

# Applying a Mixed-Method Research to Better Understand the Impact of Social Assistance Programs in Times of Shock on the Livelihood of Poor Women in Indonesia

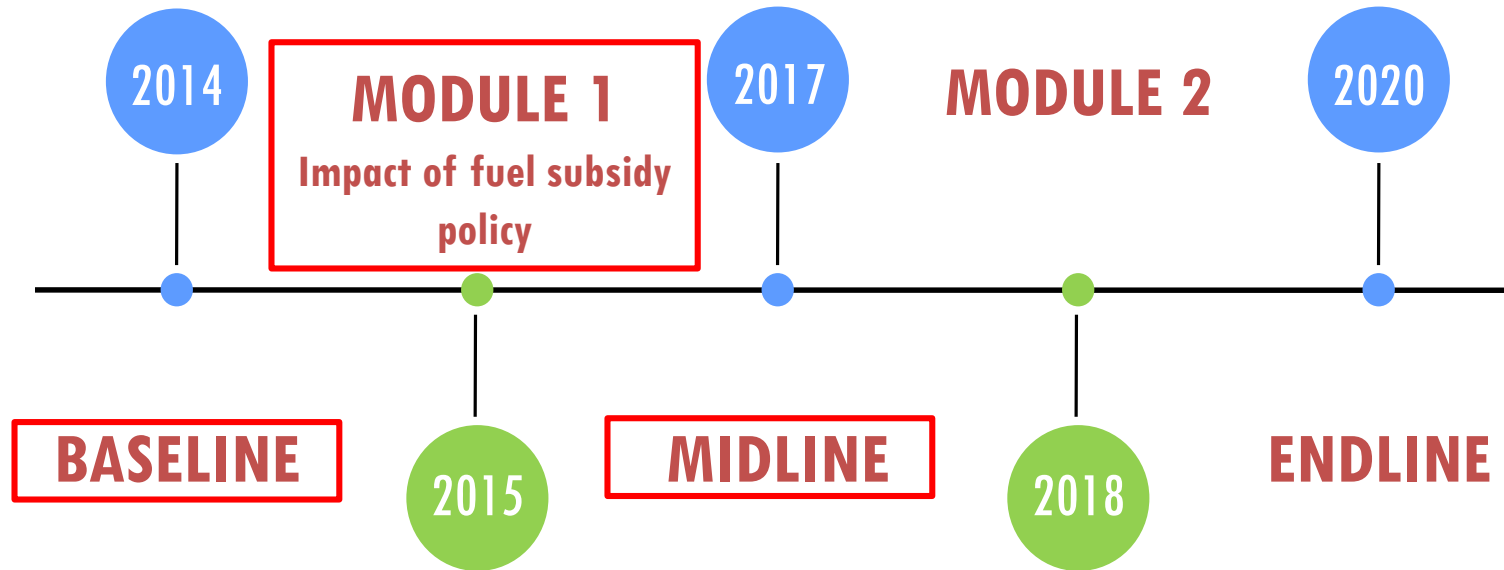
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# Introduction

- This paper
  - *How can a mixed-method approach be useful in studying the impact of receiving social assistance programs in times of shocking toward consumption, education, and employment of poor women?*
  - A reflection of the research team of *The Dynamics of Poor Women's Livelihood: A Case Study amidst a Fuel Price Change* (Kusumawardhani et. al., 2016)
    - Concurrent mixed methods
    - Moment, impact of a policy, in time recommendation

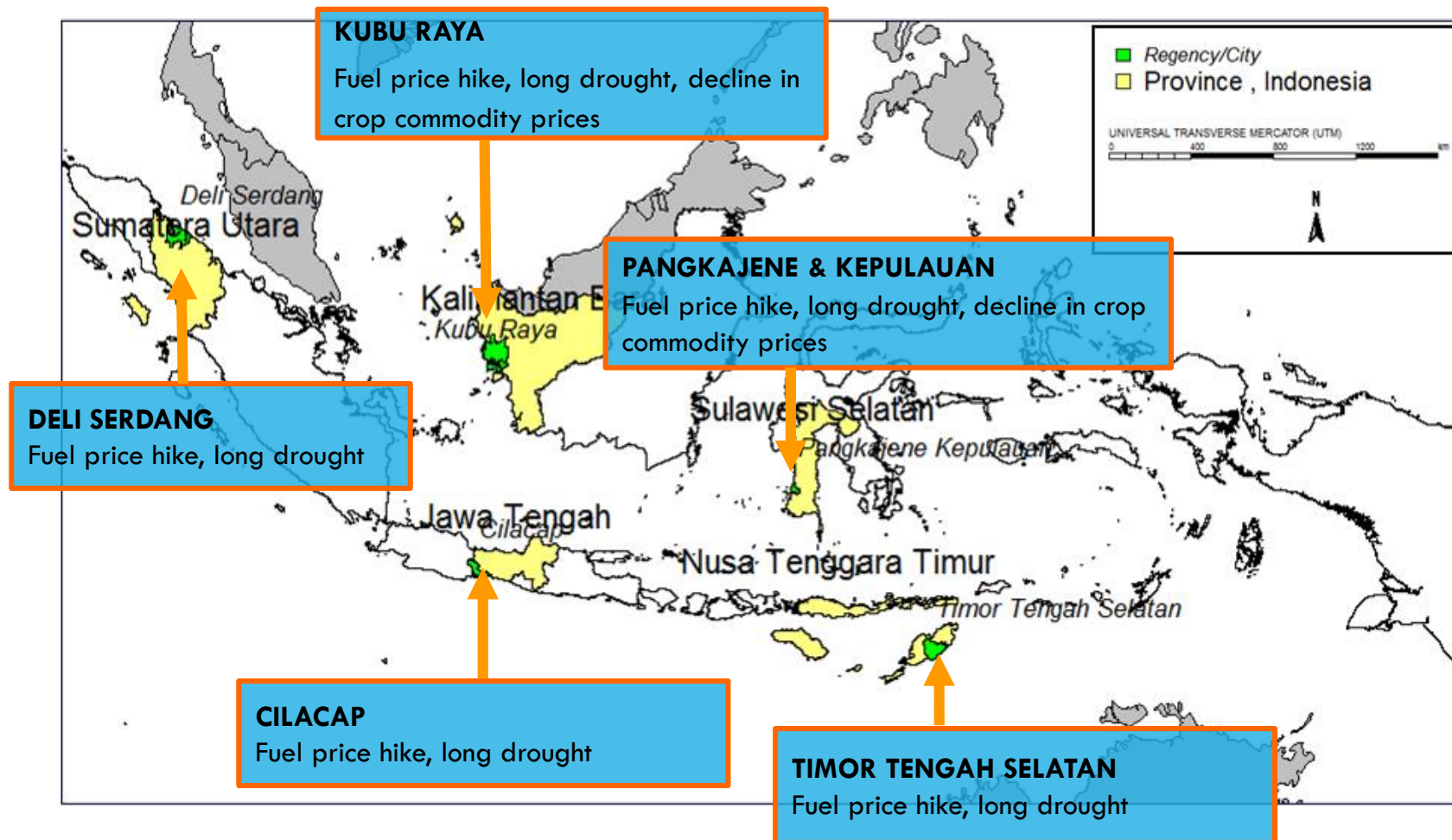
# The Longitudinal Study Plan



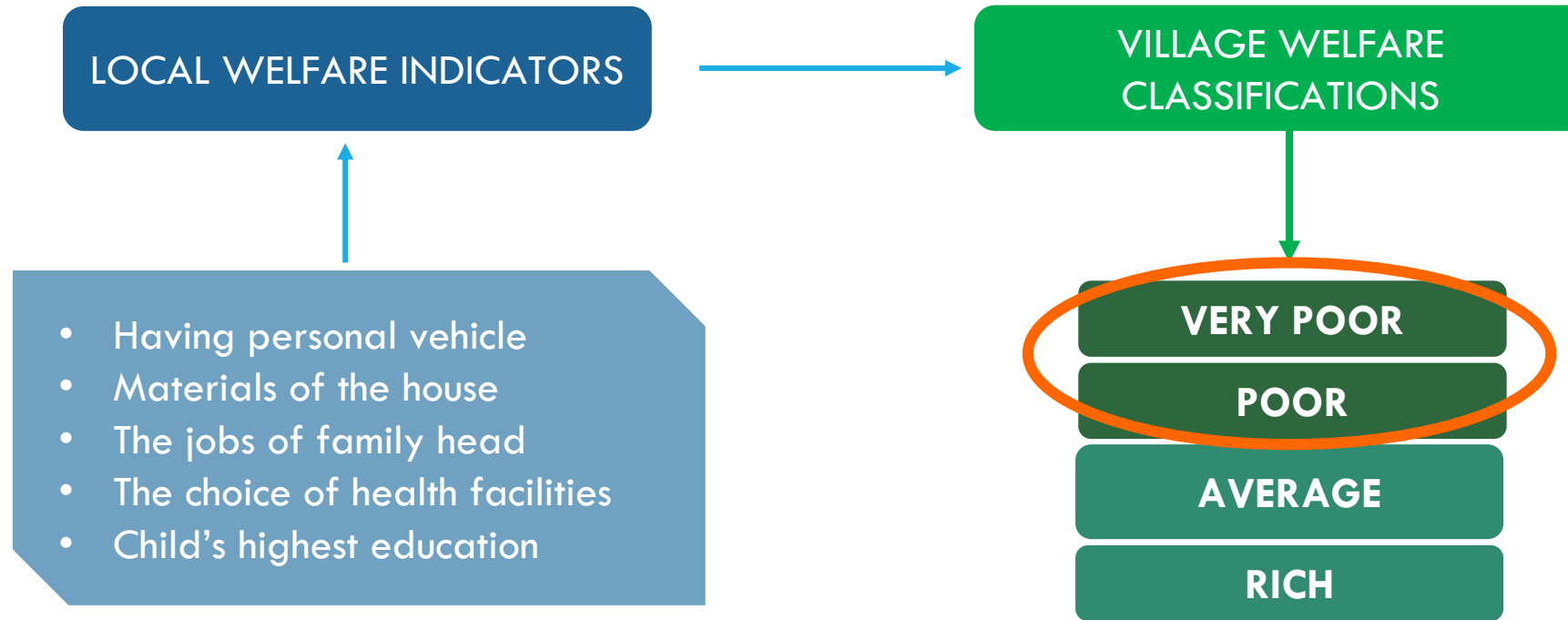
## Module 1 Study

aims to analyse the impact of the fixed fuel subsidy policy on the livelihood of poor women, particularly on the livelihood aspects covered in the thematic areas of MAMPU Program

# Study Sites

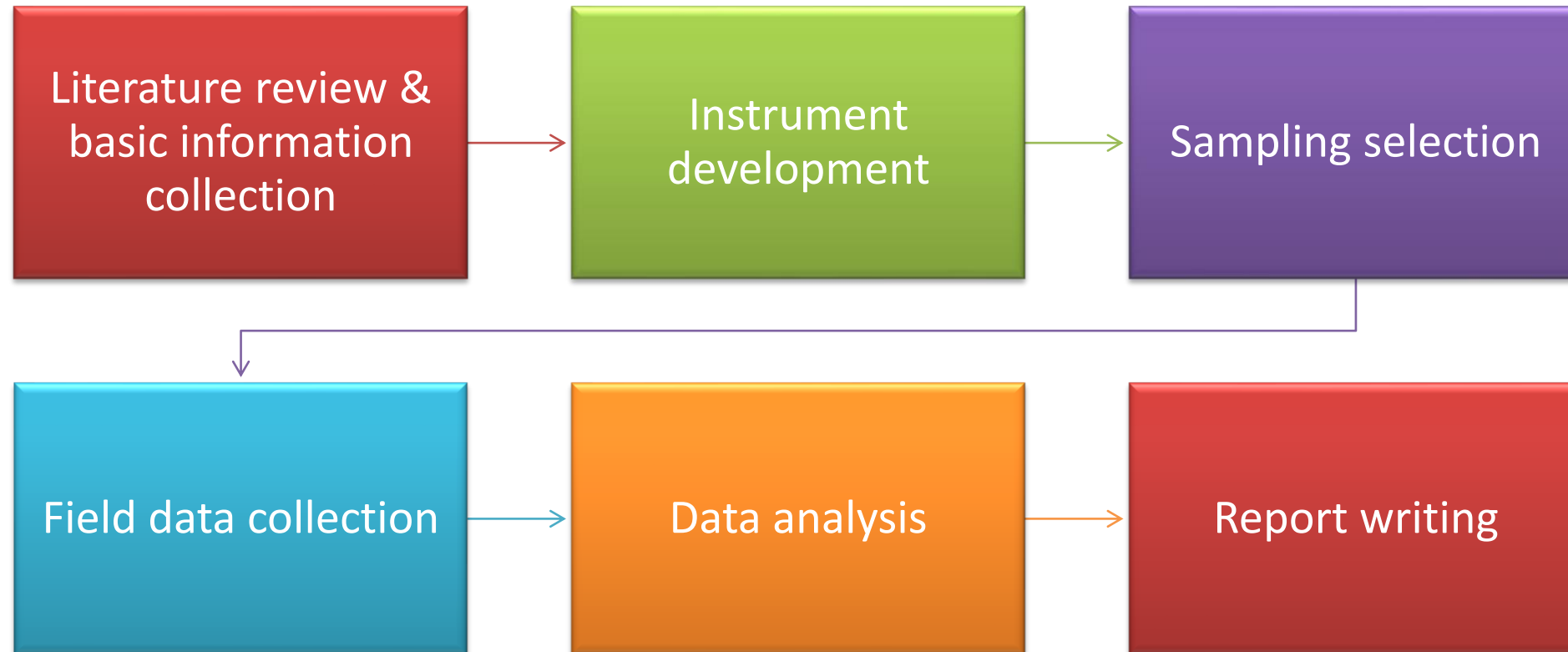


# Sample selection



Conducted in the *baseline* study in 2014

# Integrating Two Approaches



# Methods of Data Collection

**30 FGDs** Elite group  
Program beneficiaries

**287 In-depth interviews**  
National  
District  
Subdistrict  
Village  
Household

**15 Observations**

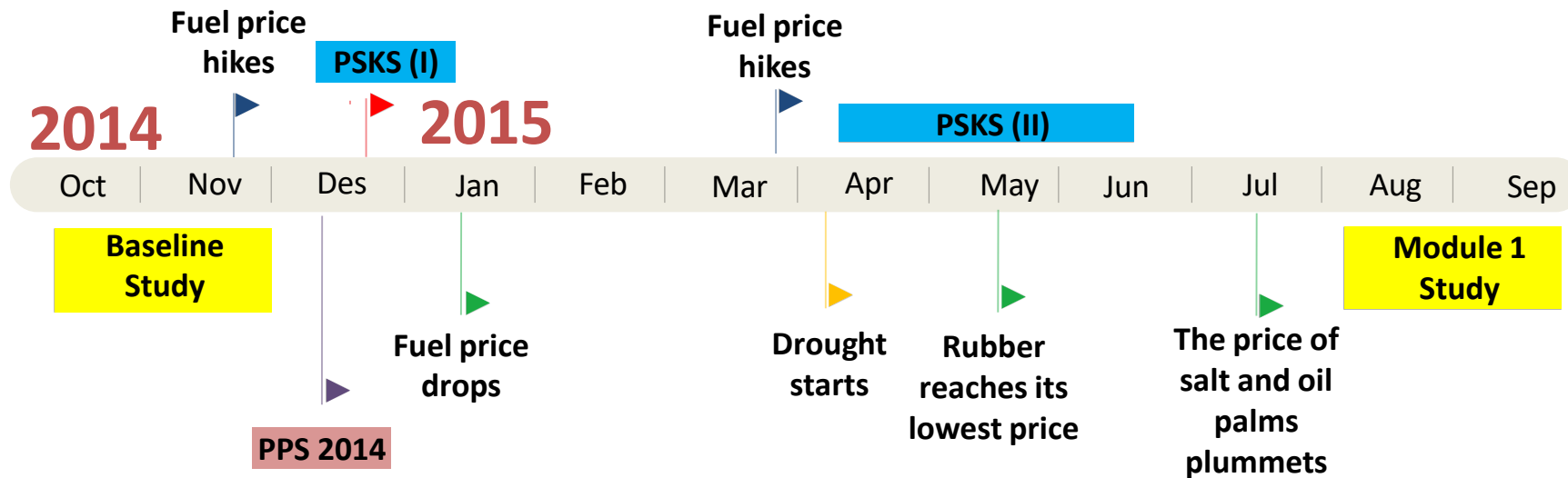
## Household survey

1,561 families  
5,881 family members  
63.93% Male Headed Families  
36.07% Female Headed Families  
*Tracking rate 94%*

Based on 2014 questionnaires with several additional questions to capture the impact of fuel subsidy policy change on poor women's livelihood

Data collection period: August – September 2015

# The Shocks in Chronological Order





# The Utilisation of PPS 2014

| Types of Use   | FHF            |              |                 |                |                    | MHF            |              |                 |                |                    |
|--|----------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|
|  | North Sumatera | Central Java | West Kalimantan | South Sulawesi | East Nusa Tenggara | North Sumatera | Central Java | West Kalimantan | South Sulawesi | East Nusa Tenggara |
| <b>PSKS</b>  |                |              |                 |                |                    |                |              |                 |                |                    |
| ✓ Buying family's basic necessity                            | x              | x            | x               | x              | x                  | x              | x            | x               | x              | x                  |
| ✓ Paying back debts  | x              |              |                 |                |                    |                |              |                 |                |                    |
| ✓ Buying school necessity                                    | x              |              | x               | x              |                    | x              | x            | x               | x              |                    |
| ✓ Buying essentials to support employment or business        | x              |              |                 | x              |                    |                |              | x               |                |                    |
| ✓ Buying cattle  |                |              |                 |                |                    |                |              |                 |                | x                  |
| ✓ Savings  | x              |              |                 |                |                    |                |              | x               |                |                    |
| <b>BSM</b>   |                |              |                 |                |                    |                |              |                 |                |                    |
| ✓ Buying school necessity                                    | x              | x            | x               | x              |                    | x              | x            | x               | x              |                    |
| ✓ Buying family's basic necessity                            |                |              |                 |                |                    |                | x            |                 | x              |                    |
| <b>JKN</b>   |                |              |                 |                |                    |                |              |                 |                |                    |
| ✓ Have not been utilised since the last one year (2014-2015) | x              | x            |                 | x              |                    | x              | x            |                 | x              |                    |
| ✓ Medication   | x              | x            |                 | x              | x                  | x              | x            |                 | x              | x                  |
| ✓ Pregnancy check  |                |              |                 |                |                    |                | x            |                 |                | x                  |

# Impact of Receiving PPS 2014 on Consumption

- No significant impact of PPS 2014 on poor household consumption frequencies
- PSKS and JKN increase protein consumption frequency, particularly in FHF
- PPS 2014 fund (PSKS and a small part of BSM) mostly for consumption: groceries (rice, sugar, oil) and daily meal (vegetables, chicken)
- Some adjustments on pattern of food consumption
  - Substitution of certain food with other cheaper food
  - Reduction of food intake frequency
  - Reduction of quantity of foodstuff

# Impact of Receiving PPS 2014 on Education

- The shocks have little impact in children's school enrollment rate
  - Expected large roles of PSKS and BSM in meeting children's educational needs
  - No impact of receiving PPS 2014 on the indicators of children education participation
  - The use of BSM
    - Mostly to cover education fees but some parents use a small part of BSM to meet daily needs
    - To cover children's transport fees to school particularly for children who are in junior and senior secondary schools
- The shocks have little impact in children's school enrollment rate
    - Argument: The government has provided a number of program to ensure children get their nine-years of compulsory education
    - Some families admit that they move their children to nearby schools due to increased transportation cost.
  - The use of BSM
    - Mostly to cover education fees but some parents use a small part of BSM to meet daily needs
    - To cover children's transport fees to school particularly for children who are in junior and senior secondary schools

# Impact of Receiving PPS 2014 on Employment

- No impact of receiving PPS 2014 on employment indicators
- No significant impact on women's decision to work and to be self-employed
- No impact on women's work duration and women's probability of having side jobs
- PSKS is utilised for buying clothes (16.7%), house renovation (8.8%), business capital (7%).
- Limited evidence of utilization of PSKS as a capital for to start business
  - A female rubber tapper turns into a porridge seller
  - Buying materials and crop seeds, additional capital for their kiosk, buying bicycle to travel to workplace

# Insignificant impact of receiving PPS 2014

- Nominal value of cash fund and health insurance
- Assistance provision timeliness
- Survey implementation timeliness



# Lessons Learned (1)

|                    | Strength   | Limitation  |
|--------------------|--|---|
| Focus group        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Obtain information that reflects general situation</li> <li>Measure the satisfaction level of beneficiaries on the benefits of PPS 2014 to livelihood</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conflicting information supplied by two FGDs because of different perspectives of elite group and program beneficiaries</li> </ul>   |
| In-depth interview | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capture the existence of other shocks</li> <li>Identify coping strategies for each shock</li> <li>Capture variants of adaptation strategies</li> <li>Capture variants of the use of PPS 2014</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Responses are mostly case-based</li> <li>Limited number of cases</li> </ul>  |
| Household survey   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Produce measurable data</li> <li>Collect data from the same respondents at two points of time for a before-after comparison.</li> <li>Collect data that can be analysed in aggregate               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To observe trends</li> <li>To estimate relationships between variables</li> </ul> </li> <li>General information on coping strategies</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limitation to fully explain “the how</li> <li>Limitation to answer choices provided in the questionnaire</li> <li>Limitation to explore changes occurred to non-quantifiable indicators</li> <li>Limitation to measure the shock magnitude or how bad the shock affects the community’s livelihoods</li> <li>Limitation to recognise which strategy is applied to which shock</li> </ul> |

## Lesson Learned (2)

- Mixed-method approach application suggest the possibility of capturing different sources of shock that disturb the community's livelihood
- A concurrent design of mixed-method approach in the context of short-term economic shock means the possibility to timely obtain profound understanding of the impact of receiving social assistance programs
- A concurrent design demands a highly systematic research planning from the beginning to the end of the research cycle
- Failure to carefully plan the research to some extent will lead to divergence in analysis or minimal integration of analysis



# THANK YOU

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