compared to 36.2 percent of men undertaking both forms of work. In the middle age cohort, 66.3 percent of women and 58 percent of men undertook both forms of work. In the oldest age cohort, 47.3 percent of women and 39.8 percent of men performed both paid and unpaid work. Typically, women spent 12 hours per day in paid and unpaid work – 2.5 hours more than men.

Women, particularly in the middle age cohort, were substantially more likely than men to report having a child in their care while undertaking 50 percent or more of their activities.

Work

The majority of respondents (82.7 percent) worked in the informal sector. Respondents working 0-34.99 hours per week were most likely to want to continue with the same hours. Respondents who reported wanting to work more hours generally cited the need for more money as the reason. Of the respondents who wanted to work fewer hours, health issues were cited as the main reason.

Men, particularly those in the middle age cohort and those in rural areas, reported the most work-related injuries. 7 percent of respondents reported experiencing an injury with a permanent effect while doing paid work. Feeling that paid work is humiliating was most likely to be reported by men, particularly those living in the islands.

Women, particularly in the middle and youngest age cohorts, were far more likely than men to experience injuries while doing unpaid work. Men were more likely than women to have experienced humiliating treatment while performing unpaid work. Across the age groups, the youngest cohort was the most likely to have experienced humiliating treatment. Women in the oldest age cohort were the most likely to feel that their unpaid work was not valued by other household members.

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