Corrigendum

Corrigendum: Is Jakarta a child-friendly city? (2020 IOP Conf. Ser.: Earth Environ. Sci. 592 012026)

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Page 3:

In figure 1, the figure is not yet equipped with its source or reference number that should be written next to the figure title. The figure title was previously written:
Figure 1. Jakarta Population According to Age and Gender in 2019.

It should written:
Figure 1. Jakarta Population According to Age and Gender in 2019 [9].

Page 5:

☐ In figure 2, the figure is not yet equipped with its source that should be written next to the figure title. The figure title was previously written:
Figure 2. The various functions of RPTRA.

It should written:
Figure 2. The various functions of RPTRA (Source: Adopted from the document [13]).

* The source of figure 2 was not yet listed in the reference list, so it is certainly changing the sequence of reference numbering.

☐ In the first sentence of paragraph under figure 2, the reference number was previously written:
Approximately 290 RPTRA have been built by 2018 [13], and the government plans to add some more shortly.

The addition of the source in figure 2, that was not yet listed in the reference list, is certainly changing the sequence of reference numbering. So, it should be written:
Approximately 290 RPTRA have been built by 2018 [14], and the government plans to add some more shortly.
Page 6:

□ In figure 3, the figure is not yet equipped with its source that should be written next to the figure title. The figure title was previously written:

**Figure 3. Great Design of Jakarta Towards Child-Friendly City.**

It should be written:

**Figure 3. Great Design of Jakarta Towards Child-Friendly City [13].**

□ In figure 4, the figure is not yet equipped with its source that should be written next to the figure title. The figure title was previously written:

**Figure 4. Five clusters to achieve KLA.**

It should be written:

**Figure 4. Five clusters to achieve KLA (Source: Adopted from the document [13]).**

Page 7:

□ In table 1, the table is not yet equipped with its source that should be written next to the table title. The table title was previously written:

**Table 1. Twenty-four indicators of KLA followed by Jakarta.**

It should be written:

**Table 1. Twenty-four indicators of KLA followed by Jakarta. (Source: Adopted from the document [13]).**

□ In the first sentence of the paragraph under table 1, the reference number was previously written:

*In September 2019, the city received an award of a child-friendly city from an International NGO Save the Children in September 2019 [14].*

The addition of the source in figure 2, that was not yet listed in the reference list, is certainly changing the sequence of reference numbering. So, it should be written:

*In September 2019, the city received an award of a child-friendly city from an International NGO Save the Children in September 2019 [15].*

Page 8:

The addition of the source (reference number 13) in figure 2, that was not yet listed in the reference list, is certainly changing the sequence of reference numbering.

□ In the first sentence of sub section 4.1.1, the reference number was previously written:

*A study by Brennan et al [15] highlighted the importance of affordable housing to provide safe and nurturing living environments for children.*

It should be written:

*A study by Brennan et al [16] highlighted the importance of affordable housing to provide safe and nurturing living environments for children.*
In the last sentence of sub section 4.1.1, the reference number was previously written:

The growth rates of private vehicles operating on Jakarta’s roads are very high, making the traffic congestion became inevitable [16].

It should written:

The growth rates of private vehicles operating on Jakarta’s roads are very high, making the traffic congestion became inevitable [17].

In table 2, the table is not yet equipped with its source that should be written next to the table title. The table title was previously written:

Table 2. Average monthly income for the head of households.

It should written:

Table 2. Average monthly income for the head of households [18].

* The source of table 2 was not yet listed in the reference list, so it is certainly changing the sequence of reference numbering.

Page 9:
The addition of reference number 13 in figure 2 and reference number 18 in table 2, which were not yet listed in the reference list, is certainly changing the sequence of reference numbering.

In the second sentence of the second paragraph in sub section 4.1.1.2, the reference number was previously written:

The gated community is defined as a socio-spatially restricted area, a micro-community that is focusing the plan on a single facility and use, and with single housing type [17].

It should written:

The gated community is defined as a socio-spatially restricted area, a micro-community that is focusing the plan on a single facility and use, and with single housing type [19].

Page 10:
The addition of reference number 13 in figure 2 and reference number 18 in table 2, which were not yet listed in the reference list, is certainly changing the sequence of reference numbering.

In the last sentence of the third paragraph in page 10, the reference number was previously written:

Bekasi is famous for its traffic congestion. In 2014, the netizens created numerous memes on the internet to make fun of the traffic issues in the city [18].

It should written:

Bekasi is famous for its traffic congestion. In 2014, the netizens created numerous memes on the internet to make fun of the traffic issues in the city [20].
Page 11:

In figure 5, the figure is not yet equipped with its source that should be written next to the figure title. The figure title was previously written:

**Figure 5.** Everyday child-raising routine activities in weekdays.

It should written:

**Figure 5.** Everyday child-raising routine activities in weekdays (Source: Author's analysis).

Page 12:

In figure 6, the figure is not yet equipped with its source that should be written next to the figure title. The figure title was previously written:

**Figure 6.** The dependence on a car for daily activity.

It should written:

**Figure 6.** The dependence on a car for daily activity (Credit: Respondent No. 3, 2019).

Page 13:

The addition of reference number 13 in figure 2 and reference number 18 in table 2, which were not yet listed in the reference list, is certainly changing the sequence of reference numbering.

In the third sentence of the last paragraph in page 13, the reference number was previously written:

_The importance of living with children from the same standard, same education level, and the same level of study is also highlighted in Touman’s [19] study._

It should written:

_The importance of living with children from the same standard, same education level, and the same level of study is also highlighted in Touman’s [21] study._

Page 14:

The addition of reference number 13 in figure 2 and reference number 18 in table 2, which were not yet listed in the reference list, is certainly changing the sequence of reference numbering. Besides, there is also an additional reference for the last paragraph of section 5.

In the fourth sentence of the last paragraph in section 5, the reference number was previously written:

_Moreover, some studies showed that there might be a lower sense of community in gated communities [20]._

It should written:

_Moreover, some studies showed that there might be a lower sense of community in gated communities [22,23]._
In the reference list in page 15 was previously written:

[7] Santoso J 2011 The Fifth Layer of Jakarta Centropolis (Jakarta: Program of Urban Planning Tarumanagara University)

[8] Octifanny Y and Hudalah D 2007 Urban agglomeration and extension in Northern Coast of West Java: A transformation into mega region. IOP Conf. Series: Earth and Environmental Science 79 012011

[9] – 2018 Jumlah penduduk Provinsi DKI Jakarta menurut kelompok umur dan jenis kelamin. Retrieved from https://jakarta.bps.go.id

[10] Bowen G A 2009 Document analysis as a qualitative research method Qual. Rsrch. J., 9 (2), pp. 27–40

[11] Corbin J and Strauss A 2008 Basics of qualitative research: Techniques and procedures for developing grounded theory 3rd ed (Thousand Oaks CA: Sage)

[12] Guest G, Namey E and Mitchell M 2013 In-depth interviews In Collecting qualitative data (London: SAGE Publications), pp. 113–71

[13] Carina J 2018 Kadis perumahan sebut jumlah RPTRA di Jakarta sudah lampaui target [Internet]. Available from: https://megapolitan.kompas.com

[14] Sumasugi R A 2019 Pemprov DKI Jakarta Raih Penghargaan Layak Anak [Internet]. Available from: https://megapolitan.kompas.com

[15] Brennan, Maya, Patrick R, and Lisa A S 2014 The Impacts of Affordable Housing on Education: A Research Summary (Washington, DC: Center for Housing Policy)

[16] Harmadi S, Yudhistira M H and Koesrindartono D P 2016 How does congestion matter for Jakarta’s citizens? J. of Ind. Econ. and Busin. (29. 10.22146/jieb.10312)

[17] Ibrahim I G et al 2011 Identification of gated communities in Egypt Proc. on The Future of Gated Communities, Ministry of Housing and Urban Communities Housing and Building National Research Center, pp 1–13

[18] Jatmiko B P 2014 Panas dan jauh, Bekasi jadi “bulan-bulanan” di media social (Kompas). Available from: https://megapolitan.kompas.com

[19] Touman A H 2006 Gated community: Physical construction or social destruction tool (France: I.L’ Institut d’ Urbanisme de Grenoble Université Pierre Mendes France Grenoble)

[20] Sakip S R M, Johari N and Salleh M N M 2012 Sense of community in gated and non-gated residential neighborhoods Proc.Soc. and Behav. Sci., 50, pp.818–26

It should written:

[7] Santoso J 2011 The Fifth Layer of Jakarta Centropolis (Jakarta: Program of Urban Planning Tarumanagara University)

[8] Octifanny Y and Hudalah D 2007 Urban agglomeration and extension in Northern Coast of West Java: A transformation into mega region. IOP Conf. Series: Earth and Environmental Science 79 012011

[9] BPS Jakarta 2019 Jumlah penduduk Provinsi DKI Jakarta menurut kelompok umur dan jenis kelamin. Retrieved from https://jakarta.bps.go.id

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[11] Corbin J and Strauss A 2008 Basics of qualitative research: Techniques and procedures for developing grounded theory 3rd ed (Thousand Oaks CA: Sage)

[12] Guest G, Namey E and Mitchell M 2013 In-depth interviews In Collecting qualitative data (London: SAGE Publications), pp. 113–71
[13] Kedeputian Gubernur Provinsi DKI Jakarta. (2018). Desain besar Jakarta menuju Kota Layak Anak 2018-2022. Retrieved from http://jakberketahanan.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/Desain-besar-Jakarta-Menuju-Kota-Layak-Anak-2018-2022.pdf

[14] Carina J 2018 Kadis perumahan sebut jumlah RPTRA di Jakarta sudah lampau target [Internet]. Available from: https://megapolitan.kompas.com

[15] Sumasugi R A 2019 Pemprov DKI Jakarta Raih Penghargaan Layak Anak [Internet]. Available from: https://megapolitan.kompas.com

[16] Brennan, Maya, Patrick R, and Lisa A S 2014 The Impacts of Affordable Housing on Education: A Research Summary (Washington, DC: Center for Housing Policy)

[17] Harmadi S, Yudhistira M H and Koesrindartono D P 2016 How does congestion matter for Jakarta’s citizens? J. of Ind. Econ. and Busin. (29. 10.22146/jieb.10312)

[18] BPS (2018). Statistik pendapatan. Catalog:2301030. Retrieved from https://www.bps.go.id

[19] Ibrahim I G et al 2011 Identification of gated communities in Egypt Proc. on The Future of Gated Communities, Ministry of Housing and Urban Communities Housing and Building National Research Center, pp 1–13

[20] Jatmiko B P 2014 Panas dan jauh, Bekasi jadi “bulan-bulanan” di media social (Kompas). Available from: https://megapolitan.kompas.com

[21] Touman A H 2006 Gated community: Physical construction or social destruction tool (France: I.L’ Institut d’ Urbanisme de Grenoble Université Pierre Mendes France Grenoble)

[22] Sakip S R M, Johari N and Salleh M N M 2012 Sense of community in gated and non-gated residential neighborhoods Proc.Soc. and Behav. Sci., 50, pp.818–26

[23] Smets P G S M 2009 Disconnected from society? Gated communities: Their lifestyle versus urban governance. Urb. Reinv. Onl. J., 1 (3), pp.1-24.
Is Jakarta a child-friendly city?

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Abstract. The Greater Jakarta Metropolitan Area consists of 3 regencies and five cities, making it the second-largest conurbation in the world. The city is grappling with massive environmental issues and rampant social problems that give a rise to a child-unfriendly city. Jakarta is not only unfriendly to the lower-class children but also the higher-class groups. The disconnected transportation network has rendered families, especially those from the middle to high-income groups, to rely on private vehicles for their daily mobility. Due to this situation, children might spend more time on car rides or child-care services such as daycare or domestic nanny. The government has been trying to improve the Greater Jakarta Metropolitan Area’s child-friendly city by creating some child-friendly city policies and interventions. But how effective are they to resolve the current issues faced by many Jakartan families? Through this article, we intend to identify families’ everyday problems in Jakarta to meet the juggle demands and assess the effectiveness of those policies to resolve the daily issues faced by families in Jakarta. The data were collected through document analysis, internet-based data collection, and in-depth online interviews with 16 respondents living in Greater Jakarta Metropolitan Area. The findings indicated several improvements that Jakarta needs to address to provide a child-friendly environment for its residents.

1. Introduction

Jakarta is the world’s second-largest conurbation area and home to nearly 31.8 million inhabitants. It is one of the two Indonesian cities that experience great urban expansion and face a significant decrease in environmental carrying capacity [1]. Despite its high crime rate and overcrowding situation, people’s tendency to stay in the city is relatively high. It is quite understandable since Jakarta is the center of all activities ranging from administrative to educational center. However, the concentration of many activities increased the demand for land that mostly allocated for residential development and industrial estates. There have been massive housing development projects within Jakarta and its surrounding cities such as Bekasi, Tangerang, and Bogor to provide housing for the growing populations. Unexpectedly, Jakarta has grown spatially, creating a phenomenon called as the urban sprawl.

A study by Lestari et al. [2] showed that children under five prefer to live in the outskirts area while the family without children prefer to live in the center area. However, the research also signifies the disparity in the families’ access to housing, revealing that the lower the income, the further the families live from the central area. The difficulty of Jakartan families from lower-income class to find suitable housing in the city has been reported in numerous newspaper articles such as Ramadhi and Sarah [3,4]. They highlighted how the city became more unfriendly for families with lower monthly
income. The former governor also admitted that Jakarta has been designed only for more affluent inhabitants and ignored the existence of poor people [5]. But our preliminary survey indicated that Jakarta is also not friendly for families from higher-income class [6]. They need to spend more budget to ensure children’s safety activities, such as choosing a safer playground and hiring private drivers and nanny to accompany them. This finding triggered us to carry out further research and answer this question, is Jakarta a child-friendly city?

While we acknowledged that Jakarta is currently developing its child-friendly city framework and increasing many programs, but how effective are they to resolve the current issues faced by many Jakartan families?

Through this paper, we intend to,
1. Identify the everyday problems of Jakartan families to meet the juggle demands;
2. Evaluate their recognition of the child-friendly city policies in the city;
3. Assess the effectiveness of those policies to resolve the everyday problems faced by Jakartan families.

The paper will begin by explaining the methodology we used in this research. Following this, we will present our review of the child-friendly city’s policies and practices in Jakarta. In this section, we try to increase our understanding of the government’s efforts to improve children’s well-being in the city. Then, we will explore the everyday problems faced by the Jakartan families, their recognition of the child-friendly city policies, and the effectiveness of those policies to resolve their everyday child-raising related issues. The paper will be closed with a summary of our research.

2. Research Methodology

2.1. Research Area

The study took place in Jakarta, the capital city of Indonesia. The city lies in a low plain and has a tropical monsoon climate. Dated back through the history of Jakarta, the city has been attracting people and economic activities. Even today, the popularity of Jakarta has not decreased. To accommodate the growing population, Jakarta has undergone multiple transformations, as described by Santoso [7]. He further explained five layers of Jakarta Urban Transformation that started from the pre-colonial period between the 13th to 16th centuries. At that time, Jakarta, which was called Ja(ya)karta was one of the important trading cities in Southeast Asia. The city played an essential role in early international trading between East Asian, the Chinese Empire, and cities in the Greek, Roman, and Arab-Islamic Empires.

The second transformation converted Jakarta as the economic base for the growth of Javanese harbor cities. Following this, the city became the entry point for the flourishing spice trade and international interactions. The fourth transformation led Jakarta to become a more open-cosmopolitan city due to the increase of Arabic and Chinese traders. The ethnic enclaves started to flourish in the city, and they can still be seen in today’s Jakarta as Arabic Village in the Eastern part area and Chinese Town in the northern part area. The fifth transformation is what changed Jakarta into one of the world’s largest Megacities. Jakarta is currently experiencing the rapid process of worldwide urbanization. The population in Jakarta is continuing to rise, and it influences sprawl to the other three metropolitans, namely Greater Jakarta Area, Greater Bandung Area, and Greater Cirebon Area [8].

Despite its rapid growth, the development of Jakarta ignored the residents’ needs to have accessible and integrated mass public transportation. The lack of public transit forced the residents to use private vehicles to return from schools and offices. For years, the city was dominated by vehicle users. The development of Jakarta had discriminated against the rights of pedestrians and public transport users to travel comfortably in the city. However, the city started to change. The government began to develop a mass-transit system to connect the city and help the residents to commute comfortably.

Simultaneously, Jakarta has become a concrete forest where the residents have very limited access to the greeneries. The city has inadequate public spaces, and most parks that the city has today were
built during the Dutch colonization era. After the reign of governor Joko Widodo and vice-governor Basuki Tjahja Purnama- who is more famous as Ahok, the city started to develop more shared public spaces in the city. Purnama, who later became the governor of Jakarta, transformed several slum settlements and vacant lots into public spaces and child-friendly integrated play parks (RPTRA). RPTRA is one of Purnama’s best legacies. However, the religious blasphemy’s incident ended up his career in the provincial government, and the authority of Jakarta was given to the current governor, Anies Baswedan.

The new governor inherited Jakarta’s development issues from sinking city to city’s livability for children and families. Jakarta is the second-most populous city with an area of 6.392 square kilometers and is home to approximately 10.55 million inhabitants [9]. The daytime population in Jakarta is higher due to the additional 3.5 million commuters who come to work from the nearby cities. As the most populated city in Indonesia, Jakarta is dominated by productive age inhabitants (See figure 1). Moreover, the figure shows how more children inhabit Jakarta than senior citizens.

![Jakarta Population According to Age and Gender 2019](image)

**Figure 1.** Jakarta Population According to Age and Gender in 2019

With the significant proportion of children and young people in Jakarta, we are interested in understanding how the government has considered and planned Jakarta as a livable city for children and family. When examining the policies and practices of a child-friendly city program, we limited our investigation only in the special region of Jakarta. The nearby agglomeration cities were excluded from the analysis. However, for the in-depth interview, we included those who live outside Jakarta’s special region as long as respondents or their spouse is working inside Jakarta. But their residence must be within the Greater Jakarta Area (Tangerang City/Regency, South Tangerang City, a special region of Jakarta, Bekasi City/Regency, Depok City/Regency, Bogor City/Regency).
2.2. Data Collection Methodology

2.2.1. Document Analysis. Bowen [10] described document analysis as one of the qualitative methods used to understand the sociocultural, political, and economic context of a research subject. Through this methodology, the researcher will be able to understand and develop empirical knowledge about specific issues [11]. The analysis includes skimming, reading, and interpreting the documents [10]. As for this research, the collected materials include official reports, books and brochures, event programs, and newspapers.

2.2.2. In-depth interview. An in-depth interview is one of the qualitative research methods aiming at providing information and generating an understanding of the interviewee’s experience and perspective on a subject [12]. To understand the middle-class family’s experience and perspective about child-raising in Jakarta, we interviewed 16 respondents who or whose spouse is working as the white-collar worker inside the special region of Jakarta. Their age ranges from 30 to 45 years old. All respondents are currently raising a child in the greater Jakarta area. Ten respondents live within the special region of Jakarta, and six live in the fringe area.

The interviewees were recruited through snowball sampling method. They were given 15 to 20 minutes to answer all related questions and express their thoughts on the issues. All participants gave either verbal or written consent to participate in the research. Out of 16, three respondents who worked in the western part of special region of Jakarta voluntarily gave consent to be interviewed further on-site. They also provided pictures to attest to their child-raising situations in the capital city.

3. Policies and Practices of Child-Friendly City in Jakarta

3.1. The policies of the child-friendly city in Jakarta

The international commitment toward the world fit for children drove the Indonesian government to establish a platform to protect children’s rights. In 2005, the national government declared a new program entitled Kota dan Kabupaten Layak Anak (Hereafter called KLA). KLA is an adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Convention has motivated governments worldwide to change laws and policies to ensure children can access their rights to basic needs and be protected from violence and exploitation.

KLA is often translated as the Indonesian version of a child-friendly city. The practice of child-friendly cities in Indonesia is somehow different from European counterparts. Indonesian child-friendly city is being adopted into the national policy level. It is somehow between the top-down approach and the participatory level. The government plays an active role in designing the policy roadmap with various stakeholders. They aim to accelerate the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Creating a framework of law into the definition, strategy, and development interventions are some of the works that need to be carried out. In 2006, the concept of KLA was introduced as a pilot program in five cities/regencies: Jambi City, Surakarta City, Sidoarjo Regency, Kutai Kertanagara Regency, and Gorontalo Regency. Progressively, the number of cities and regencies adopting KLA increased year by year. To boost the number of cities and regencies participating in KLA, The Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection in Indonesia (KPPPA) has issued 4 (four) Ministerial Decrees (KEPMEN) for the implementation of Child-Friendly Cities in all Cities / Regencies in Indonesia. At present, 514,435 cities and regions have shown their commitment to adopt the KLA concept into their local policy, institutions, and programs.

As for Jakarta, the official statement about the city’s commitment to KLA was issued through Jakarta’s declaration in 2013. The KLA policies are followed by several programs that mostly focus on physical development or facilities such as educational facilities, children’s play facilities, and children’s education and health programs. One of the most popular programs is RPTRA, which can be
translated into English as a child-friendly integrated public park. The development of RPTRA is being regulated in the governor of the special region of Jakarta Province No. 123, the Year 2017. According to this regulation, RPTRA should have various functions (See Figure 2)

Approximately 290 RPTRA have been built by 2018 [13], and the government plans to add some more shortly. Other than RPTRA, the government also initiated other programs such as a child-friendly school, safe school (disaster resilience), birth registration, and the development and management of child forums. To accelerate KLA’s achievement, the government of the special region of Jakarta produced a plan called the Great Design of Jakarta towards Child-Friendly City 2018-2022. The document becomes a reference for various stakeholders involved in the development of KLA in the province. The exceptional design is a manifestation of the agreement and commitment with the Provincial Government of the special region of Jakarta and related stakeholders to achieve KLA (See Figure 3). It contains the vision, mission, strategies, road maps, and action plans for five years of governance. The great design navigates development planning in the province, starting from the level of citizens association (RW) to the provincial level. Thus, it serves as one of the guidelines for stakeholders to make five-year program plans and yearly work plans. It also serves as a reminder for everyone to accommodate children’s rights and needs in the city’s urban planning.

Figure 2. The various functions of RPTRA
3.2. The practices of the child-friendly city in Jakarta
To put the great design into practice, the national government created five clusters by the Convention on the Rights of the Child, UNICEF (See Figure 4). A city or regency could be called a child-friendly city if it can meet some indicators specified in the five clusters.

![Figure 4. Five clusters to achieve KLA.](image)

As for Jakarta, the city followed the 24 indicators developed by The Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection in 2017 (See Table 1). The 24 indicators covered children’s needs...
in terms of the physical and social environment. For instance, the indicators to address children’s needs of an appropriate physical environment includes the infrastructure in child-friendly public spaces, the availability of non-smoking area, and the availability of places for cultural and creative activities. The indicators to address the needs of the social environment include the percentage of children who received birth and or death certificate, the percentage of child marriage, and the availability of service for a child who became victimized by disasters, violence, and also terrorism.

The practice of child-friendly city is varied from one neighborhood to another, and hamlet to hamlet. For instance, the northern Jakarta administrative city has been showing strong efforts to achieve a child-friendly city. In terms of an education facility, the north part of Jakarta had built 34 elementary schools, seven literacy schools, 22 reading corners at the community level, and three futsal courts with international standards in 2017.

| Table 1. Twenty-four indicators of KLA followed by Jakarta. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| **24 Indicators of KLA**                                    |
| 1. Regional regulations/policies on child-friendly city     |
| 2. Strengthening of child-friendly city institutions (KLA) |
| 3. Involvement of community institutions, business world, and mass media |
| 4. Percentage of children that are registered and received certificate of death and birth |
| 5. Available eligible information facilities for children (ILA) |
| 6. Institutionalized child participation                      |
| 7. Percentage of child marriage                              |
| 8. Consultation institution for childcare service providers  |
| 9. Percentage of standardized alternative care institutions  |
| 10. Infrastructure in child-friendly public spaces            |
| 11. Percentage of births in health facilities                |
| 12. Prevalence of toddler nutrition status                   |
| 13. Percentage of feeding coverage for infants and children (PMBA) ages under two years |
| 14. Percentage of health facilities with child-friendly services |
| 15. Percentage of households with access to potable water and sanitation |
| 16. Non smoking area                                         |
| 17. Percentage of holistic and integrative early childhood development (PAUDH) |
| 18. Percentage of 12-year compulsory education               |
| 19. Percentage of child-friendly schools (SRA)               |
| 20. Facilities for child-friendly cultural, creativity, and creative activities |
| 21. a. Child victims of violence and neglect served           |
| 22. a. Child victims of pornography, drug, and HIV/AIDS infected served |
| 23. Children with disabilities and children from minority and isolated groups that are served |
| 24. a. Cases of children in confront with law (abh), specifically perpetrators resolved through diversion |
| b. Disaster and conflict child victims served                 |
| c. Child victims of stigmatization as a result of labeling related to the conditions of their parents served |

In September 2019, the city received an award of a child-friendly city from an International NGO Save the Children in September 2019 [14]. The award indicated the NGO’S recognition of Jakarta’s
ability to improve its urban environment quality for children. In the same year, the city also received an award from the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection of Republic Indonesia. One of the reasons Jakarta received this award was its achievement to issue birth certificates more than what other regions did.

4. Raising Children in the Megapolitan City of Jakarta

4.1. The everyday problems face by Jakartan families to raise children

4.1.1. Housing choice. A study by Brennan et al [15] highlighted the importance of affordable housing to provide safe and nurturing living environments for children. However, our research discovered how Jakarta has minimal affordable housing for middle-class families. The city does have many subsidized housings within the special region of Jakarta. These subsidized housings are provided by the local authorities to house the urban poor. Since 2012, the government has been developing numerous flats and low-rise housing in the entire city to transform the urban slums into more serviced and formal neighborhoods. Nonetheless, our findings showed that middle-class families are hesitant about living under the same buildings as those from lower-income classes. Rather than living in the subsidized housing, the middle-class families we interviewed prefer to live either in the capital’s fringe or family-owned properties.

Out of 16, 10 respondents live in the city. From these ten respondents, two live in a high-rise apartment for the middle-up classes. Even though the monthly installment is quite expensive, they somehow managed it with the respondents’ and spouses’ salaries. They stayed in the center because they were concerned about the capital’s traffic situation. Apparently, our respondents prefer paying the monthly installment higher to being trapped every day in Jakarta’s traffic.

The traffic congestion Jakarta has reached worrying levels and affected residents’ daily lives. The growth rates of private vehicles operating on Jakarta’s roads are very high, making the traffic congestion became inevitable [16].

4.1.1.1. The cost and benefit of living within the capital city. Living in the central area enables the respondents to return home earlier than their other co-workers. One of the most affordable neighborhoods in Jakarta is called Jagakarsa. Situated in the southern part of Jakarta, the region offers a relatively inexpensive one-story house for the residents, particularly the young families. The property prices start from 700 million Indonesian rupiah for one small-story house. The property can be purchased with a 20% down payment and a monthly installment of about 4.5 million IDR that should be paid for nearly 20 years.

However, if we check the Jakartan family’s home affordability, it seems that most households can’t purchase any property in the city. Table 2 shows that the average monthly income for the casual worker is 2,407,200 IDR. Meanwhile, the freelancer earns a higher revenue per month, which is about 3,647,700 IDR. With this income, it would be impossible for any household to buy a property even in the most affordable neighborhoods in Jakarta. The only option is to rent or purchase a subsidized flat that is provided by the local authorities.

| Table 2. Average monthly income for the head of households |
|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Area             | Average monthly income (in IDR) | Casual worker | Freelancer  |
|------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Special region of Jakarta | 2,407,200                     | 43,647,700    |
| West Java       | 1,683,000                      | 2,407,000     |

8
While other respondents were lucky enough to take a home mortgage in the South Jakarta neighborhoods, one of our respondents did not have enough income to purchase a property in the city. He then chose to rent the property from his relative. Previously, he rented a room in a subsidized flat in Kalibata neighborhood, which is situated quite close to the central area. However, he noticed that the environments and neighbors were not appropriate to raise children. The neighbors came from various backgrounds, including the mistresses and suspicious foreigners who might engage in illegal activities. While he could actually afford the cost of renting and even purchasing a unit in Kalibata, he decided to move to his relative house in Jagakarsa to find a better living environment. By renting the relative’s property, not only would he travel closer to the office but also, he could save money for a down payment on a house.

The decision to save money while living in a family’s or relative’s house was also resonated by other respondents. However, rather than renting, the other respondents chose to stay in their parents’ homes. While they did not pay any rental fee, they did share the bills such as gas, air, electricity, and food. Living with parents whose houses are situated within the special region of Jakarta did help the respondents to travel closer to the office. At the same time, staying with parents enables the respondents to juggle the work and child-raising activities. Often, they relied on parents’ help to monitor the nanny whom they hire.

Above and beyond, living near parents and other relatives also happened to lessen respondents’ worry about the child-raising issues. The presence of families living nearby boosted their confidence in staying in the area where they can rely on their reliable network. It also contributed to children’s opportunity to have play peers in their everyday life. Many residential areas in Jakarta are not designed with public parks or community centers; thus, children usually do not have any designated place to play outdoors. Commercial playgrounds, shopping centers, and homes have become the only options the children have. However, going to commercial playgrounds or shopping centers require some amount of money. To reduce expenses, parents usually bought many toys to entertain children while they are at home. The presence of cousins contributed to the increasing number of play peers in children’s everyday lives. In that way, children could better enjoy playing within the limited space that they have at home.

4.1.1.2. The cost and benefit of living in the urban fringe. South Tangerang has become one of the most popular cities among the millennial families who work in Jakarta. Its proximity to the capital city enables people to commute within one to two hours on cars, public buses, or trains. Along with this, the area offers family-friendly facilities such as green parks and family-oriented shopping centers. The presence of AEON shopping mall did increase the image of the city. It also attracted more young people to live in the nearby area. Moreover, property prices are relatively affordable for young families. It starts from 500 million IDR for a compact one-story house. Even with the 700 million IDR, the customers can purchase a unit in a private enclosed residential area with additional 24 hours CCTV security service.

A private enclosed residential area or usually called gated communities enable their residents to have slower traffic, identified passerby and visitors, 24 hours security system, and semi-private owned facilities such as playground or swimming pool for children. The gated community is defined as a socio-spatially restricted area, a micro-community that is focusing the plan on a single facility and use, and with single housing type [17]. It is challenging to find gated communities within the special region of Jakarta that is affordable for middle-class families. However, gated communities are still widely available in Jakarta’s fringe area, including South Tangerang City. One of the reasons why the respondents chose to live in South Tangerang and its neighboring Tangerang City is the availability of gated communities and child-friendly facilities.

Unlike the respondents who chose to live within the special region of Jakarta, the respondents who live in the fringe expressed their fear of living in the non-enclosed residential type of housing. They felt more at ease living inside the gated communities regardless of the distance to the office. Our
respondents expressed their satisfaction with the environment provided within the gated communities. Children were able to cycle freely and play outdoors with their peers, nannies, and sometimes the respondents themselves. In short, children had more options to play beyond the home fence.

In addition to this, living in the gated communities offers children with cleaner air, less dense environment, and supportive neighbors. Our respondents believed that families should be raised in the landed house; thus, vertical housing would never be their choice. They understood that living far away from the city center means that long commuting hours are inevitable. To raise a family, one of the couples usually chooses to stay at home or work in a nearby place or somewhere that offers flexible working hours. Interestingly, those who decided to stay at home still need a house helper that would help the respondents cook and clean the house. Sometimes the house helper also acts as the nanny for the children. If the respondents were tired or needed to have a someday nap, the house helper would take care of the children for them. The other respondents who chose to work in the nearby area hired the house helper and sometimes nanny to reduce their parents’ burden. Usually, before working, they dropped the children in their parents’ houses that are located nearby. Nevertheless, they knew that their parents could not supervise the children alone for the whole day. Thus, they hired a nanny or house helper who could help the parents play with children or clean their parents’ house.

Out of six respondents who live in the Jakarta’s fringe, one respondent lives in Bekasi City. Unlike other respondents who considered the availability of gated community and facilities offers for raising children, the respondent who lives in Bekasi chose the area due to its proximity to his parents’ house. Even though his wife is not working, he believed that living near parents reduces their anxiety about child-raising. The parents will be there if he or his wife needs some assistance. Moreover, since he lived in the city for more than 30 years, he thought that the distance between central Jakarta and his home was still endurable. Also, living for a long time helped him know which hospital or local service is right for his children. Bekasi City is situated in the eastern part of the special region of Jakarta and Bekasi Regency. The city has been one of the bed town cities for the people who work in Jakarta. However, in recent years, there have been some industrial cities developed near Bekasi. It generated the mobility of truck containers that delivered goods from the nearby factories to the main port in West Java Province. These big trucks contributed to the severe traffic jams that happen every morning and evening. Bekasi is famous for its traffic congestion. In 2014, the netizens created numerous memes on the internet to make fun of the traffic issues in the city [18].

Compare to other fringe areas, the weather in Bekasi is humid and hot. The city is very arid, polluted, and does not have many parks. Moreover, for some people, the area seems to be designated for middle to low-income residents. Bekasi’s image seems to affect the decision of our respondents when renting or purchasing a property.

4.1.2. Time to spend with children. Apart from considering the location of houses, most respondents also showed concern about the time spent on children. The working mothers expressed they are guilty of leaving their children at the daycare, nannies, and even during the business trip. They acknowledged the importance of golden age for their children, and if possible, they did not want to miss the milestones. However, financial reasons forced them to join the workforce. With the increased cost of living in the capital area and its surroundings, it would be hard to rely on one financial source. Sometimes their nature of work is not friendly to raise a child. Therefore, they underlined the roles of family or relatives to support child-raising activities. At least, someone will accompany the children so they would not feel lonely while their parents are working. Realizing how important it is for children to feel loved by parents, all the 16 respondents would prioritize their weekend to strengthen the family bonds. Shopping centers, commercial parks, and relative houses were some of the most popular weekend destinations for our respondents. They pointed out some shopping centers that are friendly to families. Nevertheless, they expected the government to provide more public parks and playgrounds within their neighborhood areas.

To understand the extent to which the families have the opportunities to interact with children on their daily basis, we asked three respondents who agreed to participate further in our research to share
an example of their everyday child-raising activities (See Figure 5). The cases introduced here represented the respondents who live in the capital city and work about an hour from home. The three of them worked from 8 to 9 am and return home around 5 or 6 pm. While they are away, their children would be taken care of by the nanny and supervised by their parents.

**Figure 5.** Everyday child-raising routine activities in weekdays

Despite their busy daytime schedule, our research respondents showed their commitment to take part in the child-raising activities. They woke up early in the morning to get the children out of bed, bathe the children, and feed or eat breakfast together in the same table. After that, they drop the children to the nursery or schools or go directly to work without the children. In some cases, they asked their nannies to send the children to the education facilities. The respondents would be able to meet their children after returning home around 6 or 7 pm. The respondents returned home without any house chores left to do. They paid housemaids or additional services to clean and cook for the whole family. In that way, the respondents could spend more time with children. Mothers usually showed more concern about the importance of assisting children’s homework and spending quality time with them.

Night conversation time is seen as the essential time for mothers to understand children’s daily activities, such as whether they encountered any mistreatment while parents were away during weekdays. For mothers whose children are enrolling in local schools, some expressed the concerns related to the hedonistic lifestyle shown by their children’s schoolmates as well as the schoolmates’ parents. Some children as young as kindergarten students already wear branded goods and show their wealth to their classmates. Going abroad for the class-break holiday has become a trend, and those who could not afford overseas holidays are not considered the potential playmates. The hedonistic lifestyle also influenced the way parents to socialize with each other. The pressure of not having certain branded bags and putting makeup when visiting the school has driven some respondents mad. Many respondents believed that children should be taught humility.

The other concern that most respondents have is related to the inevitable cost of raising a child for the working couple. One of the inescapable costs is the cost of hiring a nanny and sometimes a private driver. Without a nanny and private driver, it would be hard for the working couple to concentrate working and, at the same time, pay attention to their children. Back then, it was hard for the respondents to commute to work since they had to rely on private vehicles to ensure a safe and smooth journey. To support the mobility of whole family members, at least they need one and ideally two private cars. However, with the growth of online taxi services such as Gojek or Grab, it helped them travel and reduce the need to have an additional private vehicle. The car that they have would be used only for supporting children’s everyday activities and family’s weekend getaway.
4.2. Recognition toward child-friendly city policies in Jakarta

4.2.1. Child-friendly city policies. Out of 16 respondents, only three respondents claimed that they knew about the term KLA or child-friendly city. But once confirmed, their comprehension is different from the KLA concept proposed by the government. In short, all respondents did not know about the presence of KLA staged by the national and local governments. They did not understand that a particular agency in the government deals with the provision of urban children’s needs in the city. All respondents knew the term KLA from the research. This finding indicated middle-classes unfamiliarity to the policies of KLA in Jakarta. Even though the city has received an award of a child-friendly city from an international NGO, the respondents did not fully perceive Jakarta as a friendly city for their children to grow up. They wish that the government would be able to create a comfortable city where they can use the baby stroller to move around the neighborhood or have more options about where to go during the weekends.

4.2.2. RPTRA. Despite not knowing the term of KLA, most respondents were familiar with the term RPTRA. Two respondents lived very close to RPTRA, and their children often play in the nearby RPTRA. The presence of a designated public park in the neighborhood allowed children to play outdoors in their everyday life. Not surprisingly, respondents did not let children go by themselves even though the RPTRA is located very close to their home. When playing there, children were usually accompanied by their nanny or grandmother. Respondents highlighted the insecurity of Jakarta for children. While RPTRA is still seen as an appropriate play space for children, respondents would never allow children to go by themselves due to significant concern for their safety. However, out of 16 respondents, only two respondents who often use RPTRA in their daily lives. It seems that RPTRA is not well-distributed within the city and only serves several residential areas. For those who live quite far from RPTRA, it would be quite difficult for the children to access free outdoor play spaces.

5. The effectiveness of child-friendly city policies to resolve families’ everyday problems.

Evaluating the policies designated by the government of the special region of Jakarta, it is apparent that the local authorities have attempted to improve the capital environment for children. Numerous programs are being developed by the government to achieve the KLA indicators. The government has been trying to carry out many programs to improve the physical and social environment of Jakarta urban children. However, our research findings revealed different issues that have not been covered by the government’s programs. The demand of middle-class family is not related to the government’s ability to issue a birth certificate award, as to why the city was granted the child-friendly city award. But their demand is related to how they can live and raise children in a proper urban environment. The issues revealed in our research including topics on creating a city that is free from traffic congestion, a city that offers affordable housing with an appropriate child-friendly environment, and a city that allows children to spend time with their parents more often.

Figure 6. The dependence on a car for daily activity.
From the interviews, it is evident that the middle-income respondents prefer to live somewhere that suits their socioeconomic classes. Subsidized housings provided by the local authorities were described as inappropriate for raising children. With their limited income, the properties within Jakarta’s good neighborhoods are far from affordable. Thus, some of them decided to purchase properties that are far from the center or stay at the house of family members who live within the capital city while saving up some money to pay the down-payment for a house they would buy on installment. Of course, there are some subsidized housing in the urban fringe, but our respondents said that they would never really consider living in that kind of house.

All of them believe that the environment where children live will directly or indirectly influence how they grow up. The cases introduced by the respondents showed how children who grew up in the neighborhood perceived as unsafe spent most of their time behind the home fences. In the meantime, children who live in the proximity to safe play space were able to play outdoors, even though still, they must be accompanied by the nanny or family member. Reflecting on this, the policies about the child-friendly city in Jakarta should also consider the needs of children from middle-class families. The fact that all respondents interviewed in this research did not know about the policies and programs of KLA schemed by the government indicated something inadequate with the execution and dissemination of KLA to the urban residents, especially to the families from the middle-economy class.

The research revealed that other than the presence of RPTRA, most respondents did not acknowledge any significant improvement in the capital city’s physical and social environment. This phenomenon indicated the government’s necessity to review the KLA policies and programs that have been carried out so far. The policies and programs of KLA might be familiar with lower-income people since they often use the government’s social supports. However, the government should also start considering the different needs that the middle to upper socioeconomic classes might have since making cities inclusive is one of the goals of the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals).

The number of middle-classes in Jakarta is currently growing. From the cases introduced in the research, it appears that Jakarta only has limited child-friendly neighborhoods that are affordable and suit the needs of the middle-income classes. While improving child-friendliness within Jakarta could come with the risk of gentrification in some areas and increase the city’s pull factors. To some extent, Jakarta should consider upgrading the physical and social environment of the city so that children can move about and play outdoors more freely and safely in their neighborhoods. Likewise, the government should put more effort into addressing traffic congestion since it could reduce children’s opportunities to meet and play with their parents daily. The city that is free from traffic congestion and a city where children can walk or use public transportation safely should be listed as one of the priorities of KLA programs in Jakarta.

Concisely, the implementation of Grand Design Jakarta should be able to accommodate children from all classes. To date, not everyone got the impression that Jakarta is trying to improve the child-friendliness of the capital city. The residents stay in the city to live efficiently and not because they thought the environment is friendlier for children. The interviews show that the residential areas in South Tangerang City resemble an ideal living environment for raising children. In terms of the physical environment, South Tangerang offers families with more abundant green spaces, less dense housing, and cleaner air. It also has a confined residential setting that provides families with semi-private and private zones.

Moreover, there are many facilities to support child-raising in the entire city. In terms of the social environment, gated communities’ presence offers children the opportunity to meet and play with other children who live in the same area and have a similar social class background. The importance of living with children from the same standard, same education level, and the same level of study is also highlighted in Touman’s [19] study. The study further noted that parents might feel that gated communities might reduce children’s risk of going out with someone from outside the gate who speak bad words, impolite, and act mischievously.
The finding from this study, again, resonated with how gated communities might be one of the best solutions to enable urban children’s outdoor play regularly. Of course, this raised a question about whether gated residential areas within central Jakarta should be prioritized in the future. With the limited land availability and higher land prices, how could the government address the needs of middle-class families to live in appropriate and safe residential areas? Moreover, some studies showed that there might be a lower sense of community in gated communities [20]. Apparently, the government of Jakarta should have a better understanding of the characters of living environments that are needed by the residents. Focusing on the provision of affordable housing while ignoring the quality of the living environment is not how the government should deal with the issues of Jakarta’s child-friendly city.

6. Conclusion
The research identified several main problems the Jakartan middle-class families faced to raise children in the Greater Jakarta Area. The findings revealed two types of issues faced by the respondents. First is the problems related to finding the appropriate neighborhood to live and raise their children. Second is related to the time that parents spend with their children regularly. The families surveyed in the research had not perceived Jakarta as a child-friendly city. To date, they took some measures to ensure children’s safety while traveling or playing in the city, including their own neighborhood. One of the most common practices that our respondents carried out is never letting the child go or play alone.

Our respondents had never heard of the child-friendly city (KLA) program initiated by the government. This finding raised a question of the popularity of the KLA program among the middle-class families in Jakarta. Despite the government’s efforts to fulfil the twenty-four indicators of KLA, the surveyed middle-class families seemed to have little satisfaction toward the Jakarta’s environment for raising children. The KLA policies and programs designed by the government seemed to be unfamiliar and ineffective enough to address the problems and challenges faced by middle-class families represented in our research.

This research encouraged a large scale of surveys to map the issues of child upbringing among the Jakartan middle-class families. Large scale research can shed light on what should be considered and improved to achieve more child-friendly Jakarta. Additionally, we believe that family factors should be considered when designing a child-friendly city program. As shown in our findings, the family played a significant contribution to children’s access to the out-of-home environment.

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