

**Indonesia
Young Adult
Reproductive Health
Survey
2007**

**Preliminary
Report**

**Statistics Indonesia
Jakarta, Indonesia**

**National Family Planning Coordinating Board
Jakarta, Indonesia**

**Ministry of Health
Jakarta, Indonesia**

**MEASURE DHS
Macro International
Calverton, Maryland USA**

This report summarizes the findings of the 2007 Indonesia Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey (IYARHS) carried out by Statistics Indonesia (Badan Pusat Statistik—BPS). The IDHS is part of the worldwide Demographic and Health Surveys program, which is designed to collect data on fertility, family planning, and maternal and child health.

The Government of Indonesia supported the local costs of the survey. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) provided funds for questionnaires printing and shipment. Macro International Inc. (Macro) provided limited technical assistance under the auspices of the Demographic and Health Surveys (MEASURE DHS) program, which is supported by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). The Ford Foundation provided funds for the expansion of the sample in 15 districts in Java, to allow estimates at the district level. UNICEF also provided funds to allow estimates at the district level in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam Province and two districts Nias and South Nias in North Sumatera Province.

Additional information about the survey may be obtained from the Directorate for Population and Labor Force Statistics, BPS, Jalan Dr. Sutomo No. 6-8, Jakarta 10710, Indonesia (Telephone/fax 345-6285, e-mail: Kependudukan@mailhost.bps.go.id), or the National Family Planning Coordinating Board, BKKBN, Jalan Permata 1, Halim Perdanakusumah, Jakarta 13650, Indonesia (Telephone/fax 800-8535), or the Institute for Research and Development, Ministry of Health, Jalan Percetakan Negara 29, Jakarta 10560, Indonesia.

Additional information about the DHS program may be obtained by contacting: MEASURE DHS, Macro International Inc., 11785 Beltsville Drive, Suite 300, Calverton, MD 20705, USA (Telephone 301-572-0200; Fax 301-572-0999; E-mail: reports@macrointernational.com; Internet: www.measuredhs.com).

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CONTENTS

Page

TABLES.....	v
FIGURES.....	vii
I. INTRODUCTION.....	1
II. SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION.....	3
A. Sample Design	3
B. Financial Support.....	3
C. Questionnaires	3
D. Pretest Activities	3
E. Training.....	4
F. Fieldwork.....	4
G. Data Processing.....	4
III. PRELIMINARY FINDINGS.....	5
A. Response Rates	5
B. Characteristics of the Respondents	6
C. Media Exposure	7
D. Knowledge about Physical Changes.....	9
E. Knowledge of Source of Information on Reproductive Health	10
F. Family Planning.....	11
G. Attitudes about Marriage	13
H. Ideal Age at First Birth	14
I. Discussion of Sexual Matters.....	15
J. Smoking, Drinking, and Use of Drugs.....	17
K. Knowledge of AIDS and Other Sexually Transmitted Infections	18
L. Knowledge about VCT	19
M. Attitudes about Premarital Sex	19
N. Dating	22
O. Sexual Experience.....	22
REFERENCES.....	25

TABLES

	Page
Table 1	Results of the household and individual interviews..... 5
Table 2	Presence of adolescents in the household 6
Table 3	Background characteristics of respondents..... 7
Table 4	Exposure to mass media 8
Table 5	Knowledge of physical changes..... 10
Table 6	Knowledge of source of information on adolescent reproductive health 11
Table 7	Knowledge of contraceptive methods..... 12
Table 8	Attitudes about age at marriage by residence 14
Table 9	Ideal age at first birth 15
Table 10	Discussion of sexual matters..... 16
Table 11	Use of smoking tobacco, alcohol, and drugs 17
Table 12	Knowledge of AIDS 18
Table 13	Knowledge of VCT..... 19
Table 14	Attitudes about premarital sex 20
Table 15	Reasons for approval of premarital sex among women 21
Table 16	Dating experience 22
Table 17	Sexual experience 23

FIGURES

	Page
Figure 1	Media exposure among unmarried women and men age 15-24 9
Figure 2	Knowledge of family planning methods among unmarried women and men age 15-24..... 13
Figure 3	Discussion of sexual matters with specific persons among unmarried women and men age 15-24..... 17
Figure 4	Knowledge of AIDS among unmarried women and men age 15-24 19
Figure 5	Acceptance of premarital sex among unmarried women and men age 15-24 20
Figure 6	Sexual experience among unmarried women and men age 15-24..... 23

I. INTRODUCTION

The primary objective of the 2007 Indonesia Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey (IYARHS) is to provide policymakers and program managers with national-level and provincial-level data on knowledge, attitudes, and practices of young adults regarding human reproduction, relationships, HIV/AIDS, and sexuality.

Specifically, the 2007 IYARHS was designed to:

- Measure the level of knowledge of young adults about reproductive health issues
- Examine the attitudes of young adults on various issues in reproductive health
- Measure the level of tobacco use, alcohol consumption, and drug use
- Measure the level of sexual activity among young adults
- Explore young adults' awareness of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections.

The survey findings are expected to provide updated indicators on adolescent reproductive health covered in the 2002-2003 IYARHS. However, in making comparisons with data from the 2002-2003 IYARHS, it should be kept in mind that the previous survey covered only 15 provinces and was designed to include provinces suspected of having youth with high use of tobacco and alcohol, and with risky sexual behavior. Further, in the interest of obtaining data on high-risk behavior in relation to HIV/AIDS infections in Papua Province, the 2002-2003 IYARHS included the capital, Jayapura, as a separate domain. For a detailed description of the survey design and findings, see the 2002-2003 IYARHS reports (BPS-Statistics Indonesia and ORC Macro, 2004a for national figures and BPS-Statistics Indonesia and ORC Macro, 2004b for Jayapura City).

The 2007 IYARHS was carried out by Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS-Statistics Indonesia) from June to December 2007 with technical support from Macro International Inc. through the MEASURE DHS program funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

A scientifically selected sample of never-married women and men age 15 to 24 were included in the survey. They were asked questions about their socio-economic background, knowledge about human reproduction, perceptions of marriage and children; the role of the family, school and community; use of tobacco and drugs and consumption of alcoholic beverages; knowledge of AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases; and dating and sexual behavior.

II. SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION

A. SAMPLE DESIGN

The 2007 IYARHS was conducted in all provinces in Indonesia as part of the 2007 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS). The sampling frame developed for the 2007 IDHS/IYARHS is the 2007 National Labor Force Survey (Sakernas) sample.

A total of 1,694 census blocks (CBs)—676 in urban areas and 1,018 in rural areas—were selected from the list of CBs covered in the 2007 Sakernas. The number of CBs selected in each district was not allocated proportional to their total population. In each CB, a complete household listing and mapping was conducted in July 2007, which formed the basis for the second-stage sampling. An average of 25 households was selected systematically from each CB.

The 2007 IYARHS sample is aimed at providing reliable estimates of key characteristics for never-married women and men age 15-24 in Indonesia as a whole, in urban and rural areas, and in each of the 33 provinces included in the survey.

B. FINANCIAL SUPPORT

The Government of Indonesia provided most of the local costs of the survey. UNFPA supported the cost for questionnaires printing, questionnaires shipment and handling. Macro International Inc. provided limited technical assistance under the auspices of the Demographic and Health Surveys program of MEASURE DHS, which is financed by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

C. QUESTIONNAIRES

The 2007 IYARHS used one questionnaire, the Individual Questionnaire. This questionnaire was updated from the 2002-2003 IYARHS. The list of young women and men who are eligible to be interviewed in the IYARHS was obtained from the Household Questionnaire administered as part of the IDHS.

The Individual Questionnaire collected information on the following topics:

- Respondent's background
- Knowledge about human reproduction
- Marriage and children
- Role of family, school, community, and the media
- Smoking, drinking alcohol, and drugs
- AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases
- Dating and sexual behavior.

D. PRETEST ACTIVITIES

The questionnaire, control forms, and manuals were pretested by BPS in West Kalimantan and North Sulawesi in September 2006. The pretest was aimed at testing survey methodology, including field staff training and field operations, as well as the survey instruments.

Fourteen interviewers participated in the pretest, seven in each location. They formed two teams, consisting of one supervisor, two field editors, two male interviewers and two female interviewers. The training for the pretest took seven days followed by fieldwork, which lasted for seven days. The training was conducted following standard DHS training procedures, including class presentations, mock interviews, and field practice and tests using the questionnaire in Indonesian and the local dialect. All of the participants were trained using the Household and Individual Questionnaires.

The field pretest was conducted for one week in four urban census blocks and two rural census blocks. In each province, two urban census blocks and one rural census block were selected to test the field procedures and survey documents. Twenty five households were selected for each census block. On average, the field enumeration for one block can be finished within two days.

E. TRAINING

A total of 312 persons, 158 women and 154 men, participated in the main survey training for interviewers. Training took place June and July 2007. Training included class presentations, mock interviews, and classroom tests. Training included practice interviews in Bahasa Indonesia and the participant's local language. The IYARHS field staff was trained at the same time and place as the IDHS field staff, but in separate classes.

F. FIELDWORK

Data collection for the 2007 IYARHS was carried out by 104 interviewing teams, each team consisting of 104 team supervisors, 158 female interviewers, and 154 male interviewers. Field operations took place from June 25 to December 31, 2007.

G. DATA PROCESSING

All completed questionnaires, accompanied by their control forms were returned to the BPS central office in Jakarta for data processing. This process consisted of office editing, coding of open-ended questions, data entry, verification, and editing computer-identified errors. A team of data entry operators, data editors and data entry supervisors processed the data. Data entry and editing took place from September 2007 to March 2008 using CSPro computer package program.

III. PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

A. RESPONSE RATES

Table 1 shows response rates for the 2007 IYARHS. A total of 42,341 households were selected in the sample, of which 41,131 were occupied. Of the households found in the survey, 40,701 were successfully interviewed, yielding a very high response rate (99 percent).

Table 1. Results of the household and individual interviews			
Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, according to residence, IYARHS Indonesia 2007			
Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household interviews			
Households selected	16,920	25,421	42,341
Households occupied	16,429	24,702	41,131
Households interviewed	16,224	24,477	40,701
Household response rate ¹	98.8	99.1	99.0
Individual interviews:			
Unmarried women age 15-24			
Number of eligible women	4,774	4,624	9,398
Number of eligible women interviewed	4,331	4,150	8,481
Eligible women response rate ²	90.7	89.7	90.2
Unmarried men age 15-24			
Number of eligible men	5,640	6,901	12,541
Number of eligible men interviewed	4,908	5,922	10,830
Eligible men response rate ²	87.0	85.8	86.4
¹ Households interviewed/households occupied			
² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents			

In the interviewed households, 9,398 female and 12,541 male respondents were identified for an individual interview. Of these, completed interviews were conducted with 8,481 women and 10,830 men, yielding response rates of 90 and 86 percent, respectively. These response rates are higher than those of the 2002-2003 IYARHS (83 and 80 percent, respectively).

It should be noted that respondents in the IYARHS were unmarried women and men age 15-24 in the households selected for the IDHS. For respondents age 15-17, parental approval was required to conduct the interview. For respondents age 18-24, consent was sought prior to starting the interview. While the IYARHS interviewers were instructed to conduct the interview in private, the fact that the respondent's parents may have been interviewed in the IDHS, which may have introduced bias because of the potential influence of parental approval.

Table 2 shows the distribution of sampled households in urban and rural areas by the number of adolescents. Overall, 65 percent of households in the 2007 IYARHS sample have no unmarried women and men age 15-24 who are eligible for individual interviews. One in five households has one eligible respondent, and 9 percent has two adolescents. Only 3 percent of households have three or more respondents eligible for the individual interview. Urban households are less likely to have eligible adolescents than rural households. Considering figures for women and men separately, households are more likely to have unmarried men than unmarried women, in part because of the lower age at marriage among women.

Number of adolescents	Women			Men			Total		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
0	77.5	86.6	82.8	74.2	78.8	76.9	59.4	69.5	65.3
1	18.6	11.6	14.5	19.4	17.4	18.2	25.7	22.2	23.7
2	3.2	1.6	2.3	5.2	3.4	4.1	11.0	6.7	8.5
3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.6	2.8	1.3	1.9
4+	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	16,883	23,818	40,701	16,883	23,818	40,701	16,883	23,818	40,701

B. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS

The purpose of this section is to provide the background information on young adults in Indonesia. The main background characteristics that will be used in subsequent chapters on knowledge, attitudes and practices in reproductive health are age at the time of the survey, urban-rural residence, and education level. Table 3 shows the distribution of unmarried women and men age 15 to 24 in the 2007 IYARHS sample.

The survey found a larger number of younger respondents than older respondents. In general, 70 percent of respondents are 15-19. Female respondents are more likely to live in urban areas than in rural areas (56 percent and 44 percent), while male respondents are more likely to be found in rural areas than in urban areas (52 percent and 48 percent, respectively).

Five percent of women and 7 percent of men age 15-24 have less than primary school education. Women seem to be better educated than men; 38 percent of women have secondary or higher education compared with 31 percent of men. Eighty-six percent of women and 87 percent of men are Muslim. The next largest religious group is Protestants (about 7 percent of women and men) and then Catholics (3 percent each).

Table 3 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of unmarried women and men age 15-24 by background characteristics, IYARHS 2002-2003

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Age						
15	17.8	1,511	1,443	13.4	1,450	1,426
16	14.6	1,239	1,220	12.8	1,388	1,389
17	13.8	1,172	1,197	12.6	1,360	1,342
18	13.6	1,151	1,115	12.3	1,329	1,267
19	9.9	840	854	9.7	1,052	1,087
20	8.0	682	721	8.9	964	1,040
21	7.5	638	652	8.4	911	936
22	5.6	478	513	8.1	873	873
23	5.1	433	439	7.2	777	759
24	4.0	337	327	6.7	727	711
15-19	69.7	5,912	5,829	60.7	6,578	6,511
20-24	30.3	2,569	2,652	39.3	4,252	4,319
Residence						
Urban	55.7	4,727	4,331	48.3	5,228	4,908
Rural	44.3	3,754	4,150	51.7	5,602	5,922
Education						
Less than primary	4.5	384	455	7.2	785	867
Completed primary	11.0	929	882	13.6	1,476	1,354
Some secondary	47.0	3,987	3,917	48.3	5,234	5,091
Secondary +	37.5	3,180	3,225	30.7	3,325	3,511
Missing	0.0	1	2	0.1	10	7
Religion						
Muslim	85.5	7,254	6,576	86.5	9,366	8,428
Protestant	7.6	648	942	6.7	725	1,212
Catholic	3.0	255	374	3.1	339	496
Hindu	1.9	163	354	1.7	182	409
Buddhist	0.7	59	89	0.7	77	106
Confucian	0.2	18	27	0.2	27	40
Missing	1.0	84	119	1.1	114	139
Total	100.0	8,481	8,481	100.0	10,830	10,830

Note: Education categories refer to the highest level of education attended, whether or not that level was completed.

C. MEDIA EXPOSURE

To have a successful strategic information program, it is important to know which media is the most used by young adults. Table 4 shows the percentage of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who are exposed to printed media, radio, and television programs by background characteristics.

Table 4 shows that there are no notable differences in exposure to the media between women and men. Young women are as likely as young men to read a newspaper or magazine, watch television and listen to the radio. Overall, the most popular media among young adults is television (79 percent of women and 77 percent of men), while printed materials are the least popular (23 to 24 percent) (Figure 1). Thirteen percent of women and 14 percent of men are exposed to all three media, and only 14 to 15 percent are not exposed to any of the three media. In general, exposure to printed media, radio and television broadcast is higher among older women and men, those who live in urban areas, and those with secondary or higher education.

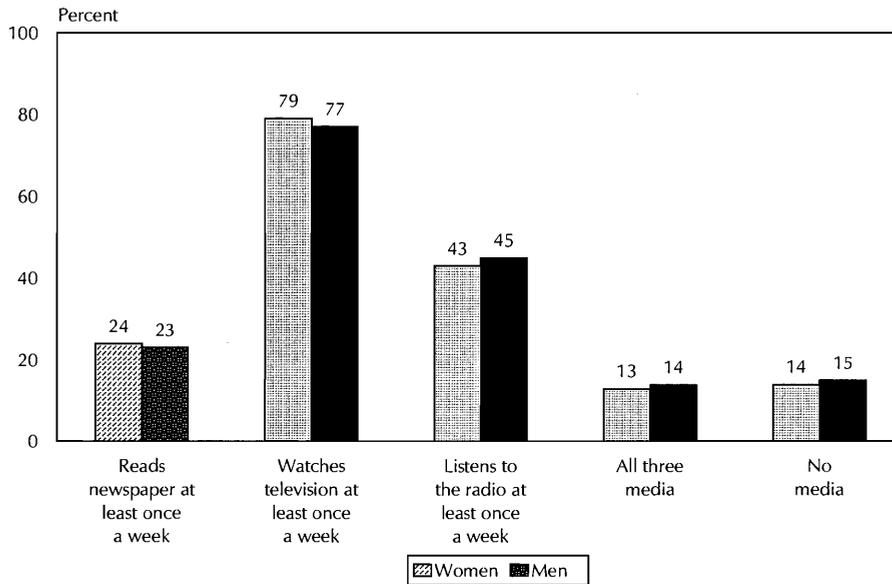
Table 4 Exposure to mass media

Percentage of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who usually read a newspaper at least once a week, watch television at least once a week, and listen to the radio at least once a week, by background characteristics, IYARHS 2007

Background characteristic	Reads newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	All three media	No media	Number
WOMEN						
Age						
15-19	22.3	79.9	42.6	12.5	13.8	5,912
20-24	28.6	76.8	44.1	15.6	14.9	2,569
Residence						
Urban	27.2	81.5	45.8	14.6	11.3	4,727
Rural	20.4	75.8	39.6	11.8	17.7	3,754
Education						
Less than primary	5.4	50.0	23.8	2.9	43.6	384
Completed primary	10.2	63.5	28.7	3.7	29.1	929
Some secondary	22.4	82.1	44.5	12.9	11.8	3,987
Secondary +	32.8	83.1	47.8	18.1	9.1	3,180
Total	24.2	79.0	43.1	13.4	14.1	8,481
MEN						
Age						
15-19	21.7	78.7	44.2	13.2	14.9	6,578
20-24	25.6	75.5	45.2	14.9	16.2	4,252
Residence						
Urban	28.9	82.3	46.3	17.3	11.3	5,228
Rural	17.9	72.9	43.0	10.6	19.2	5,602
Education						
Less than primary	4.9	59.2	31.0	2.4	33.5	785
Completed primary	8.6	64.1	36.0	5.9	25.7	1,476
Some secondary	21.9	79.7	45.2	13.3	13.8	5,234
Secondary +	35.9	84.1	50.7	20.9	9.1	3,325
Total	23.2	77.4	44.6	13.8	15.4	10,830

Note: Total includes 1 woman and 10 men with information missing on education

Figure 1 Media Exposure among Unmarried Women and Men Age 15-24



IYARHS 2007

D. KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PHYSICAL CHANGES

In the 2007 IYARHS, respondents were asked to name as many signs as they could of the physical changes that occur as a boy or a girl grows from childhood into adolescence. The responses were spontaneous, without any prompting from the interviewer. Table 5 presents the findings.

For a boy, the change reported most frequently by both female and male respondents was the change in the voice (55 percent of women and 35 percent of men), followed by growth of facial hair, pubic hair, chest, leg and arm hair (32 percent of women and 37 percent of men). However, women are more likely than men to mention growth in the Adam's apple (30 percent and 11 percent, respectively), while men are more likely than women to mention wet dreams (24 percent and 17 percent, respectively). The changes least reported by women and men are increased sexual arousal and hardening of the nipples.

For physical changes in a girl, the change most frequently cited by female and male respondents was growth in the breasts (56 percent of women and 49 percent of men). It is interesting to note that few respondents mentioned increase in sexual arousal as one of the signs of adolescence in a girl (5 percent of women and 3 percent of men).

Overall, for both women and men, older respondents are more likely to be able to name physical changes in adolescence than younger respondents.

Table 5 Knowledge of physical changes

Percentage of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who know about the physical changes that occur in a boy and in a girl, by age and sex, IYARHS 2007

Physical changes	Women			Men		
	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total
In a boy						
Develop muscles	21.9	24.0	22.6	22.4	24.9	23.4
Change in voice	52.6	59.7	54.8	32.9	37.6	34.7
Growth of facial hair, pubic hair, chest, legs and arms	30.5	35.2	31.9	35.3	40.5	37.3
Increase in sexual arousal	5.3	4.3	5.0	5.4	7.9	6.4
Wet dreams	16.1	18.5	16.8	23.8	25.4	24.4
Growth in Adam's apple	29.7	32.0	30.4	10.2	12.0	10.9
Hardening of nipples	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5
Other	21.2	18.9	20.5	25.3	24.2	24.9
Don't know any signs	18.9	16.1	18.1	18.5	15.6	17.3
In a girl						
Growth of pubic hair and underarm hair	17.1	18.1	17.4	12.6	14.7	13.4
Growth in breasts	53.5	60.3	55.6	46.8	52.9	49.2
Growth in hips	16.5	15.4	16.2	10.0	13.5	11.4
Increase in sexual arousal	5.2	4.3	4.9	2.7	4.6	3.4
Menstruation	75.4	77.9	76.2	31.8	36.8	33.7
Develop acne	6.2	5.7	6.0	2.2	1.7	2.0
Other	18.6	17.5	18.2	12.0	13.0	12.3
Don't know any signs	8.0	6.3	7.5	30.3	25.2	28.3
Number	5,912	2,569	8,481	6,578	4,252	10,830

E. KNOWLEDGE OF SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

In the 2007 IYARHS, respondents were asked whether they had heard of a place where young people can obtain information and consultation on adolescent reproductive health. Those who responded positively were further asked to name the place. The options included Center of Information and Counseling on Adolescent Reproductive Health (PIK-KRR), Center of Information on Adolescent Reproductive Health (PKRR-PIKER), Youth Center, and Other places. These organizations provide services on information and counseling regarding adolescent reproductive health. The programs of these organizations can be included in the activities of schools, mosques, and Muslim boarding schools.

Table 6 shows that very few young people are aware of a source of information on reproductive health specifically designed for young adults (11 percent of women and 6 percent of men). Two in three women (66 percent) and 65 percent of men who say that they know of this service, were unable to name a place where it is available. The most often cited place is PIK-KRR (10 percent of women and 3 percent of men). Less than 2 percent of women mentioned either PKRR-PIKER or a youth center. Male respondents were more likely than female respondents to mention youth centers (4 percent).

There are no differences by age in knowledge of a source for information on reproductive health. For women, those living in urban areas are more likely than women in rural areas to say that they know of a place for information on reproductive health. However, rural women are more likely to mention PIK-KRR than urban women (14 percent compared with 8 percent). The differences among men are minimal. Knowledge of a source for information on adolescent reproductive health increases with level of education.

Table 6 Knowledge of source of information on adolescent reproductive health

Percentage of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who know a place that provides information and consultation on adolescent reproductive health, and percent distribution of women and men age 15-24 by source of information and background characteristics, IYARHS Indonesia 2007

Background characteristic	Unmarried women and men age 15-24		Among unmarried women and men age 15-24 who know a source of information on adolescent reproductive health, percent distribution by source of information						Total	Number
	Percentage who know a place for information and consultation on adolescent reproductive health	Number	PIK-KRR	PKRR/PIKER	Youth center	Other	Don't remember/don't know			
WOMEN										
Age										
15-19	10.5	5,912	11.6	1.6	0.8	21.2	64.9	100.0	622	
20-24	10.7	2,569	5.8	1.0	3.5	20.1	69.7	100.0	274	
Residence										
Urban	12.3	4,727	7.8	1.0	0.9	24.0	66.4	100.0	583	
Rural	8.3	3,754	13.7	2.3	2.9	15.0	66.3	100.0	313	
Education										
Less than primary	2.7	384	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	10	
Completed primary	2.8	929	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	26	
Some secondary	10.0	3,987	12.5	2.4	0.4	22.2	62.5	100.0	398	
Secondary +	14.5	3,180	7.4	0.7	2.7	20.5	68.9	100.0	461	
Total	10.6	8,481	9.9	1.4	1.6	20.9	66.4	100.0	896	
MEN										
Age										
15-19	5.4	6,578	3.4	0.4	3.4	26.4	66.4	100.0	357	
20-24	6.5	4,252	3.2	2.8	4.1	27.2	63.5	100.0	276	
Residence										
Urban	6.1	5,228	4.3	1.2	4.2	26.2	64.9	100.0	319	
Rural	5.6	5,602	2.4	1.7	3.3	27.4	65.3	100.0	314	
Education										
Less than primary	0.8	785	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	6	
Completed primary	1.6	1,476	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	24	
Some secondary	5.3	5,234	2.6	1.9	4.2	20.5	70.9	100.0	275	
Secondary +	9.9	3,325	4.2	1.2	3.6	32.9	58.8	100.0	328	
Total	5.8	10,830	3.3	1.5	3.7	26.8	65.1	100.0	633	

Note: Total includes one woman and 10 men with information missing on education. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

F. FAMILY PLANNING

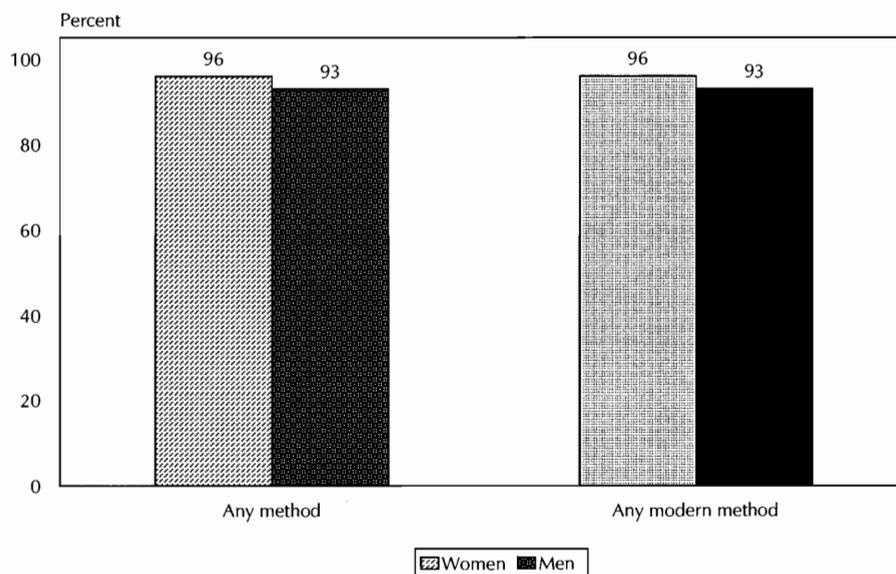
IYARHS respondents were asked to name any family planning methods they had heard of. For methods not mentioned, the interviewer read a description of the method and asked if the respondent had heard about it. Table 7 and Figure 2 show these results.

Table 7 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all unmarried women and men age 15-24 who know about contraceptive methods, by age, IYARHS 2007

Method	Age group		Total
	15-19	20-24	
WOMEN			
Any method	95.6	97.8	96.3
Any modern method	95.6	97.7	96.2
Female sterilization	37.5	49.7	41.2
Male sterilization	16.8	29.5	20.7
Pill	90.2	94.5	91.5
IUD	50.4	72.2	57.0
Injectables	90.2	94.6	91.5
Implants	55.1	68.9	59.3
Male condom	80.1	88.7	82.7
Intravag/diaphragm	14.2	17.9	15.3
Lactational amenorrhea (LAM)	19.2	26.3	21.3
Emergency contraception	14.6	16.7	15.2
Any traditional method	37.7	53.2	42.4
Periodic abstinence	27.8	43.7	32.6
Withdrawal	21.4	36.0	25.9
Other	3.3	5.0	3.8
Mean number of methods known	5.2	6.4	5.6
Number	5,912	2,569	8,481
MEN			
Any method	91.4	95.0	92.8
Any modern method	91.2	94.7	92.6
Female sterilization	19.0	23.7	20.9
Male sterilization	11.8	17.4	14.0
Pill	73.1	79.8	75.8
IUD	25.7	37.4	30.3
Injectables	64.3	70.9	66.9
Implants	26.2	30.8	28.0
Male condom	86.6	92.2	88.8
Intravag/diaphragm	9.3	11.3	10.1
Lactational amenorrhea (LAM)	10.0	10.3	10.1
Emergency contraception	12.6	13.2	12.9
Any traditional method	39.3	49.0	43.1
Periodic abstinence	16.7	23.9	19.5
Withdrawal	33.9	42.9	37.4
Other	3.9	5.4	4.5
Mean number of methods known	3.9	4.6	4.2
Number	6,578	4,252	10,830

Figure 2 Knowledge of Family Planning Methods among Unmarried Women and Men Age 15-24



IYARHS 2007

Knowledge of contraceptive methods among unmarried young adults in Indonesia is widespread. Overall, women are more knowledgeable than men about ways to avoid a pregnancy (96 percent compared with 93 percent). Virtually all respondents who have heard of at least one contraceptive method have heard of modern methods. Unmarried young adults in Indonesia are much less familiar with traditional contraceptive methods (42 percent among women and 43 percent among men). On average women know 5.6 methods compared to 4.2 methods for men.

The most popular methods among women are injectables and the pill (92 percent each), followed by the male condom (83 percent). As expected, the most commonly known methods for men are condoms (89 percent). Knowledge of pill and injectables among men is also high (76 percent and 67 percent, respectively). In general, women and men age 20-24 are more likely than their younger counterparts (age 15-19) to have heard of family planning methods.

G. ATTITUDES ABOUT MARRIAGE

IYARHS respondents were asked their opinion about the best age for a woman and a man to get married. If the respondent's answer was in doubt, the interviewer was instructed to clarify by asking if this age was the best for a woman to become a wife (or a man to become a husband). The findings are presented in Table 8.

Many respondents found the question on expected age at first marriage challenging. One in four women and one in five men did not give a definite response. Among those who responded to the question, six in ten women said that they expect to be married between age 22 and 29, 31 percent between age 22 and 24, and 31 percent between age 25 and 29. Men are much less likely to expect to be married before age 25. More than 60 percent of men expect to be married at age 25-29. In general, rural respondents expect to be married at a younger age than urban respondents.

The most favored age at marriage for women is between 20 and 21. This was expressed by one in three women (33 percent) and 41 percent of men. Nearly six in ten women said that the ideal age at first marriage for women is between 22 and 29; 28 percent said it is between 22 and 24; and 29 percent said it is between 25 and 29. It is interesting to note that most men think that ideally women should get married between 20 and 21 (41 percent); only 15 percent think that the ideal age at first marriage for women is between 25 and 29. Again, the ideal age at marriage for rural respondents is lower than that for urban respondents.

When asked about the ideal age at marriage for men, female and male respondents agreed that the ideal age for men to marry is 25 or older. Again, urban men are more likely to want men to marry at an older age than rural men.

Table 8 Attitudes about age at marriage by residence

Percent distribution of unmarried women and men age 15-24 by expected age at marriage and ideal age at marriage for women and men, according to residence, IYARHS 2007

Ideal age at first marriage	Women			Men		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Expected age at marriage						
15-17	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
18-19	1.5	3.9	2.6	0.0	0.3	0.2
20-21	15.3	23.5	18.9	2.7	4.7	3.7
22-24	35.6	25.6	31.2	10.3	12.1	11.3
25-29	33.6	27.8	31.0	68.7	57.6	62.9
30+	0.5	1.2	0.8	5.9	6.1	6.0
Never	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Don't know/missing	13.2	16.7	14.8	12.3	19.1	15.8
Ideal age at first marriage for women						
15-17	1.2	3.2	2.1	1.1	5.2	3.2
18-19	2.4	5.7	3.8	5.8	10.9	8.4
20-21	27.7	38.7	32.5	34.7	46.8	40.9
22-24	32.6	21.7	27.7	35.1	18.6	26.6
25-29	32.9	24.6	29.2	19.1	11.0	14.9
30+	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5
Don't know/missing	2.9	5.5	4.1	3.9	6.8	5.4
Ideal age at first marriage for men						
15-17	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2
18-19	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5
20-21	2.4	6.2	4.1	4.1	8.1	6.2
22-24	7.8	9.4	8.5	10.7	12.9	11.8
25-29	73.5	65.2	69.8	74.6	65.7	70.0
30+	11.3	11.6	11.4	6.9	6.6	6.7
Don't know/missing	4.7	6.9	5.7	3.3	5.7	4.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	4,727	3,754	8,481	5,228	5,602	10,830

H. IDEAL AGE AT FIRST BIRTH

In the 2007 IYARHS, respondents were asked their opinion about the best age for a woman and a man to have the first child. More than half of young women said that the ideal age for a woman to have her first child is at age 24 or older (Table 9). The most often cited age is 24-25 (27 percent). Men think women should have the first child sooner than the women do; 24 percent say that the best age for the first child is 20-21; 24 percent say the first child should be at age 22-23; and 22 percent think that age 24-25 is best for the first child.

Younger women are more likely to cite a younger age for the first child than older women. For example, 21 percent of women age 15-19 think it's best for a woman to have her first child at age 22-23, compared with 16 percent of women 20-24. Overall, 85 percent of women think that women should have their first birth by age 27. Younger men are also slightly more likely than older men to think that women should have their first child at a younger age. While 30 percent of men 15-19 say the ideal age for a woman to have her first child is between 15 and 21, the corresponding proportion for men age 20-24 is 26 percent. As with women, 86 percent of ten men think that women should have their first child by age 27.

The expectations of men differ substantially from those of women. In general, both female and male respondents do not expect men to be fathers until they reach age 24-25. For 53-56 percent of respondents, the ideal age for a man to have his first child is between age 26 and 29. Twelve percent of women and men say that the ideal age for a man to be a father is age 30 or older.

Ideal age at first birth	Women			Men		
	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total
For woman						
15-17	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6
18-19	2.2	0.7	1.7	3.6	2.7	3.2
20-21	18.1	12.0	16.2	25.4	22.3	24.2
22-23	20.7	15.9	19.3	24.1	24.6	24.3
24-25	24.4	33.3	27.1	20.3	23.4	21.5
26-27	17.8	26.9	20.6	10.3	14.4	11.9
28-29	3.1	2.6	2.9	2.3	2.6	2.4
30+	2.1	0.6	1.7	2.3	1.4	2.0
Don't know/missing	11.1	7.6	10.0	11.2	8.0	9.9
For man						
15-19	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
20-21	2.3	1.1	2.0	3.5	1.5	2.7
22-23	4.2	2.2	3.6	6.7	2.5	5.1
24-25	13.6	12.9	13.4	15.6	12.9	14.5
26-27	33.8	32.8	33.5	37.6	44.0	40.1
28-29	17.0	25.9	19.7	14.4	19.3	16.3
30+	15.0	15.5	15.1	11.7	13.0	12.2
Don't know/missing	13.8	9.4	12.5	10.2	6.6	8.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	5,912	2,569	8,481	6,578	4,252	10,830

I. DISCUSSION OF SEXUAL MATTERS

One of the objectives of the 2007 IYARHS was to find out where young people obtain information about reproductive health for young people. In the survey, respondents were asked whether they had a discussion with anyone on issues related to sex, including physiology of reproduction, menstruation, wet dreams, fertile period, pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases, and family planning methods.

Table 10 and Figure 3 show that in general, women are more open to talk about reproductive health issues than men. The majority of the respondents who discussed reproductive health issues talked with their peers (71 percent of women and 58 percent of men). Women are much more likely to talk with family members than men; 48 percent of women talked with their parents and 36 percent talked with their

siblings, compared with 12 percent and 13 percent of men, respectively. Fifteen percent of female respondents and 29 percent of male respondents never discussed sexual matters with anyone.

Teachers play an important role in imparting knowledge about sexual matters; 40 percent of women and 37 percent of men said that they discussed these issues with their teachers. The survey does not seek further information on the content of the discussion with teachers; whether the respondents actually discussed the topic with their teachers or received the information as part of class instructions. Health service providers and religious leaders do not play a key role as a source of information on sexual matters.

Overall, for both women and men, younger respondents, those living in rural areas, and less educated respondents are less likely to discuss sexual matters with anyone than other respondents.

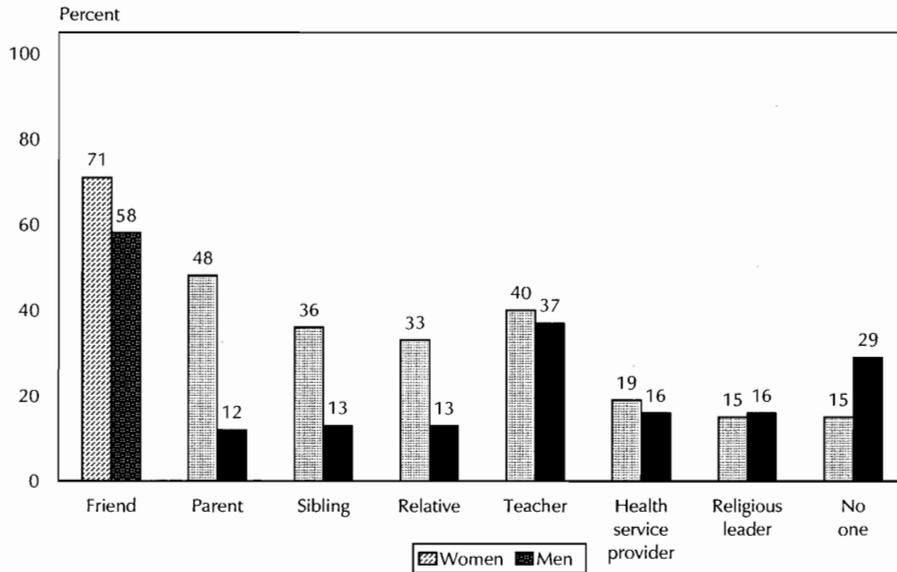
Table 10 Discussion of sexual matters

Percentage of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who have talked about or discussed sexual matters with specific persons, by background characteristics, IYARHS 2007

Background characteristic	Person with whom respondent discussed sexual matters								Number
	Friend	Parent	Sibling	Relative	Teacher	Health service provider	Religious leader	No one	
Women									
Age									
15-19	69.3	46.4	33.2	31.7	40.5	16.5	14.8	15.9	5,912
20-24	74.0	50.7	40.7	36.3	37.6	24.3	13.9	13.0	2,569
Residence									
Urban	75.1	53.9	38.0	35.1	42.7	20.7	14.0	10.5	4,727
Rural	65.3	39.9	32.3	30.6	35.7	16.6	15.2	20.7	3,754
Education									
Less than primary	31.9	29.7	23.3	17.4	9.3	9.4	9.4	47.8	384
Completed primary	51.4	32.1	26.0	18.1	8.8	9.2	9.0	31.1	929
Some secondary	70.2	46.4	34.2	31.7	41.1	16.2	14.7	14.2	3,987
Secondary +	81.7	56.1	41.4	41.1	50.4	26.1	16.5	7.3	3,180
Total	70.7	47.7	35.5	33.1	39.6	18.9	14.5	15.0	8,481
Men									
Age									
15-19	56.7	12.1	12.0	12.2	37.9	15.1	15.4	29.2	6,578
20-24	61.0	11.8	14.1	14.2	35.2	17.7	17.4	28.6	4,252
Residence									
Urban	66.5	12.4	13.6	13.1	39.7	17.0	16.3	22.9	5,228
Rural	50.8	11.6	12.1	12.8	34.1	15.3	16.1	34.6	5,602
Education									
Less than primary	37.1	7.0	4.9	6.2	4.5	4.4	5.7	54.9	785
Completed primary	41.6	7.8	7.1	8.1	7.6	8.0	10.1	50.8	1,476
Some secondary	57.4	11.5	12.6	12.2	38.7	15.2	15.4	27.9	5,234
Secondary +	72.3	15.9	17.7	17.9	54.4	24.0	22.8	14.8	3,325
Total	58.4	12.0	12.8	13.0	36.8	16.1	16.2	29.0	10,830

Note: Total includes one woman and 10 men with information missing on education

Figure 3 Discussion of Sexual Matters with Specific Persons among Unmarried Women and Men Age 15-24



IYARHS 2007

J. SMOKING, DRINKING, AND USE OF DRUGS

Table 11 shows the percentage of respondents who currently smoke, who drank alcohol in the past three months, and who have ever used drugs. Data for women indicate that very few women smoke (less than 1 percent), drink (less than 2 percent), or use drugs (less than 1 percent). Men, on the other hand, are more likely to be involved in such behavior. Fifty-seven percent of men smoke, 19 percent drank alcohol in the last three months, and 6 percent admitted to having used drugs.

Background characteristic	Women				Men			
	Smoke tobacco	Drink alcoholic beverage	Ever used drugs	Number	Smoke tobacco	Drink alcoholic beverage	Ever used drugs	Number
Age								
15-19	0.7	1.7	0.2	5,912	47.0	16.2	3.3	6,578
20-24	1.1	1.4	0.5	2,569	72.3	24.3	9.6	4,252
Residence								
Urban	1.1	1.8	0.5	4,727	54.1	18.0	7.9	5,228
Rural	0.4	1.5	0.1	3,754	59.6	20.7	3.8	5,602
Education								
Less than primary	2.4	3.4	0.0	384	70.6	23.9	4.0	785
Completed primary	0.7	0.8	0.2	929	74.7	19.1	3.3	1,476
Some secondary	0.8	1.7	0.2	3,987	49.0	18.5	4.1	5,234
Secondary +	0.7	1.7	0.5	3,180	58.3	19.7	9.9	3,325
Total	0.8	1.6	0.3	8,481	56.9	19.4	5.8	10,830

Note: Total includes one woman and 10 men with information missing on education

Because the figures for women are very small, differences between subgroups are hard to discern. However, older women, those living in rural areas, and women with less education are somewhat more likely to smoke than other women. Comparison across subgroups of men shows that the pattern is not the same for the three high-risk behaviors. Older and rural men are more likely to smoke than younger and urban men. Men's education does not have a clear association with their likelihood to smoke. Alcohol is more popular among older and less educated men. Drugs are more popular among older men, those living in urban areas and better educated men.

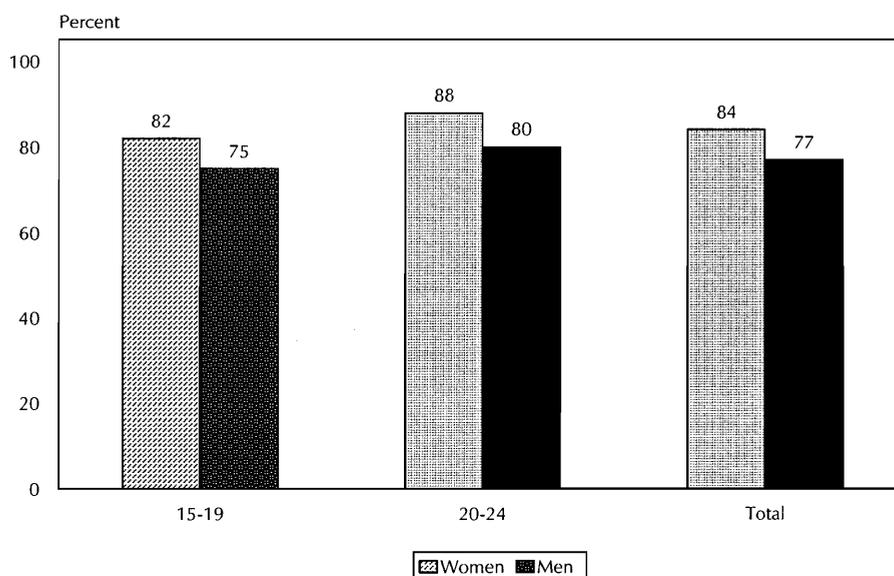
K. KNOWLEDGE OF AIDS AND OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

Respondents in the survey were also asked about their knowledge of AIDS. The section in the questionnaire was designed to gauge the respondent's knowledge of ways AIDS can be contracted, ways to avoid the disease, and stigma toward persons with AIDS. The findings are presented in Table 12 and Figure 4. Knowledge of AIDS is fairly high and women are more likely than men to respond positively to this query. Overall, 84 percent of women and 77 percent of men have heard of AIDS. These proportions are slightly lower than those reported in the 2002-2003 IYARHS (87 percent and 81 percent, respectively). For both women and men, older respondents, those living in urban areas, and better educated respondents are more likely to have heard of AIDS.

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Has heard of AIDS	Number	Has heard of AIDS	Number
Age				
15-19	82.1	5,912	75.0	6,578
20-24	88.3	2,569	80.2	4,252
Residence				
Urban	90.3	4,727	84.8	5,228
Rural	75.9	3,754	69.8	5,602
Education				
Less than primary	30.5	384	31.5	785
Completed primary	50.7	929	46.3	1,476
Some secondary	86.2	3,987	80.8	5,234
Secondary +	97.3	3,180	95.5	3,325
Total	84.0	8,481	77.0	10,830

Note: Total includes one woman and 10 men with information missing on education

Figure 4 Knowledge of AIDS among Unmarried Women and Men Age 15-24



IYARHS 2007

L. KNOWLEDGE ABOUT VCT

In the 2007 IYARHS, respondents who had heard of AIDS were asked whether they are aware of testing for HIV and counseling prior to the test. The question specified this as Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT). The findings are presented in Table 13. Overall, 13 percent of women and 8 percent of men know of VCT. Knowledge of VCT is higher among older respondents and those living in urban areas. Knowledge of VCT increases with the respondent's education. For example, 4 percent of women with less than primary schooling know about VCT compared with 20 percent of women with secondary or higher education.

M. ATTITUDES ABOUT PREMARITAL SEX

The 2007 IYARHS respondents were asked about their attitudes and practices regarding sexual behavior. The topic was introduced gradually by first asking the respondent about their attitude toward premarital sex, the importance of virginity, and whether they know someone who has had sex before marriage. These questions were a prologue to questions about the respondent's own experience regarding sexual behavior. This strategy was adopted because of the premise that premarital sex is generally not socially accepted in Indonesia. Table 14 and Figure 5 present these findings.

Table 13 Knowledge of VCT

Percentage of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who have heard about voluntary counseling and testing (VCT), by background characteristics, IYARHS 2007

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Has heard about VCT	Number of women	Has heard about VCT	Number of men
Age				
15-19	11.9	5,912	6.4	6,578
20-24	17.1	2,569	9.4	4,252
Residence				
Urban	16.3	4,727	9.5	5,228
Rural	9.9	3,754	5.7	5,602
Education				
Less than primary	3.7	384	1.0	785
Completed primary	2.1	929	2.6	1,476
Some secondary	11.8	3,987	5.9	5,234
Secondary +	20.0	3,180	14.0	3,325
Total	13.4	8,481	7.6	10,830

Note: Total includes one woman and 10 men with information missing on education

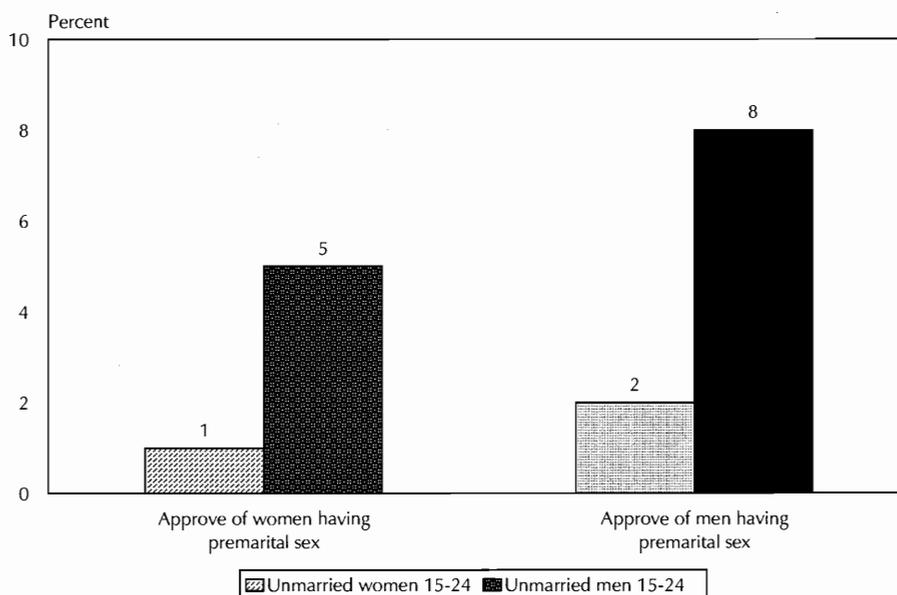
As expected, acceptance of premarital sex is very low. Women are much less likely than men to approve of premarital sex. One percent of women and 5 percent of men say that women can have sex before marriage. Men are less likely than women to be stigmatized for having premarital sex; 2 percent of women and 8 percent of men say that they approve of men having sex before marriage.

Table 14 Attitudes about premarital sex						
Percentage of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who have accepting attitudes about premarital sex, by background characteristics, IYARHS 2007						
Background characteristic	Women with accepting attitudes about premarital sex for:			Men with accepting attitudes about premarital sex for:		
	Women	Men	Number	Women	Men	Number
Age						
15-19	1.0	1.8	5,912	4.1	7.1	6,578
20-24	1.2	1.8	2,569	6.2	10.1	4,252
Residence						
Urban	1.1	1.9	4,727	5.3	8.7	5,228
Rural	1.0	1.7	3,754	4.5	7.9	5,602
Education						
Less than primary	2.5	3.9	384	4.3	8.1	785
Completed primary	1.4	2.3	929	4.5	7.0	1,476
Some secondary	0.3	1.4	3,987	4.4	7.6	5,234
Secondary +	1.6	1.9	3,180	6.2	10.0	3,325
Total	1.0	1.8	8,481	4.9	8.3	10,830

Note: Total includes one woman and 10 men with information missing on education

There are small variations in acceptance of premarital sex among women, except by education. Women with less than primary education are the most open to premarital sex than better educated women. There are notable differences across subgroups of men; older men are more likely to accept premarital sex than younger men. Among men, 10 percent of men 20-24 accept premarital sex for men compared with 7 percent of men 15-19. It is interesting to note that better educated men are more accepting of premarital sex than their less educated counterparts. This is the reverse of women's patterns.

Figure 5 Acceptance of Premarital Sex among Unmarried Women and Men Age 15-24



IYARHS 2007

Regardless of the respondents' views on premarital sex, they were further asked in what situations premarital sex is acceptable. The findings are presented in Table 15. For women and men, the most acceptable reason for having sex before marriage is the couple is planning to marry (10 percent and 22 percent, respectively). The least acceptable reason is if the couple wants to show love (5 percent for women and 16 percent for men). The notion that women know the consequences for having sex before marriage is expressed by 6 percent of women and 15 percent of men. Other reasons cited by women for accepting premarital sex is 8 percent each for "both partners like to have sex" and "love each other." For men, the proportion is both 21 percent.

There are small differences among women by age, residence and education in their opinion about reasons for approving of premarital sex. Men show a different pattern from women. Older men and men living in rural areas are more likely than other men to accept the various reasons for premarital sex. Men with secondary or higher education are more likely than those with less education to accept the various reasons for someone to have sex before marriage.

Table 15 Reasons for approval of premarital sex among women						
Percentage of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who cite specific reasons for approving of premarital sex, by background characteristics, IYARHS 2007						
Background characteristic	Reasons for approving of premarital sex					Number
	Both like sex	Love each other	Plan to marry	Woman knows consequences	To show love	
WOMEN						
Age						
15-19	7.3	7.7	9.9	6.1	4.4	5,912
20-24	8.6	9.2	11.2	6.6	5.0	2,569
Residence						
Urban	7.2	7.6	10.0	6.6	4.2	4,727
Rural	8.3	8.9	10.6	5.8	5.2	3,754
Education						
Less than primary	9.5	10.4	14.1	9.4	7.3	384
Completed primary	9.4	9.8	11.4	6.7	7.2	929
Some secondary	7.0	7.7	9.6	5.4	4.2	3,987
Secondary +	7.8	8.0	10.3	6.8	4.0	3,180
Total	7.7	8.2	10.3	6.3	4.6	8,481
MEN						
Age						
15-19	19.9	19.7	21.3	13.6	14.4	6,578
20-24	22.5	23.0	23.5	16.6	18.4	4,252
Residence						
Urban	20.3	20.0	21.7	14.7	14.9	5,228
Rural	21.5	22.0	22.7	14.8	17.0	5,602
Education						
Less than primary	22.5	20.8	22.0	14.1	19.7	785
Completed primary	21.1	21.1	20.9	13.7	15.8	1,476
Some secondary	19.5	19.8	21.7	14.0	15.5	5,234
Secondary +	22.7	23.0	23.6	16.7	16.0	3,325
Total	20.9	21.0	22.2	14.8	16.0	10,830
Note: Total includes one woman and 10 men with information missing on education						

N. DATING

One of the objectives of the 2007 IYARHS is to gauge social and sexual relationships among young people. In an adolescent's life, dating can be considered a step toward finding a special person who provides companionship and shares experiences. In the survey, respondents were asked whether they have ever had a girlfriend or boyfriend, which was defined in the questionnaire as a person of the opposite sex with whom the respondent had a romantic relationship.

Table 16 shows that the dating experience most often reported by unmarried women and men age 15-24 is holding hands (68 and 69 percent of women and men, respectively). Men are more likely than women to report kissing (29 percent and 41 percent, respectively). Additionally, men are much more likely than women to be involved in touching and being aroused (27 percent and 9 percent, respectively).

Background characteristic	Women				Men			
	Held hands	Kissed lips	Touched or aroused	Number of women	Held hands	Kissed lips	Touched or aroused	Number of men
Age								
15-19	62.0	23.2	6.5	5,912	60.1	30.9	19.2	6,578
20-24	82.6	43.4	15.0	2,569	82.7	57.1	37.7	4,252
Residence								
Urban	73.3	34.4	10.2	4,727	73.8	46.3	28.5	5,228
Rural	61.9	23.0	7.7	3,754	64.4	36.4	24.5	5,602
Education								
Less than primary	46.3	23.0	11.0	384	53.1	26.6	19.1	785
Completed primary	58.7	19.9	5.2	929	59.7	35.5	23.0	1,476
Some secondary	61.3	21.6	6.4	3,987	63.5	33.5	20.9	5,234
Secondary +	82.5	42.5	13.3	3,180	85.5	59.3	38.5	3,325
Attitudes toward premarital sex								
For women								
Acceptable	86.2	69.9	46.0	87	87.1	79.6	72.6	534
Not acceptable	68.0	28.6	8.4	8,302	67.9	38.7	23.5	10,058
Missing	39.5	21.1	4.1	22	74.2	56.1	48.4	18
For men								
Acceptable	82.1	59.5	34.1	155	86.5	76.6	67.9	896
Not acceptable	68.0	28.5	8.3	8,204	67.2	37.4	22.1	9,621
Missing	31.4	13.1	2.8	31	68.6	56.4	35.8	22
Total	68.3	29.3	9.1	8,481	69.0	41.2	26.5	10,830

Note: Total includes one woman and 10 men with information missing on education

O. SEXUAL EXPERIENCE

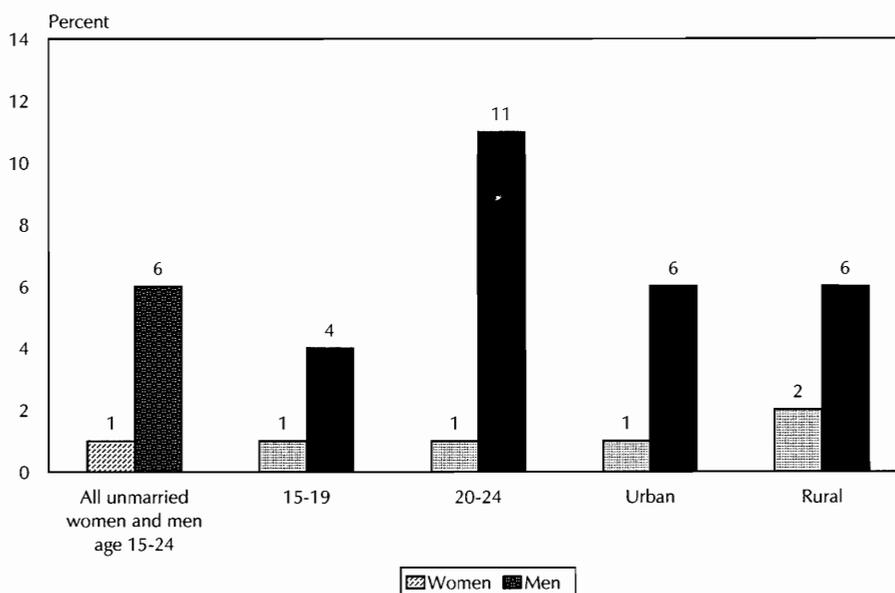
The 2007 IYARHS respondents were also asked about their own sexual experience. Overall, very few female respondents reported having had sex (1 percent). Men are somewhat more likely than women to have had sexual experience (6 percent) (Table 17 and Figure 6). While there are slight differences in sexual experience among women across age, residence and education, older men and those living in urban areas tend to be more experienced in sex than other men. Men with secondary or higher education are the most likely to have had sex.

Table 17 Sexual experience
 Percentage of unmarried women and men age 15-24 who have ever had sex, by background characteristics and attitudes toward premarital sex, IYARHS 2007

Background characteristic	Unmarried women age 15-24		Unmarried men age 15-24	
	Percentage who have ever had sex	Number	Percentage who have ever had sex	Number
Age				
15-19	1.3	5,912	3.7	6,578
20-24	1.4	2,569	10.5	4,252
Residence				
Urban	0.9	4,727	6.4	5,228
Rural	1.7	3,754	6.3	5,602
Education				
Less than primary	4.2	384	6.5	785
Completed primary	1.4	929	4.7	1,476
Some secondary	1.1	3,987	5.4	5,234
Secondary +	1.1	3,180	8.6	3,325
Attitude toward premarital sex				
For women				
Acceptable	33.2	87	44.8	534
Not acceptable	0.8	8,302	4.0	10,058
For men				
Acceptable	22.0	155	43.8	896
Not acceptable	0.8	8,204	2.6	9,621
Total ¹	1.3	8,481	6.4	10,830

¹ Total includes one woman and 10 men with information missing on education, and women and men who did not respond to the question on attitudes about premarital sex for women and men

Figure 6 Sexual Experience among Unmarried Women and Men Age 15-24



IYARHS 2007

There is a strong association between the respondent's attitude toward premarital sex and their reported sexual behavior. Between 22 and 45 percent of respondents who have an accepting attitude toward premarital sex have actually had sexual intercourse.

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Tanzania 2004-05	May	2006	English
Uganda (AIS) 2004-05	June	2006	English
Malawi 2004	August	2006	English
Senegal 2006	August	2006	French
Guinea 2006	August	2006	French
Lesotho 2004	September	2006	English
Egypt 2006	September	2006	English
Rwanda 2006	November	2006	French
Ethiopia 2006	November	2006	English
Moldova 2006	November	2006	English/Romanian
Vietnam (AIS) 2006	February	2006	English/Vietnamese
Armenia 2005	March	2006	English
Congo (Brazzaville) 2005	March	2006	French
Côte d'Ivoire (AIS) 2005	June	2006	French
Cambodia 2005	July	2006	English
Haiti 2005-06	July	2006	French
Zimbabwe 2005-06	August	2006	English
Niger 2006	August	2006	French
Niger (Intervention zones) 2006	October	2006	French
Nepal 2006	October	2006	English
Uganda 2006	November	2006	English
Tanzania (SPA) 2006	January	2007	English
Benin 2006	March	2007	French
Azerbaijan 2006	April	2007	English
Mali 2006	April	2007	French
Pakistan 2006-07	June	2007	English
Swaziland 2006-07	June	2007	English
Liberia 2007	July	2007	English
Democratic Republic of Congo 2007	December	2007	French
Bangladesh 2007	December	2007	English
Rwanda (SPA) 2007	December	2007	English/French
Jordan 2007	January	2008	English/Arabic
Uganda (SPA) 2007	March	2008	English
Ukraine 2007	June	2008	English
Indonesia 2007	July	2008	English
Indonesia (young adult) 2007	July	2008	English

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