Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey 2012

Special Report on Adolescent Reproductive Health

Preliminary Report

Statistics Indonesia

National Population and Family Planning Board

Ministry of Health

MEASURE DHS
ICF International

The 2012 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) was carried out by Statistics Indonesia (Badan Pusat Statistik—BPS) in collaboration with the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN) and the Ministry of Health (MOH). Funding for the local costs of the survey was provided by the government of Indonesia. ICF International provided technical assistance under the auspices of the Demographic and Health Surveys (MEASURE DHS) program, which is funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

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: demografi@bps.go.id), or BKKBN, Jalan Permata 1, Halim Perdanakusumah, Jakarta 13650, Indonesia (Telephone/fax: 800-8557; E-mail: pusdu@bkkbn.go.id), or the Institute for Research and Development, Ministry of Health, Jalan Percetakan Negara 29, Jakarta 10560, Indonesia (Telephone: 426-1088; Fax: 424-3935; E-mail: sesban@litbang.depkes.go.id).

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

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I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The 2012 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) was carried out by Statistics Indonesia (Badan Pusat Statistik—BPS) in collaboration with the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN) and the Ministry of Health (MOH). Funding for the local costs of the survey was provided by the government of Indonesia. ICF International provided technical assistance under the auspices of the Demographic and Health Surveys (MEASURE DHS) program, which is funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). Indonesia has conducted seven DHS surveys to date. The 2012 IDHS updates estimates of basic demographic and health indicators determined in previous IDHS surveys. In a departure from past DHS surveys in Indonesia, however, which cover only ever-married women age 15-49, the 2012 IDHS includes never-married women age 15-49.

Among never-married women, those age 15-24 were asked questions about their knowledge of the human reproductive system; use of tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs; and dating and sexual experiences. These questions were included in the original reproductive health survey administered to young adults years earlier as part of the 2007 IYARHS.

The 2012 IDHS also interviewed currently married men age 15-54, and never-married men age 15-24, who were asked questions similar to those asked of never-married women age 15-24. This part of the IDHS is called the Adolescent Reproductive Health (ARH) component of the 2012 IDHS. This report presents a first look at selected findings of the ARH component. A comprehensive analysis of the data will be published in August 2013. While considered provisional, the results presented here are not expected to differ significantly from those presented in the final report.

1.2 Objectives of the Survey

Specifically, the ARH component of the 2012 IDHS was designed to do the following:

- Measure the knowledge of adolescents about reproductive health issues
- Examine attitudes of adolescents on various issues in reproductive health
- Evaluate tobacco use, alcohol consumption, and drug use
- Assess sexual activity among adolescents
- Explore adolescent awareness of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections

II. SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION

2.1 Questionnaires

The 2012 IDHS used four questionnaires: the Household Questionnaire, the Woman's Questionnaire, the Married Man's Questionnaire, and the Never-Married Man's Questionnaire. Because of the change in survey coverage from ever-married women age 15-49 in the 2007 IDHS to all women age 15-49 in the 2012 IDHS, the Woman's Questionnaire had questions added for never-married women age 15-24. These questions had previously been a part of the 2007 Indonesia Young Adult Reproductive Survey questionnaire.

The Household Questionnaire and the Woman's Questionnaire are largely based on standard DHS phase VI questionnaires (March 2011 version). The model questionnaires were adapted for use in Indonesia. The Household Questionnaire listed all the usual members and visitors who spent the previous night in the selected households. Basic information collected on each person included age, sex, education, marital status, and relationship to the head of the household. The main purpose of the Household Questionnaire was to identify women and men who were eligible for individual interview.

The Woman's Questionnaire was used to collect information from all women age 15-49. These women were asked questions on background characteristics such as marital status, education, and media exposure; reproductive history and fertility preferences; knowledge and use of family planning methods; antenatal, delivery, and postnatal care; breastfeeding and infant and young child feeding practices; vaccinations and childhood illnesses; marriage and sexual activity; fertility preferences; husband's employment and background characteristics; childhood mortality; awareness and behavior regarding AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs); and sibling and maternal mortality.

Questions asked of never-married women age 15-24 included additional background characteristics; knowledge of the human reproductive system; attitudes toward marriage and having children; the role of family, school, community, and media; use of smoking tobacco, alcohol, and drugs; and dating and sexual activity.

The questionnaire for never-married men age 15-24 included the same questions asked of never-married women age 15-24.

2.2 Sample Design

The 2012 IDHS sample was selected using a stratified three-stage design. In the first stage, primary sampling units (PSUs) were selected with a probability proportional to the number of households listed during the 2010 population census. A PSU is a group of contiguous census blocks; each is assigned to a census team coordinator. In the second stage, a census block was selected from each PSU; each had a probability proportional to the number of households in the PSU. In the third stage, 25 households were selected systematically from each census block.

The 2012 IDHS sample included 1,840 census blocks: 874 in urban areas and 966 in rural areas. The sample was intended to provide reliable estimates of key characteristics of all women age 15-49 and of married men age 15-54 in Indonesia as a whole, in urban and rural areas, and in each of 33 provinces. The sample was targeted to yield 46,000 household interviews, 55,200 interviews with women, 13,250 interviews with married men, and 23,000 interviews with never-married men.

The 2012 IDHS sample was intended to provide reliable estimates of key characteristics of never-married women and men age 15-24 in Indonesia as a whole, in urban and in rural areas, and in each of the 33 provinces included in the survey.

2.3 Training and Fieldwork

A total of 922 persons, 546 women and 376 men, participated in the 2012 IDHS main survey training for interviewers. Training took place in May 2012 in nine training centers: Batam, Bukit Tinggi, Banten, Yogyakarta, Denpasar, Banjarmasin, Makasar, Manokwari, and Jayapura. The training included class presentations, mock interviews, and tests. In each training center, participants were grouped into three different classes, consisting of interviewers of women, married men, and never-married men. All of the participants were trained using the household and individual questionnaires.

The 2012 IDHS employed 119 interviewing teams to collect the data. From each team, one person was assigned to conduct interviews with never-married men in the selected households. Female interviewers on the team interviewed all women age 15-49, including never-married women age 15-24.

Fieldwork took place from May 7, 2012, to July 31, 2012.

2.4 Data Processing

All completed questionnaires, along with the control forms, were returned to the BPS central office in Jakarta for data processing. The questionnaires were logged and edited, and all open-ended questions were coded. Responses were entered into the computer twice, for verification, and they were corrected for computer-identified errors. Data processing activities were carried out by a team of 58 data entry operators, 42 data editors, 14 secondary data editors, and 14 data entry supervisors. A computer package program called Census and Survey Processing System (CSPro), which was specifically designed to process DHS-type survey data, was used in the processing of the 2012 IDHS.

III. RESULTS

This section of the report focuses on key findings from the adolescent reproductive health component of the 2012 IDHS.

3.1 Response Rates

Table 1 shows response rates for the 2012 IDHS. The survey selected a total of 46,024 households, of which 44,302 were occupied. Of these households, 43,852 were successfully interviewed, yielding a household response rate of 99 percent.

In the interviewed households, 9,442 never-married women age 15-24 were eligible for individual interview, and 8,902 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 94 percent. In the same households, 12,381 never-married men age 15-24 were eligible for interview. Of these men, 10,980 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 89 percent. In general, response rates in rural areas were similar to those in urban areas.

Table 1. Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, according to residence (unweighted), Indonesia 2012

	Residence		
Result	Urban	Rural	Total
Household interviews			
Households selected	22,039	23,985	46,024
Households occupied	21,130	23,172	44,302
Households interviewed	20,866	22,986	43,852
Household response rate[1]	98.8	99.2	99.0
Interviews with never-married women age 15-24			
Number of eligible women	5,610	3,832	9,442
Number of eligible women interviewed	5,304	3,598	8,902
Eligible women response rate[2]	94.5	93.9	94.3
Interviews with never-married men age 15-24			
Number of eligible men	6,680	5,701	12,381
Number of eligible men interviewed	5,937	5,043	10,980
Eligible men response rate[2]	88.9	88.5	88.7

[1] Households interviewed/households occupied
[2] Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

3.2 Respondent's Characteristics

This section provides background information on adolescents in Indonesia. The main background characteristics used to analyze differentials in knowledge, attitudes, and practices in reproductive health are age, urban-rural residence, and education level. Table 2 shows the distribution of unmarried women and men age 15 to 24 in the ARH component of the 2012 IDHS sample.

More than 70 percent of female respondents are age 15-19 compared with 62 percent of male respondents. Female respondents are more likely to live in urban areas than male respondents (61 percent and 56 percent, respectively).

Three percent of women and 5 percent of men age 15-24 have less than primary school education. Forty-three percent of women have completed secondary or higher education compared with 35 percent of men. Compared with data from the 2007 IYARHS, educational attainment of young, never-married women and men in Indonesia has improved. For instance, in 2007 the percentages of young women and men who completed secondary or higher education were 38 and 31 percent, respectively.

Table 2. Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of never-married women and men age 15-24 by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Never-married women			Never-married men		
	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Unweighted number
Age						
15	17.3	1,453	1,497	13.1	1,433	1,432
16	16.8	1,412	1,462	14.5	1,597	1,577
17	15.2	1,278	1,305	12.8	1,410	1,413
18	11.9	1,003	1,056	11.4	1,248	1,218
19	10.4	872	895	10.4	1,147	1,135
15-19	71.5	6,018	6,215	62.2	6,835	6,775
20	8.4	705	783	9.5	1,048	1,079
21	6.8	576	636	8.1	893	920
22	5.2	439	525	7.8	861	837
23	4.5	382	415	6.3	690	715
24	3.5	298	328	5.9	653	654
20-24	28.5	2,401	2,687	37.8	4,145	4,205
Residence						
Urban	60.8	5,121	5,304	56.1	6,154	5,937
Rural	39.2	3,298	3,598	43.9	4,826	5,043
Education						
No education	0.6	54	66	0.5	59	80
Some primary	1.9	157	216	4.1	448	554
Completed primary	5.0	421	423	9.4	1,036	833
Some secondary	49.5	4,171	4,219	50.6	5,560	5,360
Completed secondary or higher	42.9	3,615	3,978	35.3	3,877	4,153
Total	100.0	8,419	8,902	100.0	10,980	10,980

3.3 Exposure to Mass Media

Knowledge of the type of media most used by adolescents is important when designing a mass media strategy to reach them. Table 3 and Figure 1 show that young women are as likely as young men to be exposed to various mass media. Young women are as likely as young men to read a newspaper or magazine, watch television, and listen to the radio. Overall, the media used most often by adolescents is television; 88 percent of young women and 85 percent of young men watch television at least once a week. On the other hand, printed materials are the least popular form of media, read once a week by 20 percent of never-married women and 19 percent of never-married men.

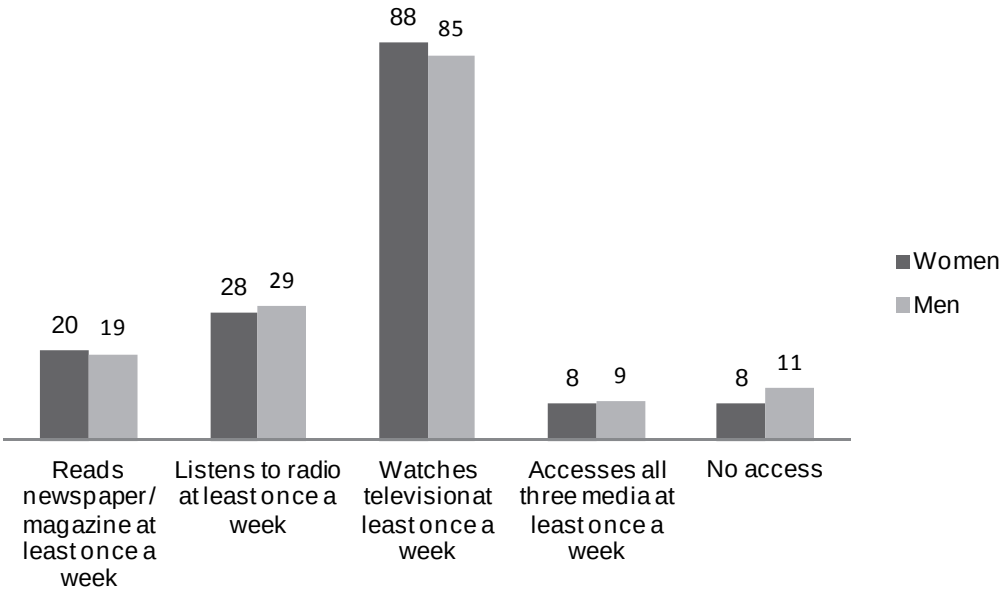
Overall, 8 to 9 percent of women and men are exposed to all three media at least once a week. Differentials in exposure to mass media are notable by the respondents' education; those with better education are more likely to be exposed to all three media sources.

Table 3. Exposure to mass media

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Reads newspaper/ magazine at least once a week	Listens to radio at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN						
Age						
15-19	18.3	28.0	87.7	7.4	8.3	6,018
20-24	24.2	28.8	88.4	9.7	7.5	2,401
Residence						
Urban	23.4	30.6	89.0	9.7	6.3	5,121
Rural	14.5	24.4	86.2	5.4	10.9	3,298
Education						
Less than primary	2.1	16.2	73.2	1.9	25.9	211
Completed primary	10.3	29.8	84.3	4.6	10.2	421
Some secondary	17.4	26.9	88.7	6.7	7.6	4,171
Completed secondary or higher	25.0	30.2	88.3	10.4	7.4	3,615
Total	19.9	28.2	87.9	8.1	8.1	8,419
NEVER-MARRIED MEN						
Age						
15-19	17.1	29.5	85.8	8.1	10.8	6,835
20-24	22.5	29.3	83.6	9.3	12.3	4,145
Residence						
Urban	23.6	29.4	87.6	9.7	8.5	6,154
Rural	13.4	29.3	81.6	7.1	15.1	4,826
Education						
Less than primary	5.2	25.4	69.8	2.3	24.2	507
Completed primary	9.2	31.2	79.8	4.5	16.6	1,036
Some secondary	16.0	29.7	85.6	7.8	11.0	5,560
Completed secondary or higher	28.0	29.1	87.4	11.4	8.9	3,877
Total	19.1	29.4	85.0	8.5	11.4	10,980

Figure 1.
Exposure to Mass Media



3.4 Knowledge of Physical Changes at Puberty

In the ARH component of the 2012 IDHS, to gauge knowledge about physical change as a boy or a girl grows from childhood into adolescence, the respondents were asked to name as many signs of physical change as they knew. Their responses were spontaneous, unprompted in any way by the interviewers. Table 4 presents the findings.

The change most often cited in a boy by female respondents is the change in voice (69 percent of women), followed by growth of facial hair, pubic hair, and hair on chest, legs, and arms (43 percent of women). The change most often cited by men (50 percent) was growth of facial hair, pubic hair, and hair on chest, legs, and arms; also commonly mentioned was a change in voice (49 percent). Women were more likely than men to mention growth in the Adam's apple (53 percent and 31 percent, respectively), while men were more likely than women to mention wet dreams (34 percent and 30 percent, respectively). The least-reported change by women and men was hardening of the nipples.

Among girls, the change most often cited by female respondents was menstruation (83 percent) followed by growth in breasts (73 percent). Male respondents adhered to the reverse pattern; they were more likely to mention growth in breasts (58 percent) followed by menstruation (43 percent).

It was noteworthy that few respondents mentioned an increase in sexual arousal as one of the signs of adolescence in a girl (4 percent of women and 3 percent of men) or in a boy (4 percent of women and 6 percent of men).

Table 4. Knowledge of physical changes at puberty

Percent distribution of never-married women and men age 15-24 who know of specific physical changes in a boy and a girl at puberty, by age, Indonesia 2012

	Never-married women			Never-married men		
Indicators of physical changes	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total
In a boy						
Develop muscles	22.4	29.3	24.4	18.4	22.7	20.0
Change in voice	69.3	66.7	68.6	50.3	45.5	48.5
Growth of facial hair, pubic hair, or hair on chest, legs, and arms	43.4	42.5	43.1	50.2	49.7	50.0
Increase in sexual arousal	3.1	6.0	3.9	4.8	8.1	6.1
Wet dreams	28.8	32.0	29.7	34.6	32.9	34.0
Growth in Adam's apple	55.4	46.5	52.9	35.3	23.2	30.7
Hardening of nipples	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5
Other	8.3	13.8	9.9	20.5	25.0	22.2
Don't know any signs	10.1	9.6	10.0	11.1	10.2	10.8
In a girl						
Growth of pubic hair and underarm hair	31.7	31.7	31.7	22.0	21.8	21.9
Growth in breasts	72.4	73.9	72.8	57.3	58.9	57.9
Growth in hips	28.8	21.8	26.8	19.4	15.7	18.0
Increase in sexual arousal	3.0	6.3	3.9	2.8	3.9	3.2
Menstruation	81.9	85.1	82.8	42.4	44.5	43.2
Other	11.9	14.5	12.6	12.4	14.8	13.3
Don't know any signs	4.7	4.8	4.7	21.2	19.2	20.4
Number	6,018	2,401	8,419	6,835	4,145	10,980

3.5 Discussion of Reproductive Health

In the ARH component of the 2012 IDHS female respondents were asked whether they had talked with anyone about menstruation before they had their first period. Table 5.1 shows that more than half of the women report discussing menstruation with their friends (53 percent) or with their mother (41 percent). Only one in four women did not discuss menstruation with anyone before their first menses.

Table 5.1 Discussion of menstruation before first menstruation: Women

Among never-married women age 15-24 who have begun menstruation, percentage who discussed menstruation with specific persons before first menstruation, by age, Indonesia 2012

Person with whom menstruation was discussed	Age		Total
	15-19	20-24	
Friends	53.6	50.8	52.8
Mother	38.6	45.2	40.5
Father	0.7	1.0	0.8
Siblings	12.5	14.7	13.1
Relatives	7.0	8.0	7.3
Teacher	13.5	9.7	12.4
Health service provider	0.3	0.7	0.4
Religious leader	1.0	0.9	1.0
Other	1.0	1.6	1.2
No one	24.8	24.0	24.6
Number	5,988	2,391	8,379

Male respondents were asked about their experiences with wet dreams, including discussions about wet dreams with anyone before their occurrence. Men are less likely than women to talk to others about their experience with the physical changes that occur at puberty. Table 5.2 shows that half of men (50 percent) did not talk with anyone, and almost half of men (48 percent) talked with their friends. There are only small differences by respondent's age, except that men age 15-19 are more likely than men age 20-24 to discuss this experience with their teachers (20 and 14 percent, respectively).

Table 5.2 Discussion of wet dreams before first wet dream: Men

Among never-married men age 15-24 who had wet dreams, percentage who discussed wet dreams with specific persons before first wet dream, by age, Indonesia 2012

Person with whom wet dream was discussed	Age		Total
	15-19	20-24	
Friends	47.1	49.9	48.2
Mother	1.7	1.3	1.5
Father	1.4	1.2	1.3
Siblings	1.5	1.4	1.5
Relatives	1.2	1.1	1.2
Teacher	20.2	14.0	17.8
Health service provider	0.1	0.2	0.2
Religious leader	3.8	5.3	4.4
Other	0.5	0.7	0.5
No one	52.0	46.4	49.8
Number	6,209	3,984	10,192

3.6 Knowledge of Contraceptive Methods

In the ARH component of the 2012 IDHS respondents were asked if they had heard of any family planning methods. For methods not mentioned, the interviewer read a description of the method and asked if the respondent had heard of it. Table 6 shows that 95 percent of women and 93 percent of men age 15-24 have heard of at least one contraceptive method. Knowledge of modern contraceptive methods among never-married adolescents in Indonesia is widespread. Overall, women are more knowledgeable than men about ways to avoid pregnancy using a modern contraceptive method (95 percent compared with 93 percent). Never-married adolescents in Indonesia are much less familiar with traditional contraceptive methods. On average, women know five contraceptive methods compared with men, who know an average of four methods.

The most popular methods among women are the pill (90 percent) and injectables (89 percent). Eight in ten women know about the male condom (80 percent). As expected, the methods most commonly known by men are condoms (89 percent). Knowledge of the pill and injectables is also high among men (82 percent and 66 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.

Table 6. Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all never-married women and men age 15-24 who have heard of any contraceptive method, by specific method, according to age, Indonesia 2012

	Never-married women			Never-married men		
Contraceptive methods	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total
Any method	94.4	97.0	95.2	91.8	96.1	93.4
Any modern method	94.3	97.0	95.1	91.6	95.9	93.3
Female sterilization	35.7	54.3	41.0	13.5	20.6	16.2
Male sterilization	14.1	29.5	18.5	8.5	13.9	10.6
IUD	41.9	70.8	50.1	16.2	29.7	21.3
Injectables	86.7	93.7	88.7	61.5	73.0	65.9
Implants	50.6	65.4	54.8	23.3	28.3	25.2
Pill	87.7	93.9	89.5	78.5	88.1	82.1
Condom	76.8	89.1	80.3	85.5	93.6	88.6
Intravag/diaphragm	10.3	16.5	12.1	6.8	8.2	7.3
LAM	11.0	23.7	14.6	15.5	19.1	16.8
Emergency contraception	8.8	16.3	10.9	8.0	13.1	9.9
Any traditional method	29.2	52.4	35.8	32.0	46.3	37.4
Rhythm	19.6	41.3	25.8	13.7	20.6	16.3
Withdrawal	15.8	35.1	21.3	53.9	82.3	64.6
Other	4.2	5.8	4.7	4.7	6.5	5.4
Number	6,018	2,401	8,419	6,835	4,145	10,980
Mean number of methods known	5	6	5	4	5	4

LAM = Lactational amenorrhea method

3.7. Attitudes about Marriage

In the ARH component of the 2012 IDHS respondents were asked what they consider the best age for a woman and a man to get married. The findings are presented in Table 7.1 for women and Table 7.2 for men.

Table 7.1 shows that 57 percent of women say that the ideal age of first marriage for a woman is between 20 and 24, and 35 percent say that it is best for a woman to marry at age 25 or older. In general, younger women are more likely than older women to think that the ideal age at first marriage for women is between 20 and 24, whereas older women say that the ideal age is 25 or older. Rural respondents are less likely than urban respondents to say that it is ideal to marry at age 25 or older.

The proportion of women who say that the ideal age at marriage is 25 or older increases with the woman's education. Forty percent of women with secondary or higher education say that the ideal age at first marriage is 25 or older compared with 20 percent of women with less than primary education. It should be noted that almost 3 in 10 women with less than primary education did not give a numeric response.

Table 7.1 also shows that the majority of men (64 percent) say that the ideal age for a woman to get married is between 20 and 24, One in five men say that ideally women should marry at age 25 or older. Older men and men who live in urban areas are more likely than other men to say that the ideal age for women to marry is 25 or older. Men with higher education are also more likely than men with less education to say that it is best for women to marry at age 25 or older.

In summary, the median ideal age at first marriage for women, according to women, is 23.8, and the median ideal age at first marriage for women, according to men, is 22.9.

Table 7.1 Ideal age at first marriage for women

Percent distribution of never-married women and men age 15-24 by ideal age at first marriage for women, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Ideal age at first marriage for women				Total	Number	Median
	<20	20-24	25+	Don't know/ missing			
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN							
Age							
15-19	3.7	59.2	32.1	5.0	100.0	6,018	23.5
20-24	1.6	52.6	42.8	3.0	100.0	2,401	24.6
Residence							
Urban	2.1	57.2	37.7	3.0	100.0	5,121	24.0
Rural	4.8	57.5	31.3	6.5	100.0	3,298	23.3
Education							
Less than primary	7.3	44.2	20.0	28.5	100.0	211	24.6
Completed primary	10.3	58.2	21.3	10.2	100.0	421	21.5
Some secondary	3.8	57.5	33.6	5.1	100.0	4,171	23.5
Completed secondary or higher	1.3	57.7	39.5	1.5	100.0	3,615	24.2
Total	3.1	57.3	35.2	4.4	100.0	8,419	23.8
NEVER-MARRIED MEN							
Age							
15-19	8.9	62.6	20.4	8.0	100.0	6,835	22.8
20-24	7.2	66.1	23.0	3.7	100.0	4,145	23.1
Residence							
Urban	5.3	65.5	24.5	4.8	100.0	6,154	23.3
Rural	12.1	62.0	17.4	8.5	100.0	4,826	22.0
Education							
Less than primary	15.9	53.8	14.3	16.0	100.0	507	21.7
Completed primary	17.7	61.4	11.7	9.1	100.0	1,036	20.9
Some secondary	8.9	63.7	19.7	7.7	100.0	5,560	22.6
Completed secondary or higher	3.7	66.4	27.4	2.5	100.0	3,877	23.6
Total	8.3	63.9	21.4	6.4	100.0	10,980	22.9

Table 7.2 shows that the majority of women and men say that the ideal age at first marriage for a man is 25 or older (81 percent of women and 76 percent of men). The proportion of women and men who share this ideal is highest among older respondents, respondents living in urban areas, and those with higher education levels.

The median age that both women and men report as the ideal age for men to marry is around 26 years.

Table 7.2 Ideal age at first marriage for men

Percent distribution of never-married women and men age 15-24 by ideal age at first marriage for men, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Ideal age at first marriage for men <20	20-24	25+	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number	Median
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN							
Age							
15-19	0.7	14.6	77.5	7.2	100.0	6,018	25.9
20-24	0.3	5.1	90.6	4.1	100.0	2,401	27.0
Residence							
Urban	0.4	9.9	84.9	4.8	100.0	5,121	26.4
Rural	0.8	14.9	75.5	8.7	100.0	3,298	25.9
Education							
Less than primary	3.6	20.2	44.7	31.5	100.0	211	27.2
Completed primary	1.4	24.7	59.1	14.9	100.0	421	25.7
Some secondary	0.6	15.8	76.3	7.3	100.0	4,171	25.9
Completed secondary or higher	0.3	5.4	91.6	2.8	100.0	3,615	26.8
Total	0.6	11.9	81.2	6.3	100.0	8,419	26.0
NEVER-MARRIED MEN							
Age							
15-19	0.8	21.3	70.8	7.1	100.0	6,835	25.6
20-24	0.4	11.5	85.4	2.8	100.0	4,145	25.8
Residence							
Urban	0.5	16.5	78.9	4.0	100.0	6,154	25.8
Rural	0.7	18.9	72.9	7.4	100.0	4,826	25.6
Education							
Less than primary	3.6	20.2	44.7	31.5	100.0	211	27.2
Completed primary	1.4	24.7	59.1	14.9	100.0	421	25.7
Some secondary	0.6	15.8	76.3	7.3	100.0	4,171	25.9
Completed secondary or higher	0.3	5.4	91.6	2.8	100.0	3,615	26.8
Total	0.6	17.6	76.3	5.5	100.0	10,980	25.7

3.8 Ideal Age at First Birth

In the ARH component of the 2012 IDHS, respondents were asked their opinion on the best age for a woman and a man to have a first child. Women are equally likely to say that the ideal age for a woman to have her first child is between age 20 and 24 (44 percent) or age 25 or older (45 percent). Men want women to have a child sooner than women themselves do; 49 percent want women to have a child at age 20-24, and 37 percent want one at age 25 or older.

Older women are more likely than younger women to cite an older age for women to have their first child. For example, 53 percent of women age 20-24 think it's best for a woman to have her first child at age 25 or older, compared with 42 percent of women age 15-19. The idea of an older age at first birth for women is shared with urban women and increases with women's education.

There are small differences in men's opinions about the ideal age for a woman to have her first child. It should be noted that more than 3 in 10 women with less than primary education did not give a numeric response to the question.

The expectations for men differ substantially from those for women. In general, 8 in 10 female and male respondents expect men to be fathers at age 25 or older. For both female and male respondents, the median age at which men are expected to be fathers is at least 27.

Table 8.1 Ideal age at first birth for women

Percent distribution of never-married women and men age 15-24 by ideal age at first birth for women, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Ideal age at first birth for women <20	20-24	25+	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number	Median
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN							
Age							
15-19	1.2	45.4	41.8	11.5	100.0	6,018	25.2
20-24	0.7	40.8	53.0	5.6	100.0	2,401	25.3
Residence							
Urban	0.6	42.7	49.6	7.1	100.0	5,121	25.3
Rural	1.8	46.3	37.9	14.0	100.0	3,298	25.1
Education							
Less than primary	3.9	40.6	21.6	33.9	100.0	211	25.6
Completed primary	2.7	48.3	26.8	22.2	100.0	421	24.6
Some secondary	1.4	45.0	41.7	11.8	100.0	4,171	25.2
Completed secondary or higher	0.3	42.8	52.3	4.6	100.0	3,615	25.3
Total	1.1	44.1	45.0	9.8	100.0	8,419	25.2
NEVER-MARRIED MEN							
Age							
15-19	2.2	47.6	35.1	15.1	100.0	6,835	25.0
20-24	2.1	50.0	40.0	8.0	100.0	4,145	24.8
Residence							
Urban	0.9	46.0	42.7	10.4	100.0	6,154	25.2
Rural	3.8	51.7	29.5	15.0	100.0	4,826	24.4
Education							
Less than primary	5.0	45.2	21.5	28.2	100.0	507	24.9
Completed primary	5.4	53.7	20.9	20.0	100.0	1,036	23.4
Some secondary	2.2	48.8	34.7	14.4	100.0	5,560	24.9
Completed secondary or higher	0.9	47.1	46.5	5.5	100.0	3,877	25.1
Total	2.2	48.5	36.9	12.4	100.0	10,980	24.9

Table 8.2 Ideal age at first birth for men

Percent distribution of never-married women and men age 15-24 by ideal age at first birth for men, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Ideal age at first birth for men <20	20-24	25+	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number	Median
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN							
Age							
15-19	0.3	10.1	75.2	14.4	100.0	6,018	27.5
20-24	0.1	4.3	88.5	7.0	100.0	2,401	27.6
Residence							
Urban	0.2	7.2	83.1	9.4	100.0	5,121	27.6
Rural	0.4	10.4	72.5	16.7	100.0	3,298	27.4
Education							
Less than primary	2.1	16.4	41.6	40.0	100.0	211	29.0
Completed primary	0.7	19.1	52.7	27.4	100.0	421	27.3
Some secondary	0.2	10.9	74.3	14.6	100.0	4,171	27.4
Completed secondary or higher	0.2	4.1	89.5	6.2	100.0	3,615	27.6
Total	0.3	8.5	79.0	12.3	100.0	8,419	27.5
NEVER-MARRIED MEN							
Age							
15-19	0.4	12.1	73.6	13.9	100.0	6,835	27.3
20-24	0.1	6.3	86.4	7.3	100.0	4,145	27.4
Residence							
Urban	0.1	8.2	82.1	9.6	100.0	6,154	27.4
Rural	0.5	12.0	73.8	13.8	100.0	4,826	27.2
Education							
Less than primary	0.6	18.0	55.3	26.0	100.0	507	27.3
Completed primary	0.3	18.0	63.6	18.0	100.0	1,036	26.9
Some secondary	0.3	11.3	75.0	13.4	100.0	5,560	27.3
Completed secondary or higher	0.1	4.6	90.3	4.9	100.0	3,877	27.5
Total	0.3	9.9	78.4	11.4	100.0	10,980	27.4

3.9 Smoking, Alcohol Drinking, and Drug Use

Table 9 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 10 percent have smoked tobacco and 5 percent have drunk alcohol; men are more likely to be involved in such behavior. For men, the corresponding percentages are 80 and 40 percent, respectively. Use of drugs is much more limited, less than 1 percent for women and 4 percent for men. Older respondents, those living in urban areas, and those with a higher level of education are more likely to be engaged in drug use than other respondents.

Table 9. Use of smoking tobacco, alcohol, and drugs

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who smoked a cigarette, drank alcohol, or used drugs, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

	Never-married women				Never-married men			
Background characteristic	Smoked tobacco	Drank alcohol	Used drugs	Number	Smoked tobacco	Drank alcohol	Used drugs	Number
Age								
15-19	8.9	3.5	0.1	6,018	74.4	30.2	2.8	6,835
20-24	14.0	7.1	0.5	2,401	89.2	52.9	6.7	4,145
Residence								
Urban	11.3	5.2	0.3	5,121	79.5	40.5	5.4	6,154
Rural	8.8	3.6	0.0	3,298	80.6	36.5	2.8	4,826
Education								
Less than primary	3.7	3.3	1.3	211	84.6	42.8	2.6	507
Completed primary	8.3	4.6	0.0	421	91.4	41.3	3.5	1,036
Some secondary	8.9	3.1	0.2	4,171	75.2	31.9	3.2	5,560
Completed secondary or higher	12.7	6.3	0.2	3,615	83.2	47.3	6.2	3,877
Total	10.4	4.6	0.2	8,419	80.0	38.8	4.3	10,980

3.10 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods

Respondents in the survey were also asked about their knowledge of HIV/AIDS and ways to reduce the risk of contracting the infection. Table 10 shows that overall, 67 percent of women and 63 percent of men say that HIV can be prevented by using condoms every time a person has sexual intercourse. Older respondents, those living in urban areas, and better-educated respondents are more likely to know about this prevention method.

Table 10. Knowledge of HIV prevention methods

Percent distribution of never-married women and men age 15-24 by knowledge of HIV prevention methods, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Using condoms	Limiting sexual intercourse to one partner	Number
NEVER-MARRIED WOMEN			
Age			
15-19	63.4	41.2	6,018
20-24	74.3	57.8	2,401
Residence			
Urban	72.8	50.5	5,121
Rural	56.7	38.9	3,298
Education			
Less than primary	10.3	7.3	211
Completed primary	30.9	15.2	421
Some secondary	61.7	38.6	4,171
Completed secondary or higher	79.4	60.2	3,615
Total	66.5	45.9	8,419
NEVER-MARRIED MEN			
Age			
15-19	60.1	55.3	6,835
20-24	68.0	64.7	4,145
Residence			
Urban	70.9	65.2	6,154
Rural	53.0	50.7	4,826
Education			
Less than primary	26.6	25.0	507
Completed primary	32.4	34.1	1,036
Some secondary	60.4	55.4	5,560
Completed secondary or higher	79.9	74.8	3,877
Total	63.1	58.8	10,980

Another way to prevent getting HIV is by limiting sexual intercourse to one partner. This method is known to 46 percent of women and 59 percent of men. Older respondents, respondents in urban areas, and better-educated respondents are most likely to know about this prevention method.

3.11 Attitudes about Premarital Sex

In the ARH component of the 2012 IDHS respondents were asked about attitudes and practices in sexual behavior. Table 11 shows that, as expected, acceptance of premarital sex is very low. In general, women are much less likely than men to approve of premarital sex. Only 1 percent of women and 4 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 7 percent of men say that they approve of men having sex before marriage.

There are small variations in acceptance of premarital sex among women, except by education. In general, women and men with less primary education are more open to premarital sex than their better-educated counterparts. For example, 11 percent of men with less than primary education approve of premarital sex for men compared with 9 percent of men with higher education.

Table 11. Attitudes about premarital sex

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who approve premarital sex by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Women who approve premarital sex for:			Men who approve premarital sex for:		
	Women	Men	Number	Women	Men	Number
Age						
15-19	1.0	1.4	6,018	3.3	6.4	6,835
20-24	1.6	2.2	2,401	4.8	9.1	4,145
Residence						
Urban	1.1	1.7	5,121	4.0	7.0	6,154
Rural	1.4	1.6	3,298	3.7	8.0	4,826
Education						
Less than primary	2.6	3.2	211	4.9	11.3	507
Completed primary	1.6	3.8	421	4.8	7.3	1,036
Some secondary	0.9	1.4	4,171	3.2	6.2	5,560
Completed secondary or higher	1.4	1.6	3,615	4.5	8.8	3,877
Total	1.2	1.7	8,419	3.9	7.4	10,980

3.12 Sexual Experience

In the ARH component of the 2012 IDHS respondents were also asked about their own sexual experience. Overall, only 1 percent of female respondents reported having had sex (Table 12). Men are somewhat more likely than women to have had sexual experience (8 percent). There are only slight differences in sexual experience among women by age, but older men are more experienced in sex than younger men (15 percent compared with 5 percent). Men with secondary or higher education are more likely to have had sex than men with less education.

Table 12. Sexual experience

Percentage of never-married women and men age 15-24 who have ever had sex, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

Background characteristic	Never-married women		Never-married men	
	Percentage who have ever had sex	Number	Percentage who have ever had sex	Number
Age				
15-19	0.7	6,018	4.5	6,835
20-24	1.8	2,401	14.6	4,145
Residence				
Urban	1.0	5,121	8.7	6,154
Rural	1.0	3,298	7.8	4,826
Education				
Less than primary	4.2	211	9.5	507
Completed primary	1.4	421	7.8	1,036
Some secondary	0.7	4,171	5.6	5,560
Completed secondary or higher	1.1	3,615	12.2	3,877
Attitude toward premarital sex				
For women				
Approve	16.9	100	49.4	423
Disapprove	0.6	8,243	5.6	10,230
Depends	19.6	62	41.1	319
For men				
Approve	12.4	140	45.5	817
Disapprove	0.7	8,173	4.1	9,748
Depends	12.5	92	34.1	398
Total	1.0	8,419	8.3	10,980

Note: Total includes women and men with missing information on attitude toward premarital sex.