

# Indonesia - High-Frequency Monitoring of COVID-19 Impacts Rounds 1-8, 2020-2023

**World Bank**

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## Identification

### SURVEY ID NUMBER

IDN\_2020\_HFMCI\_v06\_M

### TITLE

High-Frequency Monitoring of COVID-19 Impacts Rounds 1-8, 2020-2023

### COUNTRY/ECONOMY

Name	Country code
Indonesia	IDN

### STUDY TYPE

Socio-Economic/Monitoring Survey [hh/sems]

### ABSTRACT

The World Bank has launched a quick-deploying high-frequency phone-monitoring survey of households to generate near real-time insights on the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on households which hence to be used to support evidence-based response to the crisis. At a moment when all conventional modes of data collection have had to be suspended, a phone-based rapid data collection/tracking tool can generate large payoffs by helping identify affected populations across the vast archipelago as the contagion spreads, identify with a high degree of granularity the mechanisms of socio-economic impact, identify gaps in public policy response as the Government responds, generating insight that could be useful in scaling up or redirecting resources as necessary as the affected population copes and eventually regains economic footing.

### UNIT OF ANALYSIS

Household-level; Individual-level: household primary breadwinners, respondent, student, primary caregivers, and under-5 years old kids

## Version

### VERSION DESCRIPTION

Update includes R8 microdata, the R8 questionnaire, and the revised technical document. Round 8 focuses on knowledge of early nutrition and early child development.

### VERSION DATE

23-05-22

## Scope

### NOTES

The Indonesia COVID-19 High-Frequency survey covered the following topics:

- a) Knowledge and behavior (Rounds 1, 3);
- b) Employment and income loss (Rounds 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8);
- c) Food security (Rounds 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8);
- d) Access to health services (Rounds 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8);
- e) Digital transactions (Rounds 2, 4);
- f) Education (Rounds 2, 4, 7, 8);
- g) Coping mechanisms (Rounds 2, 4, 6, 7);
- h) Concerns/Subjective Welfare (Rounds 2, 4, 5);
- i) Social safety-nets (Rounds 1, 3, 5, 6);
- j) Household roster (Rounds 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8; Fully updated only in Rounds 1, 4, and 8);
- k) Knowledge of Early Nutrition (Round 8);
- l) Early Child Development (Round 8)

## Producers and sponsors

### PRIMARY INVESTIGATORS

Name
World Bank

### FUNDING AGENCY/SPONSOR

Name	Abbreviation	Role
The Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	DFAT	Sponsor
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	BMGF	Sponsor
Global Financing Facility	GFF	Sponsor

## Sampling

### SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The sampling frame of the Indonesia high-frequency phone-based monitoring of socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 on households was the list of households enumerated in three recent World Bank surveys, namely Urban Survey (US), Rural Poverty Survey (RPS), and Digital Economy Household Survey (DEHS). The US was conducted in 2018 with 3,527 sampled households living in the urban areas of 10 cities and 2 districts in 6 provinces. The RPS was conducted in 2019 with the sample size of 2,404 households living in rural areas of 12 districts in 6 provinces. The DEHS was conducted in 2020 with 3,107 sampled households, of which 2,079 households lived in urban areas and 1,028 households lived in rural areas in 26 districts and 31 cities within 27 provinces. Overall, the sampled households drawn from the three surveys across 40 districts and 35 cities in 27 provinces (out of 34 provinces). For the final sampling frame, six survey areas of the DEHS which were overlapped with the survey areas in the UPS were dropped from the sampling frame. This was done in order to avoid potential bias later on when calculating the weights (detailed below). The UPS was chosen to be kept since it had much larger samples (2,016 households) than that of the DEHS (265 households). Three stages of sampling strategies were applied. For the first stage, districts (as primary sampling unit (PSU)) were selected based on probability proportional to size (PPS) systematic sampling in each stratum, with the probability of selection was proportional to the estimated number of households based on the National Household Survey of Socio-economic (SUSENAS) 2019 data. Prior to the selection, districts were sorted by provincial code.

In the second stage, villages (as secondary sampling unit (SSU)) were selected systematically in each district, with probability of selection was proportional to the estimated number of households based on the Village Potential Census (PODES) 2018 data. Prior to the selection, villages were sorted by sub-district code. In the third stage, the number of households was selected systematically in each selected village. Prior to the selection, all households were sorted by implicit stratification, that is gender and education level of the head of households. If the primary selected households could not be contacted or refused to participate in the survey, these households were replaced by households from the same area where the non-response households were located and with the same gender and level of education of households' head, in order to maintain the same distribution and representativeness of sampled households as in the initial design.

In the Round 8 survey where we focused on early nutrition knowledge and early child development, we introduced an additional respondent who is the primary caregiver of under 5 years old in the household. We prioritized the mother as the target of caregiver respondents. In households with multiple caregivers, one is randomly selected. Furthermore, only the under 5 children who were taken care of by the selected respondent will be listed in the early child development module.

### RESPONSE RATE

The HiFy survey was initially designed as a 5-round panel survey. By end of the fifth round, it is expected that the survey can maintain around 3,000 panel households. Based on the experience of phone-based, panel survey conducted previously in other study in Indonesia, the response rates were expected to be around 60 percent to 80 percent. However, learned from other similar surveys globally, response rates of phone-based survey, moreover phone-based panel survey, are generally below 50 percent. Meanwhile, in the case of the HiFy, information on some of households' phone numbers was from about 2 years prior the survey with a potential risk that the targeted respondents might not be contactable through that provided numbers (already inactive or the targeted respondents had changed their phone numbers). With these considerations, the estimated response rate of the first survey was set at 60 percent, while the response rates of the following rounds were expected to be 80 percent. Having these assumptions and target, the first round of the survey was expected to target 5,100

households, with 8,500 households in the lists. The actual sample of households in the first round was 4,338 households or 85 percent of the 5,100 target households. However, the response rates in the following rounds are higher than expected, making the sampled households successfully interviewed in Round 2 were 4,119 (95% of Round 1 samples), and in Rounds 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 were 4,067 (94%), 3,953 (91%), 3,686 (85%), 3,471 (80%), 3,435 (79%), 3,383 (78%) respectively. The number of balanced panel households up to Rounds 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 are 3,981 (92%), 3,794 (87%), 3,601 (83%), 3,320 (77%), 3,116 (72%), and 2,856 (66%) respectively.

#### WEIGHTING

Since the sampling design of the three surveys was not the same, calculating the weights for all households combined is complicated. As a practical alternative, household weights were first calculated independently by each initial survey and then combined them all together afterward. For this approach to be properly applied without potential bias, there should not be overlapped survey areas across different surveys. The household weights were calculated for both cross-section for each round and panel for all rounds of the survey. In each round of the survey, the initial sampling weight was calculated following the original sampling method of the survey from which the sampled households were drawn. A sampling weight trimming using the mean and standard deviation of the weights was then conducted to reduce weight variability. In particular, the weight trimming was applied to some outlier weights (only on small proportion of the samples), while keeping the total of the weights remain the same. Afterward, the weights were calibrated using a raking method to ensure the total estimates of the households with respect to designated variables were comparable with the population estimates of those variables from the SUSENAS 2019. The designated variables included region (DKI Jakarta, Java Non-DKI Jakarta Urban/Rural, Outside Java Urban/Rural), gender of household's head, and level of education of household's head (junior secondary and lower, senior secondary, and tertiary). Meanwhile, the primary caregiver weights of round 8 were calculated by multiplying the household weights and the number of eligible caregivers in the selected households.

## Data Collection

#### DATES OF DATA COLLECTION

Start	End	Cycle
2020-05-01	2020-05-17	Round 1
2020-05-26	2020-06-05	Round 2
2020-07-20	2020-08-02	Round 3
2020-11-03	2020-11-15	Round 4
2021-03-11	2021-03-24	Round 5
2021-10-18	2021-10-31	Round 6
2022-04-07	2022-04-20	Round 7
2023-03-13	2023-04-03	Round 8

#### DATA COLLECTION MODE

Computer Assisted Telephone Interview [cati]

#### DATA COLLECTION NOTES

Data collection was conducted by the contracted survey firm, SurveyMETER.

## Questionnaires

#### QUESTIONNAIRES

The questionnaire in English is provided for download under the Documentation section.

## Access policy

#### CONTACTS

Name	Affiliation	Email
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Rabia Ali	World Bank	rali1@worldbank.org
Ade Febriady	World Bank	afebriady@worldbank.org
Ririn Purnamasari	World Bank	rpurnamasari@worldbank.org

**CONFIDENTIALITY****CITATION REQUIREMENTS**

Use of the dataset must be acknowledged using a citation which would include:

- the Identification of the Primary Investigator
- the title of the survey (including country, acronym and year of implementation)
- the survey reference number
- the source and date of download

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**ACCESS AUTHORITY**

Name	Affiliation
Rabia Ali	World Bank
Ade Febriady	World Bank
Ririn Purnamasari	World Bank

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## Metadata production

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**DDI DOCUMENT ID**

DDI\_IDN\_2020\_HFMCI\_v06\_M\_WB

**PRODUCERS**

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Development Data Group	DECDG	World Bank	Documentation of the study

**DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION**

2023-05-26

**DDI DOCUMENT VERSION**

Version 06 (2023-05-26)

Edited, anonymous dataset for public distribution. Updated with the latest round of data, Round 8 focuses on knowledge of early nutrition and early child development.

**Data Dictionary**

<b>Data file</b>	<b>Cases</b>	<b>Variables</b>
<b>Roster_R1</b> Round 1: HH Roster Panel - Round 1	18461	13
<b>PS_01</b> Round 1: Section 1. Interview Information	25028	26
<b>PS_03</b> Round 1: Section 3. Knowledge and New Normal Behavior	4371	18
<b>PS_04</b> Round 1: Section 4. Employment and Income	4371	49
<b>PS_5A</b> Round 1: Section 5A. Access Food and Food Insecurity	4371	13
<b>PS_9A</b> Round 1: Section 9. Safety Net	4371	5
<b>PS_9B</b> Round 1: Section 9. Safety Net	30366	8
<b>PS_10</b> Round 1: Section 10. Interview Result	7830	4
<b>Roster_R2</b> Round 2: HH Roster Panel - Round 2	17546	12
<b>PS_01</b> Round 2: Section 1. Interview Information	10302	28
<b>PS_5A</b> Round 2: Section 5A. Access Food and Food Insecurity	4124	15
<b>PS_5B</b> Round 2: Section 5B. Access Health	4124	16
<b>PS_5C</b> Round 2: Section 5. Access to Financial Services	4124	4
<b>PS_06</b> Round 2: Section 6. Access to Education	12363	14
<b>PS_6A</b> Round 2: Section 6. Education and Childcaring	4124	6
<b>PS_07</b> Round 2: Section 7. Coping Mechanism	4124	3
<b>PS_7A</b> Round 2: Section 7. Coping Mechanism	56280	5
<b>PS_08</b> Round 2: Section 8. Concerns	4124	6
<b>PS_10</b> Round 2: Section 10. Interview Result	4338	4
<b>Roster_R3</b> Round 3: HH Roster Panel - Round 3	17276	13
<b>PS_01</b> Round 3: Section 1. Interview Information	11486	32
<b>PS_03</b> Round 3: Section 3. Knowledge and New Normal Behavior	4078	12

<b>PS_04</b> Round 3: Section 4. Employment and Income	4078	83
<b>PS_5A</b> Round 3: Section 5A. Access Food and Food Insecurity	4078	13
<b>PS_5B</b> Round 3: Section 5B. Access Health	4078	13
<b>PS_9A</b> Round 3: Section 9. Safety Net	4078	7
<b>PS_9B</b> Round 3: Section 9. Safety Net	32536	14
<b>PS_10</b> Round 3: Section 10. Interview Result	4338	4
<b>Roster_R4</b> Round 4: HH Roster Panel - Round 4	17323	15
<b>PS_01</b> Round 4: Section 1. Interview Information	12328	32
<b>PS_05</b> Round 4: Section 5. Digital Transaction	3965	8
<b>PS_5A</b> Round 4: Section 5. Digital Transaction	3965	7
<b>PS_5B1</b> Round 4: Section 5B. Access to Health	23778	5
<b>PS_5B2</b> Round 4: Section 5B. Access to Health	3965	28
<b>PS_06</b> Round 4: Section 6. Access to Education	4835	24
<b>PS_07</b> Round 4: Section 7. Coping Mechanism	3965	3
<b>PS_7A</b> Round 4: Section 7. Coping Mechanism	58633	8
<b>PS_08</b> Round 4: Section 8. Concerns	3965	5
<b>PS_10</b> Round 4: Section 10. Interview Result	4338	4
<b>Roster_R5</b> Round 5: HH Roster Panel - Round 5	16174	12
<b>PS_01</b> Round 5: Section 1. Interview Information	11610	33
<b>PS_04</b> Round 5: Section 4. Employment and Income	3696	69
<b>PS_04_2</b> Round 5: Section 4. Employment and Income	3696	62
<b>PS_5A</b> Round 5: Section 5A. Access Food and Food Insecurity	3696	7
<b>PS_5B1</b> Round 5: Section 5B. Access to Health	22122	5

<b>PS_5B2</b> Round 5: Section 5B. Access to Health	3696	11
<b>PS_8A</b> Round 5: Section 8. Subjective Welfare/Concerns	3696	7
<b>PS_9A</b> Round 5: Section 9. Safety Net	3696	8
<b>PS_9B</b> Round 5: Section 9. Safety Net	36870	15
<b>PS_10</b> Round 5: Section 10. Interview Result	3981	5
<b>Roster_R6</b> Round 6: HH Roster Panel - Round 6	15229	13
<b>PS_01</b> Round 6: Section 1. Interview Information	13032	33
<b>PS_04</b> Round 6: Section 4. Employment and Income	3474	105
<b>PS_04_2</b> Round 6: Section 4. Employment and Income	3474	41
<b>PS_5A</b> Round 6: Section 5A. Food Security	3474	4
<b>PS_5B1</b> Round 6: Section 5B. Access to Health	24304	6
<b>PS_5B2</b> Round 6: Section 5B. Access to Health	3474	18
<b>PS_07</b> Round 6: Section 7. Coping Mechanism	3474	3
<b>PS_7A</b> Round 6: Section 7. Coping Mechanism	50439	7
<b>PS_9A</b> Round 6: Section 9. Safety-Net	3474	5
<b>PS_9B</b> Round 6: Section 9. Safety-Net	34710	13
<b>PS_10</b> Round 6: Section 10. Interview Result	3981	4
<b>Roster_R7</b> Round 7: HH Roster Panel - Round 7	16558	13
<b>PS_01</b> Round 7: Section 1. Interview Information	15256	33
<b>PS_04</b> Round 7: Section 4. Employment & Income (BW)	3437	43
<b>PS_04_2</b> Round 7: Section 4. Employment & Income (BW)	3437	29
<b>PS_5A</b> Round 7: Section 5a. Food Security	3437	15
<b>PS_5B1</b> Round 7: Section 5b. Access to Health	24052	6



<b>PS_5B2</b> Round 7: Section 5b. Access to Health	3437	20
<b>PS_06</b> Round 7: Section 6. Access to Education - Individual	4526	29
<b>PS_06_HH</b> Round 7: Section 6. Access to Education - Household	3437	14
<b>PS_10</b> Round 7: Section 10. Interview Result	3981	4
<b>Roster_R8</b> Round 8: HH Roster Panel - Round 8	14757	19
<b>PS_01</b> Round 8: Section 1. Interview Information	17726	33
<b>PS_02</b> Round 8: Section 2. Household Member Information	16463	8
<b>PS_2B</b> Round 8: Section 2B. Household Head Information	3393	6
<b>PS_2C</b> Round 8: Section 2C. Caregiver Information	874	12
<b>PS_04</b> Round 8: Section 4. Employment & Income (BW)	3393	23
<b>PS_5A</b> Round 8: Section 5A. Food Security	3393	4
<b>PS_5B1</b> Round 8: Section 5B. Access to Health	23702	6
<b>PS_5B2</b> Round 8: Section 5B. Access to Health	3393	17
<b>PS_06</b> Round 8: Section 6. Access to Education	4136	17
<b>PS_10</b> Round 8: Section 10. Interview Result	4338	4
<b>PS_11</b> Round 8: Section 11. Knowledge_Early Nutrition	985	40
<b>PS_12</b> Round 8: Section 12. Early Child Development	853	45
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<b>hify_covid19_weight_all</b> Weights and PMT - hify_covid19_weight_all data	4338	31
<b>hify_covid19_weight_R8_caregiver</b> Weights and PMT - hify_covid19_weight_R8_caregiver data	756	13