

ROUND 8

13 March – 3 April 2023

Indonesia High-frequency Monitoring of COVID-19 Impacts

May 2023

Please contact Rabia Ali (rali1@worldbank.org) for queries regarding the Indonesia High-Frequency Monitoring of COVID-19 Impacts on Households, World Bank, 2020-23.



Survey

01

Design

Method: 8 rounds of panel survey, 20-30 minutes phone interviews

Sampling Frame: Sampled households drawn from Urban Perception Survey (2018), Rural Poverty Survey (2019), and Digital Economy Survey (2020) across 40 districts and 35 cities in 27 provinces.

Stratification:

Explicit: 5 regions; Implicit: Sex & education of household head

Sample distribution of the High-Frequency Household Phone Survey (HiFy) and Indonesia's National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas) is very similar across each stratum.

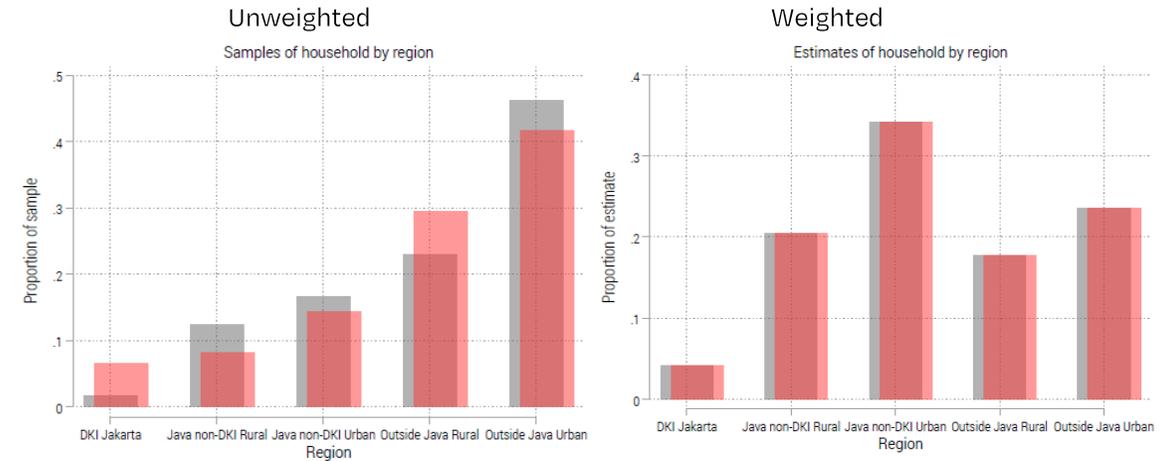
Respondents:

- 3,383 household heads or equivalent* (all modules except the Nutrition Knowledge and Early Childhood Development modules)
- 756 primary caregivers of children under-5 years old** (Nutrition Knowledge and Early Childhood Development modules)

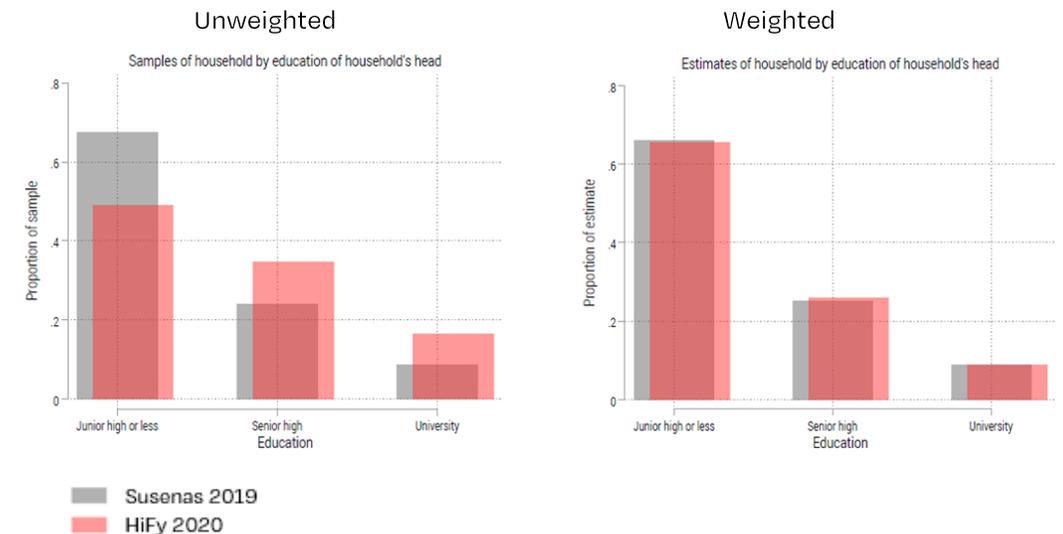
*The target primary respondent is the household (HH) head. If the head is unavailable, another adult HH member who is knowledgeable about the HH is selected to respond. By Round 8, 72% of primary respondents were HH heads.

**Of the 3,383 households in the sample, 774 had at least one child aged less than 5 years.

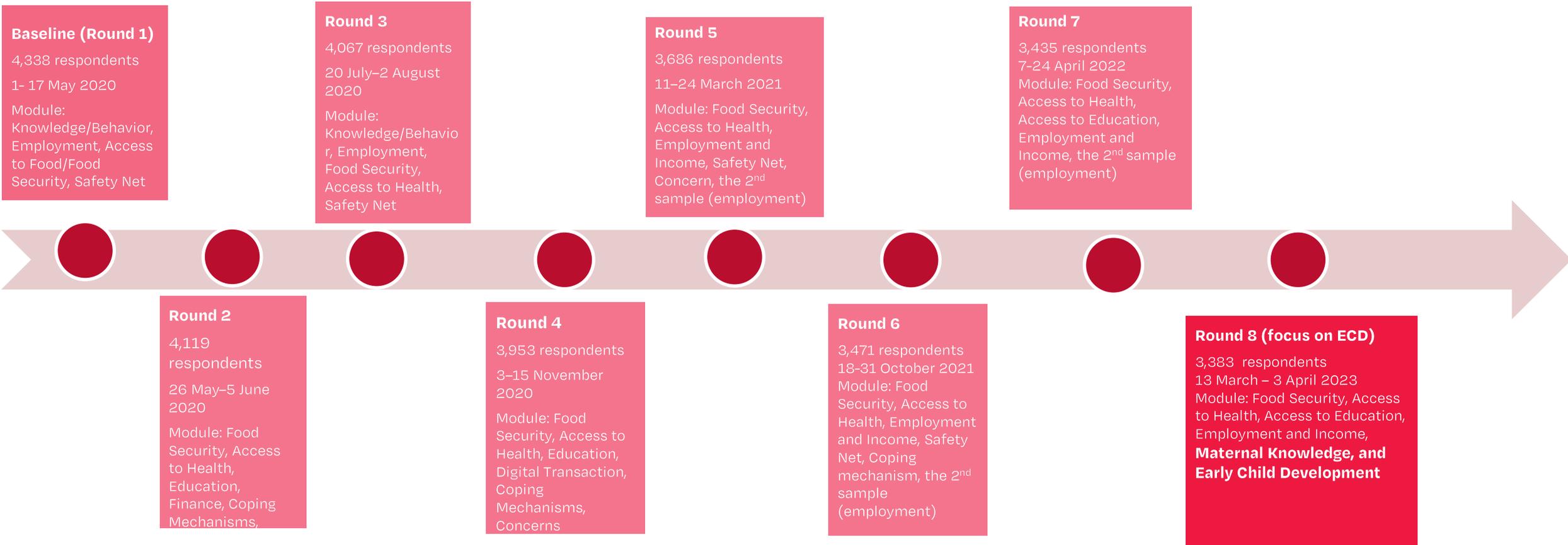
Households by region



Education of Head of Household



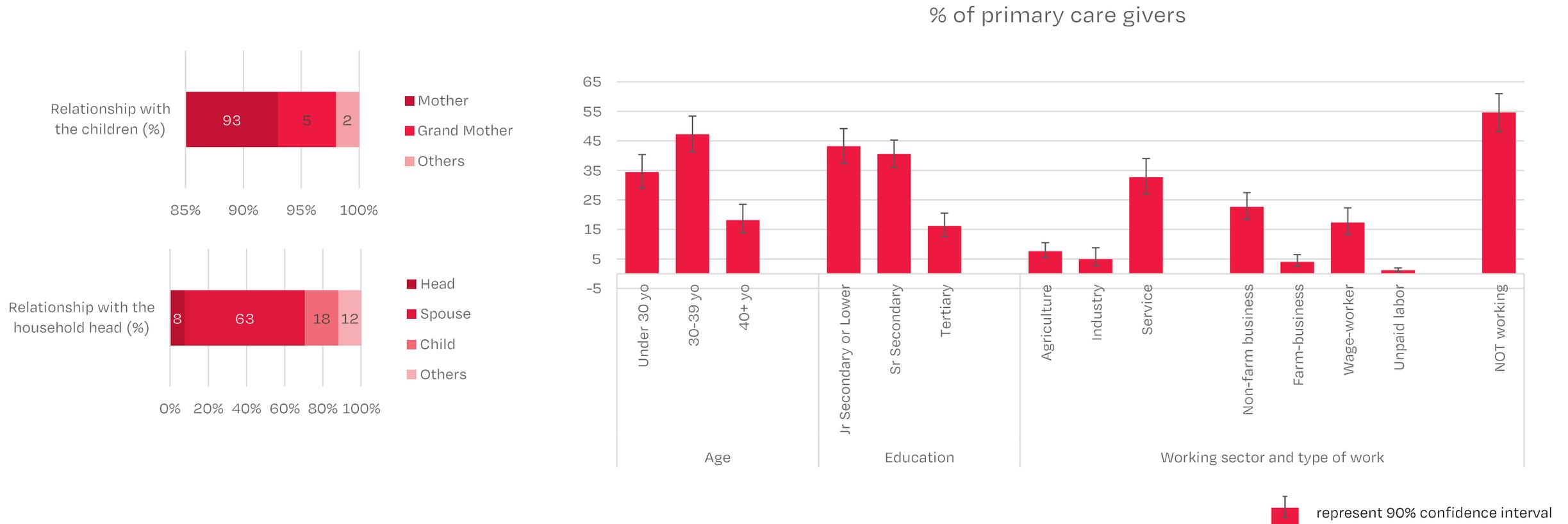
Implementation



Note: The surveys were conducted by SurveyMETER

New 2nd respondents in R8: Primary caregivers of under-5 children

Typically, they were in their 30s, had a median of one child under 5 years of age, had secondary education or lower, and, if working, were in the non-farm business and service sector. 93% were mothers.

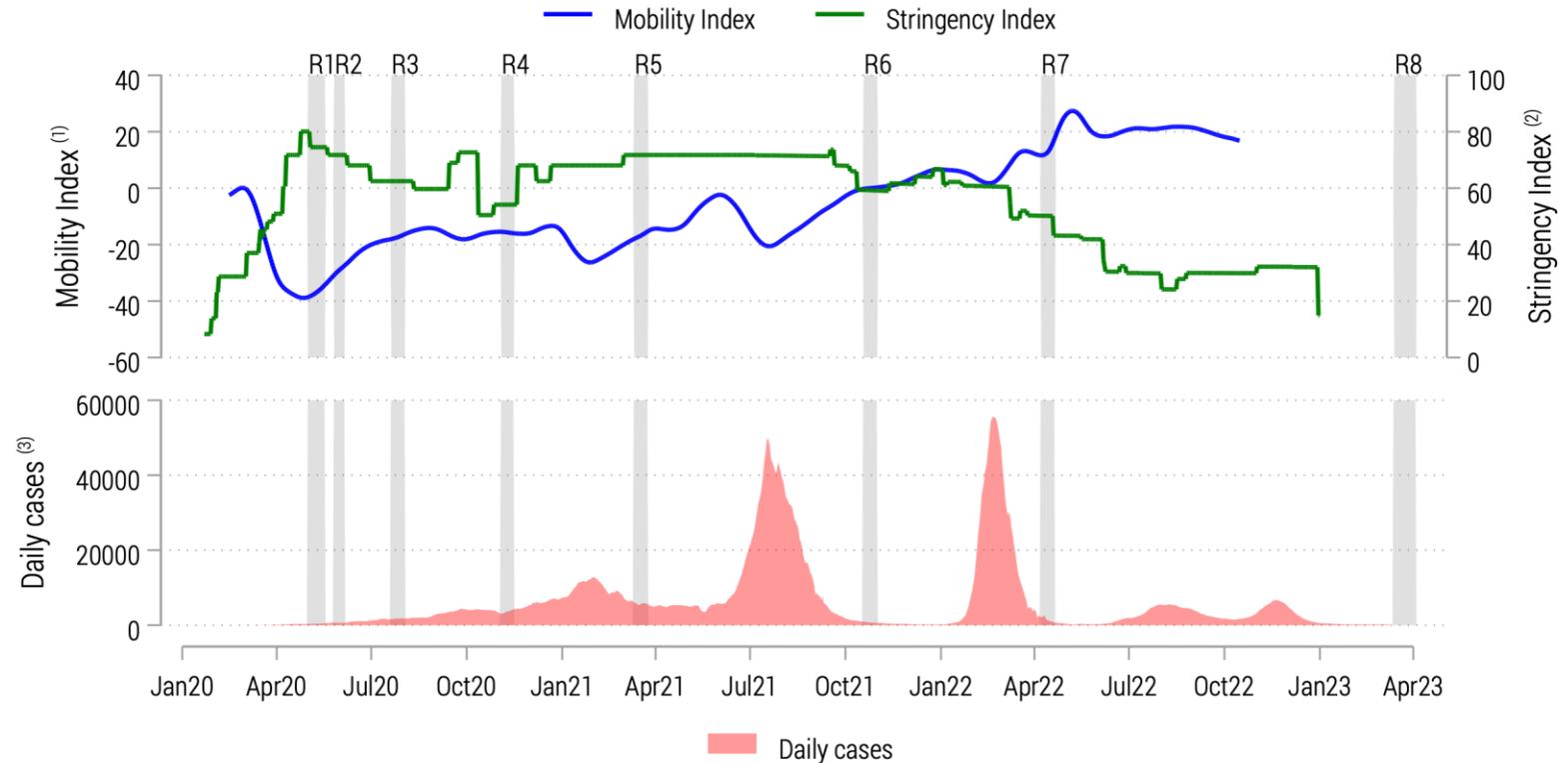


One year after Round 7, HiFy Round 8 revisited households between 13 March - 03 April 2023

The survey began 10 days prior to Ramadan and ran through the early weeks of the month. Daily cases remained very low. Since late 2022, there have been almost no COVID-19 related restrictions in place. Mobility had returned to its pre-pandemic level as of October 2022.*

Note: *The mobility index is available up to 05 October 2022, while the stringency index is up to 31 December 2022.

Google Mobility, Stringency Indexes, and Daily Cases



- (1) Source: Google Mobility Data. The baseline is the median value, for the corresponding day of the week, during the 5-week period Jan 3–Feb 6, 2020. The mobility index represents the average change in time spent at grocery/pharmacy stores, retail/recreation, parks, transit stations, and workplaces. The trendline are smoothing using Lowess smoothing method.
- (2) Source: Hale, Webster, Petherick, Phillips, and Kira (2020). Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker. This index simply records the number and strictness of government policies, and should not be interpreted as the appropriateness or effectiveness of a country's response.
- (3) Source: COVID-19 Data Repository by the Center for Systems Science and Engineering (CSSE) at Johns Hopkins University, smoothing by 7-day average.

Highlights (I)

Recovery in employment and incomes continued in early 2023

- **After the initial spike early in the pandemic, the share of primary breadwinners not working dropped and has stabilized at around 10-11%.** Women and the less educated remain somewhat likelier than others to not be working. The most common reasons for work stoppage are no longer related to the pandemic and include retirement and seasonality/casual work.
- **The share of primary breadwinners with stable or rising incomes rose to 45%, the highest since 2020.** Still, a third were earning less than before the pandemic. Reduction in the incidence of reduced incomes was most notable in the service sector, followed by industry. Declines occurred among those engaged in both non-farm businesses and waged work.

Food insecurity

- **On aggregate, prevalence of shortage of food due to lack of money or other resources, as well as eating less, was close to pre-pandemic levels**
 - The levels remained slightly elevated among residents of Java (non-DKI) and rural areas.
 - They were also significantly higher among poorer households, the less educated and those outside Jakarta

Highlights (II)

Education

- **Most school-enrolled children had received two doses of the COVID-19 vaccine.** Female and older students, and those in Java, were more likely to be fully vaccinated (i.e., received at least two doses).
- **With the reopening of schools, less than 5% of students continued to engage with video interactive learning or to use online platforms**
- **Nearly one-fifth of students were reported to be struggling to keep up with learning at school.** Among them, more than half reportedly experienced challenges stemming from the COVID-19-related school closures.

Health

- **By March/April 2023, about 80% of Indonesian adults were fully vaccinated against COVID-19.** Concerns about side effects, followed by health issues, remained the most common reason for not yet being vaccinated, while logistical constraints to accessing vaccines became a bigger concern than in the past
- **There was a small uptick (from 1 to 4 percent) in the share of households unable to access a primary healthcare service when needed**

Highlights (III)

Understanding of childhood nutrition needs

- **Among primary caregivers of under-5 children, knowledge of the recommended duration of exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding was inadequate**
 - Only half of mothers/caregivers felt that a child should be exclusively breastfed for six months
 - Less than half thought that babies can start eating solid food at 6 months
- **Caregiver knowledge around frequency of meals was appropriate**
- **Around 3 in 5 caregivers knew about stunting among children, but their understanding varied a lot.**
 - Only 30% identified stunting as inappropriate body length and height with age
 - Few caregivers knew about the detrimental impacts of stunting on a child's cognitive development
- **1 in 2 mothers had participated in prenatal classes/programs**

Early Childhood Development (ECD) – access to services & select outcomes

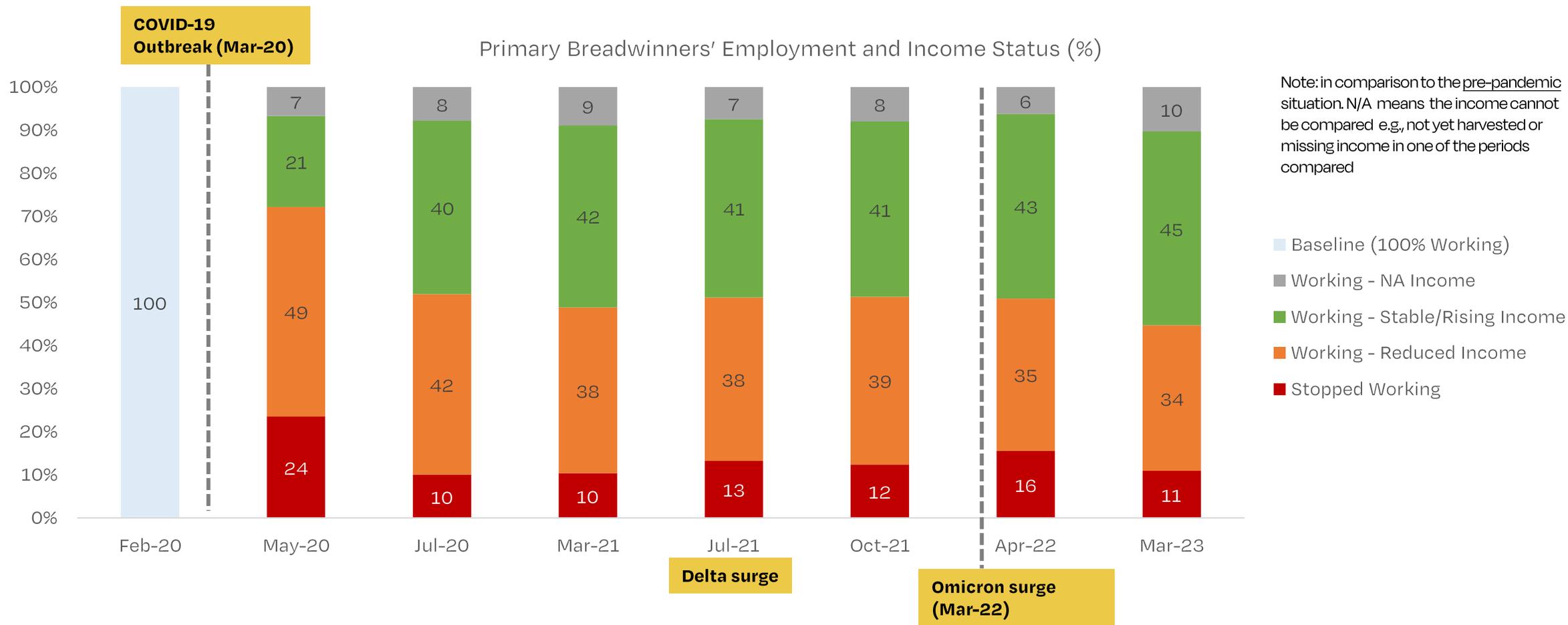
- **Access to Growth Monitoring services is not yet universal.** About 20% of under-5 children had not received any growth monitoring service in the month prior to the survey
- **Access to early childhood education (ECE) programs remained low.** Only 13% of children aged 2 to 4 years were attending an early childhood education program or daycare
- **6 out of 7 children aged 3–4 years old were identified as developmentally on track.** The main challenges were in the literacy-numeracy and social-emotional skills domains

Breadwinner's Employment and Income

02

Recovery in employment and incomes continued in early 2023

Work stoppages among household heads stood at 11% while the share with stable or rising incomes rose to 45%, the highest since the pandemic started in 2020. Still, a third were earning less than before the pandemic.

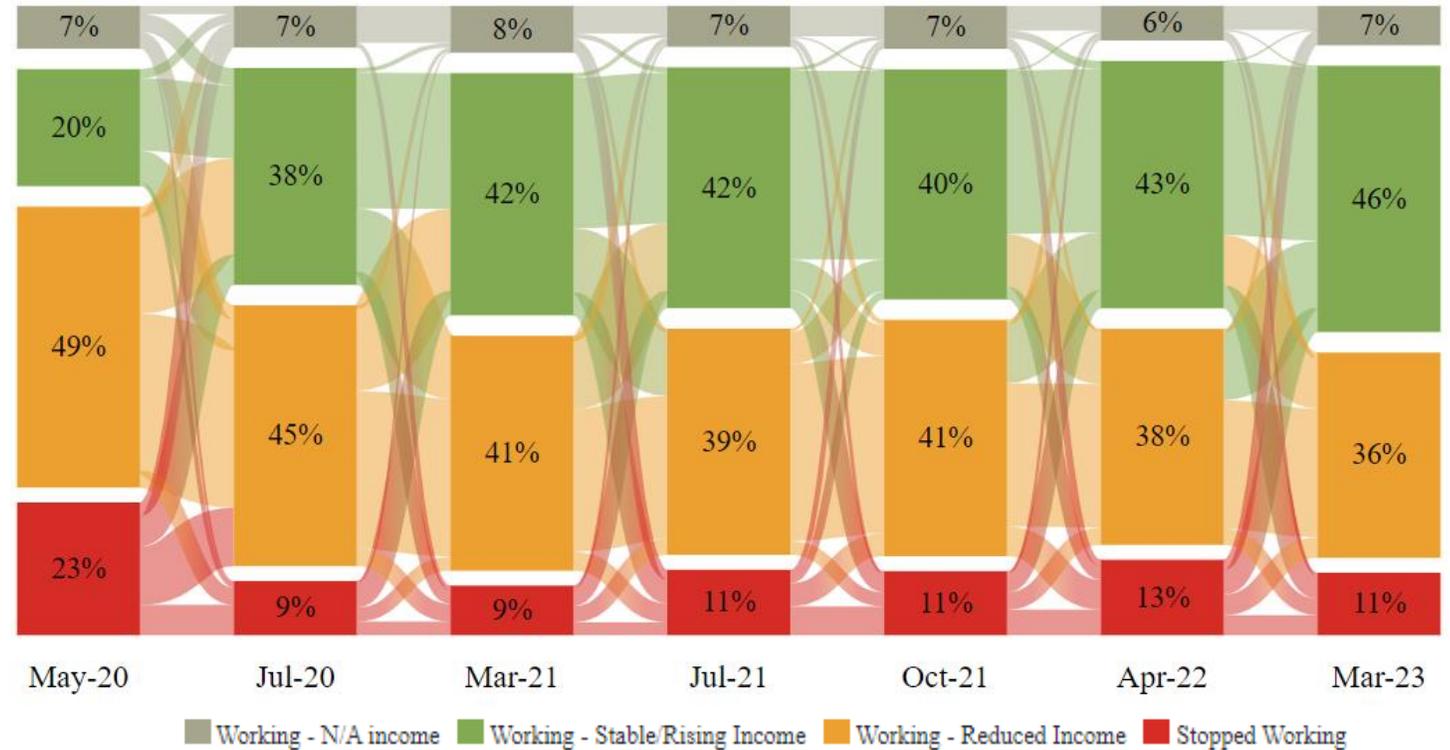


As in past rounds, the churning in employment and income status continued among a small share of household heads

About two-thirds of those currently not working were working in the last round (April 2022)

About 1 in 8 primary breadwinners were either not working or working with a reduced income during each survey round since May 2020

Employment Dynamics of Primary Breadwinners
(Among Balanced Panel Observations)

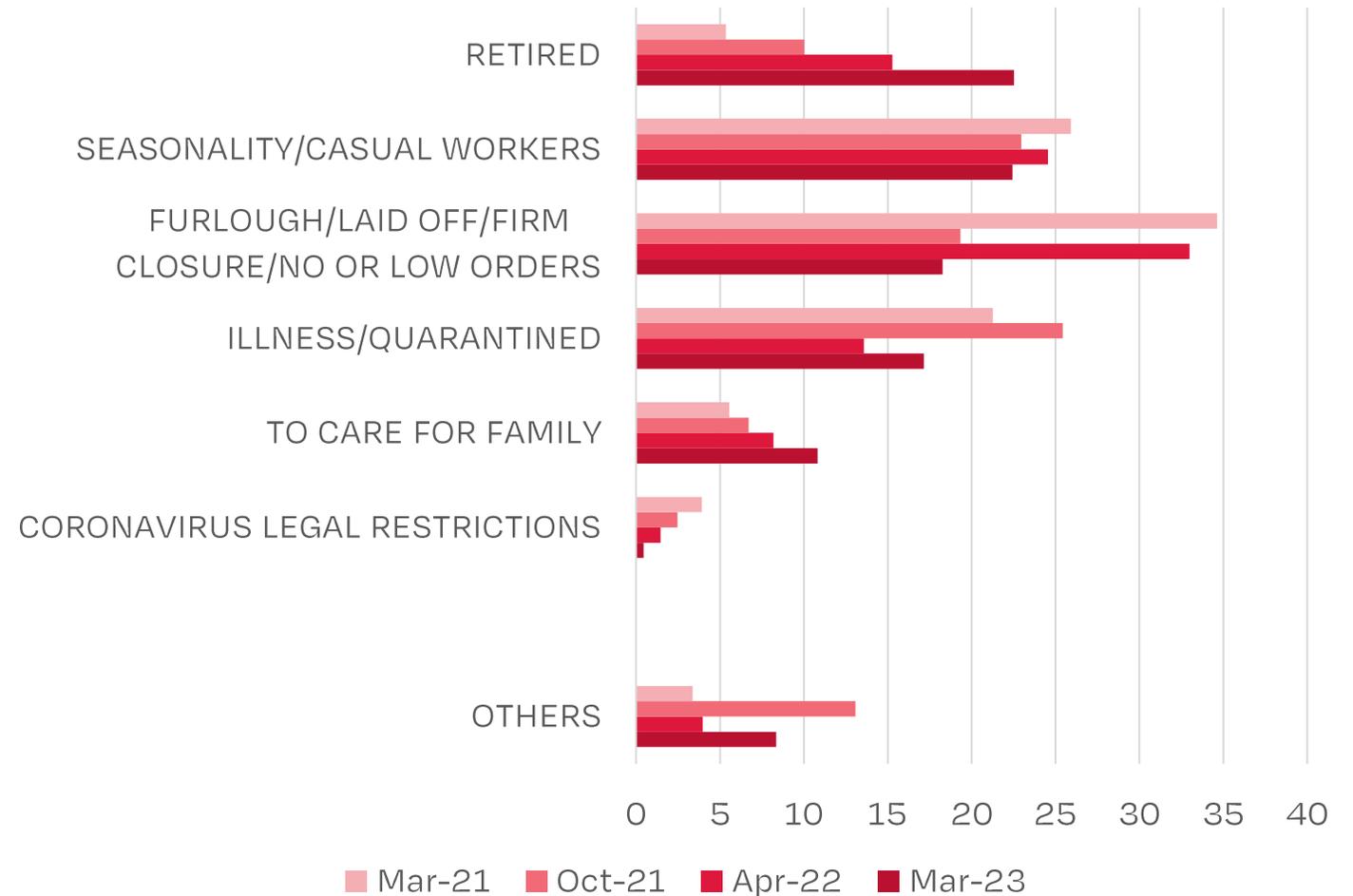


Note: Based on balanced panel since Round 1. In comparison to the pre-pandemic situation. N/A means the income cannot be compared e.g., not yet harvested or missing income in one of the periods compared. Keeping only the balanced panel observations with weight adjustment; small discrepancies with the estimate with cross-sectional observations might exist

The most common reasons for not working were no longer related to the pandemic (retirement and seasonality/casual work)

The share that stopped working due to furloughs, lay offs, and firm closures declined from one-third in April 2022 to under one-fifth.

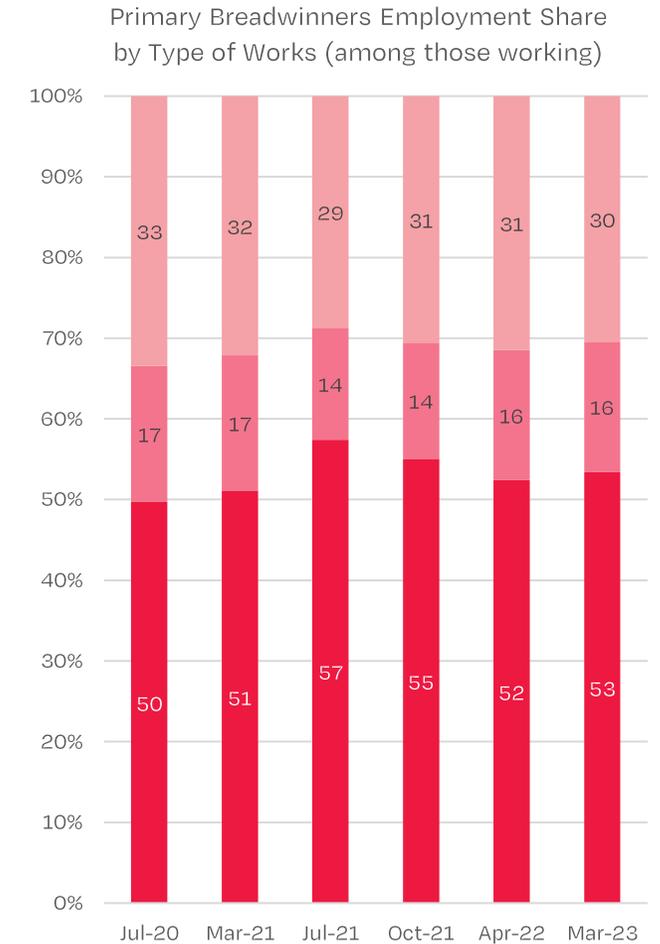
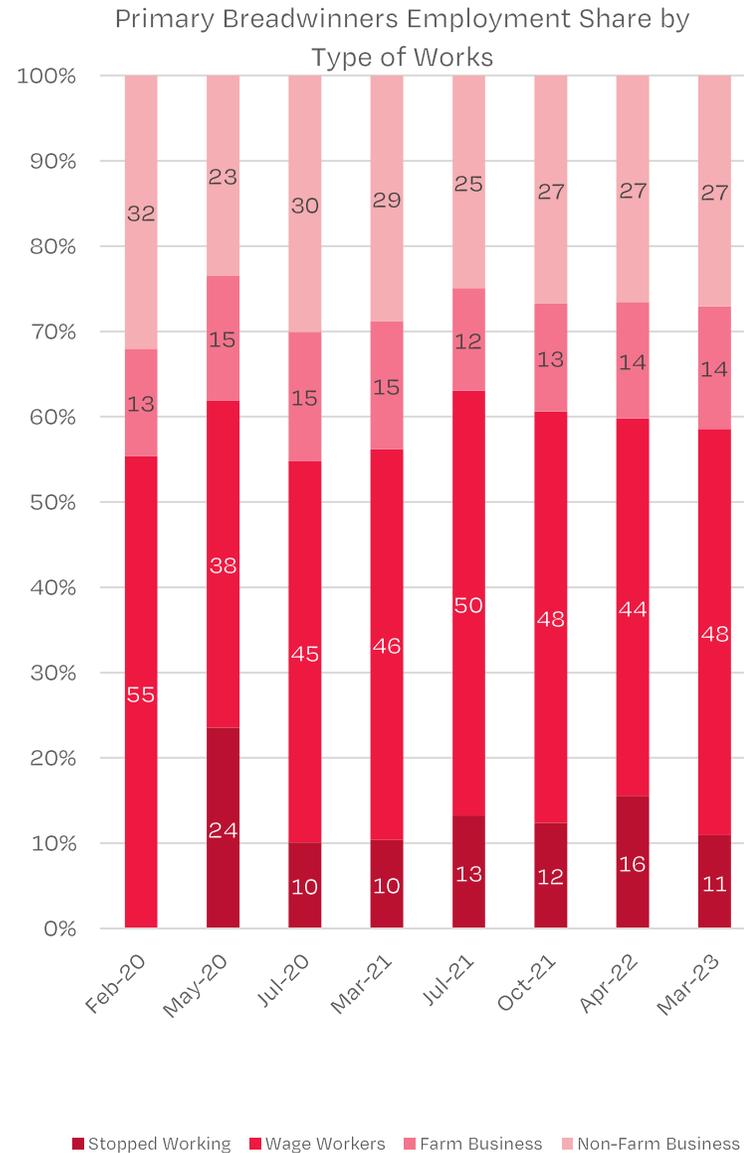
MAIN REASONS FOR STOPPED WORKING
(% OF BREADWINNERS STOPPED WORKING)



The share of primary breadwinners in non-farm businesses and waged work remained slightly below the pre-COVID level

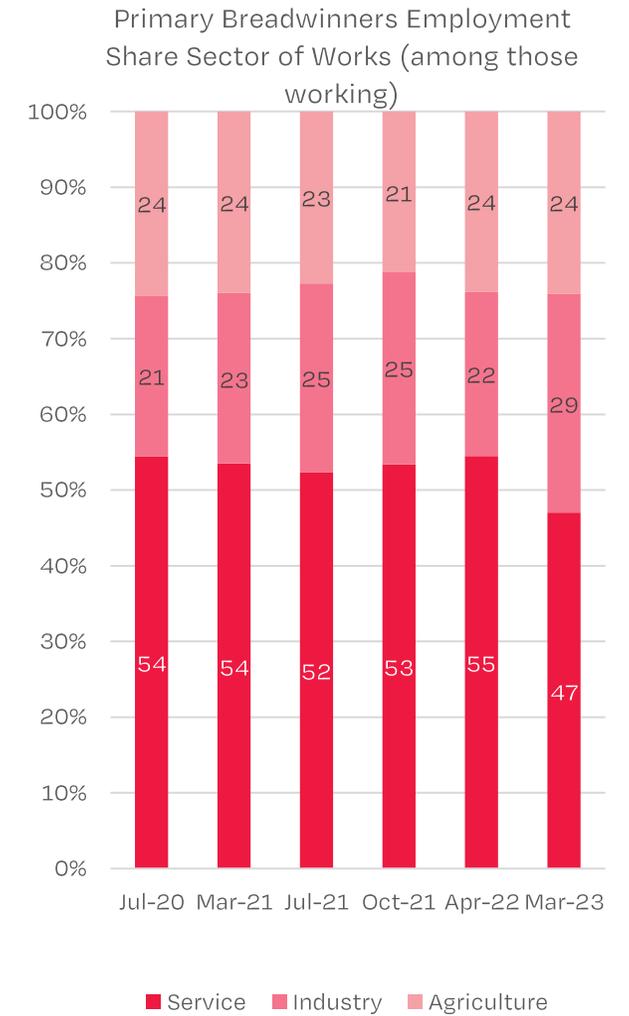
The share employed in farm businesses remained fairly stable.

Note: As in past rounds, the churning in and out of employment types continued among a small share of household heads. See annex.



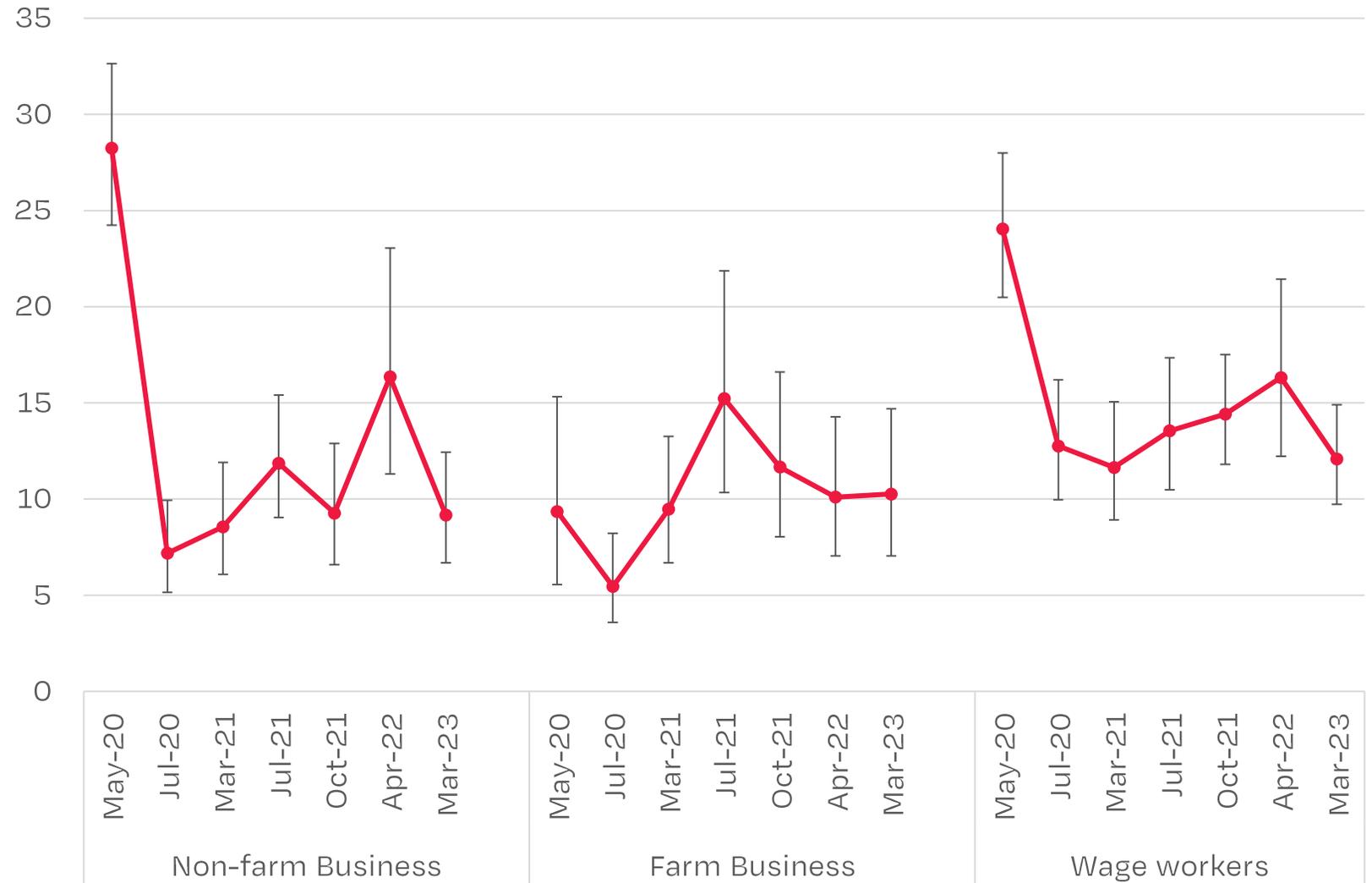
The share working in industry has returned to the pre-COVID level

The share in agriculture remained fairly stable since 2020, while that in services has not returned to pre-covid levels.



The decline in incidence of work stoppages was driven by non-farm businesses and wage workers...

Stopped working, by pre-COVID-19 type of work (%)

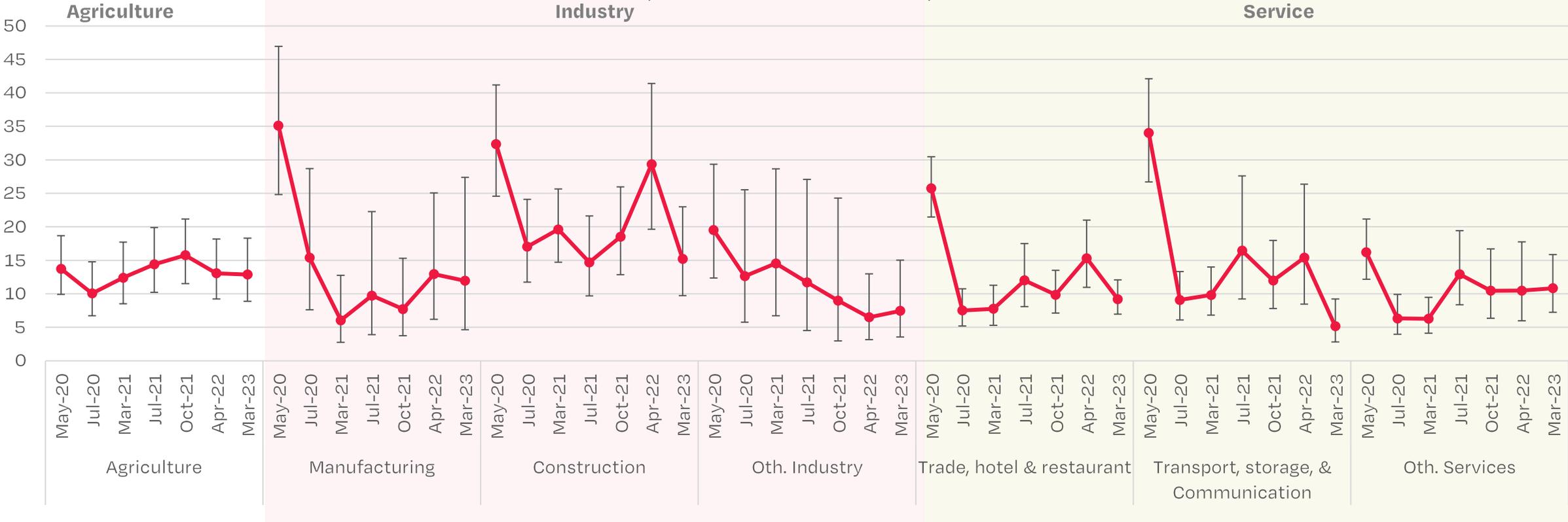


Note: *all households' primary breadwinners worked prior to the onset of the pandemic (March 2020)

represent 90% confidence interval

... especially those in the industry (construction and manufacturing) and service sectors (transport, storage, & communication and trade & hospitality)

Stopped working, by pre-COVID-19 sector of work
(% of primary breadwinners)

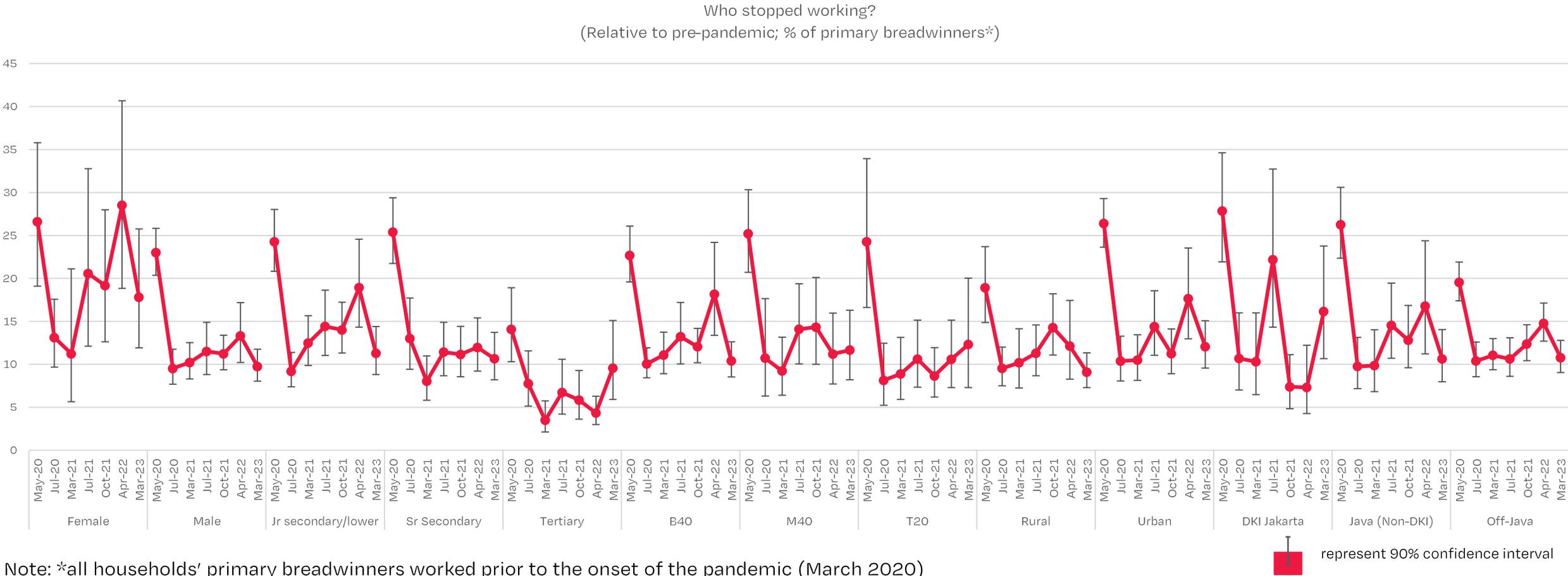


Note: *all households' primary breadwinners worked prior to the onset of the pandemic (March 2020)

represent 90% confidence interval

After the initial spike early in the pandemic, the share of stopped working dropped and generally stabilized across socioeconomic groups

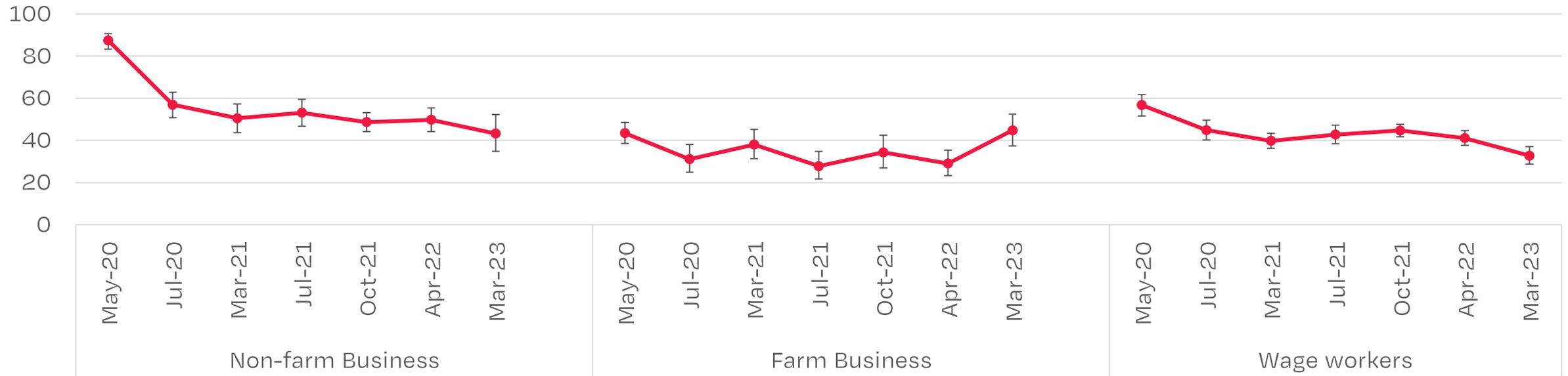
Female breadwinners and the less educated remained somewhat likelier than others to not be working in each round



Incomes of those in non-farm businesses and waged work are recovering

The share in farm businesses working with reduced incomes has fluctuated but changed little overall during the pandemic.

Working with less income compared to pre-COVID,
by type of work (% of working breadwinners)



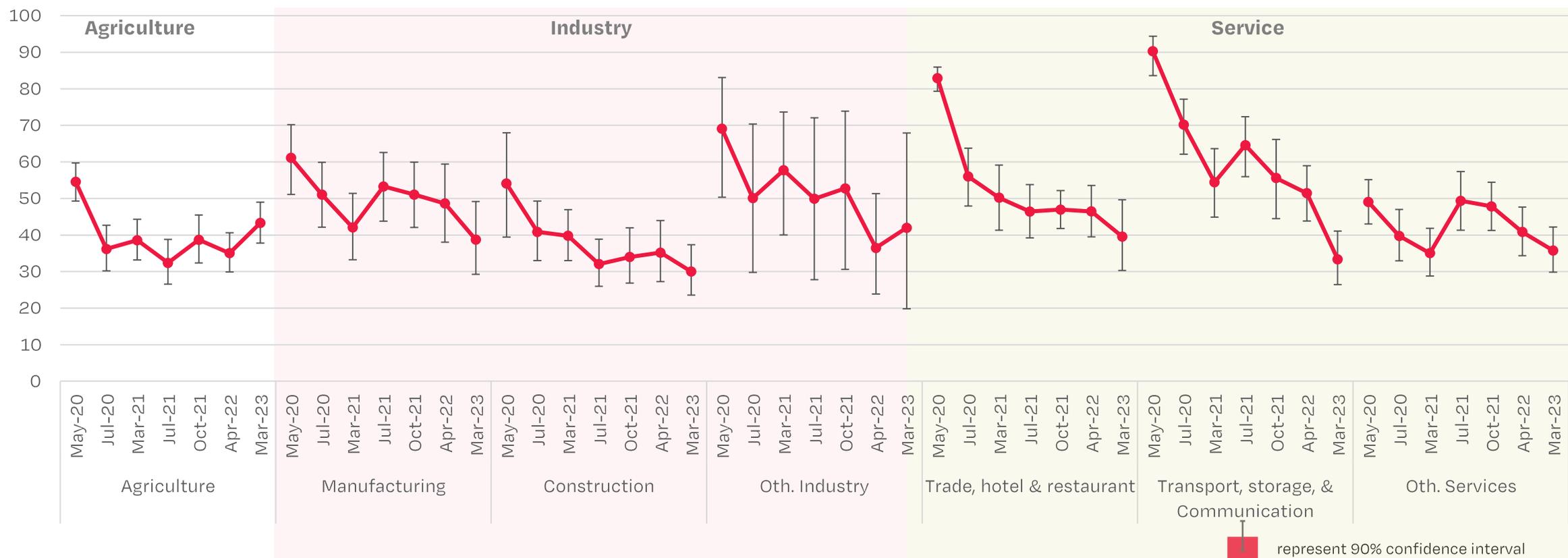
Note: Income in the farm sector is potentially affected by seasonality, which can't be well captured in the survey

 represent 90% confidence interval

Those in the service sectors, followed by industry, experienced the biggest improvements in incomes

Across socioeconomic groups, the share working with reduced incomes has been slowly declining (see annex).

Working with less income compared to pre-pandemic, by sector of work (% of working breadwinners)

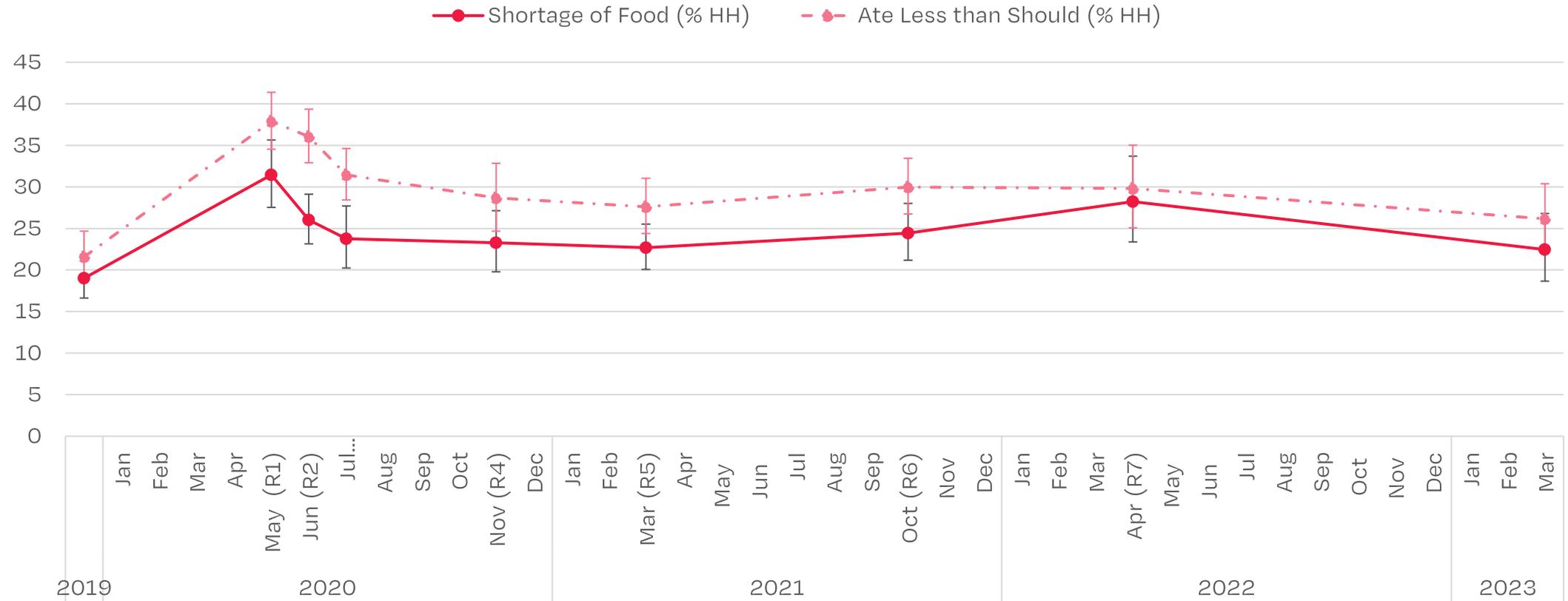


represent 90% confidence interval

Food Security

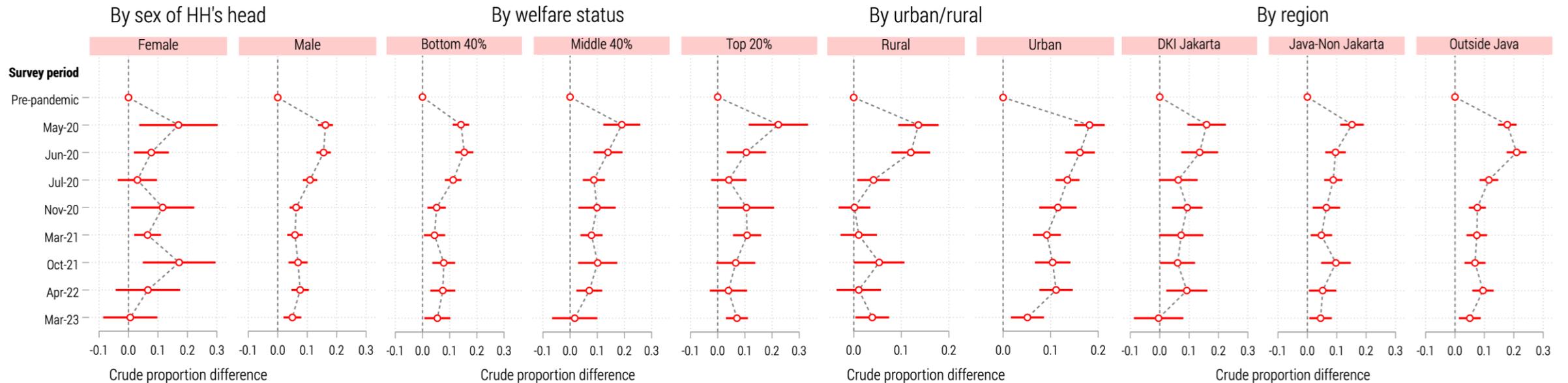
03

Prevalence of **shortage of food** and **eating less** due to lack of money or other resources were close to pre-pandemic levels by March 2023



 represent 90% confidence interval

As of March 2023, the incidence of **eating less due to resource constraints** was close to the pre-COVID-19 level in almost all households

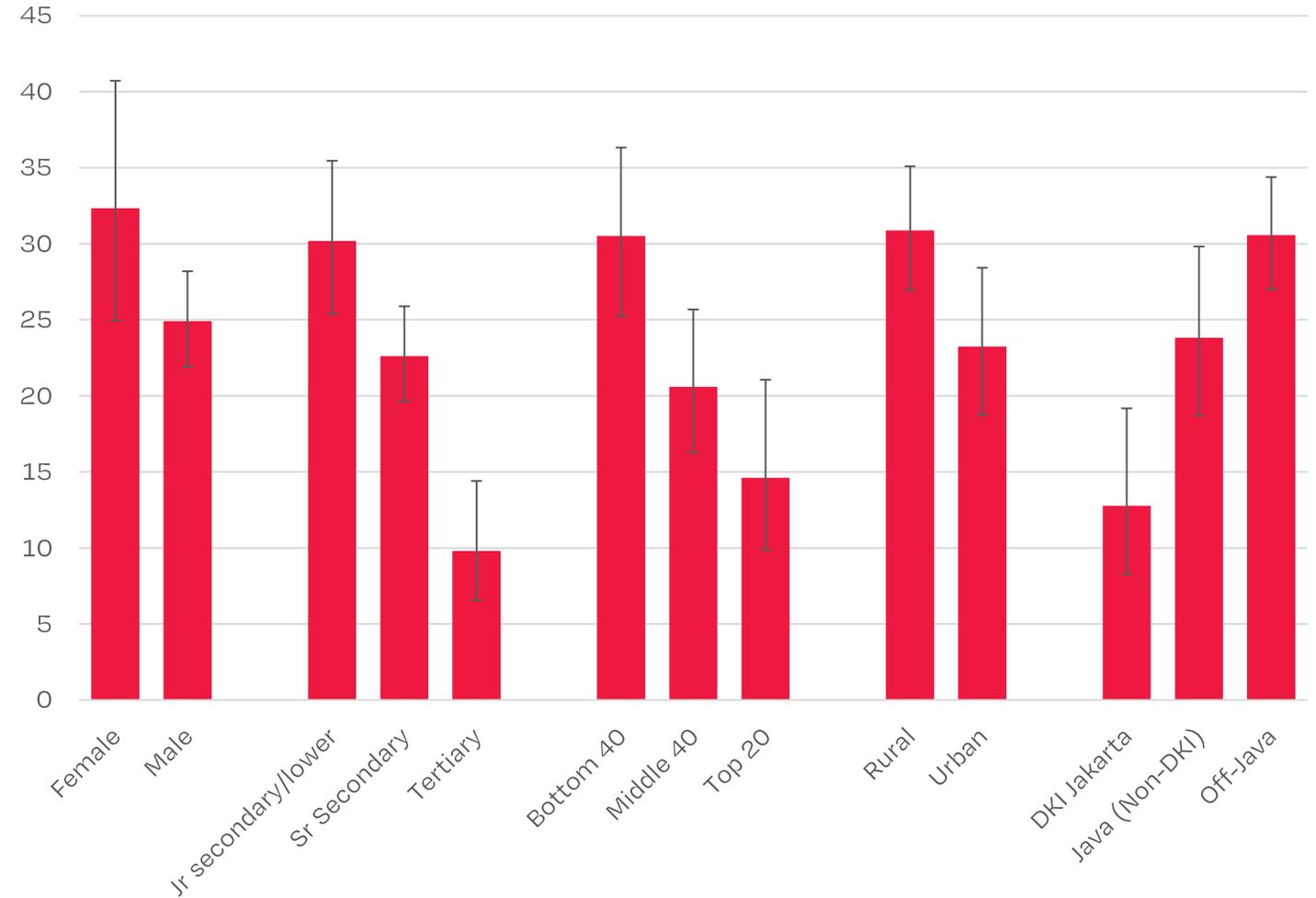


Note: The incidence of shortage of food due to resource constraints was also close to the pre-COVID level across all households. See annex.

Prevalence of eating less due to resource constraints was significantly higher among poorer households, the less educated and those outside Jakarta.

Note: Results were similar for shortage of food due to resource constraints. See annex.

Experienced eating less because there was not enough money or other resources in the last week, March 2023 (% Households)



Education

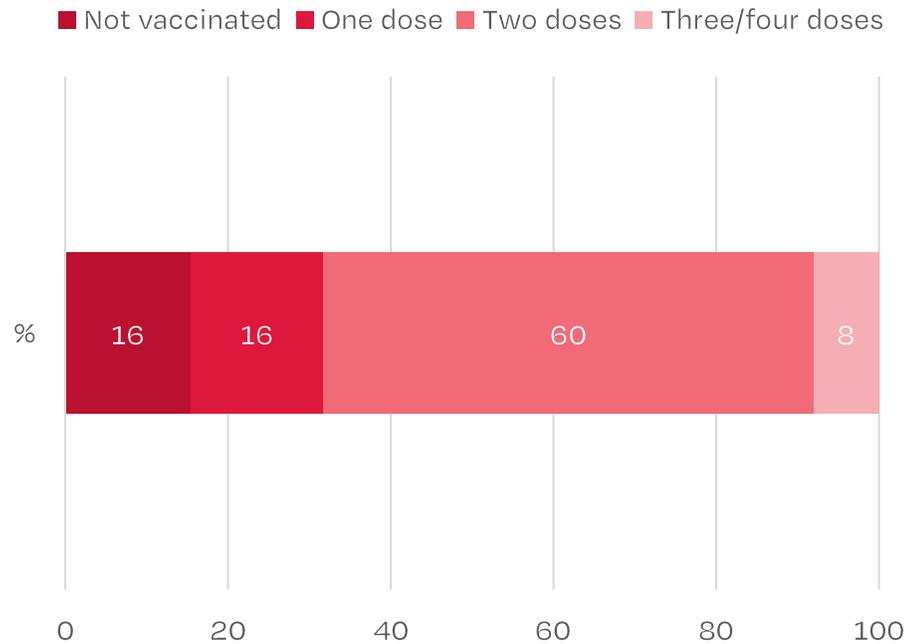
Students enrolled in primary to secondary education

04

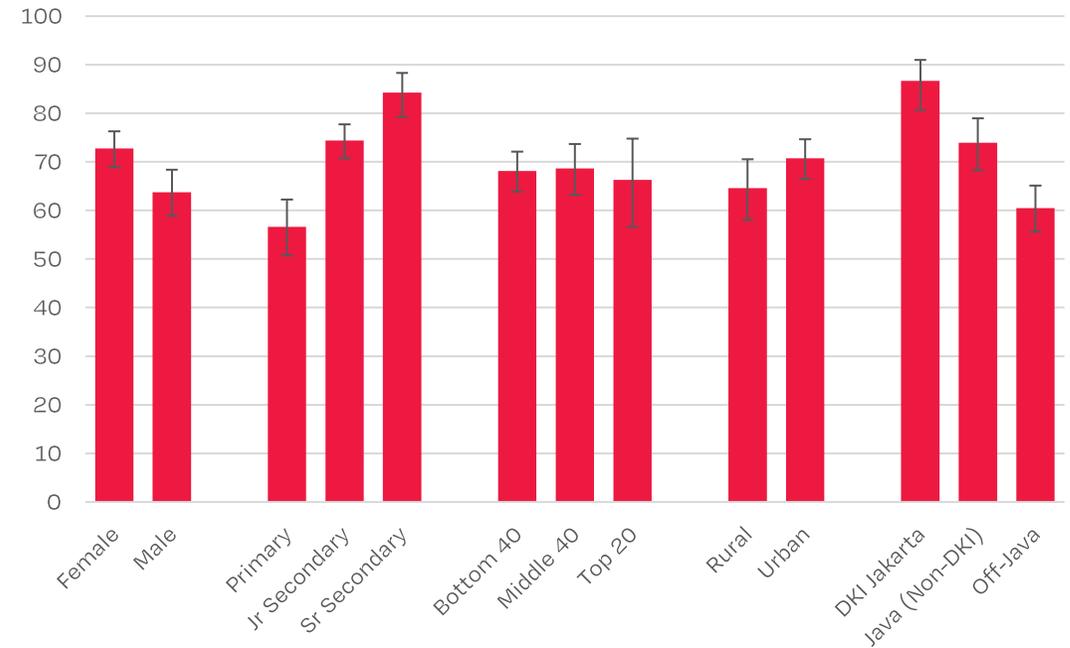
Most school-enrolled children had received two doses of the COVID-19 vaccine*

Female and older students, and those in Java, were more likely to be fully vaccinated

Vaccination Status among Primary-Secondary School Students



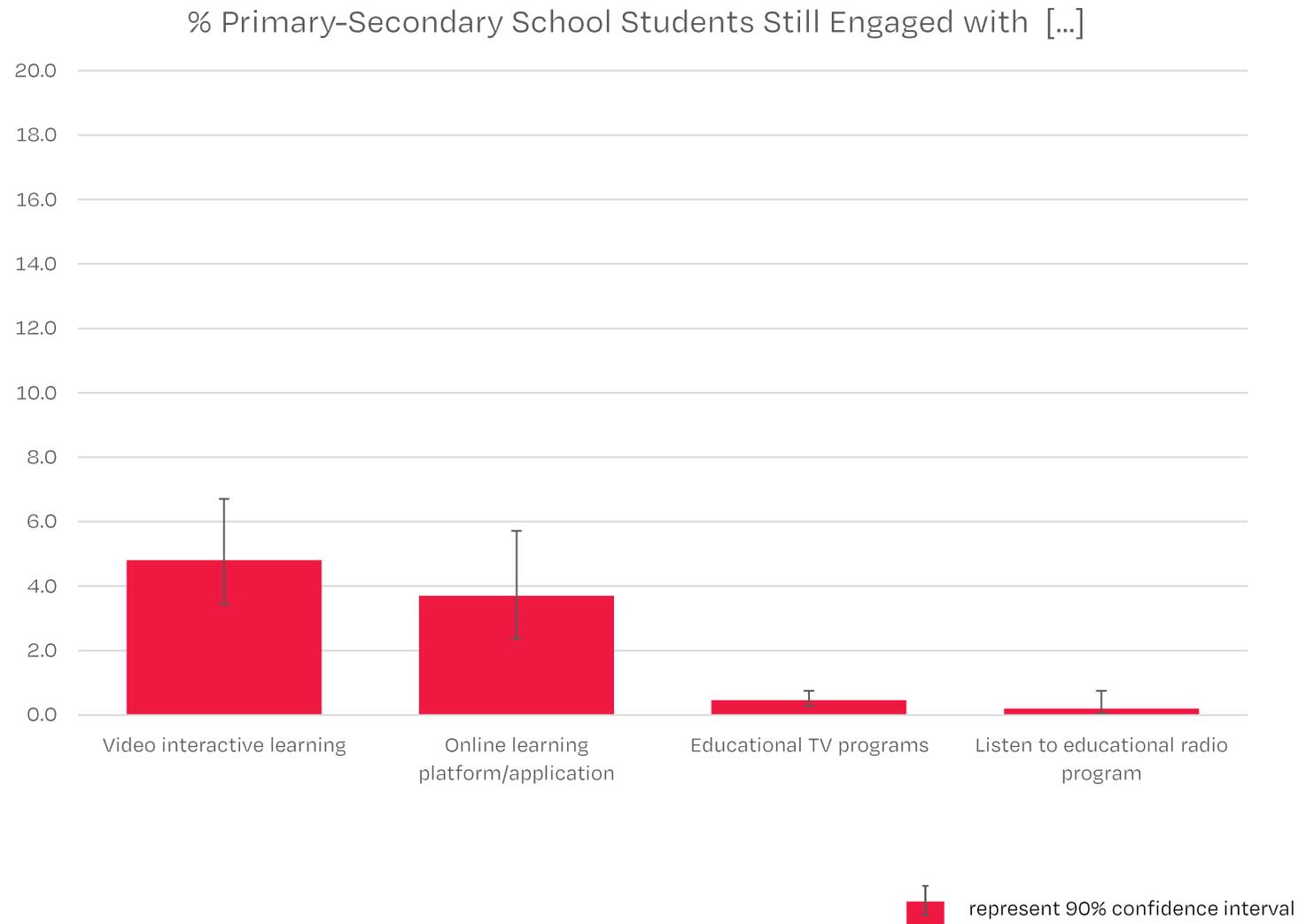
% Primary-Secondary School Students Have Been Vaccinated At Least Two Doses



*These questions were asked about school-enrolled children, not school-age children.

 represent 90% confidence interval

With the reopening of schools, less than 5% of students continued to engage with video interactive learning or to use online platforms

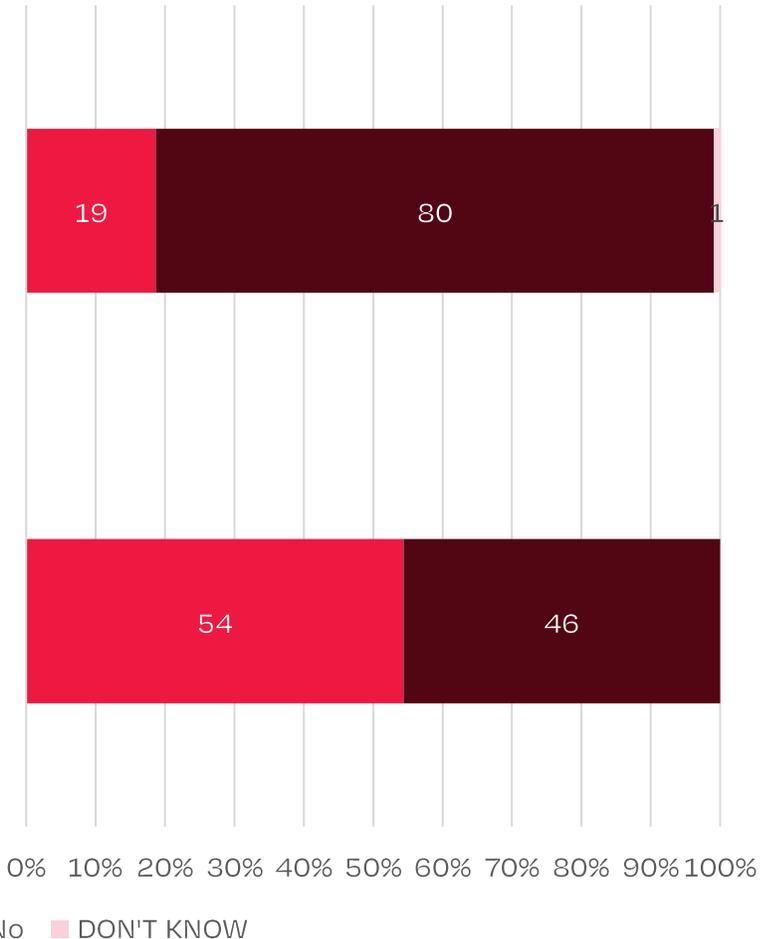


Nearly one-fifth of students were reported to be struggling to keep up with learning at school

Among those struggling, more than half experienced challenges stemming from the long COVID-19 related school closures. The share was higher among primary school children (24% vs. 16% and 15% for junior and senior secondary students, respectively).

Concerns

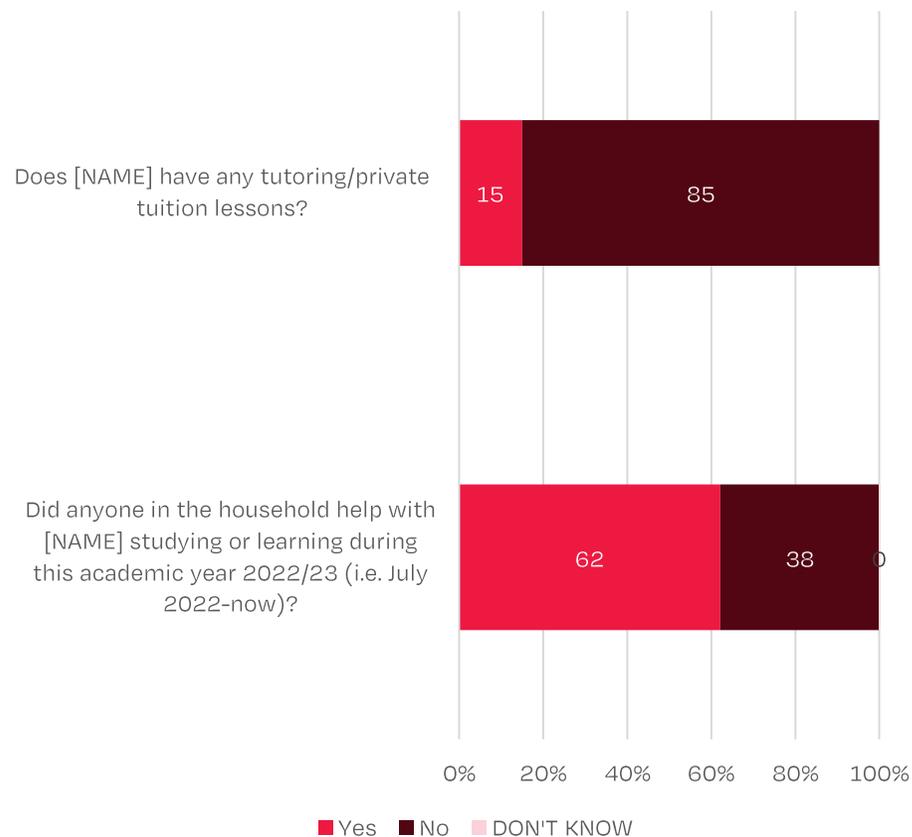
In this academic year (July 2022-now), have you observed that [NAME] is struggling with learning at school (e.g. declined scores in exams, teacher reports, or concerns)?



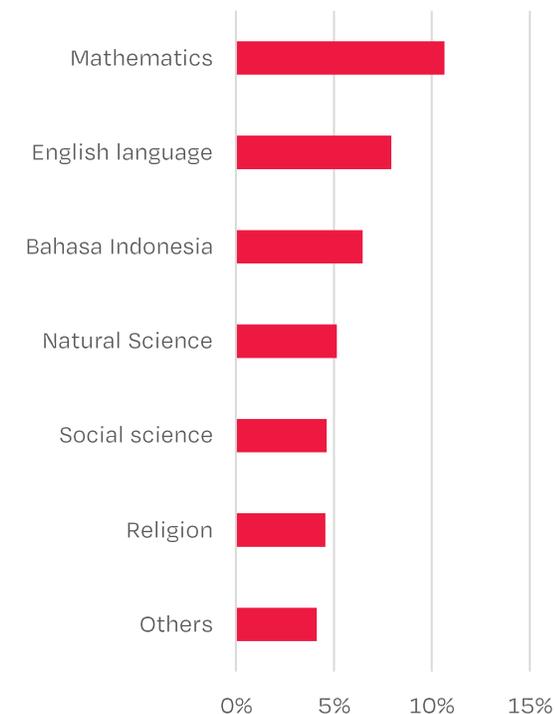
Nearly **one in six** students participated in tutoring/private tuition lessons, mostly in mathematics and language

About 3 in 5 students received help from another household members to study.

Learning Support



% Students participated in Private Tuition Lessons: [...]; Multiple Responses



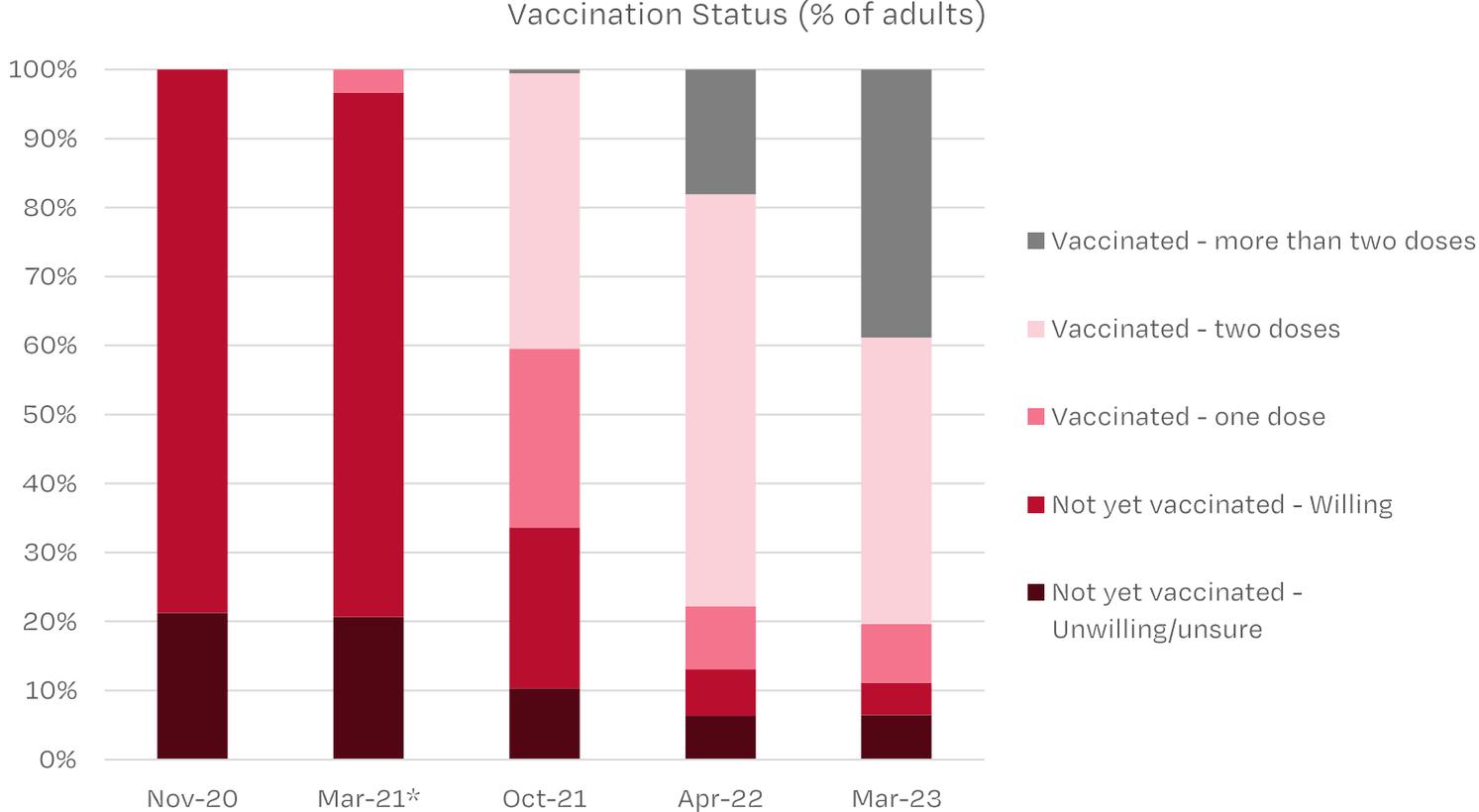
Health

05

Around **80%** of adults were fully vaccinated against COVID-19

39% had received booster dose(s)

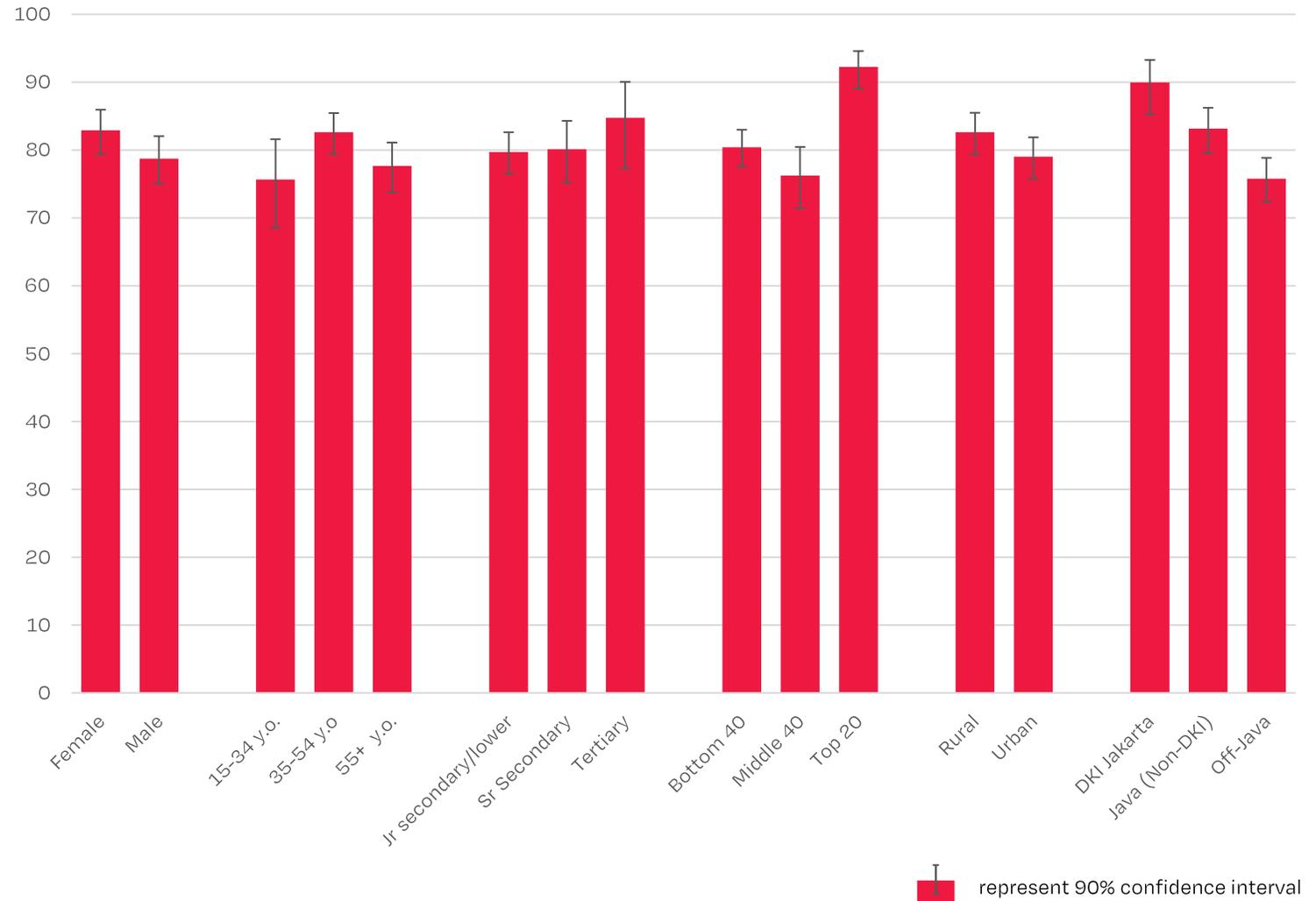
Among those not yet vaccinated, 42% were willing to be vaccinated



Note: *there is no information on vaccination doses received in R5 (Mar-21).
Vaccine willingness question: "Are you willing to be vaccinated against COVID-19? (Yes/No/Unsure)"

Those in wealthier households and those resident in Java, especially DKI Jakarta, were more likely to be fully vaccinated

Have been vaccinated with at least two doses
(% of adults)

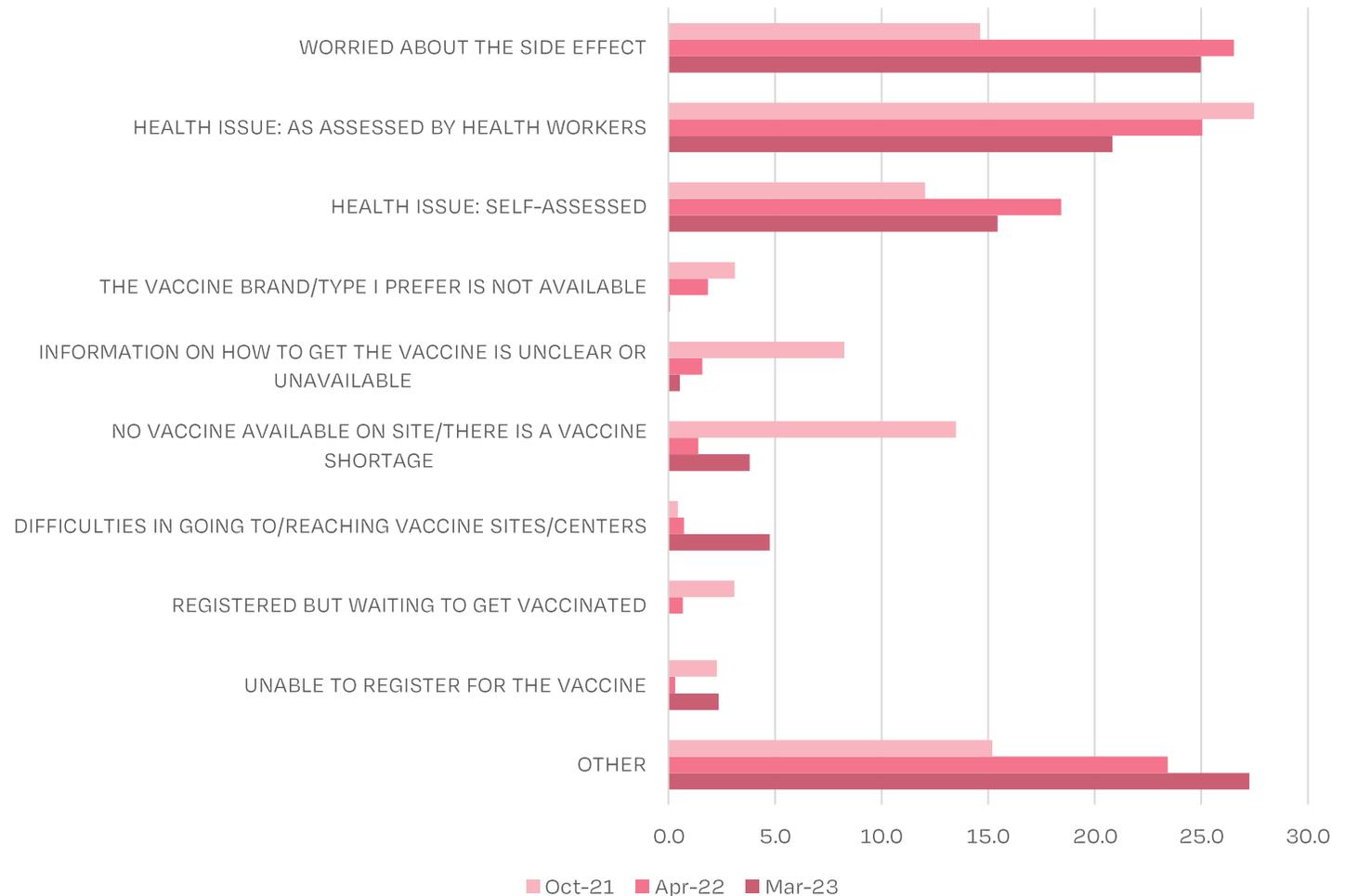


Concerns about side effects, followed by health issues, remained the most common reason for not yet being vaccinated*

Logistical constraints to accessing vaccines have become a bigger concern than in the past

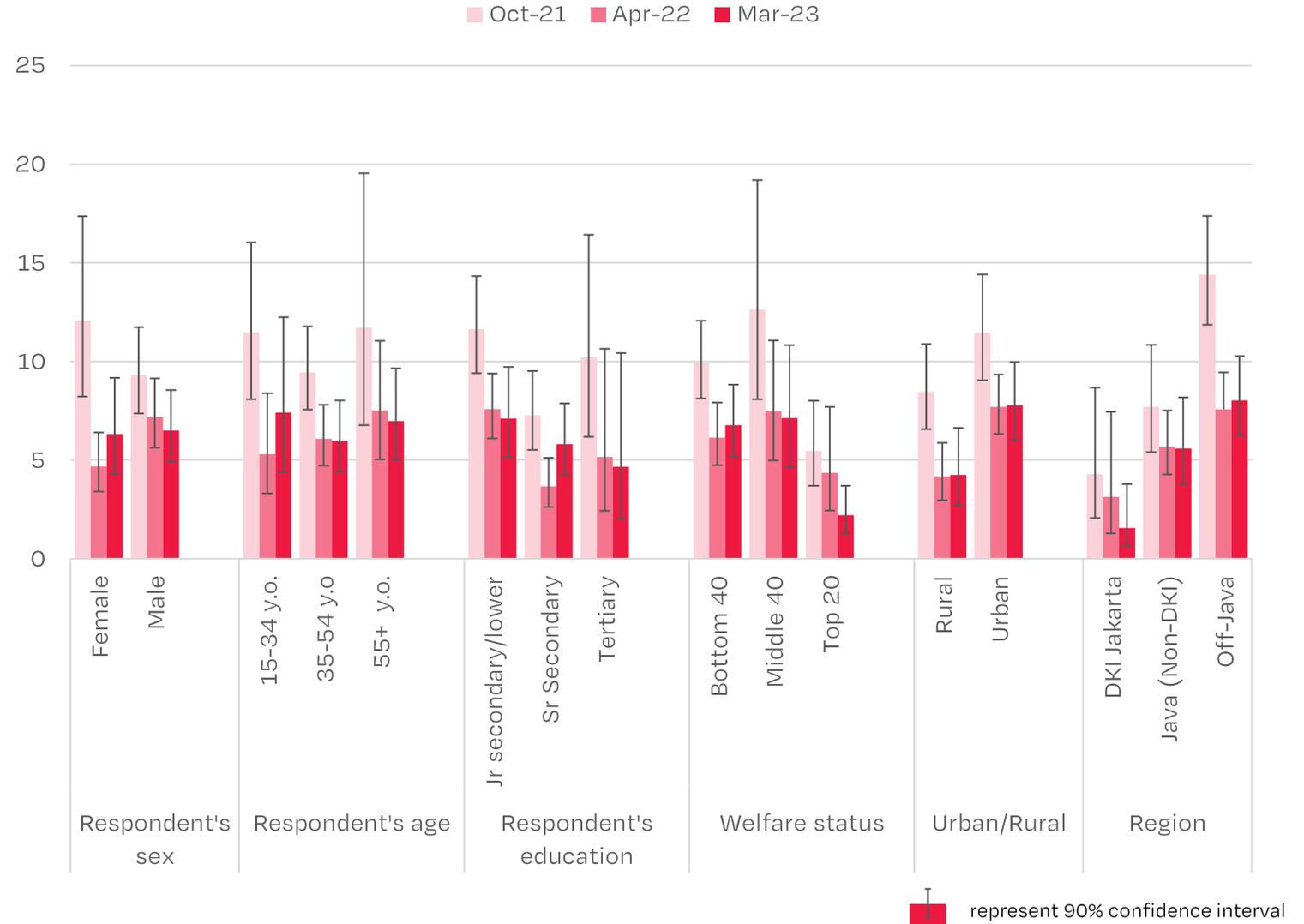
*Among the subset of the unvaccinated that were unsure/unwilling to get vaccinated, these were also the top reasons for hesitation. See Annex slide 65.

MAIN REASON NOT YET VACCINATED
(% OF ADULTS NOT YET VACCINATED)



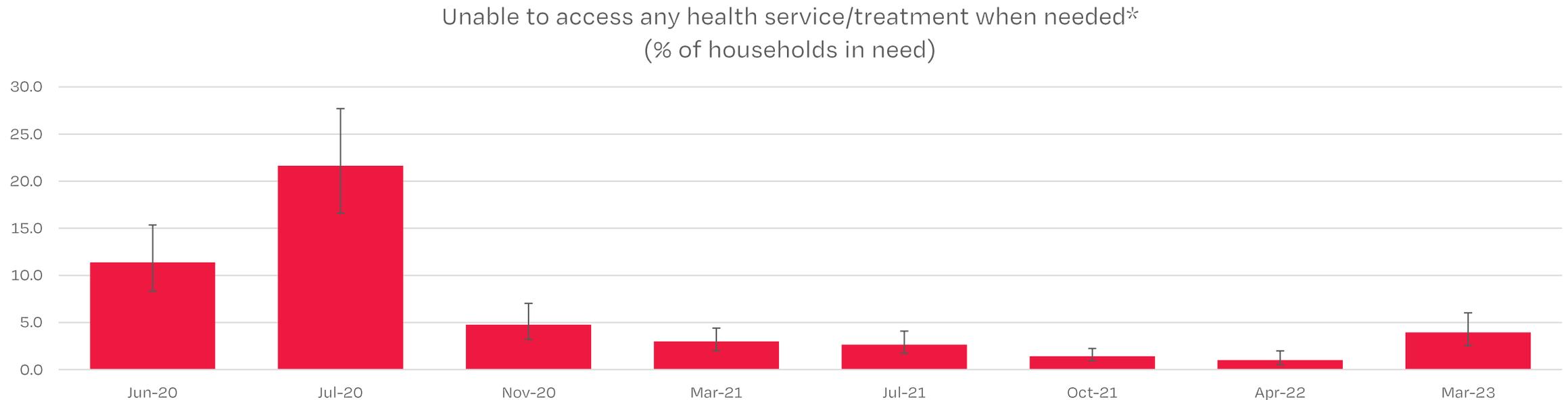
The less educated and those residing in urban areas and outside Java were more likely to be unsure/unwilling about getting vaccinated

Unwilling/unsure to be vaccinated (% of adults)



There was a small uptick in the share of households unable to access a primary healthcare service when needed

About 4% of households who needed a service were not able to access it, up from 1% in April last year. The increase occurred across a range of health services (see annex for details).

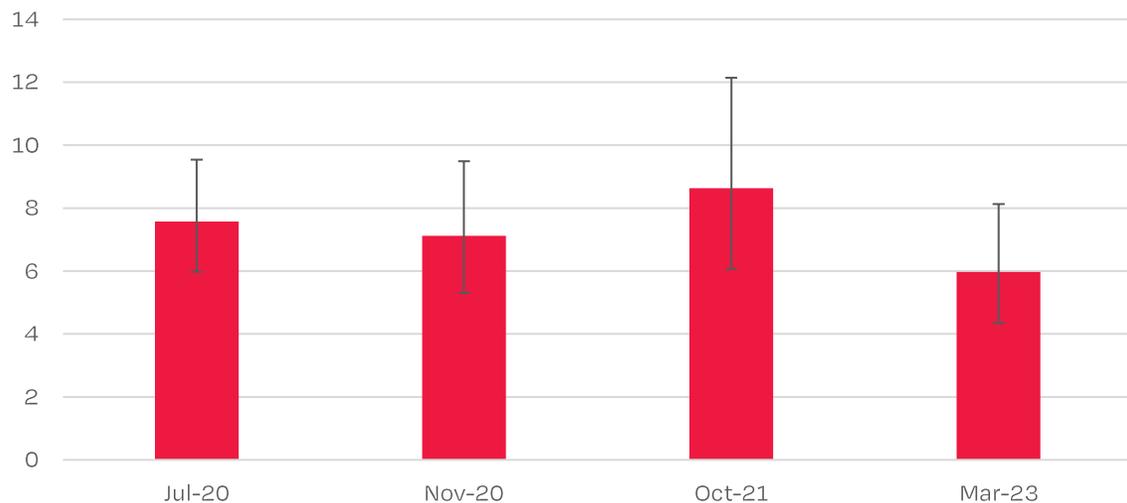


Note: * Jun-20 (R2) and Jul-21 (R6 recall) asked about any treatment/services; Oct-21 (R6), Apr-22 (R7), and Mar-23 (R8) also covered any services while asking for specific treatments. However, from Jul-20 (R3) to Mar-21 (R5) the survey only asked for certain treatments i.e., R3 asked only about child immunization, prenatal care, and TBC treatment. On top of these, R4 (Nov-20) and R5 added family planning, hypertension, and diabetes treatments.

Phone or online health consultations remained rare

Of those who did not avail these services, about two-thirds did not know about the services or how to use them. About one-in-ten preferred an offline consultation.

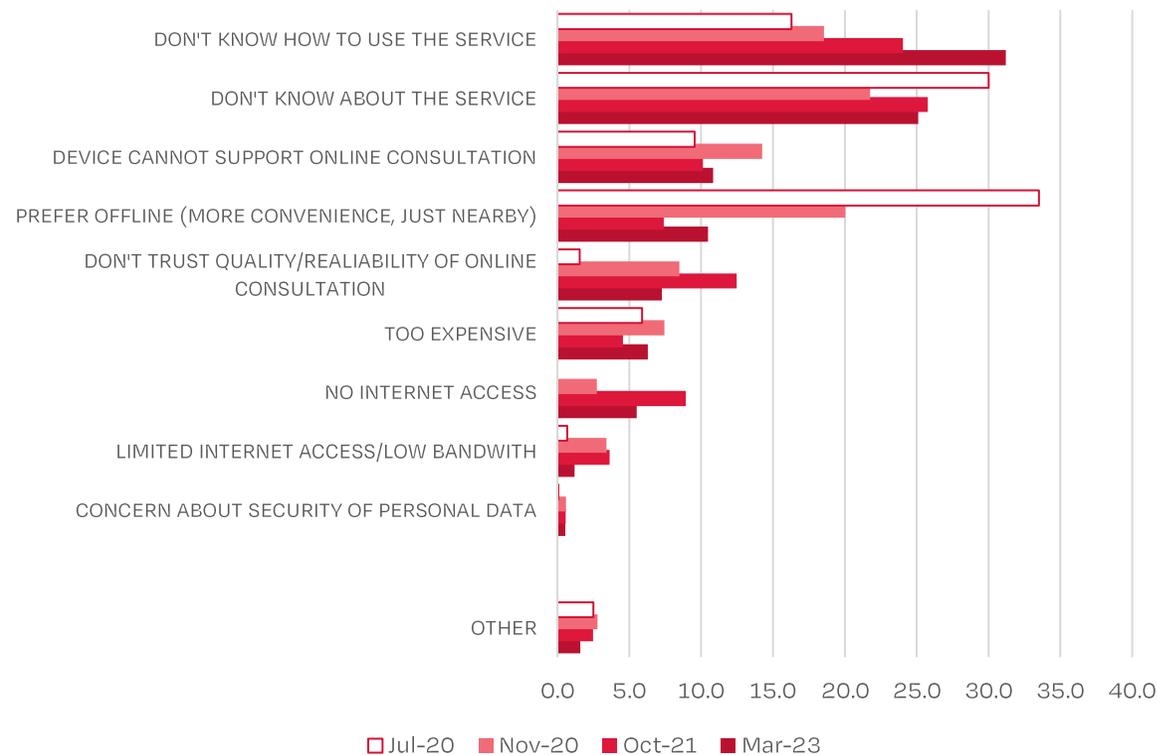
HOUSEHOLD USED TELECONSULTATION
(% OF HOUSEHOLDS IN NEED)



Q in Nov 2020 onward: *In the past month, have you or your family members undertaken any phone or online consultation with a health provider (excluding making appointments only)?*
 Q in Jul 2020: *In the past month have you or any member in your HH used health consultation services using telephone/online (e.g. Halodoc, Alodokter, Klikdokter.com)?*

*We exclude those who answer and do not need consultation in the past month from the denominator. HH in need Jul-20 (64%), Nov-20 (48%), Oct-21 (40%), and Mar-23 (40%)

MAIN REASONS NOT USING PHONE OR ONLINE CONSULTATION (%)



represent 90% confidence interval

Knowledge About Early Nutrition

(Based on reports by primary caregiver of
children in household)

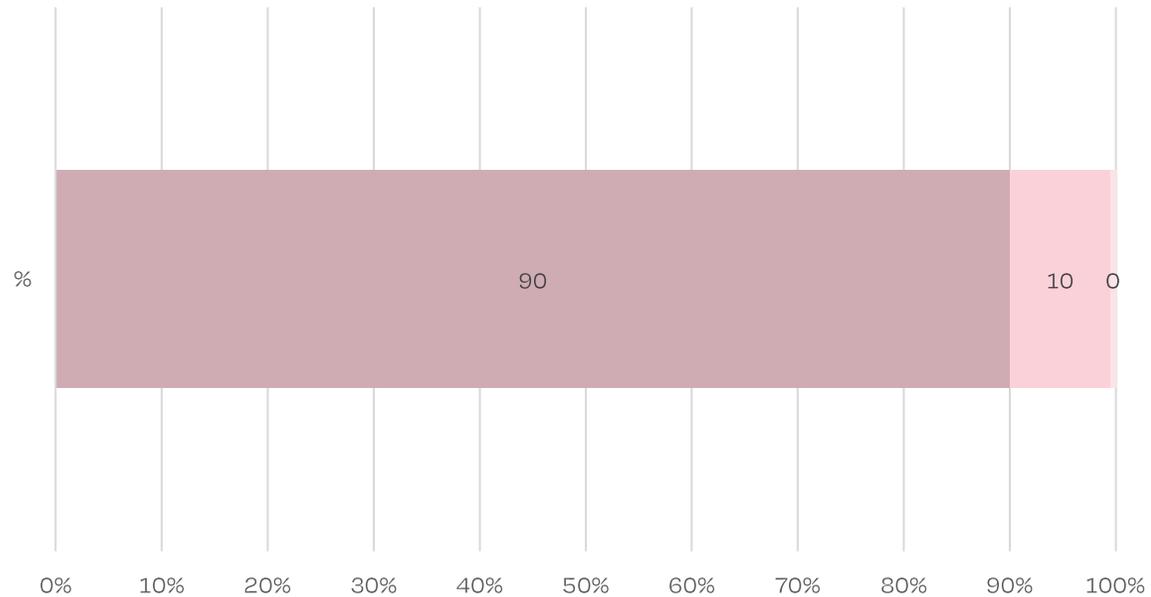
06

Half of mothers/caregivers felt that a child should be exclusively breastfed for six months

10% thought that the colostrum should be thrown away after birth

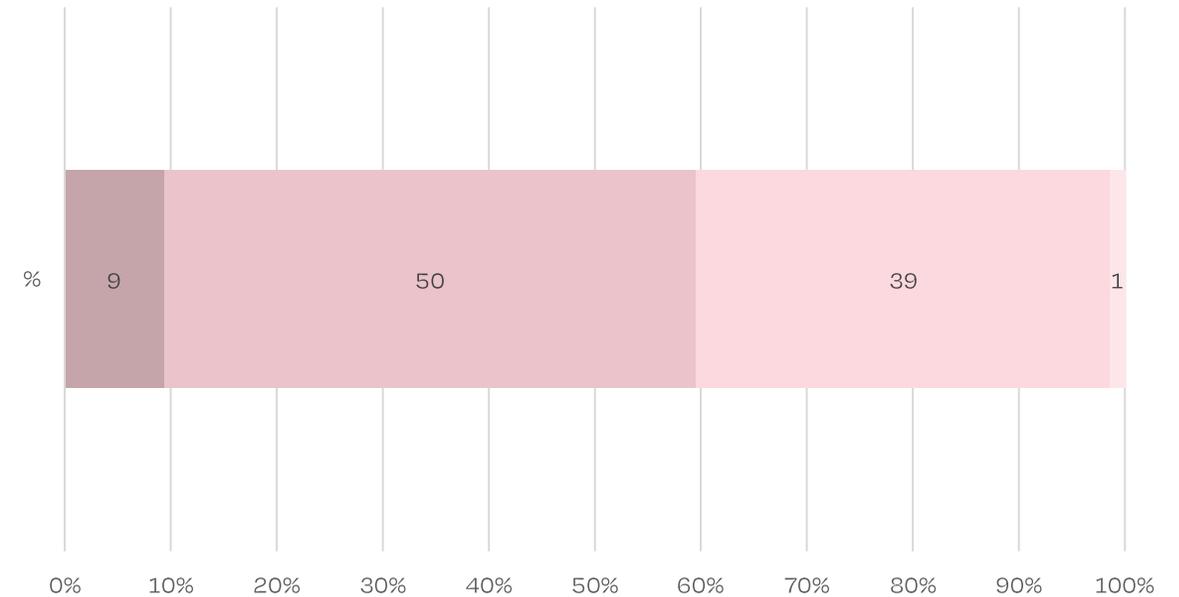
In your opinion, what should be done with first milk (colostrum)?

■ Gives to baby ■ Thrown away ■ DON'T KNOW



In your opinion, how long should a newborn infant be given nothing but breast milk?

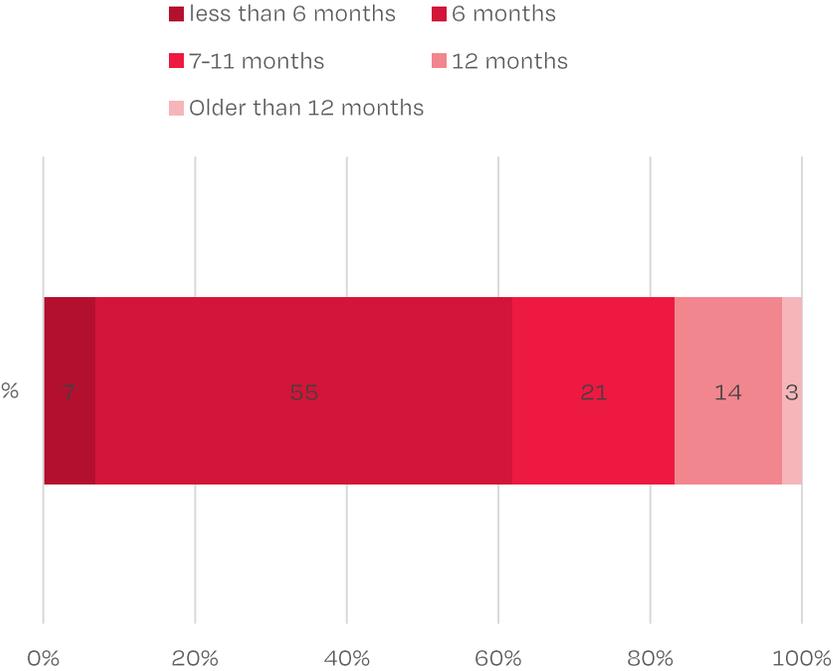
■ Less than 6 months ■ 6 months ■ More than 6 months ■ DON'T KNOW



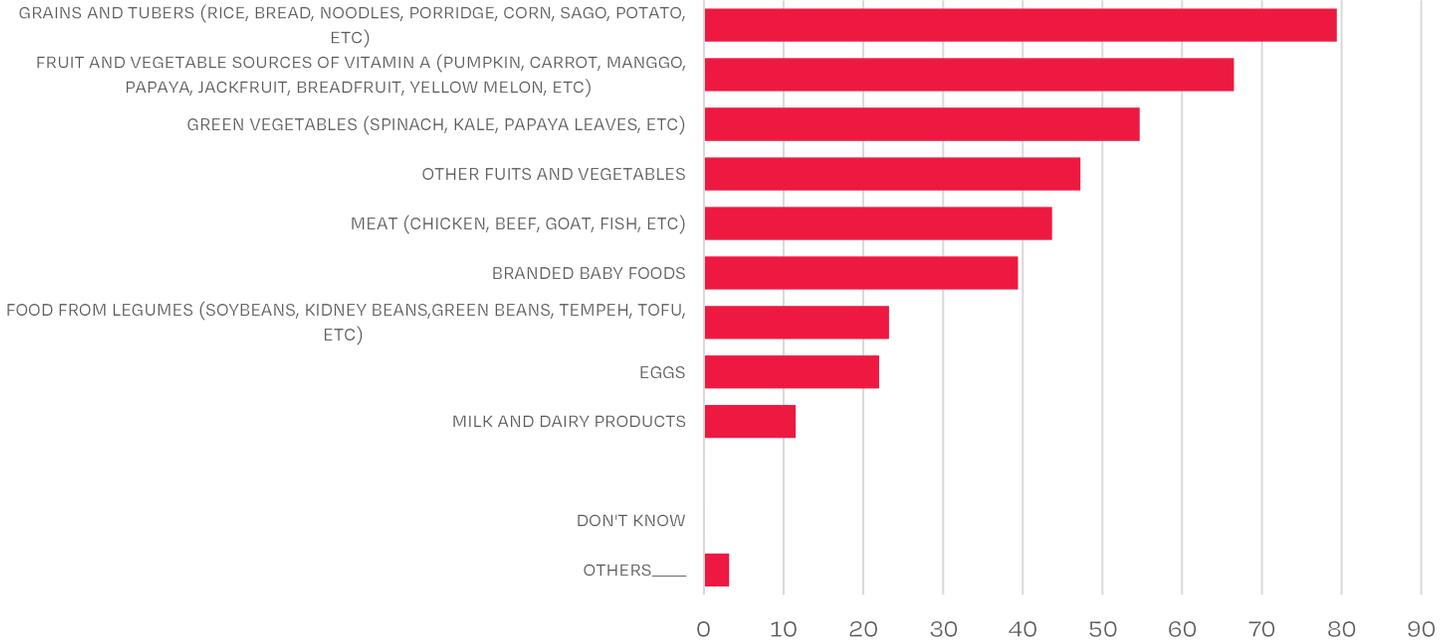
Only 55% of caregivers thought babies can start eating solid food at 6 months

Most cited grains and tubers as the best complementary foods, followed by fruits and vegetables

In your opinion, at what age can you start to give solid food to your child?



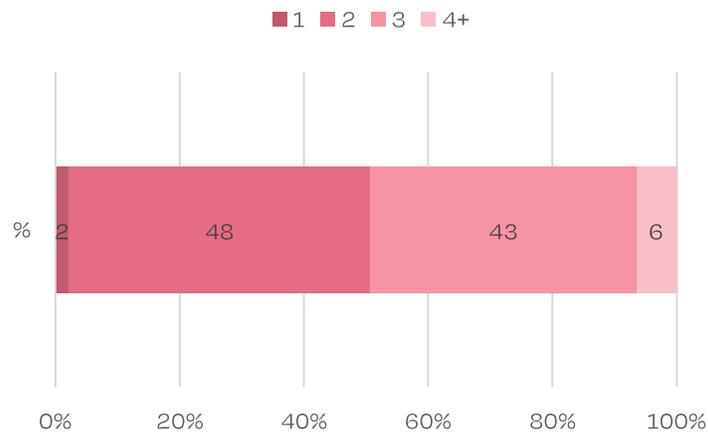
In your opinion, what foods are best to feed children aged 6-23 months in addition to breastmilk?
(%, multiple responses, options not read)



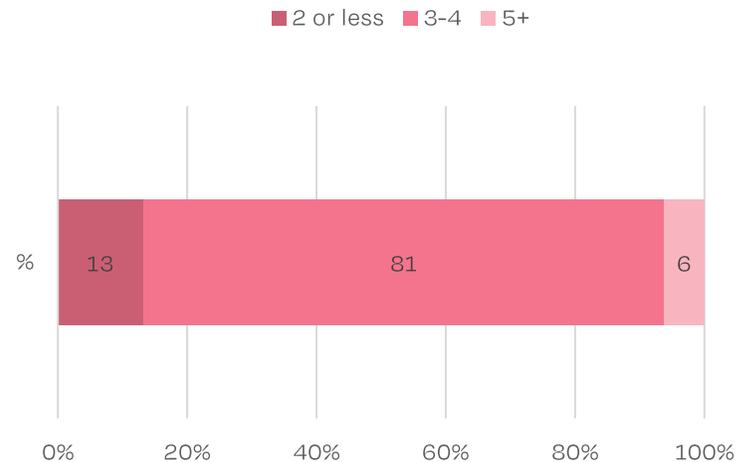
Caregiver knowledge around frequency of meals was appropriate

Most felt that 6–11-month-old babies (who were still breastfed) should be fed meals 2–3 times a day; 3–4 times for older babies. However, less than half felt that breastfeeding frequency should increase during a diarrhea episode.

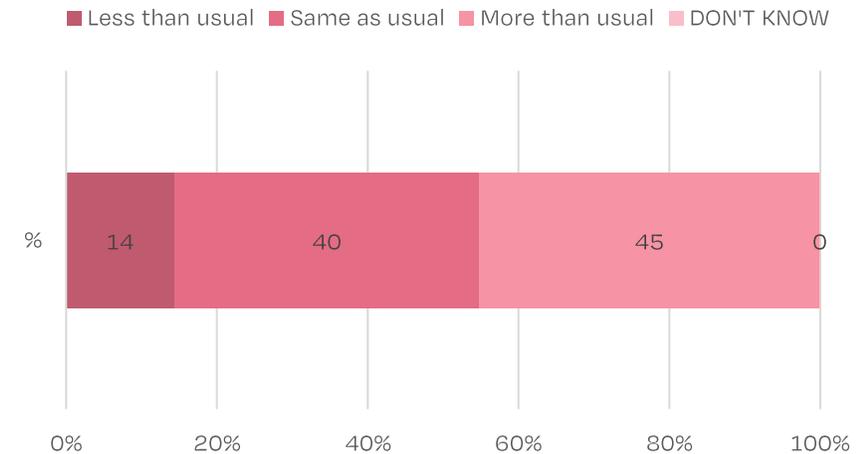
How many times a day should a 6-11-month-old baby be fed a meal (other than breastmilk)?



How many meals a day should a 12-24 month old baby be given (other than breast milk)?

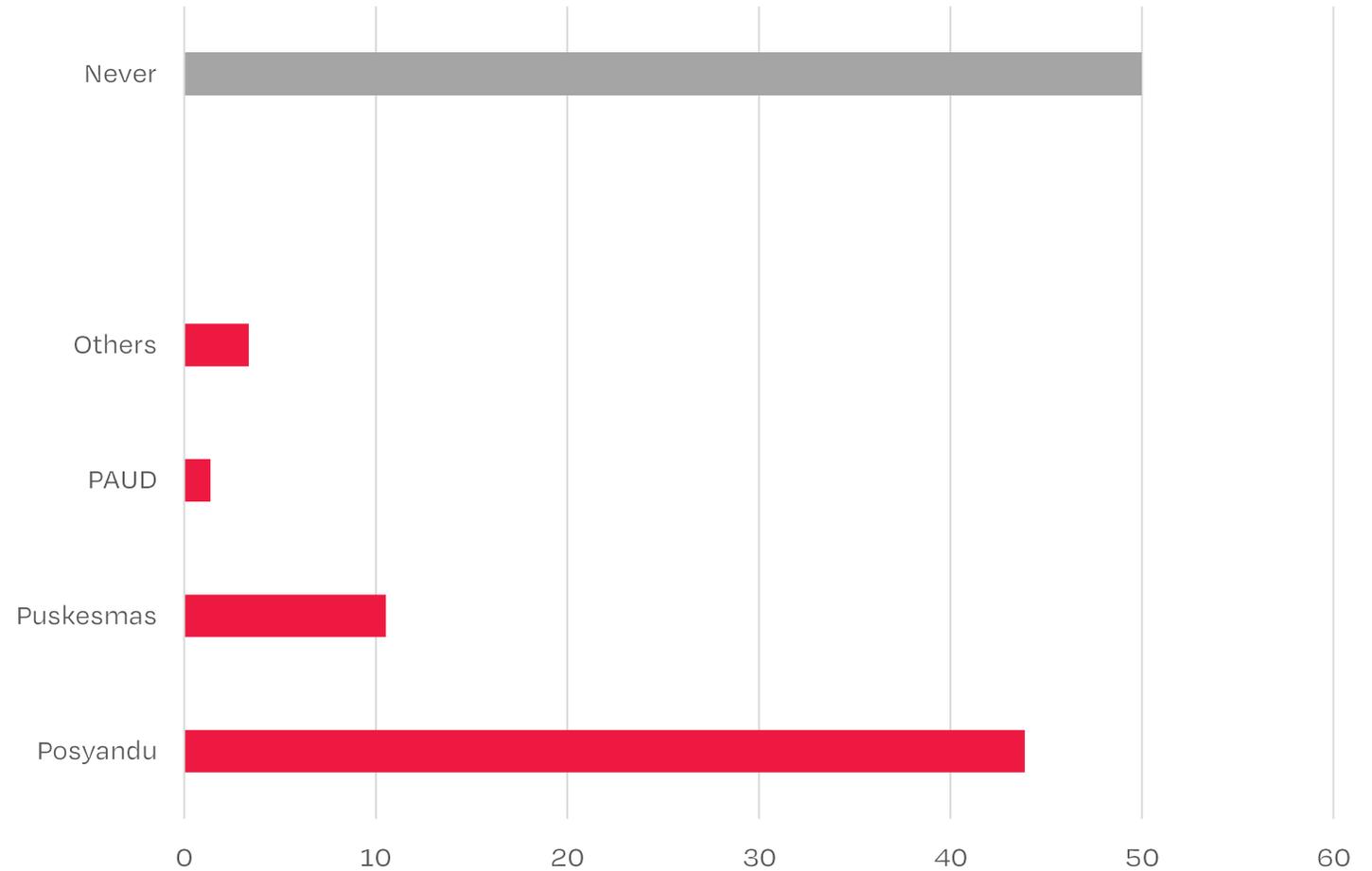


In your opinion, when your baby has diarrhea, should you breastfeed your baby less, the same or more than usual?



1 in 2 mothers had participated in prenatal classes/programs

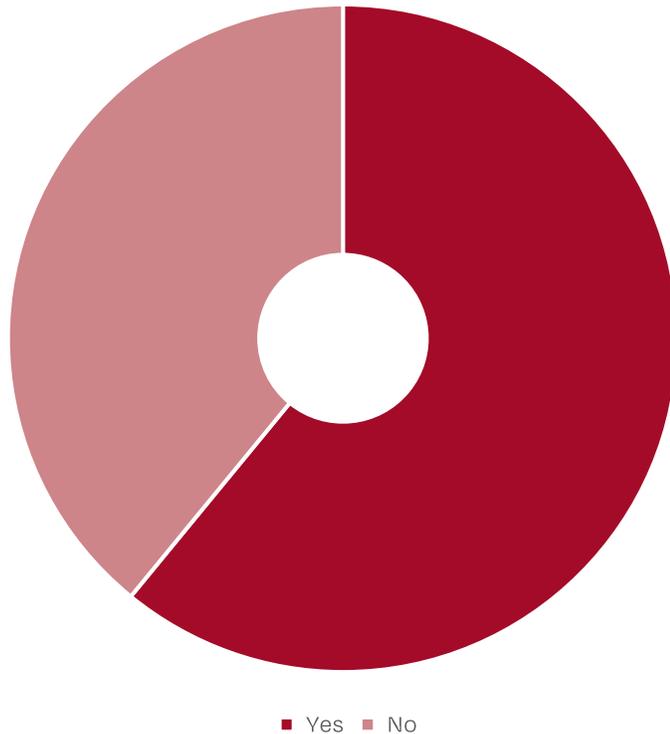
In the last 12 months, have you participated in any of the programs/classes about pregnancy information, early childhood parenting, nutrition-related? If yes, Where? (% , multiple responses)



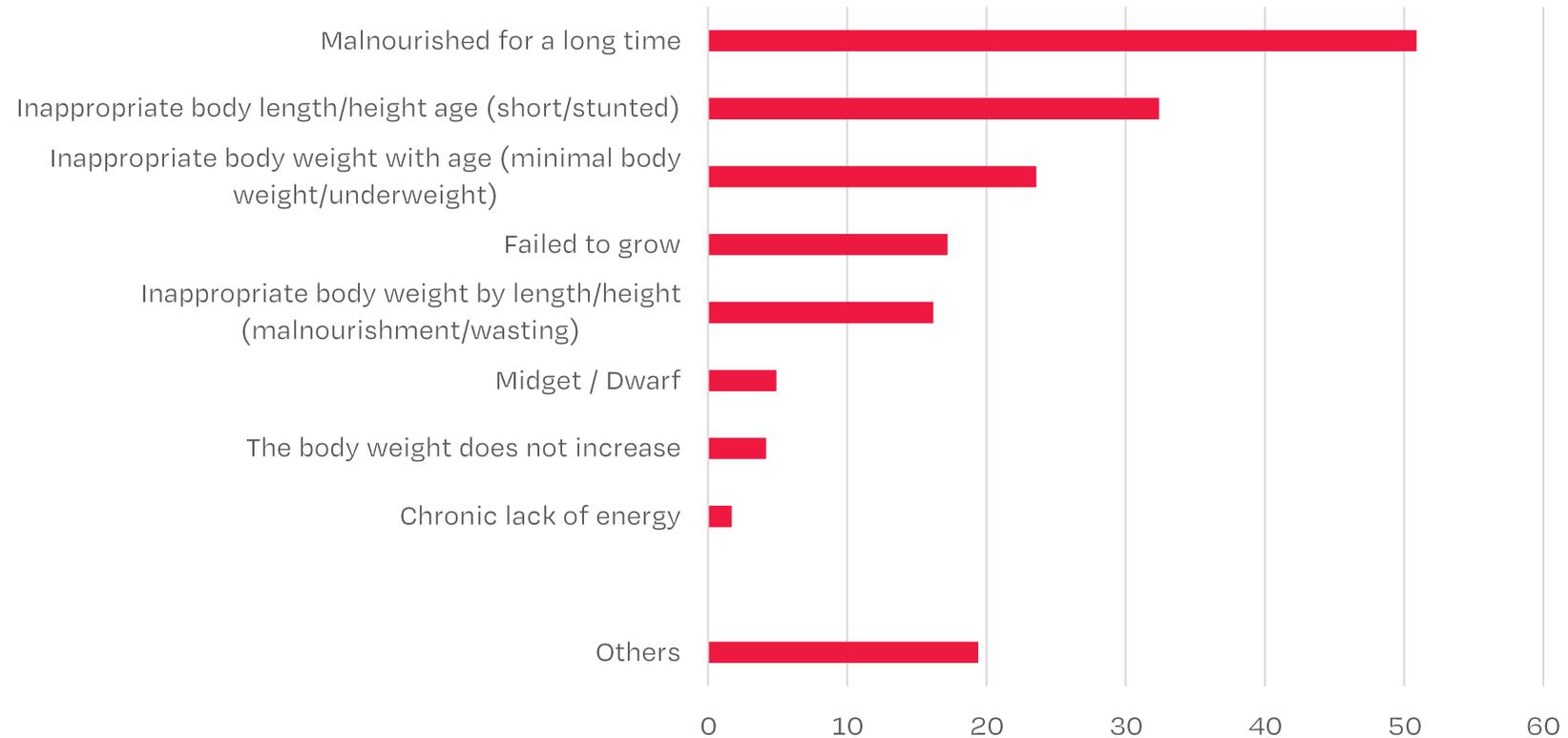
Around 3 in 5 caregivers knew about stunting among children, but their understanding varied a lot

Only 30% identified stunting as inappropriate body length and height with age

Do you know about stunted children?



According to you what is meant by stunting?
(% said yes, knows about stunted children)

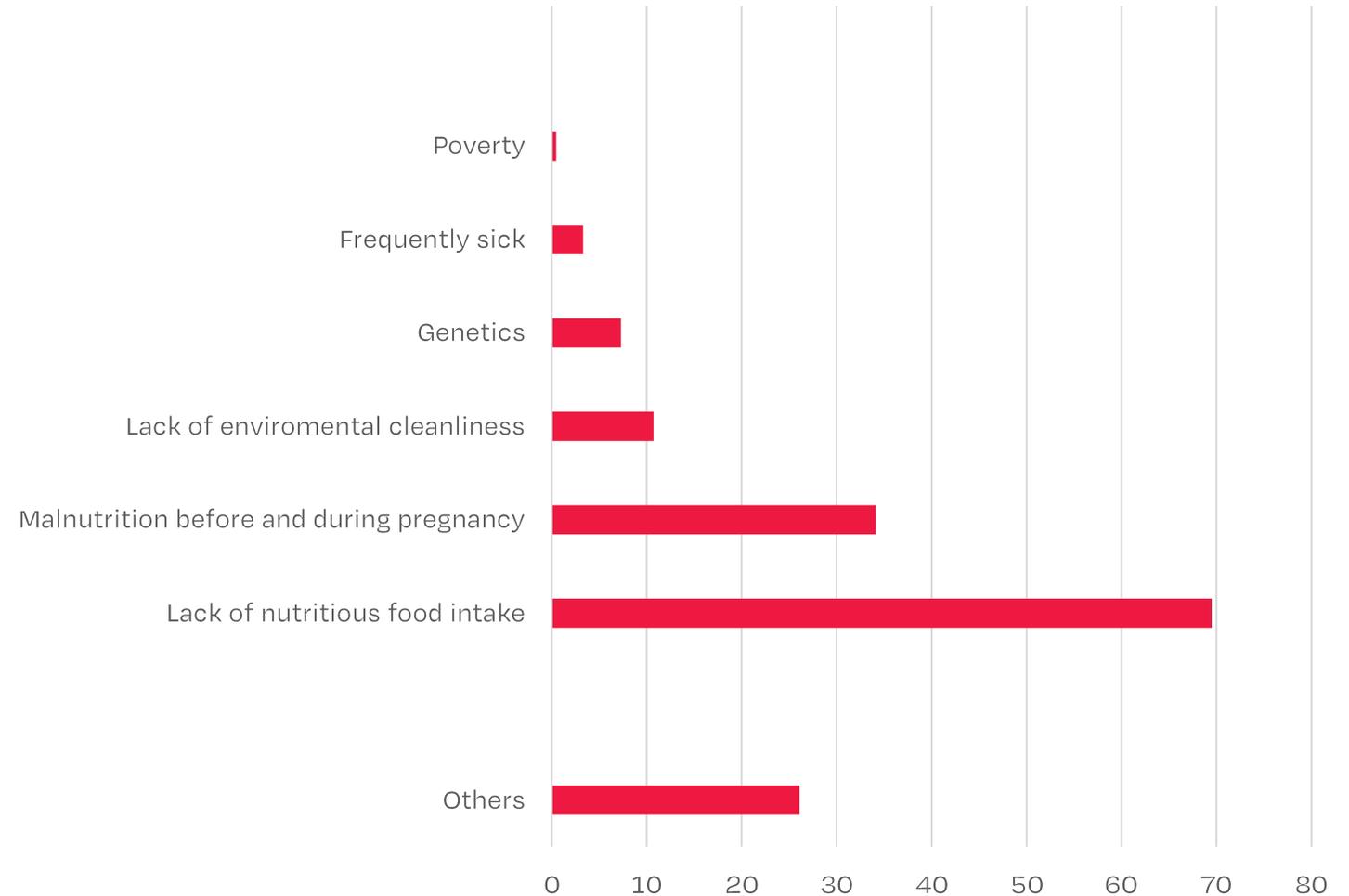


Low intake of nutritious food was the most cited cause of stunting (nearly 70% of caregivers)

Only a third cited malnutrition before or during pregnancy; 7% cited genetics

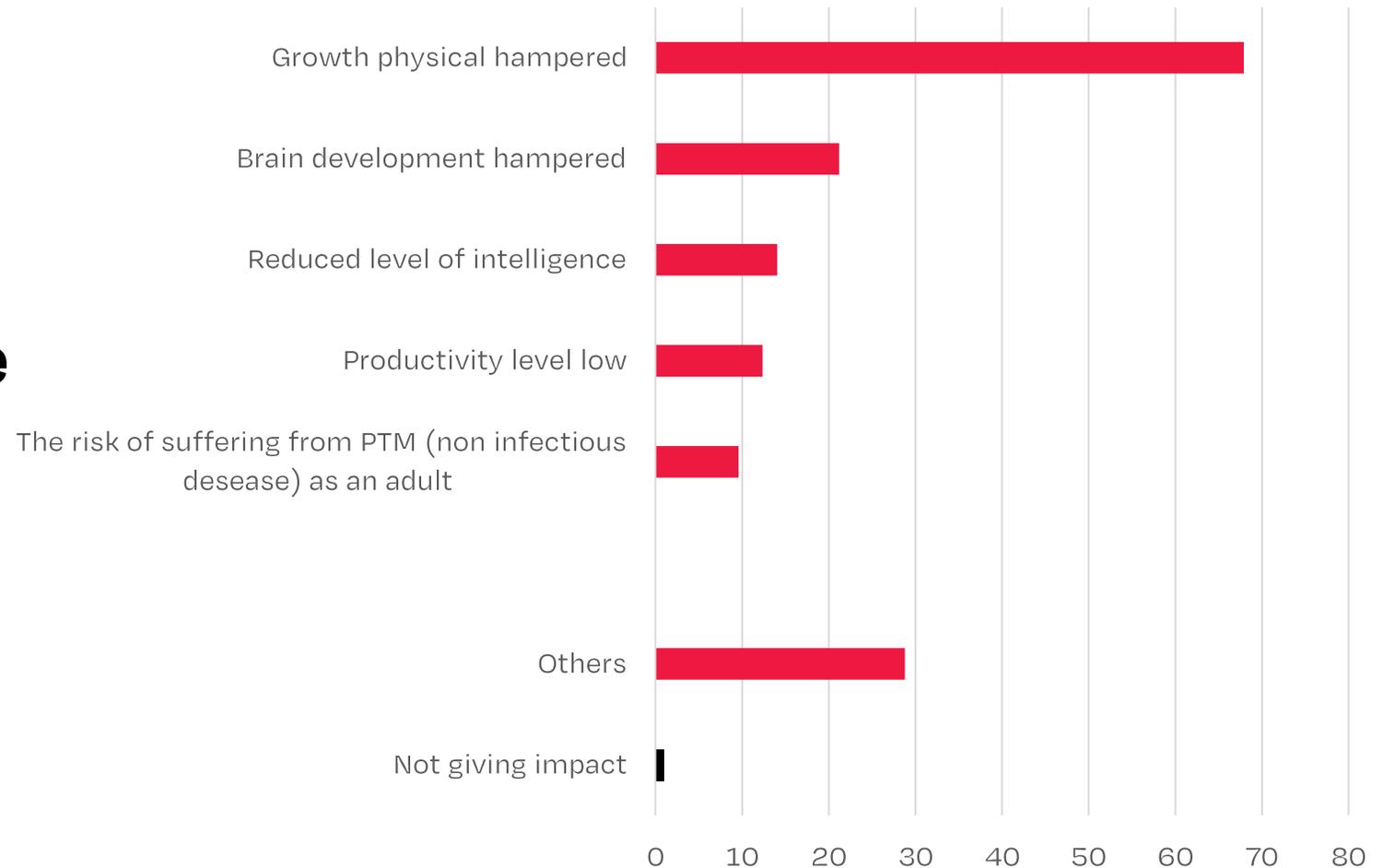
Note: Percentage among the 61% of primary caregivers who knew about stunting

According to you what is the causes of stunting?
(% said yes, knows about stunted children)



Few caregivers know about the detrimental impacts of stunting on a child's cognitive development

According to you, what is the impact of stunting on the child?
(% said yes, knows about stunted children; multiple options, not read)

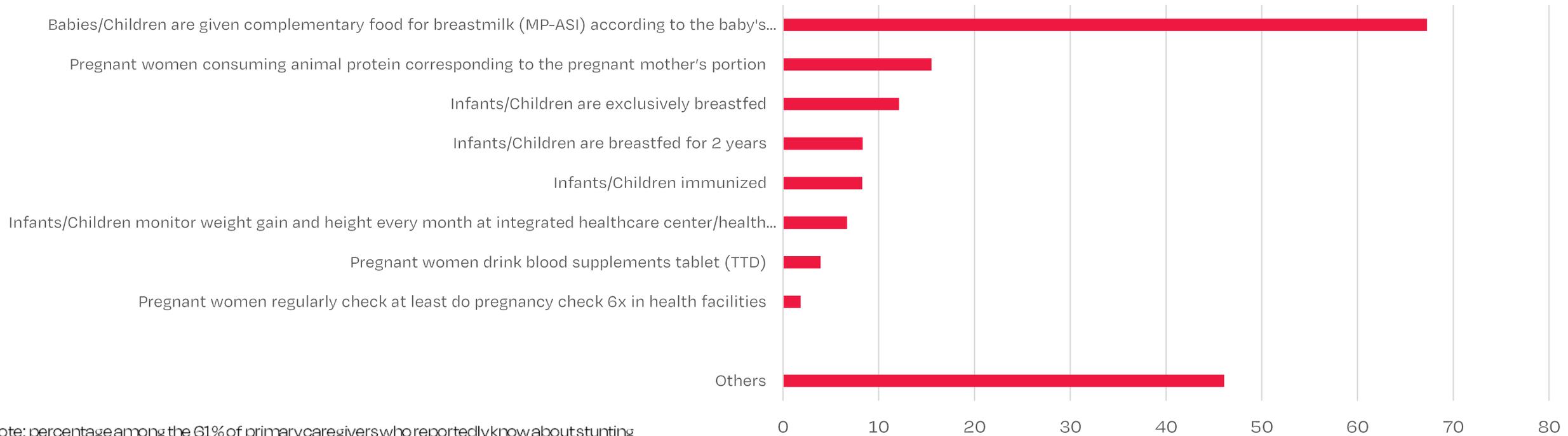


Note: percentage among the 61% of primary caregivers who reportedly know about stunting

Most caregivers cited complementary foods (MP-ASI) as the best way to prevent stunting

Only 6% cited exclusive breastfeeding

How to prevent stunting?
(% said yes, knows about stunted children; multiple options, not read)



Note: percentage among the 61% of primary caregivers who reportedly know about stunting

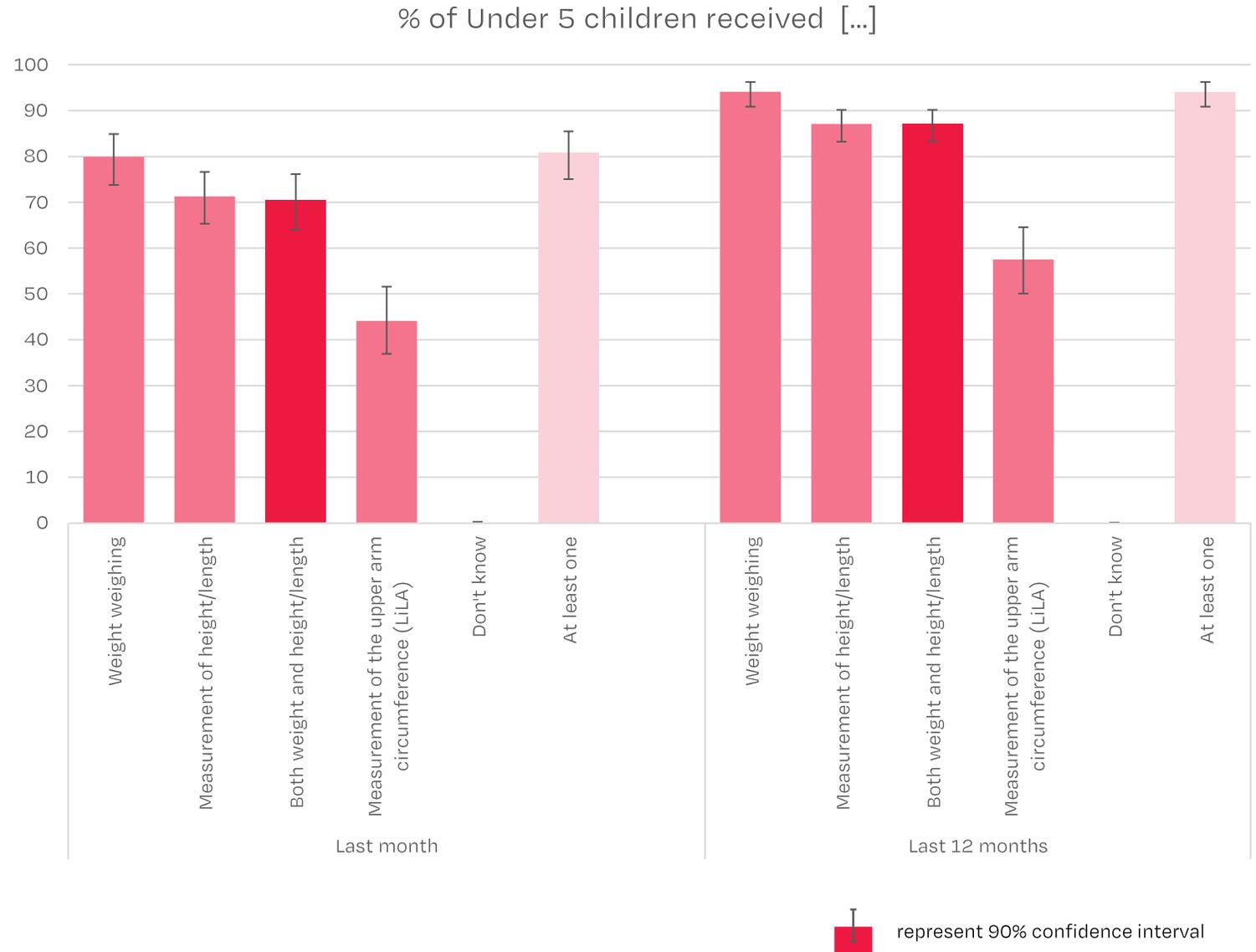
Early Childhood Development

Home environment & select
outcomes

07

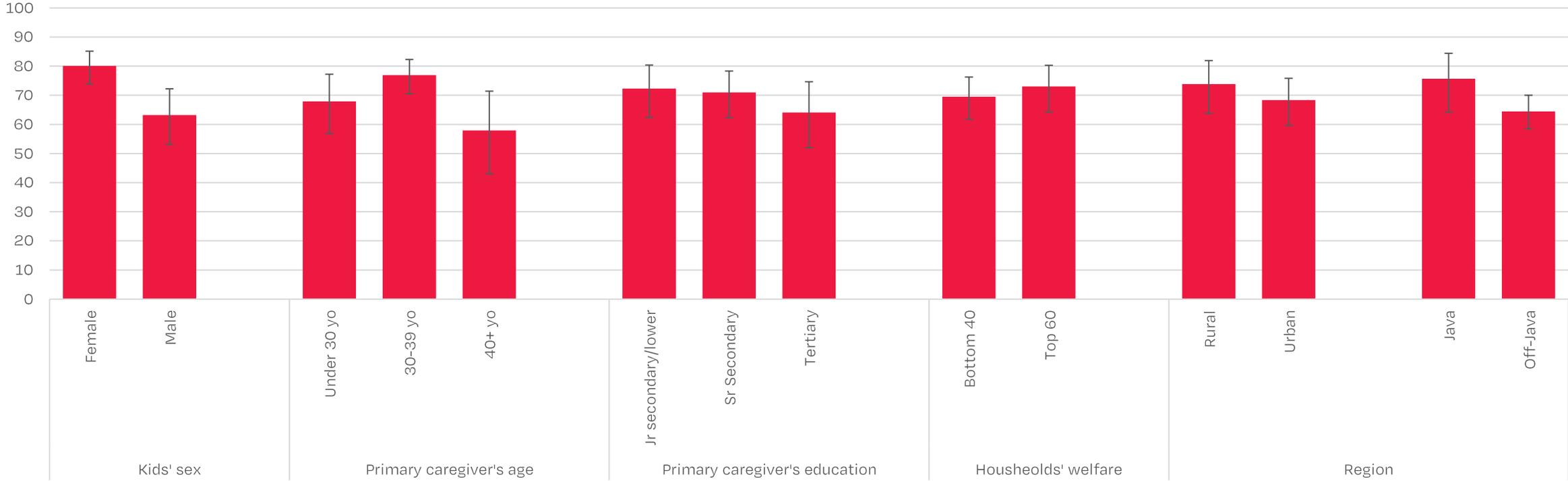
Access to Growth Monitoring services is not yet universal

About **20%** of under-5 children had not received any growth monitoring service in the month prior to the survey



Male children and those with older primary caregivers were less likely to receive routine growth monitoring services

% of Under 5 children received both weight and height/length services



Note: Children's birth order cannot be assigned in the HiFy data as not all children can be matched to their mothers. Therefore, as a proxy for birth order, children in each household were ranked by age and assigned a household-level birth order. Access to services did not vary by birth order defined in this way.

 represent 90% confidence interval

Access to early childhood education (ECE) programs remains low

Only 13% of children aged 2 to 4 years were attending an early childhood education program or daycare; older kids were more likely to attend and nearly all went to a public institution.

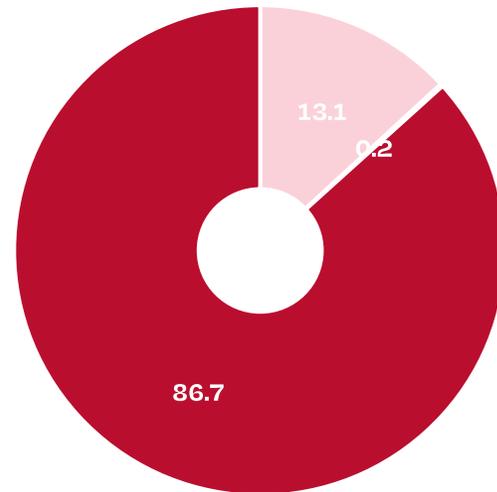
Those who attend spent on average 8.4 hours per week at the facility (95% CI: 5-11.8 hours).

Female children and residents of **Java** were more both 10 pp more likely to attend*

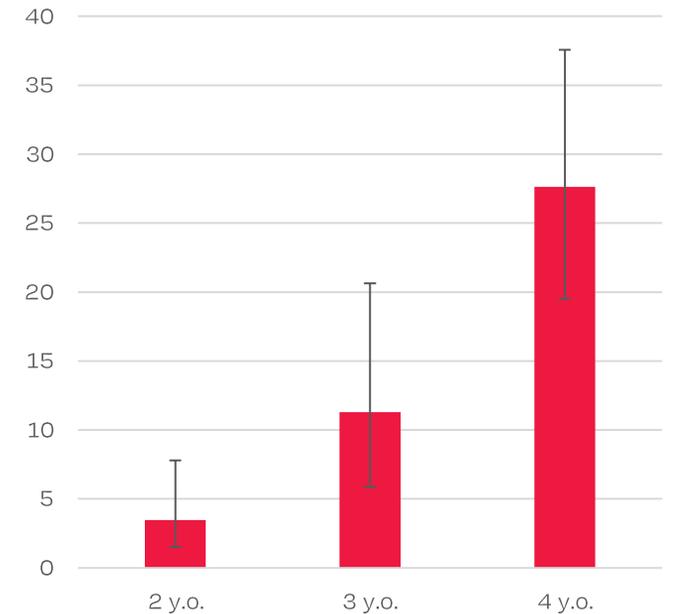
*Statistically significant at the 5% level

% of 2-4 y.o. attended an early education program or a daycare

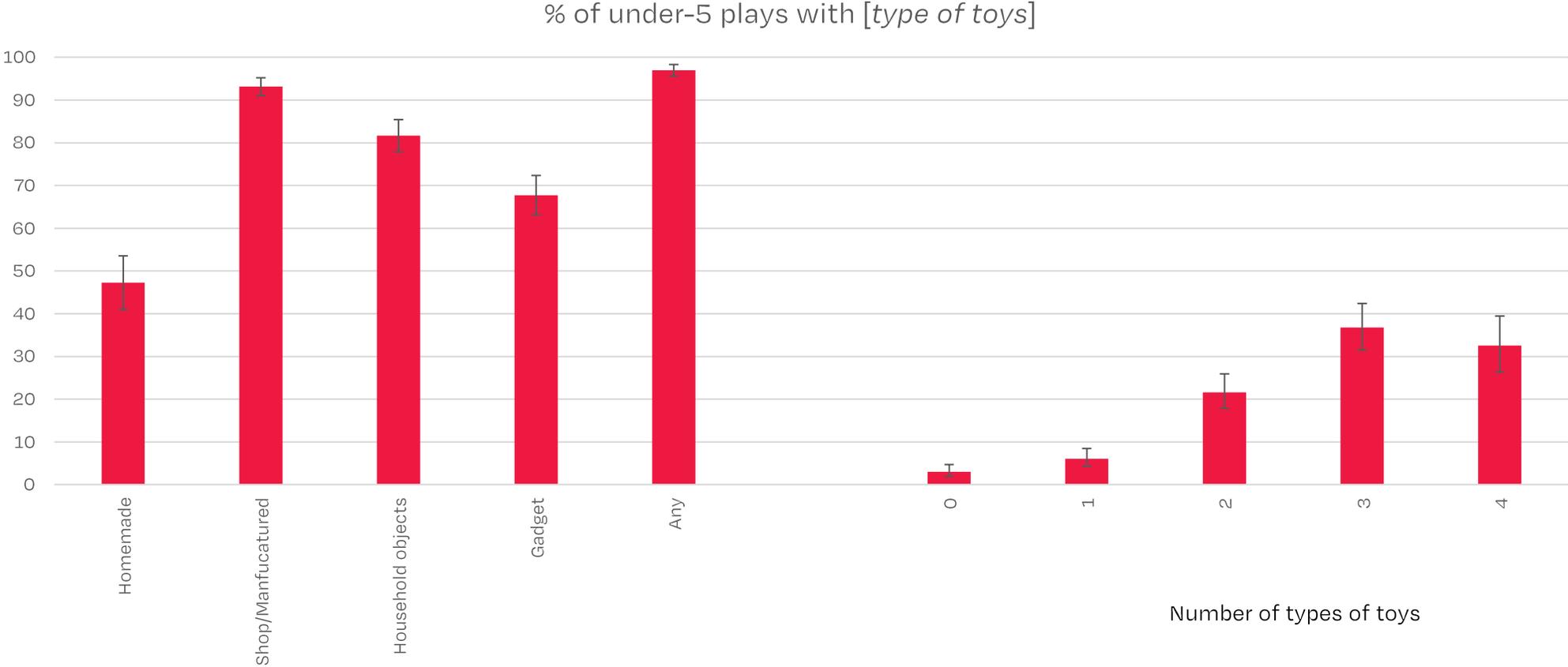
Attend, public Attend, private Not attend



Attend EC Program/Day Care by Age (%)



Nearly 70% of under-5 kids already play with gadgets*

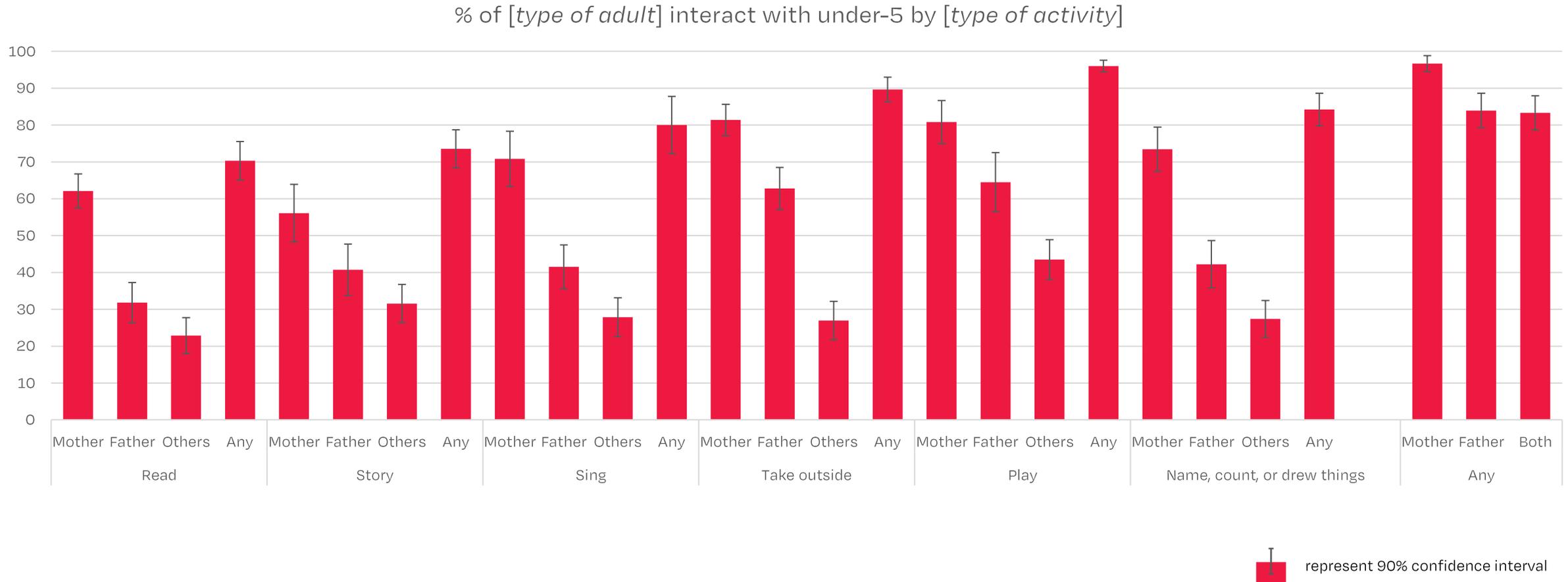


*Gadget is any of smart phone, tablet, or computer.

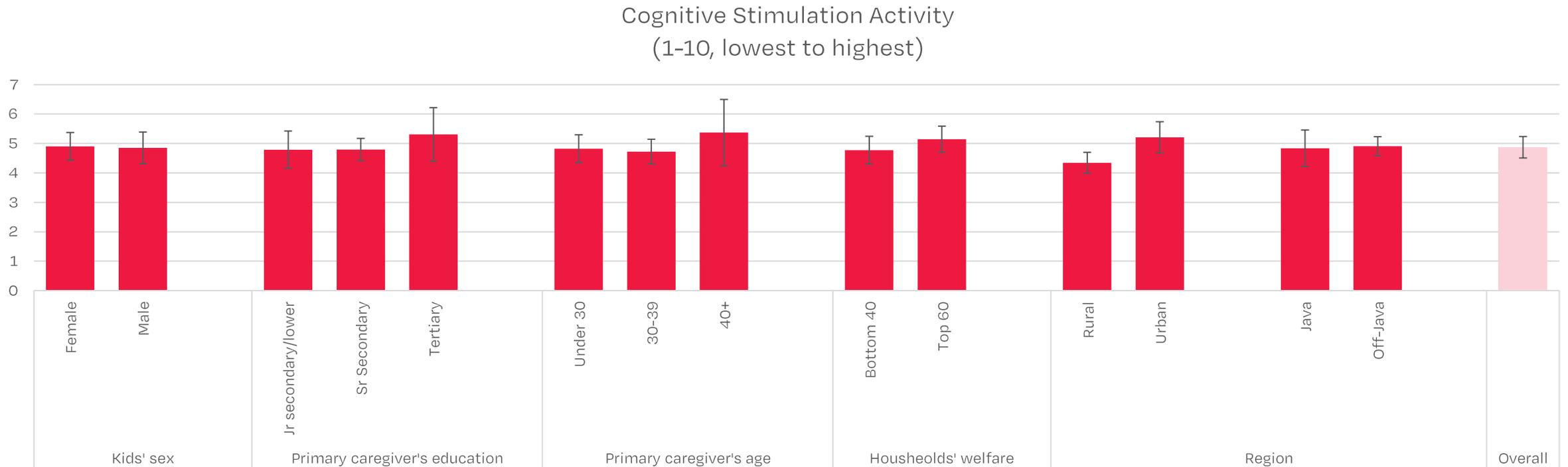
 represent 90% confidence interval

Mothers were more involved than fathers in all cognitive stimulation activities

For nearly 20% of under-5 children, fathers had not been involved in any activity in the past 3 days.



The level of stimulation activity was relatively similar across socio-economic groups, apart from rural vs urban



Note: Using the activity types shown in the previous slide, we computed a cognitive stimulation activity index as the total number of activities a child engaged in with each of the mother, father, or other adults (normalized to 1-10, from lowest to highest). The index equals 0 if no household members engaged in a stimulation activity with the child in the last 3 days; it equals 10 if the mother, father, and another adult in the household engaged with the child in all of the listed activities.

 represent 90% confidence interval

Creating the Early Childhood Development Index (10 items)

D1: Numeracy Literacy

1. Can identify/name at least 4 alphabets
2. Can read four simple, popular words
3. Knows numbers 1-10

On track if at least two are true

D2: Physical

1. Can pick up small objects with fingers
2. Is not sometimes too sick to play

On track if at least one is true

D3: Social-emotional

1. Gets along with other children
2. Does not kick, bite or hit other children or adults
3. Does not get distracted easily

On track if at least two are true

D4: Approach to Learning

1. Follow simple directions on how to do something correctly
2. When given something to do, is able to do it independently

On track if at least one is true

ECDI-10 Total

Overall, developmentally on track if at least on track in 3 out of 4 domains
(Percentage of 3-4 years old children who are developmentally on track in at least 3 out of 4 domains)

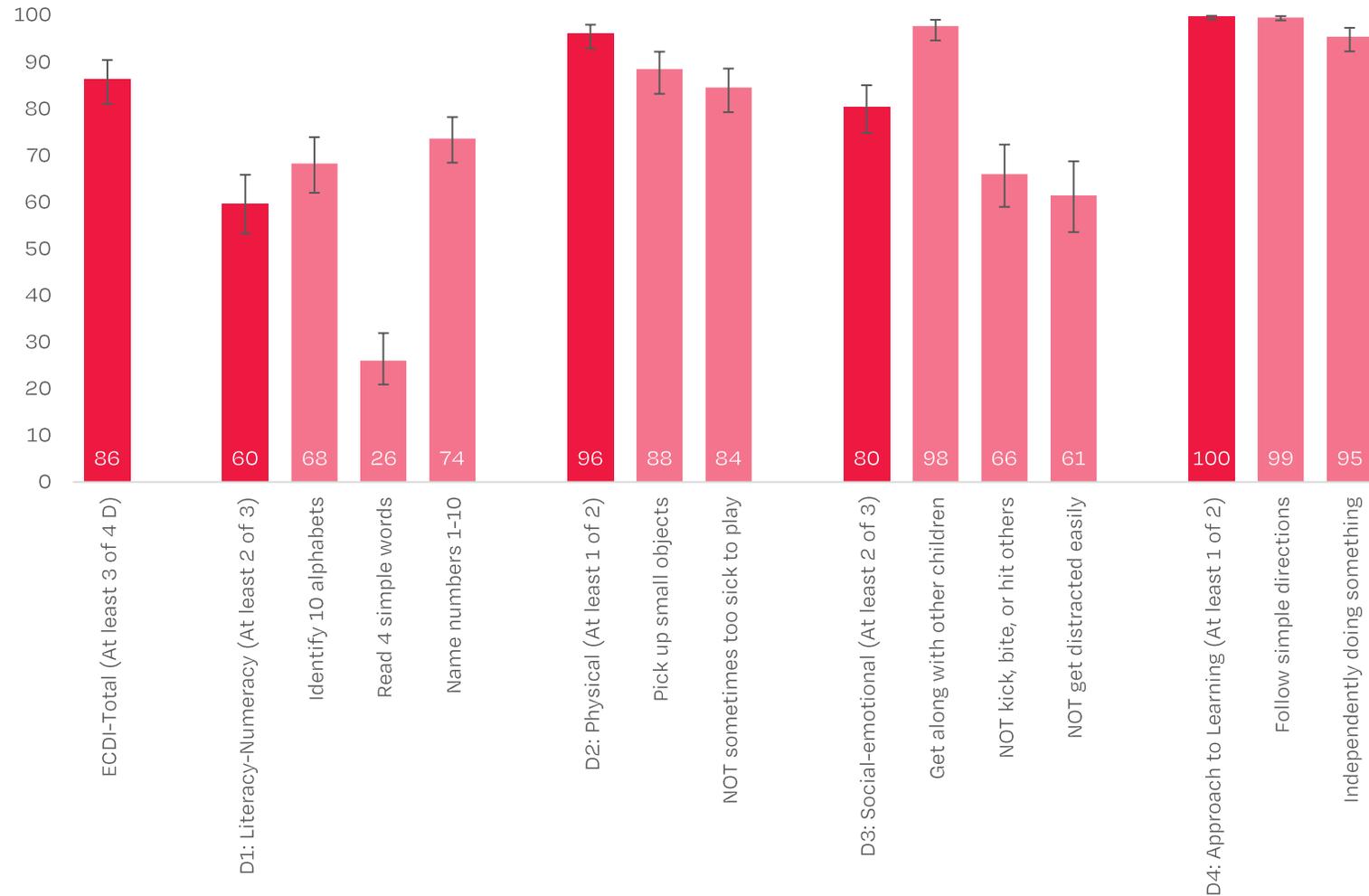
Source: Loizillon, A., N. Petrowski, P. Britto and C. Cappa (2017)

6 out of 7

children aged 3-4 years old were identified as developmentally on track

The main challenges were in the **literacy-numeracy** and **social-emotional** domains

Early Child Development Index -10
(% of 3-4 years old children developmentally on-track)



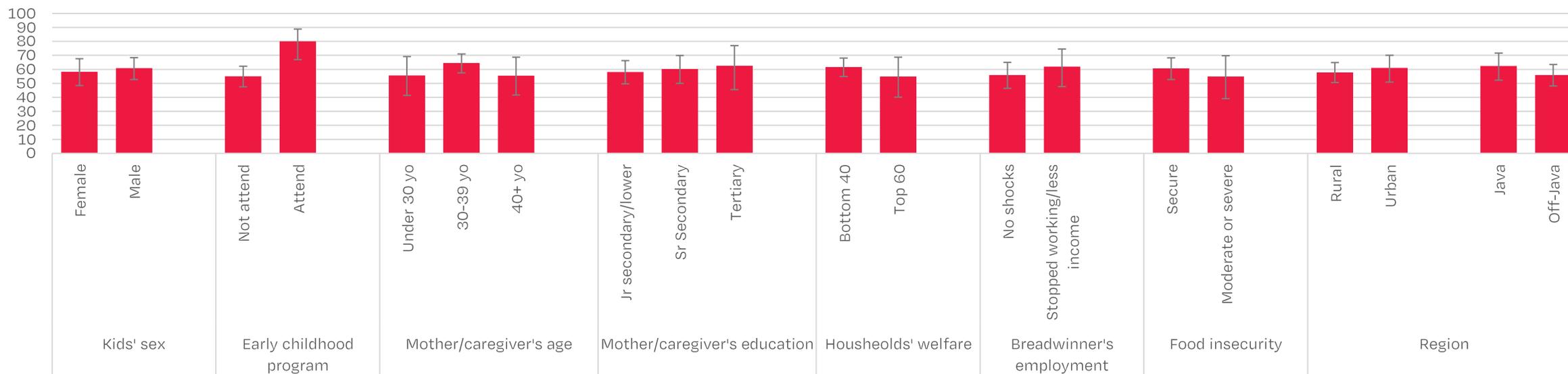
Note: ECDI-10 (total): percentage of children aged 3-4 y.o. who are developmentally on track in at least three of the four domains.

 represent 90% confidence interval

Children attending ECE programs exhibited stronger early literacy-numeracy skills than others

Otherwise, differences across socioeconomic groups were small and not statistically significant

ECDI: Literacy-Numeracy
(% of 3-4 years old children developmentally on track)



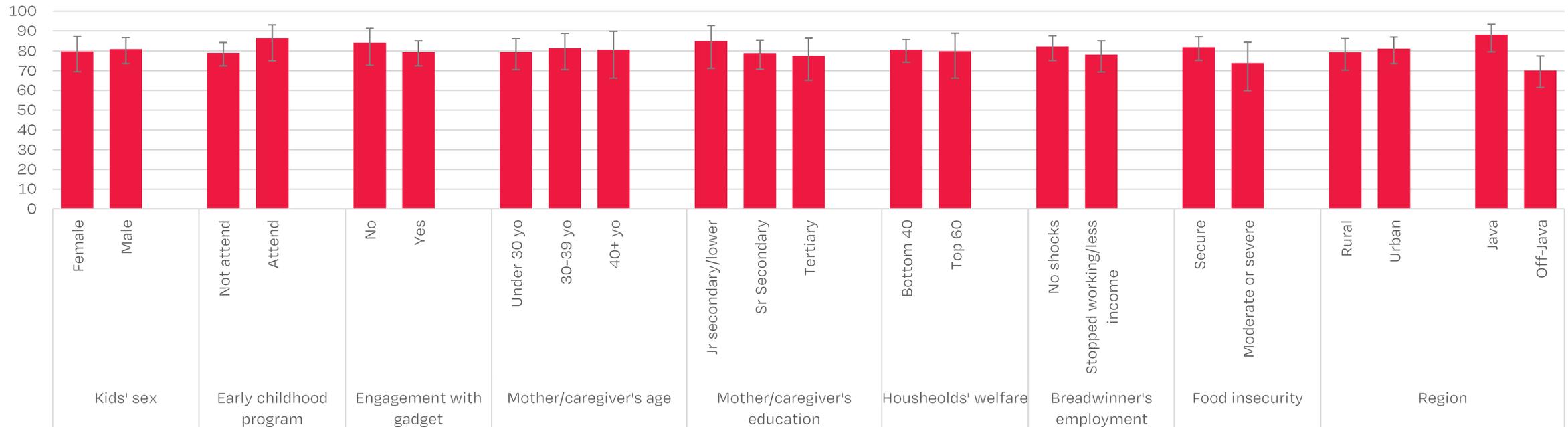
Note: ECDI-Literacy Numeracy: on track at least on 2 of 3 items (identify 10 letters, read 4 simple words, and name numbers 1-10). Parents' interactions included any of the following: read books/looked at pictures, named/counted/drew things in the past 3 days. The welfare level is PMT based on pre-COVID-19 status. Food insecurity category is calculated using FIES.

 represent 90% confidence interval

Socioeconomic differences in early socioemotional skills were either small or not statistically significant

An exception was children resident in Java, who were more likely to be on track on at least 2 of 3 items on the index than children elsewhere

ECDI: Social Emotional
(% of 3-4 years old children developmentally on track)

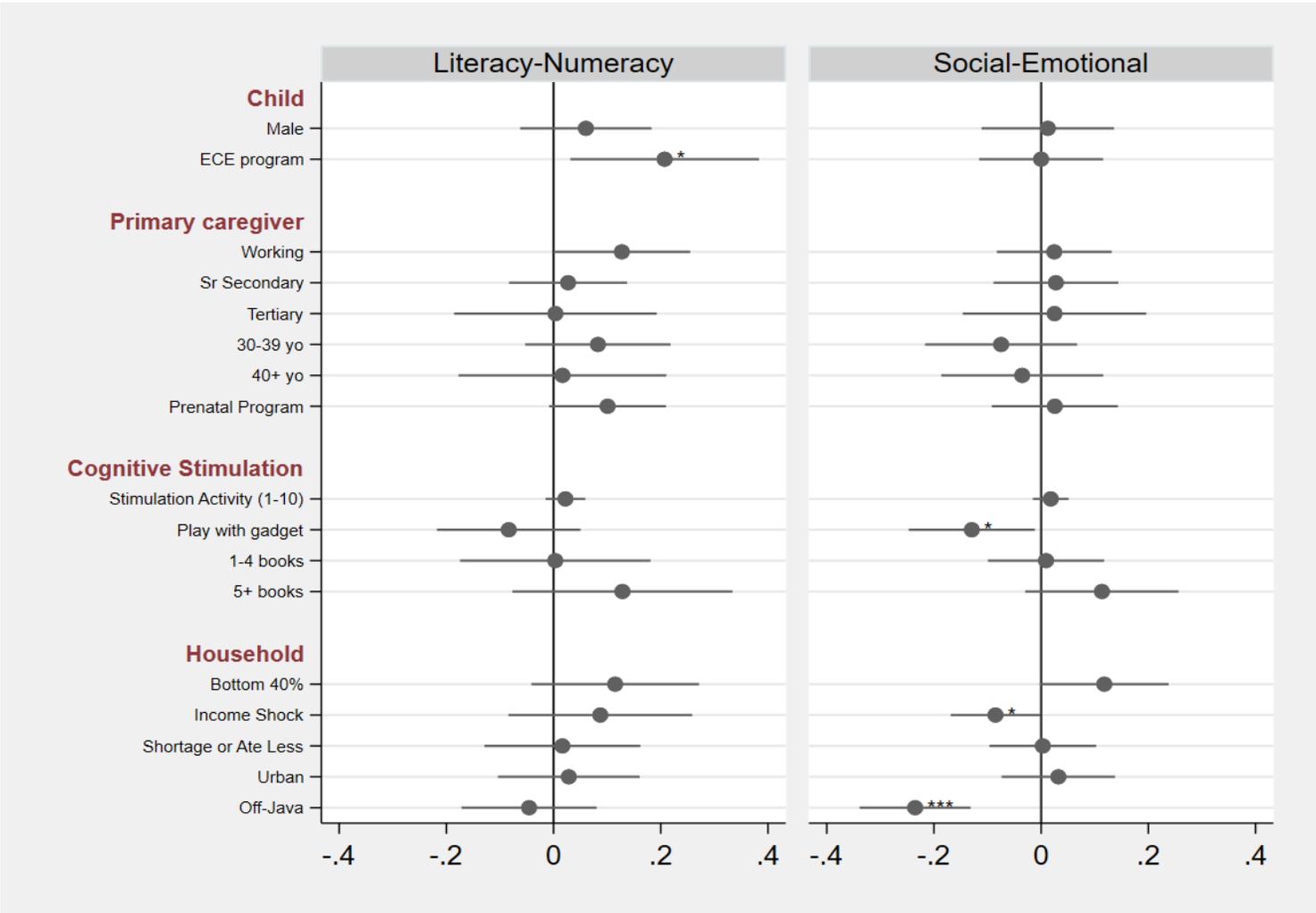


Note: ECDI Social-emotional: on track at least on 2 of 3 items (get along with others, not kick/hit others, not easily distracted). The welfare level is PMT based on pre-COVID-19 status. Food insecurity category is calculated using FIES.

 represent 90% confidence interval

When holding other factors constant:

- Attendance at an ECE program was associated with stronger early numeracy-literacy skills. Children attending ECE were 21 pp more likely to be on track.
- Playing with gadgets, living in a household that experiences an income shock, and living outside Java were associated with lower performance on early socioemotional skills.
- Higher intensity of cognitive stimulation activities was associated with higher performance on the total ECD index (see annex). For the literacy-numeracy and socioemotional components of the index shown here, the relationship was positive but not statistically significant.



Note: coefficients of the linear probability model are shown with 90% CI. CI is calculated by incorporating the survey design. The dependent variable is equal to 1 if developmentally on track. The reference group includes females, not attending ECE, not working, have primary education or lower, are under 30 y.o., did not attend a prenatal program in the last year, did not play with gadgets, have 0-1 book, Top 60%, not experienced income shock, food secure, rural, and java. *, **, *** shows statistical significance at 10%, 5%, and 1% level.

Terima Kasih

Rabia Ali
Ade Febridy
Muhammad Noor Farid

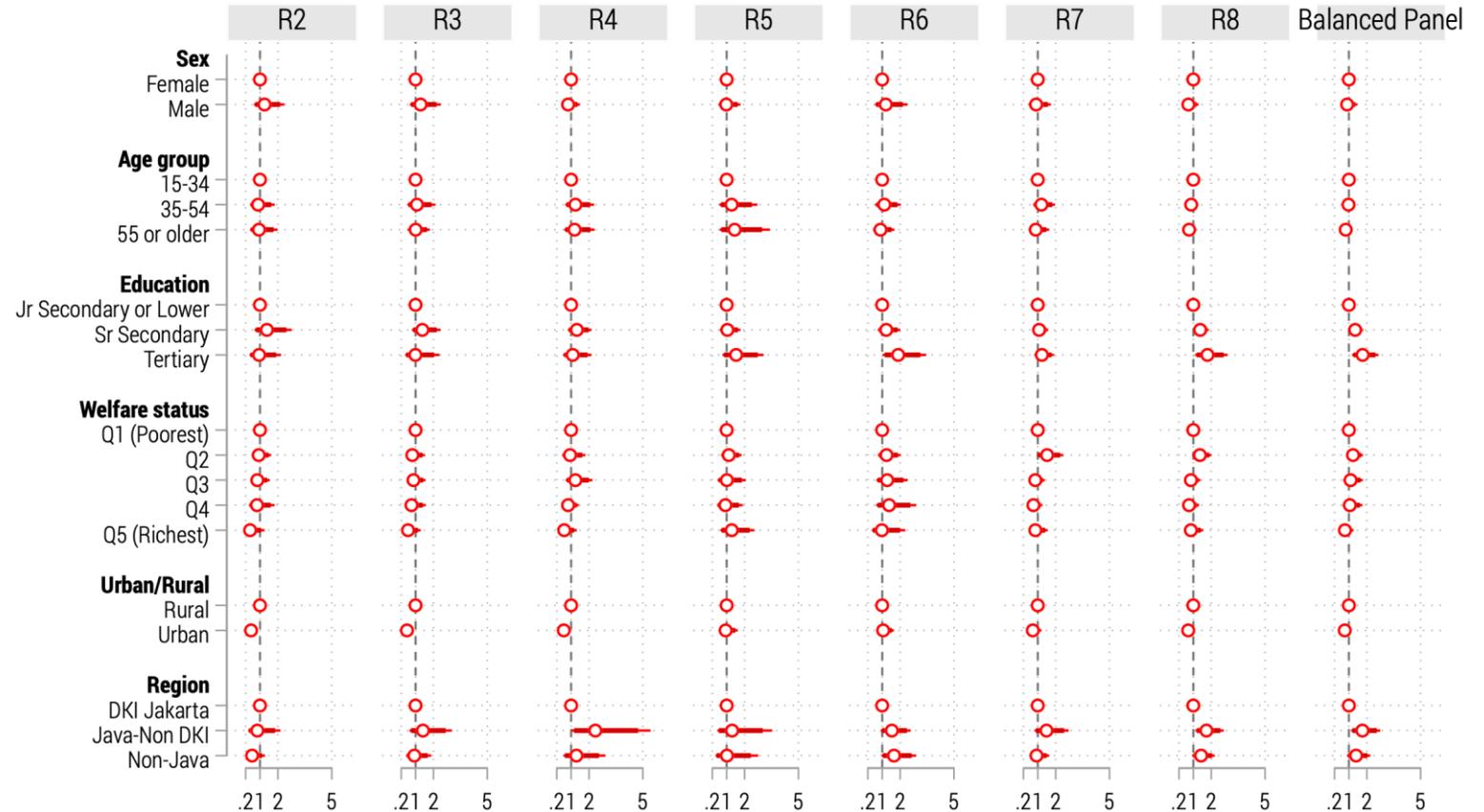
rali1@worldbank.org



Response rate

- **78%** of the initial households were re-interviewed in Round 8. This accounts for 66% of balanced panel households who were successfully re-interviewed in all follow-up rounds (R2-R8)
- Overall, attrition in R8 was random i.e., there was no association between survey participation and household characteristics, except for education and region. Households in non-DKI-Java and those with tertiary educated heads had a higher participation rate. This has been considered in the survey weight calculation.
- The analysis presented here is based on cross-sectional observations in each round

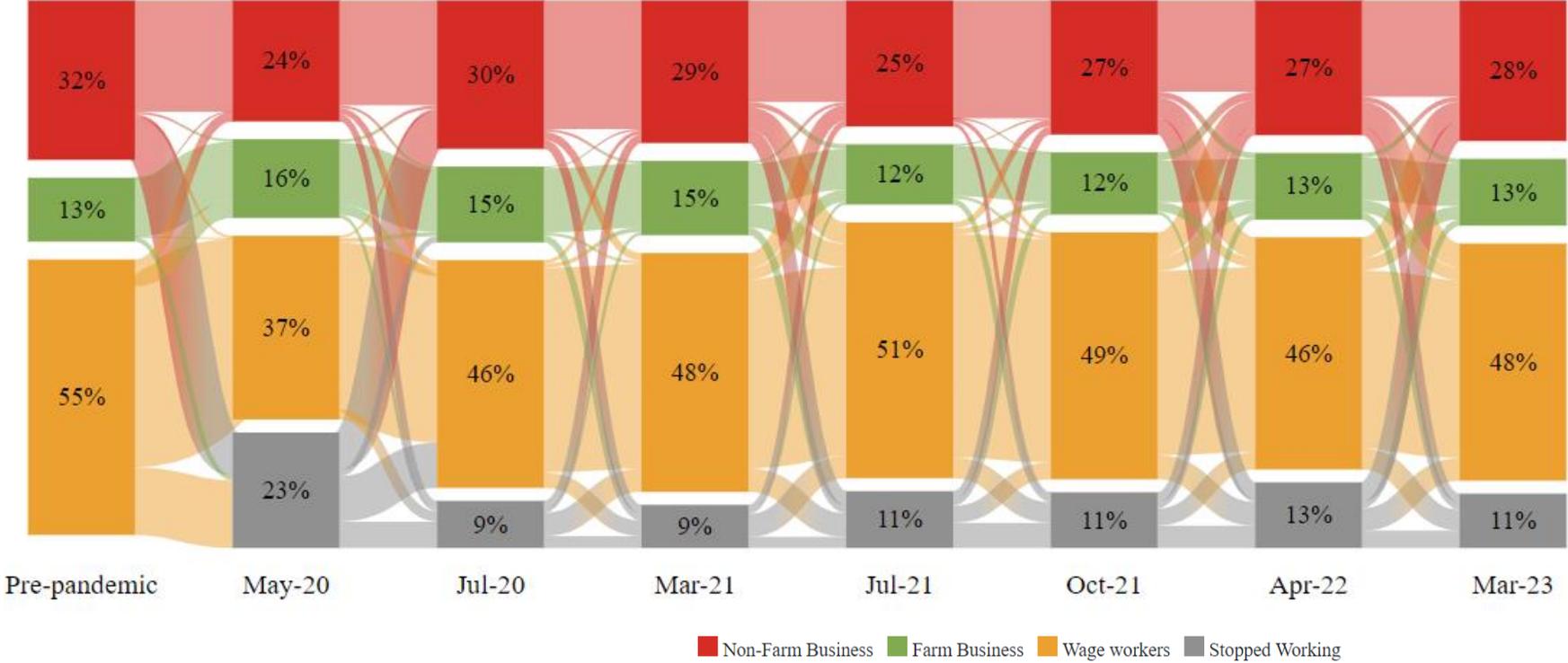
The randomness check between R2 to R8 and R1 samples



Note: The graph is showing adjusted OR between the characteristics and respond status in each round. Adjusted ORs were calculated using logistic regression model

As in past rounds, the churning in and out of employment types continued among a small share of household heads...

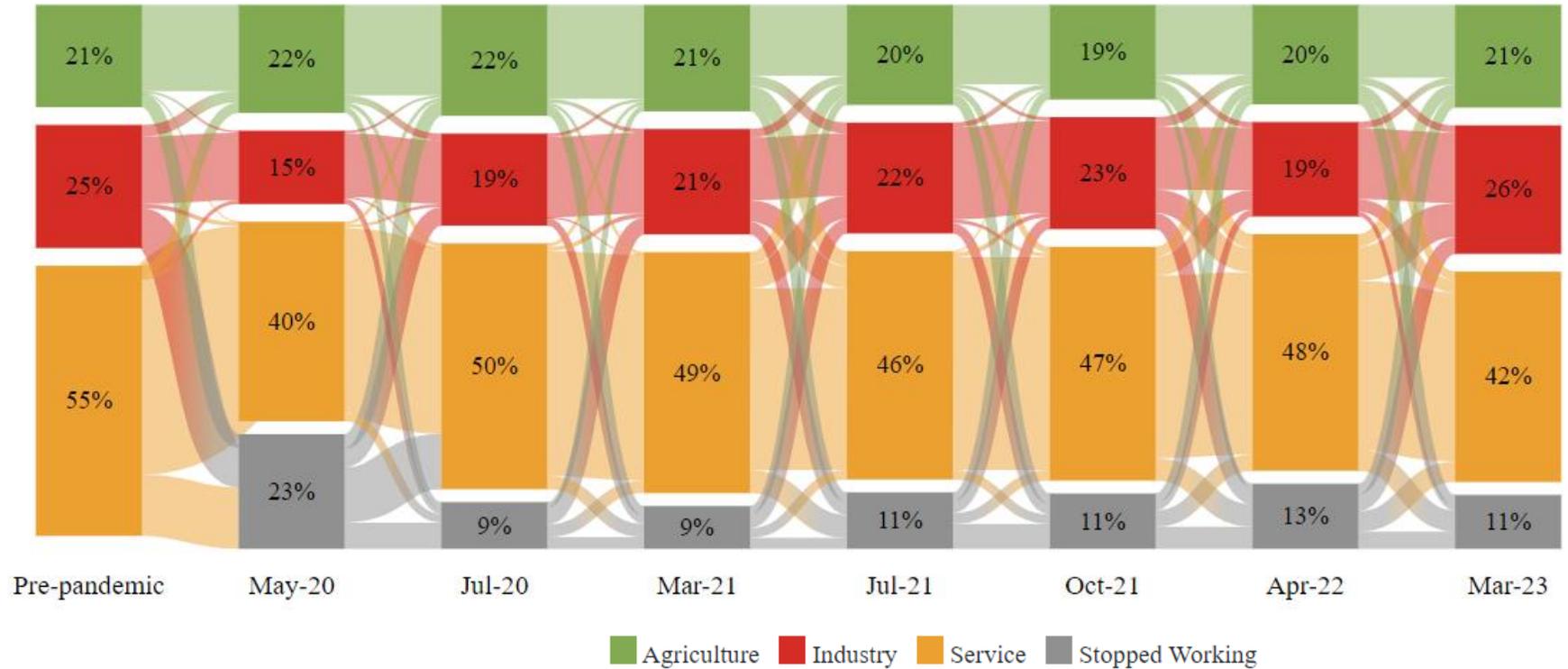
Employment Dynamics of Primary Breadwinners by Types of Work
(Among Balanced Panel Observations)



Note: Keeping only the balanced panel observations with weight adjustment to follow dynamics on each round; small discrepancies with the estimate with cross-sectional observations might exist.

...as it did across sectors of work

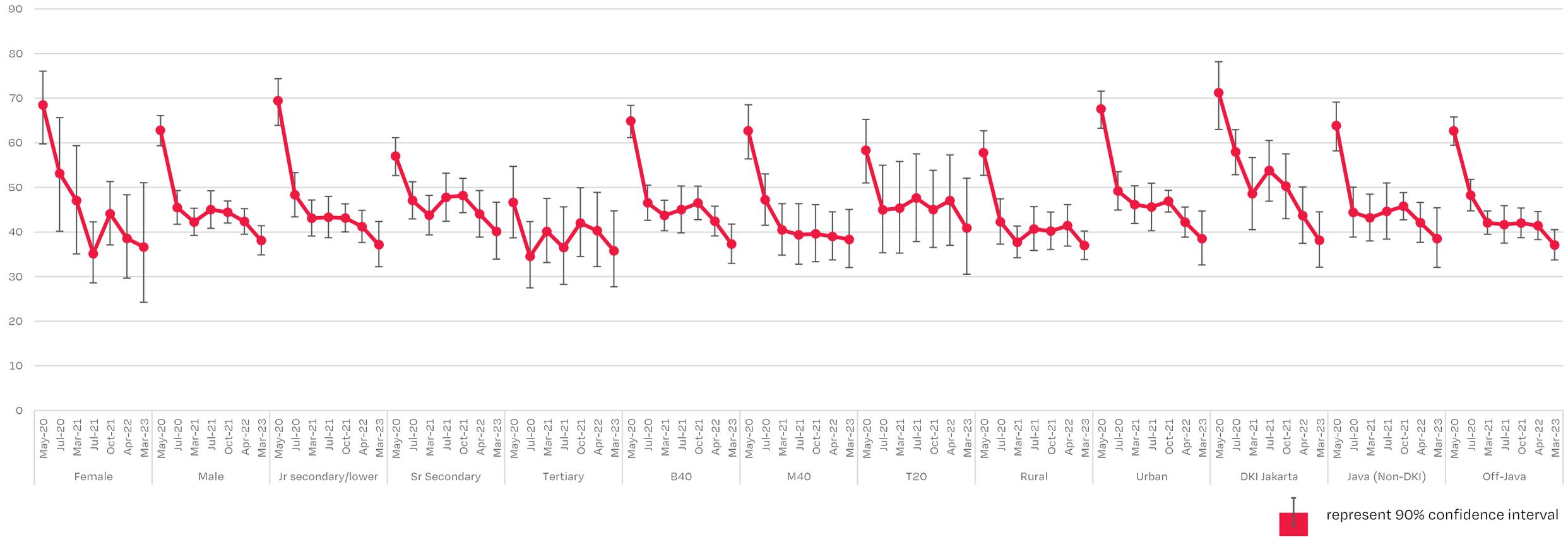
Employment Dynamics of Primary Breadwinners by Types of Work
(Among Balanced Panel Observations)



Note: Keeping only the balanced panel observations with weight adjustment to follow dynamics on each round; small discrepancies with the estimate with cross-sectional observations might exist.

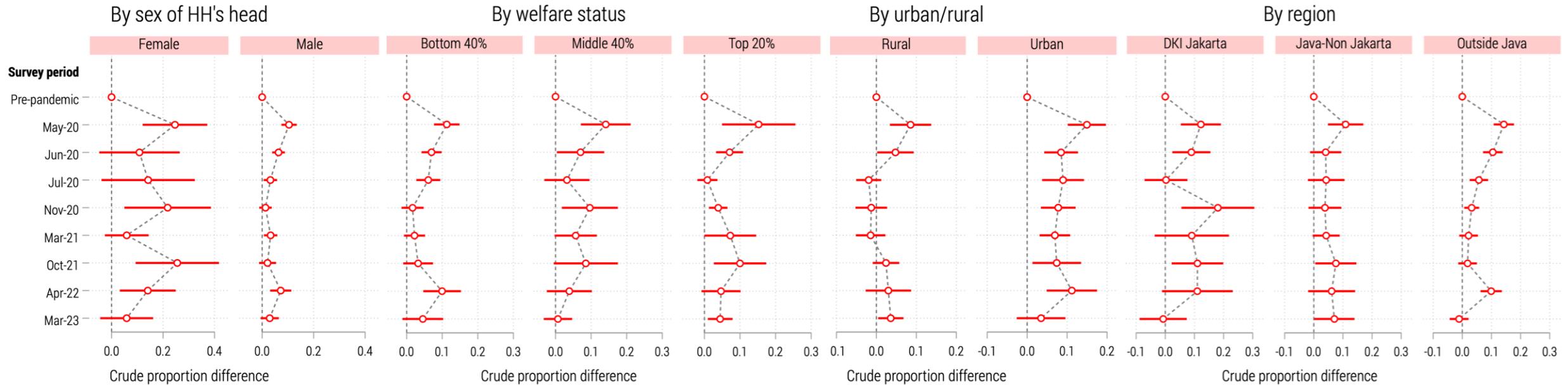
After the initial spike early in the pandemic, the share working with reduced incomes has been slowly declining across socioeconomic groups

Working with reduced income (% of working breadwinners)



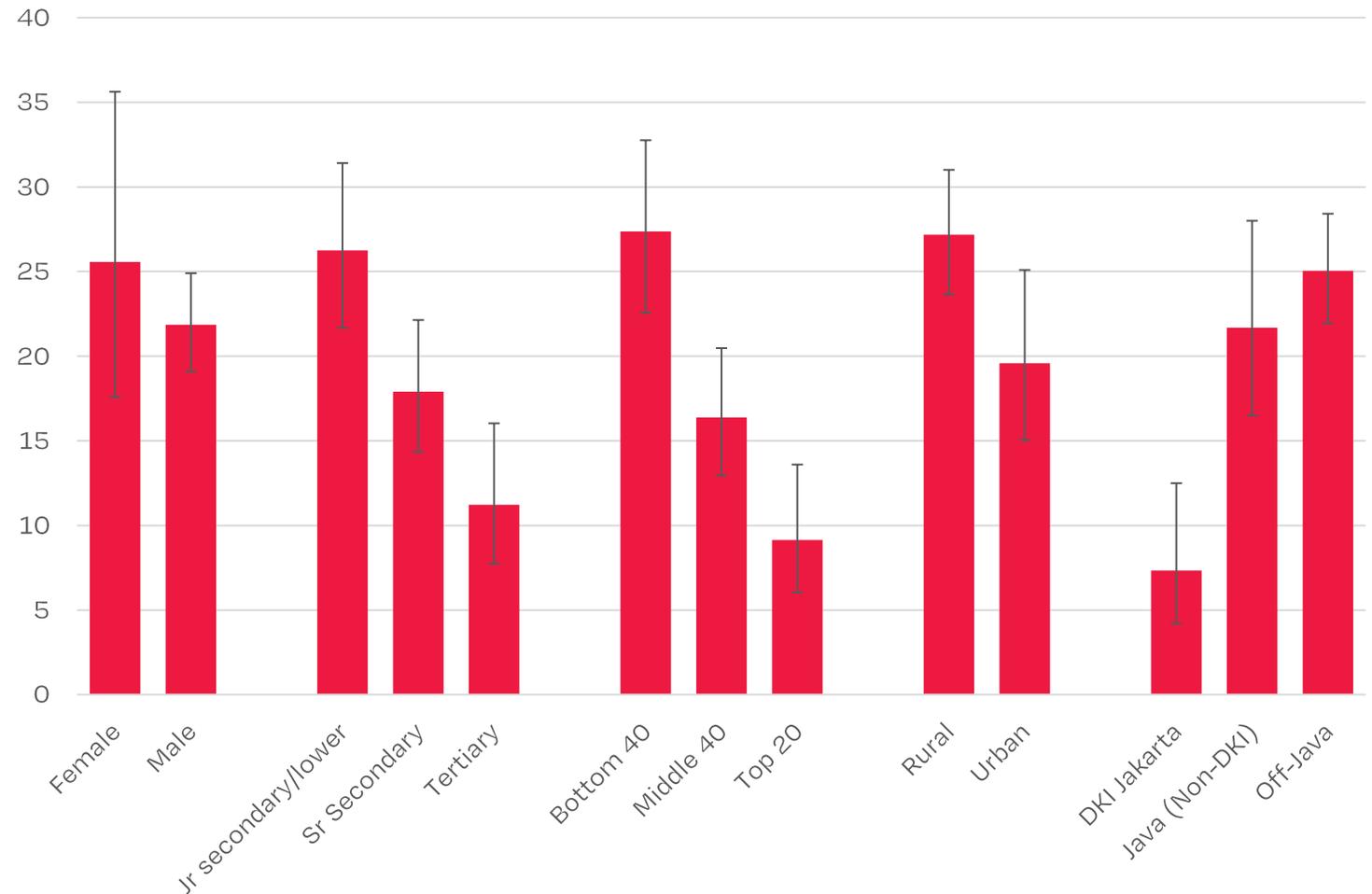
 represent 90% confidence interval

As of March 2023, the incidence of **food shortage due to resource constraints** was close to its pre-COVID level in almost all households



Food shortage due to resource constraints were significantly higher in poorer households, among the less educated, and those outside Jakarta.

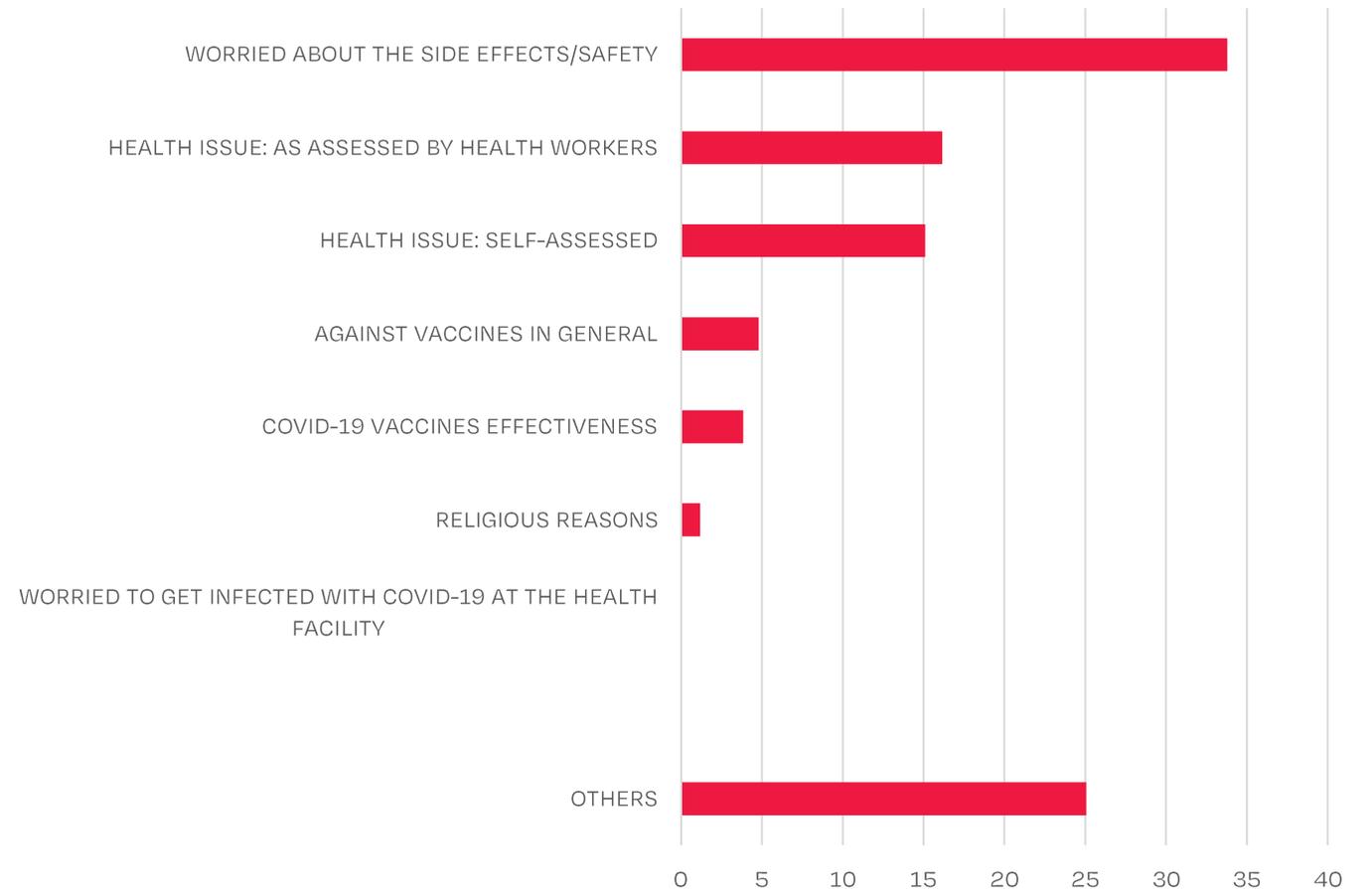
Experienced shortage of food because there was not enough money or other resources in the last week, March 2023(% Households)



Side effects/safety has now become the top concern of those unwilling/unsure about getting vaccinated.

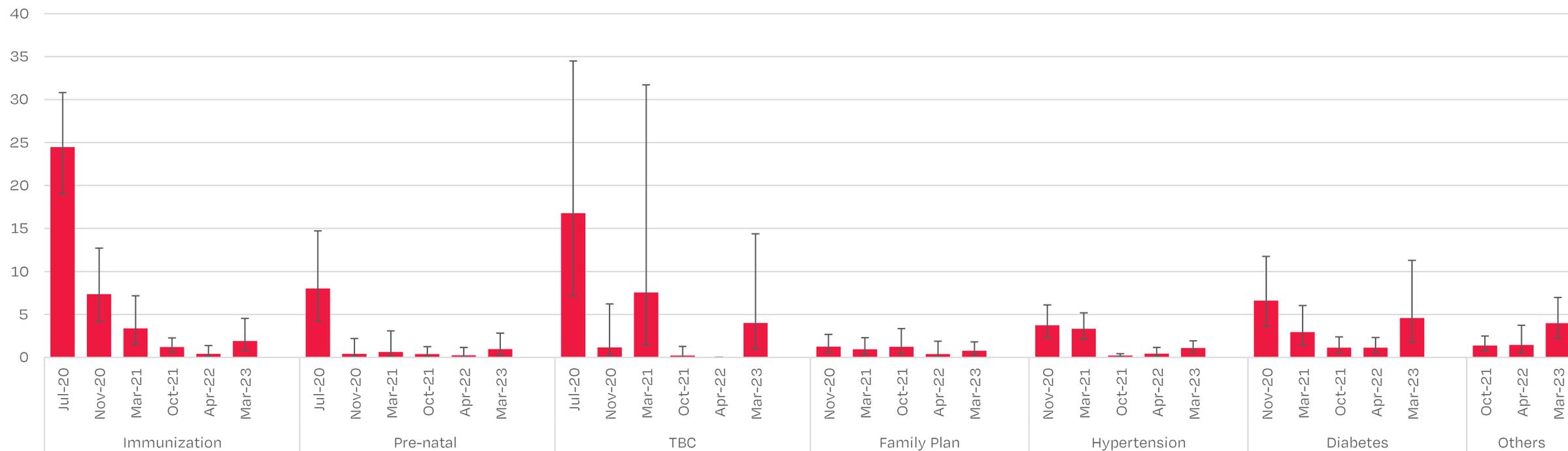
15% also reported health concerns (self-assessed) as the main reason.

MAIN REASON UNWILLING/NOT SURE TO BE VACCINATED
(% OF ADULTS UNWILLING/NOT SURE TO BE VACCINATED)



The increase in those unable to access health services occurred for a range of health services.

Unable to access [...] service/treatment
(% of HH in need*)



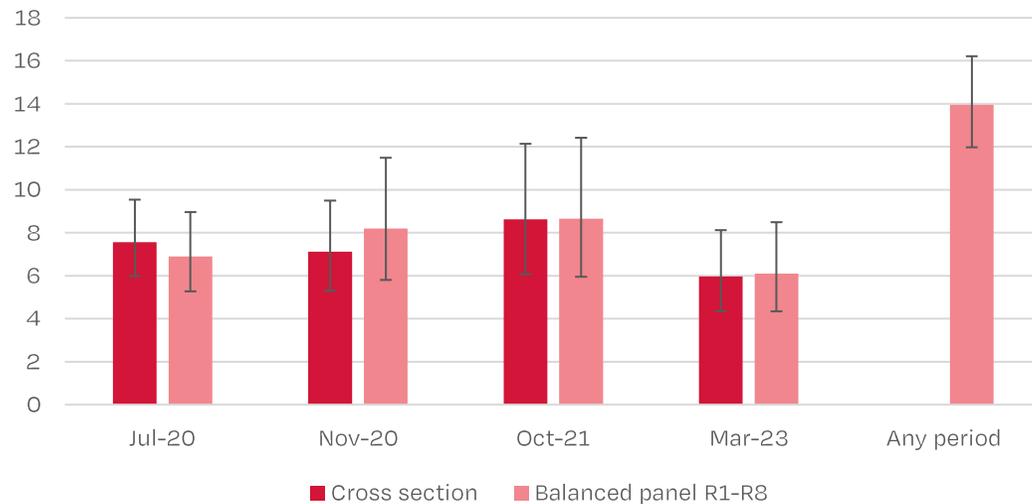
Note: Results for reasons for not being able to access services are not shown here due to extremely small sample sizes.

 represent 90% confidence interval

No less than 14% of households who needed health services between July 2020 and March 2023 had ever availed a teleconsultation

It is equivalent to 12% of total households

HOUSEHOLD USED TELECONSULTATION
(% OF HOUSEHOLDS IN NEED*)

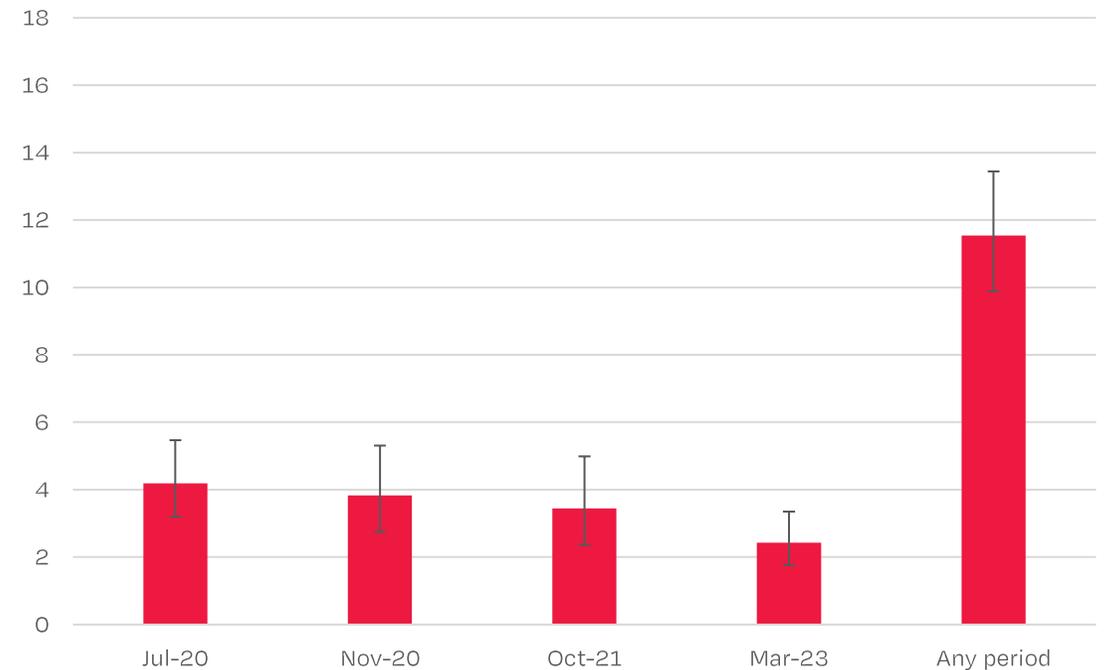


Q in Nov 2020 onward: *In the past month, have you or your family members undertaken any phone or online consultation with a health provider (excluding making appointments only)?*

Q in Jul 2020: *In the past month have you or any member in your HH used health consultation services using telephone/online (e.g., Halodoc, Alodokter, Klikdokter.com)?*

*We exclude those who answer and do not need consultation in the past month from the denominator. HH in need Jul-20 (64%), Nov-20 (48%), Oct-21 (40%), and Mar-23 (40%)

HOUSEHOLD USED TELECONSULTATION
(% OF ALL HOUSEHOLDS)



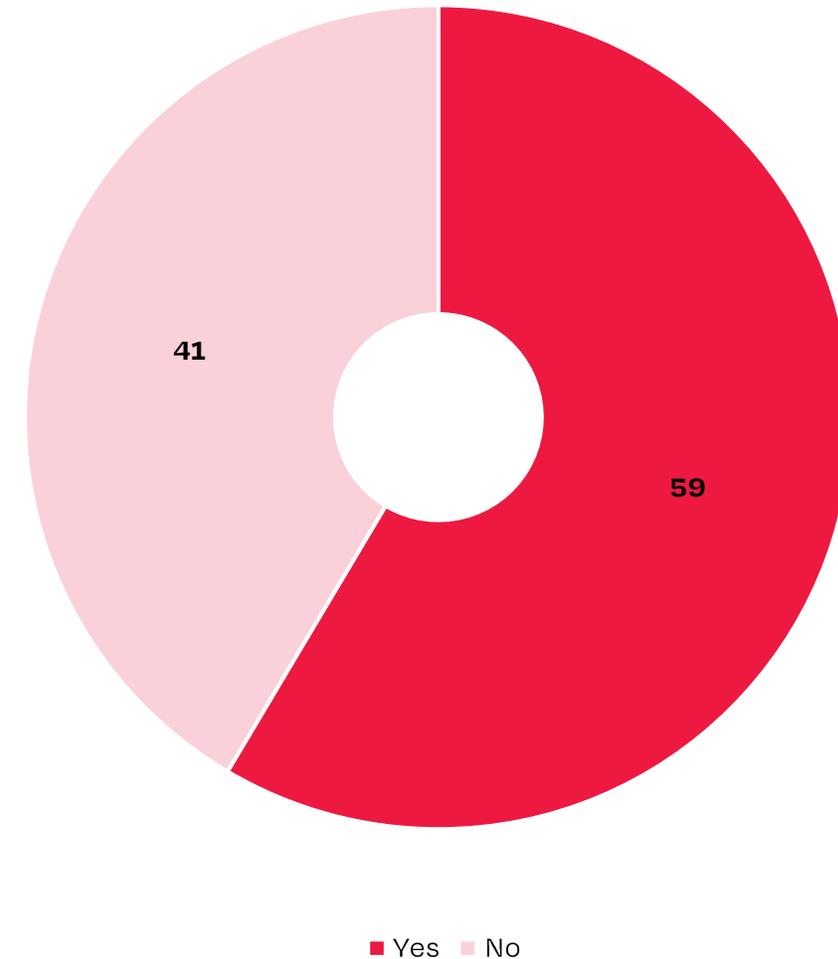
represent 90% confidence interval

% of under-5 yo have books

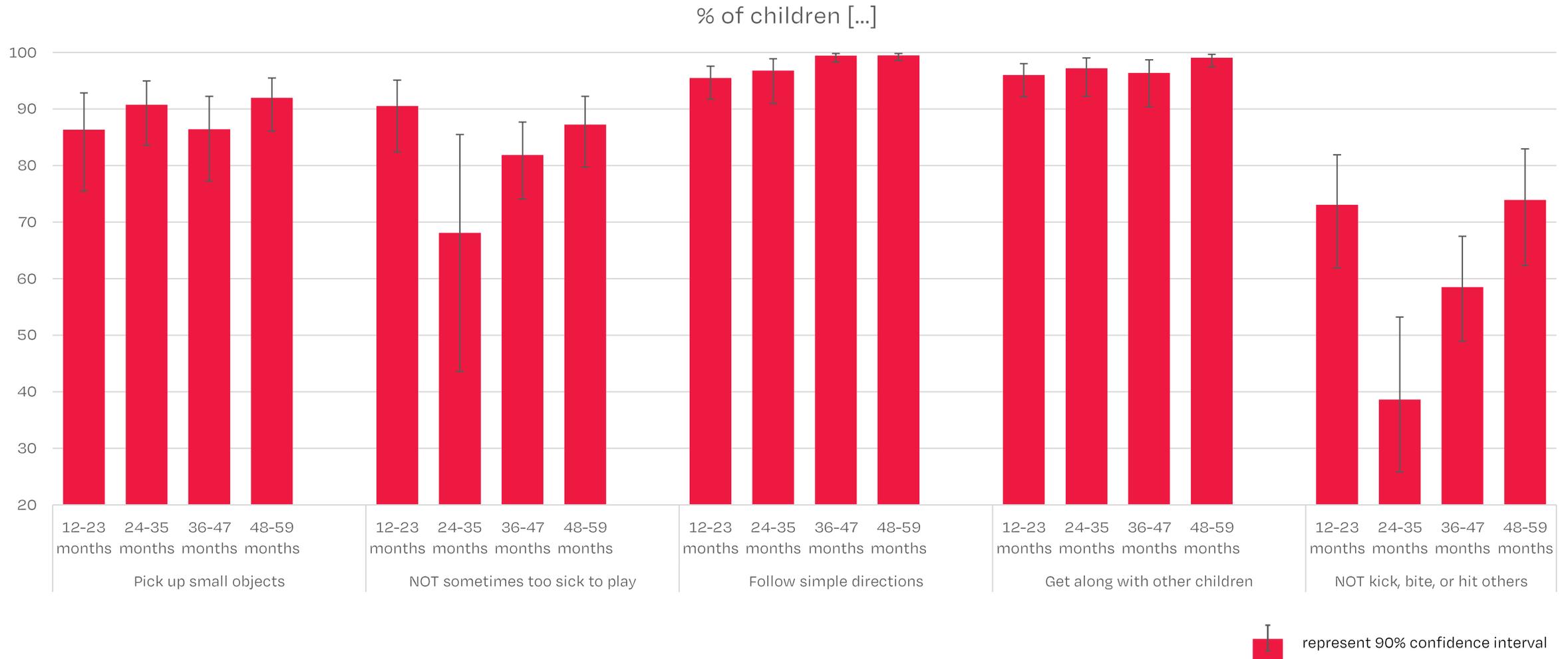
Children's books at home

Only **59%** of under-5 children live in homes with children's books.

Children in homes where books were present had on average 4.6 books (95% CI: 3.3-5.4).

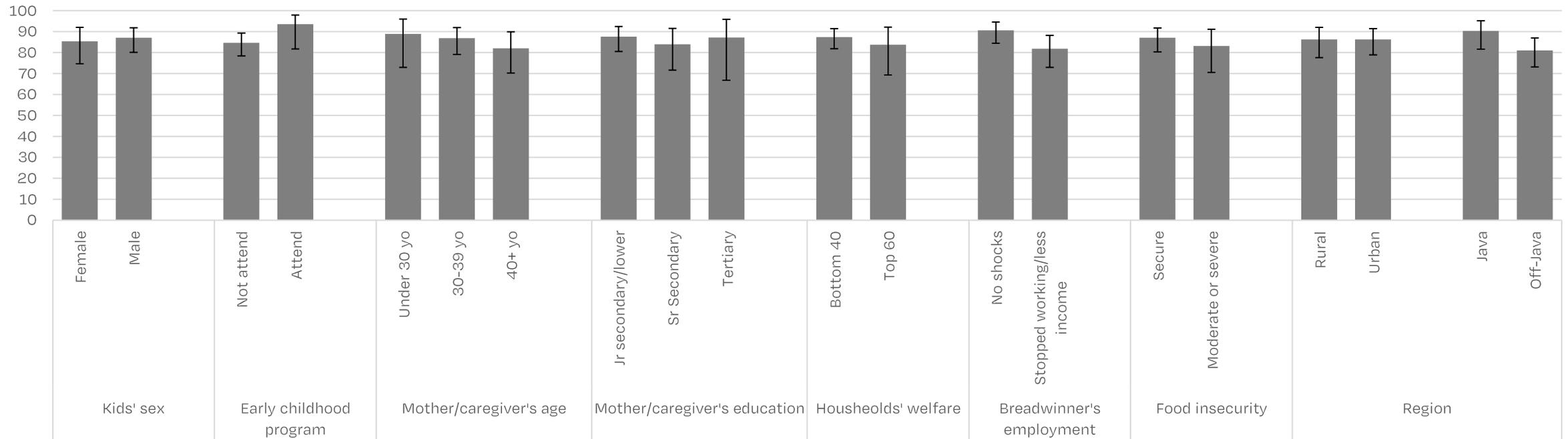


Physical and socioemotional development, by age



Socioeconomic differences in likelihood of being developmentally on-track overall were generally small and statistically insignificant

Early Child Development Index -10 (Total)
(% of 3-4 years old children developmentally on track)

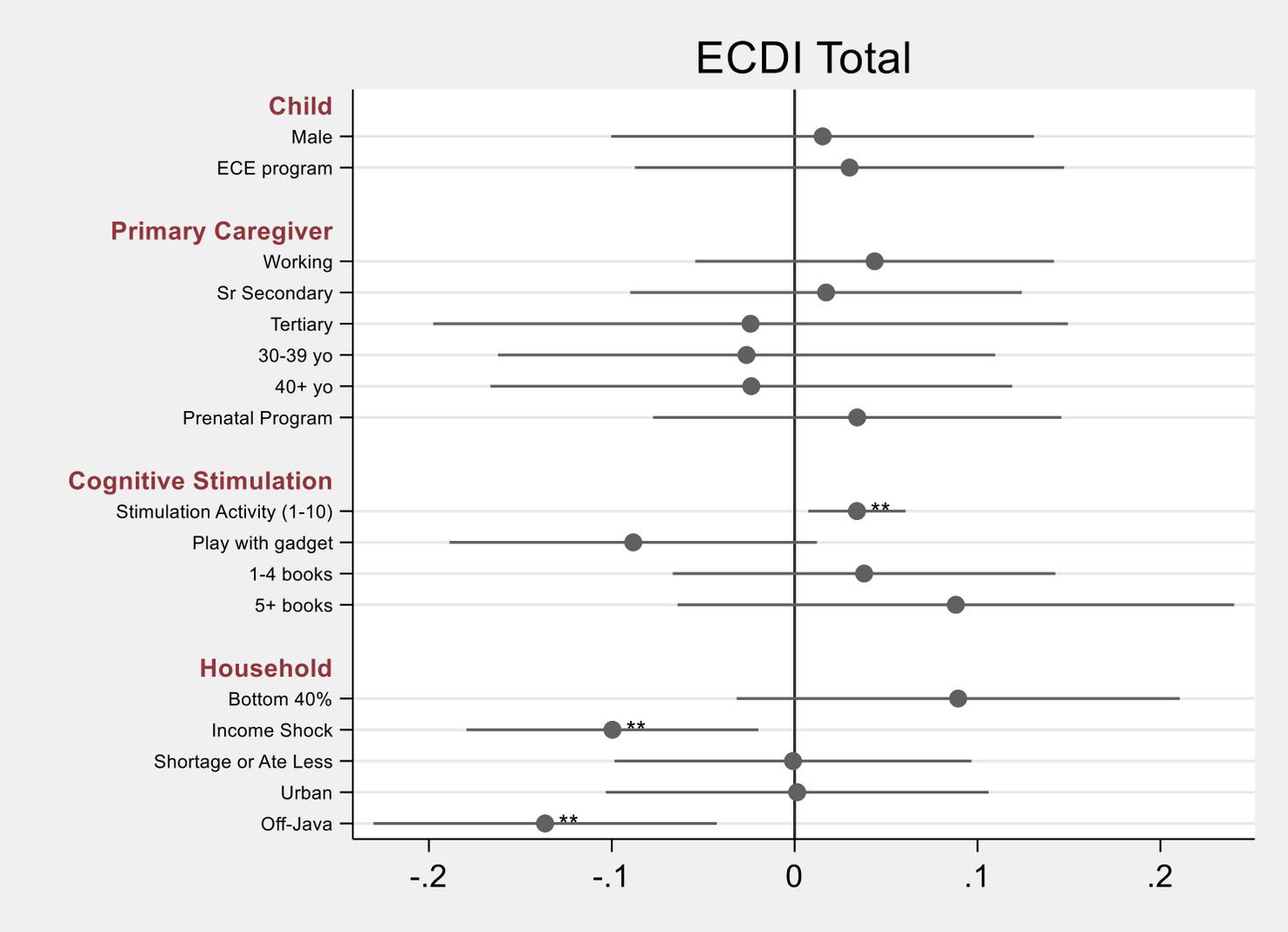


Note: ECDI-10 (total): percentage of children who are developmentally on track in at least three of the four domains. The welfare level is PMT based on pre-COVID-19 status. Food insecurity category is calculated using FIES.

 represent 90% confidence interval

When holding all other factors constant, we found:

- A more intense stimulation activity (3 pp for every level increase), household's primary breadwinner not experiencing income shock (10 pp), and residing in Java (14 pp) were associated with a higher likelihood of being developmentally on track
- However, we should also note that not playing with gadgets, and being bottom 40% of households, were both found to have sizeable associations with being developmentally on track, albeit with a lack of precision or statistical significance



Note: coefficients of the linear probability model are shown with 90% CI. CI is calculated by incorporating the survey design. The dependent variable is equal to 1 if on track in ECDI Total i.e., on track in at least 3 domains. The reference group includes females, not attending ECE, not working, have primary education or lower, are under 30 y.o., did not attend a prenatal program in the last year, did not play with gadgets, have 0-1 book, Top 60%, not experienced income shock, food secure, rural, and java. *, **, *** shows statistical significance at 10%, 5%, and 1% level.