

Survey on Childcare Needs, Time Use and Child Well-being in Indonesia, 2022

The World Bank

report_generated_on: May 11, 2026

visit_data_catalog_at: <https://catalog.ihsn.org/>

Identification

SURVEY ID NUMBER

IDN_2022_SCNTUCWB_v01_M

TITLE

Survey on Childcare Needs, Time Use and Child Well-being in Indonesia, 2022

ABBREVIATION OR ACRONYM

SCNTUCWB, 2022

COUNTRY

Name	Country code
Indonesia	IDN

STUDY TYPE

Other Household Survey [hh/oth]

SERIES INFORMATION

The survey was administered from 2022-12-20 to 2023-01-30.

ABSTRACT

This survey covers a nationally representative sample of households with children aged 0–6 years assessing the demand and preferences for childcare in Indonesia. By focusing on the perspectives of primary caregivers—predominantly mothers—the survey includes comprehensive data on household demographics, socio-economic status, time use, and normative beliefs regarding caregiving. It also captures service delivery and caregiving aspects including the availability and affordability of childcare support and the caregivers' labor market outcomes and time allocation, and children's early childhood development outcomes.

KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

UNIT OF ANALYSIS

Household-level; Individual-level; Household's primary caregiver; Children under 6 years old; Child-by-care arrangement level; Activity diary

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION

This version contains the survey data from all 15 survey modules that have been anonymized for public use.

VERSION DATE

2026-03-27

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National

Producers and sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATORS

Name

The World Bank

FUNDING AGENCY/SPONSOR

Name	Abbreviation
Australia - World Bank Indonesia Partnership	ABIP
The Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	DFAT

Sampling

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The survey adopted a stratified four-stage probability sampling design to produce nationally representative estimates of childcare needs, time use, and children's wellbeing, with planned disaggregation by region (Java vs. Outside Java) and by urban-rural residence. Sampling was conducted using probability-based methods at every stage. Districts were selected using probability proportional to estimated size (PPES), villages and hamlets/RW/dusun were selected using probability proportional to size (PPS), and eligible households were selected through systematic random sampling within sampled hamlets.

At the first stage, districts and cities served as primary sampling units and were selected using probability proportional to estimated size (PPES). Districts were stratified by region (Java and Outside Java) and administrative type (regency [kabupaten] vs. city [kota]), and their selection probabilities were based on an estimated measure of size reflecting the number of eligible households -- defined as households with at least one child aged 0–6 years and at least one woman aged 15 years or older. This measure of size was constructed using auxiliary data to account for variation in both child presence and adult female population across districts. A total of 40 districts were selected nationwide, and these districts are shown in the sampling document provided under Downloads.

At the second stage, five villages were selected within each sampled district using probability proportional to size (PPS), where size was defined as the total number of households (taken from PODES). Villages were stratified by urban and rural classification prior to selection to ensure balanced representation across settlement types.

At the third stage, one hamlet/RW/dusun was selected within each sampled village using PPS based on the number of households, with hamlet-level household counts obtained from village officials during field listing.

At the fourth stage, 15 eligible households were selected within each sampled hamlet using systematic random sampling from the eligible-household list compiled in the field. In each selected household, one eligible child aged 0–6 years was selected using a Kish method. Before applying the Kish table, eligible children were listed by sex and age: female children first, followed by male children, with each group ordered from oldest to youngest.

For more details on the sampling process, users can consult the accompanying sampling documentation.

RESPONSE RATE

During the fieldwork, the study implemented a respondent replacement procedure to address cases where selected households could not be successfully interviewed due to certain factors, such as refusals to participate, illness or unavailability at the time of interview. If the originally sampled household was unavailable, the enumerator replaced it with another eligible household from the same village listing. Replacement households were selected from the next entry in the ordered household roster. Each replacement case was recorded, together with the reason for substitution to ensure transparency in the implementation of the sampling procedure.

Across the survey implementation, a total of 79 households were replaced. This corresponds to an overall replacement rate of 2.6 percent relative to the target sample of 3,000 households.

WEIGHTING

Survey weights were constructed to account for the unequal probabilities of selection arising from the stratified four-stage sampling design and to support nationally representative estimates for the population of eligible households in Indonesia, defined as households with at least one child aged 0–6 years and at least one woman aged 15 years or older. The final household analysis weight was defined as the inverse of the overall probability of selection for each responding household, calculated as the product of the selection probabilities at each stage of sampling: district selection, village selection, hamlet/RW/dusun selection, and household selection.

In the first stage, districts/cities were selected using probability proportional to estimated size (PPES), where size was defined by the estimated number of eligible households. In the second and third stages, villages and hamlets were selected using probability proportional to size (PPS), based on household counts. In the final stage, 15 eligible households were selected within each sampled hamlet using systematic random sampling.

The resulting base household weights are intended for use in descriptive and inferential analysis to recover unbiased population-level estimates. Because the survey used a complex sample design, variance estimation should account for both stratification and clustering, particularly at the district and village levels. The documentation accompanying the dataset identifies the necessary weight variable and survey design parameters for implementation in statistical software.

Data collection

DATES OF DATA COLLECTION

Start	End
2022-12-20	2023-01-30

DATA COLLECTION MODE

Computer Assisted Personal Interview [capi]

DATA COLLECTION NOTES

Data collection was conducted by the contracted survey firm, REDI.

questionnaires

QUESTIONNAIRES

The English version of the questionnaire is available for download under the Documentation section.

Access policy

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CONFIDENTIALITY

CITATION REQUIREMENTS

Use of the dataset must be acknowledged using a citation which would include:

- the Identification of the Primary Investigator
- the title of the survey (including country, acronym and year of implementation)
- the survey reference number
- the source and date of download

Example:

The World Bank. Indonesia - Survey on Childcare Needs, Time Use and Child Well-being in Indonesia, 2022 (SCNTUCWB, 2022). Ref: IDN_2022_SCNTUCWB_v01_M. Downloaded from [uri] on [date].

ACCESS AUTHORITY

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Metadata production

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI_IDN_2022_SCNTUCWB_v01_M_WB

PRODUCERS

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Development Data Group	DECDG	World Bank	Documentation of the study

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2026-04-21

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

Version 01 (2026-04-21)

data_dictionary

Data file	Cases	variables
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study_resources