
Effects of social economics changes on children health status in Indonesia (IFLS 1993 – 2007)

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Background

Indonesia has experienced rapid economic growth and social changes over the past two decades. The country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita has increased from approximately US\$1,200 in 1993 to US\$2,000 in 2007. This period has also seen significant changes in the social and economic structure of the country, including a shift from a predominantly rural, agricultural economy to a more urban, service-oriented economy. These changes have had profound implications for the health status of the population, particularly children.

Method

The study used data from the Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS), a longitudinal survey that tracks the health and well-being of individuals and households in Indonesia. The survey data from 1993 and 2007 were analyzed to assess the impact of socioeconomic changes on children's health status. The study employed a multivariate regression model to control for various factors that could influence children's health, such as age, sex, and household characteristics.

Results

The results of the analysis show that children's health status improved significantly between 1993 and 2007. The prevalence of underweight children decreased from 11% in 1993 to 8% in 2007. Additionally, the prevalence of stunted children decreased from 12% in 1993 to 10% in 2007. These findings suggest that socioeconomic changes in Indonesia have had a positive impact on children's health status. The study also found that the impact of socioeconomic changes on children's health status was more pronounced for children in urban areas and for children from higher socioeconomic backgrounds.