

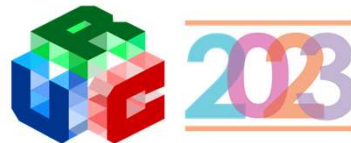
Summary of Findings and Policy Implications

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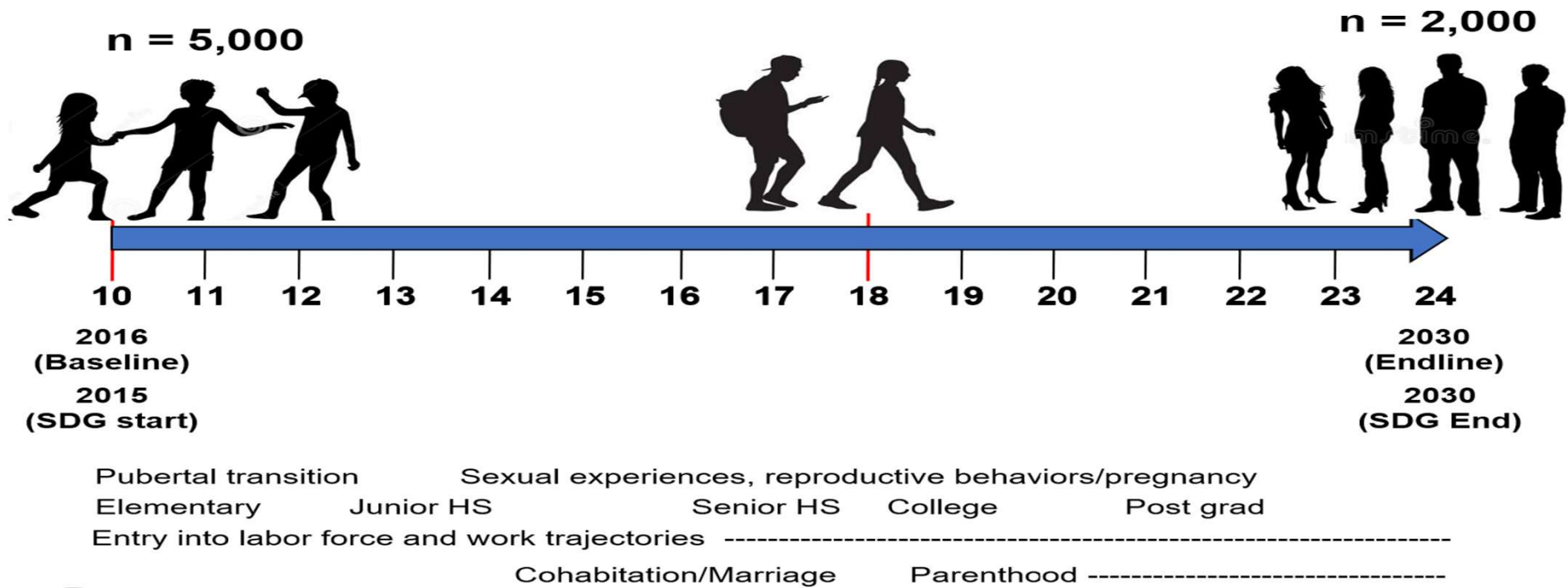


April 21-22, 2023

Surveys by Pandemic Stage

Waves	Date Collection Duration	Mean cohort age	Pandemic Stage
Wave 1	Nov 2016 to Jan 2017	10.5	Pre-pandemic
Wave 2	Feb to Apr 2018	11.8	
Wave 3	Jan to Jun 2019	12.8	
Wave 4	Jan to Mar 2020	13.7	Immediate pre-pandemic
Wave 4A (supplemental phone survey)	Nov 2020	14.4	Early pandemic
Wave 5 (regular survey by phone)	Jun to Aug 2021	15.0	Mid-pandemic
Wave 6 (regular in-person survey)	Oct to Dec 2022	16.1	Transition to endemic?





Nutrition and schooling

Cellphone and internet use

Household food and water insecurity

Mental health state

Human capital

Sexual and reproductive health



Potential interrelationships

Nutritional
status

Food/water
security

Mental state

Cellphone and
internet use

Risky behaviors

Schooling
outcomes:
repetition
and age-
appropriate
level;
grades

Future
productivity
(human
capital) and
well-being

Policy and program interventions



Nutritional status and schooling

Key findings

- High levels of malnutrition, particularly stunting
- All forms of undernutrition associated with poor schooling performance (grade repetitions, missing classes, lower average grades, lower aspirations)
- While still high, enrollment decreasing across Waves (or with age of child)
- Difficulties in remote learning

Policy/program interventions; design and implementation

- Review and update design and implementation of the First 1,000 Days program (fragmented?)
- School interventions – special attention to “slow learners” (stunted)?
- Arresting forces for dropping out (poor school performance leading to loss of interest, pressure to work as child gets older); effectiveness of 4Ps conditionalities



Correlates of human capital

Key findings

- Lifestyle subcomponent (smoking, drinking, alcohol use, exposure to violence). Generally, lifestyle index improving with age.
- Health subcomponent (stunting, wasting) – Generally improving with age (*Note: improvements in stunting refer to growth spurts in adolescence, not necessarily reversing cognitive impairment associated with stunting*)
- School subcomponent (average grade, on track schooling) – on track school declining with especially for males but enrollment still high; subcomponent index generally constant
- Overall human capital index – generally increasing with age (from age 10 to 15) with females outscoring males. Overall mean score at age 15 is 0.86 (score ranging 0-1)

Redirecting trajectory in human capital formation from through adolescence and young adulthood: interventions and research

- Risky behavior – eliminate gender-based differences in threshold of tolerance
- Programs for slow learners (stunted children) with a pacing to allow catch up
- Incentives for keep children in school; what have we learned from the 4Ps?
- Mental health can be another element in health index



Household food and water insecurity and

Key Findings

- High levels of food insecurity and hunger among index children.
 - progress in reducing prevalence stalled or reversed during the COVID pandemic.
- Household water security generally high on average nationally
 - but varying by domain and rural-urban,
 - especially low among index children identified as IP and residing in GIDA areas
- Higher proportion of households without access to basic water service suffering from moderate or severe food insecurity

Policy /program interventions/some basic considerations

- Schooling feeding programs (considerations in design)
 - Adequacy in terms of duration and calorie/nutrient content of diet during school months
 - Effect of discontinuation of feeding programs after school months
 - Effect on Intra-household allocation
- Water security (considerations for improvement and impact)
 - Access generally high at household level, but not necessarily convenience of use (piped vs deep well in community)
 - Convenient access effect on food preparation, childcare, and personal hygiene, both affecting infection and nutrition
 - Water security at school level convenience-wise and effect on per on personal hygiene especially among girls
- Better understanding of the relationship between food and water security-- correlation could be due to common causes, e.g., poverty. Need for further study , but water security could improve “effective” food security (greater nutrient content of available food through better food preparation facilitated by water security)



Mental health state

Key findings

- Increasing levels of anxiety with age, exacerbated by the pandemic. Female adolescents having higher mean depression scores than the males
- Especially concerning is information of suicide attempts and self harm
- Even more concerning is the lack of access to mental health-related services

Policy/program intervention and research

- Review/update specific components of the national mental health program most relevant for adolescents and their transition to early adulthood
- Build resiliency among adolescents for coping with pressures from peers, family, and social media
- Provide and fund mental health services to reach adolescents in schools and in the community



Cellphone and internet use

Key findings

- increasing cellphone and internet use among adolescents
- Differences between girls and boys in social media/ internet use
- Challenges (lack of adult guidance, cyberbullying)

Redirect trajectory of use: policy/program intervention; research

- More information on dangers of gaming addiction (*internet gaming disorder*) - implication for mental health, schooling performance and future productivity
- Build resiliency in children to cope with the pressures from social media (e.g., bullying, envy)



Sexual and reproductive health

Key findings

- High percentage (29%) not getting information on puberty at age 15
- Knowledge about reproductive health and family planning increased by age (about 25%)
- From 65% to 78% received sexuality education in schools
- Information on sexual activities at age 13 (ever had, partners); early recognition of sexual orientation and gender identity at age 13

Policy/program interventions and research

- Assessment of how effective is Comprehensive Sexuality Education (Puberty, RH, FP) provided in schools from standpoint of teachers and students; how reinforced by family and community?
- Review/update design of programs to reach adolescents at an early age with regards to risky behavior (sex, violence) and its consequences (STD, HIV/AIDS, pregnancy)



Gender – cross cutting concern

Key findings

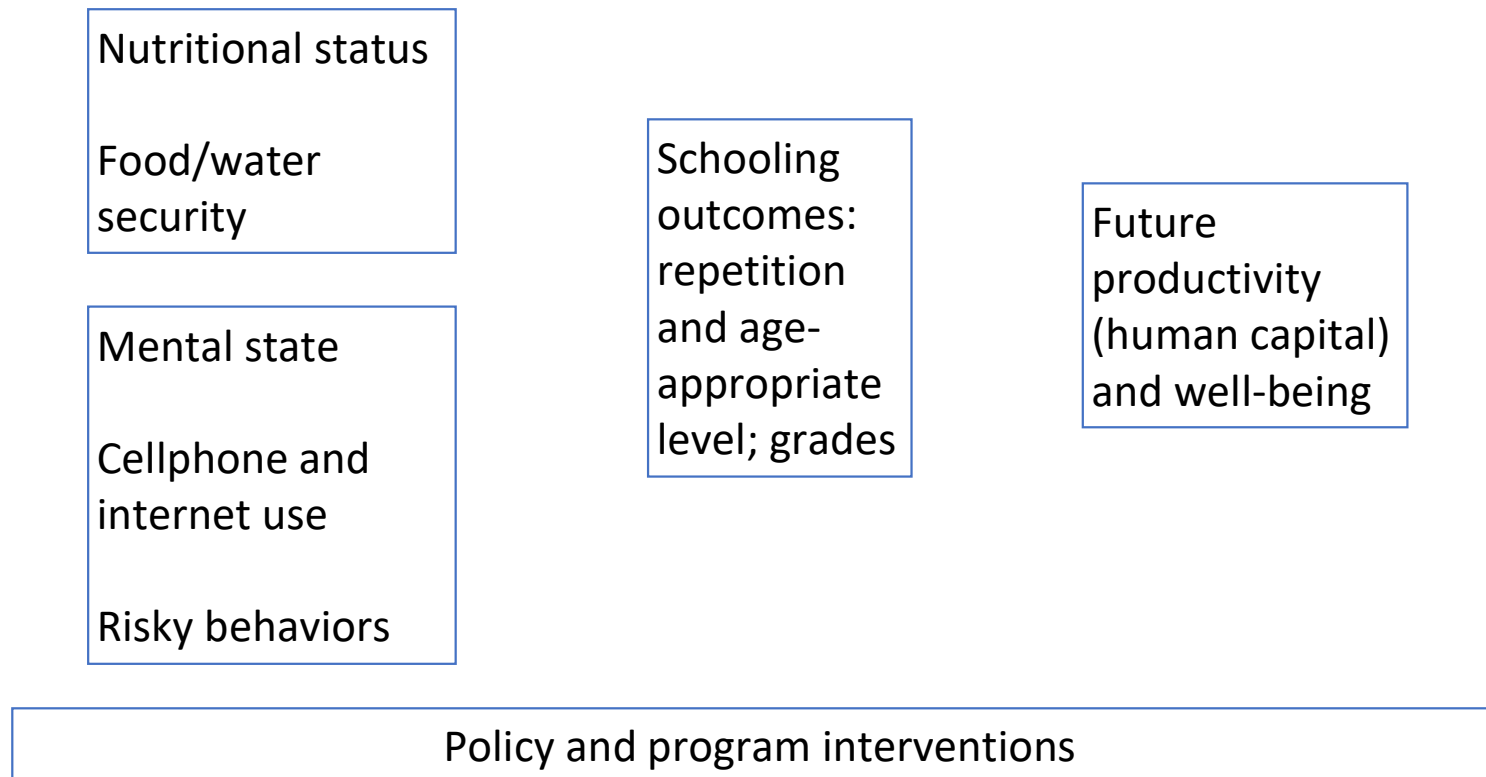
- Females outperform boys in nutrition e.g., stunting, and schooling indicators e.g., on track
- Females are better able to avoid risky behaviors e.g., early sexual activity
- Females have higher mean depressive and anxiety scores and reports of suicide and self-harm
- Female-male differences in social media and internet use

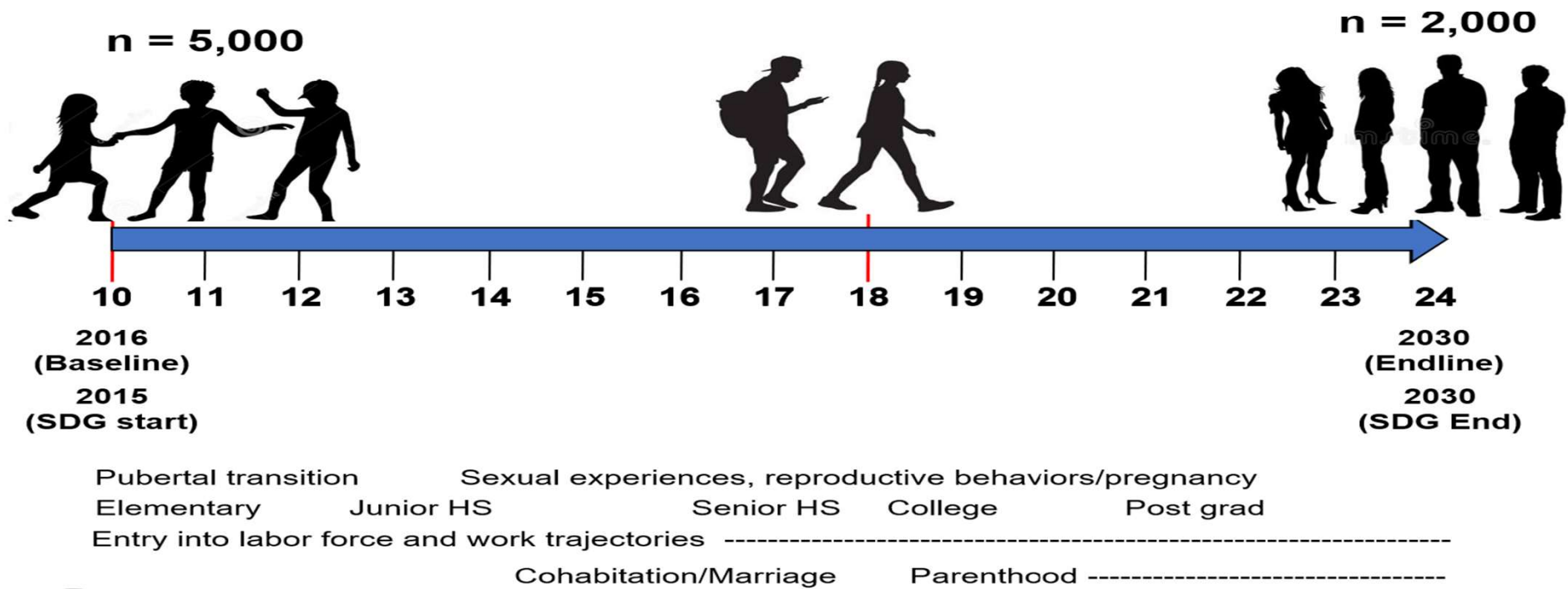
Policy/program interventions; research

- Better understanding underlying factors for female-male differences to design and implement targeted interventions
 - Schooling and risky behavior – is society more tolerant of poor performance and risky behavior of males than females?
 - Mental health – role of individual, family and community environment; how important are influences from social media ?
 - Choice of internet use – while social media is common, more males use internet for online games while females use it for research. Is the differences in use affect differences in schooling performance and risky behavior?



Potential interrelationships, sex differences, and policy/program impacts





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Mabuhay

