



# Opening Up



# 10 Years of Micro-Data



# *from* Indonesia



*The*  
WORLD  
BANK

# Preface

For over 16 years, the World Bank has supported community and village development in Indonesia. The Local Solutions to Poverty (LSP), a multi-donor trust fund managed by the World Bank’s Global Practice on Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience (GSURR), has financed technical assistance, analytical and advisory activities, as well as operations that support the Government of Indonesia’s implementation of its community-based poverty alleviation platform, including its flagship National Program for Community Empowerment (PNPM Rural) program.

The program, as with its predecessor the Kecamatan Development Program (KDP), has benefited from a combination of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities and rigorous analytical studies carried out by LSP’s analytics team in close collaboration with the Government of Indonesia. These studies informed and influenced the operational design of PNPM Rural and related programs, as well as the Government’s policy on community-based poverty reduction programs.

As part of these M&E activities and studies, LSP designed several unique surveys and the National Violence Monitoring System. These datasets, and the accompanying technical documentation and reports, are available on World Bank’s micro-data catalogue. This brochure showcases these micro-datasets so that governments, researchers and practitioners in Indonesia and globally can use them to inform research on local level development.

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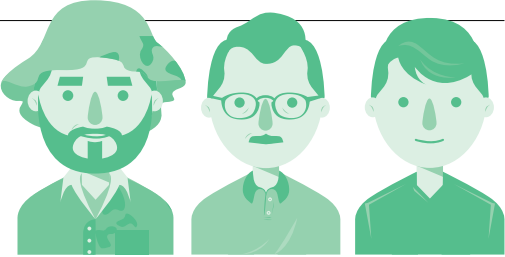
<b>2017</b> <b>The World Bank</b>  — Local Solutions to Poverty, Jakarta, Indonesia	This work is a product of the staff of the The World Bank, through the Local Solutions to Poverty Trust Fund, with external contributions. The findings, interpretations, and conclusions expressed in this work do not necessarily reflect the views of	The World Bank, its Board of Executive Directors, or the governments they represent. The World Bank does not guarantee the accuracy of the data included in this work. The boundaries, colors, denominations, and other information shown on any map in this	work do not imply any judgment on the part of The World Bank concerning the legal status of any territory or the endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.
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# Table of Contents

## Section 1 Evaluations

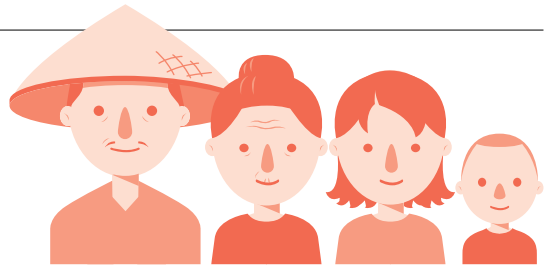
Page 3-4	1	Aceh Reintegration & Livelihoods Survey (2008)	
-------------	---	--	---


Page 5-6	2	Female-Headed Household Survey (2011 & 2014/15)	
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Page 7-8	3	Impact Evaluation of Generasi (2007, 2008/09 & 2009/10)	
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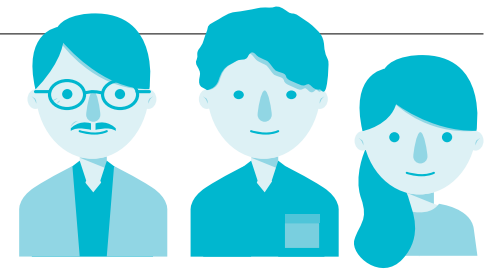
Page 9-10	4	Impact Evaluation of KDP & PNPM Rural (2007 & 2010)	
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## Section 2 Rural Infrastructure Surveys

Page 11-12	5	Village Resource & Rural Infrastructure Study (2008—2009)	
---------------	---	---	---

Page 13-14	6	Village Infrastructure Census (2011)	
---------------	---	--------------------------------------	--

## Section 3 Other

Page 15-16	7	Local Level Institutions Study—Wave 3 (2012)	
---------------	---	--	---

Page 17-18	8	National Violence Monitoring System (1997—2014)	
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# Aceh Reintegration & Livelihoods Survey

BUILDING ON THE LESSONS of past community-driven development projects in Indonesia, the Community-Based Reintegration Assistance for Conflict Victims Program aimed to support the welfare of conflict victims while building social cohesion and trust in the state. To assess whether the program achieved these and other objectives, the Aceh Reintegration and Livelihood Survey collected data on the livelihoods and reintegration of a representative sample of ex-combatants and a control group of male civilians.

### For Microdata

<http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/2617>

Sample 754 villages throughout Aceh



Data Collection Year

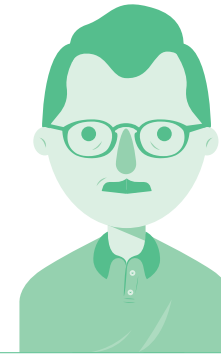
# 2008

### Types of Respondents



# 1,075

Former Combatants



# 756

Village Heads



# 3,046

Civilians

### Geographical Coverage



# 1



### Key Variables

Details of the history of conflict and migration among villages

Details on the integration of former militia and prisoners within villages

Violent incidents within villages and their economic impact

Damages incurred by conflict among villages

Village aid programs and recipients

Opinions on village leadership and decision-making



### Key Findings

Poorer and female-headed households were as likely to attend program meetings as others.

Participating households saw improvements in welfare and perceptions of well-being.

### Publications



01. *Understanding the Livelihoods of Former Insurgents: Aceh, Indonesia*

02. *Community-based Reintegration in Aceh: Assessing the Impacts of BRA-KDP*

<http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/2617>

# 2

## Female-Headed Household Survey

THE TWO SURVEY rounds gathered data on the needs and vulnerabilities of female-headed households in the poorest parts of Indonesia, collected from a village-level census, a village-level questionnaire, and a household-level survey in 2011 and 2014/15. The surveys offer a detailed picture of the characteristics of female-headed and other types of households in rural villages, including their welfare, social networks, social capital, and access to finance.



Page 5–6

### For Microdata

<http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1805> (2011)

<http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/2787> (2014–2015)

Data Collection Year

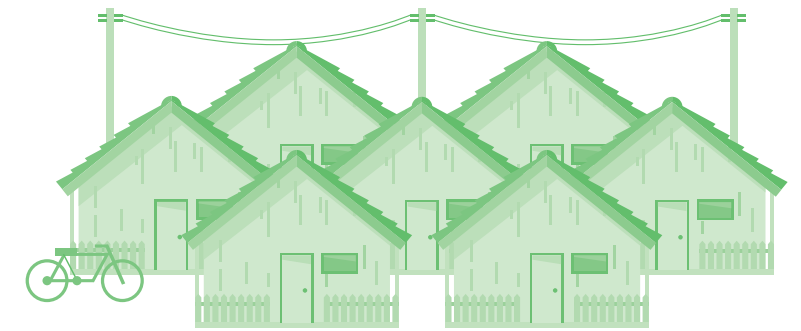
Baseline —2011

Endline —2014/15

### Sample

**2,400**  
—Households

From four provinces and four districts, 24 villages were selected for the evaluation. From each village, 100 households were surveyed



### Type of Respondents



Poor female-headed households



Non-poor female-headed households



Poor male-headed households



Non-poor male-headed households



Households headed by sub-village elites



### Key Findings

Female – and male-headed households have the same per capita expenditure and access to financial services and government social programs.

Female-household heads have a lower subjective welfare and a bleaker view of their future than male household heads and their spouses.



### Publication

**PEKKA Impact Evaluation Baseline Report**

<http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1805>

### Geographical Coverage



### Key Variables

Economic and social welfare indicators of both female-headed and non-female-headed households, including consumption, income, subjective welfare, economic disruption, risk coping, financial access, and risk and time preferences

Details on participation in community organizations among female-headed and non-female-headed households, including participation in religious or traditional groups, social service groups, recreational groups, and credit or financial groups

Form and degree of civic engagement among households, including voting and participation in political groups

Characteristics of social networks of female-headed households, including ties to local leaders and community discussion and lending networks



# 3

### For Microdata

<http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1047> (2007)

<http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1048> (2008–2009)

<http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1049> (2009–2010)

### Data Collection Year

01	02	03
2007	2008 to 2009	2009 to 2010

## Impact Evaluation of Generasi

GENERASI is a community-based conditional cash transfer program in Indonesia focusing on 12 indicators of maternal and child health behavior and educational behavior. The program began in mid-2007 in 129 sub-districts in rural areas of five Indonesian provinces, expanded to cover 176 sub-districts in mid-2008, and operated in 499 sub-districts across 11 provinces as of 2016.

### Type of Respondents

# 45,000



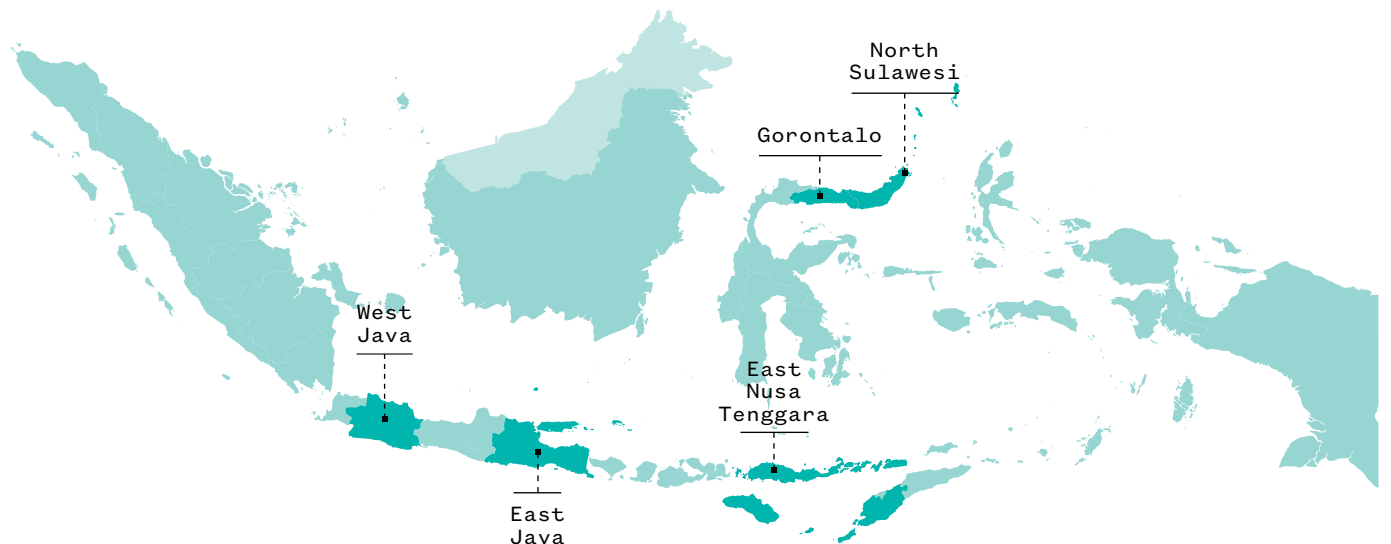
Household members, village heads, and school and health facility staff

### Sample

## Randomization at the subdistrict level

300 sub-districts from 20 districts

### Geographical Coverage



### Key Findings

*After 2.5 years, the program's most significant impacts have been:*

Young children receive more frequent weight checks.

More pregnant women receive iron supplements.

A decrease in the rate of malnutrition, especially in East Nusa Tenggara.



### Key Variables

Healthcare facilities and availability of healthcare services and drugs

Details of pregnancies, facilities visited, healthcare services received, and health of newborn children

Anthropometric measures of young children

Details of healthcare facilities, including types and number of personnel and patients

Village characteristics, including demographic, socioeconomic, health, and educational characteristics

School characteristics, including student enrollment, number of teachers, teacher characteristics, school facilities, and dropout rate

School participation and attendance

Household spending and subsidies on children's education

Household characteristics, including family size, household assets, and household consumption



### Publication

*Indonesia's PNPM Generasi Program: Final Impact Evaluation Report 2011*

<http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1049>

THE SURVEY was designed to evaluate the impact and effectiveness of the National Program for Community Empowerment (PNPM Rural) and its predecessor, the Kecamatan Development Program (KDP). Both were community-driven development programs in Indonesia that focused on reducing poverty through a community planning process that generates employment and investments in small-scale infrastructure projects.

# Impact Evaluation of KDP & PNPM Rural



Data Collection Years

# 2007 & 2010

Sample

# 6,319

HOUSEHOLDS

Across 17 provinces, a panel of 6,319 households and 26,811 individuals from 300 sub-districts was interviewed at baseline in 2007 and again in 2009/2010

For Microdata

<http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1802>  
(2007)

<http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1803>  
(2010)

# 4

Page 9–10

Types of Respondents

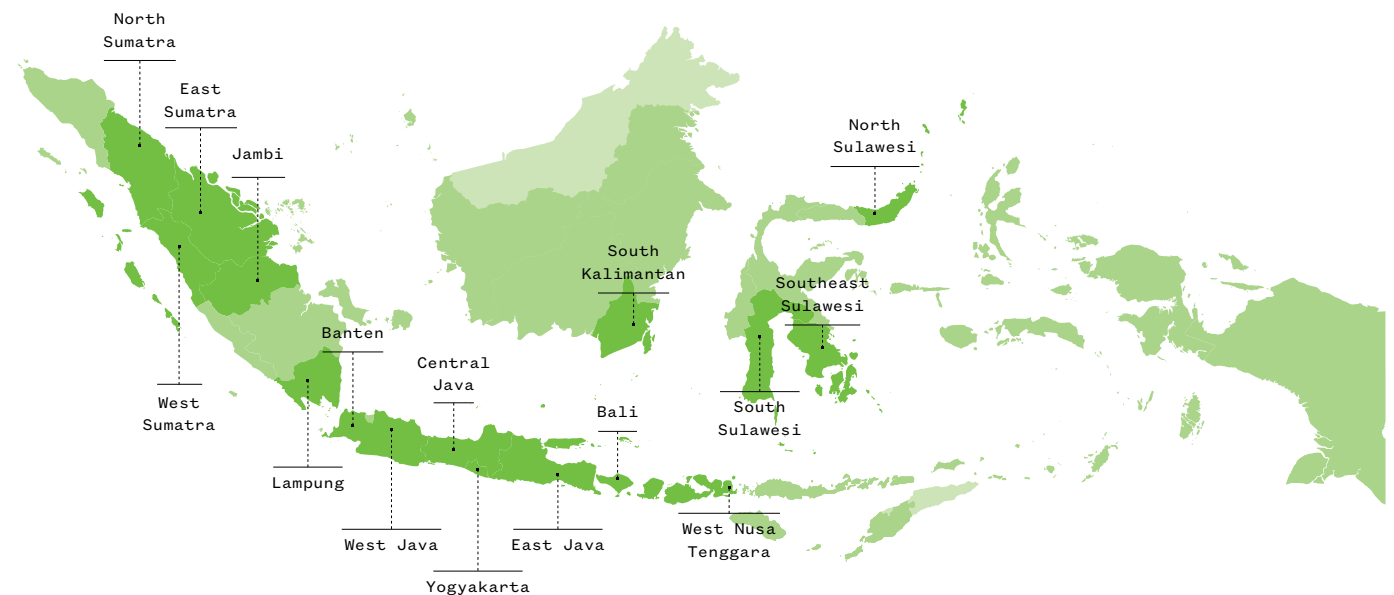
Heads of household or other household members



Publication  
*PNPM Rural Impact Evaluation Report 2012*

<http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1803>

Geographical Coverage



Key Variables

Types of health issues among respondents, including cough, malaria, diarrhea, and other ailments

Frequency of visits to different treatment facilities, including nursing homes, government hospitals, and polyclinics

Household characteristics including consumption, ownership of durable assets, dwelling condition, employment status, and family size

Access to information concerning development funds, participation in village meetings, and perceptions of local government addressing community needs

Respondent views on the trustworthiness of community members and government

Form and type of respondents' political participation



Key Findings

Participating households experienced improvements in household welfare, increased chances of escaping poverty, and greater access to health services.

While marginalized groups did not experience the same improvements in welfare and poverty reduction, they benefitted from increased access to health services.

# Village Infrastructure Census

OVER THE PAST DECADE, the Government of Indonesia has invested significant resources in community-driven development approaches to small-scale infrastructure provision in rural areas. At the Government's request, the PNPM Support Facility conducted a census of basic infrastructure (health facilities, schools, main roads, and bridges) in all 76,000 villages in Indonesia.

# 5

## Sample

All Indonesian rural villages and urban neighborhoods

## For Microdata

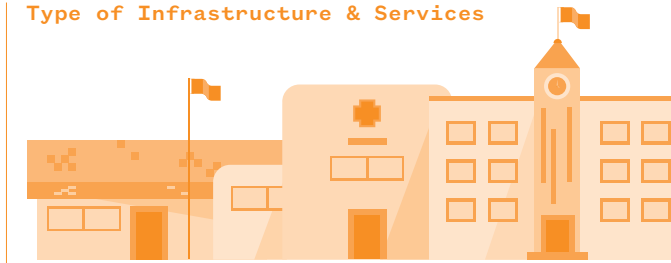
<http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1826>

## Data Collection Year

# 2011



## Type of Infrastructure & Services



Basic health facilities (Puskesmas, Pustu, Poskesdes, Polindes, Posyandu) and public school facilities (primary (SD), junior secondary (SMP), and senior secondary (SMA/SK))



## Key Findings

The Papua region, Maluku Islands, East Nusa Tenggara, and the remote areas of Kalimantan and Sulawesi have the largest gaps in infrastructure.

Rural areas have far less access to (and much lower-quality) public services.

More than 6 million people in Indonesia lack access to primary health care services.

## Geographical Coverage



## Key Variables

Type and frequency of healthcare services offered, including inpatient, midwife, family planning, and pregnancy examination services

Type and number of healthcare practitioners, including general practitioners, midwives, nurses, and dentists

Key features of healthcare facilities, such as vaccine storage facilities, lighting sources, and water sources

Number of male and female students enrolled in school by grade

Number of male and female teachers per school, and their education background

School characteristics, including number of classrooms, amount of laboratory space, and building features



## Publication

*Infrastructure Census : Report on Infrastructure Supply Readiness in Indonesia – Achievements and Remaining Gaps*

<http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1826>





# Village Resource & Rural Infrastructure Study

THE VILLAGE RESOURCES AND RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE study examined the ability and willingness of Indonesians in poor villages to provide resources to maintain the infrastructure in their villages. The unique longitudinal dataset included indicators of the costs of maintaining basic infrastructure, willingness to contribute to maintenance, household welfare, social networks, and village finance and governance.

# 6

Data Collection Year

# 2008 – 2009

Conducted in 4 waves every 3 months

## For Microdata

Wave 1  
<http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1804>

Wave 2  
<http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1807>

Wave 3  
<http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1809>

Wave 4  
<http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1810>

## Sample

# 3,840

Household members in 3,840 selected households across 32 sample villages in 5 provinces

## Respondents

All household members, including children 0 – 59 months

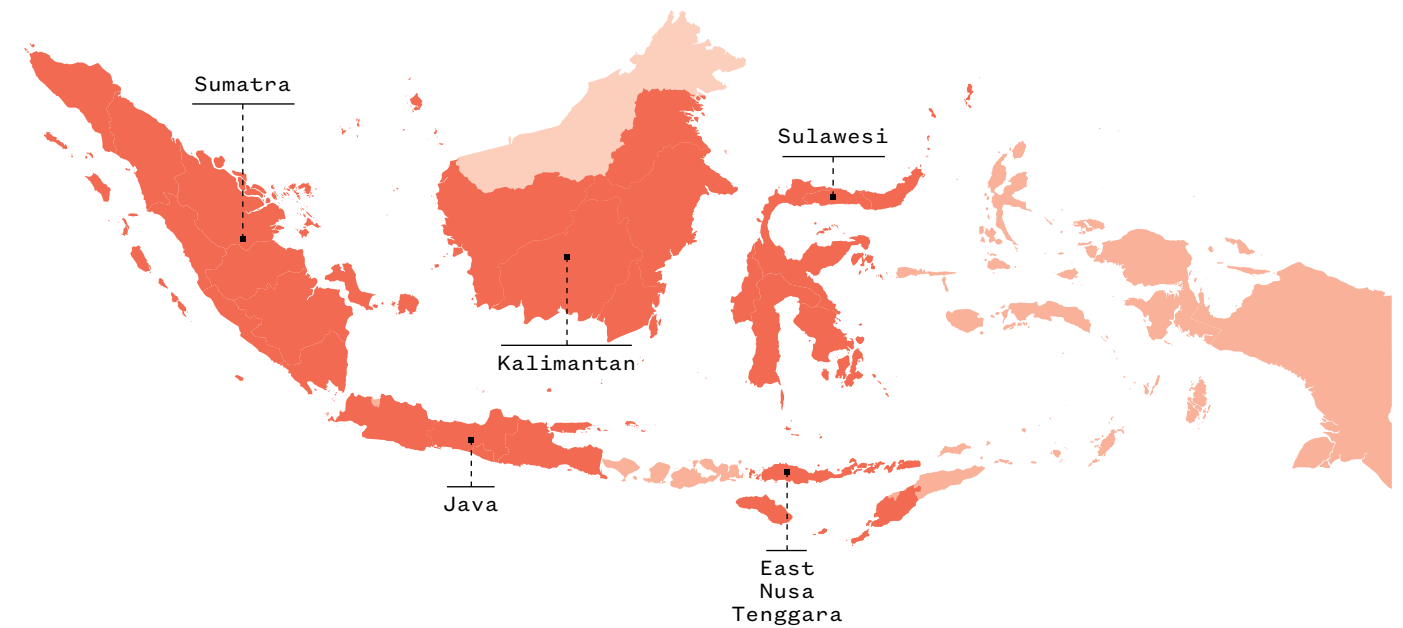


## Publication

*Village Capacity in Maintaining Infrastructure Evidence from Rural Indonesia November 2010*

<http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1810>

## Geographical Coverage



## Key Variables

Respondents' willingness to contribute to infrastructure maintenance and engineers' estimates of the actual cost of maintenance

Household characteristics, including household size, educational attainment, employment, asset ownership, and consumption

Type and frequency of respondents' participation in community activities

Village characteristics, including village population, educational attainment, and social capital

Details on village facilities, including water sources, sanitation, and basic infrastructure

Details of respondents' relationships with other community members



## Key Findings

Only a small percentage of villages collect sufficient resources to finance the maintenance of village roads, bridges, and piped water.

Community members' willingness to pay for road maintenance increases when they receive satisfactory responses to complaints regarding road problems.



# Local Level Institutions Study — Wave 3

THE LOCAL LEVEL INSTITUTIONS STUDY is the third wave of a longitudinal study that tracks changes in communities' abilities to solve problems over time in the context of the decentralization and democratization reforms and expansion of participatory programs that have occurred since 2001 in Indonesia. In 2012, the research team returned to the areas surveyed in 1996 and 2000/01, and combined qualitative and quantitative research instruments to assess communities' problem-solving efforts.

#### For Microdata

<http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1799>

#### Sample

# 1,200

#### Households

# in 40

#### Villages Across

##### Jambi

##### Central Java

##### East Nusa Tenggara

**JAMBI** 16 villages across 7 sub-districts in 3 districts

**CENTRAL JAVA** 16 villages across 8 sub-districts in 2 districts.

**EAST NUSA TENGGARA** 8 villages across 4 sub-districts in 2 districts.

In each village, the survey team visited 30 panel households.

# 7

#### Data Collection Year

# 2012



#### Publication

*The Local Level Institutions Study 3: Overview Report*

<http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1799>



#### Types of Respondents

Head of households, their spouses, or adult members of their household (above 15 years old)



#### Key Findings

Since 2001, almost half of the villages studied maintained the same local capacity (defined as the ability to collectively solve common problems), about a third experienced declines, and a quarter saw improvements.

Increases in capacity are primarily due to villagers' own efforts to improve their livelihoods, increase control over natural resources, and encourage village leaders to collectively solve problems.



#### Key Variables

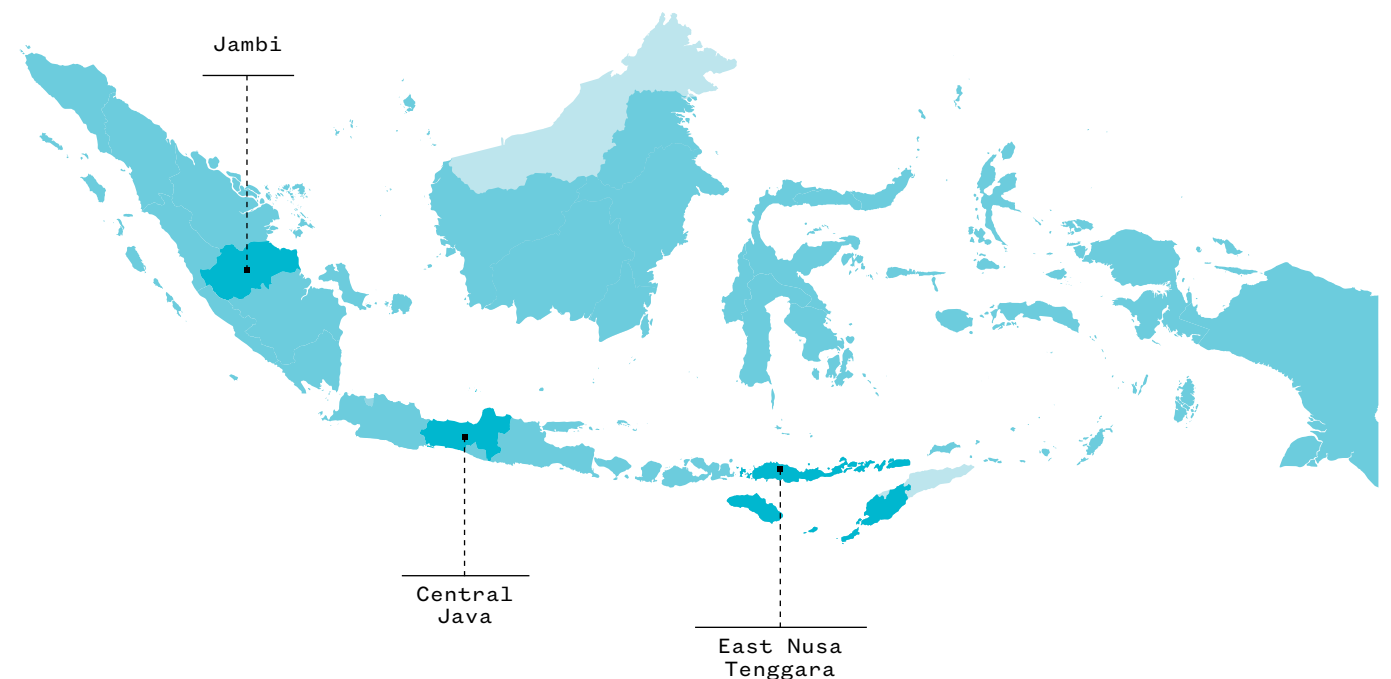
Characteristics of village social and political associations and the type and frequency of social and political activities

Perceptions of village government capacity, accountability, and transparency

Social and economic hardships faced by survey respondents

Patterns of land ownership and other resources

#### Geographical Coverage





# National Violence Monitoring System

# 8

Data Collection Year  
**1997—2014**

Sample



**115**  
Newspapers

INDONESIA'S NATIONAL VIOLENCE MONITORING SYSTEM collected information on incidents/violence from the village-level up to the provincial level as reported by local newspapers. For each event, the database includes information on the type of violent incident, the trigger and effects, in addition to other information. This is one of the largest sub-national violent incident datasets in the world.

For microdata

<http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/2626>

## Key Findings

Indonesia has experienced a significant decline in large-scale violence since 2004.

Effective security interventions by the state, especially in high-conflict provinces, contributed to this decline.

## Key Variables

Types and locations of violent incidents

Details on parties and affiliates involved in violent incidents

Characteristics of intervening authorities and types of interventions

Details on incidents of death and economic damages

Types of weapons used in violent conflict



Publication  
*How Large Conflicts Subside: Evidence from Indonesia*

<http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/2626>

### Methodology for Coding Events in the NVMS Database



### Geographical Coverage



National

# Links to Data & Publications

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Aceh Reintegration and Livelihoods Survey 2008 <http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/2617>

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Female-Headed Household Survey 2011 <http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1805>

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Female-Headed Household Survey 2014 <http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/2787>

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Impact Evaluation of Generasi 2007, First Wave, Baseline Survey <http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1047>

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Impact Evaluation of Generasi 2008–2009, Second Wave <http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1048>

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Impact Evaluation of Generasi 2009–2010, Third Wave <http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1049>

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Impact Evaluation of KDP & PNPM Rural 2007 <http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1802>

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Impact Evaluation of KDP & PNPM Rural 2010 <http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1803>

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Village Infrastructure Census 2011 <http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1826>

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Village Resource and Rural Infrastructure Study 2008–2009, Wave 1 <http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1804>

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Village Resource and Rural Infrastructure Study 2008–2009, Wave 2 <http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1807>

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Village Resource and Rural Infrastructure Study 2008–2009, Wave 3 <http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1809>

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Village Resource and Rural Infrastructure Study 2008–2009, Wave 4 <http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1810>

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Local Level Institutions Study 2012 <http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/1799>

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National Violence Monitoring System 2014 <http://microdata.worldbank.org/index.php/catalog/2626>



**Australian Government**

