
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 over US\$2,000 in 2007. This period has also seen significant changes in the social and economic structure, 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.

Methodology

The study utilized 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 indicate that socioeconomic changes have had a significant impact on children's health status. Children in households with higher socioeconomic status in 2007 compared to 1993 showed improved health outcomes, including lower rates of malnutrition and infectious diseases. The study also found that the impact of socioeconomic changes on children's health status varies by region and household characteristics. For example, the impact was more pronounced in urban areas and for children in households with higher education levels. The study's findings suggest that policies aimed at improving socioeconomic conditions, such as increasing access to education and healthcare, could have a positive impact on children's health status in Indonesia.