

ROUND 4
3 – 15 November 2020

Indonesia High-frequency Monitoring of Covid-19 Impacts

January 25, 2020

Please contact Ririn Purnamasari (rpurnamasari@worldbank.org) for any queries regarding the Indonesia High-Frequency Monitoring of COVID-19 Impacts on Households, World Bank, 2020.



Highlights (I)

Food Security

The prevalence of food security in November remains unchanged since August...

- Significant level of "churning" across population subgroups: worsening shortage of food between August and November in DKI Jakarta and among female headed households
- Share of households eating less than they should still above pre-pandemic level

Coping mechanisms

- **Smaller share of households reduced consumption to cope with shock** (50% in November, compared to 70% in May/June)
 - on average households reduced 30% and 40% of their usual pre-pandemic monthly food and non-food expenditure, respectively
- **Greater reliance on government's assistance** (73% in November, compared to 55% in May/June),
 - significantly higher among less educated & those in the bottom 40%
- **Increased uptake of formal loans and participation in income generating activities**
- **50% relied on assistance or borrowing from friends/family**
- **BLT & Sembako** programs were seen as "most helpful".

Highlights (II)

Health

- **Coverage of COVID-19 testing is slowly improving**, with 13% of adult population reporting having been COVID-19 tested by November, of whom 21 out of 1000 were PCR tested;
- **Access to primary health services has recovered since the decline in August, possibly due to opening up of facilities;**
- **Among households still unable to access services...**
 - Over 25% were due to fears of contracting COVID-19
 - 25% were due to medical personnel not being available at the facility (up from 6% in August)
- **Phone/online consultations** continue to be very rare, **used by only 7% of households who needed health services;**
- **Nearly 80% of Indonesians willing to receive the COVID-19 vaccination if provided at no cost**, but more highly educated people, those in urban areas, (primarily DKI Jakarta) are associated with lower acceptance;
- **Nearly 60% report suffering from at least one mental health conditions**, with about half experiencing worsening or just started to experience the symptoms during the pandemic.

Highlights (III)

Education

- **In November, schools opened for face-to-face learning for 31% of students**
 - Mostly outside DKI Jakarta
 - The majority were open for only a few days a week
- **93% of students continued to engage in distance learning**
 - Only 41% via mobile/online learning at home; no improvement since August.
 - Significantly lower among students in the bottom 40% and outside DKI Jakarta.
 - Constraints included internet access, difficulties in concentrating, and lack of devices
- **51% of students received internet quota subsidies, and most (82%) were using it.**
 - While on average students spent 2.3 hours per day on distance learning activities, those who received the internet quota spent 30 minutes more than those didn't receive it.
 - However, only half of the students who received the quota were engaged in online learning
 - The quota is less likely to be received by students in the bottom 40%, in rural, and outside Java.

Highlights (IV)

Digital Transactions

- **Most households don't use digital platforms for purchases**
 - 21% used for food and 31% for non-food items since the start of the pandemic
 - COVID-19 just modestly shifts towards more digital, with only 12% of households that either **began** to use or **increased** usage during the pandemic
- **70-80% of those using online purchases still use cash for payment**
- Top reasons for not using a digital platform were a preference for traditional shopping (40%), high cost (15%) and lack of knowledge about how to use a platform (12%)

Concerns

- Though mildly improved, most households are still worried about being infected by COVID-19 and their immediate financial situation.
- Financial concerns are more prevalent among lower educated and the less wealthy households.

Survey

01

Design

Method: 6 rounds of panel survey, 20-30 minute phone interviews with about 4,000 households, every 3-6 weeks for the first 3 rounds and every 3 months for the following rounds.

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.

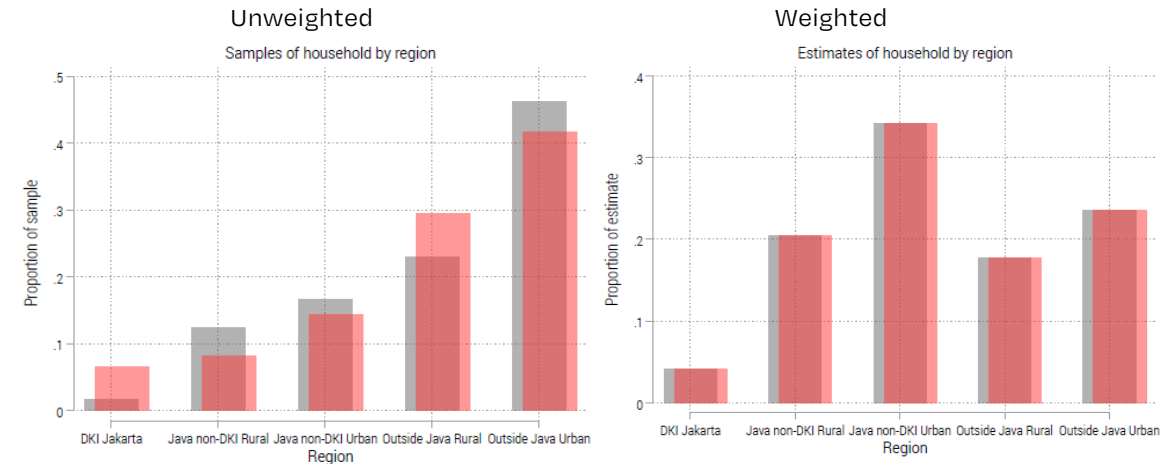
Stratification:

Explicit: 5 regions

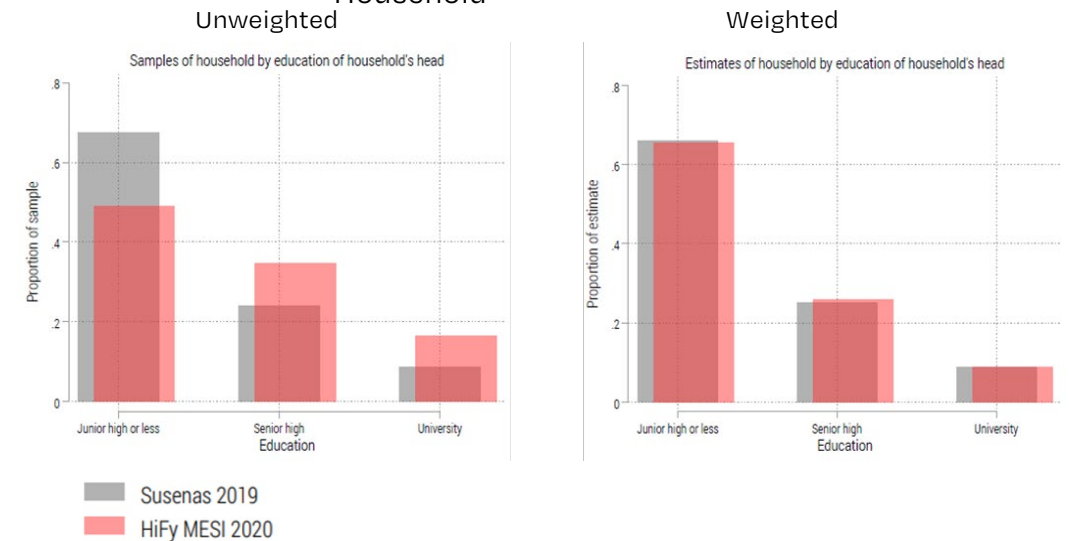
Implicit: Sex and education of Head of Household

Sample distribution of HiFy and Indonesia's National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas) is very similar across each stratification of interest, confirming confidence in representativeness of the HiFy sample.

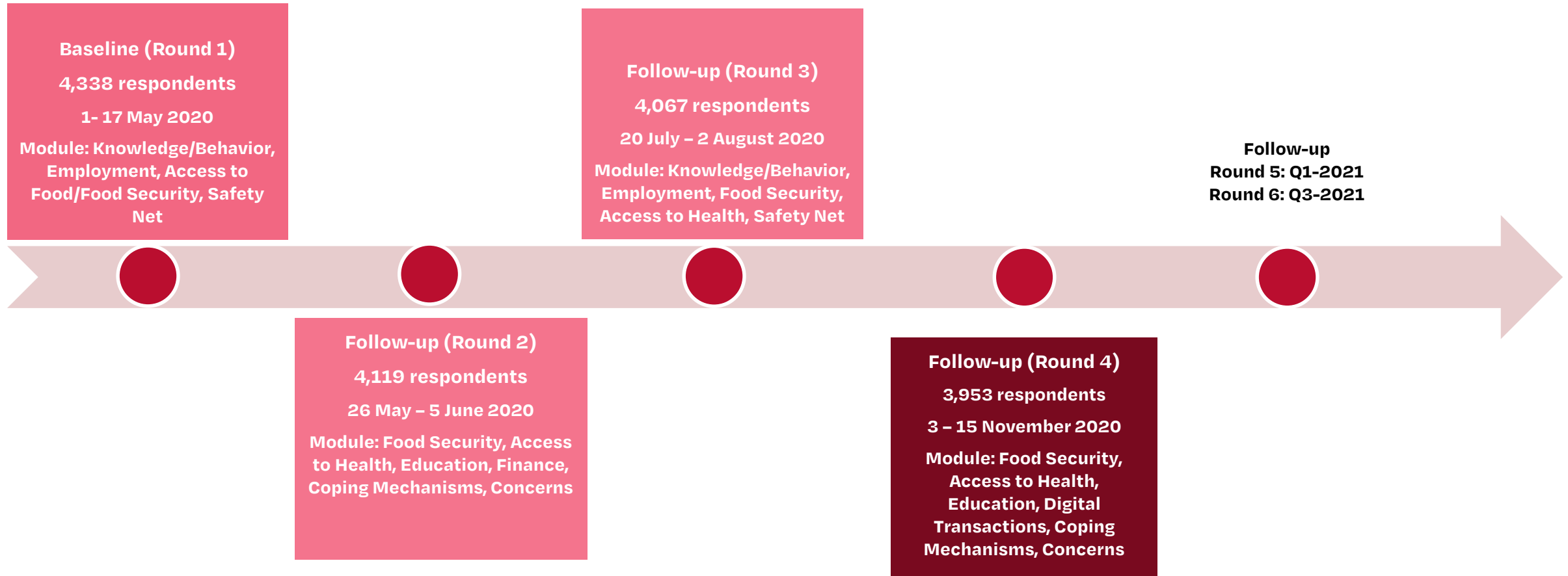
Households by region



Education of Head of Household



Implementation





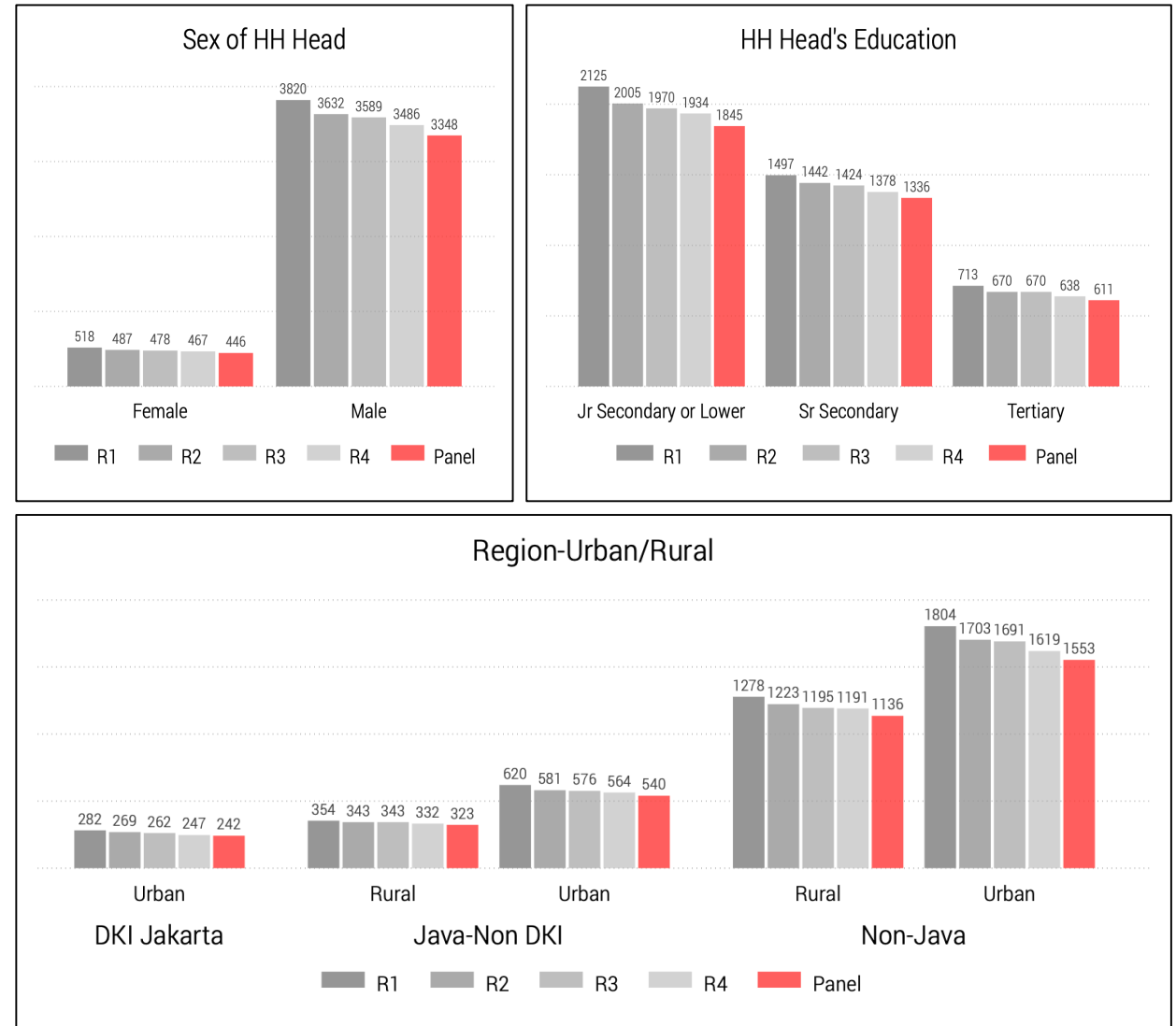
First confirmed cases reported	Jabodetabek, some kabupaten/kota: Large Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB)	DKI: PSBB relaxation, implementation of New Normal policy	DKI: PSBB tightening	DKI: PSBB relaxation
Schools and most offices in DKI closed	Nation wide school closures Economic relief measures started: PKH benefits top-up, Sembako Card expansion and benefits top-up, Bansos Tunai, BLT-village fund, Sembako Banpres, electricity bills reduction and Kartu Pra-Kerja			
	Grants for micro enterprises			
	Wage subsidies; Internet credits for students			

Response rate

87% of respondents in Round 1 were successfully re-interviewed in Round 2, 3, and 4.

- Where respondents were not interviewed, this was mostly because their phones were unreachable or unanswered.
- Attrition was random: response rates were similar across sex, age, and education of household head, as well as household welfare and region.
- Therefore, attrition bias is not a concern when interpreting changes between rounds.

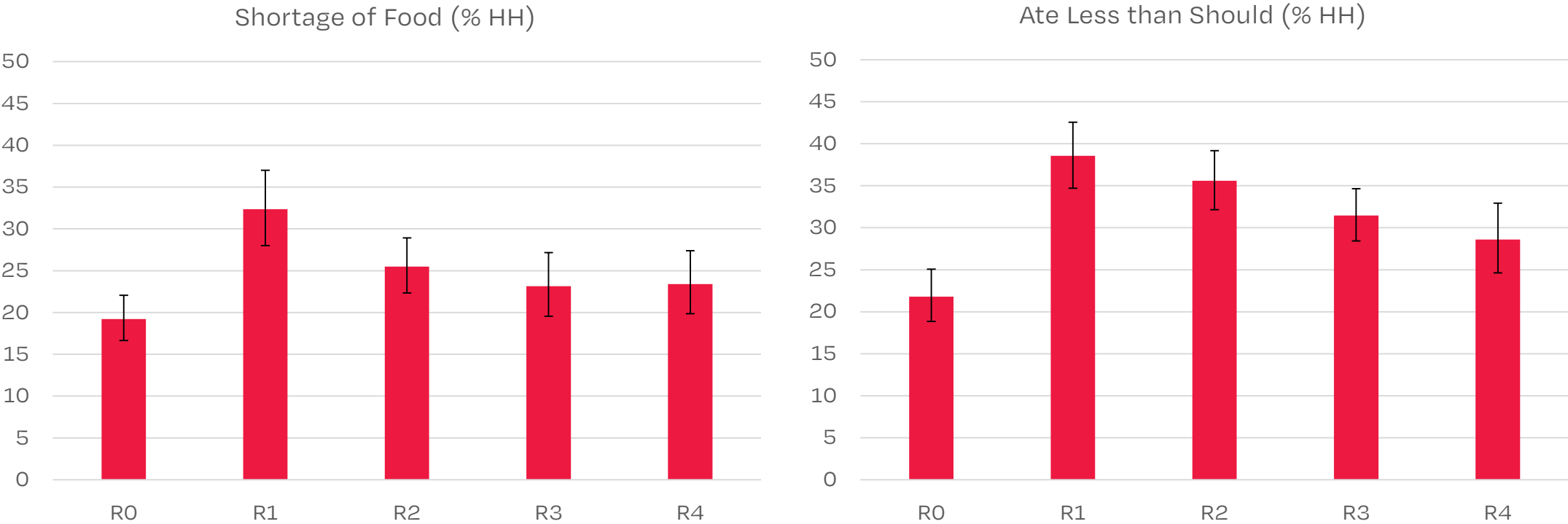
The analysis presented here is based on **3,794 panel households in Rounds 1, 2, 3 and 4.**




Food Security

02

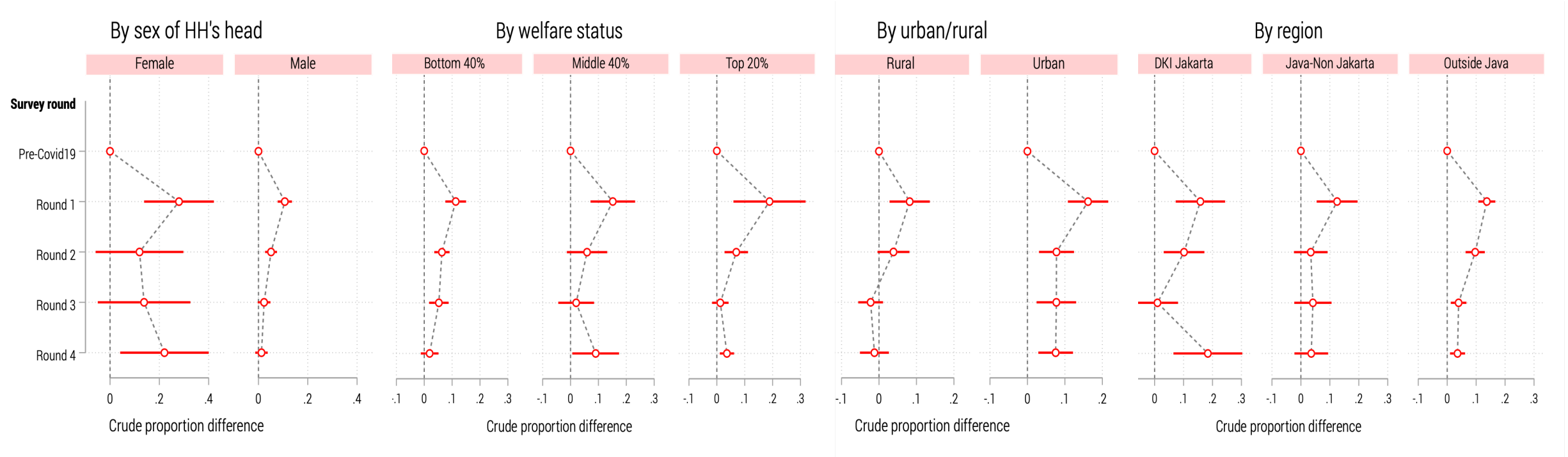
The prevalence of food security remains unchanged since Round 3. By November, **23%** of households still reported **food shortages** and **29%** of households reported **eating less**.



R1: 1-17 May 2020; R2: 26 May – 5 June 2020; R3: 20 July – 2 August 2020; R4: 3 – 15 November 2020

 represent 90% confidence interval

In Round 4, the state of **food shortage improved among households in the bottom 40%, but worsened among female headed households, households in the middle 40% and in DKI Jakarta.**



R1: 1-17 May 2020

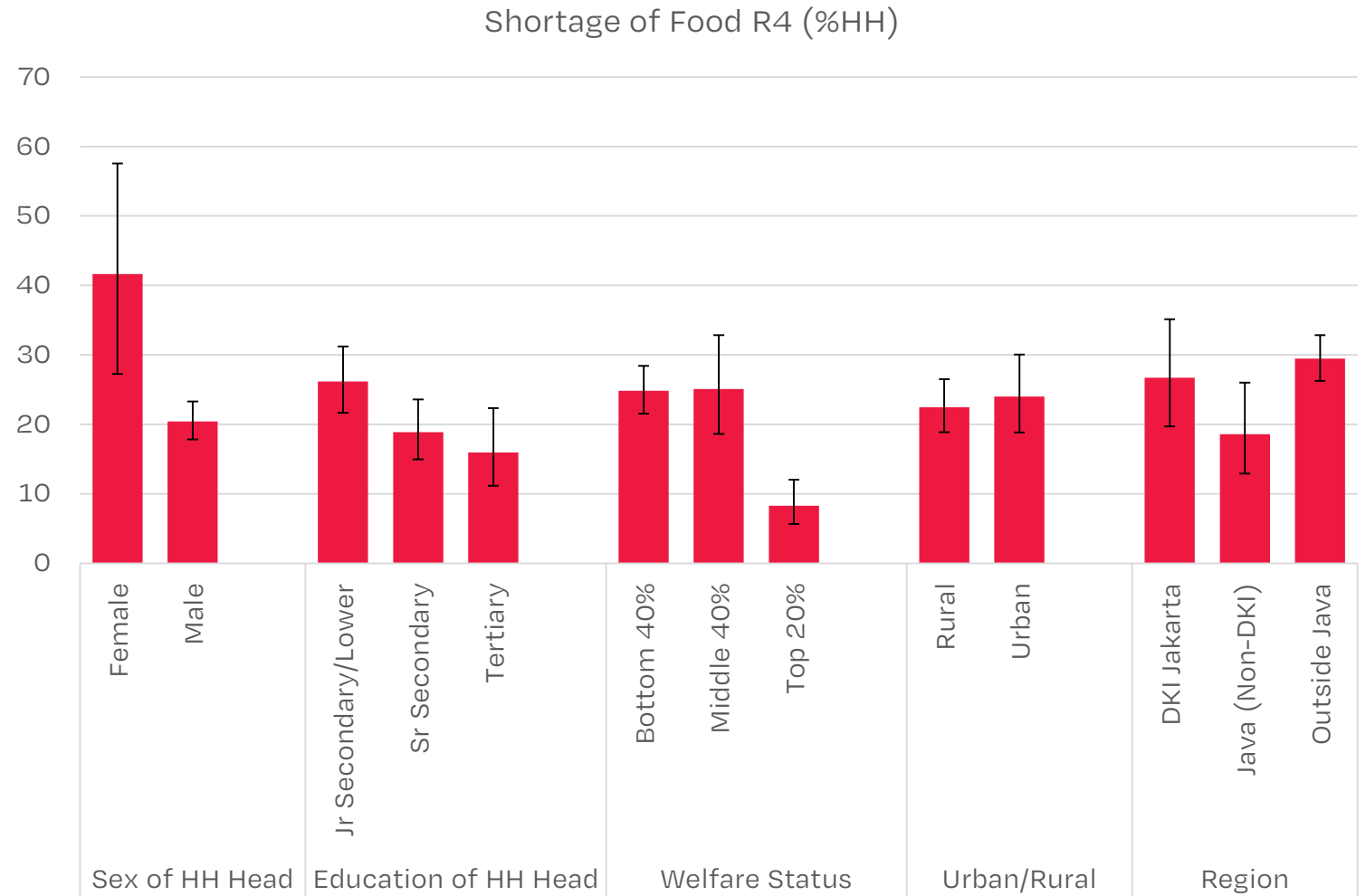
R2: 26 May – 5 June 2020

R3: 20 July – 2 August 2020

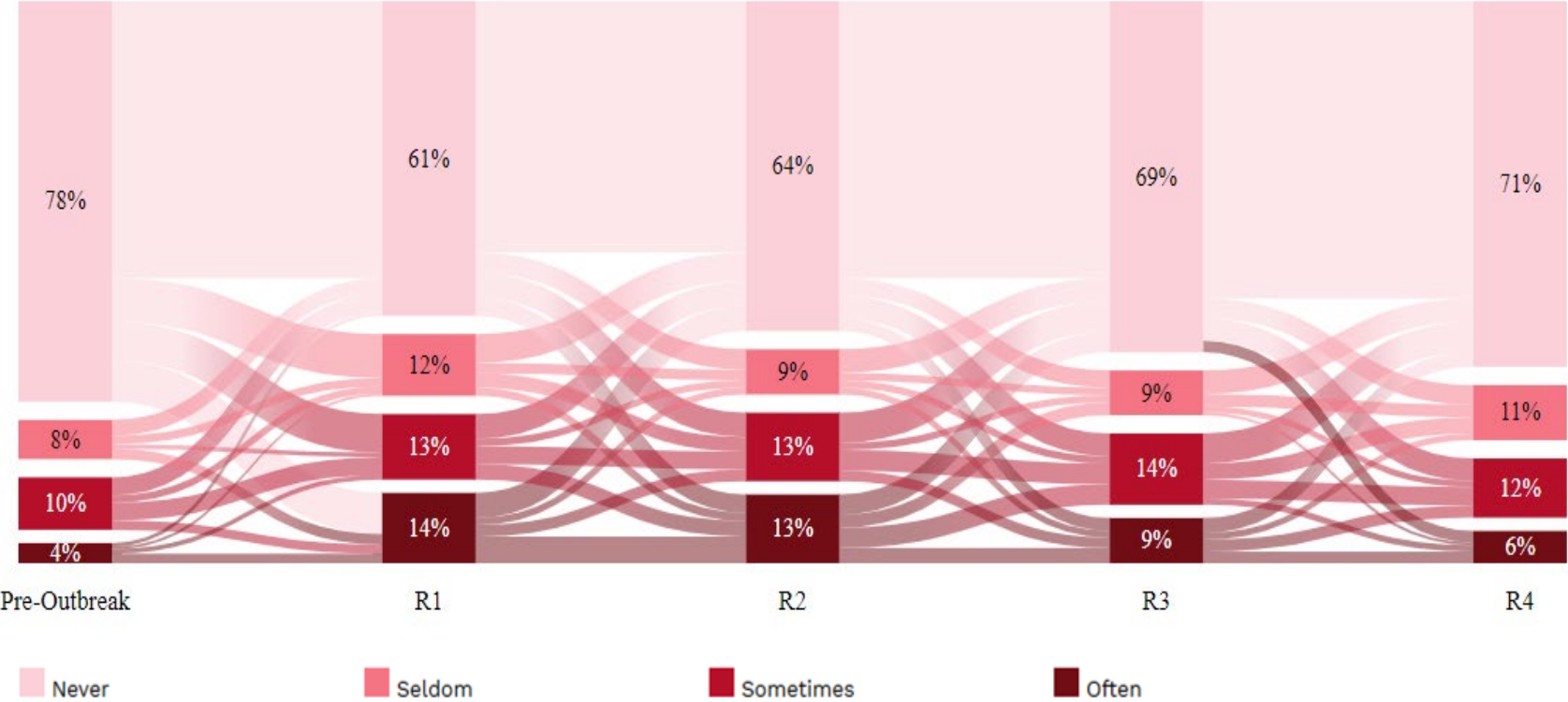
R4: 3 – 15 November 2020

As a result, female headed households are more likely to **lack sufficient food** than male headed households.

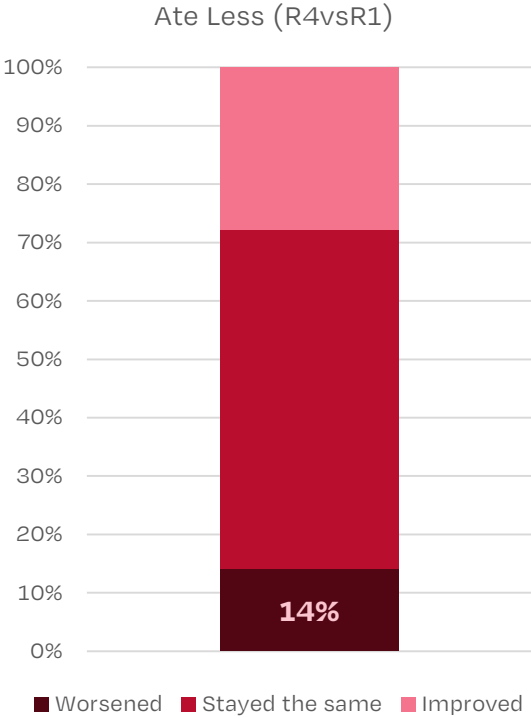
And the prevalence of food shortage in DKI Jakarta, which was the lowest in the past rounds, is now as high as other regions.



Underlying an improving trend in **eating less** overall, there is high churn.
14% of households experienced worsening eating less from Round 1 to Round 4.



R1: 1-17 May 2020 R2: 26 May – 5 June 2020
R3: 20 July – 2 August 2020; R4: 3 – 15 November 2020

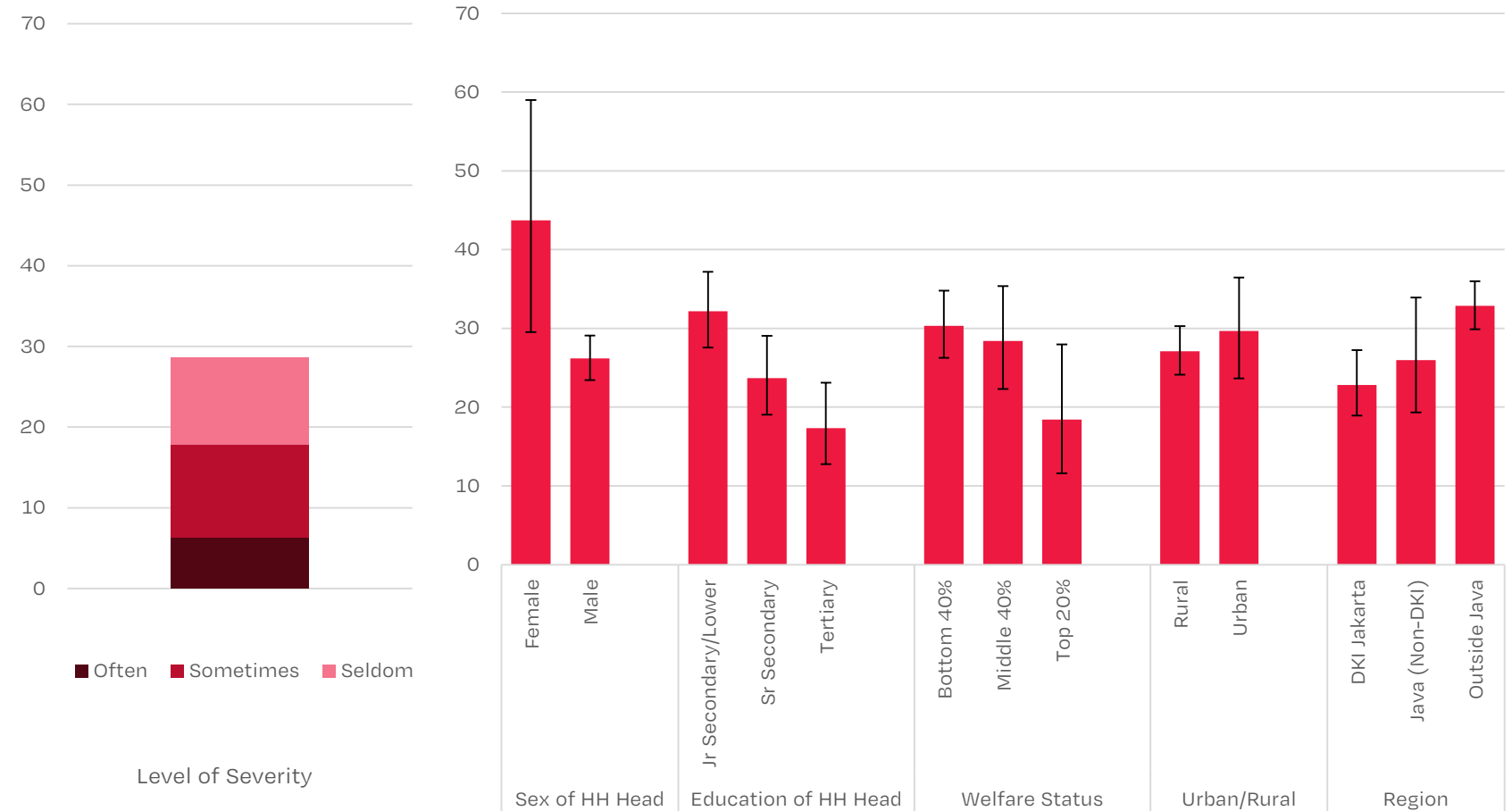


Note:
Worsened: never -> seldom -> sometimes -> often
Improved: often -> sometimes -> seldom -> never

Ate less because there was not enough money or other resources in the last week (%HH)

Female-headed and low educated households, and those who reside outside Java, are more likely to **reduce their food intake** due to lack of resources

The prevalence of eating less is higher among those relied on government's assistance



represent 90% confidence interval

Health

03

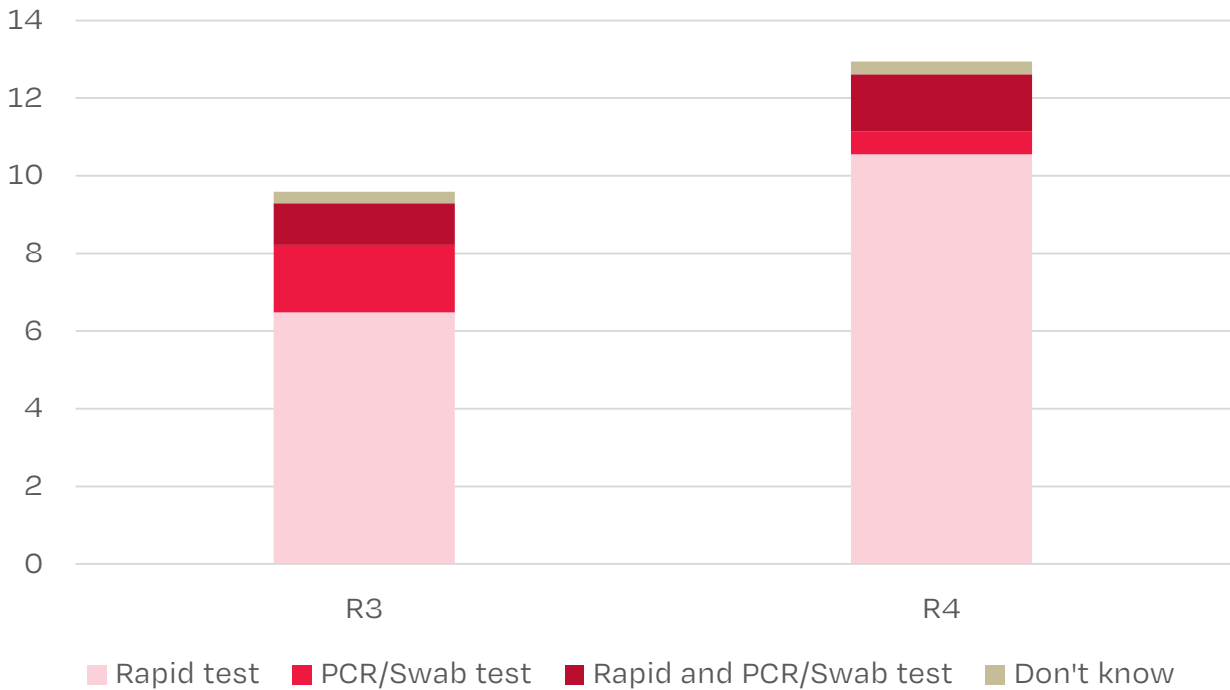
Coverage of COVID-19 testing is slowly improving

By November 2020, **13%** of adult population reported that they have been tested for COVID-19. This is 30% higher than the share in August.

Among those who were tested, **2.1%*** - or equivalent with 21 people per 1,000 population - were **PCR tested**.

*The 95% CI: 1.4-2.9
Note: Based on administrative data from the Ministry of Health in mid-November, 3.1 million people (about **17 tests per 1,000 adults**) were tested using PCR. However, since PCR test is a rare incidence, the estimate may not be generalized to represent the population.

Whether respondent was ever COVID-19 tested
(% of adult population)

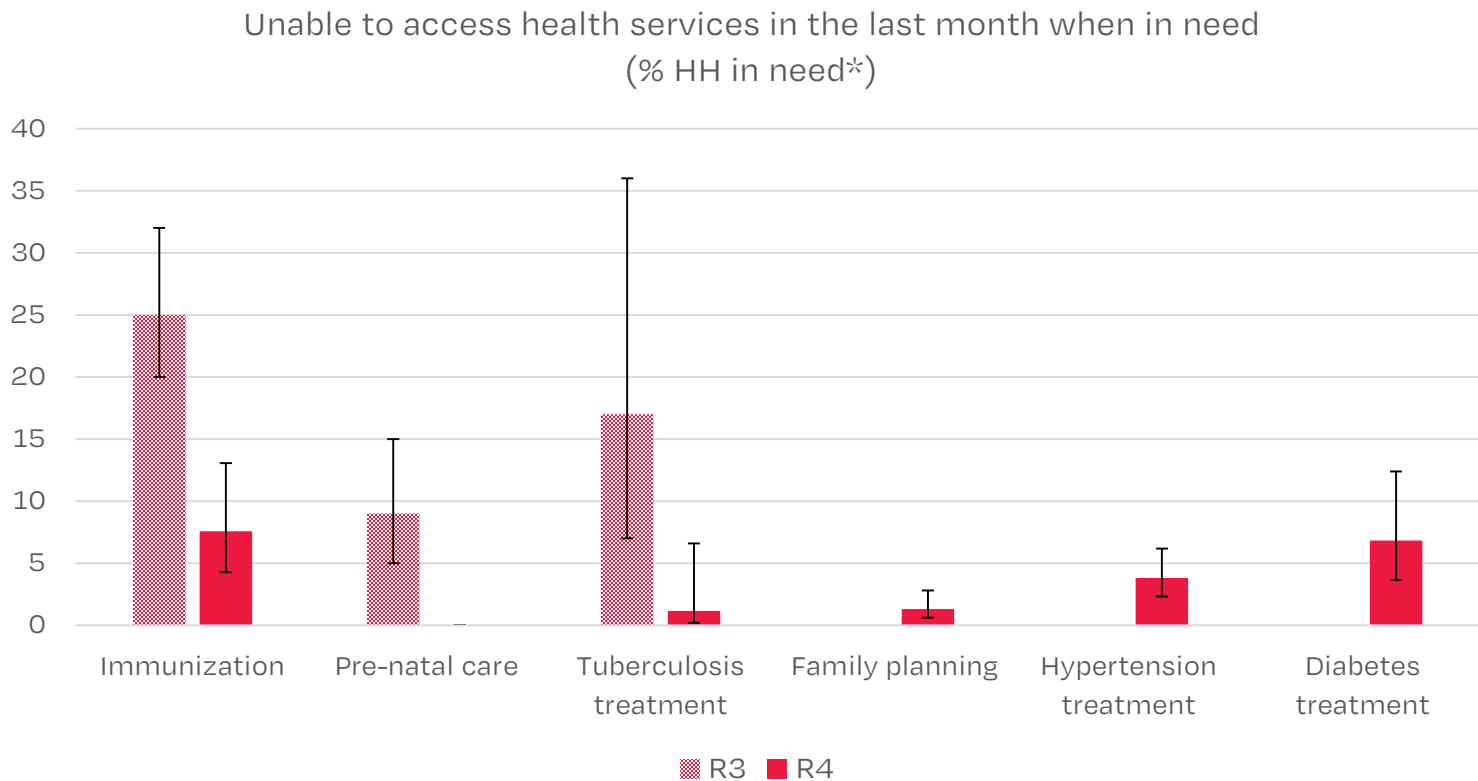


R3: 20 July – 2 August 2020 R4: 3 – 15 November 2020

Disruption in access to Primary Health Services had reduced

As of November (R4), less than **10%** of households who needed primary healthcare were not able to access it.

Significant improvement compared to situation in August (R3), especially in terms of access to immunization, pre-natal care, and tuberculosis treatment services.

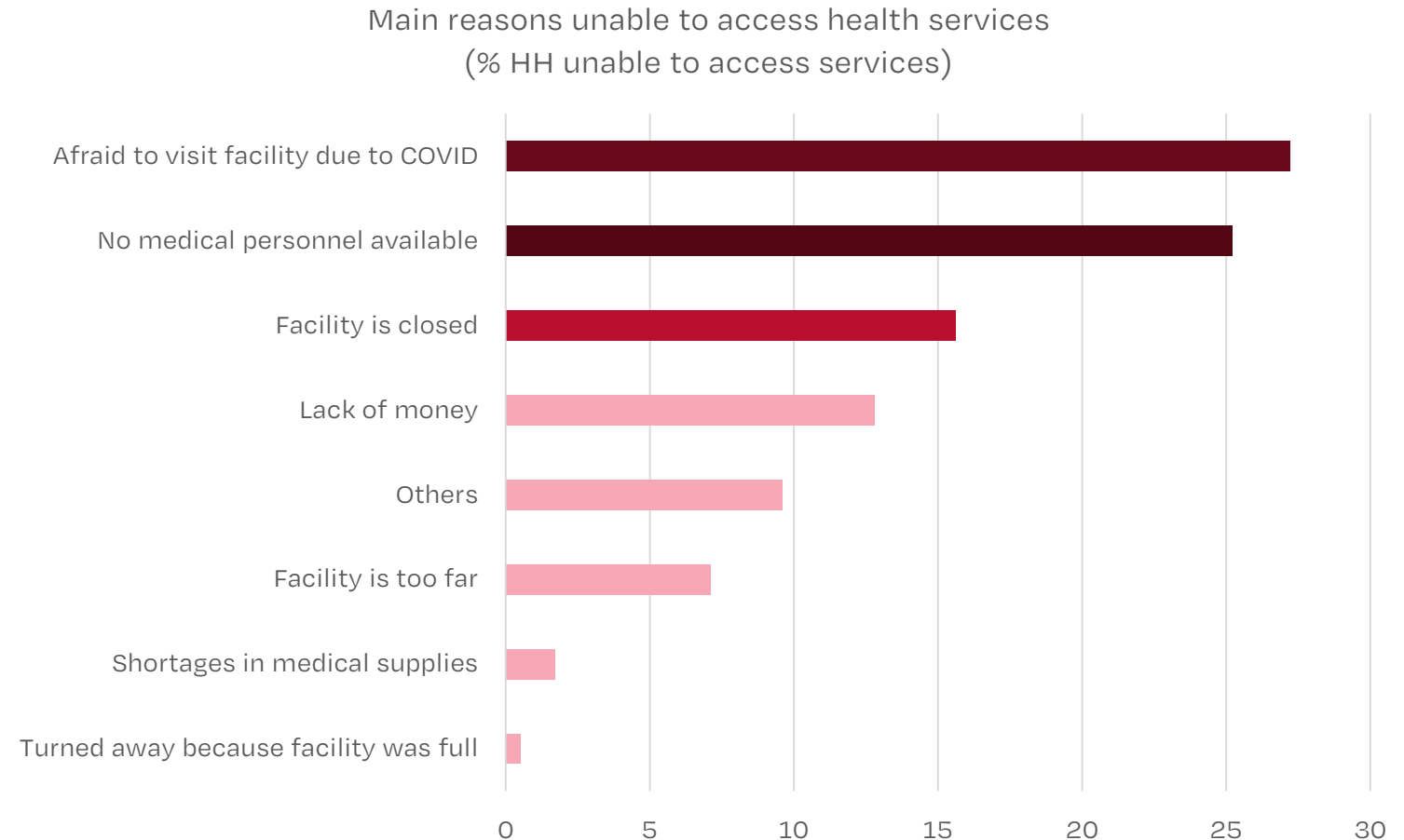


*HH in need for

- Immunization R3: 22%; R4: 14% ;
- Tuberculosis treatment R3: 1%; R4: 1%;
- Pre-natal care R3: 5% ; R4: 3%;
- Family planning: 13%;
- Hypertension treatment: 16%;
- Diabetes treatment: 5%

More than **50%** of those who were unable to access health services were either due to **fear of contracting COVID-19 at health facility** or **lack availability of medical personnel**.

The share of households unable to access services due to **closure of health facilities** significantly **decreased** to **16%** in November, from 45% in July/August.

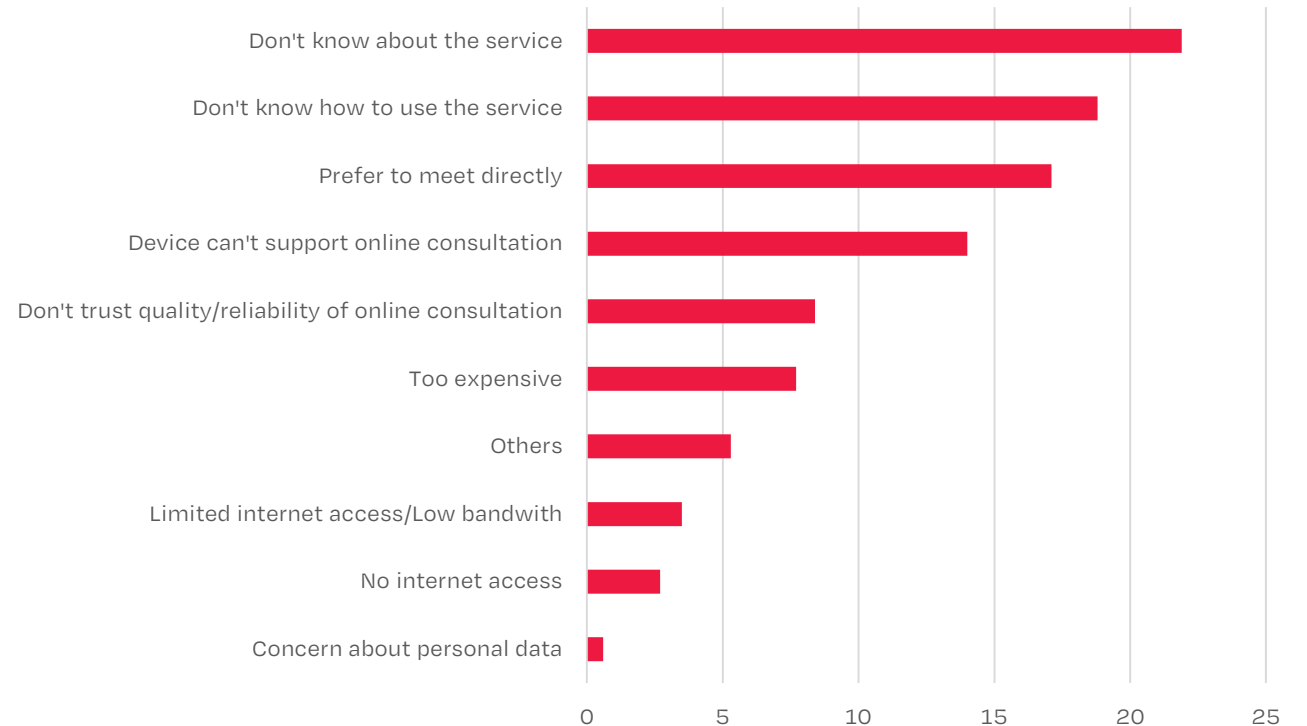


Phone or Online Health Consultations remain very infrequent

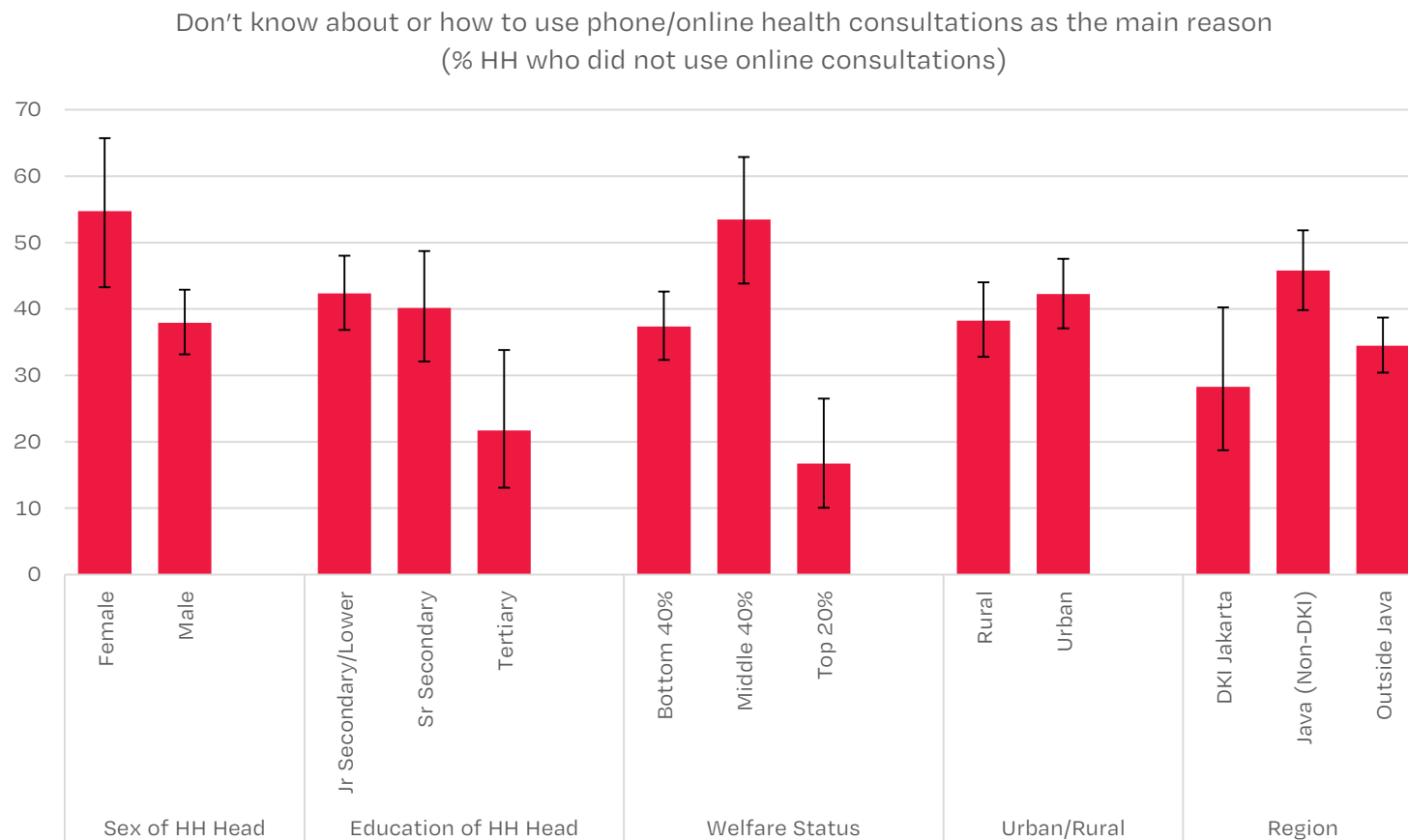
While about half of households needed health services in the month prior to November, only **7%** of them used **phone or online consultations**.

Of those who do not use these services, **40% do not know** either about the services or how to use them, and 17% prefer face-to-face.

Main reasons for not using phone/online health consultation
(% HH who didn't use)



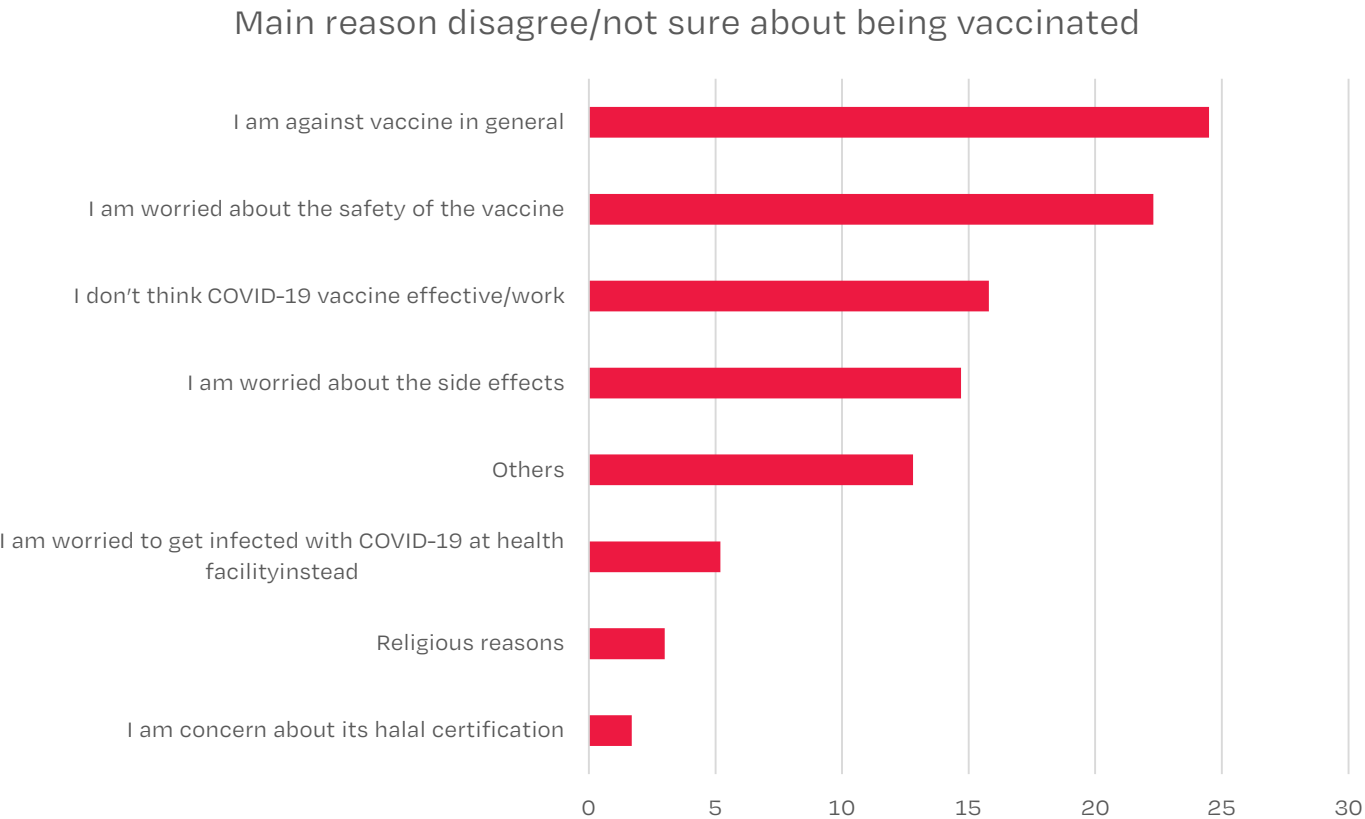
Lack of knowledge about phone/online consultations or how to use the services are more likely among female-headed households, head of households with low education, and those in the middle 40% and in Java.



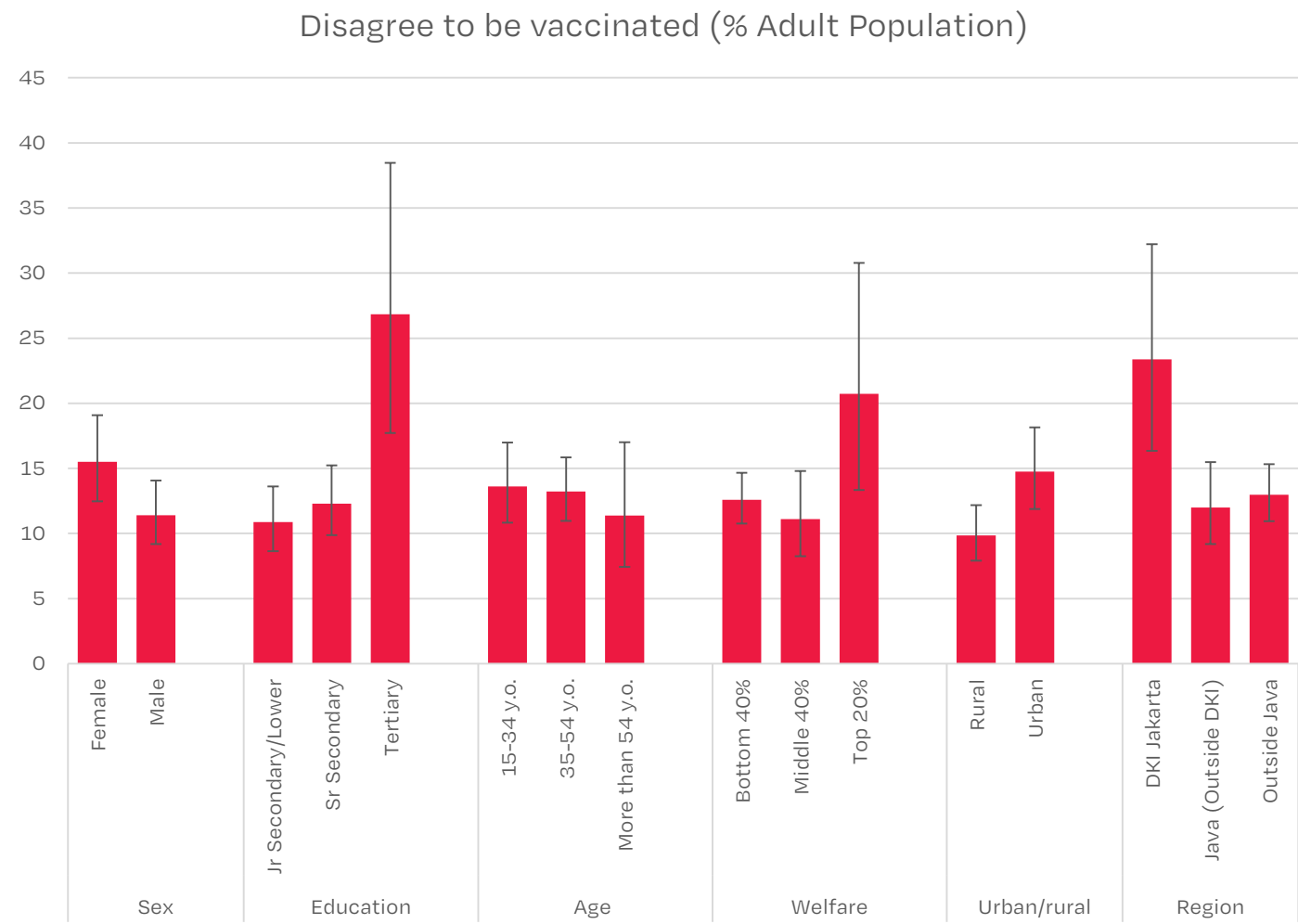
Acceptance of COVID-19 vaccine is potentially high

Nearly **80%** of Indonesians are **willing to get vaccinated**, if provided at no cost.

Among those who say no to vaccination (13%) or are unsure about getting it (8%), $\frac{1}{4}$ were against vaccination in general, while over $\frac{1}{2}$ have concerns about safety, effectiveness, or side effects.



Those who say **no to vaccination** are more likely among **higher educated** people, residing in **urban** areas, and primarily in **DKI Jakarta**

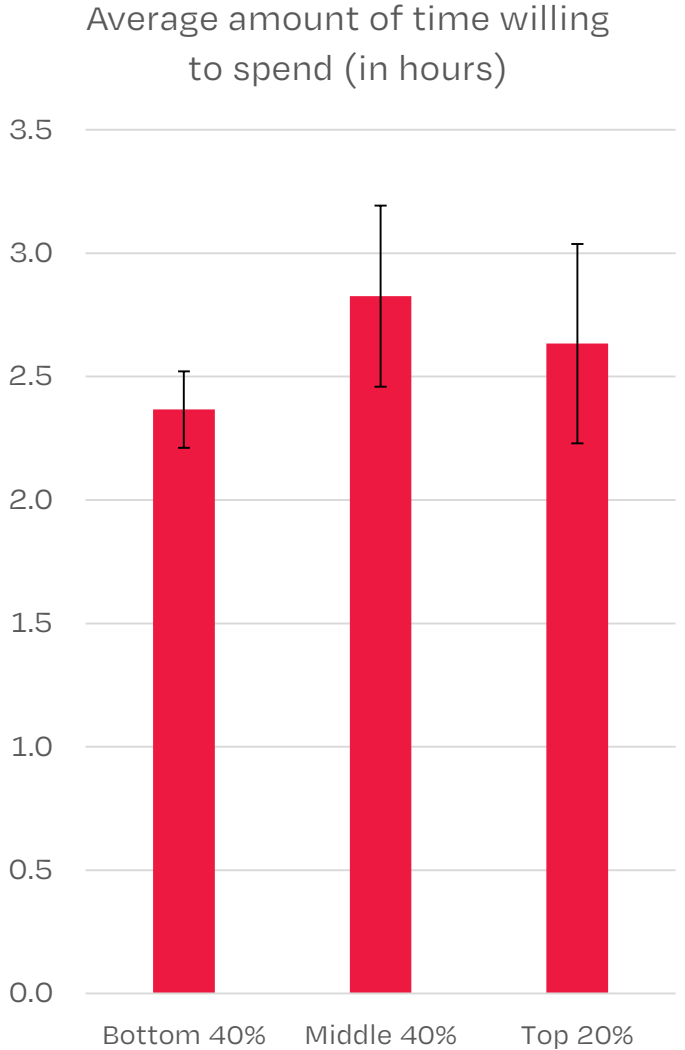
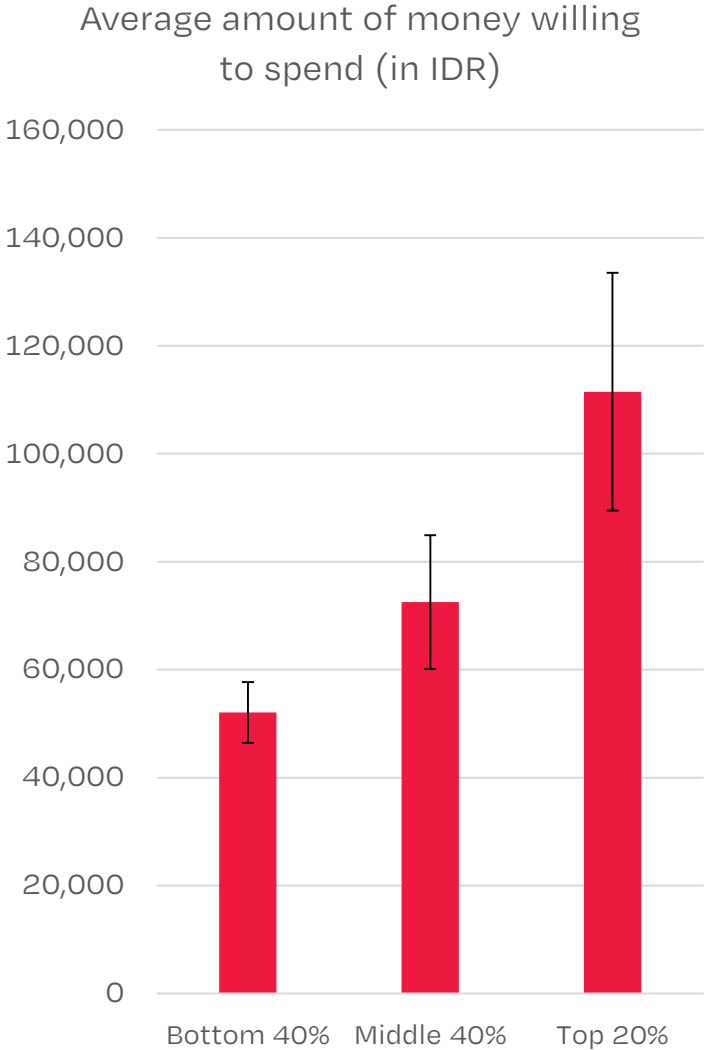


If vaccine was not free, people are willing to pay for the vaccine

Ranging from **IDR50,000** (\$3.50), or about 65% of median daily wage*, among the Bottom 40% to **IDR110,000** (\$7.50) in the Top 20%

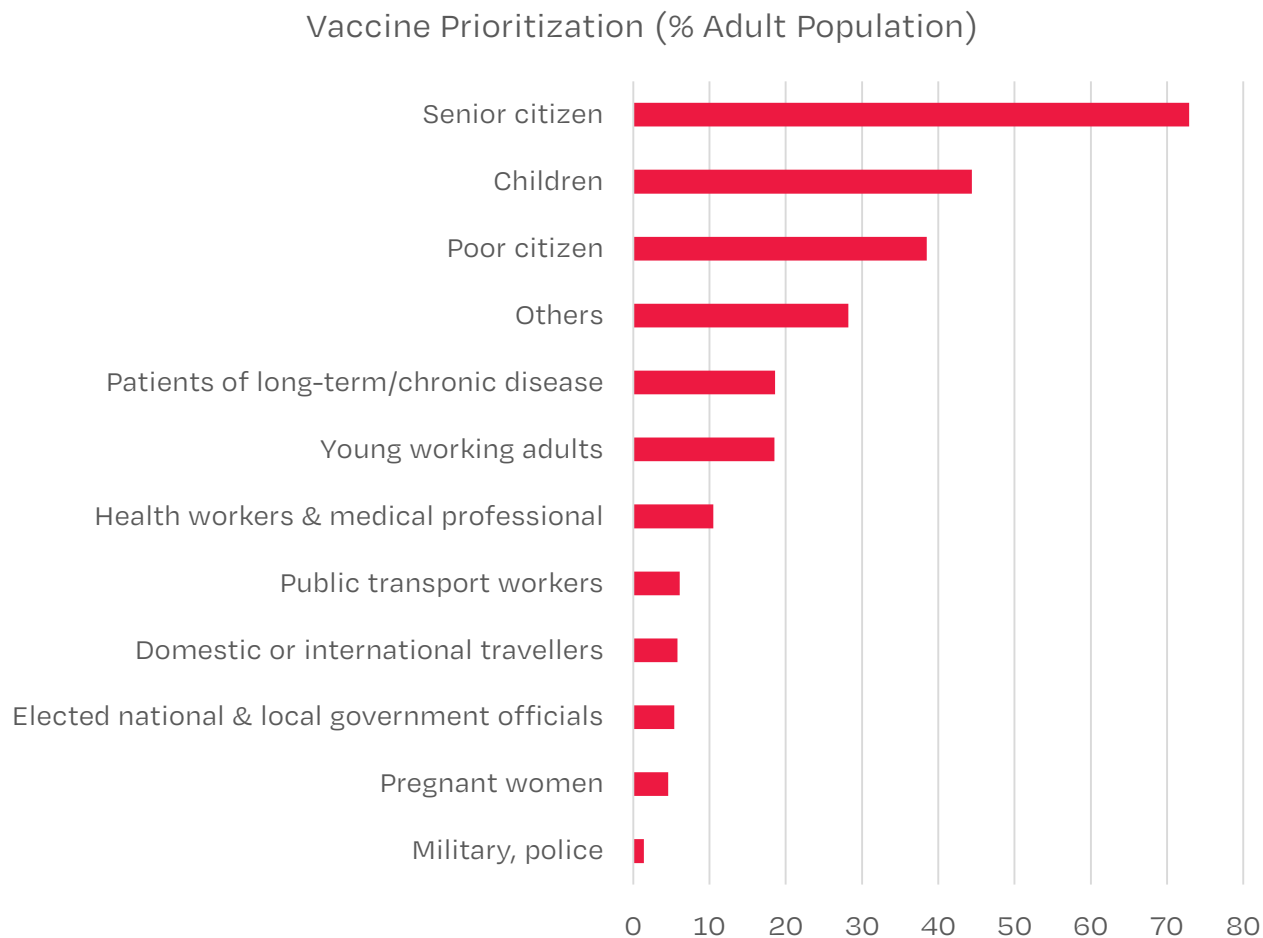
People are also willing to spend, on average, up to 2.5 hours to receive the vaccination.

* Median daily wage of IDR 77,000 includes wages of wage workers, self-employed, and casual workers. Based on Sakernas February 2020 (pre COVID-19).



70% of adults consider **senior citizens** as the highest priority group to receive the COVID-19 vaccine.

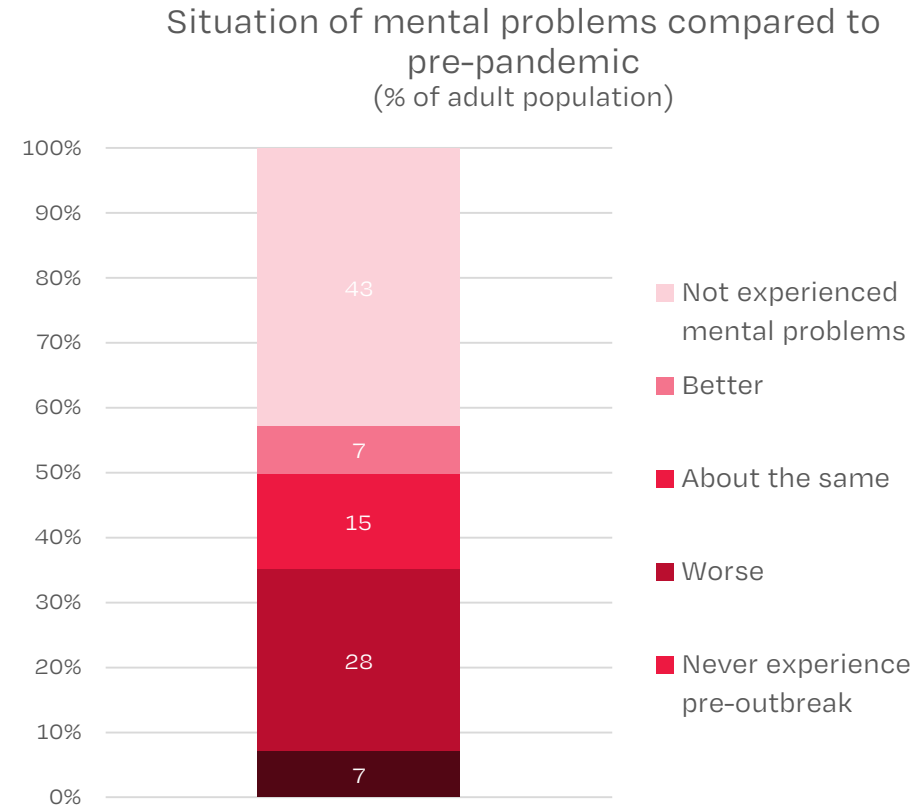
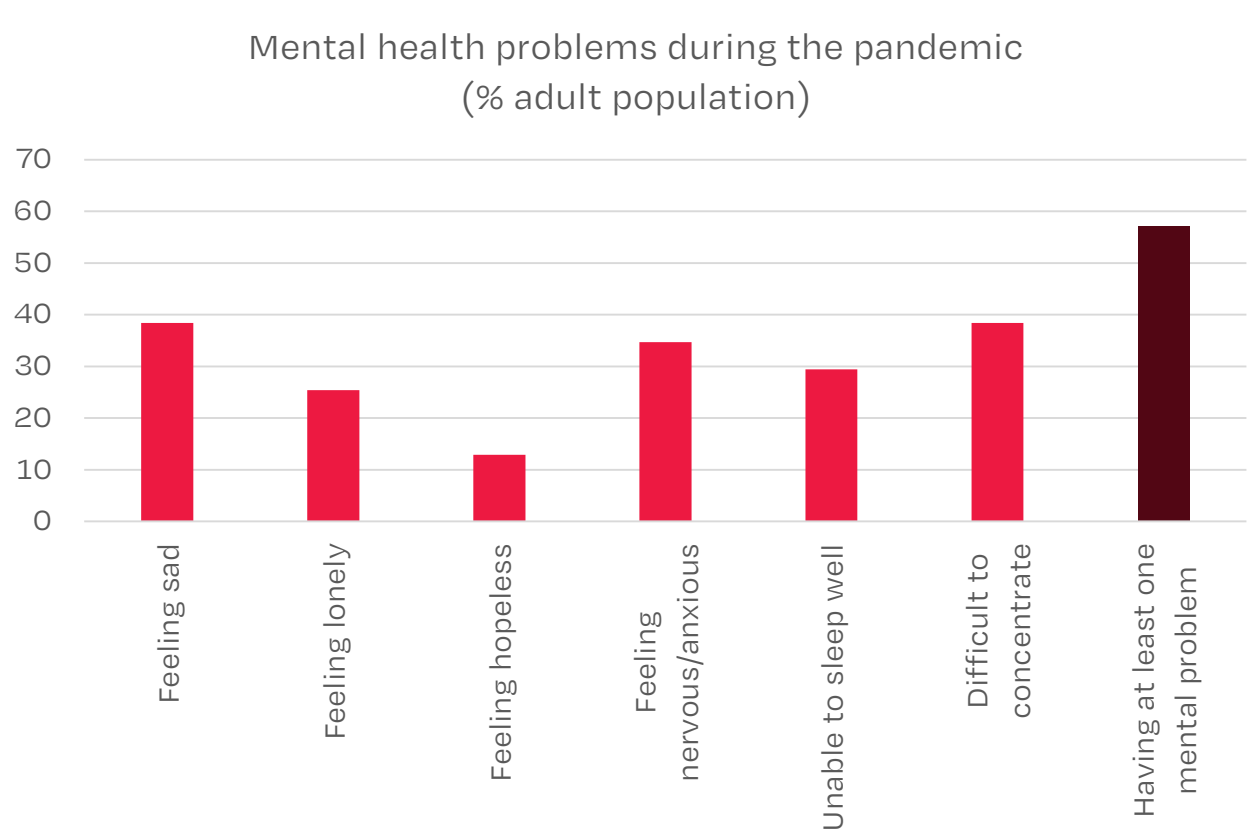
Young working adults and healthcare workers are not in the top three priorities.



Question: which are the top three group of people do you think should get the vaccine first?

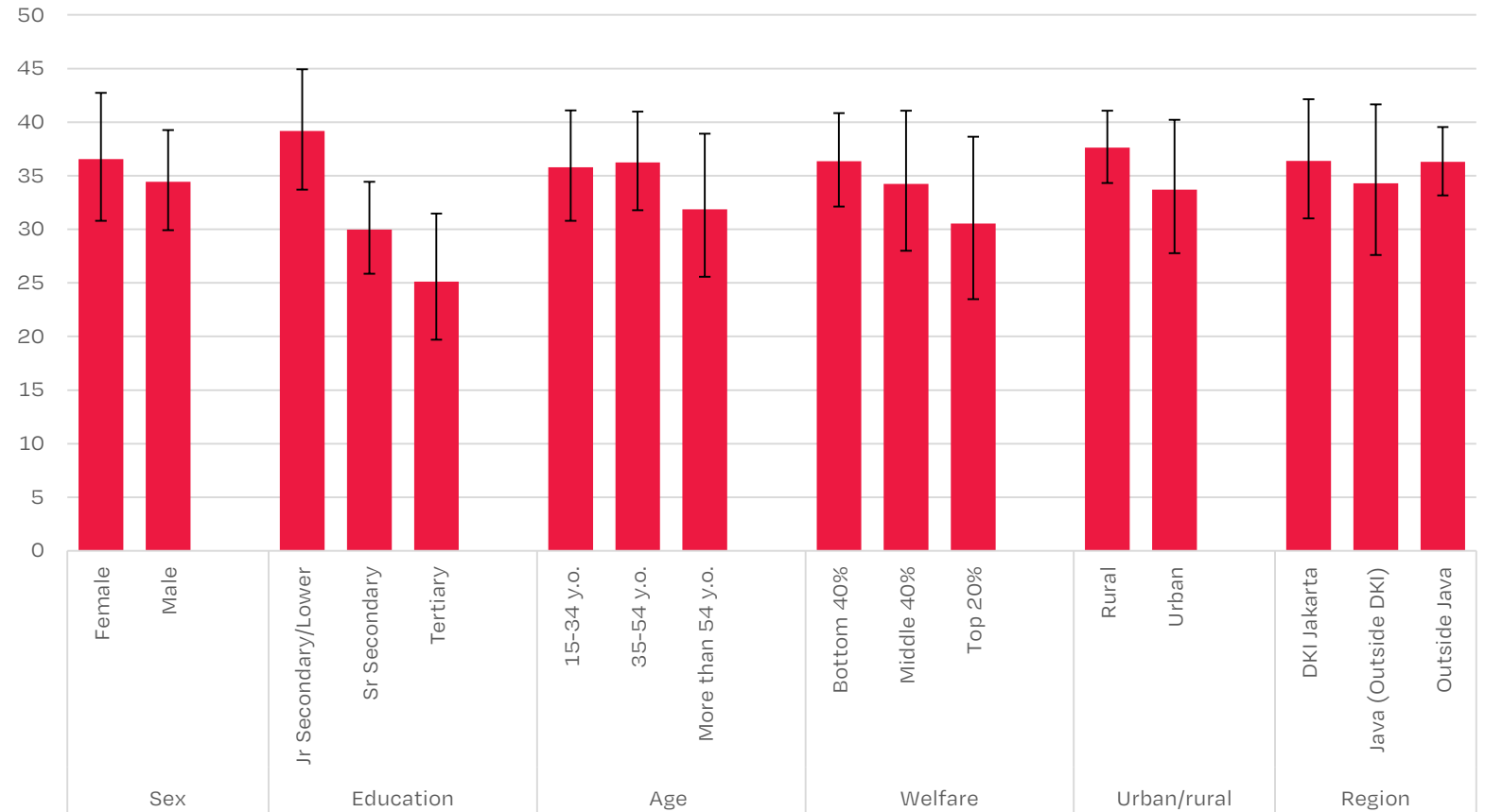
Mental health problems have been worsening during the pandemic

Nearly **60%** of adults reported having at least one mental health issue in the week prior to the survey in November; about **half** of them had worsened or just started to experience during the pandemic.



Worsened or started to experience any mental condition during COVID-19,
by respondent's characteristics
(% Adult Population)

Lower educated adults are more likely to have experienced worsening or started to experience mental health problems during the pandemic



Education

04

The vast majority of students continued to engage in distance learning

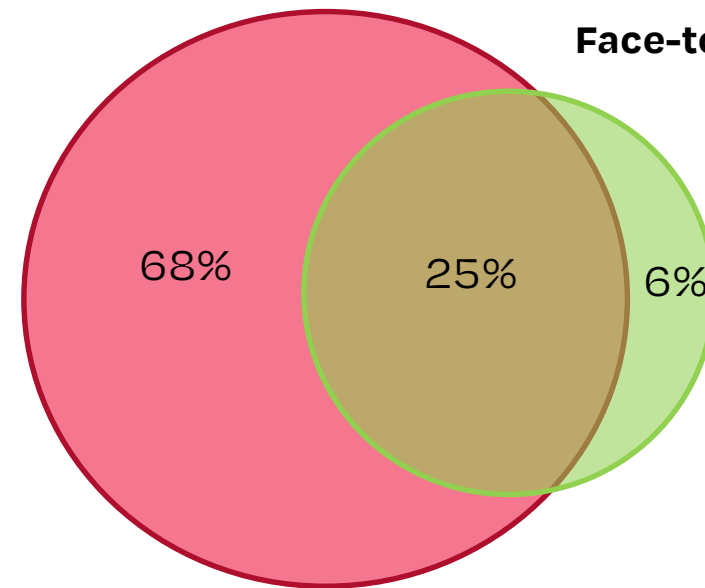
In early November, more than **90%** of students continued to engage in distance learning activities from home;

Meanwhile, some schools were open for **face-to-face learning**, reaching **31%** of students;

And **one in four** students received 'hybrid' learning methods (combined distance learning and face-to-face)

Distance learning

Face-to-face

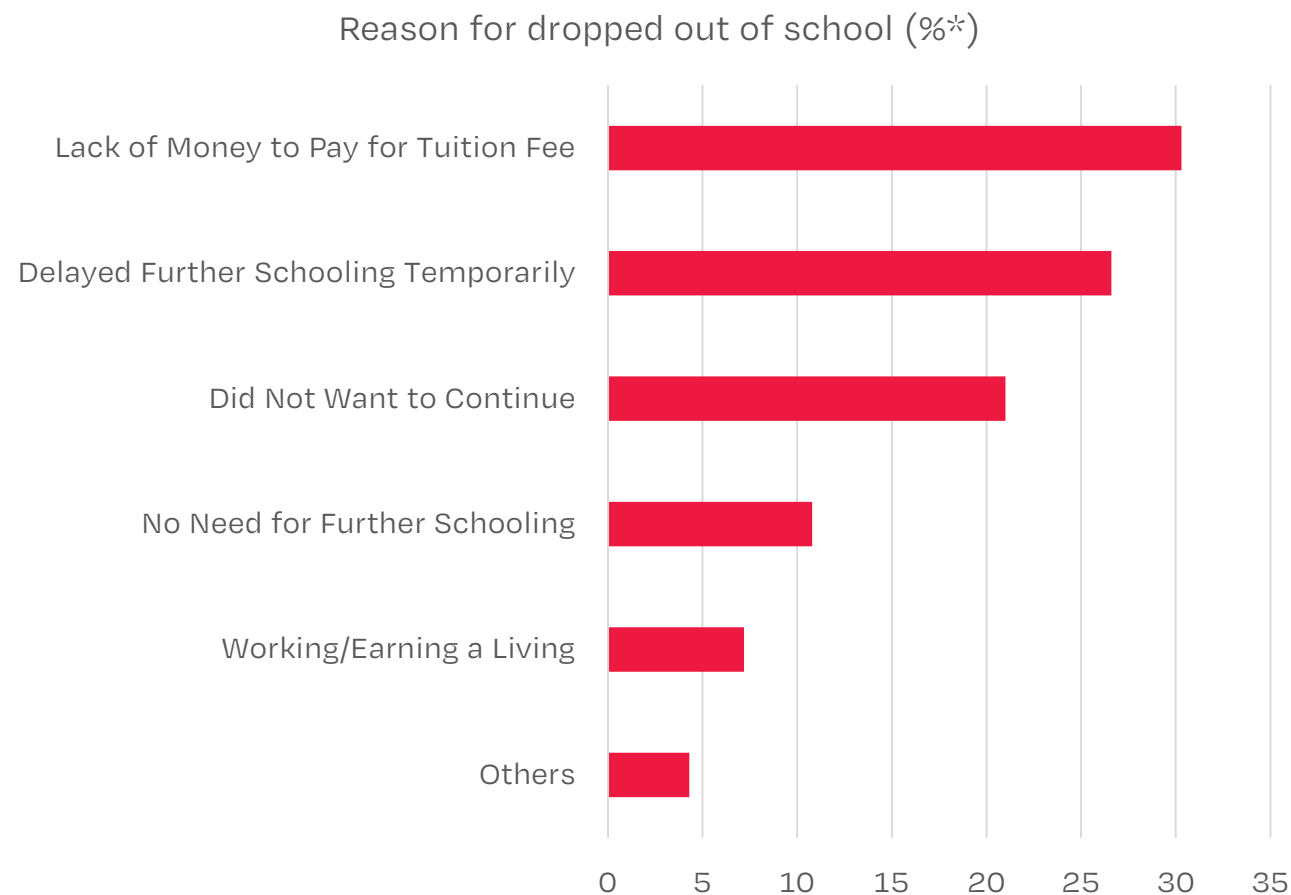


*Out of students currently enrolled in school

A small minority of students dropped-out

2% of children aged 5 – 18 years who attended school before the pandemic were no longer enrolled in November.

A third of these children dropped out as they could not afford tuition fees.



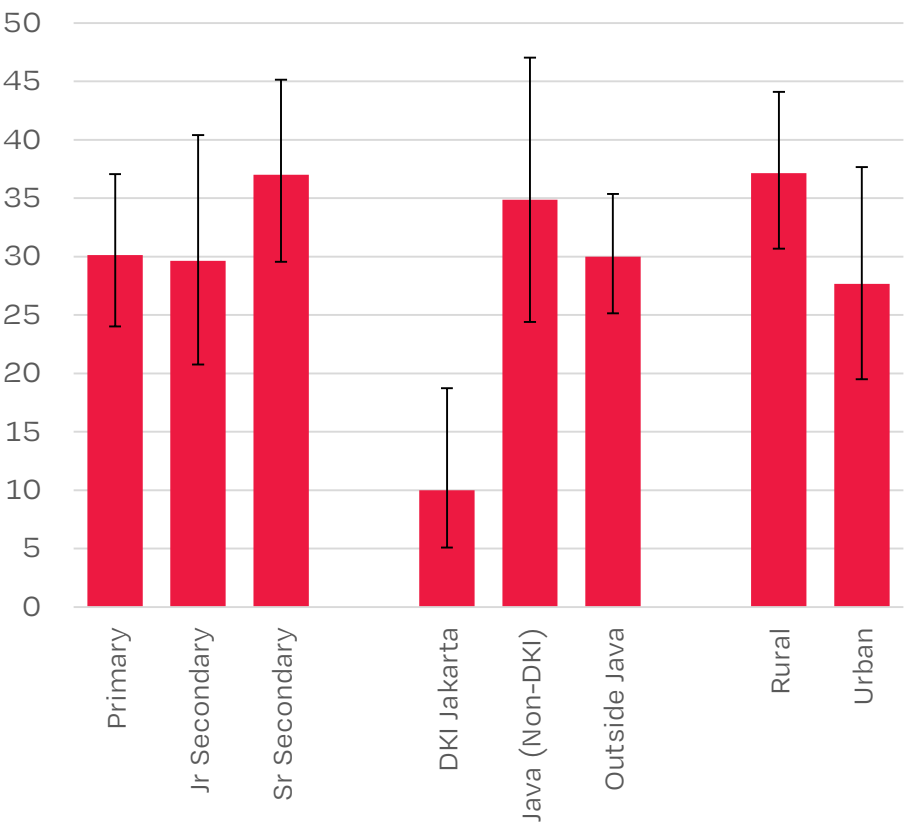
*Out of those who dropped out of school after the pandemic

Face-to-face learning at school was still limited

Face-to-face learning is significantly higher outside DKI Jakarta.

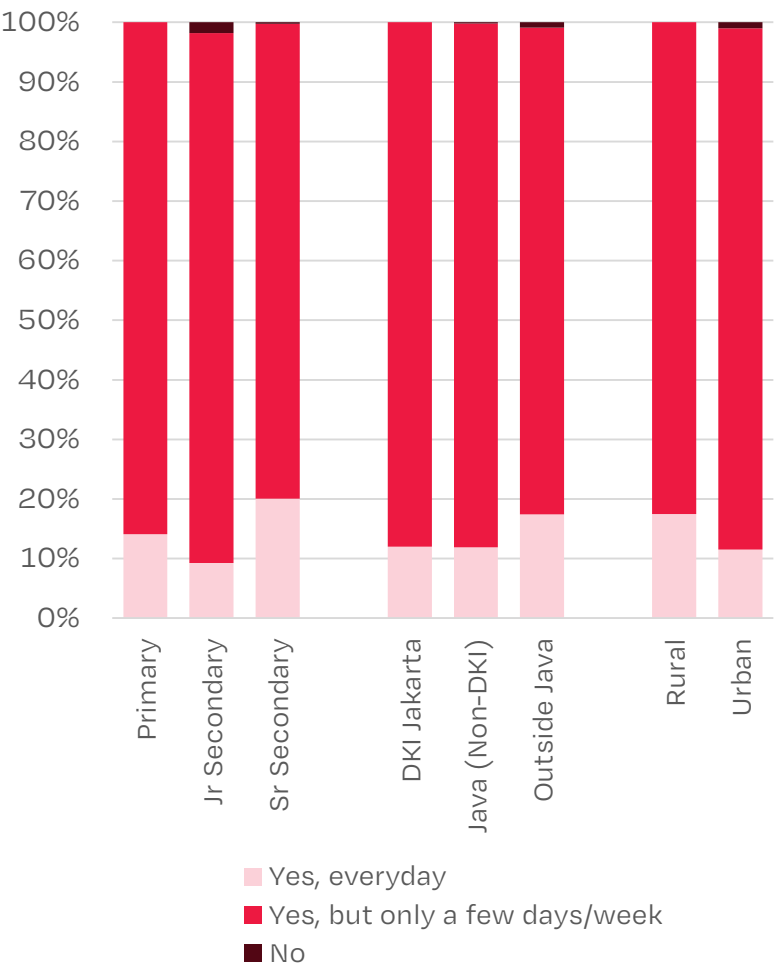
However, most students attended schools only for a few days in a week.

School open for face-to-face activities (%)*



*Out of students enrolled in school
**Out of students whose school was open in the last week

Physically went to school last week**

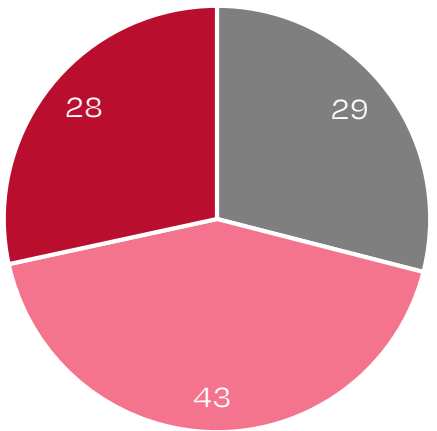


Many students faced various challenges in distance learning

71% of students reported facing at least one constraint in their learning activities at home.

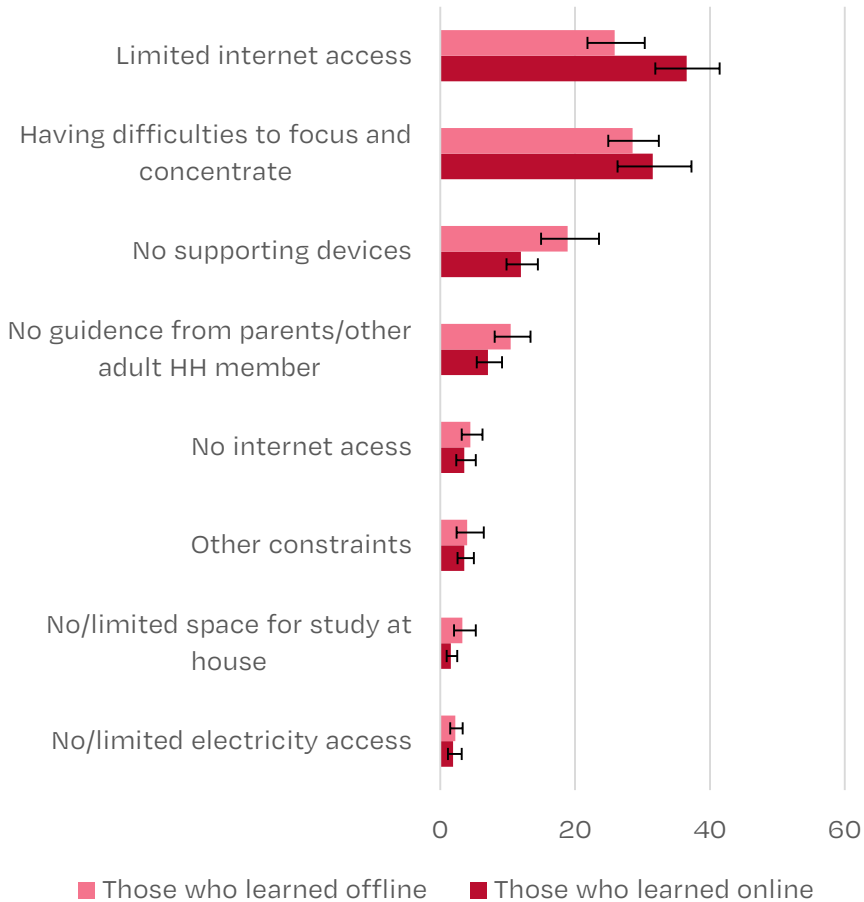
Limited internet access, having difficulties to focus and concentrate, and lack of supporting devices, were the main constraints cited by students either studying offline or online.

Facing constraint in distance learning*



- No
- Yes and engaged in offline activities
- Yes and engaged in online activities

Constraint faced in distance learning*



*Out of students who engage in distance learning activities at home

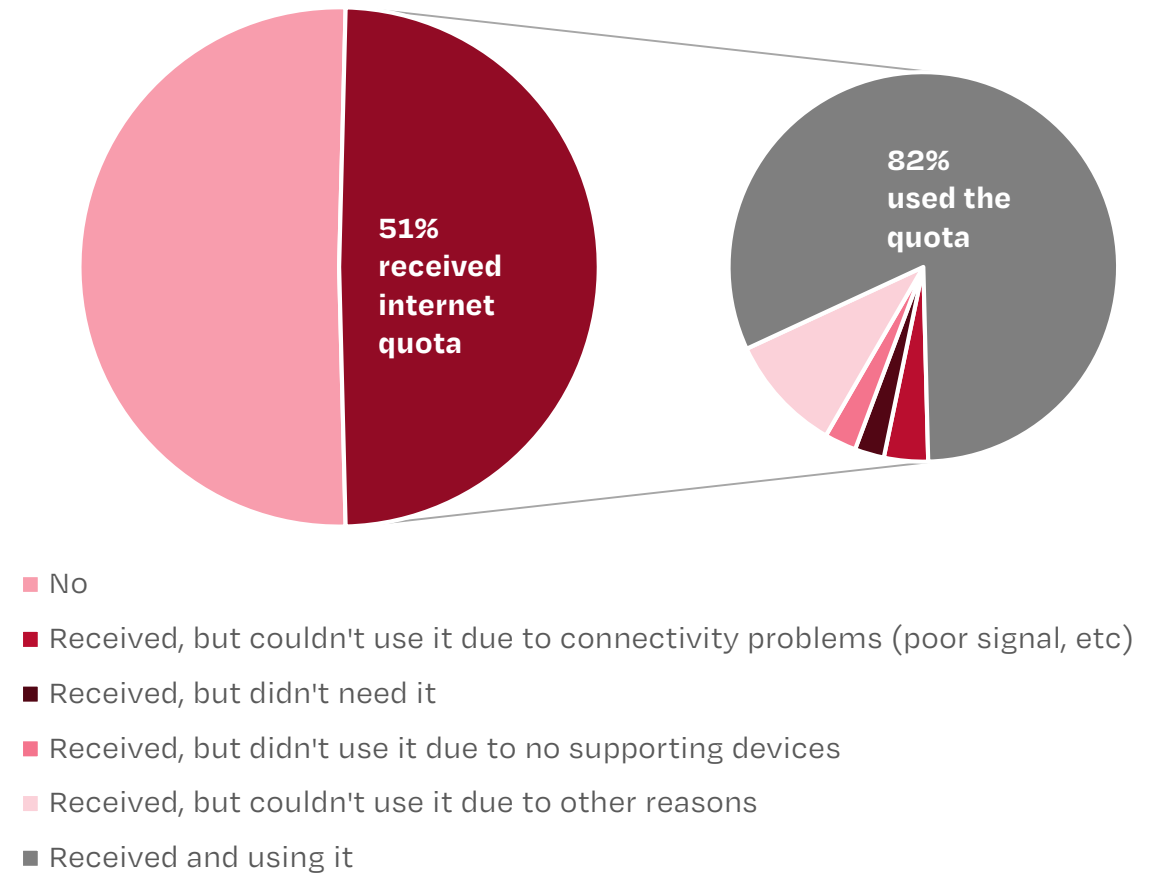
Government's internet quota subsidy has not yet reached all students

51% of students received an internet quota subsidy, **82%** successfully using them.

Some students couldn't use the quota due to connectivity issue or lack of supporting device.

Overall, only **half** of the students who received the quota were engaged in online learning.

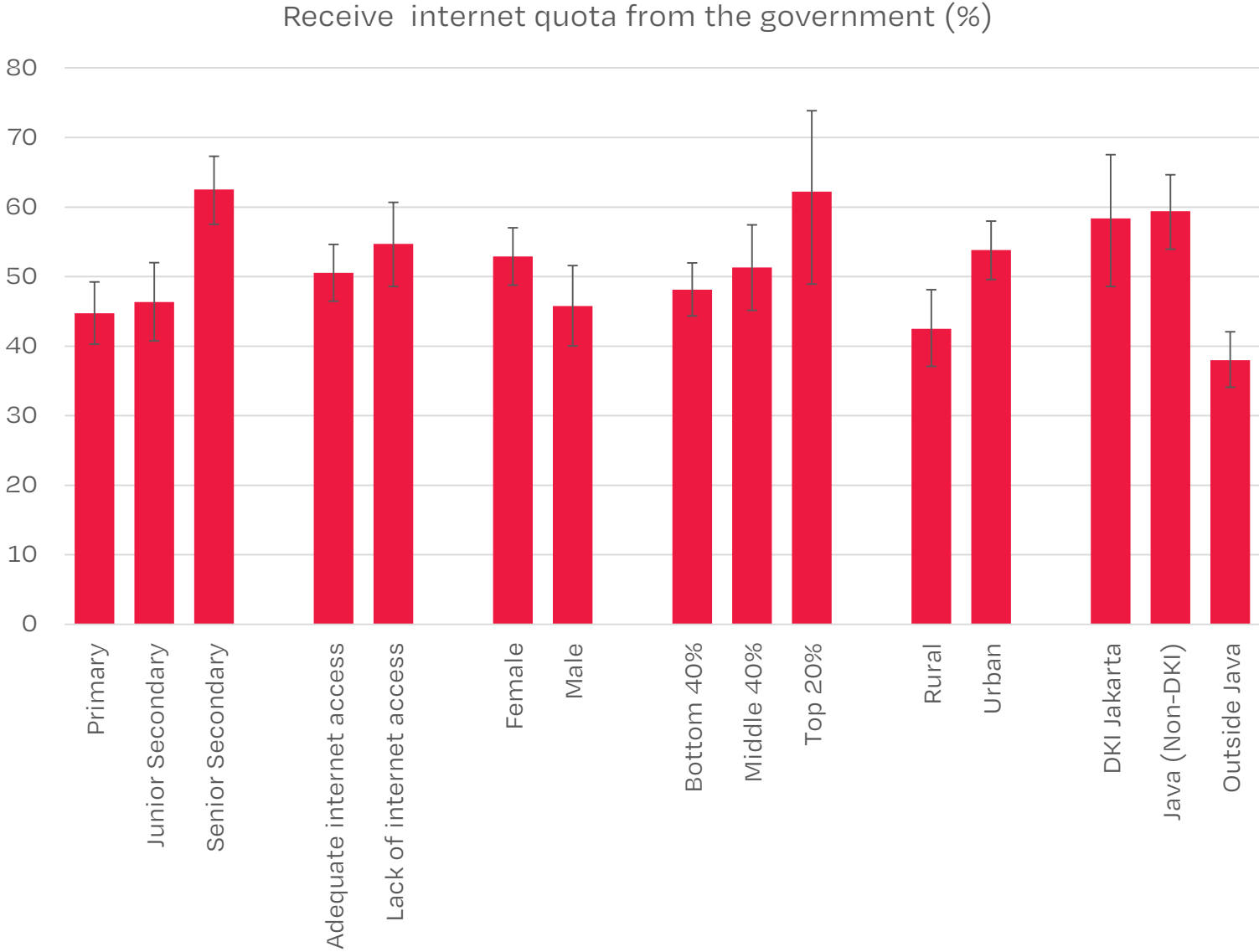
Received Government's internet quota subsidy *



*Out of students currently enrolled in school

Overall, students in primary and secondary schools, in the bottom 40%, in rural areas, and outside Java are less likely to receive the internet quota.

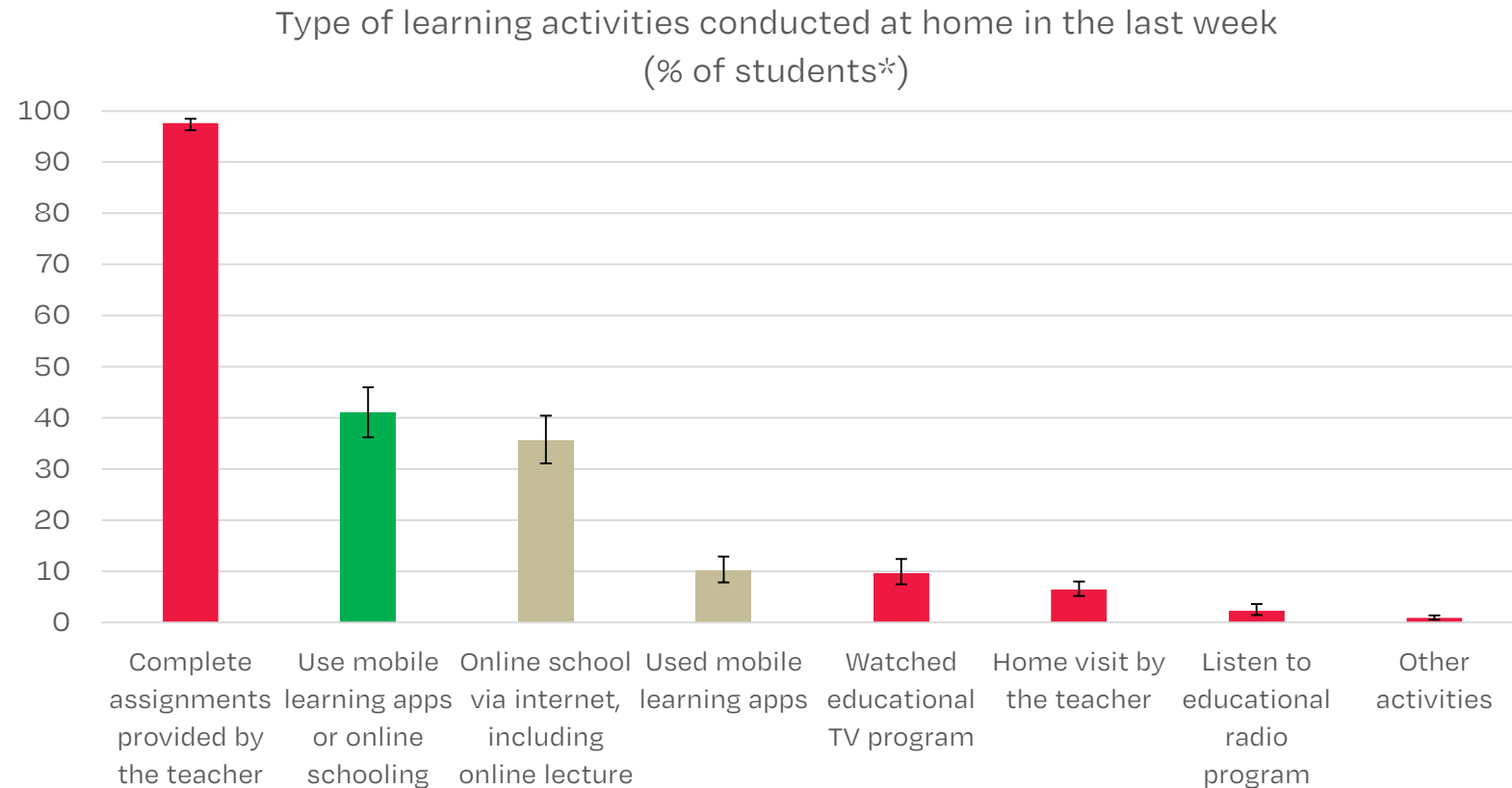
The incidence of receiving quota, however, is the same among students with adequate or lack of internet access.



Participation in mobile/online learning for distance learning stagnated

Despite internet quota subsidies, the share of students using mobile learning apps and/or online schooling for distance learning in November remained at about **40%** as in May/June (R3).

Significant drops in watching educational TV programs, from 56% in R3 to only 10% in R4.



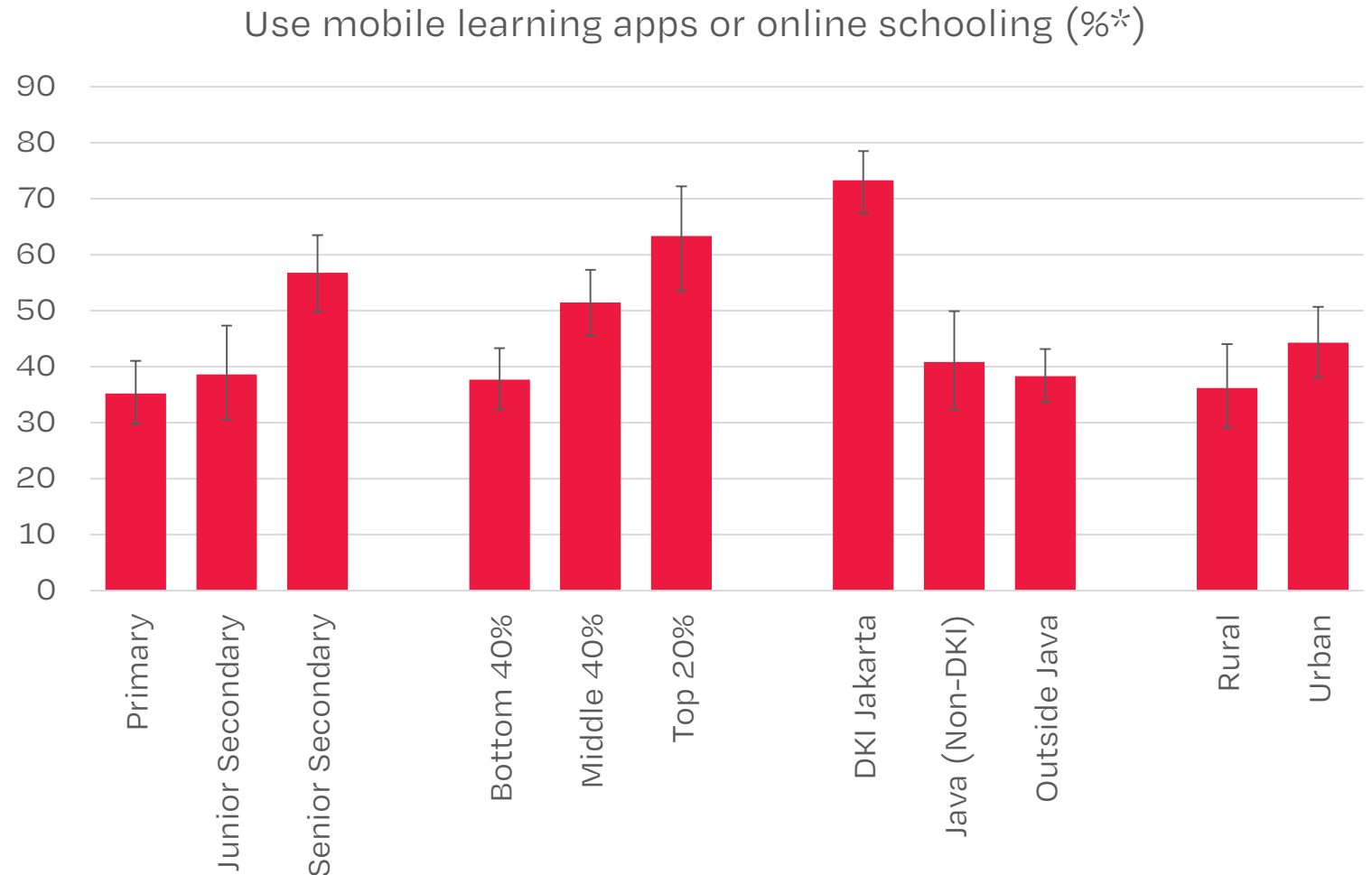
*Out of students who engage in distance learning activities at home

** Students could engage in more than one type of activities

Mobile/online learning is significantly higher among senior secondary students.

However, students in the **bottom 40%** are less likely to use it.

Large gap emerges between students in DKI Jakarta and the rest of the country.

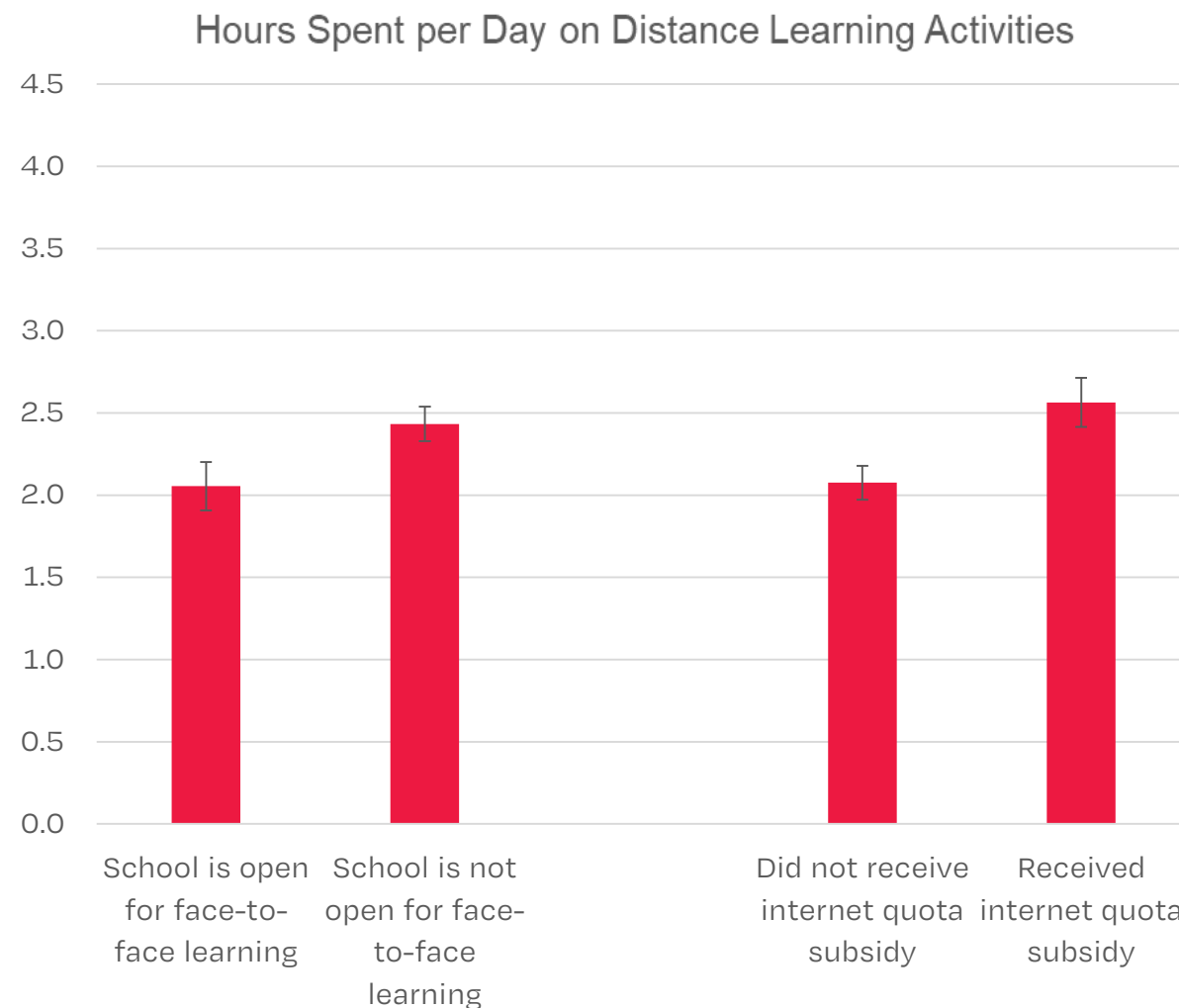


*Out of students who engage in distance learning activities at home

On average, students spent **2.3 hours per day on distance learning activities.**

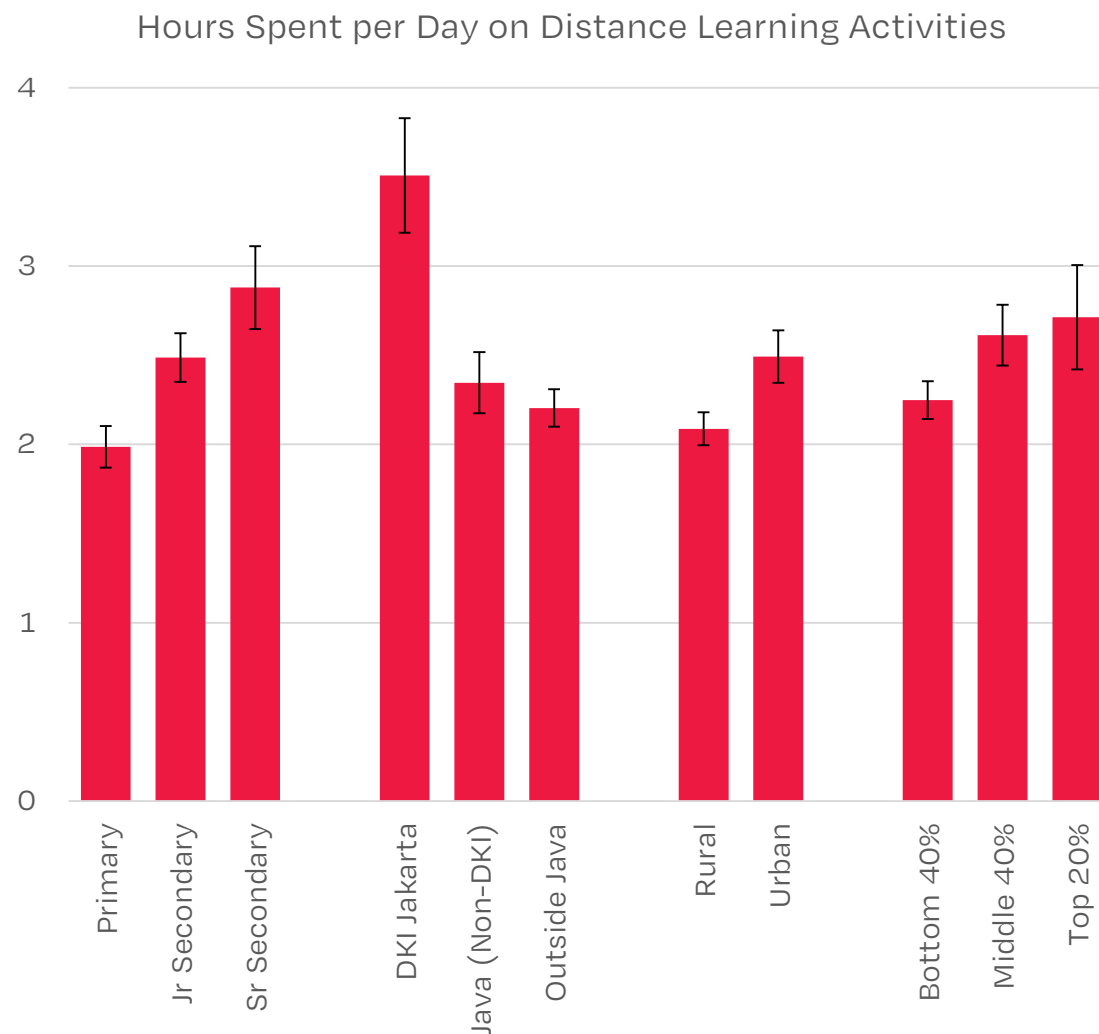
Students who **received the internet quota**, on average, **spent 30 minutes more** than those didn't receive it.

Students whose school was open for face-to-face learning generally spent 20 minutes less than those without face-to-face.



*Out of students who engage in distance learning activities at home

Overall, students in higher levels of education, in wealthier households, in urban areas, and in DKI Jakarta spent longer time daily on distance learning activities.

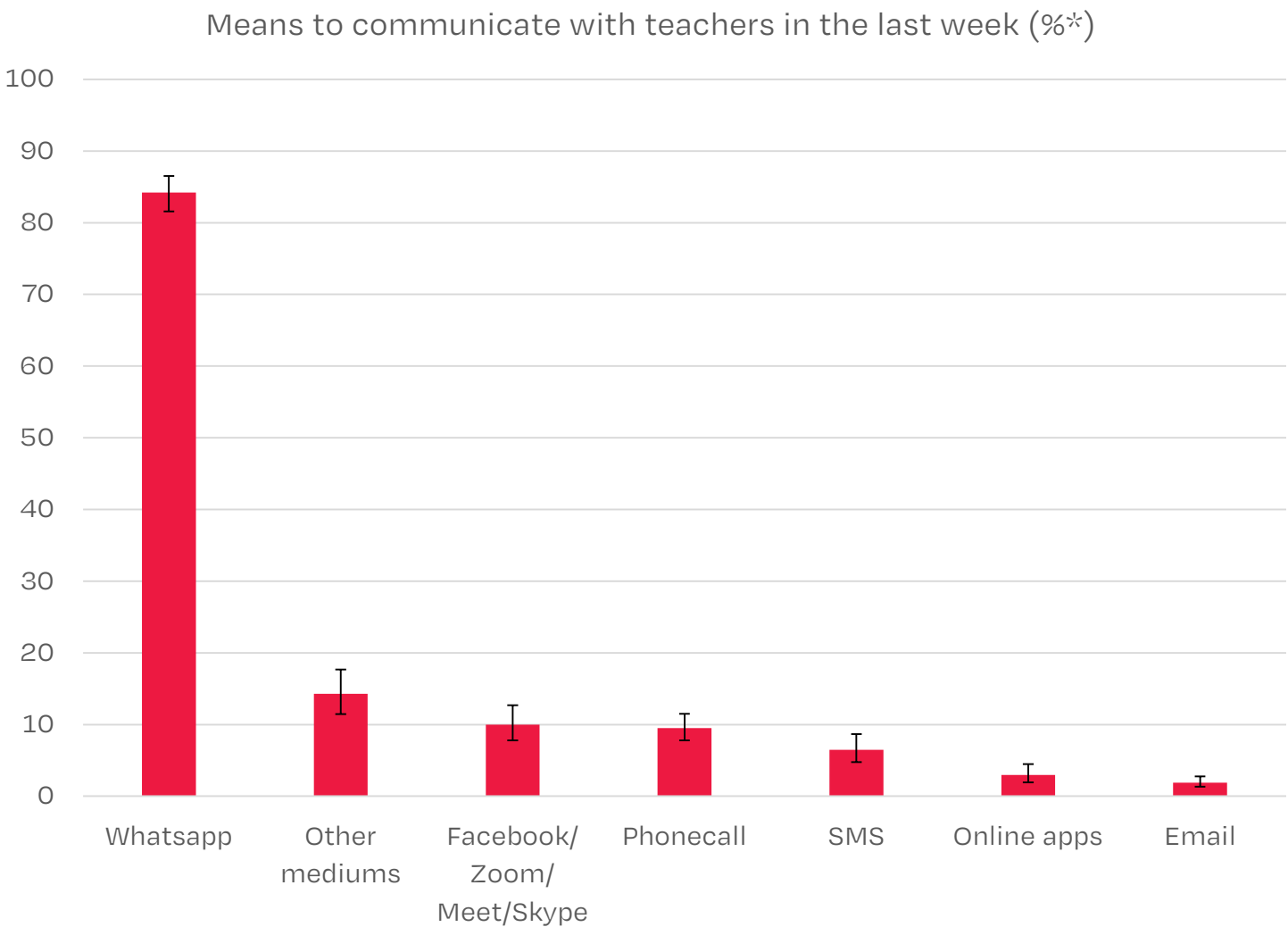


*Out of students who engage in distance learning activities at home

Irrespective of the type of learning activities at home, most students were still in contact with their teachers.

WhatsApp was the most common means.

*students who engaged in learning activities at home and communicate with their teachers



Digital Transactions

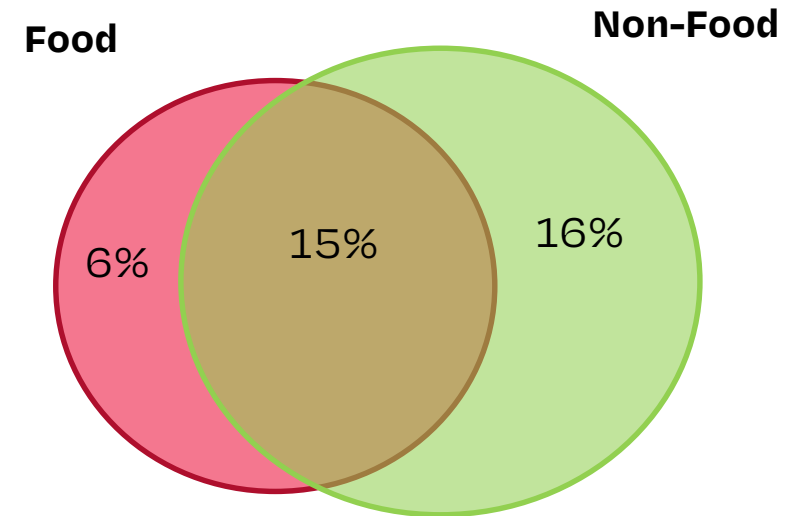
05

Adoption of Digital Transactions remains relatively low

Since the COVID-19 outbreak, **37%** of households have engaged in digital transactions.

21% of households used **online platforms** to purchase **food items**, and 31% to purchase **non-food items**.

Use of digital transactions since the pandemic
(% of HH)

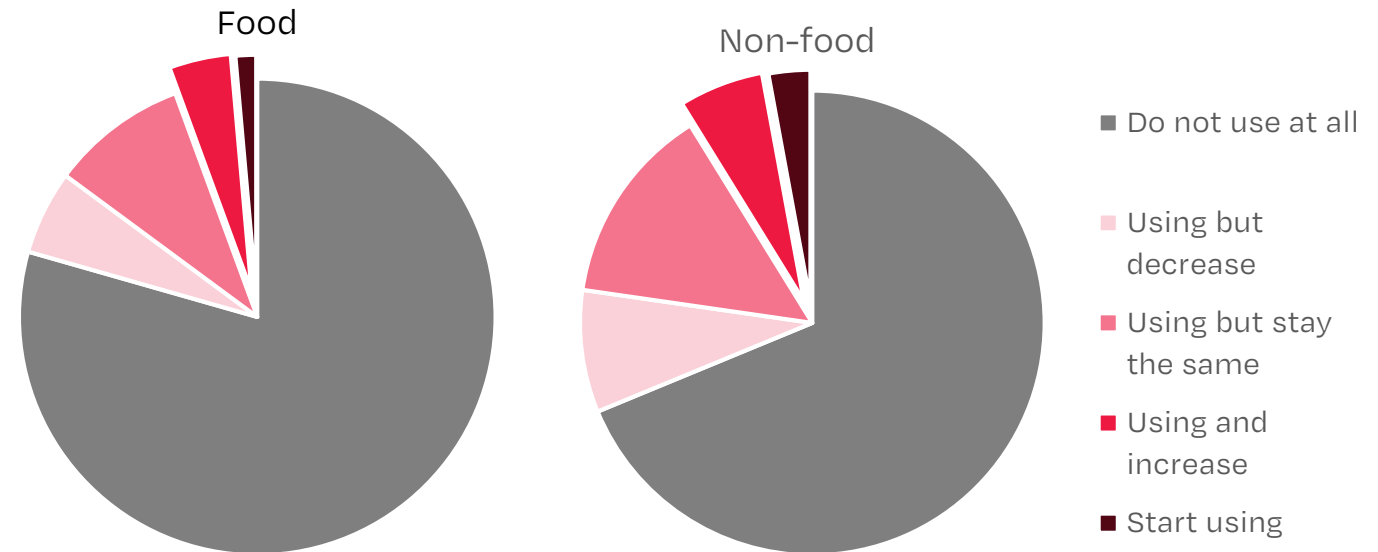


The pandemic modestly shifted consumer behavior toward digital transactions

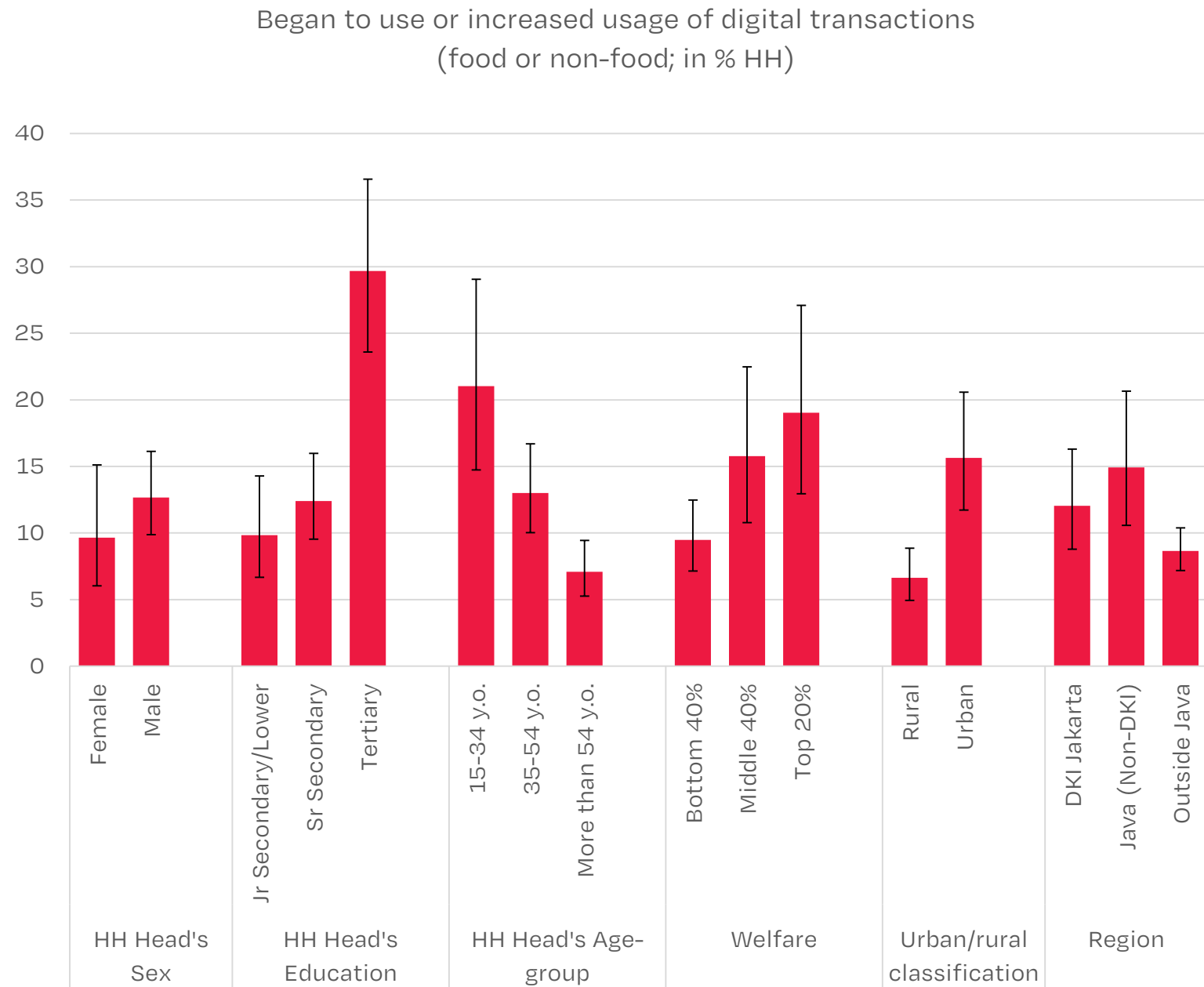
Only **12%** of households either began to use or increased usage online purchases during the pandemic.

However, about the same share of households decreased the usage.

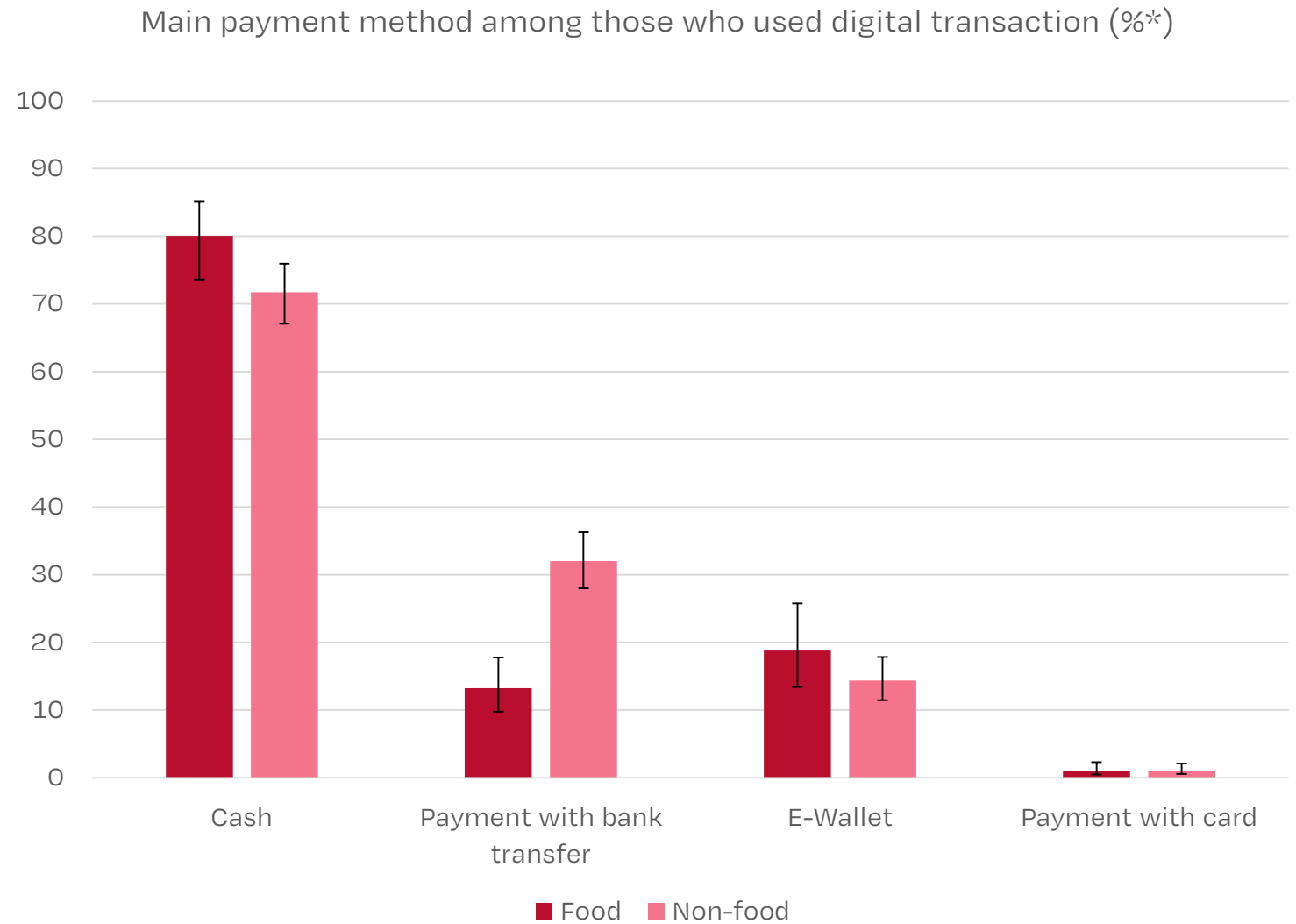
Use of digital transactions since the pandemic (% of HH)



Those who began to use or increased their use of digital transactions are more likely to be higher educated, younger and from wealthier households, and those who reside in urban areas and in Java



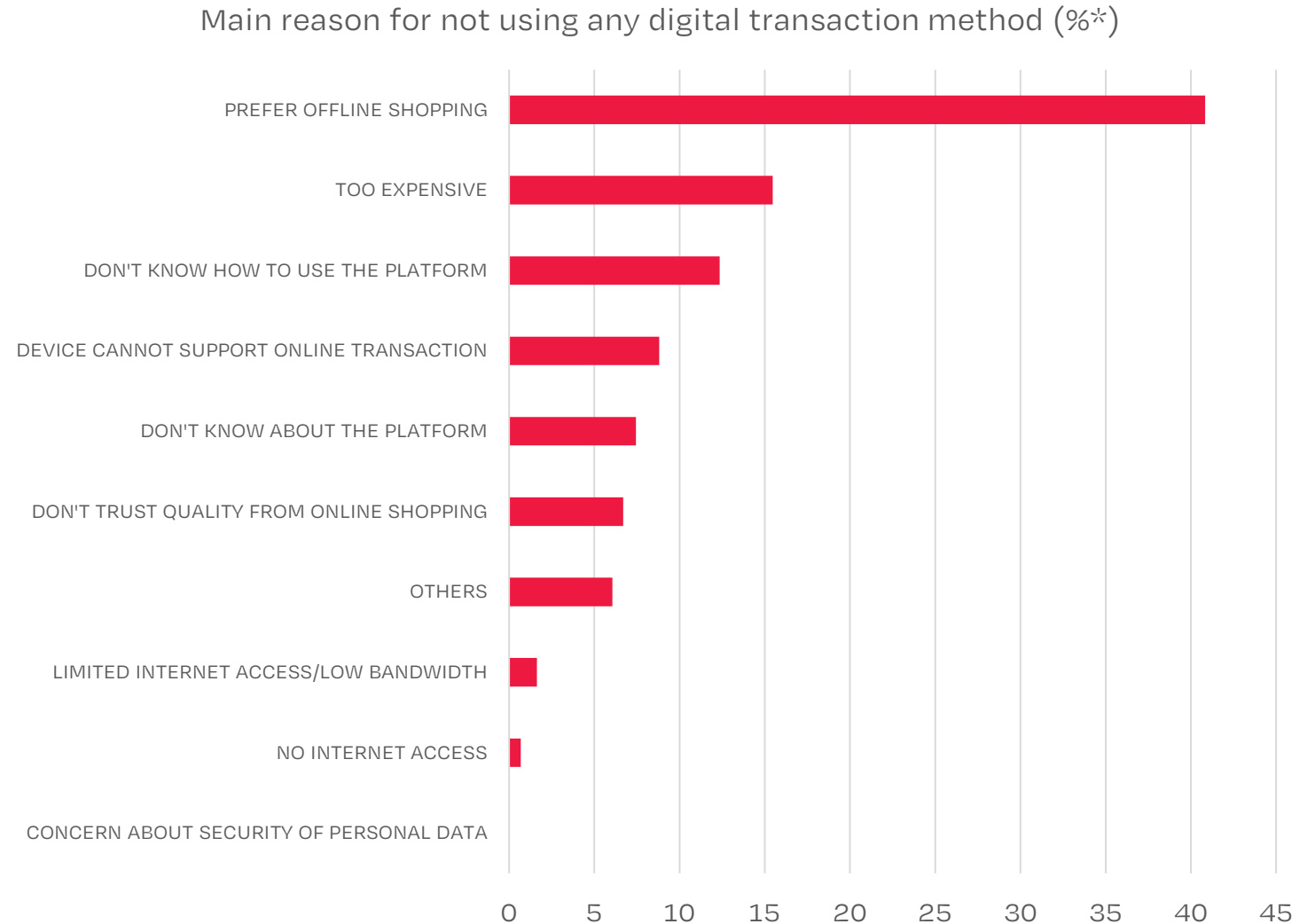
**70-80% of those who
have used online
platforms for purchases
still pay in cash**



*Out of households using digital payment method for each type of transaction

Preference for traditional, offline shopping is the most cited reason for not adopting digital transactions.

Other reasons are cost and lack of knowledge about how to use the platform.



Coping Mechanisms

06

Main strategies to cope with shock changed

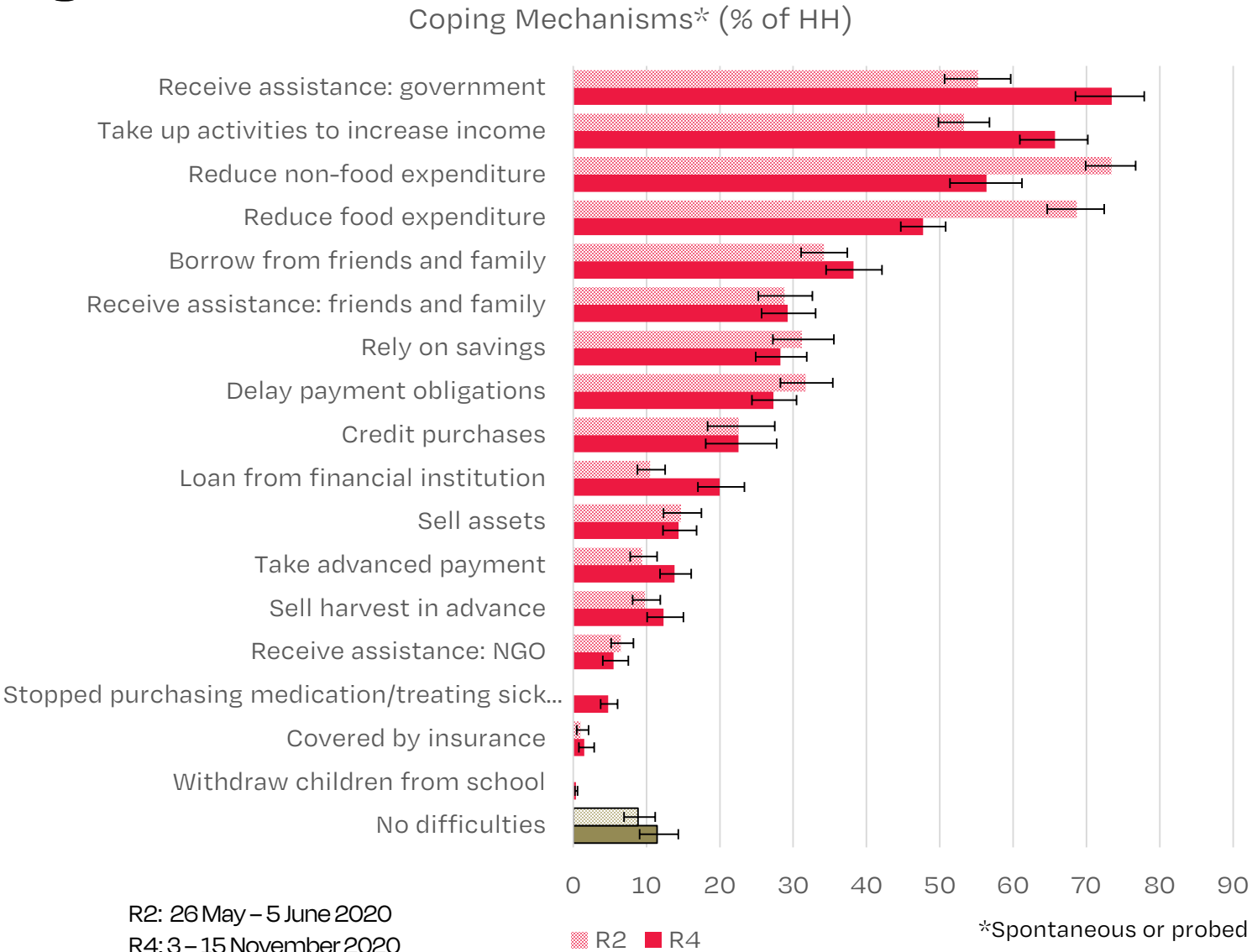
The share of households with **reduced consumption declined** from around 70% in May/June to 50% in November.

Meanwhile the share of households **relying on government assistance increased** to 73% in November, compared to 55% in May/June

More households have started income generating activities and taken formal loans.

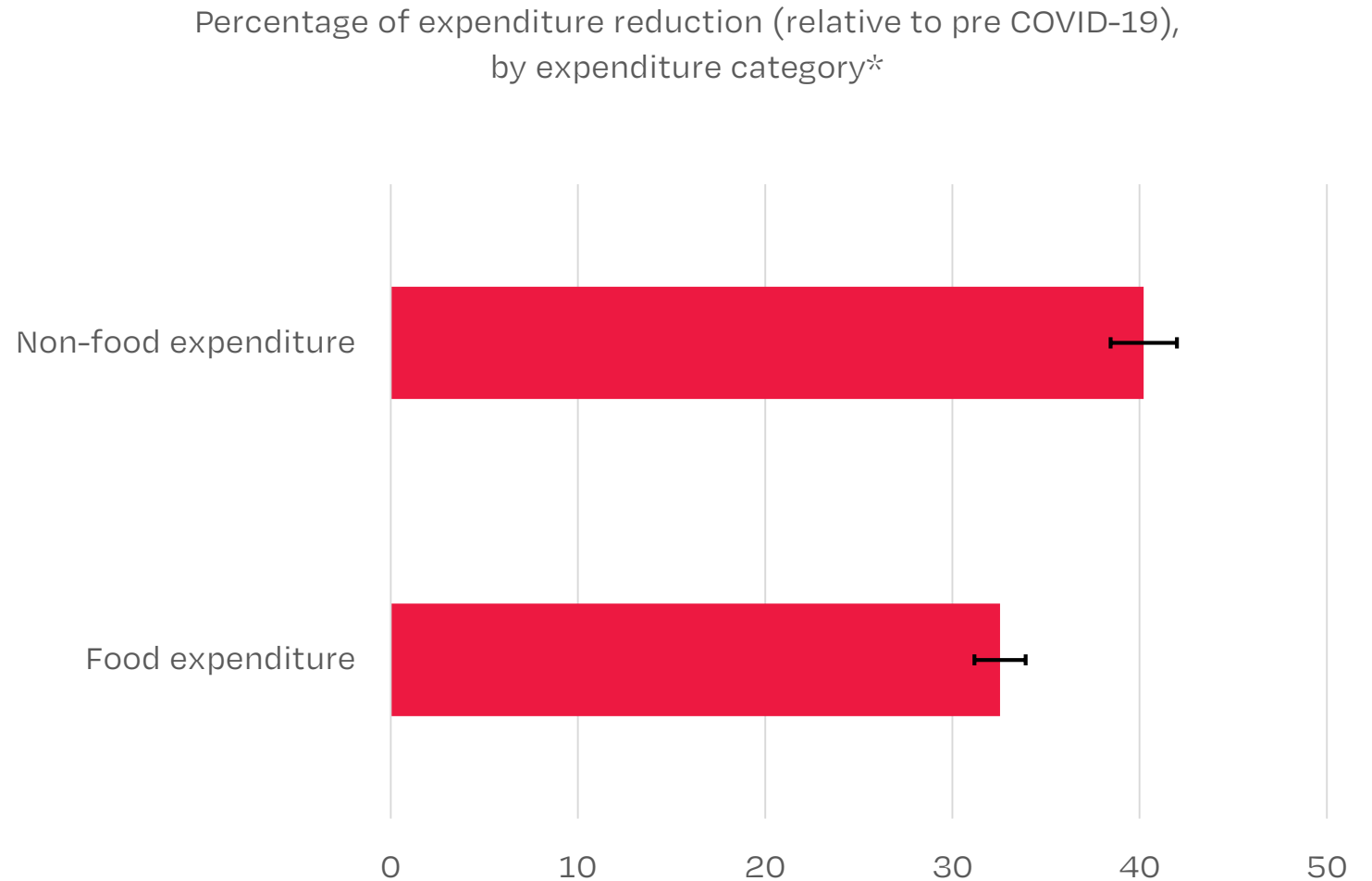
Q: In the past three months, how does your HH cope with difficulties in meeting daily needs due to COVID-19 outbreak?

R2: 26 May – 5 June 2020
R4: 3 – 15 November 2020



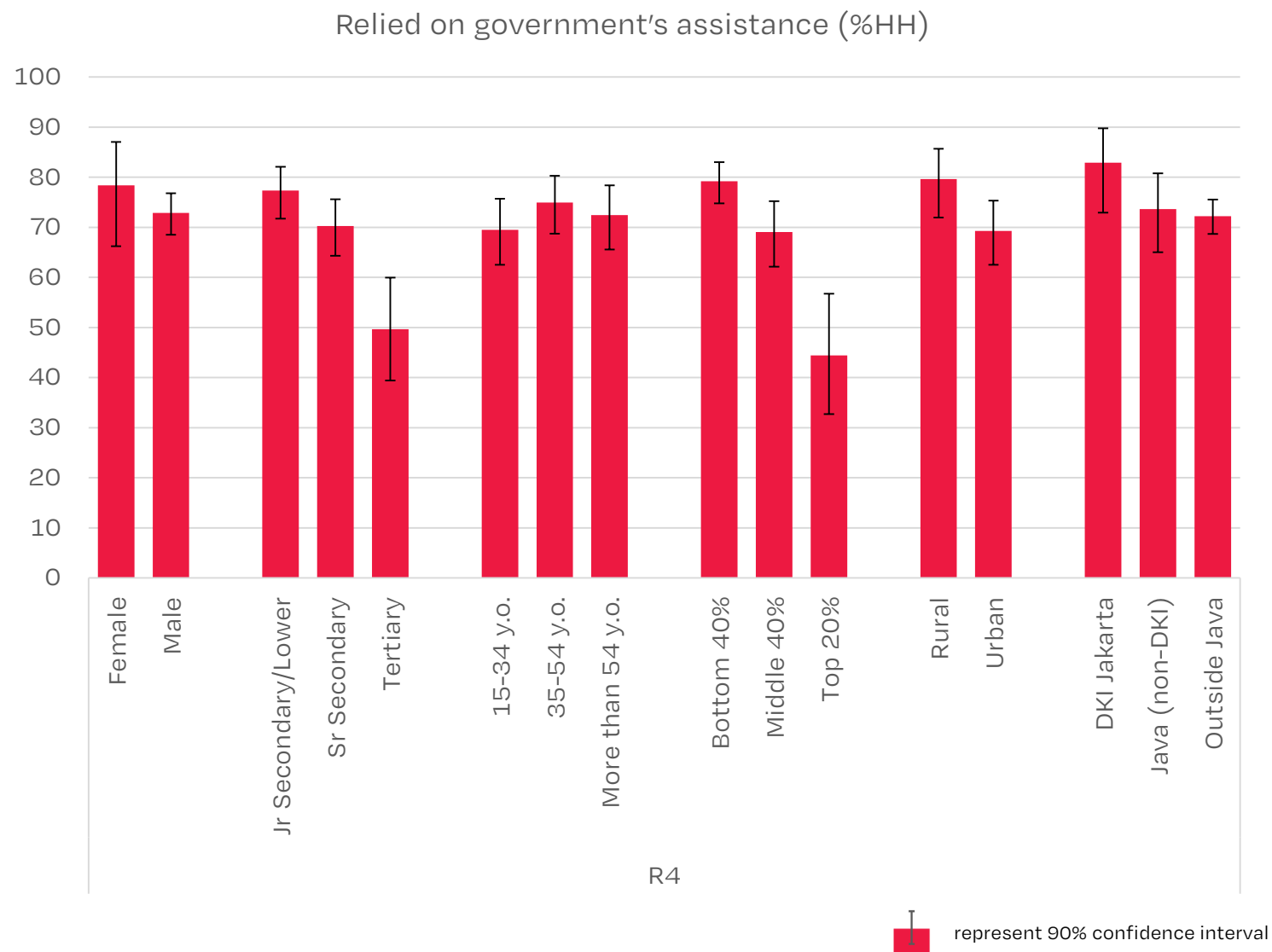
Households who **reduced consumption** on average reduced **30%** and **40%** of their usual monthly food and non-food expenditure before the pandemic, respectively.

The pattern is similar across different household characteristics and geographic locations.

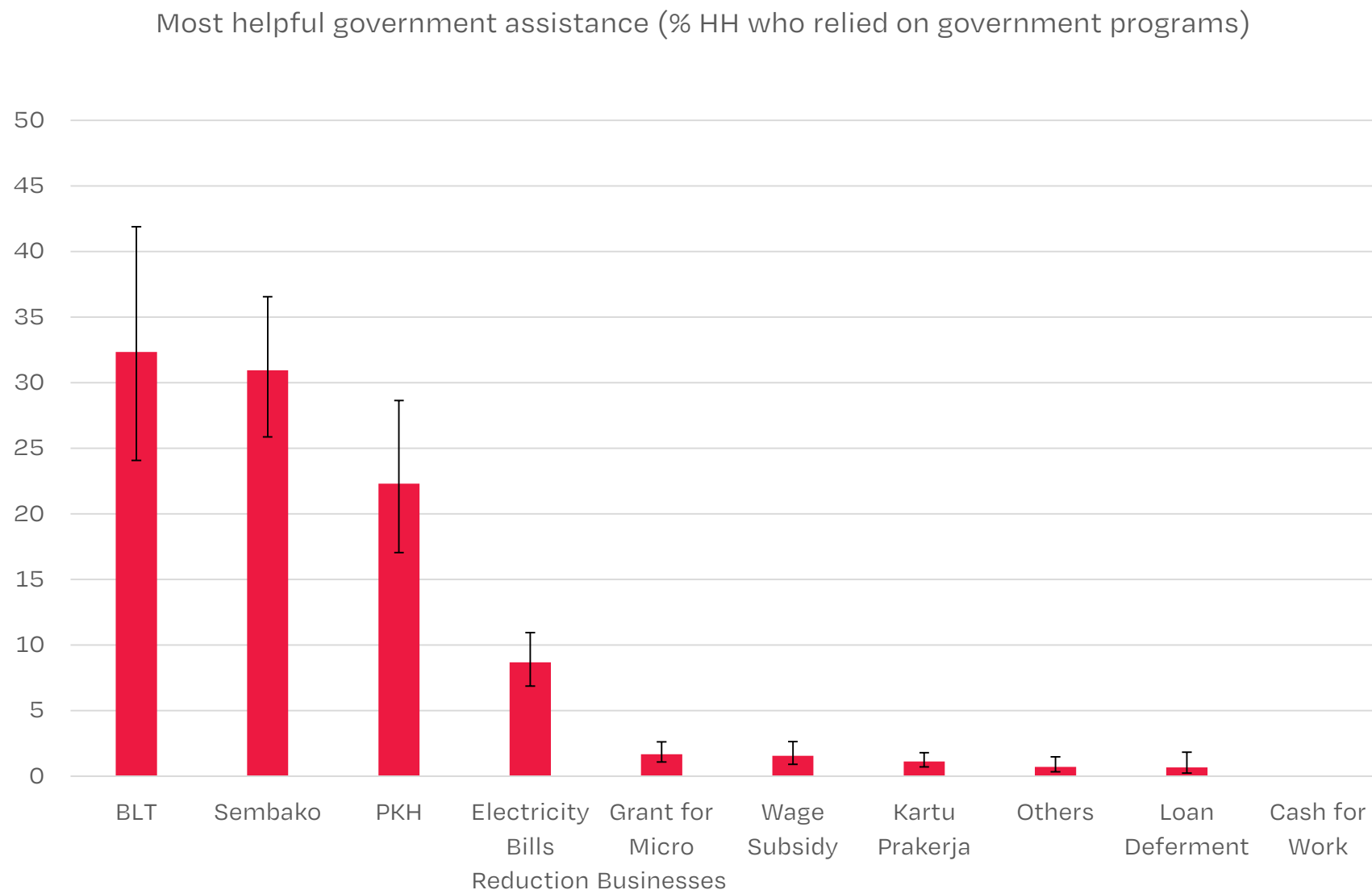


*Out of households reported experienced expenditure reduction in each category

Reliance on government assistance is significantly higher among less educated households and those in the bottom 40%.

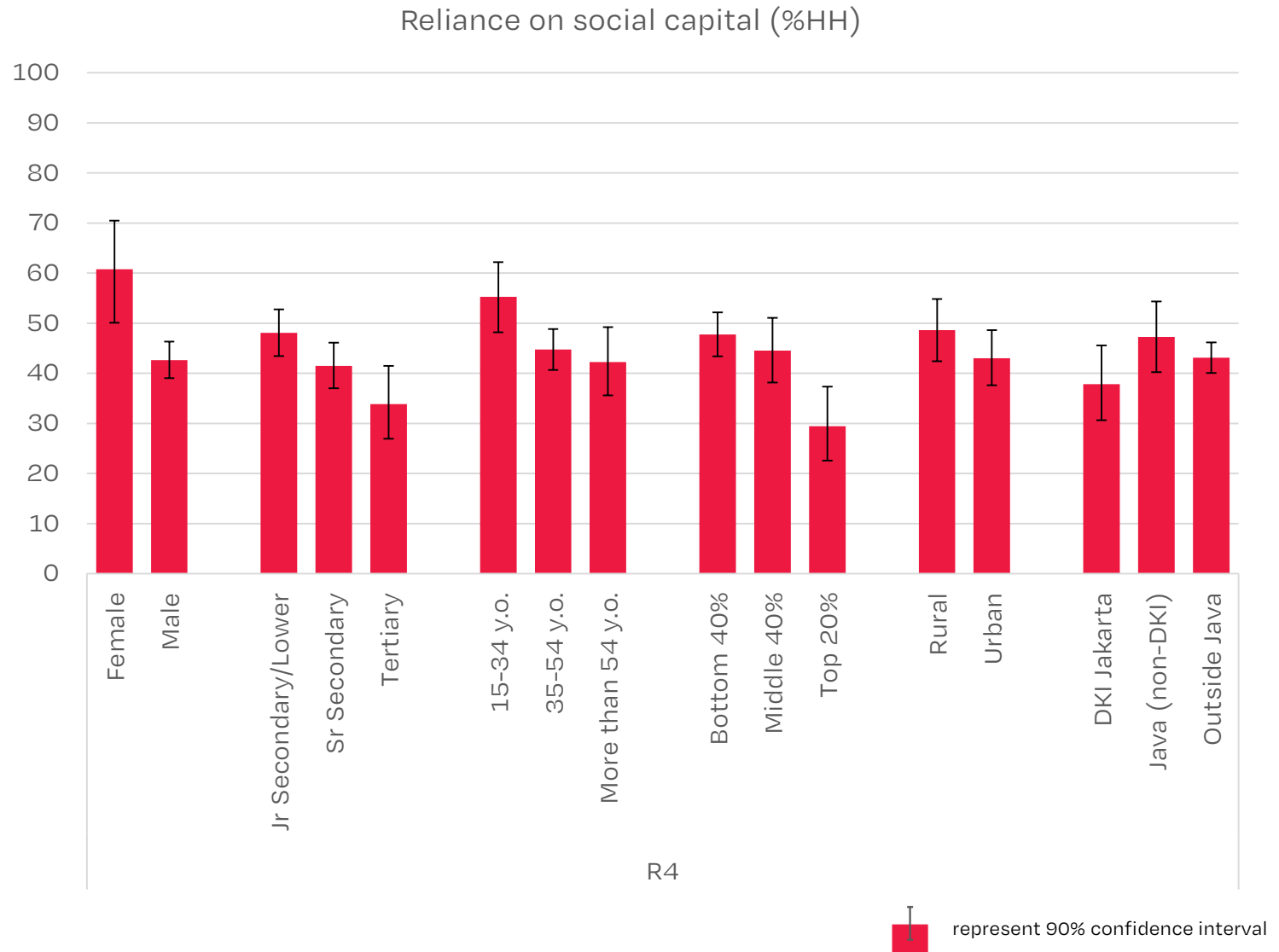


Among those who relied on government assistance programs, a third of them reported **BLT** (cash transfers) and **Sembako** were the most helpful programs.



Meanwhile, **nearly half** of households have been counting on **social capital**, by receiving assistance or borrowing from friends/family.

This strategy is more prevalent among less wealthy households in the B40 and M40 and with female and lower educated heads.



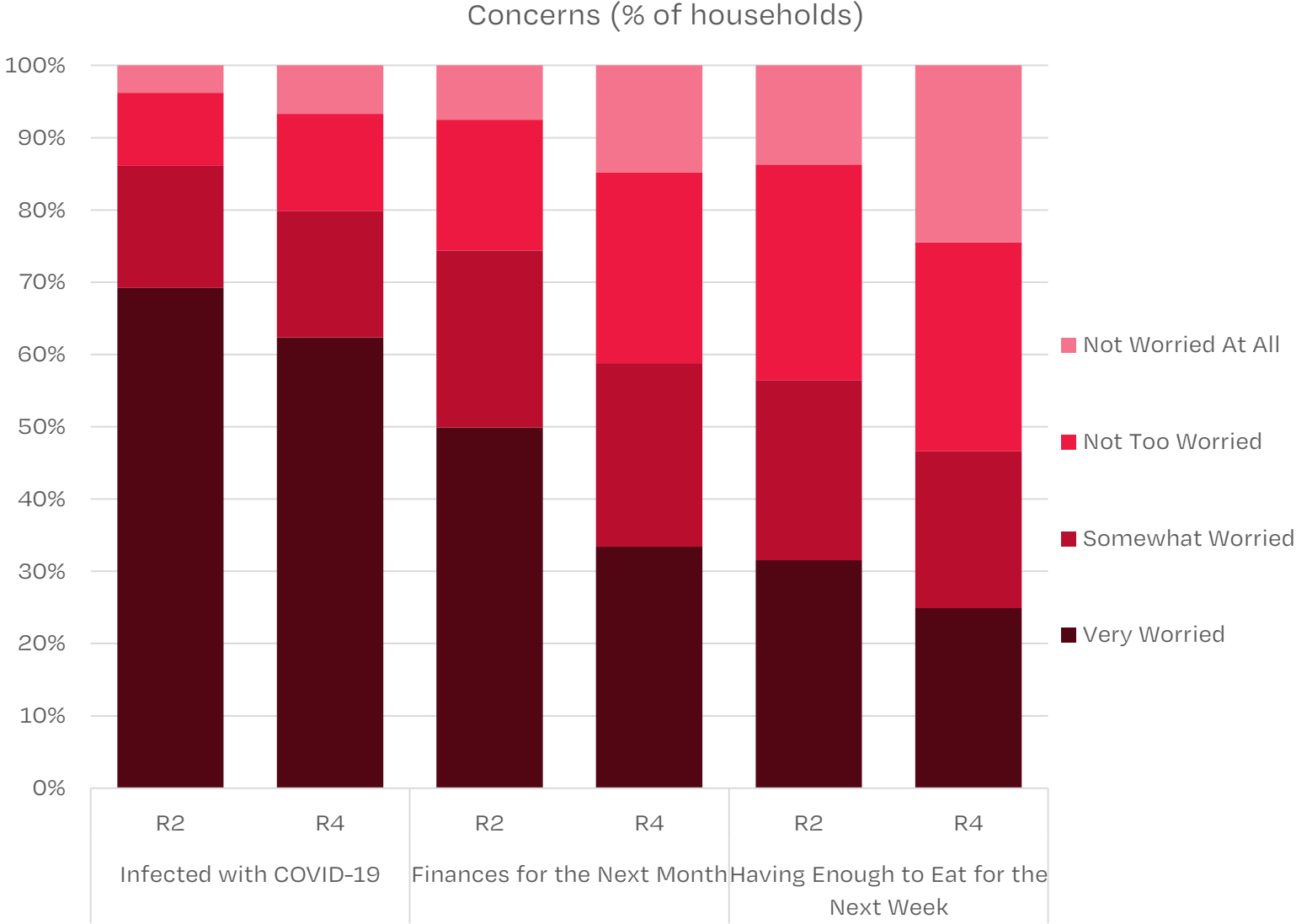
Concerns

07

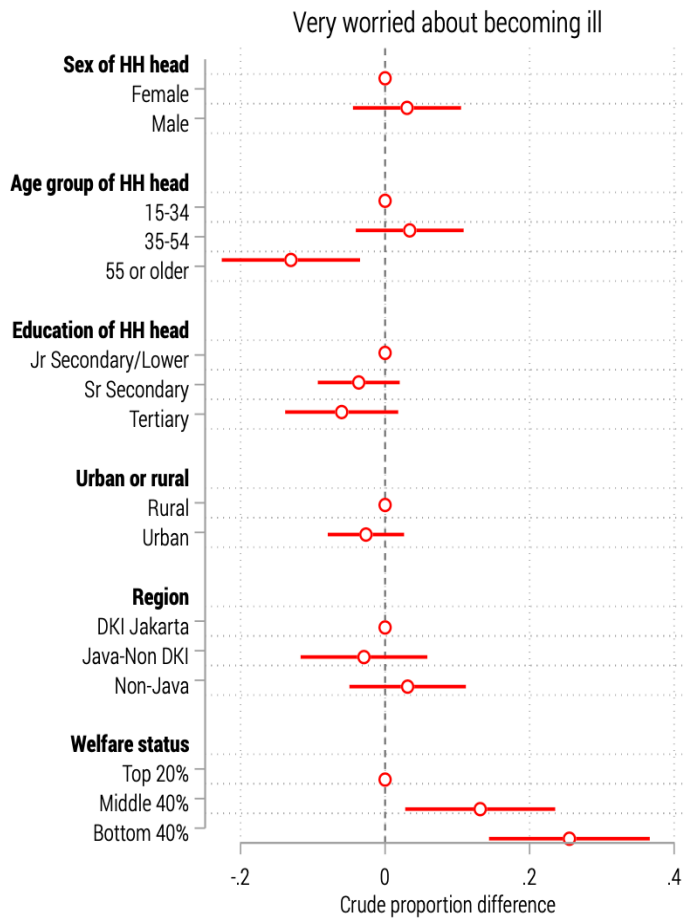
In November, people were slightly less worried than before

However, most households were still worried about COVID-19 infection (80%) and their financial condition in the immediate term (60%).

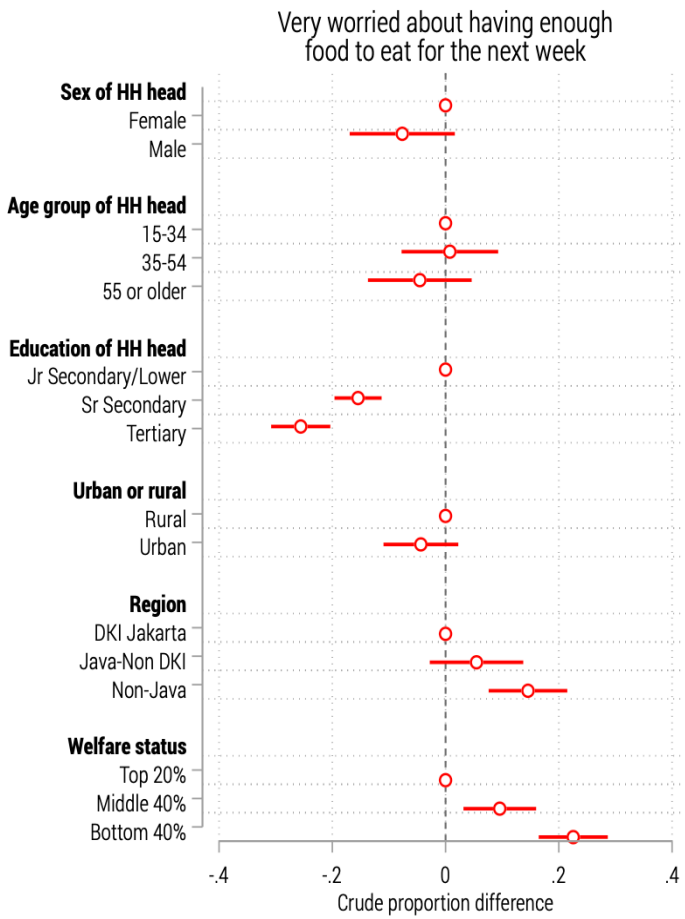
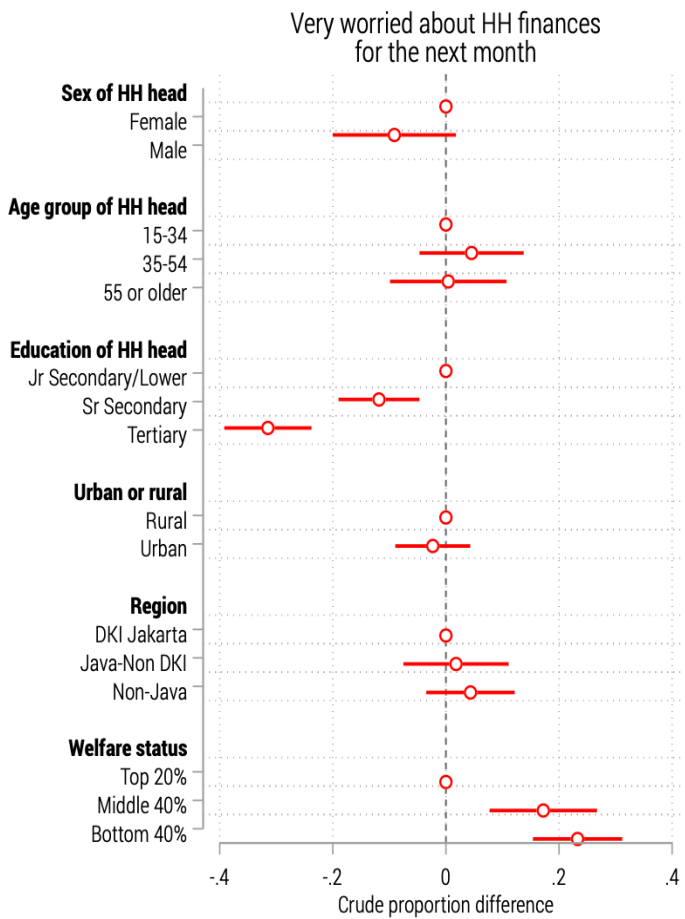
And just less than half of households were still concerned about having enough to eat in the next week.



Younger and poorer households are more likely to worry about being infected.



Households with lower educated heads and the less wealthy are more likely to worry about their finances and having enough food. Worry about not having food is also higher among those outside Java.



Terima Kasih

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Ade Febriady

Rabia Ali

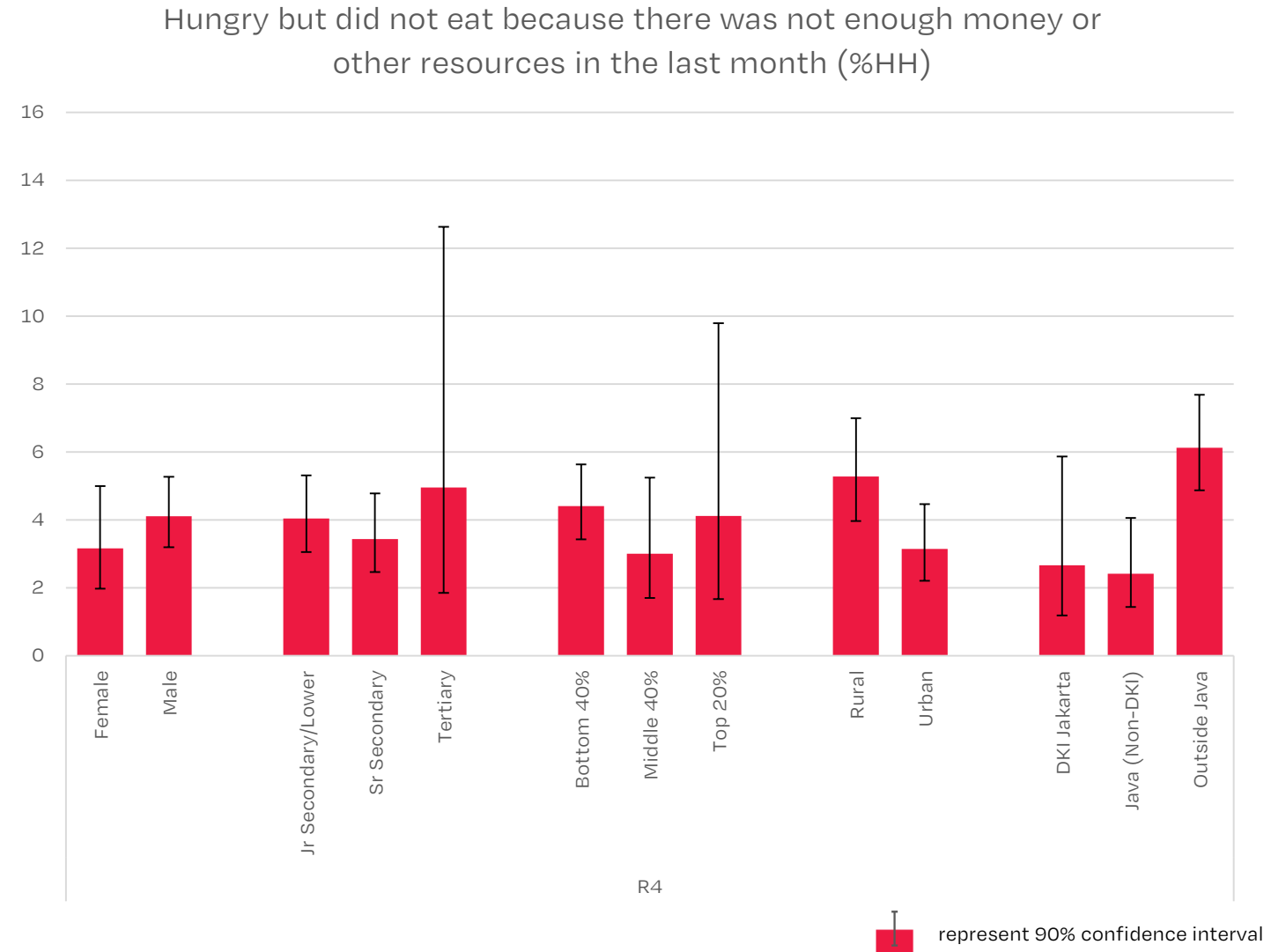
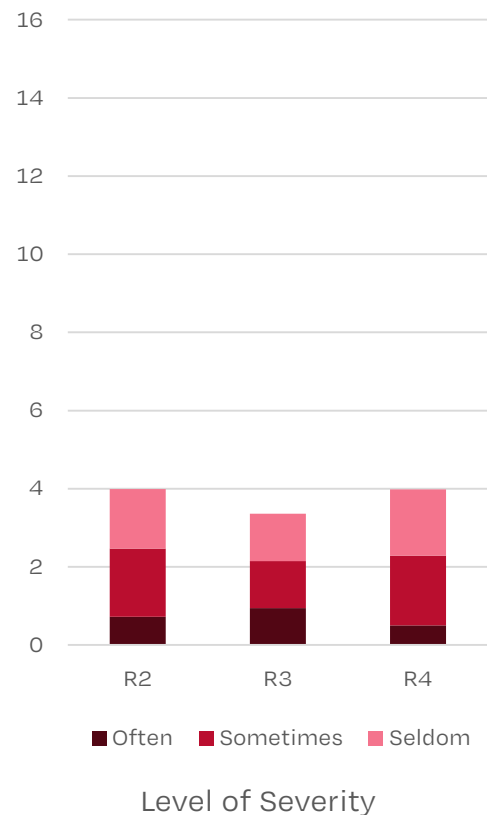
Muhammad Noor Farid



Annex

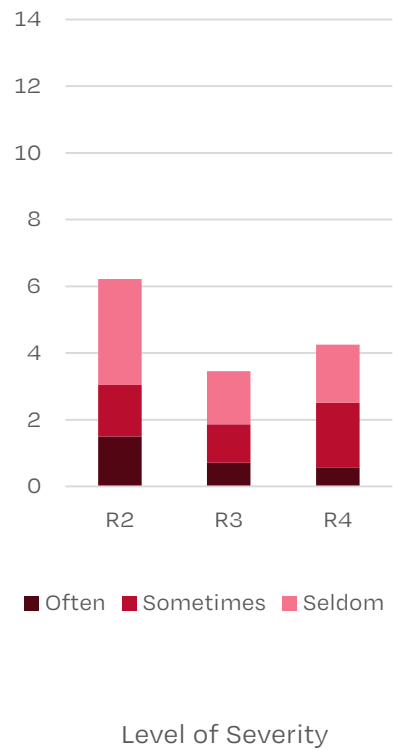
Hungry but did not eat

Households which experienced hunger but did not eat were more likely to be outside Java and in the bottom 40%.

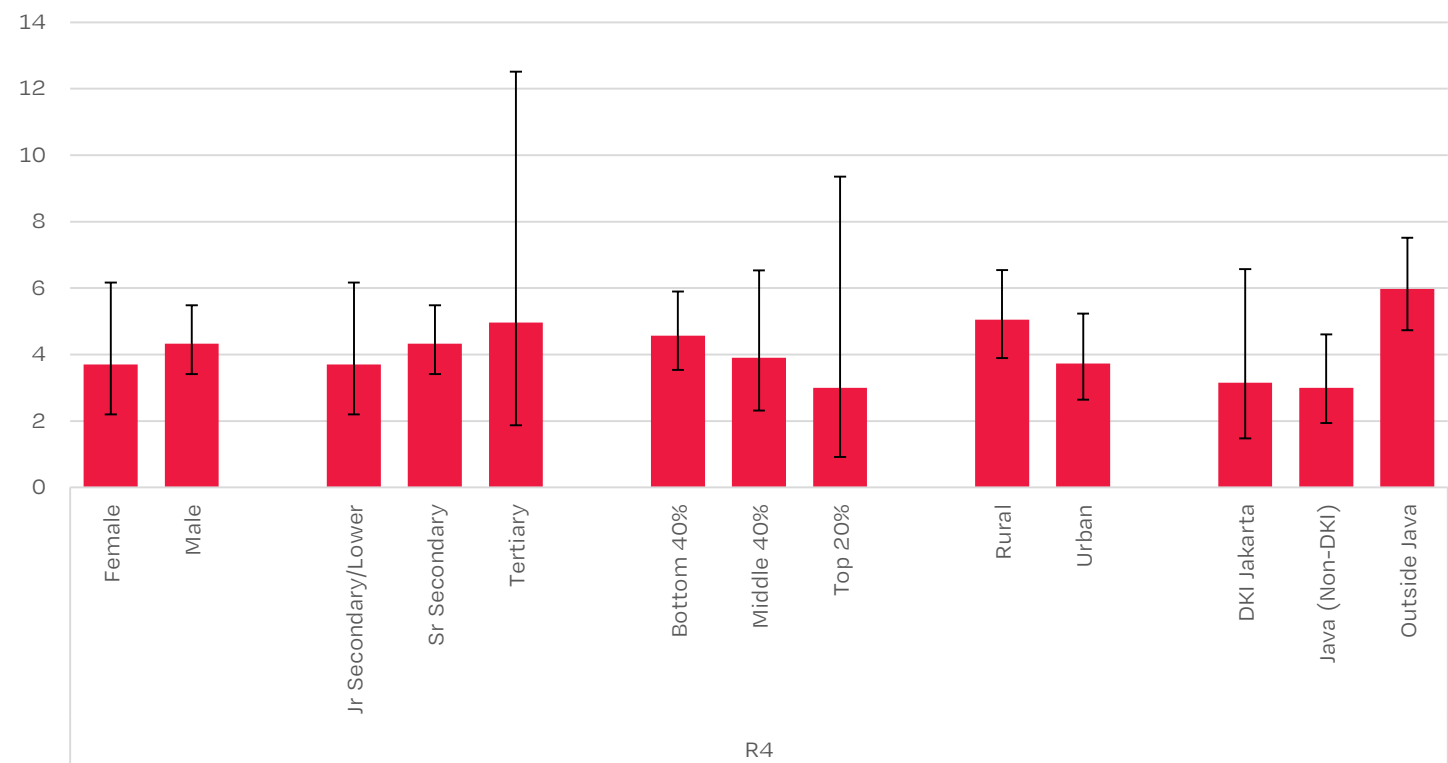


Going without eating for a whole day

The prevalence of households that skipped eating a whole day dropped.



Went without eating for a whole day because there was not enough money or other resources in the last month (%HH)

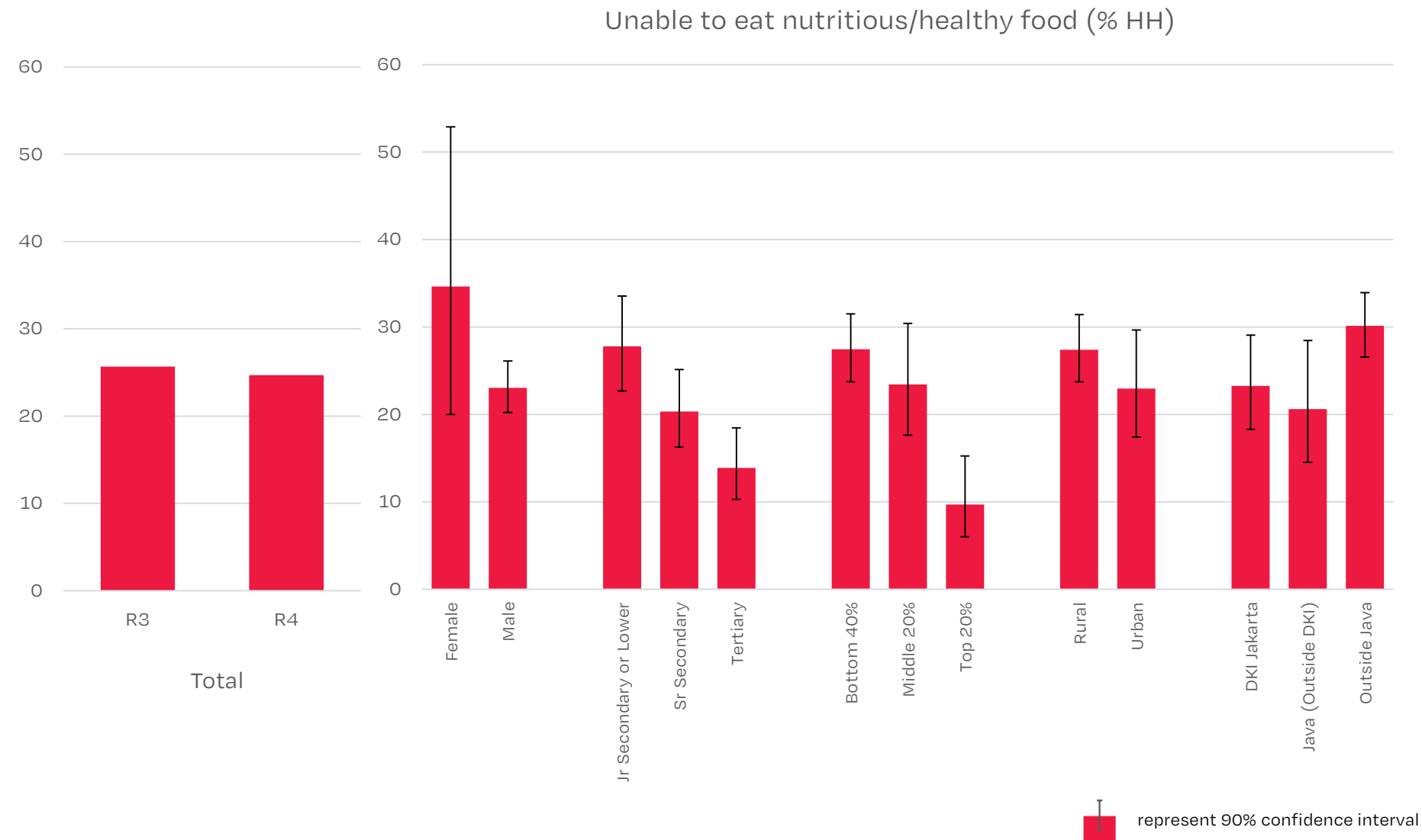


represent 90% confidence interval

Unable to eat nutritious food

About a quarter of households reported missing out on nutritious food.

This affects more households with low education, less wealthy, and those in rural and outside Java.



**Everyone has the same
access to formal loans in
general**

