# Indonesia

## Demographic and Health Survey

## 2012

# Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey 2012

**Statistics Indonesia**

**National Population and Family Planning Board**

**Ministry of Health**

**MEASURE DHS**
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# PREFACE

The 2012 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) is the seventh survey undertaken as part of the International Demographic and Health Survey project. The previous surveys were conducted in 1987, 1991, 1994, 1997, 2002-2003, and 2007. The 2012 IDHS was implemented by Statistics Indonesia (BPS) in collaboration with the National Population and Family Planning Board (NPFPB) and the Ministry of Health (MoH).

The main objective of 2012 IDHS was to provide detailed information on population, family planning, and health for policy makers and program managers. The 2012 IDHS was conducted in all 33 provinces in Indonesia. The survey collected information on the respondent's socioeconomic background, fertility levels, marriage and sexual activity, fertility preferences, knowlegde and use of family planning methods, breastfeeding practices, childhood and adult mortality including maternal mortality, maternal and child health, and awareness, attitudes and behavior regarding HIV-AIDS and other sexually-transmitted infections. In the 2012 IDHS, the respondents are all women age 15-49, currently married men 15-54 and never-married men 15-24.

The government of Indonesia supported the local budget of the survey. ICF International provided technical assistance in data processing and report writing under the auspices of the MEASURE Demographic and Health Surveys program, which is funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

The activities of 2012 IDHS was started with a pilot which conducted from mid-July to mid-August 2011 in order to test the questionnaires. Training of the field staff was conducted from April 22 to May 5, 2012 followed by fieldwork from May 7 to July 31, 2012. Data processing took place between June to October 2012. The preliminary results were launched in November 2012. The tabulation for final report were produced from December 2012 to March 2013, and the final report was prepared from March to July 2013.

I would like to extend my gratitute and appreciation to the report-writing teams from BPS, NPFPB, and MoH, and to ICF International for providing assistance in the preparation of the report.

I hope that the report can be used to monitor and evaluate national programs in health and family planning, and other areas; and can fulfill the need of researchers for data exploration and further analysis.

Jakarta, September 2013

Dr. Suryamin
*Chief Statistician*
BPS-Statistics Indonesia

# PREFACE

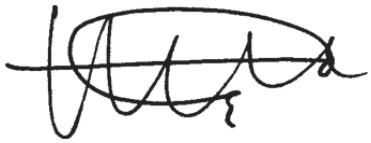
As the world's fourth most populous country, with 237 million people according to the 2010 Population Census, Indonesia attaches high priority on population issues and focuses on reviving family planning program and empowering women, youth, and the elderly population. The Law Number 52/2009 on Population and Family Development gives BKKBN new responsibility for population management. BKKBN's name was changed accordingly to the National Population and Family Planning Board, maintaining the same acronym.

In 2012 the family planning program in Indonesia took on a new vision statement "Balanced Population Growth by 2015", while the main mission is to realize population centered-development as well as small, happy and prosperous families. The main strategies include enhancing partnerships with various agencies in different sectors and with regional governments. Targeted strategies have been designed to meet the needs of different provinces, focusing on those with large population and health vulnerabilities with an aim to accelerate the attainment of MDGs in 2015.

The publication of the 2012 IDHS is well-timed since 2014 will be the final year of the 2010-2014 Mid-Term National Development Plan. Results of the 2012 IDHS are useful for the evaluation of the achievements of the current population, family planning, and health programs and serve as basis for developing the plan for the 2015-2019 period. The new development plan will determine Indonesia's course of development and the welfare of Indonesians in the next 5 years.

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to Statistics Indonesia (BPS), the Ministry of Health (Kemenkes), National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas), the University of Indonesia, and ICF International for their close cooperation in the preparation and finalization of the survey report. I would also like to extend my gratitude to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) for providing technical assistance through ICF International.

Jakarta, September 2013



Prof. Fasli Jalal MD, PhD
Chairperson, National Population and
Family Planning Board

MINISTER OF HEALTH
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

**Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia**
**Preface to the Indonesia Demographic Health Survey (IDHS) Report**

Indonesia's Strategic Plan for Health Development 2010-2014 established by the Ministry of Health envisions a country of healthy, self reliant communities. Working with the private sector and civil society, the mission of health development is to support and improve people's health by preventing and overcoming health problems faced by the community in various ways including assuring the availability of comprehensive and equitable health services managed in line with principles of good governance.

These goals can be achieved only through evidence-based planning and programming, based on relevant and reliable data. The Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) is one of Indonesia's most important national household surveys. The 2012 survey covered women and men of reproductive age. It recorded information on childhood and adult mortality levels; fertility levels and preferences; use of family planning; and issues related to maternal, child, and newborn health. The survey also gathered information on breastfeeding and feeding practices for infants and young children; knowledge and attitudes toward HIV and AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections; women's empowerment; and father's participation in family health care.

This IDHS main report presents a comprehensive analysis of the survey results. The key findings have been brought together to serve as a summary of findings. The Ministry of Health has benefited greatly from this IDHS data. It is my hope that the information in this report together with data from other sources will be used by policy makers and program managers in designing and monitoring programs and strategies to improve health and family planning services across Indonesia.

This IDHS report is the product of fruitful collaboration by professionals at Statistics Indonesia, the National Population and Family Planning Board, the Ministry of Health, the National Development Planning Agency, the University of Indonesia, USAID, and ICF International. I acknowledge with great appreciation the contributions of the individual authors to the 2012 IDHS report. I also extend special thanks to the Steering Committee and the Technical and Survey Field Teams, without whose persistent efforts and dedication the survey would not have been completed.

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# MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL INDICATORS

Millennium Development Goal Indicators by sex

Indonesia 2012

| Goal | Value | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Female | Male | Total |
| **2. Achieve universal primary education** | | | |
| 2.3 Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds[1] | 97.8 | 95.8 | 96.8 |
| **4. Reduce child mortality** | | | |
| 4.1 Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)[2] | 37 | 49 | 40 |
| 4.2 Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)[2] | 28 | 39 | 32 |
| 4.3 Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles | 79.0 | 81.2 | 80.1 |
| **5. Improve maternal health** | | | |
| 5.1 Maternal mortality ratio[3] | | | 359 |
| 5.1 Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel[4] | na | na | 83.1 |
| 5.2 Contraceptive prevalence rate[5] | 61.9 | na | na |
| 5.3 Adolescent birth rate[6] | 48.4 | na | na |
| 5.4a Antenatal care coverage: at least 1 visit by skilled health professional[7] | 21.5 | na | na |
| 5.4b Antenatal care coverage: at least 4 visits by any provider[7] | 87.8 | na | na |
| 5.5 Unmet need for family planning | 11.4 | na | na |
| **6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases** | | | |
| 6.3 Percentage of population 15-24 years with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS[8] | 11.4 | 10.3 | 10.8 |
| 6.3 Percentage of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate antimalarial drugs[9] | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |

na = Not applicable

[1] Refers to respondents who attended secondary school or higher or who could read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

[2] Expressed in terms of deaths per 1,000 live births and refers to a 10-year reference period preceding the survey. Mortality rates for males and females combined refer to the 5-year period preceding the survey.

[3] Expressed in terms of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in the 5-year period preceding the survey

[4] Among births in the five years preceding the survey

[5] Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 using any method of contraception

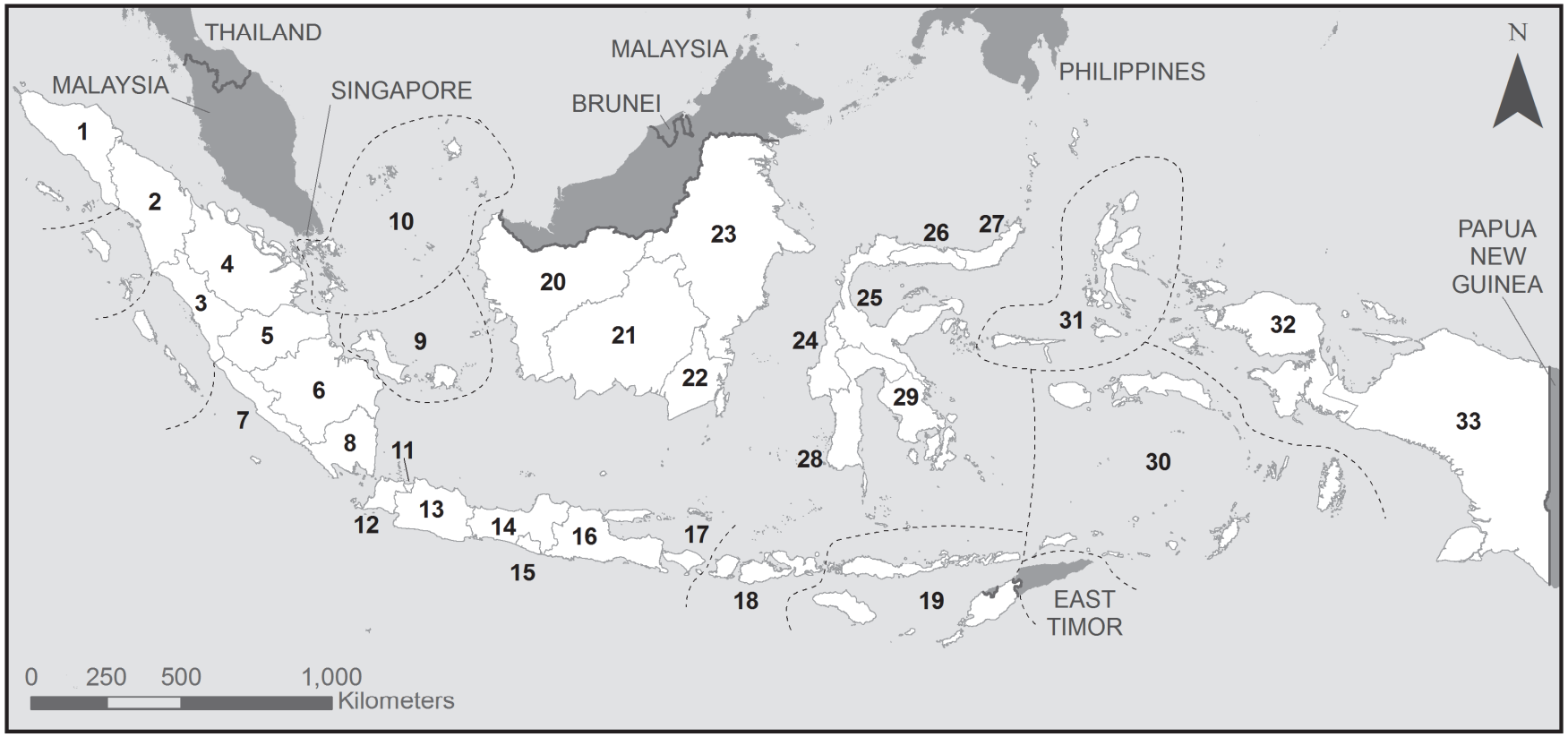
[6] Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 for the 3-year preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 women age 15-19

[7] Includes doctor, midwives, and nurses

[8] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one partner can reduce the chance of getting the AIDS virus, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention.

[9] Measured as the percentage of children age 0-59 months who were ill with a fever in the two weeks preceding the interview and received anti-malarial drug

# INDONESIA




| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Aceh | 12 | Banten | 23 | East Kalimantan |
| 2 | North Sumatera | 13 | West Java | 24 | West Sulawesi |
| 3 | West Sumatera | 14 | Central Java | 25 | Central Sulawesi |
| 4 | Riau | 15 | DI Yogyakarta | 26 | Gorontalo |
| 5 | Jambi | 16 | East Java | 27 | North Sulawesi |
| 6 | South Sumatera | 17 | Bali | 28 | South Sulawesi |
| 7 | Bengkulu | 18 | West Nusa Tenggara | 29 | Southeast Sulawesi |
| 8 | Lampung | 19 | East Nusa Tenggara | 30 | Maluku |
| 9 | Bangka Belitung | 20 | West Kalimantan | 31 | North Maluku |
| 10 | Riau Islands | 21 | Central Kalimantan | 32 | West Papua |
| 11 | DKI Jakarta | 22 | South Kalimantan | 33 | Papua |

# INTRODUCTION 1

## 1.1 GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY, AND ECONOMY

The Republic of Indonesia, which consists of approximately 17,000 islands, is located between 6 degrees north and 11 degrees south latitude, and from 95 to 141 degrees east longitude. The Indonesian archipelago lies between Asia and Australia. It is bounded by the South China Sea in the north, the Pacific Ocean in the north and east, and the Indian Ocean in the south and west. There are five major islands: Sumatera in the west; Java in the south; Kalimantan straddling the equator; Sulawesi, which resembles the letter "K"; and Papua bordering Papua New Guinea on the east. Two remaining groups of islands are Maluku and Nusa Tenggara, running from Sulawesi to Papua in the north and from Bali to Timor in the south. Other islands are small and mostly uninhabited. More than 80 percent of Indonesia's territory is covered with water; the land area is about 1.9 million square kilometers. The large number of islands and their dispersion over a wide area has given rise to a diverse culture and hundreds of ethnic groups, each with its own language. This is the basis of the national motto "Unity in Diversity." Indonesia's climate is tropical with two seasons. The dry season extends from May to October, and the rainy season extends from November to April.

Indonesia is divided administratively into provinces. Since 2001, the number of provinces has expanded from 26 to 33. The new provinces are Riau Islands, Bangka Belitung, Banten, West Sulawesi, Gorontalo, North Maluku and West Papua. These new provinces formerly were part of Riau, South Sumatera, West Java, South Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, Maluku province, and Papua, respectively. Each province is subdivided into districts and municipalities. Altogether, there are 399 districts and 98 municipalities in Indonesia. The next lower administrative units are subdistricts and villages. In 2012, there were 6,793 subdistricts and 79,075 villages in Indonesia. Each entire village is classified as urban or rural (BPS, 2012a).

Indonesia has been viewed as one of Southeast Asia's highly performing economies in recent decades. The Indonesian economy grew rapidly during the 1980s and 1990s, but a financial crisis in 1997 slowed economic growth. Indonesia's economy is recovering. The per capita GDP increased steadily in the 2000s to reach its highest level in Indonesian economic history of USD $846.8 billion in 2012. With a total population of 238 million people in 2010, Indonesia's per capita GDP was around USD $3,000. The increase in GDP will accelerate development in a number of sectors (such as retail, automotive, and property), due to rising consumer demand, and thus will promote economic growth. The Indonesian government has set a target GDP of USD $5,000 for the year 2014 (http://www.indonesia-investments.com/finance/macroeconomic-indicators/gross-domestic-product-of-indonesia/item16).

In 1999, Law No. 22 on Regional Government (Pemerintahan Daerah) was enacted. The law gives full autonomy to districts (Kota/Kabupaten). With some limited exceptions, the same law also makes the local government responsible for all deconcentrated central government ministries at the province and district levels.

An important achievement of the Indonesian government is the improvement of the general welfare of the population by ensuring the availability of adequate food, clothing, and housing, as well as providing adequate education and health services. Data from the 1971 and 2010 Population Censuses and the 2011 National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas) show that in the past 40 years Indonesia has undergone a major improvement in the area of education. The literacy rate among persons age 10 and older increased from 61 percent in 1971 to 92 percent in 2011 (BPS, 1972 and BPS, 2012b).

The improvement in education is more pronounced among females. Whereas in 1971 school attendance among children age 7-12 was 62 percent for males and 58 percent for females, the corresponding rates in 2011 were 97 percent and 98 percent, respectively. From 1971 to 2011, the proportion of people age 5 and older who never attended school declined, while that of graduates at all levels increased. The proportion of people who finished primary school increased from 20 percent in 1971 to 29 percent in 2011, while the proportion of those who attended junior high school or higher education increased from 7 percent in 1971 to 50 percent in 2011. At all levels, the increase in education among females has been greater than that of males (BPS, 1972 and BPS, 2012b).

## 1.2 POPULATION

According to the 2010 Population Census, the population of Indonesia was 237.6 million. This makes Indonesia the fourth most populous country in the world after the People's Republic of China, India, and the United States of America.

An estimated 118.3 million people (50 percent of the population) lived in urban areas in 2010. In 2010, more than 87 percent of the Indonesian population was Moslem.

Indonesia's population growth rate has declined in the last three decades. Between 1980 and 1990, the average annual population growth rate was 1.98 percent. Between 1990 and 2000 the rate was 1.49, and then 1.44 percent between 2000 and 2010 (see Table 1.1).

Table 1.1 Basic demographic indicators

Demographic indicators from selected sources, Indonesia 1990-2010

| Indicators | 1990 census | 2000 census | 2010 census |
|---|---|---|---|
| Population (millions) | 179.4 | 206.3 | 237.6 |
| Growth rate (GR)[1] (percent) | 1.98 | 1.49 | 1.44 |
| Density (pop/km$^2$) | 93 | 109 | 124 |
| Percent urban | 31 | 42 | 50 |
| **Reference period** | 1986-89 | 1996-99 | 2006-09 |
| Crude birth rate (CBR)[2] | 28 | 23 | 23 |
| Crude death rate (CDR)[3] | 9 | 8 | 9 |
| **Life expectancy[4]** | | | |
| Male | 57.9 | 63.5 | 68.7 |
| Female | 61.5 | 67.3 | 72.6 |

[1] Calculated using compound interest formula
[2] Births per 1,000 population; CBR = 9.48968 + 5.55 TFR
[3] Deaths per 1,000 population; CDR = CBR – GR per 1,000
[4] Estimated using indirect estimation techniques
Source: BPS-Statistics Indonesia 1992, 2002, and 2012 (unpublished).

Another characteristic of Indonesia is the uneven distribution of the population among the islands and provinces. The 2010 Population Census indicates that the population density varies not only across islands, but also among provinces of the same island. Population density at the national level was 109 persons per square kilometer in 2000 and increased to 124 persons per square kilometer in 2010.

Table 1.1 shows that Indonesia's fertility has declined significantly since the 1980s. The crude birth rate (CBR), which was estimated at 28 births per 1,000 population in the period 1986-1989, declined to 23 per 1,000 population during 1996-1999, representing an annual decline of one percent. In 2010, the CBR remained at 23 births per 1,000 population. The life expectancy at birth for both males and females has increased. For males, the life expectancy increased from 58 years in 1990 to 69 years in 2010. The corresponding figures for females are 62 and 73 years, respectively.

## 1.3 POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

The government of Indonesia has implemented many of its development programs in response to population-related issues that occurred after President Soeharto joined other heads of state in signing the Declaration of the World Leaders in 1967. In this declaration, rapid population growth was considered a potential hindrance to economic development. To carry out its population policy, the government has launched several programs. Family planning is one of the most important of these programs.

Under the auspices of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), the Indonesian Planned Parenthood Association (IPPA) initiated family planning activities in Indonesia in 1957. IPPA provided family planning counseling and services, including maternal and child care. In 1968, the government established a National Family Planning Institute, which was reorganized as the National Family Planning Coordinating Board (NFPCB, also known by its Indonesian acronym as BKKBN) two years later. BKKBN is a nondepartmental body, with the chairman reporting directly to the president. The government of Indonesia has a strong commitment to family planning and has been working with religious and community leaders to develop programs to promote family planning.

In less than three decades, the population policy has not only contributed to reducing the fertility rate of the country by half, but it has also helped to improve family welfare. One of the factors that contributed to the success of the family planning program in Indonesia has been the empowerment of the community in implementing the programs on the notion that family planning is more than controlling births. In Act Number 52 of 2009 on Population and Family Development, family planning is explicitly defined as efforts to regulate childbirth, including ideal birth spacing and maternal age at birth, and to regulate pregnancy, by promoting, protecting, and assisting couples in accordance with reproductive rights to achieve quality families.

A new paradigm was introduced in 1999. Based on Law Number 22 in 1999 on Regional Government, the system of the country was changed from centralized government to regional autonomy at the district or municipality level. In 2004, this law was revised to transfer planning authorities to the district or municipality government with varying organization.

To anticipate the changing strategic era brought about by ongoing decentralization processes, BKKBN has reformulated the vision, mission, and strategies of the national family planning programs in BKKBN's Strategic Plan for 2010-2014 on Population and National Family Planning Development. The new vision of BKKBN is "Balanced Population Growth in 2015." This vision sets a goal of a total fertility rate (TFR) of 2.1 births per woman and a net reproduction rate of 1.0 in 2015.

To realize the above vision, the mission defined population and family planning development as population-based development to achieve a happy, prosperous small family. The mission is carried out through (1) harmonizing the population control policy, (2) determining the parameters of the population, (3) increasing the supply and quality of data and information, (4) using the concept of population control in population and family planning development, and (5) encouraging stakeholders and partners to implement the family planning program in preparing teens for family life, fulfilling reproductive rights, and increasing resilience and well-being of family planning participants (BKKBN, 2011).

## 1.4 HEALTH PRIORITIES AND PROGRAMS

Health Law Number 23 enacted in 1992 provides a legal basis for the health sector activities. It stipulates that the goal of the health programs and development is to increase the awareness, willingness, and ability of everyone to live a healthy life. The law emphasizes the decentralization of operational responsibility and authority to the local level as a prerequisite for successful and sustainable development.

In the second 25-Year Development Plan (1994-2019), economic and human development is identified as the key to national development and self-reliance. Following the National Guidelines on State Policy issued in 1993, the strategy adopted to improve the health and nutritional status of the population is two pronged: to improve the quality of health services, making them affordable to all, and to promote a healthy lifestyle, supported with adequate and quality housing.

In mid-September 1998, a new health paradigm was introduced that focuses more on health development and promotion and prevention than on curative and rehabilitative services. The new vision is reflected in the motto "Healthy Indonesia 2010." The year 2010 was used as a target to allow sufficient time to achieve the goals. In October 1999, the Ministry of Health introduced the *Health Development Plan Towards Healthy Indonesia 2010*, with the following objectives: (1) to lead and initiate health-oriented national development; (2) to maintain and enhance individual, family, and public health, along with improving the environment; (3) to maintain and enhance the quality, equitability and affordability of health services; and (4) to promote public self-reliance in achieving good health.

In January 2010, the Ministry of Health launched the new Strategic Plan for 2010-2014, emphasizing "Healthy Communities Independent and Just". The Ministry's missions to achieve that vision are as follows: (1) improving the community health status through community empowerment (2) protecting the public health by ensuring the availability of health efforts which is plenary, equitable, and justice, (3) ensuring the availability and equitable distribution of health resources, and (4) creating a good governance (MOH, 2011).

## 1.5 OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY

The 2012 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) is the seventh survey conducted in Indonesia under the auspices of the DHS program. Previous IDHS surveys are as follows: the 1987 National Indonesia Contraceptive Prevalence Survey (NICPS), the 1991 IDHS, the 1994 IDHS, the 1997 IDHS, the 2002-03 IDHS, and the 2007 IDHS. Since 2002-03, the survey has expanded to include a survey of currently married men age 15-54 and never-married women and men age 15-24, referred to as adolescents. Findings of the survey of adolescents are presented in a separate report. A departure from past DHS surveys in Indonesia, which covered ever-married women age 15-49, the 2012 IDHS included never-married women age 15-49. In addition to women age 15-49, the 2012 IDHS interviewed currently married men age 15-54 and never-married men age 15-24.

The 2012 IDHS was specifically designed to meet the following objectives:

- Provide data on fertility, family planning, maternal and child health, adult mortality (including maternal mortality), and awareness of AIDS/STIs to program managers, policymakers, and researchers to help them evaluate and improve existing programs;
- Measure trends in fertility and contraceptive prevalence rates, and analyze factors that affect such changes, such as marital status and patterns, residence, education, breastfeeding habits, and knowledge, use, and availability of contraception;
- Evaluate the achievement of goals previously set by national health programs, with special focus on maternal and child health;
- Assess married men's knowledge of utilization of health services for their family's health, as well as participation in the health care of their families;

- Participate in creating an international database that allows cross-country comparisons that can be used by the program managers, policymakers, and researchers in the areas of family planning, fertility, and health in general.

## 1.6 ORGANIZATION OF THE SURVEY

The 2012 IDHS was carried out by Statistics Indonesia (Badan Pusat Statistik-BPS) in collaboration with the National Population and Family Planning Board (Badan Kependudukan dan Keluarga Berencana Nasional - 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 through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)-funded Demographic and Health Surveys (MEASURE DHS) program.

A survey steering committee was established. This committee consisted of senior representatives from BPS, BKKBN, MOH, and the Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency. A technical team, consisting of members of the same organizations and the Demographic Institute of the University of Indonesia, met more frequently than the steering committee to discuss and decide on technical issues relating to the implementation of the survey.

The directors of the provincial statistical offices were responsible for both the technical and the administrative aspects of the survey in their respective areas. They were assisted by field coordinators, most of whom were chiefs of the social statistics divisions in the provincial offices.

## 1.7 QUESTIONNAIRES

The 2012 IDHS used four questionnaires: the Household Questionnaire, the Woman's Questionnaire, the Currently 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 now has questions for never-married women age 15-24. These questions were part of the 2007 Indonesia Young Adult Reproductive Survey questionnaire.

The Household and Woman's Questionnaires are largely based on standard DHS phase VI questionnaires (March 2011 version). The model questionnaires were adapted for use in Indonesia. Not all questions in the DHS model were adopted in the IDHS. In addition, the response categories were modified to reflect the local situation.

The Household Questionnaire was used to list all the usual members and visitors who spent the previous night in the selected households. Basic information collected on each person listed includes age, sex, education, marital status, education, and relationship to the head of the household. Information on characteristics of the housing unit, such as the source of drinking water, type of toilet facilities, construction materials used for the floor, roof, and outer walls of the house, and ownership of various durable goods were also recorded in the Household Questionnaire. These items reflect the household's socioeconomic status and are used to calculate the household wealth index. The main purpose of the Household Questionnaire was to identify women and men who were eligible for an individual interview.

The Woman's Questionnaire was used to collect information from all women age 15-49. These women were asked questions on the following topics:

- Background characteristics (marital status, education, media exposure, etc.)
- Reproductive history and fertility preferences
- Knowledge and use of family planning methods
- Antenatal, delivery, and postnatal care
- Breastfeeding and infant and young children feeding practices
- Childhood mortality
- Vaccinations and childhood illnesses
- Marriage and sexual activity
- Fertility preferences
- Woman's work and husband's background characteristics
- Awareness and behavior regarding HIV-AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs)
- Sibling mortality, including maternal mortality
- Other health issues

Questions asked to never-married women age 15-24 addressed the following:

- Additional background characteristics
- Knowledge of the human reproduction system
- Attitudes toward marriage and children
- Role of family, school, the community, and exposure to mass media
- Use of tobacco, alcohol, and drugs
- Dating and sexual activity

The Man's Questionnaire was administered to all currently married men age 15-54 living in every third household in the 2012 IDHS sample. This questionnaire includes much of the same information included in the Woman's Questionnaire, but is shorter because it did not contain questions on reproductive history or maternal and child health. Instead, men were asked about their knowledge of and participation in health-care-seeking practices for their children.

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

## 1.8 PRETEST, TRAINING, AND FIELDWORK

### 1.8.1 Pretest

Prior to the start of the fieldwork, the questionnaires were pretested in Riau and East Nusa Tenggara provinces to make sure that the questions were clear and could be understood by the respondents. The pretest is important given the different sample coverage of women from ever-married women age 15-49 to all women age 15-49. In addition, there are new questions and changes in question format from those in the standard DHS questionnaires.

Two teams were recruited in each province. The pilot survey was conducted from mid-July to mid-August 2011 in four selected districts, representing four urban and four rural clusters. The areas selected for the pretest were Pekanbaru and Kampar districts (Riau province) and Kupang City and South Central Timor districts (East Nusa Tenggara province). Findings of the pretest were used to refine the questionnaires.

### 1.8.2 Training

A total of 922 persons, 376 men and of 546 women, participated in the main survey training for interviewers. The training took place for 12 days 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, the participants were grouped in three separate classes, one each for interviewers of women, married men, and never-married men respectively. All of the participants were trained using the household and individual questionnaires.

### 1.8.3 Fieldwork

The 2012 IDHS employed 119 interviewing teams to collect the data. Each team was comprised of eight interviewers: one male supervisor, one female field editor, four female interviewers, and two male interviewers, one for currently married men and one for never-married men. In Papua and West Papua, each team consisted of five interviewers: one male supervisor, one female field editor, two female interviewers, and one male interviewer for married men and never-married men. Fieldwork took place from May 7 to July 31, 2012.

For more information about the fieldwork, see Appendix B. A list of persons involved in the implementation of the survey is found in Appendix E. The survey questionnaires are reproduced in Appendix F.

## 1.9 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 in 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.

## 1.10 RESPONSE RATES

Results of the 2012 IDHS are presented in two separate reports. This report presents findings of interviews with all women age 15-49 and all currently married men age 15-54. Results of interviews with never-married women age 15-24 and never-married men age 15-24 are presented in a special report addressing the adolescent reproductive health component of the IDHS.

As in previous IDHS surveys, the 2012 IDHS sample was designed to produce estimates at the national, urban-rural, and provincial levels. Table 1.2 summarizes results of the 2012 IDHS fieldwork for both the household and individual interviews, by urban-rural residence. In general, the response rates for both the household and individual interviews in the 2012 IDHS are high. A total of 46,024 households were selected in the sample, 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, 47,533 women were identified as eligible for individual interview and of these completed interviews were conducted with 45,607 women, yielding a response rate of 96 percent. In a third of the households, 10,086 married men were identified as eligible for interview, of which 9,306 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 92 percent. The lower response rate for men was due to the more frequent and longer absence of men from the household. In general, response rates in rural areas were higher than those in urban areas.

Table 1.2 Results of the household and individual interviews

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

| Result | Residence | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Urban | Rural | |
| **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 women age 15-49** | | | |
| Number of eligible women | 23,949 | 23,584 | 47,533 |
| Number of eligible women interviewed | 22,898 | 22,709 | 45,607 |
| Eligible women response rate[2] | 95.6 | 96.3 | 95.9 |
| **Interviews with married men age 15-54** | | | |
| Number of eligible men | 4,836 | 5,250 | 10,086 |
| Number of eligible men interviewed | 4,417 | 4,889 | 9,306 |
| Eligible men response rate[2] | 91.3 | 93.1 | 92.3 |

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

# HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 2

**Key Findings**

- Three in four households in Indonesia have access to an improved source of drinking water.
- Seventy percent of households use an appropriate water treatment method prior to drinking.
- Sixty-eight percent of households have an improved toilet facility that is not shared with other households.
- More than half (52 percent) of households use LPG or natural gas fuel for cooking.
- Two-thirds of households have a motorcycle or a scooter.
- Thirty percent of the population is under age 15.
- Fifteen percent of households are headed by a woman.
- Two in three children under age 5 are registered, and 57 percent of them have a birth certificate.

This chapter provides an overview of the socioeconomic characteristics of the population, including composition of the households, sources of drinking water, sanitation facilities, housing conditions, possession of household assets, and hand-washing facilities. Information on household assets is used to create an indicator of household economic status, which is presented in the wealth index. In addition, this chapter also describes demographic characteristics of the household population, which include age, sex, educational attainment, and birth registration of children under age 5.

A household in the 2012 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) is defined as a person or a group of related or unrelated persons, who usually live together in the same dwelling unit and have common cooking and eating arrangements, and who acknowledge one adult member as the head of the household. A member of the household is any person who usually lives in the household. Information on the household members was collected using the Household Questionnaire (see Appendix F) in the 2012 IDHS for all usual residents of a selected household (de jure population) as well as persons who stayed in the selected household the night before the interview (de facto population).

## 2.1 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristics of the dwelling in which members of a household live are important factors determining the health status of household members, particularly for vulnerable members such as children and elderly people. Source of drinking water, type of sanitation facility, type of flooring, walls, roof, number of rooms in the dwelling, and type of fuel used for cooking are physical characteristics of a household that are asked about in the 2012 IDHS and used to assess the general wellbeing and socioeconomic status of its members. The results are presented in terms of both the sampled households and the de jure population.

### 2.1.1 Drinking Water

Increasing access to improved drinking water is one of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that Indonesia has adopted along with other nations worldwide (United Nations General Assembly, 2001).

Table 2.1 presents a number of indicators that are useful in monitoring household access to improved drinking water (WHO and UNICEF, 2005). The source of drinking water is an indicator of whether it is suitable for drinking. Sources that are likely to provide water suitable for drinking are identified as improved sources in Table 2.1. They include a piped source into the dwelling or plot, public tap, protected well, and bottled or refill water.[1]

Table 2.1 Household drinking water

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by source of drinking water, time to obtain drinking water, and treatment of drinking water, according to residence, Indonesia 2012

| | Households | | | Population | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Characteristic | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| **Source of drinking water** | | | | | | |
| ***Improved source*** | | | | | | |
| Piped into dwelling | 12.9 | 5.2 | 9.0 | 13.7 | 5.2 | 9.5 |
| Piped to yard/plot | 2.4 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 1.9 |
| Public tap/standpipe | 2.1 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 1.6 |
| Protected well in dwelling | 17.0 | 14.5 | 15.7 | 17.8 | 14.3 | 16.0 |
| Protected well in yard/plot | 8.8 | 15.8 | 12.4 | 8.8 | 15.4 | 12.1 |
| Protected public well | 4.1 | 8.7 | 6.4 | 3.7 | 8.4 | 6.1 |
| Bottled/refill water | 41.8 | 14.7 | 28.0 | 39.9 | 14.7 | 27.2 |
| ***Non-improved source*** | | | | | | |
| Open well in dwelling | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Open well in yard/plot | 2.4 | 5.5 | 4.0 | 2.4 | 5.5 | 3.9 |
| Open public well | 1.1 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 3.5 | 2.3 |
| Spring | 2.7 | 17.2 | 10.1 | 2.7 | 17.4 | 10.1 |
| River/stream | 0.2 | 4.0 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 4.3 | 2.3 |
| Pond/lake | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Dam | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Rainwater | 1.1 | 4.3 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 4.4 | 2.8 |
| Tanker truck | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Other | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Missing | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Percentage using any improved source of drinking water | 89.1 | 61.2 | 74.9 | 88.7 | 60.5 | 74.5 |
| **Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)** | | | | | | |
| Water on premises | 51.1 | 60.2 | 55.7 | 53.0 | 59.6 | 56.3 |
| Less than 30 minutes | 46.5 | 35.4 | 40.9 | 44.6 | 35.7 | 40.2 |
| 30 minutes or longer | 1.0 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 3.8 | 2.4 |
| Don't know/missing | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 1.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Water treatment prior to drinking[1]** | | | | | | |
| Boiled | 58.4 | 80.4 | 69.6 | 60.0 | 80.1 | 70.1 |
| Bleach/chlorine added | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Strained through cloth | 1.5 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 3.9 | 2.8 |
| Ceramic, sand or other filter | 1.8 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 2.3 |
| Solar disinfection | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 20.7 | 25.0 | 22.9 | 21.3 | 24.8 | 23.0 |
| No treatment | 37.9 | 17.9 | 27.7 | 36.3 | 18.1 | 27.1 |
| Percentage using an appropriate treatment method[2] | 59.0 | 80.7 | 70.1 | 60.7 | 80.5 | 70.6 |
| Number | 21,523 | 22,329 | 43,852 | 87,230 | 87,747 | 174,977 |

[1] Respondents may report multiple treatment methods, so the sum of treatment may exceed 100 percent.
[2] Appropriate water treatment methods include boiling, bleaching, straining, filtering, and solar disinfecting.

Lack of ready access to a water source may limit the quantity of suitable drinking water that is available to a household. Even if the water is obtained from an improved source, water that must be fetched

[1] The categorization of drinking water sources into improved and nonimproved follows the guidelines proposed by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (WHO and UNICEF, 2004).

from a source that is not readily accessible to the household may be contaminated during transport or storage. Households were further asked if they treat the water before drinking it.

Table 2.1 shows that protected wells, either in the dwelling, in the yard, or at a public tap, are the main source of drinking water (35 percent). Twenty-eight percent of households use bottled water, including refill water. This proportion is much higher in the urban than in the rural areas (42 and 15 percent, respectively). Other sources of drinking water include springs (10 percent) and rainwater (3 percent). Rural households are much more likely to use spring water than urban households (17 percent compared with 3 percent). Only 2 percent of households use open water sources such as rivers and ponds. Forty-seven percent of households in urban areas spend less than 30 minutes round trip to reach the water sources, compared with 35 percent of households in rural areas.

Nationally, 70 percent of households use an appropriate water treatment method. Urban households are much less likely than rural households to treat their water appropriately (59 percent and 81 percent, respectively) because urban households prefer to use bottled water or refill water for drink. Overall, boiling water prior to drinking is the most common treatment method (70 percent).

### 2.1.2 Household Sanitation Facilities

Ensuring adequate sanitation facilities is another of the MDGs shared with other countries. A household is classified as having an improved toilet if the toilet is used only by members of one household (i.e., it is not shared) and if the facility used by the household separates the waste from human contact (WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation, 2005).

Households without proper sanitation facilities have a greater risk of diseases like diarrhea, dysentery, and typhoid than households with improved sanitation facilities. Table 2.2 shows the distribution of households by type of toilet or latrine facilities and the distance from the well to the nearest septic tank. Sixty-eight percent of households have a private toilet[2], an increase from 57 percent found in the 2007 IDHS (BPS and Macro International, 2008). Ten percent of households use a shared facility, and the remaining 23 percent do not have a toilet. This latter percentage is lower than that found in the 2007 IDHS (33 percent). The urban-rural differences are notable; 80 percent of households in urban areas have a private toilet compared with 56 percent in rural areas. For 24 percent of the households, the well is less than seven meters from the nearest septic tank[3], and for 63 percent households, the nearest septic tank is seven meters or more from the well.

[2] In the Indonesia DHS, a private toilet is defined as a facility that is not shared with other households.
[3] In this table, the location of the septic tank is not determined whether in the household or not.

Table 2.2 Household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by type of toilet/latrine facilities, according to residence, Indonesia 2012

| | Households | | | Population | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Type of toilet/latrine facility | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| **Private facility** | | | | | | |
| Private with septic tank | 71.7 | 47.8 | 59.6 | 73.4 | 48.6 | 60.9 |
| Private without septic tank | 7.8 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 8.3 |
| **Shared/public** | 9.9 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 7.8 | 8.9 | 8.4 |
| **Other facility** | | | | | | |
| Pit latrine | 1.3 | 9.2 | 5.3 | 1.2 | 9.1 | 5.2 |
| Yard/bush/forest | 0.8 | 5.4 | 3.1 | 0.8 | 5.5 | 3.2 |
| River/stream/creek | 7.3 | 16.7 | 12.1 | 7.4 | 16.4 | 11.9 |
| Other | 1.1 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 3.0 | 2.1 |
| Missing | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number | 21,523 | 22,329 | 43,852 | 87,230 | 87,747 | 174,977 |
| **Distance between the well and the nearest septic tank[1]** | | | | | | |
| Less than 7 meters | 27.0 | 21.7 | 23.9 | 27.3 | 21.5 | 23.9 |
| 7 meters or more | 61.0 | 64.7 | 63.2 | 61.1 | 65.1 | 63.4 |
| Don't know/missing | 12.0 | 13.5 | 12.9 | 11.6 | 13.4 | 12.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number | 7,659 | 11,235 | 18,894 | 31,613 | 43,563 | 75,176 |

[1]Only for households that use well for source of drinking water.

### 2.1.3 Housing Characteristics

Housing characteristics such as type of flooring material in the dwelling can be considered as both an economic indicator and a health indicator for household. Some flooring materials like earth or sand pose health problems for the household because they are the natural environment of insects or parasites, and may be a source of dust. In addition, this type of flooring is more difficult to keep clean.

Table 2.3 shows that 96 percent of the households covered in the 2012 IDHS have electricity, a slight increase from 91 percent reported in the 2007 IDHS (BPS and Macro International, 2008). There are no significant urban-rural differentials; 99 percent of urban households and 93 percent of rural households have electricity.

Only 8 percent of households have an earth or a sand floor: 13 percent of rural households and 3 percent of urban. Forty percent of households live in dwellings with a tile, cement, or brick floor. The percentage is similar to households living in a dwelling with a ceramic, marble, or granite floor. There are substantial urban-rural differentials by this type of flooring material; 54 percent in urban areas and 26 percent in rural areas use ceramic, marble, or granite. Eleven percent of households use wood or plank as flooring materials in their dwelling.

Most households in Indonesia (87 percent) cook their food in the house. The majority of the households use liquid petroleum gas (LPG) or natural gas and wood for cooking (52 and 38 percent, respectively), while only 7 percent of households still use kerosene. Households using LPG or natural gas for cooking in the 2012 IDHS significantly increased compared with the result of the 2007 IDHS (11 percent) because the government of Indonesia has launched a gradual "kerosene to LPG conversion program" since 2007 in response to the global food and fuel crises. The program's objective is to reduce dependency on petroleum (http://www.esdm.go.id/berita/migas/40-migas/6284-beralih-ke-gas-pemerintah-laksanakan-berbagai-program.html). There are substantial urban-rural differentials by type of cooking fuel. Whereas 70 percent of urban households use LPG or natural gas for cooking, only 34 percent of rural households do so. Furthermore, 16 percent of urban households use wood for cooking compared with 59 percent of households in rural areas.

Table 2.3 Household characteristics

Percent distribution of households by housing characteristics, percentage using solid fuel for cooking, and percent distribution by frequency of smoking in the home, according to residence, Indonesia 2012

| Housing characteristic | Residence | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Urban | Rural | |
| **Electricity** | | | |
| Yes | 99.1 | 92.9 | 96.0 |
| No | 0.7 | 7.0 | 3.9 |
| Missing | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Flooring material** | | | |
| Earth/sand | 3.2 | 13.1 | 8.2 |
| Wood/plank | 5.7 | 16.0 | 10.9 |
| Bamboo | 0.2 | 1.8 | 1.0 |
| Parquet | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Ceramic/marble/granite | 54.0 | 25.6 | 39.5 |
| Tiles/terrazzo | 11.1 | 7.4 | 9.2 |
| Cement/brick | 25.5 | 35.8 | 30.7 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Missing | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Rooms used for sleeping** | | | |
| One | 22.9 | 21.2 | 22.0 |
| Two | 36.2 | 39.6 | 37.9 |
| Three or more | 38.1 | 36.1 | 37.1 |
| Missing | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Place for cooking** | | | |
| In the house | 88.1 | 85.3 | 86.7 |
| In a separate building | 4.8 | 10.3 | 7.6 |
| Outdoors | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.4 |
| No food cooked at home | 3.6 | 0.8 | 2.2 |
| Missing | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Cooking fuel** | | | |
| Electricity | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Biogas | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Kerosene | 9.5 | 5.3 | 7.4 |
| Charcoal | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Wood | 15.5 | 58.9 | 37.6 |
| Straw/shrubs/grass | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| LPG/Natural Gas | 70.3 | 34.0 | 51.8 |
| No food cooked in house | 3.6 | 0.8 | 2.2 |
| Other | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Missing | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Percentage using solid fuel for cooking[1] | 15.8 | 59.5 | 38.1 |
| **Frequency of smoking in the home** | | | |
| Daily | 60.1 | 67.5 | 63.8 |
| Weekly | 6.1 | 6.7 | 6.4 |
| Monthly | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 |
| Less than monthly | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.2 |
| Never | 28.4 | 20.6 | 24.4 |
| Missing | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number | 21,523 | 22,329 | 43,852 |

LPG = Liquid petroleum gas

[1] Includes charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crops, and animal dung

Information on smoking was collected in the 2012 IDHS to assess the percentage of household members who are exposed to secondhand smoke (SHS), which is a risk factor for those who do not smoke. The frequency of smoking in the home presented in Table 2.3 shows that 64 percent of households are exposed daily to SHS; rural households are more likely than urban households to be exposed to SHS (68 percent and 60 percent, respectively).

## 2.2. HOUSEHOLD POSSESSIONS

The presence of durable goods in the households, such as a radio, television, telephone, refrigerator, motorcycle, and private car, is another useful indicator of the household socioeconomic status. Moreover, the possession and use of household durable goods have multiple effects and implications. For instance, ownership of a radio or television is a measure of access to mass media and exposure to innovative ideas. Similarly, telephone ownership measures access to an efficient means of communication; refrigerator ownerships prolong the wholesomeness of foods; and ownership of private transport allows greater access to many services away from the local area.

Table 2.4 shows that 34 percent of households have a radio, 83 percent have a television, 83 percent have a mobile telephone, and 40 percent have a refrigerator. Ownership of radios has declined from 49 percent in 2007 to 34 percent in 2012, while ownership of televisions has increased from 69 to 83 percent. In terms of means of transportation, 42 percent of households have a bicycle, 67 percent have a motorcycle or scooter, and 9 percent of households have a private car or truck. Meanwhile, 36 percent of households own agricultural land; 54 percent of rural households and 17 percent of urban households do. Furthermore, 43 percent of households have farm animals, such as cattle, cows, horses, goats, sheep, or chickens.

Table 2.4 Household possessions

Percentage of households possessing various household effects, means of transportation, agricultural land and livestock/farm animals by residence, Indonesia 2012

| | Residence | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Possession | Urban | Rural | Total |
| **Household effects** | | | |
| Radio | 39.6 | 27.8 | 33.6 |
| Television | 91.9 | 74.8 | 83.2 |
| Mobile telephone | 90.7 | 75.5 | 82.9 |
| Non-mobile telephone | 11.5 | 1.0 | 6.2 |
| Refrigerator | 55.5 | 24.7 | 39.8 |
| **Means of transport** | | | |
| Bicycle | 45.2 | 38.9 | 42.0 |
| Motorcycle/scooter | 73.2 | 60.7 | 66.8 |
| Rowboat | 0.6 | 2.4 | 1.5 |
| Boat with a motor | 0.7 | 1.6 | 1.1 |
| Animal drawn cart | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Car/truck | 12.3 | 5.1 | 8.6 |
| Ship | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| **Ownership of agricultural land** | 17.4 | 54.3 | 36.2 |
| **Ownership of farm animals**[1] | 27.8 | 58.3 | 43.3 |
| Number | 21,523 | 22,329 | 43,852 |

[1] Cattle, cows, water buffaloes, horses, donkeys, mules, goats, sheep, pigs or poultry

## 2.3 WEALTH INDEX

In its current form, which takes better account of urban-rural differences in scores and indicators of wealth, the wealth index is created in three steps. In the first step, a subset of indicators common to urban and rural areas is used to create wealth scores for households in both areas. Categorical variables are transformed into separate dichotomous (0-1) indicators. These indicators and those that are continuous are then examined using a principal components analysis to produce a common factor score for each household. In the second step, separate factor scores are produced for households in urban and rural areas using area-specific indicators. The third step combines the separate area-specific factor scores to produce a nationally-applicable combined wealth index by adjusting area-specific scores through a regression on the common factor scores. This three-step procedure permits greater adaptability of the wealth index in both urban and rural areas. The resulting combined wealth index has a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one. Once the index is computed, national-level wealth quintiles (from lowest to highest) are obtained by assigning the household score to each de jure household member, ranking each person in the population by his or her score, and then dividing the ranking into five equal categories, each comprising 20 percent of the population.

Table 2.5 shows the distribution of the de jure household population into the five wealth quintiles by residence and region. The distribution indicates the degree to which wealth is evenly (or unevenly) distributed by urban-rural residence. Data in Table 2.5 indicate that the population in urban areas is more likely to be in the highest wealth quintiles, while rural populations are more likely to be in the lowest wealth quintiles. More than half (60 percent) of the rural population is in the two lowest quintiles, while one-third (33 percent) of the urban population is in the highest quintiles. Among provinces, almost half (47 percent) of people living in DKI Jakarta province fall in the highest wealth quintile. In contrast, Papua, East Nusa Tenggara and West Sulawesi provinces have the highest proportion of the population in the lowest wealth quintile (70, 66, and 64 percent, respectively).

Table 2.5 also includes information on the Gini coefficient, which indicates the level of concentration of wealth. This ratio is expressed as a proportion between 0 and 1; 0 being an equal distribution and 1 being a totally unequal distribution. Wealth inequality, as measured by the Gini coefficient, is higher in rural than in urban areas (17 percent compared with 8 percent). Inequality in wealth is highest in Papua province (35 percent) and lowest in DKI Jakarta province (4 percent).

Table 2.5 Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the de jure population by wealth quintiles, and the Gini Coefficient, according to residence and region, Indonesia 2012

| Residence/region | Wealth quintile | | | | | Total | Number of persons | Gini coefficient |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Lowest | Second | Middle | Fourth | Highest | | | |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 6.4 | 13.6 | 21.0 | 26.4 | 32.7 | 100.0 | 87,230 | 0.08 |
| Rural | 33.5 | 26.4 | 19.0 | 13.7 | 7.4 | 100.0 | 87,747 | 0.17 |
| **Province** | | | | | | | | |
| ***Sumatera*** | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 29.4 | 25.4 | 18.8 | 14.5 | 11.9 | 100.0 | 3,369 | 0.19 |
| North Sumatera | 27.1 | 22.6 | 20.1 | 19.2 | 11.0 | 100.0 | 9,228 | 0.19 |
| West Sumatera | 22.7 | 24.7 | 22.4 | 17.0 | 13.3 | 100.0 | 3,435 | 0.16 |
| Riau | 20.6 | 23.1 | 22.2 | 17.5 | 16.6 | 100.0 | 4,017 | 0.17 |
| Jambi | 31.6 | 21.5 | 18.3 | 17.4 | 11.2 | 100.0 | 2,183 | 0.20 |
| South Sumatera | 24.7 | 21.5 | 20.5 | 16.8 | 16.4 | 100.0 | 5,242 | 0.19 |
| Bengkulu | 28.5 | 22.8 | 19.2 | 15.8 | 13.7 | 100.0 | 1,197 | 0.19 |
| Lampung | 23.9 | 25.9 | 23.5 | 14.1 | 12.5 | 100.0 | 5,560 | 0.16 |
| Bangka Belitung | 10.4 | 20.4 | 22.8 | 24.8 | 21.6 | 100.0 | 943 | 0.15 |
| Riau Islands | 12.0 | 14.7 | 21.7 | 29.3 | 22.1 | 100.0 | 1,131 | 0.13 |
| ***Java*** | | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 2.5 | 7.6 | 14.8 | 27.8 | 47.2 | 100.0 | 6,647 | 0.04 |
| West Java | 10.7 | 15.8 | 20.4 | 26.2 | 26.9 | 100.0 | 32,102 | 0.12 |
| Central Java | 13.7 | 22.6 | 22.9 | 21.0 | 19.8 | 100.0 | 23,256 | 0.16 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 7.1 | 19.4 | 19.5 | 20.3 | 33.7 | 100.0 | 2,559 | 0.09 |
| East Java | 11.8 | 20.9 | 23.8 | 23.2 | 20.4 | 100.0 | 28,791 | 0.14 |
| Banten | 13.6 | 14.3 | 15.7 | 23.4 | 33.1 | 100.0 | 7,779 | 0.13 |
| ***Bali and Nusa Tenggara*** | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 8.8 | 17.0 | 20.6 | 19.7 | 33.8 | 100.0 | 3,025 | 0.10 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 38.1 | 27.2 | 15.2 | 11.1 | 8.3 | 100.0 | 3,644 | 0.20 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 65.9 | 15.6 | 7.5 | 5.9 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 3,741 | 0.31 |
| ***Kalimantan*** | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 38.2 | 24.5 | 14.6 | 12.9 | 9.9 | 100.0 | 3,109 | 0.25 |
| Central Kalimantan | 49.5 | 23.3 | 14.6 | 6.9 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 1,604 | 0.27 |
| South Kalimantan | 37.6 | 26.4 | 15.3 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 100.0 | 2,667 | 0.21 |
| East Kalimantan | 16.3 | 28.4 | 23.2 | 15.8 | 16.3 | 100.0 | 2,484 | 0.17 |
| ***Sulawesi*** | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 30.9 | 25.7 | 17.6 | 14.7 | 11.1 | 100.0 | 1,710 | 0.22 |
| Central Sulawesi | 43.3 | 19.2 | 16.8 | 14.0 | 6.8 | 100.0 | 1,938 | 0.24 |
| South Sulawesi | 28.8 | 20.8 | 20.3 | 13.9 | 16.2 | 100.0 | 6,003 | 0.17 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 43.4 | 21.9 | 15.9 | 10.3 | 8.6 | 100.0 | 1,580 | 0.24 |
| Gorontalo | 43.4 | 22.6 | 12.0 | 13.0 | 9.0 | 100.0 | 776 | 0.22 |
| West Sulawesi | 64.4 | 13.4 | 8.8 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 100.0 | 825 | 0.33 |
| ***Maluku and Papua*** | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 47.6 | 22.1 | 16.8 | 10.1 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 1,158 | 0.23 |
| North Maluku | 40.4 | 25.1 | 15.8 | 12.5 | 6.2 | 100.0 | 742 | 0.22 |
| West Papua | 37.5 | 16.7 | 19.8 | 17.9 | 8.0 | 100.0 | 517 | 0.21 |
| Papua | 69.9 | 13.2 | 7.9 | 5.8 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 2,015 | 0.35 |
| Total | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 100.0 | 174,977 | 0.13 |

## 2.4 HAND WASHING

Hand washing, which protects against communicable diseases, is promoted by the government of Indonesia and its development partners, such as UNICEF. Table 2.6 provides information on designated places for hand washing in households and on the use of water and cleansing agents for washing hands, according to place of residence (urban or rural) and wealth quintile.

In the 2012 IDHS, interviewers were instructed to observe the place where household members usually wash their hands. They looked for regularity of water supply and observed whether the household had cleansing agents near the place of hand washing. In 80 percent of households, the interviewers observed designated places for hand washing; the proportion observed in urban areas was higher than in rural areas (87

percent and 72 percent, respectively). Households in the highest wealth quintile are more likely to have this facility observed than those in the lowest wealth quintile; the highest is 96 percent of households in the highest wealth quintile and the lowest is 54 percent of households in the lowest quintile.

Table 2.6 Hand washing

Percentage of households in which the place most often used for washing hands was observed, and among households in which the place for hand washing was observed, percent distribution by availability of water, soap, and other cleansing agents, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Percentage of households where place for washing hands was observed | Number of households | Among households where place for hand washing was observed | | | | | | | | Number of households with place for hand washing observed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Soap and water[1] | Water and cleansing agent[2] other than soap only | Water only | Soap but no water[3] | Cleansing agent other than soap only[2] | No water, no soap, no other cleansing agent | Missing | Total | |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 87.2 | 21,523 | 95.5 | 0.2 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 18,775 |
| Rural | 72.4 | 22,329 | 88.6 | 0.4 | 8.6 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 16,174 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 54.4 | 9,550 | 77.2 | 0.6 | 17.8 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 5,192 |
| Second | 74.0 | 9,106 | 90.0 | 0.4 | 7.5 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6,736 |
| Middle | 85.8 | 8,836 | 94.0 | 0.2 | 4.5 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 7,584 |
| Fourth | 92.8 | 8,425 | 96.7 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 7,815 |
| Highest | 96.1 | 7,936 | 98.5 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 7,623 |
| Total | 79.7 | 43,852 | 92.3 | 0.3 | 5.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 34,950 |

[1] Soap includes soap or detergent in bar, liquid, powder, or paste form. This column includes households with soap and water only as well as those that had soap and water as well as another cleansing agent.
[2] Cleansing agents other than soap include locally available materials such as ash, mud, or sand.
[3] Includes households with soap only as well as those with soap and another cleansing agent

Most households (92 percent) have soap and water in the place where household members wash their hands, and 6 percent of households have water only. Overall, less than 1 percent of households do not have water, soap, or any cleansing agent.

Appendix Table A-2.1 shows the differentials in hand washing practices by province.

## 2.5 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

Age and sex are important demographic variables and are the primary basis of demographic classification in vital statistics, censuses, and surveys. They are also important variables in the study of mortality and fertility.

The distribution of the de facto household population in the 2012 IDHS is shown by five-year age groups in Table 2.7, according to sex and urban-rural residence. The 2012 IDHS households constitute a population of 172,322 persons. The data show that there is an almost equal proportion of women and men in the population (49 and 51 percent each). The sex composition of the population does not show significant variation by urban-rural residence. The table further depicts Indonesia as a country with a young population. Thirty percent of the population is under age 15; 64 percent are age 15-64, and 6 percent are age 65 or older.

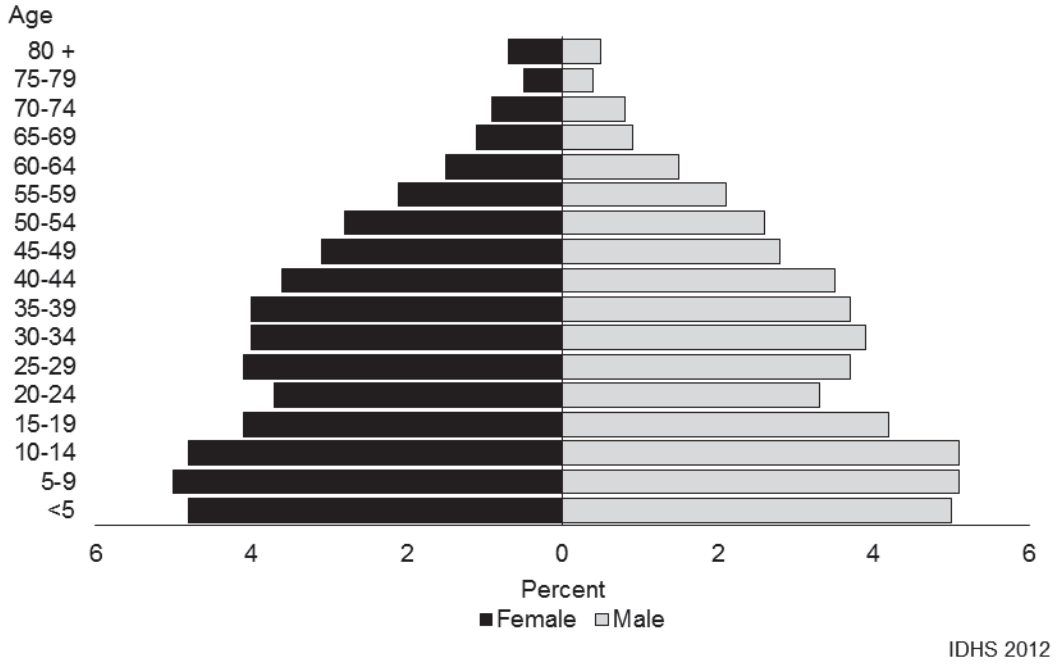
Table 2.7 Household population by age, sex, and residence

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by five-year age groups, according to sex and residence, Indonesia 2012

| | Urban | | | Rural | | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| <5 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 9.6 | 10.5 | 9.4 | 9.9 | 10.1 | 9.4 | 9.8 |
| 5-9 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 9.6 | 11.1 | 10.4 | 10.7 | 10.5 | 9.9 | 10.2 |
| 10-14 | 10.0 | 8.8 | 9.4 | 10.8 | 10.2 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 9.5 | 9.9 |
| 15-19 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.3 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 8.5 | 8.1 | 8.3 |
| 20-24 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 5.8 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 7.3 | 7.1 |
| 25-29 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 8.0 | 7.0 | 7.8 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 8.0 | 7.7 |
| 30-34 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 7.9 |
| 35-39 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 7.0 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 7.7 |
| 40-44 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.1 |
| 45-49 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 6.0 |
| 50-54 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.4 |
| 55-59 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| 60-64 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| 65-69 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| 70-74 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| 75-79 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| 80 + | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Don't know/missing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number | 42,472 | 43,579 | 86,052 | 42,234 | 44,032 | 86,270 | 84,706 | 87,611 | 172,322 |

Figure 2.1 illustrates the age structure of the household population in a population pyramid. The population pyramid has a narrow top and a wide base reflecting a pattern typical of countries with high fertility in the past. This type of age structure has a built-in momentum for the growth of the country's population. When the young population eventually reaches reproductive age, the result will be a high population growth for several years to come. The slight tapering at the base is likely to have been caused by a decline in fertility in the recent years.

***Figure 2.1*** **Population pyramid of Indonesia**



## 2.6 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Information about the composition of households by the sex of the head of the household and size of the household are important because they are associated with aspects of household welfare. Female-headed households are, for example, typically poorer than male-headed households. Where households are large, there is generally greater crowding, which is usually associated with less favorable health conditions and economic hardship.

Table 2.8 presents information on household composition. The 2012 IDHS data show that 15 percent of households are headed by women. This proportion is slightly higher than the level observed in the 2007 IDHS (13 percent). The proportion of female-headed households is almost similar in urban and rural areas (15 and 14 percent, respectively).

Table 2.8 Household composition

Percent distribution of households by sex of head of household and by household size; and mean size of household, according to residence, Indonesia 2012

| Characteristic | Residence | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Urban | Rural | |
| **Household headship** | | | |
| Male | 84.8 | 85.6 | 85.2 |
| Female | 15.2 | 14.4 | 14.8 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Number of usual members** | | | |
| 1 | 7.2 | 6.5 | 6.8 |
| 2 | 11.7 | 14.2 | 13.0 |
| 3 | 20.8 | 23.0 | 21.9 |
| 4 | 25.6 | 23.8 | 24.7 |
| 5 | 17.2 | 15.8 | 16.5 |
| 6 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 |
| 7 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 4.3 |
| 8 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| 9+ | 2.5 | 1.6 | 2.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mean size of households | 4.1 | 3.9 | 4.0 |
| Number of households | 21,523 | 22,329 | 43,852 |

Seven percent of households have only one member, with urban and rural areas having the same proportion of one-member households (7 percent, each). However, very large households (nine persons or more) still exist in Indonesia (3 percent in urban and 2 percent in rural areas). Table 2.8 also shows that the overall mean household size in Indonesia is four persons. The household size in rural and urban areas is similar (four persons, each). The same pattern was observed in the 2007 IDHS (BPS and Macro International, 2008).

## 2.7 BIRTH REGISTRATION

In the 2012 IDHS, information on birth registration was solicited for children under age 5. Table 2.9 presents the percentage of the de jure population under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics. About two in three children (67 percent) have their births registered, and 57 percent of children under age 5 have a birth certificate.

Although the vital registration system requires that a newborn be registered within the shortest possible time, Table 2.9 indicates that children under age 2 are less likely to be registered than children age 2-4 (63 and 69 percent, respectively). The registration of older children is primarily driven by the practice of asking parents to produce a child's birth certificate for school admission.

Table 2.9 also shows that birth registration is higher in urban (76 percent) than in rural (58 percent) areas. There is no difference regarding the extent of birth registration between male and female children. Children from the highest wealth quintile are more likely to have their births registered (88 percent) than children from the lowest wealth quintile (41 percent).

Table 2.9 Birth registration of children under age 5

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authorities, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Children whose births are registered: Percentage who had a birth certificate | Percentage who did not have birth certificate | Percentage registered | Number of children |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | |
| <2 | 48.5 | 14.1 | 62.6 | 6,834 |
| 2-4 | 63.1 | 6.3 | 69.4 | 9,950 |
| **Sex** | | | | |
| Male | 56.8 | 9.5 | 66.3 | 8,559 |
| Female | 57.5 | 9.5 | 67.0 | 8,226 |
| **Residence** | | | | |
| Urban | 67.1 | 8.6 | 75.7 | 8,246 |
| Rural | 47.5 | 10.4 | 57.9 | 8,538 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | |
| Lowest | 29.6 | 10.9 | 40.5 | 3,681 |
| Second | 48.2 | 11.2 | 59.5 | 3,328 |
| Middle | 60.4 | 9.8 | 70.2 | 3,266 |
| Fourth | 70.1 | 9.0 | 79.0 | 3,380 |
| Highest | 81.6 | 6.4 | 87.9 | 3,130 |
| Total | 57.1 | 9.5 | 66.6 | 16,785 |

## 2.8 EDUCATION OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Education is a key determinant of the lifestyle and status an individual enjoys in a society. Studies have consistently shown that educational attainment has a strong effect on reproductive behavior, contraceptive use, fertility, infant and child mortality, morbidity, and attitudes and awareness related to family health and hygiene. In the 2012 IDHS, information on educational attainment was collected for every member of the household. The 2012 IDHS results can be used to show the educational attainment of household members as well as school attendance among youth.

Tables 2.10.1 and 2.10.2 show the distribution of the female and male household population age 6 and older by the highest level of education completed and the median number of years of education completed, according to background characteristics. The majority of Indonesians age 6 and older have attended school. Only 10 percent of women and about 6 percent men have never attended school. There is no gender difference in primary education. However, women are less likely to have completed secondary school or to have attained a higher education compared with men (23 percent versus 27 percent).

Overall, levels of educational attainment are higher in urban than in rural areas (Tables 2.10.1 and 2.10.2). The proportions of women and men with no education are lower in urban areas (7 percent of women and 4 percent of men) than in rural areas (14 percent of women and 8 percent of men), while the proportion who have more than secondary education are greater in urban areas (12 percent of women and men, respectively) than in rural areas (4 percent of women and men, respectively). On average, men and women living in urban areas have completed almost three more years of schooling than those living in rural areas.

The percent distribution of educational attainment by province is shown in Appendix Table A-2.2.1 for the female household population and in Appendix Table A-2.2.2 for the male household population.

Table 2.10.1 Educational attainment of the female household population

Percent distribution of the de facto female household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | No education | Some primary | Completed primary[1] | Some secondary | Completed secondary[2] | More than secondary | Don't know/ missing | Total | Number | Median years completed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6-9 | 17.8 | 81.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 6,879 | 0.7 |
| 10-14 | 0.7 | 45.3 | 16.6 | 37.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 8,313 | 5.1 |
| 15-19 | 0.9 | 2.9 | 7.6 | 62.3 | 20.2 | 6.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 7,078 | 8.9 |
| 20-24 | 1.5 | 4.6 | 16.0 | 25.9 | 29.8 | 22.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6,420 | 11.1 |
| 25-29 | 1.9 | 5.9 | 20.9 | 26.5 | 29.5 | 15.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7,008 | 8.8 |
| 30-34 | 2.1 | 8.7 | 26.7 | 23.5 | 25.0 | 13.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6,857 | 8.5 |
| 35-39 | 2.8 | 11.6 | 30.7 | 21.3 | 22.5 | 11.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6,885 | 8.1 |
| 40-44 | 5.7 | 16.6 | 30.8 | 16.8 | 21.0 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6,263 | 5.9 |
| 45-49 | 10.9 | 27.6 | 26.5 | 13.2 | 13.4 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,382 | 5.4 |
| 50-54 | 16.6 | 31.0 | 28.2 | 9.5 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 4,767 | 5.1 |
| 55-59 | 19.1 | 30.7 | 29.1 | 9.5 | 7.6 | 3.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 3,552 | 5.0 |
| 60-64 | 30.0 | 30.4 | 22.6 | 7.5 | 5.5 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 2,661 | 2.8 |
| 65+ | 51.8 | 24.1 | 14.5 | 4.5 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 5,474 | 0.0 |
| Don't know/ missing | 78.1 | 5.4 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.4 | 100.0 | 42 | 0.0 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 7.0 | 20.2 | 16.5 | 22.8 | 21.0 | 12.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 38,557 | 8.1 |
| Rural | 13.6 | 28.5 | 23.4 | 21.3 | 9.1 | 3.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 39,024 | 5.3 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 19.9 | 33.9 | 22.9 | 16.9 | 4.9 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 15,294 | 4.2 |
| Second | 13.0 | 28.9 | 23.4 | 22.5 | 9.6 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 15,536 | 5.3 |
| Middle | 8.8 | 24.5 | 22.6 | 25.0 | 14.2 | 4.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 15,289 | 5.7 |
| Fourth | 6.4 | 20.3 | 19.4 | 24.6 | 20.5 | 8.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 15,545 | 7.2 |
| Highest | 3.7 | 14.6 | 11.8 | 21.2 | 25.4 | 23.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 15,917 | 10.0 |
| Total | 10.3 | 24.4 | 20.0 | 22.0 | 15.0 | 8.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 77,581 | 5.7 |

[1] Completed 6th grade at the primary level
[2] Completed 6th grade at the secondary level

Table 2.10.2 Educational attainment of the male household population

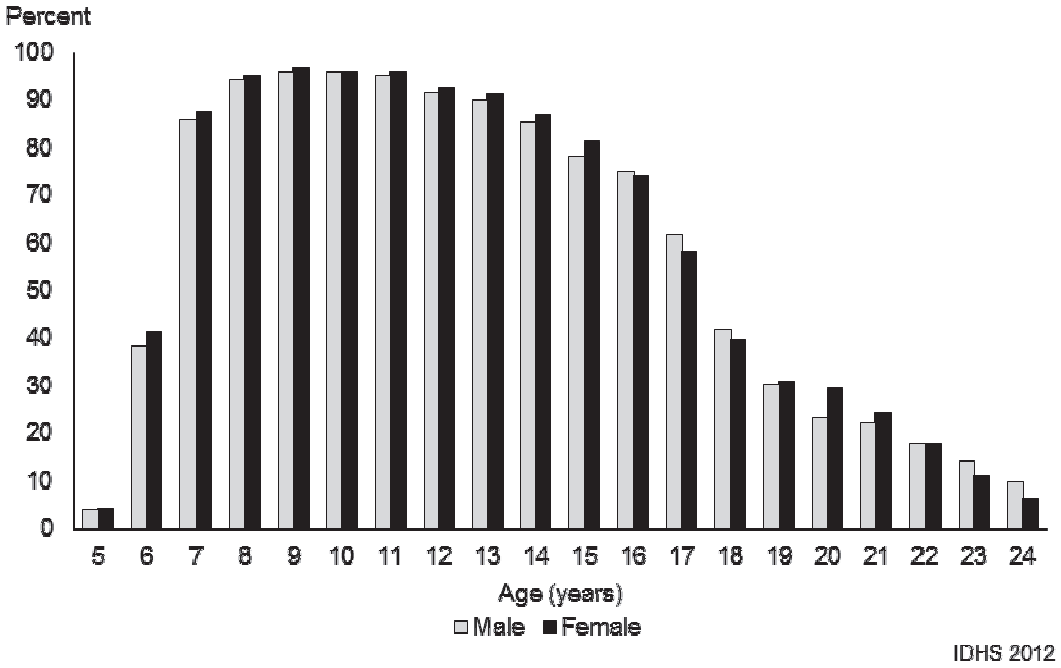
Percent distribution of the de facto male household population age six and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | No education | Some primary | Completed primary[1] | Some secondary | Completed secondary[2] | More than secondary | Don't know/ missing | Total | Number | Median years completed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6-9 | 18.3 | 80.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 7,186 | 0.6 |
| 10-14 | 0.9 | 49.5 | 16.9 | 32.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 8,831 | 5.0 |
| 15-19 | 0.8 | 4.5 | 8.3 | 65.0 | 17.2 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7,225 | 8.8 |
| 20-24 | 1.1 | 6.1 | 14.5 | 25.7 | 33.9 | 18.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,750 | 11.1 |
| 25-29 | 1.4 | 6.2 | 19.3 | 25.9 | 33.2 | 13.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 6,312 | 8.9 |
| 30-34 | 1.2 | 7.6 | 23.4 | 25.1 | 30.8 | 11.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 6,767 | 8.7 |
| 35-39 | 1.4 | 8.1 | 26.6 | 21.6 | 30.8 | 11.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 6,408 | 8.6 |
| 40-44 | 2.5 | 10.2 | 25.8 | 21.5 | 28.8 | 11.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,990 | 8.5 |
| 45-49 | 4.2 | 19.9 | 27.7 | 13.4 | 23.2 | 11.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 4,887 | 5.9 |
| 50-54 | 7.3 | 26.6 | 28.1 | 12.6 | 16.1 | 9.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 4,492 | 5.6 |
| 55-59 | 9.4 | 28.0 | 29.7 | 12.9 | 12.5 | 7.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 3,569 | 5.4 |
| 60-64 | 11.9 | 28.0 | 32.2 | 11.5 | 10.6 | 5.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,556 | 5.3 |
| 65+ | 24.3 | 30.7 | 25.4 | 7.9 | 7.2 | 3.9 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 4,489 | 3.5 |
| Don't know/ missing | 61.4 | 10.4 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 17.3 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 20 | 0.0 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 3.8 | 19.1 | 15.6 | 23.6 | 25.3 | 12.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 37,583 | 8.4 |
| Rural | 7.5 | 29.7 | 23.8 | 23.1 | 12.1 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 36,901 | 5.5 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 10.9 | 36.1 | 24.6 | 20.2 | 6.9 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 14,394 | 5.1 |
| Second | 6.6 | 29.4 | 24.8 | 24.9 | 11.7 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 14,870 | 5.5 |
| Middle | 5.1 | 22.6 | 22.0 | 26.9 | 18.9 | 4.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 15,099 | 5.9 |
| Fourth | 3.7 | 18.7 | 18.2 | 25.1 | 26.3 | 7.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 15,112 | 8.2 |
| Highest | 2.3 | 15.5 | 8.8 | 19.5 | 29.4 | 24.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 15,009 | 11.1 |
| Total | 5.7 | 24.3 | 19.6 | 23.3 | 18.8 | 8.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 74,484 | 5.9 |

[1] Completed 6th grade at the primary level
[2] Completed 6th grade at the secondary level

Figure 2.2 shows the age-specific attendance rates of the de facto population age 5-24. For ages 5-15, girls have a higher school attendance than boys. The pattern reverses at age 16 and older. Attendance rates are highest at age 10 for boys and at age 9 for girls.

***Figure 2.2*** **Age-specific attendance rates of the de facto population age 5-24**



# CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS 3

**Key Findings**

- Three percent of women age 15-49 and 3 percent of currently married men age 15-54 have no education. The percentage of women and men with no education has decreased since 2007. At the same time, the percentage of women and men who attended secondary or higher education has increased from 46 to 64 percent for women and from 51 to 60 percent for men).
- Twelve percent of women and 10 percent of men are not regularly exposed to any media source.
- Sixty-one percent of women and 99 percent of men were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey.
- Sixty-three percent of women and 69 percent of men have no health insurance. The majority of those who are covered by health insurance receive it through social security.
- Three percent of women and 72 percent of men smoke cigarettes or other tobacco products.

The purpose of this chapter is to provide a demographic and socioeconomic profile of the 2012 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) sample of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54. Information on the background characteristics of the respondents in the survey is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report. The chapter begins by describing basic background characteristics that include age, marital status, educational level, and residential characteristics. The chapter also explores exposure to mass media, employment status, and occupation. Additional information was collected on health insurance coverage and use of tobacco.

In 2012, the IDHS gathered information from all women age 15-49 irrespective of their marital status. Earlier IDHS surveys interviewed only ever-married women age 15-49. The discussion in this report refers to all women age 15-49 and currently-married men age 15-54.

## 3.1 CHARACTERISTIC OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

Table 3.1 shows the distribution by background characteristics of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 interviewed in the 2012 IDHS. These characteristics included age, marital status, urban-rural residence, educational level, and wealth status.

The findings show that less than half of women and one in six currently married men are under the age of 30. The results also show that 73 percent of women are currently married or living together, 22 percent have never married, and the remaining 5 percent are primarily divorced and widowed women. Fifty-two percent of women and 51 percent of men live in urban areas.

Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 by selected background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Women | | | Currently married men | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Weighted percent | Weighted number | Unweighted number | Weighted percent | Weighted number | Unweighted number |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 15.2 | 6,927 | 7,207 | 0.3 | 28 | 37 |
| 20-24 | 13.8 | 6,305 | 6,589 | 3.7 | 345 | 398 |
| 25-29 | 15.3 | 6,959 | 7,160 | 12.1 | 1,127 | 1,195 |
| 30-34 | 15.1 | 6,876 | 6,965 | 18.0 | 1,674 | 1,685 |
| 35-39 | 15.1 | 6,882 | 6,780 | 19.1 | 1,775 | 1,745 |
| 40-44 | 13.7 | 6,252 | 5,881 | 18.2 | 1,693 | 1,712 |
| 45-49 | 11.9 | 5,407 | 5,025 | 14.7 | 1,371 | 1,322 |
| 50-54 | na | na | na | 13.9 | 1,292 | 1,212 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | |
| Never married | 21.7 | 9,919 | 10,742 | na | na | na |
| Married | 73.0 | 33,291 | 32,361 | 99.8 | 9,286 | 9,260 |
| Living together | 0.4 | 174 | 345 | 0.2 | 20 | 46 |
| Divorced/separated | 2.8 | 1,288 | 1,238 | na | na | na |
| Widowed | 2.1 | 935 | 921 | na | na | na |
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 52.2 | 23,805 | 22,898 | 50.9 | 4,739 | 4,417 |
| Rural | 47.8 | 21,802 | 22,709 | 49.1 | 4,567 | 4,889 |
| **Education** | | | | | | |
| No education | 3.3 | 1,500 | 1,622 | 2.9 | 265 | 270 |
| Some primary | 10.7 | 4,870 | 5,090 | 14.7 | 1,371 | 1,394 |
| Completed primary | 22.5 | 10,254 | 8,642 | 22.8 | 2,118 | 1,791 |
| Some secondary | 28.0 | 12,753 | 12,554 | 21.3 | 1,979 | 2,123 |
| Completed secondary | 23.4 | 10,677 | 11,205 | 26.4 | 2,453 | 2,542 |
| More than secondary | 12.2 | 5,552 | 6,494 | 12.0 | 1,119 | 1,186 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 17.0 | 7,767 | 10,642 | 17.1 | 1,596 | 2,319 |
| Second | 19.3 | 8,784 | 9,187 | 20.0 | 1,866 | 1,920 |
| Middle | 20.3 | 9,243 | 8,678 | 21.6 | 2,008 | 1,786 |
| Fourth | 21.4 | 9,743 | 8,478 | 21.1 | 1,962 | 1,700 |
| Highest | 22.1 | 10,071 | 8,622 | 20.1 | 1,875 | 1,581 |
| Total | 100.0 | 45,607 | 45,607 | 100.0 | 9,306 | 9,306 |

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

Three percent of women age 15-49 have never attended formal schooling. The proportion of women who completed primary school is 23 percent and 36 percent have completed secondary or higher education. Three percent of men are uneducated. The proportion of married men who completed primary school is 23 percent and 38 percent have completed secondary or higher education.

Looking at the distribution of respondents by wealth status, 64 percent of women and 63 percent of men were in the middle to highest upper quintiles. Differentials in background characteristics by province are presented in Appendix Table A-3.1.

## 3.2 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Education is one of the most influential determinants of an individual's knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors. The educational attainment of a population is an important indicator of the society's stock of human capital and level of socioeconomic development. Tables 3.2.1 and 3.2.2 present differentials in the educational attainment of women and men by highest level of schooling attained or completed, according to age, residence, and wealth status.

Table 3.2.1 shows that 3 percent of women age 15-49 have never been to school, 11 percent have some primary education, 23 percent have completed primary education, 28 percent have some secondary education, 23 percent have completed some secondary education, and 12 percent have more than secondary education or continued on to higher education. Older women, women in rural areas, and those in the lowest wealth quintile are most likely than other women to have no education. Urban-rural differences in education are pronounced at the secondary and higher levels. For example, urban women are two times more likely than rural women to have completed secondary education (31 percent and 15 percent, respectively) and urban women are three times more likely than rural women to have more than secondary education (18 percent and 6 percent, respectively).

Women age 15-49 have completed a median of 8.5 years of schooling. The differentials across subgroups of women are reflected in the medians. For example, the median number of years of schooling for women in the highest wealth quintile is 11.4 years compared with 5.6 years of schooling for women in the lowest quintile.

Table 3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Highest level of schooling | | | | | | Total | Median years completed | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No education | Some primary | Completed primary[1] | Some secondary | Completed secondary[2] | More than secondary | | | |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 1.0 | 3.5 | 11.6 | 45.5 | 24.8 | 13.6 | 100.0 | 9.1 | 13,232 |
| 15-19 | 0.7 | 2.6 | 7.6 | 62.8 | 20.3 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 9.0 | 6,927 |
| 20-24 | 1.4 | 4.5 | 16.0 | 26.5 | 29.7 | 21.9 | 100.0 | 11.1 | 6,305 |
| 25-29 | 1.6 | 5.8 | 20.9 | 26.8 | 29.6 | 15.2 | 100.0 | 8.8 | 6,959 |
| 30-34 | 2.0 | 8.9 | 26.6 | 23.7 | 25.2 | 13.6 | 100.0 | 8.5 | 6,876 |
| 35-39 | 2.6 | 11.5 | 30.8 | 21.4 | 22.6 | 11.1 | 100.0 | 8.1 | 6,882 |
| 40-44 | 5.5 | 16.9 | 30.7 | 16.8 | 21.1 | 9.0 | 100.0 | 5.9 | 6,252 |
| 45-49 | 11.0 | 28.4 | 25.9 | 13.1 | 13.5 | 8.2 | 100.0 | 5.4 | 5,407 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1.6 | 7.1 | 16.2 | 26.9 | 30.7 | 17.6 | 100.0 | 10.1 | 23,805 |
| Rural | 5.2 | 14.6 | 29.4 | 29.2 | 15.4 | 6.2 | 100.0 | 6.2 | 21,802 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 9.8 | 21.5 | 31.6 | 25.9 | 9.4 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 5.6 | 7,767 |
| Second | 4.1 | 15.3 | 29.5 | 30.8 | 16.3 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 6.4 | 8,784 |
| Middle | 2.1 | 10.3 | 25.4 | 32.2 | 22.6 | 7.3 | 100.0 | 8.4 | 9,243 |
| Fourth | 1.4 | 6.4 | 19.7 | 29.5 | 30.4 | 12.7 | 100.0 | 8.9 | 9,743 |
| Highest | 0.6 | 2.8 | 9.4 | 21.8 | 34.4 | 31.1 | 100.0 | 11.4 | 10,071 |
| Total | 3.3 | 10.7 | 22.5 | 28.0 | 23.4 | 12.2 | 100.0 | 8.5 | 45,607 |

[1] Completed 6th grade at the primary level
[2] Completed 6th grade at the secondary level

Table 3.2.2 shows that 3 percent of currently married men age 15-54 have never been to school, 15 percent have some primary education, 23 percent have completed primary education, 21 percent have some secondary education, 26 percent have completed some secondary education, and 12 percent have more than secondary education or continued on to higher education. Differentials in educational attainment across groups of currently married men are similar to those of women. Older men, those in urban areas, and men in the higher wealth quintiles are more likely to be educated than other men. Urban-rural differences in education are pronounced at the secondary and higher levels.

Table 3.2.2 Educational attainment: Men

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-54 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Highest level of schooling | | | | | | Total | Median years completed | Number of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No education | Some primary | Completed primary[1] | Some secondary | Completed secondary[2] | More than secondary | | | |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 1.7 | 9.9 | 16.4 | 34.6 | 31.9 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 8.5 | 373 |
| 15-19 | (0.0) | (31.5) | (15.3) | (43.1) | (7.6) | (2.6) | 100.0 | (5.9) | 28 |
| 20-24 | 1.8 | 8.1 | 16.5 | 33.9 | 33.9 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 8.6 | 345 |
| 25-29 | 1.5 | 6.5 | 21.0 | 28.6 | 33.3 | 9.1 | 100.0 | 8.8 | 1,127 |
| 30-34 | 1.2 | 8.5 | 21.5 | 25.8 | 29.3 | 13.7 | 100.0 | 8.8 | 1,674 |
| 35-39 | 1.8 | 10.2 | 24.1 | 20.9 | 30.6 | 12.5 | 100.0 | 8.7 | 1,775 |
| 40-44 | 2.0 | 11.3 | 22.6 | 23.3 | 27.5 | 13.3 | 100.0 | 8.6 | 1,693 |
| 45-49 | 4.8 | 24.7 | 21.8 | 12.9 | 22.2 | 13.5 | 100.0 | 5.9 | 1,371 |
| 50-54 | 7.1 | 31.6 | 27.1 | 11.8 | 12.0 | 10.3 | 100.0 | 5.4 | 1,292 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1.4 | 9.2 | 16.3 | 20.2 | 34.9 | 18.0 | 100.0 | 11.1 | 4,739 |
| Rural | 4.4 | 20.4 | 29.4 | 22.4 | 17.5 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 5.8 | 4,567 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 7.8 | 24.9 | 32.2 | 23.0 | 10.4 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 5.5 | 1,596 |
| Second | 2.6 | 22.3 | 32.0 | 24.9 | 15.8 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 5.8 | 1,866 |
| Middle | 2.3 | 14.5 | 27.5 | 26.5 | 24.1 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 8.1 | 2,008 |
| Fourth | 1.7 | 10.4 | 15.8 | 21.3 | 38.8 | 11.9 | 100.0 | 11.0 | 1,962 |
| Highest | 0.7 | 3.3 | 7.7 | 10.5 | 39.8 | 37.9 | 100.0 | 11.7 | 1,875 |
| Total | 2.9 | 14.7 | 22.8 | 21.3 | 26.4 | 12.0 | 100.0 | 8.4 | 9,306 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Completed 6th grade at the primary level
[2] Completed 6th grade at the secondary level

There are significant differentials in educational attainment across provinces (see Appendix Tables A-3.2.1 and A-3.2.2).

## 3.3 LITERACY

The ability to read is an important personal asset that gives women and men increased opportunities in life. Information on the distribution of the literate population can help health and family planning professionals reach their target populations with messages. In the 2012 IDHS, literacy was measured by the respondent's ability to read a sentence in Indonesian from a card. The questions assessing literacy were asked only of women and men who had not attended school or had attended only primary school. Respondents who attended at least secondary school are considered literate.

Tables 3.3.1 and 3.3.2 show that the majority of respondents are literate. The percentages of women who are literate is the same as that of men (93 percent). Younger respondents are more likely than older respondents to be literate. There are variations by urban-rural residence and wealth status, with urban respondents and those in the higher wealth quintiles being more likely to be literate. Almost all women and men in the highest wealth quintile are literate (99 percent each). The variation in literacy rates by province is presented in Appendix Tables A-3.3.1 and A-3.3.2.

Table 3.3.1 Literacy: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Secondary school or higher | No schooling or primary school: Can read a whole sentence | Can read part of a sentence | Cannot read at all | Blind/visually impaired | Missing | Total | Percentage literate[1] | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 83.9 | 12.7 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 97.8 | 13,232 |
| 15-19 | 89.1 | 8.4 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 98.4 | 6,927 |
| 20-24 | 78.1 | 17.4 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 97.1 | 6,305 |
| 25-29 | 71.6 | 22.0 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 96.1 | 6,959 |
| 30-34 | 62.5 | 29.0 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 95.3 | 6,876 |
| 35-39 | 55.1 | 32.2 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 93.1 | 6,882 |
| 40-44 | 47.0 | 33.8 | 7.4 | 10.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 88.2 | 6,252 |
| 45-49 | 34.8 | 29.6 | 12.2 | 20.7 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 76.6 | 5,407 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 75.2 | 18.2 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 95.9 | 23,805 |
| Rural | 50.9 | 31.2 | 6.9 | 9.8 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 89.0 | 21,802 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 37.2 | 35.5 | 9.1 | 17.0 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 81.8 | 7,767 |
| Second | 51.1 | 32.0 | 6.4 | 9.3 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 89.5 | 8,784 |
| Middle | 62.2 | 27.7 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 94.3 | 9,243 |
| Fourth | 72.5 | 20.8 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 96.3 | 9,743 |
| Highest | 87.3 | 9.9 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 98.6 | 10,071 |
| Total | 63.5 | 24.4 | 4.6 | 6.5 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 92.6 | 45,607 |

[1] Refers to women who attended secondary school or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

Table 3.3.2 Literacy: Men

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-54 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Secondary school or higher | No schooling or primary school: Can read a whole sentence | Can read part of a sentence | Cannot read at all | Missing | Total | Percentage literate[1] | Number of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 72.0 | 19.9 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 95.8 | 373 |
| 15-19 | (53.3) | (29.6) | (16.5) | (0.6) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (99.4) | 28 |
| 20-24 | 73.5 | 19.1 | 2.9 | 4.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 95.5 | 345 |
| 25-29 | 71.0 | 23.9 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 97.1 | 1,127 |
| 30-34 | 68.8 | 25.1 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 96.6 | 1,674 |
| 35-39 | 64.0 | 28.3 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 95.9 | 1,775 |
| 40-44 | 64.1 | 27.4 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 95.1 | 1,693 |
| 45-49 | 48.7 | 31.5 | 6.3 | 11.7 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 86.5 | 1,371 |
| 50-54 | 34.2 | 38.6 | 9.3 | 14.8 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 82.1 | 1,292 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 73.1 | 20.1 | 2.6 | 3.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 95.8 | 4,739 |
| Rural | 45.7 | 37.4 | 6.4 | 8.8 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 89.5 | 4,567 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 35.1 | 40.1 | 8.7 | 14.1 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 83.9 | 1,596 |
| Second | 43.1 | 40.1 | 6.5 | 9.2 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 89.7 | 1,866 |
| Middle | 55.7 | 33.1 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 93.5 | 2,008 |
| Fourth | 72.0 | 21.5 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 96.2 | 1,962 |
| Highest | 88.3 | 10.1 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 98.9 | 1,875 |
| Total | 59.7 | 28.6 | 4.5 | 6.2 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 92.7 | 9,306 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Refers to men who attended secondary school or higher and men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

## 3.4 EXPOSURE TO MASS MEDIA

Information access is essential to increasing people's knowledge and awareness of what is taking place around them that may eventually affect their perceptions and behavior. It is important to know which groups are likely to be reached by the media for purposes of planning programs intended to disseminate information about health and family planning. In the 2012 IDHS, exposure to media was assessed by asking how often a respondent reads a newspaper, watched television, or listened to the radio.

Table 3.4.1 shows that television is the most popular mass media for women (86 percent). Exposure to radio and print media is much lower (19 percent and 13 percent, respectively).

Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Reads a newspaper at least once a week | Watches television at least once a week | Listens to the radio 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 of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 16.6 | 86.8 | 26.9 | 6.8 | 9.4 | 6,927 |
| 20-24 | 14.9 | 86.4 | 22.9 | 6.0 | 10.9 | 6,305 |
| 25-29 | 12.1 | 86.5 | 18.6 | 4.1 | 11.5 | 6,959 |
| 30-34 | 13.4 | 87.7 | 17.6 | 4.6 | 10.3 | 6,876 |
| 35-39 | 13.4 | 85.8 | 17.3 | 4.9 | 12.1 | 6,882 |
| 40-44 | 11.8 | 84.5 | 16.0 | 3.9 | 13.5 | 6,252 |
| 45-49 | 10.0 | 82.6 | 15.2 | 3.2 | 15.5 | 5,407 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 18.7 | 89.8 | 22.0 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 23,805 |
| Rural | 7.3 | 81.6 | 16.5 | 2.6 | 16.2 | 21,802 |
| **Education** | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.3 | 57.8 | 8.2 | 0.2 | 41.2 | 1,500 |
| Some primary | 1.8 | 78.0 | 11.1 | 0.7 | 20.3 | 4,870 |
| Completed primary | 4.1 | 83.1 | 15.9 | 1.6 | 14.8 | 10,254 |
| Some secondary | 10.4 | 88.2 | 20.9 | 4.0 | 9.4 | 12,753 |
| Completed secondary | 17.8 | 90.9 | 23.1 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 10,677 |
| More than secondary | 41.6 | 90.6 | 25.1 | 13.2 | 5.7 | 5,552 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 3.9 | 64.6 | 13.6 | 1.4 | 31.6 | 7,767 |
| Second | 6.9 | 85.5 | 17.0 | 2.3 | 12.2 | 8,784 |
| Middle | 9.2 | 89.9 | 19.7 | 3.3 | 7.9 | 9,243 |
| Fourth | 15.4 | 92.1 | 20.6 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 9,743 |
| Highest | 27.7 | 93.0 | 24.3 | 10.4 | 4.9 | 10,071 |
| Total | 13.3 | 85.9 | 19.3 | 4.9 | 11.7 | 45,607 |

Table 3.4.2 shows that television is the most popular mass media for men (88 percent). Similar percentages of men are exposed to radio and print media.

Table 3.4.2 Exposure to mass media: Men

Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Reads a newspaper at least once a week | Watches television at least once a week | Listens to the radio 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 of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | (25.7) | (84.8) | (14.2) | (3.0) | (12.0) | 28 |
| 20-24 | 18.7 | 86.8 | 28.4 | 7.2 | 10.0 | 345 |
| 25-29 | 19.6 | 87.3 | 22.3 | 6.6 | 9.9 | 1,127 |
| 30-34 | 23.5 | 89.1 | 21.2 | 8.0 | 8.7 | 1,674 |
| 35-39 | 24.1 | 88.8 | 22.1 | 8.1 | 8.8 | 1,775 |
| 40-44 | 24.8 | 89.6 | 18.5 | 7.2 | 8.3 | 1,693 |
| 45-49 | 20.8 | 85.8 | 23.4 | 7.9 | 12.4 | 1,371 |
| 50-54 | 18.7 | 88.0 | 21.1 | 7.1 | 11.0 | 1,292 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 31.5 | 92.5 | 23.8 | 10.7 | 5.3 | 4,739 |
| Rural | 12.4 | 83.7 | 19.2 | 4.3 | 14.4 | 4,567 |
| **Education** | | | | | | |
| No education | 3.0 | 61.6 | 13.0 | 1.6 | 36.5 | 265 |
| Some primary | 3.2 | 79.9 | 15.6 | 1.4 | 19.0 | 1,371 |
| Completed primary | 8.9 | 85.9 | 20.6 | 3.7 | 11.5 | 2,118 |
| Some secondary | 14.5 | 90.5 | 22.6 | 5.6 | 7.7 | 1,979 |
| Completed secondary | 32.6 | 93.0 | 22.7 | 10.6 | 5.0 | 2,453 |
| More than secondary | 65.6 | 94.1 | 28.2 | 20.3 | 2.8 | 1,119 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 7.0 | 68.8 | 15.8 | 2.5 | 27.7 | 1,596 |
| Second | 9.3 | 86.9 | 16.7 | 2.1 | 11.0 | 1,866 |
| Middle | 17.1 | 92.7 | 21.7 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 2,008 |
| Fourth | 25.7 | 94.7 | 24.3 | 9.3 | 3.6 | 1,962 |
| Highest | 49.5 | 94.3 | 28.3 | 16.8 | 3.4 | 1,875 |
| Total | 22.1 | 88.2 | 21.6 | 7.5 | 9.7 | 9,306 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Women and men living in urban areas are more likely to have access to all three media than their rural counterparts. The findings also show that education and wealth status are strongly associated with exposure to mass media. For instance, 13 percent of women and 20 percent of men with secondary or higher education are likely to have access to all three types of media, compared with 1 percent and 1 percent with some primary education. In general, men have greater exposure to mass media than women. This differential applies to all population groups. Appendix Tables A-3.4.1 and A-3.4.2 show the variation in media exposure among women and currently married men by province.

## 3.5 EMPLOYMENT

### 3.5.1 Employment status

Respondents in the 2012 IDHS were asked a number of questions about their employment status at the time of the survey and the continuity of employment in the past 12 months. The measurement of women's employment, however, is difficult because some of the work they do, especially on family farms, in family businesses, or in the informal sector, is often not perceived as employment by the women themselves and hence is not reported as such. To avoid underestimating women's employment, the IDHS asked women several questions to ascertain their employment status. First, women were asked, "*Aside from your own housework, have you done any work in the last seven days?*" Women who answered "no" to this question were then asked, "*As you know, some women take up jobs for which they are paid in cash or kind. Others sell*

*things, have a small business, or work on the family farm or in the family business. In the last seven days, have you done any of these things or any other work?*" A further probe identified women who usually were working but had been absent from work during the week before the IDHS interview because of illness or other reasons. Women who answered "no" to these questions were asked, "*Although you did not work in the last seven days, do you have any job or bussiness from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, maternity leave, or any other such reason?* Women who answered "no" to this question were asked, "*Have you done any work in the past 12 months*?" Women are considered currently employed if they answer "yes" to either of the first two questions. Women who answer "yes" to the third question are considered not currently employed, but worked in the past 12 months.

Table 3.5.1 and Figure 3.1 show that 55 percent of women are currently employed, 6 percent are not currently employed but were employed at some time during the past 12 months, and 39 percent of women were not employed at all in the past 12 months. Older women, women in rural areas, and women who have no education are more likely to have been employed during the past year. Women with more children are more likely to be currently employed than those with fewer children.

Table 3.5.1 Employment status: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey | | Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey | Total | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Currently employed[1] | Not currently employed | | | |
| **Age** | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 29.0 | 5.7 | 65.3 | 100.0 | 6,927 |
| 20-24 | 48.6 | 10.1 | 41.3 | 100.0 | 6,305 |
| 25-29 | 54.2 | 7.6 | 38.2 | 100.0 | 6,959 |
| 30-34 | 58.7 | 5.0 | 36.2 | 100.0 | 6,876 |
| 35-39 | 62.1 | 4.9 | 33.0 | 100.0 | 6,882 |
| 40-44 | 69.2 | 3.3 | 27.4 | 100.0 | 6,252 |
| 45-49 | 69.8 | 3.2 | 27.0 | 100.0 | 5,407 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | |
| Never married | 44.0 | 5.5 | 50.5 | 100.0 | 9,919 |
| Married or living together | 57.4 | 5.9 | 36.7 | 100.0 | 33,465 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed | 75.5 | 5.2 | 19.3 | 100.0 | 2,223 |
| **Number of living children** | | | | | |
| 0 | 46.8 | 7.4 | 45.8 | 100.0 | 12,896 |
| 1-2 | 57.0 | 5.6 | 37.4 | 100.0 | 21,465 |
| 3-4 | 61.3 | 4.4 | 34.3 | 100.0 | 9,053 |
| 5+ | 65.9 | 3.2 | 30.8 | 100.0 | 2,193 |
| **Residence** | | | | | |
| Urban | 54.5 | 5.4 | 40.1 | 100.0 | 23,805 |
| Rural | 56.4 | 6.1 | 37.5 | 100.0 | 21,802 |
| **Education** | | | | | |
| No education | 74.9 | 4.4 | 20.6 | 100.0 | 1,500 |
| Some primary | 63.9 | 5.8 | 30.3 | 100.0 | 4,870 |
| Completed primary | 58.0 | 5.7 | 36.2 | 100.0 | 10,254 |
| Some secondary | 44.0 | 5.9 | 50.1 | 100.0 | 12,753 |
| Completed secondary | 53.7 | 6.2 | 40.1 | 100.0 | 10,677 |
| More than secondary | 67.2 | 4.9 | 27.9 | 100.0 | 5,552 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | |
| Lowest | 59.1 | 6.2 | 34.6 | 100.0 | 7,767 |
| Second | 52.9 | 6.7 | 40.3 | 100.0 | 8,784 |
| Middle | 51.8 | 6.7 | 41.5 | 100.0 | 9,243 |
| Fourth | 54.7 | 5.5 | 39.8 | 100.0 | 9,743 |
| Highest | 58.6 | 3.9 | 37.5 | 100.0 | 10,071 |
| Total | 55.4 | 5.8 | 38.8 | 100.0 | 45,607 |

Note: Total may not sum to 100 percent because a very small percentage of women have missing information on employment.
[1] "Currently employed" is defined as having done work in the past seven days. Includes persons who did not work in the past seven days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

***Figure 3.1*** **Women's employment status in the past 12 months**

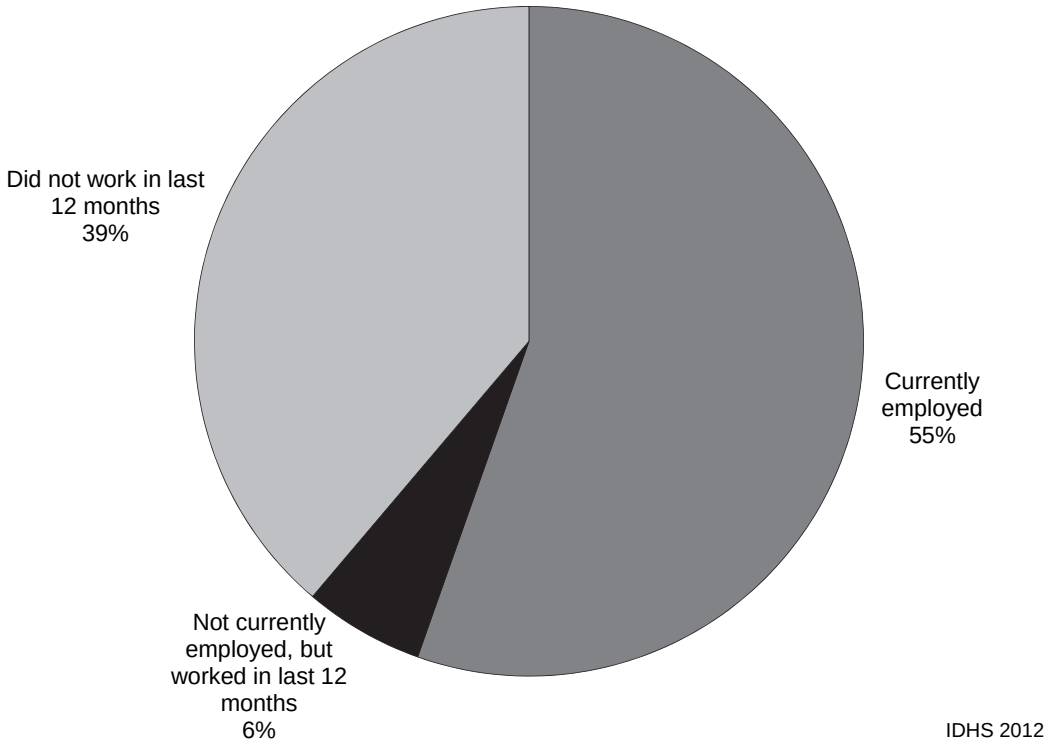



Table 3.5.2 shows that almost all currently married men are currently employed (98 percent), 1 percent each was employed at some time in the past 12 months or was not employed at all during the past 12 months. There are small variations across subgroups of men.

Appendix Tables A-3.5.1 and A-3.5.2 show the percent distribution of women and currently married men by employment status and by province.

Table 3.5.2 Employment status: Men

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-54 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey | | Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey | Total | Number of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Currently employed[1] | Not currently employed | | | |
| **Age** | | | | | |
| 15-19 | (97.0) | (3.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 28 |
| 20-24 | 97.0 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 345 |
| 25-29 | 98.0 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,127 |
| 30-34 | 99.5 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,674 |
| 35-39 | 98.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 1,775 |
| 40-44 | 98.9 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,693 |
| 45-49 | 98.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,371 |
| 50-54 | 96.7 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 1,292 |
| **Number of living children** | | | | | |
| 0 | 98.0 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 738 |
| 1-2 | 98.4 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 5,517 |
| 3-4 | 98.3 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 2,453 |
| 5+ | 98.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 598 |
| **Residence** | | | | | |
| Urban | 98.2 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 4,739 |
| Rural | 98.5 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 4,567 |
| **Education** | | | | | |
| No education | 97.2 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 265 |
| Some primary | 99.0 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,371 |
| Completed primary | 97.7 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 2,118 |
| Some secondary | 97.8 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 1,979 |
| Completed secondary | 98.6 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 2,453 |
| More than secondary | 99.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,119 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | |
| Lowest | 97.4 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 1,596 |
| Second | 98.5 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,866 |
| Middle | 98.2 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 2,008 |
| Fourth | 98.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 1,962 |
| Highest | 99.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,875 |
| Total | 98.3 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 9,306 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] "Currently employed" is defined as having done work in the past seven days. Includes persons who did not work in the past seven days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

### 3.5.2 Occupation

Table 3.6.1 shows by occupation and background characteristics the percent distribution of women who were employed during the 12 months preceding the survey. The data indicate that 20 percent of women work in agriculture. More than one-third of women (36 percent) are engaged in sales and services and one-quarter are employed in the industrial sector.

Respondents' occupations vary by age. For example, the percentage of women who work in agriculture is lower among younger than older women. Rural and less educated women are more likely to work in agriculture than other women. Urban and better educated women are more likely to work in clerical, and professional, technical and managerial jobs.

Table 3.6.1 Occupation: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Professional/ technical/ managerial | Clerical | Sales and services | Agriculture | Industrial worker | Missing | Total | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 49.5 | 14.9 | 23.7 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 2,404 |
| 20-24 | 14.1 | 10.7 | 33.3 | 12.7 | 26.4 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 3,700 |
| 25-29 | 14.5 | 7.6 | 32.2 | 17.1 | 25.5 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 4,300 |
| 30-34 | 11.7 | 5.8 | 35.3 | 18.7 | 25.4 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 4,382 |
| 35-39 | 10.0 | 4.6 | 35.4 | 20.9 | 25.9 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 4,610 |
| 40-44 | 9.5 | 2.5 | 36.0 | 24.3 | 23.8 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 4,537 |
| 45-49 | 8.5 | 3.4 | 33.8 | 26.8 | 23.7 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 3,948 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 15.5 | 11.5 | 39.7 | 8.7 | 21.2 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 4,912 |
| Married or living together | 10.0 | 4.4 | 34.2 | 22.5 | 25.8 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 21,177 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed | 6.9 | 2.8 | 42.1 | 17.1 | 26.0 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 1,794 |
| **Number of living children** | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 15.0 | 10.6 | 38.5 | 10.6 | 22.4 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 6,989 |
| 1-2 | 10.7 | 4.9 | 34.7 | 19.7 | 26.7 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 13,429 |
| 3-4 | 7.4 | 2.4 | 35.9 | 25.9 | 24.8 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 5,947 |
| 5+ | 4.4 | 0.5 | 30.3 | 38.7 | 22.7 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 1,516 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 13.8 | 8.7 | 45.5 | 4.5 | 23.6 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 14,256 |
| Rural | 7.5 | 2.2 | 25.4 | 35.7 | 26.5 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 13,626 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.6 | 0.1 | 16.5 | 47.9 | 29.9 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 1,190 |
| Some primary | 0.6 | 0.1 | 28.9 | 37.6 | 29.5 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 3,394 |
| Completed primary | 0.8 | 0.3 | 34.6 | 28.4 | 31.5 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 6,540 |
| Some secondary | 2.1 | 1.3 | 44.9 | 19.6 | 28.9 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 6,363 |
| Completed secondary | 9.1 | 10.1 | 45.4 | 7.9 | 24.1 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 6,392 |
| More than secondary | 55.1 | 19.8 | 18.7 | 1.4 | 4.1 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 4,003 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 2.4 | 0.7 | 17.3 | 46.7 | 29.6 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 5,075 |
| Second | 4.4 | 2.0 | 32.3 | 28.8 | 28.9 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 5,240 |
| Middle | 7.0 | 3.7 | 38.3 | 17.0 | 30.0 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 5,407 |
| Fourth | 13.1 | 6.6 | 44.0 | 8.7 | 24.4 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 5,864 |
| Highest | 23.8 | 12.9 | 43.3 | 3.2 | 14.2 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 6,296 |
| Total | 10.7 | 5.5 | 35.7 | 19.8 | 25.0 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 27,882 |

Table 3.6.2 shows that one in four currently-married men who were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey work in agriculture. Like women, men were also frequently employed in sales and services (20 percent) and industrial work (35 percent). The variations across subgroups in men's occupations are similar to those observed for women.

Provincial differentials in occupation are shown in Appendix Tables A-3.6.1 and A-3.6.2.

Table 3.6.2 Occupation: Men

Percent distribution of currently arried men age 15-54 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Professional/ technical/ managerial | Clerical | Sales and services | Agriculture | Industrial worker | Missing | Total | Number of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | (0.0) | (0.0) | (6.9) | (41.9) | (51.2) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 28 |
| 20-24 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 28.3 | 24.5 | 37.5 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 341 |
| 25-29 | 9.4 | 3.8 | 18.6 | 20.3 | 42.5 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 1,122 |
| 30-34 | 9.5 | 6.3 | 21.6 | 21.6 | 35.2 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 1,672 |
| 35-39 | 8.4 | 5.6 | 20.9 | 23.6 | 35.2 | 6.3 | 100.0 | 1,759 |
| 40-44 | 11.6 | 4.6 | 18.6 | 23.3 | 36.4 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 1,686 |
| 45-49 | 11.4 | 4.5 | 18.3 | 29.0 | 31.8 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 1,363 |
| 50-54 | 10.1 | 3.7 | 18.3 | 33.0 | 30.5 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 1,266 |
| **Number of living children** | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 10.1 | 3.5 | 25.8 | 23.6 | 31.1 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 730 |
| 1-2 | 10.0 | 5.5 | 19.5 | 22.5 | 36.9 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 5,485 |
| 3-4 | 10.3 | 3.9 | 20.1 | 27.2 | 33.4 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 2,429 |
| 5+ | 5.1 | 2.4 | 14.1 | 40.1 | 32.9 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 592 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 13.6 | 6.8 | 27.5 | 7.8 | 37.0 | 7.3 | 100.0 | 4,696 |
| Rural | 5.8 | 2.5 | 12.0 | 42.7 | 33.5 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 4,540 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.8 | 3.2 | 8.4 | 51.6 | 31.9 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 258 |
| Some primary | 0.4 | 0.0 | 12.1 | 42.6 | 39.9 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 1,366 |
| Completed primary | 1.4 | 0.6 | 17.3 | 33.9 | 41.7 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 2,097 |
| Some secondary | 3.0 | 1.4 | 24.0 | 25.9 | 39.4 | 6.3 | 100.0 | 1,960 |
| Completed secondary | 9.6 | 8.5 | 26.1 | 13.2 | 35.3 | 7.3 | 100.0 | 2,438 |
| More than secondary | 51.1 | 16.2 | 15.6 | 4.4 | 11.1 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 1,117 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 1.6 | 0.7 | 7.9 | 52.0 | 34.0 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 1,576 |
| Second | 2.8 | 2.1 | 16.5 | 34.8 | 37.4 | 6.4 | 100.0 | 1,857 |
| Middle | 4.8 | 2.8 | 22.9 | 21.0 | 44.3 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 1,989 |
| Fourth | 10.8 | 6.9 | 25.4 | 14.9 | 34.8 | 7.1 | 100.0 | 1,948 |
| Highest | 27.8 | 10.5 | 24.1 | 7.0 | 25.1 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 1,866 |
| Total | 9.8 | 4.7 | 19.8 | 25.0 | 35.3 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 9,236 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

### 3.5.3 Type of employment

Table 3.7 shows the percent distribution of women who were employed during the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings received, type of employer, continuity of employment, and variations by type of employment (agricultural or nonagricultural). Seventy-two percent of women received their earnings in cash; 3 percent received payment in cash and in kind; and 24 percent received no payment. The majority of women who work in agriculture (61 percent) receive no payment, while 85 percent of women engaged in nonagricultural professions reported receiving cash payment.

Two in three women who work in the agricultural sector are employed by a family member, while 57 percent of women who work in the nonagricultural sector are employed by a non-family member and 26 percent are self-employed. Six in 10 women who work in agricultural jobs work all year, compared with 88 percent of women in nonagricultural jobs. Thirty-two percent of women in the agricultural sector work seasonally.

Table 3.7 Type of employment: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings, type of employer, and continuity of employment, according to type of employment (agricultural or nonagricultural), Indonesia 2012

| Employment characteristic | Agricultural work | Nonagricultural work | Missing | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Type of earnings** | | | | |
| Cash only | 30.7 | 81.9 | 81.6 | 71.8 |
| Cash and in-kind | 3.7 | 2.8 | 5.2 | 3.0 |
| In-kind only | 4.2 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Not paid | 61.3 | 14.5 | 11.3 | 23.6 |
| Missing | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Type of employer** | | | | |
| Employed by family member | 67.2 | 16.7 | 12.0 | 26.5 |
| Employed by nonfamily member | 18.4 | 57.3 | 68.9 | 50.0 |
| Self-employed | 14.4 | 25.9 | 18.7 | 23.4 |
| Missing | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Continuity of employment** | | | | |
| All year | 62.5 | 88.0 | 78.7 | 82.7 |
| Seasonal | 31.7 | 7.4 | 14.5 | 12.5 |
| Occasional | 5.5 | 4.3 | 6.5 | 4.6 |
| Missing | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women employed during the last 12 months | 5,508 | 21,451 | 923 | 27,882 |

Note: Total includes women with missing information on type of employment who are not shown separately.

## 3.6 HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

Access to health care improves when individuals are covered by health insurance. The 2012 IDHS collected information on health insurance. Tables 3.8.1 and 3.8.2 show the information on health insurance coverage by selected background characteristics. Respondents may have reported having more than one type of health insurance, so the percentages reporting specific types of coverage and the percentage with no coverage may sum to more than 100 percent.

Table 3.8.1 shows that more than six in ten women do not have any health insurance (63 percent). Twenty-six percent of women have insurance through social security (local government), while 7 percent have group insurance through their employer; 3 percent are covered by privately-purchased insurance, and 3 percent are covered by other insurance.

There are variations in health insurance coverage. As expected, women in rural areas are more likely not to have health insurance coverage than urban women (68 percent and 59 percent, respectively). Women's education is associated with the likelihood of having health insurance coverage. Women with no education are much less likely to have no health insurance (69 percent) than those with more than secondary education (41 percent). The findings also show that the wealth quintile is strongly associated with the proportions covered in employer-based insurance other than social security and privately-purchased commercial insurance. For instance, 13 percent of women in the highest wealth quintile are covered by other employer-based insurance compared with 1 percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile. Nine percent of women in the highest quintile are covered by privately-purchased commercial insurance compared with less than 1 percent of women in the lowest quintile.

Table 3.8.1 Health insurance coverage: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 with specific types of health insurance coverage, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Social security | Other employer-based insurance | Privately-purchased commercial insurance | Other | None | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 25.8 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 67.3 | 6,927 |
| 20-24 | 21.0 | 9.5 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 65.6 | 6,305 |
| 25-29 | 21.2 | 7.9 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 66.2 | 6,959 |
| 30-34 | 21.9 | 9.2 | 4.1 | 2.8 | 63.4 | 6,876 |
| 35-39 | 28.5 | 8.3 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 58.0 | 6,882 |
| 40-44 | 29.3 | 5.4 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 60.8 | 6,252 |
| 45-49 | 34.1 | 4.1 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 58.6 | 5,407 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 24.6 | 10.7 | 4.9 | 2.9 | 58.6 | 23,805 |
| Rural | 26.9 | 2.8 | 0.6 | 2.3 | 67.8 | 21,802 |
| **Education** | | | | | | |
| No education | 29.2 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 68.7 | 1,500 |
| Some primary | 30.1 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 66.6 | 4,870 |
| Completed primary | 26.3 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 69.2 | 10,254 |
| Some secondary | 23.6 | 5.3 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 67.6 | 12,753 |
| Completed secondary | 20.1 | 13.7 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 60.5 | 10,677 |
| More than secondary | 35.6 | 12.3 | 11.7 | 4.1 | 41.0 | 5,552 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 35.1 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 61.8 | 7,767 |
| Second | 29.1 | 2.9 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 65.5 | 8,784 |
| Middle | 23.5 | 5.3 | 0.9 | 2.4 | 68.3 | 9,243 |
| Fourth | 19.5 | 10.1 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 66.1 | 9,743 |
| Highest | 23.5 | 13.3 | 9.0 | 3.3 | 53.9 | 10,071 |
| Total | 25.7 | 6.9 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 63.0 | 45,607 |

Provincial differentials in health insurance coverage are shown in Appendix Tables A-3.7.1 and A-3.7.2.

Table 3.8.2 shows that seven in ten men do not have any health insurance (69 percent). Eighteen percent of men have insurance through social security, 9 percent have employer-based commercial insurance, 4 percent are covered by privately-purchased commercial insurance, and 3 percent are covered by other types of insurance.

Men's education is strongly associated with the likelihood of having health insurance coverage. Urban men are less likely than rural men to have no health insurance (66 percent and 72 percent, respectively). As in the case of women, men's wealth status is strongly associated with having employer-based insurance or privately-purchased commercial insurance.

Provincial differentials in health insurance coverage are shown in Appendix Tables A-3.7.1 and A-3.7.2.

Table 3.8.2 Health insurance coverage: Men

Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 with specific types of health insurance coverage, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Social security | Other employer-based insurance | Privately-purchased commercial insurance | Other | None | Number of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | (18.1) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (8.8) | (73.0) | 28 |
| 20-24 | 16.3 | 6.8 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 72.9 | 345 |
| 25-29 | 14.3 | 9.4 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 74.3 | 1,127 |
| 30-34 | 15.3 | 10.1 | 4.2 | 2.4 | 69.0 | 1,674 |
| 35-39 | 17.5 | 10.4 | 5.7 | 2.7 | 65.6 | 1,775 |
| 40-44 | 20.2 | 11.4 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 64.4 | 1,693 |
| 45-49 | 20.1 | 6.8 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 68.4 | 1,371 |
| 50-54 | 19.7 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 72.8 | 1,292 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 14.6 | 13.5 | 6.7 | 2.4 | 65.5 | 4,739 |
| Rural | 21.2 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 72.1 | 4,567 |
| **Education** | | | | | | |
| No education | 24.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 2.5 | 73.2 | 265 |
| Some primary | 25.2 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 70.7 | 1,371 |
| Completed primary | 25.5 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 69.5 | 2,118 |
| Some secondary | 20.9 | 5.0 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 70.2 | 1,979 |
| Completed secondary | 10.7 | 18.3 | 5.4 | 2.5 | 66.2 | 2,453 |
| More than secondary | 2.9 | 16.7 | 15.6 | 3.0 | 66.9 | 1,119 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 34.3 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 3.1 | 61.5 | 1,596 |
| Second | 26.5 | 3.9 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 67.3 | 1,866 |
| Middle | 17.5 | 7.2 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 73.2 | 2,008 |
| Fourth | 11.1 | 12.2 | 3.7 | 2.1 | 72.4 | 1,962 |
| Highest | 2.7 | 18.2 | 13.6 | 2.7 | 67.7 | 1,875 |
| Total | 17.8 | 8.8 | 3.9 | 2.5 | 68.8 | 9,306 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

## 3.7 USE OF TOBACCO

The use of tobacco in the household adversely affects the health status of all household members, including individuals who are not smoking. To assess the use of tobacco, the 2012 IDHS included questions on tobacco use. Respondents were asked whether they smoke regularly, the type of tobacco they use and, if they smoke cigarettes, how many they have smoked in the past 24 hours. Tables 3.9.1 and 3.9.2 show the percentage of women who smoke cigarettes or use other tobacco products and the percent distribution of cigarette smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the preceding 24 hours, according to background characteristics and maternity status. When interpreting the data on tobacco use, it is important to recognize that some respondents may, out of embarrassment, under-report tobacco use.

Table 3.9.1 shows that 3 percent of women smoke tobacco. Older women are more likely than younger women to smoke, especially cigarettes. Two percent of breastfeeding women smoke, as do 1 percent of pregnant women. Women with less education are more likely to use tobacco than women with more education.

Among women who smoke cigarettes, 18 percent say that they smoked 10 or more cigarettes in the past 24 hours, 15 percent had 6 to 9 cigarettes, 22 percent smoked 3 to 5 cigarettes in the past 24 hours, and 26 percent had 1 or 2 cigarettes (data not shown).

Table 3.9.1 Use of tobacco: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who smoke cigarettes or a pipe or use other tobacco products, according to background characteristics and maternity status, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Uses tobacco | | Does not use tobacco | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cigarettes | Other tobacco | | |
| **Age** | | | | |
| 15-19 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 98.9 | 6,927 |
| 20-24 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 98.3 | 6,305 |
| 25-29 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 97.6 | 6,959 |
| 30-34 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 97.5 | 6,876 |
| 35-39 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 96.8 | 6,882 |
| 40-44 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 96.4 | 6,252 |
| 45-49 | 4.5 | 0.9 | 94.9 | 5,407 |
| **Maternity status** | | | | |
| Pregnant | 0.7 | 0.3 | 99.0 | 1,950 |
| Breastfeeding (not pregnant) | 1.5 | 0.4 | 98.2 | 6,340 |
| Neither | 2.6 | 0.5 | 97.0 | 37,317 |
| **Residence** | | | | |
| Urban | 2.5 | 0.2 | 97.4 | 23,805 |
| Rural | 2.2 | 0.8 | 97.1 | 21,802 |
| **Education** | | | | |
| No education | 8.0 | 2.5 | 90.3 | 1,500 |
| Some primary | 3.3 | 0.9 | 96.0 | 4,870 |
| Completed primary | 2.1 | 0.5 | 97.5 | 10,254 |
| Some secondary | 2.2 | 0.4 | 97.5 | 12,753 |
| Completed secondary | 2.0 | 0.3 | 97.8 | 10,677 |
| More than secondary | 1.5 | 0.1 | 98.4 | 5,552 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | |
| Lowest | 3.7 | 1.5 | 95.1 | 7,767 |
| Second | 2.4 | 0.5 | 97.2 | 8,784 |
| Middle | 1.9 | 0.4 | 97.9 | 9,243 |
| Fourth | 2.3 | 0.1 | 97.6 | 9,743 |
| Highest | 1.7 | 0.1 | 98.2 | 10,071 |
| Total | 2.3 | 0.5 | 97.3 | 45,607 |

Table 3.9.2 shows that 72 percent of currently married men smoke tobacco. Young men are more likely than older men to smoke. Use of tobacco is inversely related to the man's education and wealth. Men with less education are more likely to use tobacco than those with more education. Among men who smoke cigarettes, 69 percent smoked 10 or more cigarettes in the past 24 hours, 15 percent smoked 6 to 9 cigarettes, and 10 percent smoked 3 to5 cigarettes.

Appendix Tables A.3.8.1 and Table A.3.8.2 present the differential in the years of tobacco use by women and men, according to province.

Table 3.9.2 Use of tobacco: Men

Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 who smoke cigarettes or a pipe or use other tobacco products and the percent distribution of cigarette smokers by number of cigarettes smoked in preceding 24 hours, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| | Uses tobacco | | | | | Percent distribution of men who smoke cigarettes by number of cigarettes smoked in the past 24 hours | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Cigarettes | Pipe | Other tobacco | Does not use tobacco | Number of men | 0 | 1-2 | 3-5 | 6-9 | 10+ | Don't know/ missing | Total | Number of cigarette smokers |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | (89.7) | (0.0) | (0.6) | (9.6) | 28 | (1.8) | (0.0) | (6.3) | (37.9) | (54.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 25 |
| 20-24 | 79.0 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 20.6 | 345 | 0.1 | 3.5 | 13.0 | 18.3 | 65.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 272 |
| 25-29 | 76.8 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 23.1 | 1,127 | 1.2 | 4.3 | 8.3 | 19.2 | 66.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 866 |
| 30-34 | 72.9 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 26.8 | 1,674 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 11.5 | 15.9 | 68.9 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,221 |
| 35-39 | 72.6 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 27.3 | 1,775 | 0.5 | 3.7 | 10.2 | 14.5 | 71.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,288 |
| 40-44 | 68.5 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 31.4 | 1,693 | 1.2 | 6.6 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 69.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,159 |
| 45-49 | 69.1 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 30.6 | 1,371 | 1.0 | 5.2 | 8.4 | 17.2 | 67.7 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 948 |
| 50-54 | 71.9 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 27.6 | 1,292 | 1.1 | 4.6 | 8.7 | 13.1 | 72.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 928 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 68.8 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 31.2 | 4,739 | 0.6 | 4.6 | 10.0 | 16.9 | 67.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 3,261 |
| Rural | 75.5 | 0.1 | 2.3 | 24.0 | 4,567 | 1.0 | 4.3 | 10.1 | 13.8 | 70.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 3,447 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 72.3 | 0.2 | 3.4 | 27.1 | 265 | 0.1 | 5.9 | 12.2 | 9.8 | 71.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 192 |
| Some primary | 78.1 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 21.3 | 1,371 | 0.2 | 4.0 | 8.6 | 15.7 | 70.7 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 1,070 |
| Completed primary | 78.4 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 21.2 | 2,118 | 0.9 | 4.6 | 9.2 | 16.1 | 69.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,660 |
| Some secondary | 77.8 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 22.1 | 1,979 | 1.0 | 3.7 | 10.6 | 15.0 | 69.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,539 |
| Completed secondary | 68.6 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 31.3 | 2,453 | 0.7 | 5.3 | 10.6 | 16.4 | 66.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,684 |
| More than secondary | 50.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 49.7 | 1,119 | 1.4 | 3.7 | 11.5 | 11.3 | 72.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 563 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 80.5 | 0.2 | 4.1 | 18.6 | 1,596 | 0.8 | 4.7 | 12.2 | 12.6 | 69.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,285 |
| Second | 78.8 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 21.0 | 1,866 | 0.5 | 4.1 | 10.4 | 16.7 | 68.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,469 |
| Middle | 76.5 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 23.3 | 2,008 | 1.3 | 4.6 | 7.7 | 16.9 | 69.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,535 |
| Fourth | 68.0 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 32.0 | 1,962 | 0.4 | 4.4 | 9.4 | 16.2 | 69.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,335 |
| Highest | 57.8 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 42.1 | 1,875 | 1.0 | 4.3 | 11.4 | 13.1 | 70.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,084 |
| Total | 72.1 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 27.7 | 9,306 | 0.8 | 4.4 | 10.1 | 15.3 | 69.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 6,708 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

# MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY 4

**Key Findings**

- The percentage of currently married increases rapidly among young women; only 13 percent of women under 20 are currently married compared with 60 percent of women age 20-24.
- Less than 1 percent of women age 15-49 live together (0.4 percent) or are separated (0.2 percent).
- The median age at first marriage increases with level of education: 22.9 years among women age 25-49 who have completed secondary education compared with 17.2 years among women who have no education.
- The median age at first sexual intercourse has increased from 19.0 years among women age 45-49 to 21.3 years among women age 25-29.
- Fifty-nine percent of women age 15-49 were sexually active within the past four weeks, and 13 percent were sexually active within the past year.
- Less than 1 percent of currently married men age 15-54 are in a polygynous union.

This chapter discusses key factors other than contraception that affect a woman's risk of becoming pregnant. These factors include marriage, sexual activity, and polygyny. Marriage is a primary indicator of women's exposure to the risk of pregnancy. Populations in which age at marriage is low tend to be those with early childbearing and high fertility. In addition, this chapter includes information on more direct measures of the beginning of exposure to pregnancy and level of exposure, for example, age at first sexual intercourse and frequency of recent sexual intercourse.

All women age 15-49 in the selected households were interviewed with the 2012 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) Woman's Questionnaire. This is different from previous IDHS surveys, which interviewed only ever-married women age 15-49. In the 2012 IDHS, two new categories were also added to the question on marital status: living together and separated.

## 4.1 CURRENT MARITAL STATUS

The percent distribution of women age 15-49 by current marital status and age is shown in Table 4.1. Twenty-two percent of women have never married, 73 percent are currently married, 3 percent are divorced, and 2 percent are widowed. Overall, the two new categories (living together and separated) include very few women, each less than 1 percent of women age 15-49. The percentage of women never married decreases substantially from 87 percent among women age 15-19 to 38 percent among women age 20-24. Thirteen percent of women under 20 are currently in a union (currently married or living together), compared with 60 percent of women age 20-24 and 86 percent of women age 25-29. The highest proportion of women currently in a union is observed in the age group 35-39 (92 percent).

The proportion of women who are widowed increases steadily with age, from less than 1 percent of women under age 35 to 4 percent of women age 40-44, and to 8 percent of women age 45-49. The proportion of women who are divorced increases with age, reaching 4 percent for women age 40-44 and age 45-49.

Table 4.1 Current marital status

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by current marital status, according to age, Indonesia 2012

| Age | Never married | Married | Living together | Divorced | Separated | Widowed | Total | Percentage of women currently in union | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15-19 | 86.6 | 12.6 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 12.8 | 6,927 |
| 20-24 | 38.2 | 58.8 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 59.5 | 6,305 |
| 25-29 | 10.6 | 85.6 | 0.6 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 86.2 | 6,959 |
| 30-34 | 4.5 | 91.1 | 0.3 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 91.4 | 6,876 |
| 35-39 | 3.2 | 91.8 | 0.2 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 92.0 | 6,882 |
| 40-44 | 2.1 | 88.8 | 0.3 | 4.1 | 0.2 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 89.1 | 6,252 |
| 45-49 | 2.0 | 85.5 | 0.2 | 4.2 | 0.3 | 7.9 | 100.0 | 85.7 | 5,407 |
| Total | 21.7 | 73.0 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 73.4 | 45,607 |

## 4.2 POLYGYNY

There are two types of marital unions: monogamous and polygynous. The distinction has social significance and probable fertility implications, although the association between union type and fertility is complex and not well understood. Polygyny, the practice of having more than one wife at the same time, has potential implications for the frequency of sexual intercourse and thus may have an effect on fertility. The extent of polygyny was measured in the 2012 IDHS by asking currently married male respondents whether they had one or more wives or partners with whom they were living.

Table 4.2 Number of men's wives

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-54 by number of wives, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Number of wives | | Total | Number of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2+ | | |
| **Age** | | | | |
| 15-19 | (100.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 28 |
| 20-24 | 98.9 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 345 |
| 25-29 | 99.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,127 |
| 30-34 | 99.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,674 |
| 35-39 | 99.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 1,775 |
| 40-44 | 98.6 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 1,693 |
| 45-49 | 99.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 1,371 |
| 50-54 | 99.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 1,292 |
| **Residence** | | | | |
| Urban | 99.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 4,739 |
| Rural | 99.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 4,567 |
| **Education** | | | | |
| No education | 94.3 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 265 |
| Some primary | 99.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 1,371 |
| Completed primary | 99.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 2,118 |
| Some secondary | 99.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 1,979 |
| Completed secondary | 99.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 2,453 |
| More than secondary | 99.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,119 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | |
| Lowest | 98.9 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 1,596 |
| Second | 98.6 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 1,866 |
| Middle | 99.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 2,008 |
| Fourth | 99.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,962 |
| Highest | 99.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,875 |
| Total | 99.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 9,306 |

Table 4.2 shows the percentage distribution of currently married men age 15-54 by the number of wives according to background characteristics. Overall, less than 1 percent of married men in Indonesia are in a polygynous union, i.e., they have two or more wives. There is no variation in the extent of polygyny by background characteristics except by education. The proportion of currently married men in a polygynous union for men with no education is 6 percent compared with less than 1 percent for men with more than secondary education.

The distribution of currently married men age 15-54 by number of wives by province is shown in Appendix Table A-4.1.

## 4.3 MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

Whether or not marriage coincides with the initiation of sexual intercourse—and thus, the beginning of exposure to the risk of pregnancy—age at first marriage is an important social and demographic indicator. Women who marry early will have, on average, longer exposure to the risk of becoming pregnant. Therefore, early age at first marriage usually implies higher fertility for a society. In Indonesia, marriage is closely associated with fertility because most births occur within marriage. Thus, an understanding of trends in age at first marriage can be important in interpreting changes in fertility patterns in Indonesia.

Table 4.3 shows the median age at first marriage for all women age 20-49, all women age 25-49, ever-married women age 20-49, ever-married women age 25-49, and currently married men age 25-54, according to background characteristics. The median is defined as the age by which 50 percent of all women in the age group were married. It is preferred over the mean as a measure of central tendency because, unlike the mean, it can be estimated for all cohorts in which at least half of the women are ever married at the time of survey.

Table 4.3 Median age at first marriage by background characteristics

Median age at first marriage among women age 20-49 and age 25-49, median age at first marriage among ever-married women age 20-49 and age 25-49, and median age at first marriage among currently married men age 20-54 and 25-54, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Women age | | Ever-married women age | | Married men age 25-54 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 20-49 | 25-49 | 20-49 | 25-49 | |
| **Residence** | | | | | |
| Urban | a | 21.5 | a | 21.2 | a |
| Rural | 19.3 | 19.1 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 23.4 |
| **Education** | | | | | |
| No education | 17.3 | 17.2 | 17.1 | 17.0 | 21.8 |
| Some primary | 17.5 | 17.4 | 17.4 | 17.3 | 21.9 |
| Completed primary | 18.4 | 18.4 | 18.3 | 18.3 | 23.0 |
| Some secondary | 19.7 | 19.7 | 19.4 | 19.6 | 23.8 |
| Completed secondary | a | 22.9 | a | 22.6 | a |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | |
| Lowest | 19.1 | 19.1 | 18.9 | 18.9 | 23.4 |
| Second | 19.6 | 19.4 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 23.7 |
| Middle | 20.0 | 19.7 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 23.7 |
| Fourth | a | 20.6 | a | 20.4 | 24.6 |
| Highest | a | 22.6 | a | 22.2 | a |
| Total | a | 20.4 | 19.9 | 20.1 | 24.3 |

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse/partner.
a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the respondents began living with their spouse/partners for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

The median age at first marriage among all women age 25-49 is 20.4 years, while among ever-married women age 25-49 it is 20.1 years. The median age at first marriage among currently married men age 25-54 is 24.3 years. In general, urban women age 25-49 marry more than two years later than rural women (21.5 years compared with 19.1 years). A positive association is seen between median age at first marriage and level of education. For example, the median age at first marriage among women age 25-49 with completed secondary education is 22.9 years, more than five years later than among women with no education (17.2 years). Also, women in wealthier households marry later than women in poorer households; the median age at first marriage for women age 25-49 in the highest wealth quintile is 22.6 years, compared with 19.1 years for women in the lowest wealth quintile. This pattern is also seen among ever-married women age 25-49.

The median age at first marriage for currently married men age 25-54 displays patterns and associations by educational attainment and household wealth similar to those observed for women. Currently married men with some secondary education marry two years later than men with no education (23.8 years compared to 21.8 years). The median age at first marriage for currently married men age 25-54 in the fourth wealth quintile is 24.6 years, compared with 23.4 years for men in the lowest wealth quintile.

Variations in median age at first marriage for all women age 20-49, all women age 25-49, ever-married women age 20-49, ever-married women age 25-49, and currently married men age 25-54, according to province, are presented in Appendix Table A-4.2.

***Figure 4.1*** **Trends in median age at first marriage of ever-married women age 25-49**

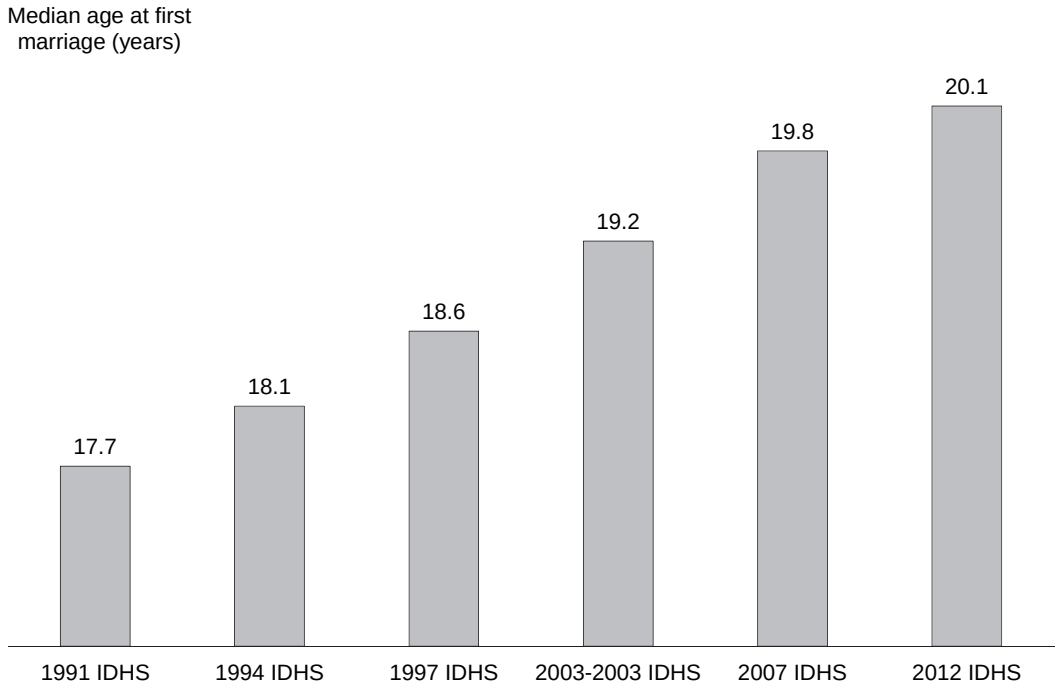



Figure 4.1 shows trends in median age at first marriage among ever-married women age 25-49. The median age at first marriage has increased gradually over time, from 17.7 years in 1991 to 20.1 years in 2012.

## 4.4 AGE AT FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

Age at first marriage is often used as a proxy for first exposure to sexual intercourse and used as a proxy measure for the beginning of exposure to the risk of pregnancy. But these two events may not occur at the same time because some women and men engage in sexual activity before marriage. The 2012 IDHS collected information on the timing of first sexual intercourse for all women and currently married men.

Table 4.4 shows the proportion of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who had first sexual intercourse by specific ages and the median age at first sexual intercourse for successive age groups. Older women are more likely than younger women to have had their first sexual encounter at an earlier age. Eight percent of women age 25-49 had first sexual intercourse by age 15, while 45 percent had first sexual intercourse by age 20. There has been a substantial change in the age at which women have first sexual intercourse. Fifteen percent of women age 45-49 had first sexual intercourse by age 15, compared with 6 percent of women age 30-34 and 3 percent of women age 20-24.

The median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 25-49 (20.6 years) is only marginally higher than the median age at first marriage (20.4 years), suggesting that Indonesian women in general initiate sexual intercourse at the time of their first marriage. Overall, the median age at first sexual intercourse has increased from 19.0 years among women age 45-49 to 21.3 years among women age 25-29.

Table 4.4 Age at first sexual intercourse

Percentage of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who had first sexual intercourse by specific exact ages, percentage who never had sexual intercourse, and median age at first sexual intercourse, according to current age, Indonesia 2012

| Current age | Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by exact age: 15 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 25 | Percentage who never had sexual intercourse | Number | Median age at first sexual intercourse |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 1.6 | na | na | na | na | 86.2 | 6,927 | na |
| 20-24 | 2.5 | 16.8 | 37.4 | na | na | 37.6 | 6,305 | na |
| 25-29 | 4.3 | 20.4 | 38.0 | 55.0 | 75.3 | 10.4 | 6,959 | 21.3 |
| 30-34 | 6.3 | 24.5 | 41.2 | 56.9 | 72.0 | 4.5 | 6,876 | 21.0 |
| 35-39 | 7.1 | 26.8 | 43.3 | 58.8 | 74.1 | 3.1 | 6,882 | 20.8 |
| 40-44 | 11.1 | 32.5 | 48.3 | 62.2 | 75.2 | 2.1 | 6,252 | 20.2 |
| 45-49 | 14.9 | 41.5 | 57.0 | 68.7 | 79.6 | 1.9 | 5,407 | 19.0 |
| 20-49 | 7.4 | 26.6 | 43.7 | na | na | 10.0 | 38,680 | na |
| 25-49 | 8.4 | 28.5 | 45.0 | 59.9 | 75.1 | 4.6 | 32,375 | 20.6 |
| 15-24 | 2.1 | na | na | na | na | 63.0 | 13,232 | na |
| CURRENTLY MARRIED MEN | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | (21.0) | na | na | na | na | 0.0 | 28 | na |
| 20-24 | 1.7 | 8.6 | 35.0 | na | na | 0.2 | 345 | na |
| 25-29 | 1.6 | 6.6 | 18.2 | 36.0 | 71.4 | 0.4 | 1,127 | 23.3 |
| 30-34 | 0.9 | 6.7 | 17.1 | 32.8 | 54.9 | 0.2 | 1,674 | 24.4 |
| 35-39 | 1.7 | 7.4 | 17.6 | 32.7 | 53.0 | 0.0 | 1,775 | 24.4 |
| 40-44 | 1.4 | 7.5 | 17.1 | 33.9 | 57.9 | 0.0 | 1,693 | 24.0 |
| 45-49 | 1.6 | 11.1 | 22.3 | 37.4 | 58.2 | 0.0 | 1,371 | 23.5 |
| 50-54 | 1.5 | 10.7 | 23.0 | 42.8 | 65.2 | 0.0 | 1,292 | 23.1 |
| 20-49 | 1.4 | 7.8 | 19.0 | na | na | 0.1 | 7,986 | na |
| 25-49 | 1.4 | 7.8 | 18.3 | 34.3 | 58.1 | 0.1 | 7,641 | 23.9 |
| 15-24 | 3.1 | na | na | na | na | 0.2 | 373 | na |
| 20-54 | 1.4 | 8.2 | 19.6 | na | na | 0.1 | 9,278 | na |
| 25-54 | 1.4 | 8.2 | 19.0 | 35.5 | 59.2 | 0.1 | 8,933 | 23.8 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable due to censoring
a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the respondents had sexual intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

The data for currently married men are not comparable with data for women, because of the difference in the base population; married men age 15-54 and all women age 15-49. The median age at first sexual intercourse among currently married men age 25-54 is 23.8 years. One percent of currently married men age 25-54 had their first sexual intercourse by age 15 and 19 percent had first sexual intercourse by age 20.

As in the case of women, there has been a substantial increase in the age at first sexual intercourse among men. Twenty-three percent of currently-married men age 50-54 had first sexual intercourse by age 20, compared with 18 percent of currently-married men age 25-29. The median age at first sexual intercourse among currently married men age 25-54 (23.8 years) is only marginally lower than the median age at first marriage (24.3 years), suggesting that Indonesian men in general initiate sexual intercourse at the time of their first marriage.

## 4.5 MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

Table 4.5 shows the variation in the median age at first sexual intercourse for all women age 20-49, women age 25-49, ever-married women age 20-49, ever-married women age 25-49, and currently-married men age 25-54 across background characteristics. The variation in the median age at first sexual intercourse among women according to background characteristics is nearly identical to the variation in the median age at first marriage (Table 4.3).

Urban woman age 25-49 had first sexual intercourse more than two years later than rural women age 25-49 (21.8 years compared with 19.4 years). The median age at first sexual intercourse for women age 25-49 with completed secondary education is 23.1 years, five years later than the median age for women with no education (17.5 years). The median age at first sexual intercourse increases with wealth status; the median age at first sexual intercourse for women age 25-49 in the highest wealth quintile is three and a half years later than the median age for women in the lowest wealth quantile (22.8 years compared with 19.3 years). This pattern is also seen among ever-married women age 25-49.

Table 4.5 Median age at first sexual intercourse by background characteristics

Median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 20-49 and age 25-49, median age at first sexual intercourse among ever-married women age 20-49 and age 25-49, and median age at first sexual intercourse among currently married men age 20-54 and age 25-54, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Women age | | Ever-married women age | | Currently married men age 25-54 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 20-49 | 25-49 | 20-49 | 25-49 | |
| **Residence** | | | | | |
| Urban | a | 21.8 | a | 21.4 | 24.6 |
| Rural | 19.5 | 19.4 | 19.2 | 19.2 | 23.1 |
| **Education** | | | | | |
| No education | 17.6 | 17.5 | 17.3 | 17.3 | 21.4 |
| Some primary | 17.9 | 17.8 | 17.7 | 17.7 | 21.5 |
| Completed primary | 18.6 | 18.5 | 18.4 | 18.4 | 22.8 |
| Some secondary | 19.8 | 19.9 | 19.5 | 19.7 | 23.2 |
| Completed secondary | a | 23.1 | a | 22.8 | a |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | |
| Lowest | 19.3 | 19.3 | 19.0 | 19.1 | 22.6 |
| Second | 19.7 | 19.6 | 19.4 | 19.4 | 23.2 |
| Middle | a | 20.0 | 19.7 | 19.8 | 23.3 |
| Fourth | a | 20.9 | a | 20.6 | 24.1 |
| Highest | a | 22.8 | a | 22.4 | a |
| Total | a | 20.6 | a | 20.3 | 23.8 |

a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the respondents had intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

The median age at first sexual intercourse for urban currently married men age 25-54 is 24.6 years, two years later than that for rural men (23.1 years). The median age at first sexual intercourse for currently-married men increases with education. For example, the median age at first intercourse of currently married men with some secondary education is 23.2 years, two years later than among men with no education (21.4 years). Wealth is also related to age at first sexual among married men. The median age at first intercourse for men age 25-54 in the fourth wealth quintile is 24.1 years, one and a half years later than that for men in the lowest wealth quintile (22.6 years).

The median age at first sexual intercourse by province is shown in Appendix Table A-4.3.

## 4.6 Recent Sexual Activity

In the absence of contraception, the probability of pregnancy is related to the frequency of sexual intercourse. Thus, information on the frequency of intercourse is important for refining the measurement of exposure to pregnancy. In the 2012 IDHS, women age 15-49 were asked how long ago their last sexual intercourse occurred. Table 4.6 shows the percent distribution of women age 15-49 by the timing of their last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics. Overall, 59 percent of women age 15-49 were sexually active in the four weeks preceding the survey. Thirteen percent of women age 15-49 had been sexually active in the 12 months preceding the survey, but not in the past month. Six percent of women age 15-49 had their most recent sexual intercourse one or more years before the survey. One in every five women (22 percent) had never had sexual intercourse.

It is not surprising that the majority of women age 15-19 (86 percent) have never had sexual intercourse. Ten percent of the women age 15-19 had their last sexual intercourse in the past four weeks. This proportion increases sharply by age to 72 percent for women age 25-29 and 77 percent for women age 30-34.

Practically all never-married women never had sexual intercourse (99 percent). Eighty percent of women currently in a union were sexually active in the four weeks preceding the survey. Small variations are found in recent sexual activity by marital duration; women who have married for 0-19 years are more likely to be sexually active in the four weeks preceding the survey than women who married for longer periods.

Women in rural areas were only slightly more likely to have been sexually active in the past four weeks (61 percent) compared with women in urban areas (57 percent). They were also more likely than urban women to have ever had sexual intercourse. Women with no education were more likely to have been sexually active than educated women; only 5 to 6 percent of women with primary or less education never had sexual intercourse, compared with 24 percent or more women with secondary or higher education.

Women using a contraceptive method were more likely to be sexually active than women not using a method. Four in ten women not using contraception had never had sexual intercourse, whereas 36 percent of women using contraception had been sexually active in the four weeks preceding the survey. The 2012 IDHS data suggest that the timing of sexual activity varies somewhat by the type of contraceptive method used. For example, 85 percent of women using injectables and 76 percent of women using female sterilization had had sex in the four weeks prior to the survey, compared with 90 percent and 94 percent of women who use the pill and male condom, respectively. There is no noticeable variation in recent sexual activity by wealth quintile.

Appendix Table A-4.4 shows percent distribution of women age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to province.

Table 4.6 Recent sexual activity: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Timing of last sexual intercourse | | | | Never had sexual intercourse | Total | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Within the past 4 weeks | Within 1 year[1] | One or more years | Missing | | | |
| **Age** | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 10.2 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 86.2 | 100.0 | 6,927 |
| 20-24 | 49.0 | 10.6 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 37.6 | 100.0 | 6,305 |
| 25-29 | 72.0 | 12.6 | 4.5 | 0.5 | 10.4 | 100.0 | 6,959 |
| 30-34 | 76.7 | 12.7 | 5.6 | 0.6 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 6,876 |
| 35-39 | 75.5 | 14.8 | 6.1 | 0.4 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 6,882 |
| 40-44 | 70.3 | 16.2 | 10.5 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 6,252 |
| 45-49 | 58.8 | 22.0 | 16.4 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 5,407 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 98.7 | 100.0 | 9,919 |
| Married or living together | 80.1 | 16.6 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 33,465 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 0.4 | 9.8 | 88.2 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 2,223 |
| **Marital duration[2]** | | | | | | | |
| 0-4 years | 80.7 | 16.7 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 6,362 |
| 5-9 years | 84.7 | 12.9 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,654 |
| 10-14 years | 85.0 | 12.3 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,432 |
| 15-19 years | 82.2 | 14.9 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,731 |
| 20-24 years | 79.3 | 17.6 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,904 |
| 25+ years | 67.3 | 26.3 | 5.3 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,269 |
| Married more than once | 77.4 | 18.8 | 3.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,112 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 57.3 | 10.8 | 6.0 | 0.4 | 25.5 | 100.0 | 23,805 |
| Rural | 60.6 | 14.9 | 6.6 | 0.6 | 17.2 | 100.0 | 21,802 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | |
| No education | 54.5 | 19.9 | 18.7 | 0.8 | 6.2 | 100.0 | 1,500 |
| Some primary | 61.1 | 20.8 | 12.3 | 0.8 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 4,870 |
| Completed primary | 69.1 | 16.8 | 7.8 | 0.5 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 10,254 |
| Some secondary | 51.1 | 9.8 | 4.6 | 0.5 | 34.0 | 100.0 | 12,753 |
| Completed secondary | 61.5 | 10.3 | 4.2 | 0.4 | 23.6 | 100.0 | 10,677 |
| More than secondary | 51.9 | 7.9 | 3.0 | 0.4 | 36.8 | 100.0 | 5,552 |
| **Current contraceptive method[3]** | | | | | | | |
| Female sterilization | 76.0 | 18.3 | 5.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,115 |
| Male sterilization | 70.3 | 24.0 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 52 |
| Pill | 89.7 | 9.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,546 |
| IUD | 83.4 | 12.4 | 3.4 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,353 |
| Injection | 85.2 | 13.2 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10,695 |
| Male condom | 93.6 | 4.9 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 591 |
| Withdrawal | 87.4 | 11.9 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 782 |
| Not using | 36.2 | 13.0 | 10.6 | 0.5 | 39.6 | 100.0 | 24,777 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 59.5 | 14.3 | 9.2 | 0.6 | 16.4 | 100.0 | 7,767 |
| Second | 58.3 | 15.1 | 7.2 | 0.5 | 18.8 | 100.0 | 8,784 |
| Middle | 58.9 | 13.5 | 6.1 | 0.6 | 20.9 | 100.0 | 9,243 |
| Fourth | 60.8 | 11.6 | 4.9 | 0.4 | 22.3 | 100.0 | 9,743 |
| Highest | 57.0 | 9.9 | 4.8 | 0.5 | 27.7 | 100.0 | 10,071 |
| Total | 58.9 | 12.8 | 6.3 | 0.5 | 21.5 | 100.0 | 45,607 |

[1] Excludes women who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks
[2] Excludes women who are not currently married
[3] Excludes women who use methods not listed

# FERTILITY 5

**Key Findings**

- The total fertility rate for the three years preceding the survey is 2.6 children per woman. The rate has been stable at this level since the 2002-2003 IDHS.
- The total fertility rate in urban areas is slightly lower than in rural areas (2.4 children and 2.8 children respectively).
- The peak childbearing years have shifted from the 20-24 to the 25-29 age group.
- Younger women are having their first birth much later than older women; the median age at first birth has increased from 20.6 years among women age 45-49 to 22.8 years among women age 25-29.
- Ten percent of adolescent women age 15-19 are already mothers or pregnant with their first child.

This chapter begins with a description of the current levels and differentials in fertility and then explores trends in fertility in Indonesia. These topics are of great importance because of their direct relevance to population policies and programs in the country. The chapter also considers cumulative fertility patterns and presents data from the 2012 IDHS on birth intervals, the age at first birth, and the prevalence of teenage pregnancy and motherhood. Information on the age at which women initiate childbearing and the length of the interval between births is important as both may pose increased health risks for a mother and her child.

## 5.1 ASSESSMENT OF THE 2012 IDHS FERTILITY DATA

The fertility measures presented in the chapter are based on the analysis of the birth histories collected from all women age 15-49 interviewed during the survey. To obtain these data, women were first asked a series of questions to determine the total number of live births that occurred in their lifetime. For each live birth, information was collected on the age, sex, and survival status of the child. For dead children, age at death was recorded.

The accuracy of fertility data is affected by factors that result in either an undercount of births or a misreporting of birth dates. Underreporting of births affects the estimates of fertility levels, while misreporting of dates of births can distort estimates of fertility trends. If these errors vary with the socioeconomic characteristics of the women, the differentials in fertility will also be affected.

Both respondents and interviewers are potential sources of omission and displacement. Interviewed women may underreport births, especially of a child who later died, because they find it painful to talk about the death of a child. Recall errors may be a source of underreporting of births, especially among older mothers, and recall errors also contribute to errors in birth dates. Because certain sections of the questionnaire (e.g., the child health questions) are administered for children born after a certain date, interviewers may fail to record births during that period or displace a child's birth outside the period to lighten their workload.

Tables D.3 and D.4 include several measures that are useful in assessing the extent to which the birth history data obtained in the 2012 IDHS are subject to omission and displacement. Omission is more difficult than displacement to detect, but one sign of potential omission is a pattern of abnormal sex ratios at birth. The sex ratio, typically expressed as the number of males per 100 females, is expected to be around 103 to 106 at birth. Although there is some fluctuation, the sex ratios at birth for successive calendar-year periods prior to the 2012 IDHS generally fall within or close to the expected range (Table D.4). With respect to the quality of the reporting of birth dates, complete birth dates were obtained for almost all births (98 percent) in the 15 years preceding the survey (Table D.3). Although there is some evidence of displacement of births out of the three-year and five-year periods used in calculating the various fertility measures presented in the chapter (Table D.4), the displacement is not large enough to produce noticeable bias in the fertility measures.

Fertility estimates also are affected by the accuracy of the reporting of the women of reproductive ages. Comparison of the age distribution of women in the 2012 IDHS with the distribution reported in the 2010 Indonesia census indicates that the survey may have missed interviewing some unmarried women, especially in the 20-24 and 25-29 age groups. Additional investigation will be needed to confirm the extent of the potential omission of young unmarried women and to assess its effect on the IDHS fertility estimates. However, since young unmarried women are very unlikely to have had many births, the impact of their omission, if significant, will be an overestimate of the fertility rates for these age groups and, thus, of the total fertility rate.

## 5.2 FERTILITY LEVELS AND DIFFERENTIALS

### 5.2.1 Fertility Levels

Table 5.1 presents age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs), the total fertility rate (TFR), the general fertility rate (GFR), and the crude birth rate (CBR) by residence. The rates are calculated for the three-year period preceding the survey, which corresponds to the approximate calendar period June 2009-May 2012. A three-year period was chosen in order to balance the goal of obtaining an estimate of the current fertility situation in Indonesia against the interest in having a sufficient number of births to reduce sampling error.

The ASFRs provide the age pattern of fertility, while the TFR refers to the number of live births that a woman would have had if she were subject to the current age-specific rates throughout the reproductive ages (15-49 years). The general fertility rate (GFR) is expressed as the annual number of live births per 1,000 women age 15-44, and the crude birth rate (CBR) provides a measure of the annual number of live births per 1,000 population.

The total fertility rate is 2.6 births per woman. The rural fertility rate is 2.8 births per woman, around 17 percent higher than the rate in urban areas (2.4 births).

Table 5.1 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the three years preceding the survey, by residence, Indonesia 2012

| | Residence | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Age group | Urban | Rural | Total |
| 15-19 | 32 | 69 | 48 |
| 20-24 | 121 | 156 | 138 |
| 25-29 | 145 | 141 | 143 |
| 30-34 | 108 | 98 | 103 |
| 35-39 | 59 | 64 | 62 |
| 40-44 | 22 | 20 | 21 |
| 45-49 | 3 | 6 | 4 |
| TFR(15-49) | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.6 |
| GFR | 82.0 | 94.0 | 88.0 |
| CBR | 20.1 | 20.7 | 20.4 |

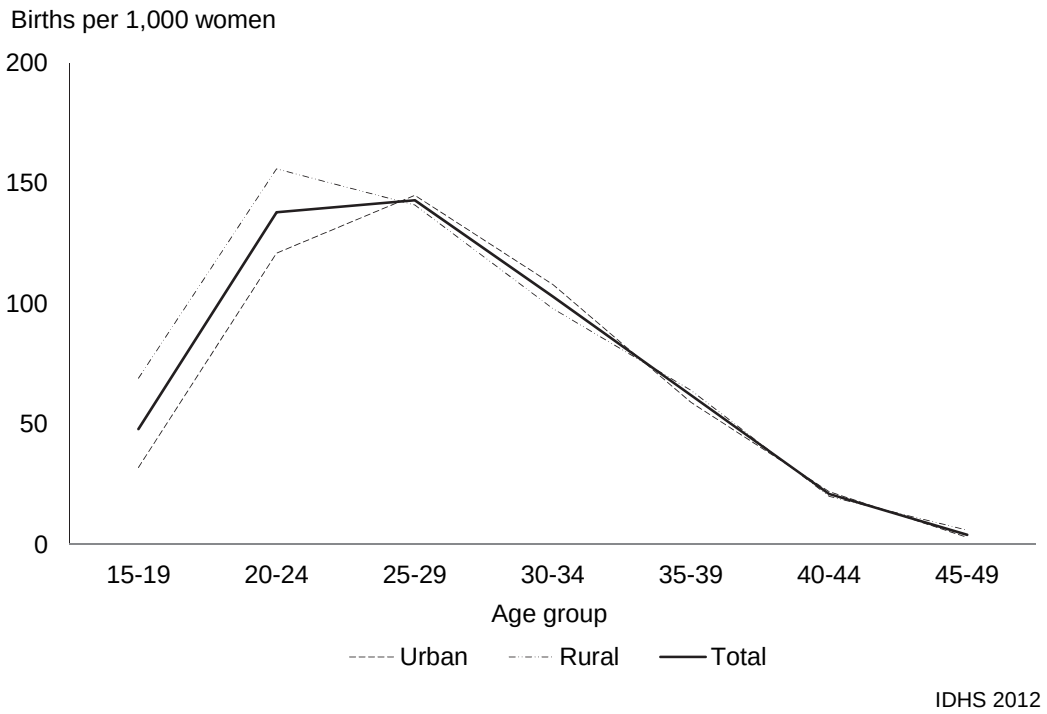
Notes: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Rates for age group 45-49 may be slightly biased due to truncation. Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the interview.
TFR: Total fertility rate expressed per woman
GFR: General fertility rate expressed per 1,000 women age 15-44
CBR: Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population

An examination of the urban-rural ASFRs in Figure 5.1 suggests that most of the overall difference in the urban and rural TFRs is because young rural women are bearing children at much higher rates than their urban counterparts. Using the ASFRs in Table 5.3, it is possible to calculate cumulative fertility rates separately for the 15-24 and 25-49 age groups. The results show that rural women are having an average of 1.1

births before their 25th birthday, substantially above the 0.7 births urban women are having at the same ages. On the other hand, fertility at older ages is virtually identical among urban and rural women.

Table 5.1 also shows a GFR of 88 live births per 1,000 women age 15-49 and a crude birth rate of 20 live births per 1,000 population.

***Figure 5.1*** **Age-specific fertility rates by residence**




### 5.2.2 Differentials in Current and Completed Fertility

Table 5.2 presents the variation in several fertility measures—the TFR, the percentage of women age 15-49 who are currently pregnant, and the mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49—according to selected background characteristics. The mean number of births to women age 40-49 is an indicator of cumulative fertility, reflecting the fertility performance of older women approaching the end of their reproductive span. If fertility remains stable over time, the TFR and the number of children ever born tend to be very similar. When fertility levels have been falling, the TFR will be substantially lower than the mean number of children ever born. The percentage of pregnant women provides a useful additional measure of current fertility, although it may not capture all early stage pregnancies.

Looking at the differences by residence, Table 5.2 shows that the mean number of children ever born among women age 40-49 is higher among rural women (3.4 children) than urban women (3.0). This suggests that the pattern of higher rural than urban fertility described above in the discussion of the TFR has persisted for several decades.

Table 5.2 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the three years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, and mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 years, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Total fertility rate | Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant | Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Residence** | | | |
| Urban | 2.4 | 4.1 | 3.0 |
| Rural | 2.8 | 4.4 | 3.4 |
| **Education** | | | |
| No education | 2.8 | 1.3 | 3.7 |
| Some primary | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.7 |
| Completed primary | 2.9 | 3.9 | 3.3 |
| Some secondary | 2.6 | 4.0 | 3.2 |
| Completed secondary | 2.7 | 5.6 | 2.7 |
| More than secondary | 2.4 | 5.0 | 2.3 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | |
| Lowest | 3.2 | 5.2 | 3.9 |
| Second | 2.7 | 4.0 | 3.3 |
| Middle | 2.5 | 4.6 | 3.3 |
| Fourth | 2.4 | 4.1 | 3.0 |
| Highest | 2.2 | 3.6 | 2.7 |
| Total | 2.6 | 4.3 | 3.2 |

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the interview.

Although the pattern is not uniform, the TFR generally declines with the woman's educational level; the TFR among women who have more than secondary education (2.4 births per woman) is around half a birth lower than the rate among women with completed primary or lower education. The woman's educational level is also negatively related to the completed fertility level; the mean number of children ever born is 3.7 among women age 40-49 with no or only some primary education compared with 2.3 among those with more than secondary education. Similar to education, women's wealth status is negatively related to both fertility measures. The TFR decreases from 3.2 children among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 2.2 children among women in the highest wealth quintile, and the mean number of children ever born declines from 3.9 among women age 40-49 in the lowest quintile to 2.7 among women in the highest quintile.

A comparison of the TFR and the mean number of children ever born among women age 40-49 provides an indication of the magnitude and direction of fertility change in Indonesia over the past several decades. Overall, the comparison suggests that fertility declined modestly; women age 40-49 have had an average of 3.2 children during their lifetime, 0.6 births more than the current TFR. Completed fertility is higher than the TFR in both urban and rural areas as well as in all wealth quintiles. Completed fertility is also higher than the TFR in most education groups, except in the completed secondary and more than secondary categories; the mean number of children ever born among women 40-49 is the same or lower than the current TFR in these categories. This pattern suggests that the fertility level among highly educated women has remained stable for some time.

Table 5.2 also presents information on respondents who were pregnant at the time of the survey. Overall, 4 percent of women were pregnant. The proportion pregnant was virtually identical among urban and rural women and declined with the wealth quintile, although the decrease was neither large nor uniform. Surprisingly, the percentage pregnant was slightly higher among women who had completed secondary school or more than among less educated women. In part, this is due to age differences between highly educated and

less educated women; highly educated women tend to be younger than women in other educational categories and, thus, they are more likely to still be in the family-building stage than other women.

Appendix Table A-5.1 and Figure A-5.1 show provincial differentials in fertility.

## 5.3 FERTILITY TRENDS

### 5.3.1 Evidence from Retrospective Data

Table 5.3 uses information from the birth histories obtained from IDHS respondents to examine trends in age-specific fertility rates for successive five-year periods before the survey. To calculate the rates shown in the table, births were classified according to the period of time in which the birth occurred and the mother's age at the time of birth. Because birth histories were not collected for women over age 50, the rates for older age groups become progressively more truncated for periods more distant from the survey date. For example, rates cannot be calculated for women age 45-49 for the period 5-9 years or more prior to the survey because women in that age group would have been 50 years or older at the time of the survey and, thus, not eligible for interview.

Table 5.3 Trends in age-specific fertility rates

Age-specific fertility rates for five-year periods preceding the survey, by mother's age at the time of the birth, Indonesia 2012

| Mother's age at birth | Number of years preceding survey | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-19 |
| 15-19 | 47 | 51 | 58 | 65 |
| 20-24 | 134 | 130 | 139 | 152 |
| 25-29 | 137 | 139 | 143 | 152 |
| 30-34 | 104 | 114 | 110 | [119] |
| 35-39 | 62 | 67 | [82] | - |
| 40-44 | 20 | [28] | - | - |
| 45-49 | [4] | - | - | - |

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates exclude the month of interview.

Overall, Table 5.3 documents only a fairly modest decline in ASFRs over the 20-year period. Moreover, much of the change in the ASFRs was concentrated during the periods 10-14 years and 15-19 years preceding the survey. For example, cumulative fertility among women age 15-29 remained essentially stable at 1.6 births per woman during the periods 0-4 and 5-9 years before the survey, after falling from a high of 1.8 births in the period 15-19 years before the survey.

### 5.3.2 Evidence from Comparisons with Previous IDHS Surveys

Another way to examine fertility trends is to compare the current TFR with estimates from previous DHS surveys. Table 5.4 and Figure 5.2 shows the TFRs for the six IDHS surveys carried out during the more than 20-year period between 1991 and 2012. The survey results reinforce the conclusion that fertility has declined only relatively modestly over the past two decades in Indonesia, with most of the change occurring between the 1991 and 2002-2003 IDHS surveys. The TFR has remained stationary at 2.6 births per woman since the 2002-2003 IDHS.

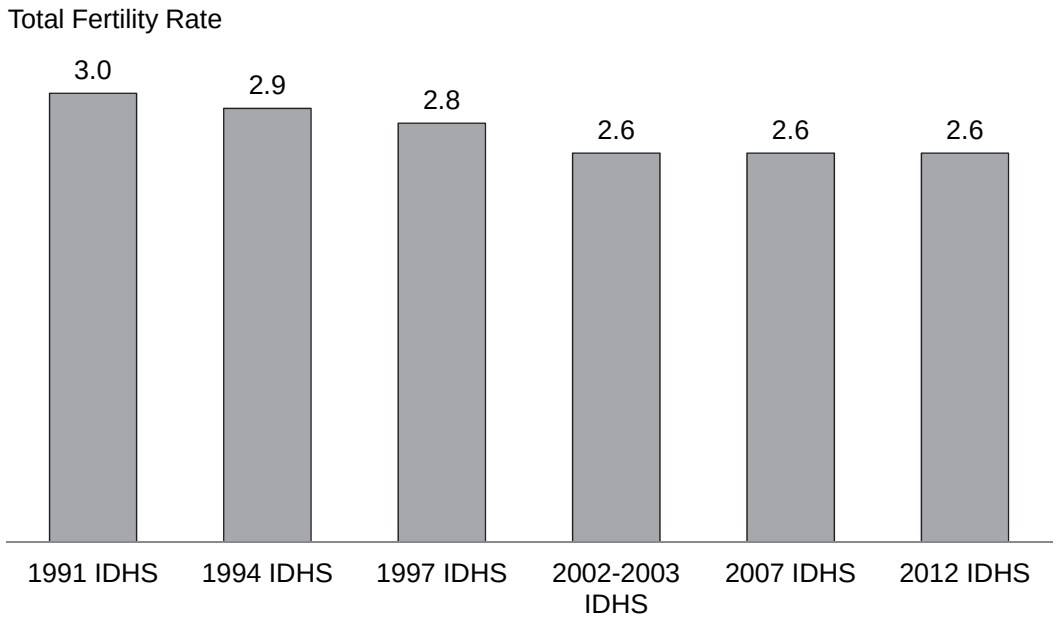
Table 5.4 Trends in current fertility rates

Age-specific and total fertility rates (TFRs) among women age 15-49 for the three-year period preceding the survey, IDHS surveys, Indonesia 1991-2012

| Mother's age at birth | 1991 IDHS | 1994 IDHS | 1997 IDHS | 2002-2003 IDHS[1] | 2007 IDHS | 2012 IDHS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15-19 | 67 | 61 | 62 | 51 | 51 | 48 |
| 20-24 | 162 | 147 | 143 | 131 | 135 | 138 |
| 25-29 | 157 | 150 | 149 | 143 | 134 | 143 |
| 30-34 | 117 | 109 | 108 | 99 | 108 | 103 |
| 35-39 | 73 | 68 | 66 | 66 | 65 | 62 |
| 40-44 | 23 | 31 | 24 | 19 | 19 | 21 |
| 45-49 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 4 |
| TFR 15-49 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 |

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the interview. Age-specific rates are per 1,000 women.
[1] The 2002-2003 IDHS did not include Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, Maluku, North Maluku, and Papua provinces. The 1991 IDHS, 1994 IDHS, and 1997 IDHS included East Timor.
Source: CBS et al., 1992; CBS et al., 1994; CBS et al., 1998; CBS et al., 2003; CBS et al., 2008

***Figure 5.2*** **Trend in total fertility rate, 1991-2012**




An examination of the changes in the age-specific fertility rates shown in Table 5.4 indicates that the peak childbearing age has shifted over time from the 20-24 to the 25-29 age group. The results in Table 5.4 also indicate that the largest absolute change in fertility occurred in the 20-24 age group; fertility levels in this age group have declined from a high of 162 births per 1,000 at the time of the 1991 IDHS to 138 births per 1,000 in the 2012 IDHS.

## 5.4 CHILDREN EVER BORN AND LIVING

Table 5.5 presents the distribution of all women and currently married women age 15-49 by the number of children ever born (CEB). The table also shows the mean number of children ever born and the mean number of living children for each five-year age group. The distribution of children ever born is the

outcome of lifetime fertility. It reflects the cumulative number of births over the past 30 years among women interviewed in the IDHS. The data may be subject to some recall error, which typically is greater for older women than for younger women.

Table 5.5 Children ever born and living

Percent distribution of all women and currently married women age 15-49 by number of children ever born, mean number of children ever born, and mean number of living children, according to age group, Indonesia 2012

| | Number of children ever born | | | | | | | | | | | | | Mean number of | Mean number of |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10+ | Total | Number of women | children ever born | living children |
| ALL WOMEN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 93.0 | 6.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6,927 | 0.07 | 0.07 |
| 20-24 | 50.8 | 40.9 | 7.2 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6,305 | 0.59 | 0.56 |
| 25-29 | 20.0 | 42.0 | 28.8 | 7.1 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6,959 | 1.30 | 1.24 |
| 30-34 | 9.2 | 24.2 | 42.3 | 16.1 | 5.6 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6,876 | 1.94 | 1.84 |
| 35-39 | 6.9 | 12.4 | 35.6 | 26.0 | 11.2 | 4.5 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6,882 | 2.51 | 2.38 |
| 40-44 | 5.0 | 9.2 | 29.4 | 25.5 | 15.5 | 7.4 | 3.9 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 6,252 | 3.00 | 2.76 |
| 45-49 | 4.7 | 7.2 | 22.0 | 26.3 | 16.6 | 9.0 | 5.8 | 3.9 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 5,407 | 3.44 | 3.08 |
| Total | 27.9 | 20.7 | 23.8 | 14.2 | 6.9 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 45,607 | 1.78 | 1.66 |
| CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 48.2 | 49.4 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 890 | 0.55 | 0.53 |
| 20-24 | 20.3 | 66.1 | 11.9 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,754 | 0.95 | 0.92 |
| 25-29 | 10.2 | 46.8 | 32.6 | 8.1 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6,000 | 1.46 | 1.40 |
| 30-34 | 4.6 | 24.5 | 45.0 | 17.1 | 5.9 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6,285 | 2.05 | 1.95 |
| 35-39 | 3.6 | 12.4 | 37.1 | 27.1 | 11.6 | 4.7 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6,331 | 2.62 | 2.47 |
| 40-44 | 2.7 | 8.2 | 30.5 | 26.5 | 16.1 | 7.7 | 4.1 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 5,572 | 3.10 | 2.85 |
| 45-49 | 2.4 | 6.7 | 22.5 | 27.2 | 17.3 | 9.1 | 5.9 | 4.2 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 4,633 | 3.55 | 3.18 |
| Total | 7.7 | 26.4 | 30.9 | 18.1 | 8.7 | 3.9 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 33,465 | 2.27 | 2.12 |

Table 5.5 shows that the average woman has given birth to 1.78 children. Out of that number, 1.66 are still alive, indicating that around 7 percent of children ever born to IDHS respondents have died.

Reflecting the natural family-building process, the number of children ever born rises directly with age. On average, women in their early twenties have given birth to less than one child, women in their early thirties have around two children, and women in their late forties have more than three children. As expected, the likelihood that at least one of a woman's children has died increases with the woman's age. Of the lifetime average 3.4 births to women age 45-49, 10 percent are no longer alive.

The mean number of children ever born is higher for currently married women (2.27 children) than for all women (1.78 children). The difference in the mean number of children ever born between all women and currently married women is due the presence of substantial numbers of unmarried women with negligible fertility in the former group, especially at the younger ages.

Finally, the parity distribution at older ages provides an indication of the level of primary infertility since voluntary childlessness among married women is not common in Indonesia. Two percent of women age 45-49 have never given birth.

## 5.5 BIRTH INTERVALS

Research has shown that birth intervals of less than 36 months are associated with higher morbidity and mortality risks for the child, with the risks being especially pronounced for intervals of less than 24 months (Rutstein, 2005). Longer birth intervals not only benefit the child but also have been shown to contribute to improved health status of the mother. They allow the mother to recover physically and emotionally before she becomes pregnant again and must face the demands of another pregnancy and birth,

with the added stressors of breastfeeding and child care. Table 5.6 presents the distribution of second and higher order births in the five years preceding the survey by the number of months since the previous birth, according to background characteristics. The table also presents the median number of months since the last birth.

Birth intervals during the period were relatively long, with 75 percent of non-first births taking place at least 36 months after the previous birth. Although the majority of births were appropriately spaced, around one in ten births occurred within 24 months of a prior birth, the period where mortality risks have been shown to be highest.

The overall median birth interval is 60.2 months, a substantial increase from the 2007 IDHS, where the median interval was 54.6 months (CBS et al., 2008). The median birth interval increases with age, from 18.9 months for women age 15-19 to 75.4 months for women age 40-49.

Table 5.6 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of non-first births in the five years preceding the survey by number of months since preceding birth, and median number of months since preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Months since preceding birth | | | | | | Total | Number of non-first births | Median number of months since preceding birth |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 7-17 | 18-23 | 24-35 | 36-47 | 48-59 | 60+ | | | |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | (34.5) | (31.0) | (13.0) | (19.3) | (2.3) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 27 | 18.9 |
| 20-29 | 8.0 | 8.5 | 19.2 | 16.5 | 14.9 | 32.9 | 100.0 | 3,073 | 46.2 |
| 30-39 | 2.9 | 5.2 | 12.0 | 11.9 | 11.3 | 56.6 | 100.0 | 5,874 | 67.0 |
| 40-49 | 2.1 | 3.9 | 12.5 | 11.3 | 7.4 | 62.8 | 100.0 | 1,382 | 75.4 |
| **Sex of preceding birth** | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 4.4 | 5.7 | 14.1 | 13.6 | 12.5 | 49.7 | 100.0 | 5,346 | 59.8 |
| Female | 4.4 | 6.4 | 14.2 | 12.9 | 11.2 | 50.9 | 100.0 | 5,010 | 60.6 |
| **Survival of preceding birth** | | | | | | | | | |
| Living | 3.4 | 5.7 | 13.7 | 13.3 | 12.1 | 51.9 | 100.0 | 9,785 | 61.5 |
| Dead | 21.2 | 13.2 | 21.8 | 12.6 | 8.4 | 22.8 | 100.0 | 570 | 31.4 |
| **Birth order** | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-3 | 4.1 | 5.2 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 12.0 | 54.0 | 100.0 | 7,854 | 63.6 |
| 4-6 | 4.8 | 8.0 | 17.8 | 15.0 | 11.8 | 42.6 | 100.0 | 2,124 | 52.1 |
| 7+ | 8.0 | 13.4 | 29.1 | 22.6 | 10.0 | 16.9 | 100.0 | 377 | 35.8 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 3.8 | 5.9 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 12.6 | 50.2 | 100.0 | 5,061 | 60.1 |
| Rural | 5.0 | 6.3 | 14.6 | 12.7 | 11.2 | 50.4 | 100.0 | 5,294 | 60.3 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 8.6 | 12.3 | 19.5 | 12.7 | 8.6 | 38.5 | 100.0 | 292 | 44.6 |
| Some primary | 3.7 | 6.2 | 13.7 | 12.8 | 11.9 | 51.8 | 100.0 | 1,137 | 61.5 |
| Completed primary | 3.1 | 4.5 | 11.5 | 11.0 | 9.5 | 60.4 | 100.0 | 2,812 | 72.5 |
| Some secondary | 4.4 | 5.3 | 13.8 | 12.2 | 11.9 | 52.3 | 100.0 | 2,511 | 61.8 |
| Completed secondary | 4.8 | 6.5 | 14.0 | 16.4 | 14.1 | 44.2 | 100.0 | 2,530 | 55.2 |
| More than secondary | 6.2 | 9.0 | 21.6 | 14.8 | 13.6 | 34.8 | 100.0 | 1,073 | 46.7 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 5.9 | 9.0 | 19.8 | 15.6 | 11.7 | 37.9 | 100.0 | 2,535 | 47.5 |
| Second | 4.7 | 5.3 | 12.1 | 14.1 | 11.8 | 52.0 | 100.0 | 1,914 | 61.3 |
| Middle | 4.1 | 4.5 | 11.9 | 12.3 | 10.6 | 56.5 | 100.0 | 1,967 | 66.1 |
| Fourth | 3.4 | 4.2 | 11.4 | 11.3 | 12.4 | 57.4 | 100.0 | 1,976 | 68.4 |
| Highest | 3.3 | 6.5 | 14.0 | 12.2 | 12.8 | 51.1 | 100.0 | 1,963 | 60.8 |
| Total | 4.4 | 6.1 | 14.2 | 13.2 | 11.9 | 50.3 | 100.0 | 10,355 | 60.2 |

Note: First-order births are excluded. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Studies have shown that the death of a preceding child leads to a shorter birth interval than when the preceding child survived. This pattern is evident in the 2012 IDHS results. The median birth interval is more than two years longer for births whose previous sibling is alive than for births whose previous sibling is dead (61.5 months and 31.4 months, respectively). As expected, the median birth interval also declines with the child's birth order.

Appendix Table A-5.2 shows the variation in median birth intervals across provinces.

## 5.6 POSTPARTUM AMENORRHEA, ABSTINENCE, AND INSUSCEPTIBILITY

Among women who are not using contraception, exposure to the risk of pregnancy in the period after a birth is influenced primarily by two factors: breastfeeding and sexual abstinence. Breastfeeding affects the length of the period of postpartum amenorrhea, i.e., the period between the birth of a child and the resumption of menstruation during which the risk of pregnancy is much reduced. The extent of postpartum protection from conception depends upon the intensity and duration of breastfeeding. Delaying the resumption of sexual relations after a birth also prolongs the period of postpartum protection. A woman is considered insusceptible if she is not exposed to the risk of pregnancy, either because she is amenorrheic or because she is abstaining from sexual intercourse following a birth.

Table 5.7 and Figure 5.3 show the percentage of births in the three years preceding the survey for which the mother is postpartum amenorrheic, abstaining, and insusceptible, by the number of months since the birth. The estimates shown in Table 5.7 are based on current status data; that is, they refer to the woman's situation at the time of the survey. The data are grouped in two-month intervals to minimize fluctuations in the proportions.

Table 5.7 Postpartum amenorrhea, abstinence and insusceptibility

Percentage of births in the three years preceding the survey for which mothers are postpartum amenorrheic, abstaining, and insusceptible, by number of months since birth, and median and mean durations, Indonesia 2012

| Months since birth | Percentage of births for which the mother is: Amenorrheic | Abstaining | Insusceptible[1] | Number of births |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| < 2 | 87.3 | 90.5 | 96.5 | 465 |
| 2-3 | 39.1 | 40.1 | 55.6 | 569 |
| 4-5 | 26.3 | 19.5 | 36.9 | 600 |
| 6-7 | 29.1 | 19.5 | 40.3 | 636 |
| 8-9 | 21.4 | 9.4 | 27.4 | 607 |
| 10-11 | 21.4 | 14.0 | 30.9 | 646 |
| 12-13 | 22.0 | 11.3 | 28.2 | 621 |
| 14-15 | 19.1 | 10.9 | 24.5 | 555 |
| 16-17 | 19.7 | 11.9 | 26.9 | 546 |
| 18-19 | 18.0 | 9.1 | 25.0 | 554 |
| 20-21 | 12.9 | 7.6 | 18.3 | 583 |
| 22-23 | 15.9 | 8.4 | 21.3 | 543 |
| 24-25 | 10.9 | 8.7 | 17.7 | 607 |
| 26-27 | 15.9 | 7.6 | 19.3 | 547 |
| 28-29 | 7.8 | 7.2 | 14.5 | 569 |
| 30-31 | 12.4 | 4.0 | 14.8 | 535 |
| 32-33 | 13.0 | 6.2 | 16.3 | 588 |
| 34-35 | 9.7 | 4.7 | 13.8 | 495 |
| Total | 21.8 | 15.5 | 28.9 | 10,265 |
| Median | 2.4 | 2.4 | 3.8 | na |
| Mean | 8.4 | 6.1 | 10.8 | na |

Note: Estimates are based on status at the time of the survey.
na = Not applicable
[1] Includes births for which mothers are either still amenorrheic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

***Figure 5.3*** **Percentage amenorrheic and abstaining by months since birth**

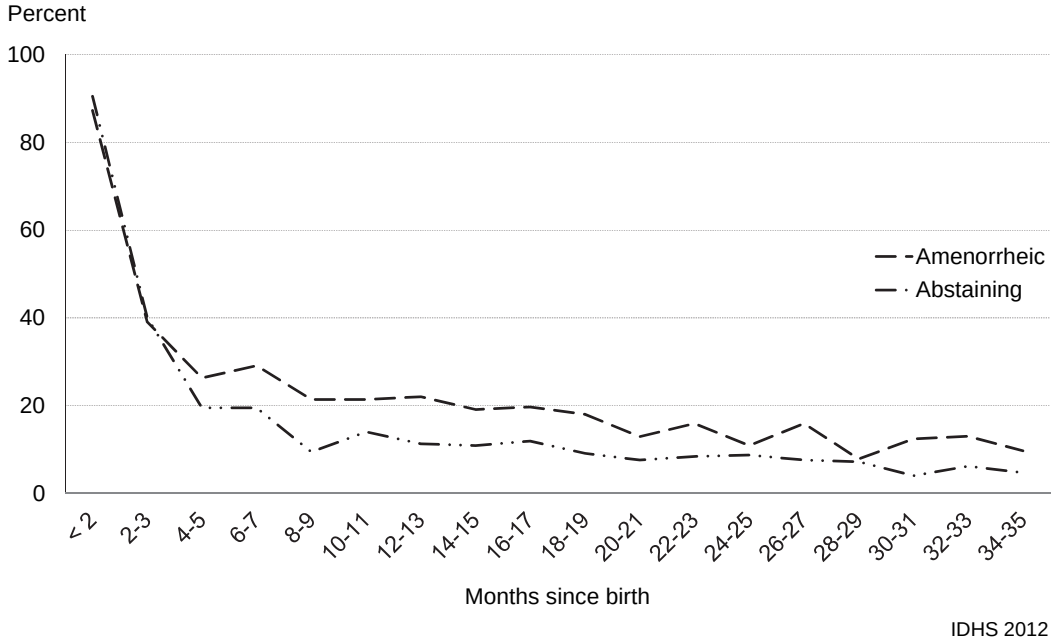



Table 5.7 shows that almost all women (97 percent) are insusceptible to pregnancy during the first two months following childbirth. In general, the proportion of women who are amenorrheic or abstaining decreases as the number of months after delivery increases. The proportion of women who are amenorrheic drops from 87 percent in the first two months after birth to a low of less than 8 percent at 28-29 months. The majority (91 percent) of Indonesia women abstain from sex during the first two months following a birth. The proportion abstaining drops sharply to 40 percent at 2-3 months and then drops to 20 percent at 4-5 months. The period of postpartum amenorrhea is longer than the period of postpartum abstinence and is the major determinant of the length of postpartum insusceptibility to pregnancy.

Table 5.7 shows that Indonesian women are amenorrheic for a median of 2.4 months, abstain for a median of 2.4 months, and are insusceptible to pregnancy for a median of 3.8 months.

Table 5.8 shows the median duration of postpartum amenorrhea, abstinence, and insusceptibility by background characteristics. In general, the differences in the median duration of postpartum insusceptibility are small. Urban nomen are insusceptible to the risk of pregnancy for one month less than rural women (3.3 and 4.3 months, respectively). Women with less education are insusceptible for a longer period than more educated women; the median duration of insusceptibility is 5.9 months for women with no education, compared with 4.3 months or less among more educated women. Women in the lowest wealth quintile are insusceptible for a longer period (4.9 months) than women in the highest wealth quintile (3.7 months).

Table 5.8 Median duration of amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility

Median number of months of postpartum amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility following births in the three years preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Postpartum amenorrhea | Postpartum abstinence | Postpartum insusceptibility[1] |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Mother's age** | | | |
| 15-29 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 3.6 |
| 30-49 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 4.2 |
| **Residence** | | | |
| Urban | 2.3 | 2.3 | 3.3 |
| Rural | 2.7 | 2.4 | 4.3 |
| **Education** | | | |
| No education | 2.4 | 3.4 | 5.9 |
| Some primary | 3.1 | 2.9 | 4.2 |
| Completed primary | 2.3 | 2.3 | 4.1 |
| Some secondary | 2.4 | 2.4 | 3.3 |
| Completed secondary | 2.3 | 2.3 | 3.7 |
| More than secondary | 3.3 | 2.3 | 4.3 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | |
| Lowest | 3.4 | 2.5 | 4.9 |
| Second | 2.5 | 2.7 | 3.9 |
| Middle | 2.1 | 2.2 | 3.5 |
| Fourth | 2.2 | 2.4 | 3.0 |
| Highest | 2.4 | 2.2 | 3.7 |
| Total | 2.4 | 2.4 | 3.8 |

Note: Medians are based on the status at the time of the survey (current status).
[1] Includes births for which mothers are either still amenorrheic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

Appendix Table A-5.3 shows the differentials in postpartum amenorrhea, abstinence, and insusceptibility by province.

## 5.7 MENOPAUSE

Another factor influencing the risk of pregnancy among women is menopause. Menopause marks the end of a woman's fertile period. Among women age 30 and over, the lack of a menstrual period in the preceding six months among women who are neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrheic is taken as evidence of menopause and, therefore, infecundity. Table 5.9 presents the proportion of women age 30-49 who are identified as menopausal using this definition. As expected, the percentage increases with age, from 11 percent among women age 30-34 to 44 percent among women age 48-49.

Table 5.9 Menopause

Percentage of women age 30-49 who are menopausal, by age, Indonesia 2012

| Age | Percentage menopausal[1] | Number of women |
|---|---|---|
| 30-34 | 11.4 | 6,876 |
| 35-39 | 13.6 | 6,882 |
| 40-41 | 14.8 | 2,580 |
| 42-43 | 17.8 | 2,610 |
| 44-45 | 22.6 | 2,190 |
| 46-47 | 32.6 | 2,187 |
| 48-49 | 44.0 | 2,092 |
| Total | 18.5 | 25,417 |

[1] Percentage of all women who are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrheic whose last menstrual period occurred six or more months preceding the survey

## 5.8 AGE AT FIRST BIRTH

One of the factors that determines fertility levels in a population is the average age at first birth. Women who marry early are typically exposed to pregnancy for a longer period. Thus, early childbearing generally leads to a large family size and is often associated with increased health risks for the mother and child. A rise in the median age at first birth is typically a sign of transition to lower fertility levels.

Table 5.10 shows the percentage of women who have given birth by specific ages and the median age at first birth, by the woman's current age. The results indicate that women in younger cohorts are much less likely than older women to have given birth for the first time while they were still in their teens. For example, among women age 45-49, 7 percent had their first child by age 15 compared with less than 1 percent of women age 15-19. The proportion having the first birth by age 20 has also fallen sharply from 45 percent among women age 45-49 to 22 percent among women age 20-24. Overall, Table 5.10 shows that the median age at first birth was 20.6 years among women age 45-49 compared with 22.8 years for women age 25-29.

Table 5.10 Age at first birth

Percentage of women age 15-49 who gave birth by exact ages, percentage who have never given birth, and median age at first birth, according to current age, Indonesia 2012

| | Percentage who gave birth by exact age | | | | | Percentage who have never given birth | Number of women | Median age at first birth |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Current age | 15 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 25 | | | |
| 15-19 | 0.3 | na | na | na | na | 93.0 | 6,927 | a |
| 20-24 | 0.6 | 6.5 | 22.2 | na | na | 50.8 | 6,305 | a |
| 25-29 | 1.1 | 9.8 | 25.1 | 43.9 | 66.9 | 20.0 | 6,959 | 22.8 |
| 30-34 | 2.2 | 12.6 | 28.2 | 47.1 | 67.6 | 9.2 | 6,876 | 22.3 |
| 35-39 | 2.4 | 14.0 | 29.9 | 47.6 | 69.1 | 6.9 | 6,882 | 22.3 |
| 40-44 | 5.5 | 19.5 | 36.2 | 52.9 | 72.0 | 5.0 | 6,252 | 21.6 |
| 45-49 | 7.1 | 26.2 | 44.7 | 61.1 | 77.9 | 4.7 | 5,407 | 20.6 |
| 20-49 | 3.0 | 14.4 | 30.6 | na | na | 16.2 | 38,680 | a |
| 25-49 | 3.5 | 15.9 | 32.2 | 50.0 | 70.4 | 9.5 | 32,375 | 22.0 |

na = Not applicable due to censoring
a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 5.11 presents differentials in the median age at first birth among women age 25-49. The median age at first birth for all women in the age group is 22.0 years, which is slightly higher than the median age at the time of the 2007 IDHS (21.5 years) and more than one year higher than the median age at first birth at the time of the 1991 IDHS (20.8 years). Urban women start childbearing two years later than their rural counterparts (23 years compared with 21 years). Better-educated women start childbearing at a later age than women with less education. The median age at first birth increases from 19 years for women with no education to 24 for women with completed secondary education. Women in wealthier households tend to begin childbearing at a later age than women in poorer households. The median age for women in the highest wealth quintile is 24.1 years compared with 21 years for women in the lowest wealth quintile.

Appendix Table A-5.4 shows the median age at first birth among women age 25-49 by province.

Table 5.11 Median age at first birth

Median age at first birth among women age 25-49 years, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Women age 25-49 |
|---|---|
| **Residence** | |
| Urban | 23.0 |
| Rural | 21.0 |
| **Education** | |
| No education | 19.4 |
| Some primary | 19.3 |
| Completed primary | 20.3 |
| Some secondary | 21.3 |
| Completed secondary | 24.2 |
| **Wealth quintile** | |
| Lowest | 21.0 |
| Second | 21.2 |
| Middle | 21.4 |
| Fourth | 22.2 |
| Highest | 24.1 |
| Total | 22.0 |

## 5.9 TEENAGE PREGNANCY AND MOTHERHOOD

The issue of adolescent fertility is important for both health and social reasons because of its association with higher morbidity and mortality for both the mother and child. Teenage mothers, especially those under age 18, are more likely to experience adverse pregnancy outcomes and maternity-related mortality than more mature women. In addition, early childbearing limits a teenager's ability to pursue educational opportunities and can limit access to job opportunities.

Table 5.12 shows by background characteristics the percentage of women age 15-19 who are mothers or are pregnant with their first child. The 2012 IDHS findings show that 10 percent of adolescents have started childbearing: 7 percent have had a live birth, and 3 percent are currently pregnant with their first child. Since 2007 IDHS, there has been a small increase in the proportion of adolescents who have begun childbearing, from 9 percent to the current level of 10 percent.

Table 5.12 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Percentage of women age 15-19 who: Have had a live birth | Are pregnant with first child | Percentage who have begun childbearing | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age in years** | | | | |
| 15 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1,428 |
| 16 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 4.1 | 1,508 |
| 17 | 5.3 | 2.0 | 7.3 | 1,459 |
| 18 | 10.0 | 3.1 | 13.1 | 1,253 |
| 19 | 18.6 | 5.5 | 24.1 | 1,279 |
| **Residence** | | | | |
| Urban | 4.5 | 1.8 | 6.3 | 3,698 |
| Rural | 9.8 | 3.3 | 13.1 | 3,229 |
| **Education** | | | | |
| No education | 15.6 | 0.0 | 15.6 | 48 |
| Some primary | 23.9 | 5.6 | 29.5 | 183 |
| Completed primary | 22.3 | 8.0 | 30.3 | 524 |
| Some secondary | 6.0 | 2.1 | 8.2 | 4,349 |
| Completed secondary | 3.6 | 2.0 | 5.6 | 1,404 |
| More than secondary | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 419 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | |
| Lowest | 13.2 | 3.6 | 16.7 | 1,187 |
| Second | 10.4 | 3.3 | 13.7 | 1,372 |
| Middle | 6.7 | 3.0 | 9.8 | 1,407 |
| Fourth | 4.2 | 2.3 | 6.6 | 1,415 |
| Highest | 1.9 | 0.7 | 2.6 | 1,546 |
| Total | 7.0 | 2.5 | 9.5 | 6,927 |

The proportion of teenagers who have started having children increases rapidly with age. While only 1 percent of women age 15 have started childbearing, 24 percent of women age 19 are either mothers or pregnant with their first child. Rural teenagers are more likely than urban teenagers to have started childbearing (13 percent compared with 6 percent). There is an inverse relationship between early childbearing and education. Sixteen percent of teenagers with no education had begun childbearing compared with 1 percent of those with more than secondary education. By wealth status, the proportion of teenagers who have begun childbearing varies from a high of 17 percent among those living in households in the lowest wealth quintile to a low of 3 percent among those in the highest quintile.

Appendix Table-A.5.5 presents the prevalence of teenage pregnancy and motherhood by province.

# FERTILITY PREFERENCES 6

**Key Findings**

- Fifty-eight percent of currently married women and 53 percent of currently married men who have two living children do not want to have more children. The percentage wanting no more children increases rapidly with the number of living children.
- Urban residents consistently want fewer children than their rural counterparts.
- The mean ideal number of children among currently married women age 15-49 is 2.7 children while among currently married men age 15-54, it is 2.8 children.
- The total wanted fertility rate is two births per woman, 23 percent lower than the actual fertility (2.6 births per woman).

Information on fertility preferences is of considerable importance to family planning programs as this allows planners to understand women's and men's current childbearing desires and also to assess the extent of unwanted and mistimed pregnancies. This chapter first addresses several basic questions about childbearing preferences among women and men in Indonesia. Does the respondent want more children? If so, how long would she/he prefer to wait before the next child? If she/he could start afresh, how many children in all would she/he want? Two further issues are examined. To what extent do unwanted or mistimed pregnancies occur? What effect would the prevention of such pregnancies have on the fertility rates? Bearing in mind that the underlying rationale of most family planning programs is to give couples the freedom and ability to bear the number of children they want and to achieve the spacing of births they prefer, the importance of this chapter is obvious.

The inclusion of women who are currently pregnant and men whose wife (wives) may be expecting an additional child complicates the measurement of views on future childbearing. For these respondents, the question on desire for more children was rephrased to refer to their desire for another child after the one that they are expecting. In addition, the question on preferred waiting time before the next birth was rephrased to clarify that the information wanted was the preferred waiting time after the birth of the child currently expected. To take into account the way in which the preference variable was defined for these respondents, the preference results in the tables in this chapter are classified by number of living children, including any current pregnancy.

Women and men who are sterilized also required special analytic treatment. The general strategy in this chapter is to classify sterilized women and men as wanting no additional children.

Interpretation of data on fertility preferences has always been the subject of controversy. Survey questions have been criticized on the grounds that answers are misleading because: a) they reflect unformed, ephemeral views, which are held with weak intensity and little conviction; and b) they do not take into account the effect of social pressures or the attitudes of other family members, particularly the husband, who may exert a major influence on reproductive decisions. The first objection has greater force in non-contracepting societies where the idea of conscious reproductive choice may still be strange; in societies such as Indonesia with moderate to high levels of contraceptive use, greater interpretive weight can be attached to the findings. The

second objection is correct in principle. In practice, however, its importance is doubtful; for instance, the evidence from surveys in which both husbands and wives are interviewed suggests that there is no radical difference between the views of the two sexes.

## 6.1 DESIRE FOR ADDITIONAL CHILDREN

Table 6.1 shows the percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 by desire for more children, according to the number of living children. The table allows the potential need for contraceptive services for spacing as well as limiting births to be examined. Until recently, concern for providing appropriate contraceptive methods to couples who wish to have no further children has overshadowed contraception for child spacing purposes. The interest in spacing has been reinforced by recent evidence that: a) short birth intervals are harmful to the welfare of children and mothers and b) large numbers of couples wish to postpone childbearing by using contraception.

Table 6.1 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Indonesia 2012

| | Number of living children[1] | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Desire for children | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6+ | Total |
| CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Have another soon[2] | 83.9 | 22.8 | 6.8 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 14.6 |
| Have another later[3] | 4.3 | 53.0 | 18.6 | 7.7 | 5.0 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 23.4 |
| Have another, undecided when | 5.7 | 8.9 | 5.7 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 5.5 |
| Undecided | 0.8 | 3.6 | 6.7 | 4.0 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 5.4 | 4.8 |
| Want no more | 2.7 | 10.6 | 58.2 | 73.0 | 73.3 | 82.2 | 80.0 | 46.8 |
| Sterilized[4] | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.3 | 7.2 | 10.0 | 5.9 | 8.1 | 3.4 |
| Declared infecund | 2.3 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.1 |
| Missing | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number | 1,989 | 9,444 | 11,192 | 6,173 | 2,609 | 1,115 | 943 | 33,465 |
| CURRENTLY MARRIED MEN[5] | | | | | | | | |
| Have another soon[2] | 76.8 | 24.0 | 8.4 | 5.2 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 15.1 |
| Have another later[3] | 8.5 | 54.6 | 20.1 | 10.1 | 6.7 | 5.4 | 3.1 | 24.9 |
| Have another, undecided when | 7.9 | 8.4 | 6.6 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 6.5 |
| Undecided | 1.8 | 3.7 | 9.8 | 8.1 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 6.4 | 6.7 |
| Want no more | 0.7 | 8.5 | 53.4 | 68.8 | 75.1 | 80.1 | 77.9 | 44.4 |
| Sterilized[4] | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 3.2 | 0.6 |
| Declared infecund | 3.8 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 3.4 | 1.2 |
| Missing | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| Total | 99.5 | 99.9 | 99.7 | 99.8 | 99.4 | 99.6 | 99.5 | 99.7 |
| Number | 525 | 2,579 | 3,030 | 1,766 | 793 | 337 | 276 | 9,306 |

na = Not applicable
[1] The number of living children includes the current pregnancy
[2] Wants next birth within 2 years
[3] Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years
[4] Includes both female and male sterilization
[5] The number of living children includes one additional child if respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Figure 6.1, which illustrates the breakdown of desire for children among women, shows that half of married women in Indonesia prefer to limit childbearing, that is, they want no more children or were sterilized. Around one-quarter of married women want to have another child but later (after two or more years); that is, they are potential spacers. Fifteen percent of currently married women want to have another child soon, 6 percent want a child but are undecided when, and 5 percent are uncertain about their childbearing preference. One percent of married women declare themselves unable to become pregnant (infecund).

***Figure 6.1*** **Desire for another child**

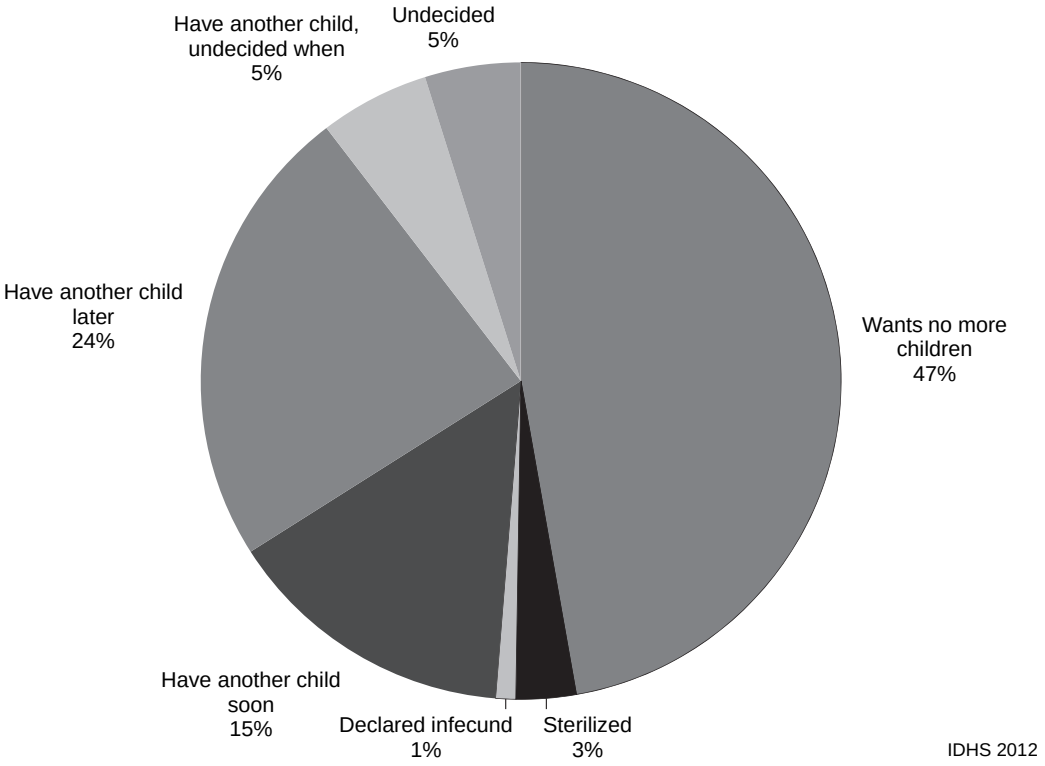



Table 6.1 also presents information on the fertility preferences of the currently married men interviewed in the 2012 IDHS. Although the results are not strictly comparable to the findings for the women because of the differences in the age composition of the female and male respondents (15-49 years for women and 15-54 years for men), the table confirms that a large majority of married men share with women a desire to control childbearing. Forty-five percent of currently married men (including those who had been sterilized) want no more children, and 25 percent want to have another but later. Fifteen percent of currently married men want to have another child soon; 7 percent want a child but are undecided when, and 7 percent are uncertain about whether or not they want another child. The remaining 1 percent declare themselves to be infecund.

Finally, Table 6.1 shows how women's and men's childbearing preferences vary according to the number of children (including any current pregnancy) they have. As expected, the desire to have no more children increases rapidly with parity. For example, among currently married women age 15-49, the percentage wanting no more children (including those who are sterilized) increases from 11 percent women with one child to 61 percent among those with two children and peaks at 88 percent among women with five or more children. Among married men age 15-54, there is also a rapid rise in the interest in limiting childbearing; the percentage wanting no more children increases from 9 percent among men with one child to 54 percent among men with two children and peaks at 82 percent among men with five children. Among both childless women and men, there is comparatively little interest in delaying a first birth (4 percent and 9 percent, respectively); however, more than half of married women and men with one child and around one-fifth of those with two children say they would like to have another child but later. This may reflect in part the success of the family planning program in building a mindset about planning or spacing the next birth through contraceptive use.

Tables 6.2.1 and 6.2.2 present the percentage of currently married women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who want no more children (including those who are sterilized) for each parity (including the current pregnancy) by selected background characteristics. The tabulations provide information about subgroup variations in the potential demand for fertility control.

Table 6.2.1 Desire to limit childbearing: Women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who want no more children, by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Number of living children[1] | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6+ | |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 2.2 | 10.5 | 63.1 | 86.2 | 88.1 | 92.0 | 88.0 | 52.5 |
| Rural | 3.2 | 10.8 | 57.8 | 74.2 | 79.0 | 85.6 | 88.2 | 47.9 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 4.9 | 36.9 | 56.7 | 79.5 | 73.6 | 87.5 | 79.6 | 63.7 |
| Some primary | 16.9 | 27.8 | 60.6 | 76.9 | 79.8 | 82.6 | 89.8 | 64.4 |
| Completed primary | 1.9 | 13.4 | 60.0 | 78.8 | 82.4 | 91.3 | 89.2 | 53.7 |
| Some secondary | 0.3 | 7.5 | 60.8 | 79.4 | 84.7 | 89.5 | 87.8 | 44.9 |
| Completed secondary | 1.4 | 7.3 | 62.6 | 84.1 | 89.4 | 91.4 | 91.9 | 44.9 |
| More than secondary | 1.1 | 7.6 | 58.5 | 85.5 | 85.5 | 92.6 | 81.7 | 42.3 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 5.4 | 9.7 | 43.5 | 66.4 | 72.2 | 83.9 | 86.4 | 44.6 |
| Second | 2.2 | 11.5 | 59.6 | 75.0 | 85.0 | 86.3 | 87.1 | 48.0 |
| Middle | 3.1 | 10.2 | 60.3 | 82.9 | 85.7 | 92.4 | 90.7 | 49.7 |
| Fourth | 1.4 | 8.9 | 63.4 | 85.7 | 85.7 | 89.8 | 92.5 | 50.0 |
| Highest | 1.9 | 13.4 | 69.3 | 88.4 | 90.8 | 94.7 | 86.1 | 57.6 |
| Total | 2.7 | 10.7 | 60.6 | 80.3 | 83.2 | 88.1 | 88.1 | 50.1 |

Note: Women who have been sterilized are considered to want no more children.
[1] The number of living children includes the current pregnancy.

Table 6.2.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Men

Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 who want no more children, by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Number of living children[1] | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6+ | |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.8 | 9.8 | 54.9 | 76.5 | 81.3 | 89.2 | 88.7 | 47.3 |
| Rural | 0.7 | 7.2 | 52.2 | 63.4 | 71.6 | 76.0 | 77.5 | 42.7 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 7.2 | 14.7 | 61.1 | 70.5 | 83.5 | 77.3 | 69.7 | 59.0 |
| Some primary | 0.0 | 22.4 | 57.1 | 68.6 | 74.5 | 79.2 | 82.2 | 57.9 |
| Completed primary | 1.5 | 12.2 | 56.6 | 67.9 | 80.8 | 89.3 | 78.7 | 49.2 |
| Some secondary | 0.9 | 7.4 | 51.0 | 67.3 | 67.5 | 79.4 | 84.6 | 39.2 |
| Completed secondary | 0.0 | 4.5 | 56.4 | 75.3 | 76.9 | 80.0 | 84.8 | 40.5 |
| More than secondary | 0.8 | 4.0 | 42.1 | 71.1 | 77.8 | 65.2 | 82.3 | 38.2 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 1.5 | 8.2 | 41.2 | 58.0 | 64.1 | 68.7 | 74.0 | 39.6 |
| Second | 0.2 | 9.4 | 52.2 | 67.2 | 82.2 | 85.2 | 79.8 | 44.5 |
| Middle | 0.9 | 5.3 | 57.9 | 72.1 | 76.2 | 81.7 | 87.5 | 45.4 |
| Fourth | 0.0 | 10.0 | 57.0 | 74.4 | 79.5 | 86.5 | 87.2 | 45.6 |
| Highest | 1.0 | 10.0 | 54.5 | 76.6 | 81.0 | 94.2 | 93.3 | 49.2 |
| Total | 0.7 | 8.5 | 53.7 | 70.0 | 76.4 | 81.5 | 81.1 | 45.0 |

Note: Men who have been sterilized or who state in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children.
[1] The number of living children includes one additional child if respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Overall, among both women and men, the percentage wanting no more children is higher in urban areas than in rural areas and increases with the wealth quintile. To some degree, the wealth differential may reflect the modernized thoughts among parents with higher economic status; for these parents raising children may be more often considered a burden or responsibility rather than an asset, for example, in helping to raise family income (Friedman, 1994; McDonald, 2010).

Tables 6.2.1 and 6.2.2 also show an unexpected finding; the desire to limit childbearing does not increase with educational level, as might be expected. To some extent, this pattern is due to differences in the age profile of the educational subgroups. Because educational opportunities have increased over time, more highly educated respondents tend to be younger than less educated respondents. Reflecting their younger average age, more highly educated respondents are more concentrated in the early stages of family building and, thus, they are less likely to be interested in limiting childbearing than less educated respondents who have an older age profile.

Finally, care has to be taken in interpreting male-female differences in fertility preferences because of the slightly different age ranges of women and men interviewed in the IDHS. However, a comparison of the results in Tables 6.2.1 and 6.2.2 suggests that women are generally more likely to want no more children than their male counterparts, in every subgroup being assessed. This may due to the fact that the burden of childbearing is predominantly borne by women rather than by men (Tshatsinde, 1993; Parawansa, 2001).

Appendix Tables A-6.1.1 and A-6.1.2 present differentials in the desire to limit childbearing by province among currently married women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54, respectively.

## 6.2 IDEAL FAMILY SIZE

Thus far in this chapter, interest has focused on the respondents' wishes for the future, implicitly taking into account the number of sons and daughters they already have. Table 6.3 considers information obtained in the survey on respondents' ideal family size.

In ascertaining the total ideal number of children, respondents were required to perform the more difficult task of considering abstractly, and independently of their actual family size, the number of children they would choose if they could start building their family again. There is usually a correlation between actual and ideal number of children. The reason is twofold. First, to the extent that respondents implement their preferences, those who want larger families will tend to achieve larger families. Second, respondents may adjust upward their ideal size of family as the actual number of children increases. It is also possible that respondents with large families, being on average older than those with small families, have larger ideal sizes because of attitudes they acquired 20 to 30 years ago. Despite the likelihood that some rationalization occurs, however, it is common to find that many respondents state ideal sizes lower than their actual number of surviving children.

Table 6.3 presents the distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 by the ideal number of children, according to the number of living children (including any current pregnancy). It was decided to show the ever-married distribution for women rather than the distribution of all women or currently married women in order to facilitate comparisons with the ideal family size results presented in the reports on prior IDHS surveys. Table 6.3 does include information from the 2012 IDHS on the mean ideal number of children for all women and currently married women; these means do not differ markedly from those reported for ever-married women, indicating that the fertility preferences of unmarried women are similar to those of ever-married women.

Table 6.3 Ideal number of children by number of living children

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49, all women age 15-49, and currently married men age 15-54 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children for all respondents and for currently married respondents, according to the number of living children, Indonesia 2012

| | Number of living children[1] | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ideal number of children | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6+ | Total |
| EVER-MARRIED WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 0.4 |
| 1 | 5.1 | 4.4 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 2.6 |
| 2 | 56.1 | 64.1 | 59.8 | 35.8 | 29.5 | 21.4 | 13.0 | 51.4 |
| 3 | 18.1 | 17.2 | 17.7 | 30.3 | 11.6 | 16.6 | 15.8 | 19.3 |
| 4 | 9.1 | 7.3 | 11.0 | 14.4 | 30.2 | 12.0 | 18.4 | 12.2 |
| 5 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 4.2 | 5.1 | 15.0 | 7.1 | 3.2 |
| 6+ | 1.9 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 5.0 | 8.4 | 15.3 | 2.1 |
| Non-numeric responses | 7.0 | 4.3 | 6.2 | 11.4 | 17.3 | 24.7 | 29.0 | 8.8 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number | 2,241 | 10,111 | 11,747 | 6,557 | 2,801 | 1,213 | 1,019 | 35,688 |
| **Mean ideal number children for:[2]** | | | | | | | | |
| Ever-married women | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 2.7 |
| Number | 2,084 | 9,674 | 11,019 | 5,809 | 2,315 | 913 | 724 | 32,537 |
| All women | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 2.6 |
| Number | 11,214 | 9,683 | 11,020 | 5,812 | 2,317 | 913 | 724 | 41,683 |
| Currently married | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 2.7 |
| Number of currently married | 1,851 | 9,055 | 10,515 | 5,467 | 2,171 | 841 | 670 | 30,571 |
| CURRENTLY MARRIED MEN[3] | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| 1 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 1.3 |
| 2 | 54.8 | 61.4 | 53.6 | 32.4 | 21.9 | 16.9 | 15.8 | 48.5 |
| 3 | 22.6 | 20.6 | 20.7 | 27.6 | 15.0 | 9.0 | 12.6 | 21.1 |
| 4 | 8.9 | 7.3 | 11.7 | 15.7 | 27.8 | 15.7 | 10.5 | 12.1 |
| 5 | 0.9 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 5.0 | 11.3 | 21.2 | 3.7 | 4.2 |
| 6+ | 2.0 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 6.6 | 13.4 | 24.1 | 2.8 |
| Non-numeric responses | 6.7 | 4.9 | 8.3 | 14.9 | 16.5 | 22.0 | 32.9 | 9.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number | 516 | 2,485 | 2,694 | 1,403 | 568 | 219 | 130 | 8,014 |
| **Mean ideal number children for:[2]** | | | | | | | | |
| Currently married men | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 2.8 |
| Number | 481 | 2,363 | 2,469 | 1,194 | 474 | 170 | 87 | 7,240 |

[1] The number of living children includes current pregnancy for women.
[2] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.
[3] The number of living children includes one additional child if respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6.3 shows that around half of women and men who expressed a numeric preference wanted a two-child family, and roughly 20 percent considered a three-child family to be ideal. Relatively few wanted five or more children. As expected, higher-parity women and men showed a preference for more children. For example, the mean ideal number of children ranges from 2.4 children among ever-married women with one child to 4.1 children among women with six or more children. Among currently married men, the mean ideal family size varies from 2.5 children among those with one child to 4.7 children among those with six or more children.

The results in Table 6.3 also clearly show that many women and men in Indonesia have had more children than they would now prefer. For example, among ever-married women with five or more children, the mean ideal number of children (3.6 children) is smaller than the actual number of children they have, indicating that many of these women had more children than they now prefer. Similar patterns are seen for men. For example, among men with five or more children, 43 percent reported an ideal family size smaller than their current number of children. The results in Table 6.3 also show that the majority women and men

who are beginning childbearing prefer to have small families; for example, more than half of women and men with no children said that their ideal number of children is two.

Table 6.4 shows the variation in the mean ideal family size among ever-married and all women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54, by background characteristics. Table A-6.2 presents provincial differentials in the mean ideal family size.

The results in Table 6.4 indicate that the older the age group, the greater the tendency to want a higher ideal number of children among both women and men. The mean ideal number of children among urban women and men is consistently slightly lower than that among their rural counterparts.

Table 6.4 Mean ideal number of children

Mean ideal number of children for ever-married women age 15-49, all women age 15-49, and currently married men age 15-54 by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Ever-married women | | All women | | Currently married men | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mean | Number of women[1] | Mean | Number of women[1] | Mean | Number of men[1] |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 2.3 | 884 | 2.3 | 6,405 | (2.5) | 26 |
| 20-24 | 2.4 | 3,710 | 2.4 | 5,999 | 2.5 | 328 |
| 25-29 | 2.6 | 5,894 | 2.6 | 6,581 | 2.7 | 1,069 |
| 30-34 | 2.6 | 6,109 | 2.6 | 6,377 | 2.8 | 1,558 |
| 35-39 | 2.7 | 6,021 | 2.6 | 6,206 | 2.8 | 1,601 |
| 40-44 | 2.8 | 5,435 | 2.7 | 5,549 | 2.9 | 1,496 |
| 45-49 | 2.9 | 4,485 | 2.9 | 4,566 | 2.9 | 1,162 |
| 50-54 | na | 0 | na | 0 | 3.2 | 1,010 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 2.6 | 16,174 | 2.5 | 21,887 | 2.7 | 4,245 |
| Rural | 2.8 | 16,363 | 2.7 | 19,797 | 3.0 | 4,004 |
| **Education** | | | | | | |
| No education | 3.2 | 1,146 | 3.1 | 1,218 | 3.4 | 194 |
| Some primary | 3.0 | 3,867 | 3.0 | 4,067 | 3.2 | 1,125 |
| Completed primary | 2.7 | 8,695 | 2.7 | 9,200 | 2.8 | 1,892 |
| Some secondary | 2.6 | 7,807 | 2.5 | 11,800 | 2.8 | 1,771 |
| Completed secondary | 2.5 | 7,712 | 2.4 | 10,103 | 2.7 | 2,253 |
| More than secondary | 2.6 | 3,310 | 2.6 | 5,295 | 2.9 | 1,015 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 3.0 | 5,711 | 2.9 | 6,845 | 3.3 | 1,328 |
| Second | 2.7 | 6,413 | 2.6 | 7,937 | 2.8 | 1,682 |
| Middle | 2.6 | 6,728 | 2.5 | 8,524 | 2.8 | 1,776 |
| Fourth | 2.5 | 7,011 | 2.5 | 9,056 | 2.7 | 1,769 |
| Highest | 2.5 | 6,674 | 2.4 | 9,320 | 2.7 | 1,695 |
| Total | 2.7 | 32,537 | 2.6 | 41,683 | 2.8 | 8,250 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Number of women and men who gave a numeric response
na = not applicable

Generally, those with a higher educational level tend to have a lower ideal number of children. The exception is among women and men with more than a secondary education, where the mean ideal number of children is observed to be the same or somewhat higher than among those with some or completed secondary education. The wealthier the respondents, the lower the number of children they perceived as ideal.

## 6.3 PLANNED FERTILITY

Women were asked a series of questions for each child born in the preceding five years and any current pregnancy to determine whether the particular pregnancy was desired at the time ("planned"), not desired at the time but wanted at a later time, or unwanted at any time. The results of these questions, which

are presented in Table 6.5, form a potentially powerful indicator of the degree to which couples successfully control childbearing. In addition, the data can be used to gauge the effect of the prevention of unwanted births on period fertility.

The questions are demanding. The respondent is required to recall accurately her wishes at one or more points in the last five years and to report them honestly. The danger of rationalization is present; an unwanted conception may well become a cherished child. Despite the potential problems of comprehension, recall and truthfulness, results from previous surveys have proved surprisingly plausible. Respondents are clearly willing to report unwanted conceptions. Nevertheless, some rationalization undoubtedly still occurs after a child who may have been considered as unwanted at conception is born, resulting in underreporting of unwanted fertility.

Table 6.5 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of births to women age 15-49 in the five years preceding the survey (including current pregnancies), by planning status of the birth, according to birth order and mother's age at birth, Indonesia 2012

| Birth order and mother's age at birth | Planning status of birth | | | | Total | Number of births |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wanted then | Wanted later | Wanted no more | Missing | | |
| **Birth order** | | | | | | |
| 1 | 96.5 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 7,286 |
| 2 | 87.1 | 9.4 | 2.8 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 5,834 |
| 3 | 75.3 | 9.3 | 14.6 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 3,037 |
| 4+ | 65.5 | 7.0 | 26.3 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 2,741 |
| **Mother's age at birth** | | | | | | |
| <20 | 93.4 | 5.6 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,687 |
| 20-24 | 92.0 | 6.1 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 4,829 |
| 25-29 | 87.8 | 7.8 | 3.7 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 5,436 |
| 30-34 | 83.8 | 6.7 | 8.9 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 3,934 |
| 35-39 | 73.1 | 5.2 | 20.6 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 2,325 |
| 40-44 | 59.6 | 4.1 | 35.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 625 |
| 45-49 | 59.5 | 1.9 | 38.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 63 |
| Total | 85.7 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 18,898 |

Table 6.5 shows the percent distribution of births in the five years preceding the survey (including current pregnancies) by the planning status of the birth, according to birth order and mother's age at birth. More than 80 percent of births were wanted at the time of conception, 7 percent were wanted but at a later time, and 7 percent were not wanted at all. These figures are generally similar to those reported in the 2007 IDHS (CBS et al., 2008), although the proportion of births wanted then is slightly higher than in 2007 (86 percent versus 80 percent) and the proportion of births wanted later is slightly lower than in 2007 (7 percent versus 12 percent).

Table 6.5 shows that the higher the birth order, the more likely it is that births are reported as unwanted. Among fourth and higher-order births, around one-quarter of them were not wanted at all and 7 percent were wanted later.

The planning status of births also is associated with the age of the mother. In general, older mothers tend to have a smaller percentage of children who were wanted at conception. Overall, the percentage of unwanted births (including those wanted later and those not wanted) rises from 6 percent of births among women under age 20 to 41 percent of births among women age 45-49.

## 6.4 WANTED FERTILITY RATES

Wanted fertility rates are calculated in the same manner as the conventional age-specific fertility rates presented in Chapter 5, except that births classified as unwanted are omitted from the numerator; the remainder are cumulated to form a total wanted fertility rate. Analogous to the conventional total fertility rate (TFR), the total wanted fertility rate provides another indicator of fertility aspirations and may be interpreted as the number of wanted births that a woman would bear by age 50, if she experienced the wanted fertility rates observed for the past three years.

The Lightbourne method of calculating a "wanted" birth is used for this table: a birth is considered wanted if the number of living children at the time of conception was less than the ideal number of children reported at the time of the survey (Lightbourne, 1985). Wanted fertility rates express the level of fertility that theoretically would result if all unwanted births were prevented. Comparison of actual rates with wanted rates indicates the potential demographic impact of the elimination of unwanted births.

There is a difference between ideal family size and the wanted fertility rate in that the wanted fertility rate takes observed fertility as its starting point and can never be larger than the actual TFR; ideal family size can be and often is larger than the number of children born. This characteristic of the wanted fertility rate has an advantage and a disadvantage. It may be the more realistic measure, because it takes into account the fact that fecundity impairment prevents some women from having wanted births and from achieving their desired family size. But it has the disadvantage of interpretive complexity and, like any period measure, is vulnerable to temporary influences on the level of recent fertility.

Table 6.6 Wanted fertility rates

Total wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates for the three years preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Total wanted fertility rates | Total fertility rate |
|---|---|---|
| **Residence** | | |
| Urban | 1.9 | 2.4 |
| Rural | 2.2 | 2.8 |
| **Education** | | |
| No education | 2.0 | 2.8 |
| Some primary | 2.3 | 3.0 |
| Completed primary | 2.3 | 2.9 |
| Some secondary | 2.1 | 2.6 |
| Completed secondary | 2.2 | 2.7 |
| More than secondary | 2.0 | 2.4 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | |
| Lowest | 2.4 | 3.2 |
| Second | 2.1 | 2.7 |
| Middle | 2.0 | 2.5 |
| Fourth | 2.0 | 2.4 |
| Highest | 1.8 | 2.2 |
| Total | 2.0 | 2.6 |

Note: Rates are calculated based on births to women age 15-49 in the period 1-36 months preceding the survey. The total fertility rates are the same as those presented in Table 5.2.

Table 6.6 shows the wanted fertility and the actual total fertility rates by background characteristics. Overall, the total wanted fertility rate in Indonesia is lower than the actual total fertility rate. The total wanted fertility rate is 2.0 children per woman; thus, if women were to achieve their childbearing goals, the overall TFR could drop to the replacement level in Indonesia. To reach the wanted fertility level, the actual fertility rate (2.6 children per woman) would have to decrease by 23 percent. The gap between the wanted and actual fertility rates is greatest (0.8 births) among women with no education and women in the lowest wealth quintile.

Appendix Table A-6.3 shows the wanted and actual fertility rates by province.

# FAMILY PLANNING 7

**Key Findings**

- Virtually all women age 15-49 (98 percent) know about modern contraceptive methods.
- Only 18 percent of Indonesian women know that the most fertile time for a woman is halfway between two menstrual periods.
- Sixty-two of currently married women age 15-49 are using contraception, and 58 percent are relying on modern contraceptive methods.
- Injectables are the most widely used method, followed by the pill (32 percent and 14 percent, respectively).
- More than 7 in 10 current users obtain their method from a private sector provider, and 9 in 10 users report paying for their method.
- Overall, 27 percent of contraceptive users discontinue using a method within 12 months of starting its use, and 13 percent switch to another method.
- The total unmet need for family planning services in Indonesia is 11 percent, of which 7 percent is an unmet need for limiting.

This chapter is divided into three major sections. The first section presents information from the 2012 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) related to knowledge and attitudes toward family planning. Topics addressed in this section include knowledge of contraceptive methods, awareness of a woman's fertile period, exposure to family planning messages through mass media and personal contact, and contact of nonusers with family planning providers. The second section focuses on the use of family planning and provides information on the level of current use of contraception, timing of sterilization, the source of modern contraception, and costs of family planning services. The third section on nonuse and intent to use family planning discusses discontinuation rates, reasons for discontinuation, need and demand for family planning, attitudes toward the future use of contraception, and reasons for not intending to use contraception in the future. Even though the main focus of this chapter is on women, results from the male survey are also presented because men play an important role in the realization of reproductive goals.

## 7.1 KNOWLEDGE OF FAMILY PLANNING

### 7.1.1 Knowledge of Contraceptive Methods

Knowledge about fertility control and family planning is a prerequisite to gaining access to contraceptive methods and using a suitable method in a timely and effective manner. In the 2012 IDHS, the information about knowledge of contraception was obtained by asking respondents to name ways that a couple can delay or avoid a pregnancy. If the respondent did not spontaneously name a method, the interviewer read a description of each method and asked if the respondent recognized it. The information was collected for two types of contraceptive methods: modern and traditional. Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, intrauterine device (IUD), injectables, implants, male condom, diaphragm (intravag), lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and emergency contraception. Traditional methods include periodic abstinence (rhythm method) and withdrawal. An additional question, which probed for knowledge about other methods, was included to obtain information on knowledge of folk methods.

Table 7.1 shows knowledge of contraceptive methods for all women age 15-49, currently married women age 15-49, and currently married men age 15-54. Almost all women, currently married women, and currently married men in Indonesia know at least one method of family planning (98 percent, 99 percent, and 97 percent, respectively). Virtually all respondents who recognized at least one method knew about a modern method. Respondents were much less likely to know about a traditional method of family planning (57 percent of all women, 63 percent of currently married women, and 47 percent of currently married men) than a modern method.

Table 7.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women age 15-49, currently married women age 15-49, and currently married men age 15-54 who know any contraceptive method, by specific method, Indonesia 2012

| Method | All women | Currently married women | Currently married men |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Any method** | 98.0 | 99.0 | 97.3 |
| **Any modern method** | 98.0 | 98.9 | 97.2 |
| Female sterilization | 61.4 | 67.0 | 40.3 |
| Male sterilization | 33.7 | 37.7 | 30.6 |
| Pill | 95.6 | 97.3 | 93.0 |
| IUD | 75.8 | 82.3 | 65.1 |
| Injectables | 95.9 | 98.0 | 92.5 |
| Implants | 81.8 | 89.0 | 63.1 |
| Male condom | 83.1 | 84.4 | 87.0 |
| Diaphragm (Intravag) | 10.7 | 10.5 | 7.8 |
| Lactational amenorrhea (LAM) | 21.6 | 23.8 | 7.7 |
| Emergency contraception | 11.0 | 11.3 | 6.9 |
| **Any traditional method** | 56.8 | 62.6 | 46.7 |
| Rhythm | 42.8 | 47.2 | 33.6 |
| Withdrawal | 42.1 | 48.1 | 34.6 |
| Other | 8.4 | 9.5 | 4.1 |
| Mean number of methods known by respondents | 6.6 | 7.1 | 5.7 |
| Number of respondents | 45,607 | 33,465 | 9,306 |

Injectables and the pill are the most widely known modern methods; more than nine in ten IDHS respondents recognized these methods. Among the modern methods, respondents were least likely to know about emergency contraception, the diaphragm, and lactational amenorrhea (LAM). In general, men were less likely to know specific family planning methods than women, with the exception of the male condom, where men had a slight advantage over women. Women recognized an average of seven methods while men recognized fewer than six methods.

With the exception of the male condom, there were only minor changes between the 2007 and 2012 IDHS surveys in the percentages of currently married women who knew about specific methods. Knowledge of the male condom increased among married women from 77 percent in 2007 to 84 percent in 2012.

Table 7.2 presents differentials in contraceptive knowledge among all women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54. More than 90 percent of the IDHS respondents knew at least one method and one modern method in all subgroups, except among the small number of women and men with no education.

Table 7.2 Knowledge of contraceptive methods by background characteristics

Percentage of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who have heard of at least one contraceptive method and who have heard of at least one modern method, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| | Women | | | Men | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Heard of any method | Heard of any modern method[1] | Number | Heard of any method | Heard of any modern method[1] | Number |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 94.7 | 94.6 | 6,927 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 28 |
| 20-24 | 97.8 | 97.8 | 6,305 | 94.4 | 94.4 | 345 |
| 25-29 | 98.8 | 98.7 | 6,959 | 98.3 | 98.3 | 1,127 |
| 30-34 | 99.2 | 99.2 | 6,876 | 98.4 | 98.1 | 1,674 |
| 35-39 | 98.8 | 98.8 | 6,882 | 98.1 | 97.8 | 1,775 |
| 40-44 | 98.8 | 98.7 | 6,252 | 97.9 | 97.7 | 1,693 |
| 45-49 | 98.1 | 98.0 | 5,407 | 97.4 | 97.1 | 1,371 |
| 50-54 | na | na | 0 | 94.0 | 94.0 | 1,292 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 98.9 | 98.8 | 23,805 | 98.6 | 98.6 | 4,739 |
| Rural | 97.1 | 97.0 | 21,802 | 96.0 | 95.7 | 4,567 |
| **Education** | | | | | | |
| No education | 83.5 | 82.7 | 1,500 | 77.5 | 76.6 | 265 |
| Some primary | 97.0 | 96.9 | 4,870 | 92.9 | 92.4 | 1,371 |
| Completed primary | 98.4 | 98.3 | 10,254 | 97.3 | 97.1 | 2,118 |
| Some secondary | 97.8 | 97.8 | 12,753 | 98.8 | 98.8 | 1,979 |
| Completed secondary | 99.5 | 99.5 | 10,677 | 99.6 | 99.5 | 2,453 |
| More than secondary | 99.6 | 99.6 | 5,552 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 1,119 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 94.1 | 93.8 | 7,767 | 91.9 | 91.5 | 1,596 |
| Second | 98.0 | 97.9 | 8,784 | 96.4 | 96.0 | 1,866 |
| Middle | 99.0 | 99.0 | 9,243 | 98.8 | 98.8 | 2,008 |
| Fourth | 99.2 | 99.2 | 9,743 | 99.0 | 98.9 | 1,962 |
| Highest | 99.1 | 99.0 | 10,071 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 1,875 |
| Total | 98.0 | 98.0 | 45,607 | 97.3 | 97.2 | 9,306 |

na = Not applicable
[1] Female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, diaphragm, foam or jelly, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and emergency contraception

Appendix Table A-7.1 presents the variation in knowledge methods by province.

### 7.1.2 Knowledge of Fertile Period

A basic knowledge about reproductive physiology provides a useful background for the successful practice of coitus-associated methods such as condoms, vaginal methods, and withdrawal. Knowledge is especially critical in the case of the rhythm (periodic abstinence) method. In the 2012 IDHS, all women were asked about their knowledge of a woman's fertile period. Table 7.3 differentiates current users and nonusers of the rhythm method in presenting the 2012 IDHS findings on women's knowledge of the fertile period.

Table 7.3 Knowledge of fertile period

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, according to current use of the rhythm method, Indonesia 2012

| Perceived fertile period | Users of rhythm method | Nonusers of rhythm method | All women |
|---|---|---|---|
| Just before her menstrual period begins | 3.0 | 3.8 | 3.8 |
| During her menstrual period | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Right after her menstrual period has ended | 33.7 | 32.1 | 32.1 |
| Halfway between two menstrual periods | 50.4 | 18.0 | 18.3 |
| Other | 2.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| No specific time | 4.6 | 16.7 | 16.6 |
| Don't know | 5.6 | 27.8 | 27.6 |
| Missing | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women | 439 | 45,168 | 45,607 |

Only 18 percent of all women age 15-49 know the most fertile time is halfway between two menstrual periods. Among users of rhythm method, however, 50 percent correctly identify that a woman is most likely to become pregnant if she has sexual intercourse halfway between two periods. These results show that there is the need for more education about the physiology of reproduction in order to increase the effective use of rhythm and other coitus-associated methods.

### 7.1.3 Exposure to Family Planning IEC

The family planning mass information, education, and communication (IEC) program in Indonesia focuses on the dissemination of family planning information through a variety of media. Media have an important role in familiarizing men and women with current information about family planning. Both print materials (newspapers/magazines, pamphlets, posters) and electronic media (radio and TV) are used to disseminate family planning messages. IEC activities on television are shown on government-run stations, both on central and regional stations. Family planning information is carried on the radio by both government and private stations throughout Indonesia. Personal contacts with staff of the family planning program and other health workers as well as with village and religious leaders, teachers, and members of women's groups are other potentially important channels for the dissemination of family planning information.

The 2012 IDHS included questions to determine whether or not respondents had been exposed to family planning messages through various media and personal contacts during the six-month period prior to the survey interview. These results will help program managers and planners to effectively target population subgroups for information, education, and communication campaigns.

#### *Exposure to family planning messages through mass media*

Tables 7.4.1-7.4.2 show the percentage of currently married women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who were exposed to family planning messages through five mass media sources (television, radio, newspapers/magazines, posters, and pamphlets) during the six months before the IDHS interview. The results show that television is the outlet through which IDHS respondents most often receive family planning information; more than 4 in 10 currently married women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 saw family planning messages on television. Posters were the second most important source of family planning information; around one-quarter of married women and more than one-third of married men were exposed to family planning posters. Family planning messages disseminated through other print media (newspapers/magazines and pamphlets) reached about 1 in 7 married women and 1 in 5 married men. Only 1 in 10 married women and 1 in 8 married men said they had heard about family planning on the radio.

Overall, 46 percent of currently married women and 38 percent of currently married men were not exposed to family planning messages through any of the five sources. This represents a substantial decrease in the proportions of women and men reporting no exposure to family planning messages compared with the 2007 IDHS results; around two-thirds of ever-married women age 15-49 and 6 in 10 currently married men 15-54 were not exposed to family planning messages through any of the five media sources during the six months before the 2007 IDHS.

The likelihood of having been exposed to family planning messages during the six months prior to the survey varies noticeably with background characteristics among both women and men. Urban residents are less likely than rural residents to have had no exposure to family planning messages. For example, 55 percent of currently married women age 15-49 in rural areas had not seen or heard family planning messages through any of the five media sources compared with 37 percent of married women in urban areas. The proportions of currently married women and men who were not exposed to family planning information through any of the five sources also varied markedly with education and wealth. For example, 62 percent of married men in the lowest wealth quintile had not received family planning information from any of the five sources compared with 20 percent of men in the highest wealth quintile.

Table 7.4.1 Exposure to family planning messages through mass media: currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message on radio, on television, or in a newspaper in the past few months, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Radio | Television | Newspaper/ magazine | Poster | Pamphlet | None of these five media sources | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 10.2 | 46.5 | 7.3 | 21.0 | 8.5 | 45.3 | 890 |
| 20-24 | 9.2 | 48.8 | 11.5 | 25.9 | 12.3 | 42.1 | 3,754 |
| 25-29 | 9.0 | 49.6 | 14.9 | 29.1 | 15.9 | 41.1 | 6,000 |
| 30-34 | 9.7 | 47.2 | 15.5 | 28.7 | 14.8 | 42.1 | 6,285 |
| 35-39 | 9.6 | 47.2 | 16.4 | 28.8 | 15.0 | 44.3 | 6,331 |
| 40-44 | 10.6 | 40.9 | 12.8 | 24.3 | 13.4 | 49.7 | 5,572 |
| 45-49 | 8.8 | 36.5 | 9.6 | 18.5 | 9.5 | 57.5 | 4,633 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 11.3 | 52.9 | 19.6 | 33.4 | 18.4 | 36.6 | 16,466 |
| Rural | 7.8 | 37.9 | 7.9 | 19.2 | 8.9 | 54.7 | 16,999 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | |
| No education | 2.1 | 13.8 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 84.4 | 1,209 |
| Some primary | 4.9 | 26.0 | 1.3 | 8.0 | 3.3 | 69.6 | 4,185 |
| Completed primary | 7.3 | 38.3 | 5.0 | 16.3 | 6.1 | 55.1 | 9,045 |
| Some secondary | 9.8 | 48.6 | 10.3 | 25.7 | 12.1 | 43.0 | 7,912 |
| Completed secondary | 12.7 | 57.9 | 23.3 | 39.1 | 21.7 | 30.2 | 7,760 |
| More than secondary | 15.9 | 62.5 | 42.8 | 55.2 | 36.3 | 19.7 | 3,353 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 5.7 | 24.5 | 3.6 | 13.1 | 5.3 | 67.9 | 5,966 |
| Second | 6.6 | 38.2 | 6.3 | 17.9 | 7.8 | 54.6 | 6,614 |
| Middle | 9.8 | 46.4 | 10.5 | 24.1 | 12.2 | 45.8 | 6,864 |
| Fourth | 10.4 | 53.3 | 16.6 | 30.2 | 15.9 | 36.8 | 7,218 |
| Highest | 14.6 | 60.7 | 29.6 | 43.4 | 25.5 | 27.4 | 6,803 |
| Total | 9.5 | 45.3 | 13.6 | 26.2 | 13.6 | 45.8 | 33,465 |

Table 7.4.2 Exposure to family planning messages through mass media: men

Percentage of married men age 15-54 who heard or saw a family planning message on radio, on television, or in a newspaper in the past few months, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Radio | Television | Newspaper/ magazine | Poster | Pamphlet | None of these five media sources | Number of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 5.6 | 33.1 | 9.8 | 22.8 | 1.7 | 43.3 | 28 |
| 20-24 | 17.6 | 50.2 | 15.9 | 32.2 | 14.6 | 33.9 | 345 |
| 25-29 | 11.3 | 48.1 | 21.3 | 38.1 | 19.9 | 36.8 | 1,127 |
| 30-34 | 14.1 | 55.7 | 19.3 | 41.9 | 20.0 | 30.5 | 1,674 |
| 35-39 | 12.7 | 49.6 | 22.7 | 38.8 | 21.3 | 35.1 | 1,775 |
| 40-44 | 12.8 | 47.9 | 21.7 | 37.1 | 19.0 | 36.8 | 1,693 |
| 45-49 | 10.9 | 42.7 | 18.6 | 31.3 | 15.0 | 44.3 | 1,371 |
| 50-54 | 11.4 | 39.1 | 12.4 | 25.4 | 12.7 | 48.6 | 1,292 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 14.7 | 53.7 | 26.8 | 44.7 | 23.5 | 28.8 | 4,739 |
| Rural | 10.3 | 41.4 | 11.8 | 26.4 | 12.4 | 47.5 | 4,567 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | |
| No education | 6.5 | 22.8 | 3.0 | 9.8 | 6.8 | 69.4 | 265 |
| Some primary | 6.6 | 27.1 | 3.0 | 13.2 | 3.6 | 63.9 | 1,371 |
| Completed primary | 8.9 | 39.9 | 7.9 | 22.4 | 8.7 | 49.8 | 2,118 |
| Some secondary | 11.7 | 49.6 | 15.1 | 36.4 | 15.1 | 34.7 | 1,979 |
| Completed secondary | 16.2 | 58.5 | 28.8 | 50.5 | 27.2 | 23.2 | 2,453 |
| More than secondary | 21.6 | 66.6 | 52.3 | 60.8 | 41.2 | 14.9 | 1,119 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 7.6 | 29.1 | 7.1 | 15.2 | 6.0 | 61.6 | 1,596 |
| Second | 9.1 | 37.9 | 9.2 | 26.4 | 11.8 | 48.9 | 1,866 |
| Middle | 11.5 | 50.0 | 16.2 | 35.6 | 18.5 | 36.1 | 2,008 |
| Fourth | 14.1 | 56.1 | 23.8 | 43.4 | 21.3 | 28.0 | 1,962 |
| Highest | 19.6 | 62.0 | 38.9 | 54.4 | 30.6 | 19.5 | 1,875 |
| Total | 12.5 | 47.7 | 19.4 | 35.7 | 18.0 | 38.0 | 9,306 |

Appendix Table A-7.2.1-7.2.2 show the exposure of IDHS respondents to family planning messages through various media by province.

### *Exposure to family planning messages through personal contact*

Information on family planning can be exchanged during personal contacts. The 2012 IDHS collected information from women about whether or not they had obtained family planning information during contacts they may have had in the six months before the survey with family planning fieldworkers, teachers, religious leaders, doctors, nurse/midwives, village leaders, women's groups, and pharmacists. Table 7.5 shows the percentages of currently married women age 15-49 who obtained family planning information through personal contacts with various sources, according to background characteristics.

Table 7.5 Exposure to family planning messages through personal contact

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message through personal contact in the past 6 months, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Family planning officer | Teacher | Religious leader | Doctor | Nurse/ midwife | Village leader | Women's group | Pharmacist | Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 7.8 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 4.0 | 24.9 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 890 |
| 20-24 | 11.1 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 7.3 | 29.4 | 1.6 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 3,754 |
| 25-29 | 10.9 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 7.0 | 27.7 | 1.8 | 5.4 | 0.7 | 6,000 |
| 30-34 | 10.7 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 6.4 | 25.7 | 1.7 | 6.4 | 0.8 | 6,285 |
| 35-39 | 11.0 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 6.6 | 24.5 | 2.5 | 7.7 | 0.9 | 6,331 |
| 40-44 | 11.1 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 6.0 | 20.7 | 2.2 | 8.0 | 0.4 | 5,572 |
| 45-49 | 7.9 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 4.2 | 13.5 | 2.5 | 5.7 | 0.2 | 4,633 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | | | |
| Married | 10.4 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 6.2 | 23.7 | 2.1 | 6.2 | 0.6 | 33,291 |
| Living together | 12.9 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 4.8 | 22.2 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 174 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 9.5 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 7.3 | 23.5 | 1.5 | 7.0 | 0.8 | 16,466 |
| Rural | 11.3 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 5.1 | 23.9 | 2.6 | 5.3 | 0.4 | 16,999 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 5.7 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 8.3 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 1,209 |
| Some primary | 6.8 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 14.5 | 2.1 | 3.8 | 0.2 | 4,185 |
| Completed primary | 9.8 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 3.8 | 22.4 | 2.6 | 5.8 | 0.4 | 9,045 |
| Some secondary | 11.6 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 5.7 | 27.3 | 1.8 | 6.8 | 0.4 | 7,912 |
| Completed secondary | 11.9 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 8.0 | 27.4 | 1.9 | 7.3 | 0.6 | 7,760 |
| More than secondary | 12.3 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 16.4 | 27.2 | 2.1 | 7.4 | 2.1 | 3,353 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 9.5 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 19.1 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 0.4 | 5,966 |
| Second | 10.0 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 3.9 | 22.9 | 2.0 | 4.9 | 0.4 | 6,614 |
| Middle | 11.6 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 5.9 | 25.8 | 2.2 | 6.7 | 0.6 | 6,864 |
| Fourth | 9.9 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 6.5 | 24.2 | 2.1 | 6.7 | 0.3 | 7,218 |
| Highest | 11.1 | 1.0 | 2.4 | 11.3 | 25.9 | 1.8 | 8.9 | 1.2 | 6,803 |
| Total | 10.4 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 6.2 | 23.7 | 2.0 | 6.1 | 0.6 | 33,465 |

Currently married women most often obtained family planning information from nurse/midwives (24 percent), followed by family planning fieldworkers (10 percent), medical doctors (6 percent), and women's groups (6 percent). The variation in the percentages of married women reporting they obtained family planning from specific types of contacts is greatest by educational level. For example, women with some secondary education or higher are more than three times as likely to report obtaining family planning information from a nurse/midwife than women with no education (27 percent versus 8 percent).

Appendix Table A-7.3 shows the exposure of IDHS respondents to family planning information through personal contacts by province.

### 7.1.4 Contact of Nonusers with Fieldworkers/Health Providers about Family Planning

The 2012 IDHS included several questions designed to obtain information on whether or not nonusers had had any contact with health providers in which family planning was discussed during the six months prior to the survey. Table 7.6 presents the information on nonuser contacts with family planning or health providers by background characteristics for ever-married women age 15-49. The results in the table can be used to assess the extent to which opportunities are being missed to provide nonusers with information about family planning.

Table 7.6 Contact of nonusers with fieldworkers/health providers about family planning

Among ever-married women age 15-49 who are not using contraception, the percentage who during the past 6 months were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning, the percentage who visited a health facility and discussed family planning, the percentage who visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning, and the percentage who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Percentage of women who were visited by fieldworker who discussed family planning | Percentage of women who visited a health facility in the past 6 months and who: | | Percentage of women who did not discuss family planning either with fieldworker or at a health facility | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Discussed family planning | Did not discuss family planning | | |
| **Age** | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 3.4 | 6.6 | 45.5 | 90.4 | 494 |
| 20-24 | 5.9 | 14.6 | 45.9 | 82.3 | 1,618 |
| 25-29 | 5.3 | 10.9 | 41.6 | 85.4 | 2,398 |
| 30-34 | 4.9 | 9.9 | 42.0 | 87.1 | 2,424 |
| 35-39 | 7.4 | 9.3 | 37.4 | 85.8 | 2,336 |
| 40-44 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 31.8 | 91.3 | 2,456 |
| 45-49 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 30.8 | 93.2 | 3,147 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | |
| Married | 5.5 | 9.3 | 38.8 | 87.1 | 12,652 |
| Living together | 3.9 | 8.3 | 33.6 | 89.5 | 110 |
| Divorced/separated | 2.1 | 2.1 | 33.0 | 96.1 | 879 |
| Widowed | 4.3 | 3.2 | 30.5 | 93.6 | 1,233 |
| **Residence** | | | | | |
| Urban | 4.4 | 8.3 | 40.3 | 88.8 | 7,388 |
| Rural | 6.0 | 8.4 | 35.2 | 87.6 | 7,486 |
| **Education** | | | | | |
| No education | 3.3 | 2.2 | 22.4 | 95.0 | 873 |
| Some primary | 4.4 | 4.1 | 29.1 | 93.0 | 2,383 |
| Completed primary | 6.9 | 7.3 | 35.6 | 87.9 | 3,685 |
| Some secondary | 5.4 | 8.5 | 41.5 | 87.6 | 3,017 |
| Completed secondary | 4.7 | 11.0 | 42.1 | 86.3 | 3,307 |
| More than secondary | 4.5 | 14.5 | 47.6 | 83.2 | 1,609 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | |
| Lowest | 5.8 | 7.7 | 31.5 | 88.7 | 3,101 |
| Second | 4.3 | 7.1 | 34.3 | 90.2 | 2,824 |
| Middle | 6.1 | 8.2 | 36.1 | 87.3 | 2,902 |
| Fourth | 5.9 | 8.6 | 42.5 | 87.7 | 3,000 |
| Highest | 4.1 | 10.0 | 43.9 | 87.2 | 3,047 |
| Total | 5.2 | 8.3 | 37.7 | 88.2 | 14,874 |

The results show that only around one in seven ever-married nonusers had any contacts with health providers in which family planning was discussed. Five percent were visited by a fieldworker in their homes, and 8 percent reported discussing family planning during a visit they made to a health facility. An additional 38 percent of nonusers reported they had visited a health facility at least once during the six-month period but said that no one had discussed family planning during their visit. The percentage of nonusers reporting a health facility visit in which family planning was not discussed was higher among nonusers under age 35 compared with older nonusers. Urban nonusers were also somewhat more likely than rural nonusers to report such visits.

The proportion who had visited a health facility but had not discussed family planning increased with both the woman's education level and the wealth quintile.

To sum up, not all visits to health providers present appropriate opportunities for offering family planning information or services. Nevertheless, the results in Table 7.6 suggest that health providers may not be taking full advantage of opportunities for informing and motivating nonusers to adopt family planning. Better coordination is needed to ensure that family planning services are well integrated into the health service delivery system in order to reduce the number of '"missed" opportunities in the future. Greater outreach may also be needed to target subgroups of the population, particularly less educated and poorer women, who are less likely to visit health facilities.

Appendix Table A-7.4 presents information on the extent to which potential opportunities to counsel nonusers about family planning are being missed by province.

## 7.2 CURRENT USE OF FAMILY PLANNING

Information on the current level of contraceptive use (contraceptive prevalence) is important for measuring the success of the National Family Planning Program. Contraceptive prevalence is defined as the proportion of currently married women age 15-49 using a method of family planning at the time of the survey. This section of the chapter presents information concerning levels, trends, and differentials in current use; sources of family planning methods; informed choice; timing of sterilization; problems with current method of contraception; the quality of use of the pills and injectable; and the costs of contraception.

### 7.2.1 Current Use of Contraception by Age

Table 7.7.1 shows the percent distribution of all women and currently married women age 15-49 who are using specific family planning methods by age. The discussion of the results in the table focuses on the levels and differentials in use among the currently married women since very few unmarried women reported current use of contraception.

Table 7.7.1 Current use of contraception by age: Women

Percent distribution of all women, currently married women, and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to age, Indonesia 2012

| | | | Modern method | | | | | | | | | Any | Traditional method | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age | Any method | Any modern method | Female sterili-zation | Male sterili-zation | Pill | IUD | Inject-ables | Im-plants | Male condom | LAM | Other | tradi-tional method | Rhythm | With-drawal | Other | Not current-ly using | Total | Number of women |
| ALL WOMEN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 4.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 93.7 | 100.0 | 6,927 |
| 20-24 | 36.2 | 35.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.5 | 1.2 | 25.5 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 63.8 | 100.0 | 6,305 |
| 25-29 | 55.0 | 52.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 11.2 | 2.1 | 34.2 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 45.0 | 100.0 | 6,959 |
| 30-34 | 60.2 | 56.7 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 13.4 | 3.4 | 32.7 | 3.6 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 39.8 | 100.0 | 6,876 |
| 35-39 | 62.9 | 57.9 | 3.8 | 0.2 | 14.3 | 4.2 | 29.5 | 3.8 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 1.5 | 3.1 | 0.4 | 37.1 | 100.0 | 6,882 |
| 40-44 | 58.6 | 53.5 | 5.8 | 0.1 | 13.7 | 5.2 | 23.5 | 3.6 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 41.4 | 100.0 | 6,252 |
| 45-49 | 39.8 | 36.3 | 7.0 | 0.5 | 9.4 | 5.1 | 11.6 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 60.2 | 100.0 | 5,407 |
| Total | 45.7 | 42.7 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 10.0 | 3.0 | 23.5 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 54.3 | 100.0 | 45,607 |
| CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 48.1 | 47.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.8 | 0.9 | 37.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 51.9 | 100.0 | 890 |
| 20-24 | 60.5 | 59.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.9 | 2.0 | 42.7 | 2.6 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 39.5 | 100.0 | 3,754 |
| 25-29 | 63.6 | 60.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 12.9 | 2.4 | 39.6 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 36.4 | 100.0 | 6,000 |
| 30-34 | 65.7 | 61.8 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 14.7 | 3.6 | 35.7 | 3.9 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 34.3 | 100.0 | 6,285 |
| 35-39 | 68.1 | 62.7 | 4.1 | 0.2 | 15.6 | 4.4 | 32.0 | 4.1 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 1.7 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 31.9 | 100.0 | 6,331 |
| 40-44 | 65.2 | 59.5 | 6.3 | 0.1 | 15.4 | 5.5 | 26.4 | 4.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 0.7 | 34.8 | 100.0 | 5,572 |
| 45-49 | 45.8 | 41.6 | 7.7 | 0.5 | 10.9 | 5.8 | 13.6 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 54.2 | 100.0 | 4,633 |
| Total | 61.9 | 57.9 | 3.2 | 0.2 | 13.6 | 3.9 | 31.9 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 38.1 | 100.0 | 33,465 |

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.
LAM = Lactational amenorrhea method

Sixty-two percent of currently married women are using contraception. Traditional methods are not commonly used in Indonesia; 58 percent of currently married women age 15-49 were using modern methods, and 4 percent of currently married women were relying on a traditional method. Injectables are the most commonly used method, followed by the pill (32 percent and 14 percent, respectively).

Younger women (age 15-19) and older women (age 45-49) were less likely to be using contraception than women in the mid-childbearing ages (20 to 44 years). Modern methods dominate the method mix among currently married users of all ages. However, preferences for specific methods vary by age. For example, while injectable were the most widely used in every age group, they were most popular among women under age 30. Older women (age 30-44) continued to rely on injectables but were more likely to use the pill and long-term methods such as the intrauterine device (IUD), implants, and female sterilization than younger women.

The program encouraging male participation in family planning has been in place for several years; however, the use of coitus-associated methods is still low. Relatively few currently married women age 15-49 reported use of the male condom and withdrawal (2 percent each), and 1 percent were using rhythm. The rate of use of male sterilization is less than 1 percent.

The 2012 IDHS also collected information directly from the sample of currently married men on the use of coitus-associated methods of family planning. The results presented in Table 7.7.2 confirm that use of male methods is very limited among Indonesian couples. Among married men age 15-54 who reported use of coitus-associated methods, the condom (3 percent) and withdrawal (1 percent) were the most popular methods.

Table 7.7.2 Current use of contraception by age: Men

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-54 by contraceptive method currently used, according to age, Indonesia 2012

| | | | Modern method | | | Traditional method | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age | Any method | Any modern method | Male sterili-zation | Male condom | Any tradi-tional method | Rhythm | With-drawal | Other | Not currently using | Total | Number of men |
| 15-19 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 28 |
| 20-24 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 99.4 | 100.0 | 345 |
| 25-29 | 3.9 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 96.1 | 100.0 | 1,127 |
| 30-34 | 4.6 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 95.4 | 100.0 | 1,674 |
| 35-39 | 4.9 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 95.1 | 100.0 | 1,775 |
| 40-44 | 5.5 | 3.3 | 0.3 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 94.5 | 100.0 | 1,693 |
| 45-49 | 5.2 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 94.8 | 100.0 | 1,371 |
| 50-54 | 4.6 | 3.4 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 95.4 | 100.0 | 1,292 |
| Total | 4.7 | 2.7 | 0.3 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 95.3 | 100.0 | 9,306 |

### 7.2.2 Current Use of Contraception by Background Characteristics

Tables 7.8.1 and 7.8.2 show the prevalence of contraceptive use among all women age 15-49 and currently married women age 15-49, respectively, by background characteristics. Again the discussion in this section will focus on the results for currently married women.

Table 7.8.2 shows that the contraceptive prevalence rate was virtually the same in urban and rural areas (62 percent). However, there were differences by residence in the use of specific methods. Injectables were the most widely used method among both urban and rural women, but rural women were noticeably more likely to use the method than urban women (35 percent and 28 percent, respectively). The implant was also somewhat more popular among rural women than urban women. On the other hand, urban women were more likely to use the IUD, female sterilization, and the condom compared with rural women.

Table 7.8.1 Current use of contraception by background characteristics: All women

Percent distribution of all women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Any method | Any modern method | Modern method: Female sterilization | Male sterilization | Pill | IUD | Injectables | Implants | Male condom | LAM | Any traditional method | Traditional method: Rhythm | Withdrawal | Other | Not currently using | Total | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 43.3 | 39.7 | 2.9 | 0.1 | 9.6 | 3.6 | 19.8 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 56.7 | 100.0 | 23,805 |
| Rural | 48.3 | 46.0 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 10.3 | 2.2 | 27.5 | 3.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 51.7 | 100.0 | 21,802 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 99.8 | 100.0 | 9,919 |
| Married | 62.0 | 58.0 | 3.2 | 0.2 | 13.6 | 3.9 | 32.0 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 38.0 | 100.0 | 33,291 |
| Living together | 36.8 | 33.6 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 1.6 | 17.9 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 63.2 | 100.0 | 174 |
| Divorced/separated | 5.9 | 5.9 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 94.1 | 100.0 | 935 |
| Widowed | 4.2 | 4.2 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 95.8 | 100.0 | 1,288 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 35.4 | 34.0 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 9.6 | 1.6 | 17.3 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 64.6 | 100.0 | 1,500 |
| Some primary | 46.2 | 43.9 | 3.1 | 0.3 | 10.4 | 1.9 | 25.1 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 53.8 | 100.0 | 4,870 |
| Completed primary | 58.2 | 56.4 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 14.0 | 2.4 | 33.1 | 3.9 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 41.8 | 100.0 | 10,254 |
| Some secondary | 42.1 | 39.9 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 9.3 | 1.9 | 23.7 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 57.9 | 100.0 | 12,753 |
| Completed secondary | 45.2 | 41.1 | 3.0 | 0.1 | 9.2 | 3.7 | 21.1 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 54.8 | 100.0 | 10,677 |
| More than secondary | 33.9 | 28.3 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 6.1 | 9.8 | 1.1 | 3.4 | 0.1 | 5.6 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 66.1 | 100.0 | 5,552 |
| **Number of living children** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 98.5 | 100.0 | 12,896 |
| 1-2 | 63.5 | 59.8 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 14.0 | 4.1 | 35.4 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 3.7 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 36.5 | 100.0 | 21,465 |
| 3-4 | 65.7 | 61.0 | 7.8 | 0.3 | 14.0 | 4.7 | 28.6 | 4.2 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 4.7 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 34.3 | 100.0 | 9,053 |
| 5+ | 47.9 | 43.0 | 6.6 | 0.1 | 9.1 | 2.0 | 19.5 | 4.4 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 52.1 | 100.0 | 2,193 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 43.4 | 41.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 9.6 | 1.3 | 24.8 | 3.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 56.6 | 100.0 | 7,767 |
| Second | 48.8 | 46.6 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 10.9 | 1.9 | 27.9 | 3.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 51.2 | 100.0 | 8,784 |
| Middle | 47.6 | 44.9 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 10.3 | 2.0 | 26.2 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 52.4 | 100.0 | 9,243 |
| Fourth | 46.9 | 43.7 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 10.9 | 3.2 | 23.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 53.1 | 100.0 | 9,743 |
| Highest | 41.7 | 37.7 | 3.9 | 0.1 | 8.3 | 5.8 | 15.8 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 4.0 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 58.3 | 100.0 | 10,071 |
| Total | 45.7 | 42.7 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 10.0 | 3.0 | 23.5 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 54.3 | 100.0 | 45,607 |

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.
LAM = Lactational amenorrhea method.

Table 7.8.2 Current use of contraception by background characteristics: Currently married women

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Any method | Any modern method | Modern method: Female sterilization | Male sterilization | Pill | IUD | Injectables | Implants | Male condom | LAM | Any traditional method | Traditional method: Rhythm | Withdrawal | Other | Not currently using | Total | Number of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 62.1 | 57.0 | 4.0 | 0.2 | 13.9 | 5.1 | 28.6 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 0.1 | 5.1 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 0.3 | 37.9 | 100.0 | 16,466 |
| Rural | 61.6 | 58.7 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 13.2 | 2.8 | 35.2 | 4.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 38.4 | 100.0 | 16,999 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 43.4 | 41.8 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 11.9 | 1.7 | 21.5 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 56.6 | 100.0 | 1,209 |
| Some primary | 53.4 | 50.8 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 12.1 | 2.1 | 29.1 | 3.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 46.6 | 100.0 | 4,185 |
| Completed primary | 65.7 | 63.7 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 15.8 | 2.7 | 37.5 | 4.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 34.3 | 100.0 | 9,045 |
| Some secondary | 67.4 | 63.9 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 15.0 | 3.0 | 38.2 | 3.5 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 3.5 | 0.9 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 32.6 | 100.0 | 7,912 |
| Completed secondary | 61.8 | 56.2 | 3.9 | 0.1 | 12.6 | 5.0 | 28.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 5.6 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 0.3 | 38.2 | 100.0 | 7,760 |
| More than secondary | 55.8 | 46.6 | 4.2 | 0.1 | 8.6 | 10.1 | 16.2 | 1.7 | 5.5 | 0.2 | 9.2 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 0.3 | 44.2 | 100.0 | 3,353 |
| **Number of living children** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 93.5 | 100.0 | 2,737 |
| 1-2 | 67.1 | 63.2 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 14.8 | 4.2 | 37.5 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 3.9 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 32.9 | 100.0 | 20,236 |
| 3-4 | 69.7 | 64.6 | 8.0 | 0.3 | 14.9 | 4.9 | 30.5 | 4.4 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 30.3 | 100.0 | 8,474 |
| 5+ | 51.7 | 46.3 | 7.0 | 0.1 | 9.9 | 2.2 | 21.2 | 4.7 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 1.1 | 48.3 | 100.0 | 2,019 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 56.2 | 53.0 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 12.5 | 1.5 | 32.3 | 4.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 43.8 | 100.0 | 5,966 |
| Second | 64.3 | 61.4 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 14.4 | 2.3 | 36.9 | 4.2 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 35.7 | 100.0 | 6,614 |
| Middle | 63.9 | 60.2 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 13.9 | 2.7 | 35.2 | 3.7 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 3.6 | 1.1 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 36.1 | 100.0 | 6,864 |
| Fourth | 63.0 | 58.7 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 14.7 | 4.3 | 31.9 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 37.0 | 100.0 | 7,218 |
| Highest | 61.3 | 55.4 | 5.6 | 0.1 | 12.2 | 8.4 | 23.3 | 1.9 | 3.8 | 0.1 | 5.9 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 38.7 | 100.0 | 6,803 |
| Total | 61.9 | 57.9 | 3.2 | 0.2 | 13.6 | 3.9 | 31.9 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 38.1 | 100.0 | 33,465 |

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.
LAM = Lactational amenorrhea method.

Table 7.8.2 also shows that contraceptive use generally increased with the respondent's level of education, peaking at 67 percent among women with some secondary education, after which it declined to 47 percent among women with the more than secondary education. The contraceptive method mix also varied with the level of education. The injectable was again the most popular method across all education categories. The IUD, the condom, and female sterilization were most likely to be used by married women with more than secondary education. Married women with more than a secondary education were also most likely to report use of traditional methods. Pill and implant use was most prevalent among women in the completed primary education category.

Contraceptive use increased rapidly with the number of living children. Use of any method ranged from 7 percent among women with no living children to 70 percent among women with three or four children, after which it declined to 52 percent for women with five or more children. The most popular family planning methods among childless women were the injectable and the pill (3 percent for each method). Use of injectables increased substantially after the first child, peaking at 38 percent among women with one or two children. The proportion of women who used female sterilization increased from 1 percent for women with one or two children to 8 percent for women with three or four children.

Overall, the differentials in use levels between wealth quintiles were smaller than the differentials between education groups. Fifty-six percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile used family planning compared with 64 percent of women in the second quintile (where the use peaked), and 61 percent in the highest quintile. The injectable was the most popular method in all wealth quintiles. Female sterilization, the IUD, and the condom were likely to be used by the married women in the highest quintile, while the implant was most likely to be used by the women in the lowest quintile.

Appendix Table A-7.5.1 and Table A-7.5.2 show the percent distributions of all women and currently married women age 15-49 by contraceptive method used, according to province.

### 7.2.3 Trends in Contraception by Background Characteristics

Table 7.9 and Figure 7.1 show the trends in current use of contraceptive methods among currently married women age 15-49 during the period 1991-2012. The results show that, overall, the contraceptive prevalence rate increased from 50 percent at the time of the 1991 IDHS to 62 percent in the 2012 IDHS. Most of the growth in family planning use occurred prior to the 2002-2003 IDHS. The use rate increased by almost 1 percentage point per year during an 11-year period between the 1991 IDHS and the 2002-2003 survey. During the decade following the 2002-2003 survey, the use rate increased by a total of fewer than two percentage points.

Table 7.9 Trends in use of specific contraceptive methods, Indonesia 1991-2012

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who are currently using a contraceptive method, by specific method, Indonesia 1991-2012

| Method | 1991 IDHS | 1994 IDHS | 1997 IDHS | 2002-2003 IDHS | 2007 IDHS | 2012 IDHS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Any method | 49.7 | 54.7 | 57.4 | 60.3 | 61.4 | 61.9 |
| Pill | 14.8 | 17.1 | 15.4 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 13.6 |
| IUD | 13.3 | 10.3 | 8.1 | 6.2 | 4.9 | 3.9 |
| Injectables | 11.7 | 15.2 | 21.1 | 27.8 | 31.8 | 31.9 |
| Condom | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.8 |
| Implants | 3.1 | 4.9 | 6.0 | 4.3 | 2.8 | 3.3 |
| Female sterilization | 2.7 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| Male sterilization | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Periodic abstinence | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Withdrawal | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 2.3 |
| Other | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Number of women | 21,109 | 26,186 | 26,886 | 27,857 | 30,931 | 33,465 |

Note: The 2002-2003 IDHS did not include Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, Maluku, North Maluku, and Papua Provinces. Previous surveys (the 1991, 1994, and 1997 IDHS) included East Timor. In the 1991, 1994, and 1997 IDHS surveys, West Java includes Banten. In the 2002-2003 IDHS, West Java exludes Banten. The 2007 IDHS and the 2012 IDHS covered all 33 provinces.
Source: CBS et al., 1992; CBS et al., 1994; CBS et al., 1998; CBS et al., 2003; CBS et al.,2008

***Figure 7.1*** **Trends in contraceptive use among currently married women, 1991-2012**

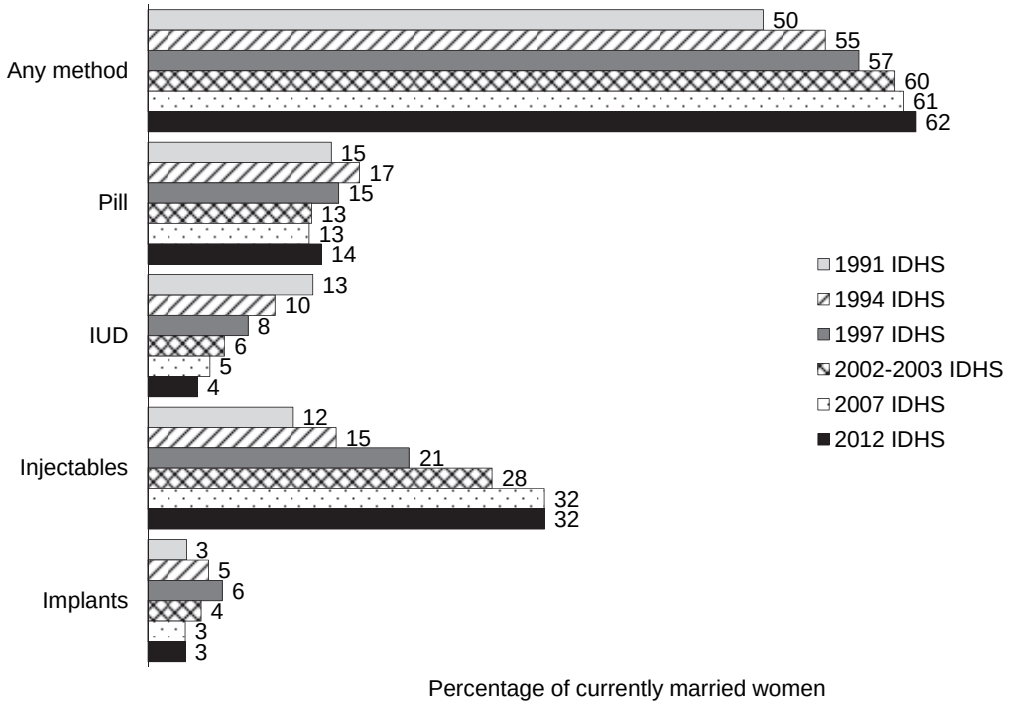



Table 7.9 and Figure 7.1 also document substantial changes in the popularity of several modern methods. Use of the IUD decreased steadily during the past 20 years, from 13 percent in 1991 to the current rate of 4 percent. On the other hand, use of the injectable increased substantially, from 12 percent in 1991 to 32 percent in 2012. While the pill was the most commonly used modern method at the time of the 1991 and the 1994 IDHS surveys, the injectable has been the most commonly used modern method since the 1997 IDHS.

### 7.2.4 Timing of Sterilization

Given the importance of female sterilization as a way of preventing pregnancies among women in high-risk groups, the family planning program supports the dissemination of information about this method. The program also provides services in accordance with a woman's age and health status. The program considers the optimal target age for sterilization for women to be age 30-35.

The 2012 IDHS collected from women using female sterilization the age at which they had the procedure. When considering the data on the age at which female sterilization was adopted, the problem of censoring must be taken into account. Because the survey includes all married women age 15-49, the experience of sterilized women age 50 and over is not included.

Table 7.10 shows the percent distribution of sterilized women age 15-49 by the woman's age at the time of sterilization, according to the number of years since the operation. The median age at the time of sterilization is 33.8 years. The majority (82 percent) of women were sterilized at age 30 and older.

Table 7.10 Timing of sterilization

Percent distribution of sterilized women age 15-49 by age at the time of sterilization and median age at sterilization, according to the number of years since the operation, Indonesia 2012

| Years since operation | Age at time of sterilization | | | | | | Total | Number of women | Median age[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | <25 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | | | |
| <2 | 0.7 | 7.2 | 22.6 | 46.0 | 20.0 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 204 | 36.3 |
| 2-3 | 2.9 | 6.1 | 20.9 | 44.6 | 21.6 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 160 | 35.7 |
| 4-5 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 46.4 | 31.8 | 16.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 175 | 34.0 |
| 6-7 | 0.3 | 10.8 | 30.6 | 45.9 | 12.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 113 | 35.3 |
| 8-9 | 3.0 | 9.0 | 41.2 | 38.3 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98 | 34.5 |
| 10+ | 15.5 | 23.5 | 40.8 | 20.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 365 | a |
| Total | 5.9 | 12.7 | 34.5 | 34.5 | 11.3 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 1,115 | 33.8 |

a = Not calculated due to censoring
[1] Median age at sterilization is calculated only for women sterilized before age 40 to avoid problems of censoring.

### 7.2.5 Source of Methods

Information about sources of contraceptive methods is important because the Indonesian family planning program is currently directed toward self-reliance and greater use of the private sector. Table 7.11 shows the percent distribution of current users of modern contraceptive methods by the most recent source of method. The findings from the 2012 IDHS indicate that contraceptive users are much more likely to rely on private medical sources than government sources. Reliance on private medical providers increased from 69 percent at the time of the 2007 IDHS (CBS et al., 2008) to 73 percent in 2012. In turn, the proportion of users who went to government sources for their method decreased from 26 percent[1] in 2007 to 22 percent in 2012.

Among private sources, midwives, village midwives, and pharmacy/drug stores are the most commonly reported sources (32 percent, 19 percent, and 12 percent, respectively), while, among public sector sources, government health centers are the primary source for family planning methods (13 percent) followed by government hospitals (4 percent). Four percent of users obtained their method from other sources such as shops and friends/relatives.

[1] Includes current users in the 2007 IDHS who reported obtaining their contraceptive method from government hospitals, government health centers, government clinics, family planning fieldworkers, family planning mobile units, delivery posts, health posts, family planning posts, and other public sector sources. Delivery posts, health posts, and family planning posts were classified with other sources in the 2007 IDHS report (CBS et al. 2008).

Table 7.11 Source of modern contraception methods

Percent distribution of users of modern contraceptive methods age 15-49 by most recent source of method, according to method, Indonesia 2012

| Source | Female sterilization | Pill | IUD | Injectables | Implants | Male condom | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Public sector** | 57.4 | 18.7 | 40.0 | 16.5 | 59.4 | 5.1 | 23.3 |
| Government hospital | 54.3 | 0.2 | 10.1 | 0.4 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 4.4 |
| Government health center | 1.4 | 7.9 | 27.6 | 11.9 | 46.1 | 1.9 | 13.2 |
| Government clinic | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| FP fieldworker | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| FP mobile clinic | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Village health post | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.7 |
| Delivery post | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 1.5 |
| Health post | 0.0 | 4.7 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 1.8 |
| FP post | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Other public sector | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| **Private sector** | 41.4 | 68.2 | 59.4 | 83.1 | 37.3 | 81.1 | 72.7 |
| Private hospital | 28.8 | 0.1 | 6.5 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 2.3 |
| Private clinic | 1.2 | 0.9 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 1.9 |
| Private doctor | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 1.3 |
| Midwife | 0.0 | 14.8 | 30.0 | 45.7 | 16.7 | 2.4 | 31.7 |
| Village midwife | 0.0 | 10.3 | 5.7 | 26.9 | 15.4 | 0.9 | 18.5 |
| Pharmacy/drug store | 0.0 | 39.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 77.0 | 11.6 |
| Maternity hospital | 7.2 | 0.1 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| Maternity home | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Obstetrician | 1.5 | 0.1 | 9.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.9 |
| Nurse | 0.0 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 4.8 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 3.2 |
| Private mobile unit | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other private sector | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| **Other source** | 0.0 | 10.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 13.0 | 3.8 |
| Friends/relatives | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Shop | 0.0 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.7 | 2.6 |
| Other | 1.1 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 99.7 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 99.6 | 99.9 | 99.8 |
| Number of women | 1,115 | 4,546 | 1,353 | 10,695 | 1,115 | 591 | 19,468 |

Note: Total includes other modern methods but excludes lactational amenorrhea method (LAM).

Sources of family planning methods vary by method. Around one in two sterilized women had their operation in a government hospital. Fifty-nine percent of all implants took place in the public sector, principally in government health centers (46 percent). Sixty-eight percent of pill users obtained their pills from the private medical sector, 39 percent from pharmacies or drugstores, 15 percent from midwives, and 10 percent from village midwives. Eighty three percent of injectable users obtained the method from private sector providers, mainly from midwives (46 percent) and village midwives (27 percent). The majority of IUD users also obtained the method from private sector sources, with 30 percent relying on midwives. More than 8 in 10 condom users obtained the method from private providers, principally pharmacies or drugstores (77 percent).

### 7.2.6 Informed Choice

Informed choice is an important tool for monitoring the quality of family planning services. Family planning providers should inform all method users of the potential side effects of each method and what they should do if they have side effects. This information assists users in coping with side effects and also decreases unnecessary discontinuation of temporary methods. All providers of sterilization must inform potential users that they may not be able to have any (more) children after their operation, and potential users of this method must be informed of other contraceptive methods that could be used. Users of other methods should also be informed of the choices they have with respect to other methods.

Table 7.12 shows, for users of modern contraceptive methods who adopted their current method in the past five years, the percentage who were informed about the potential side effects of their current method, the percentage advised about what to do if they experienced any of these side effects, and the percentage told about other methods according to the method used, the initial source of method, and selected background characteristics. The results indicate that many current users were not provided the information that they needed

Table 7.12 Informed choice

Among current users of modern methods age 15-49 who started the last episode of use within the five years preceding the survey, the percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, the percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, and the percentage who were informed about other methods they could use, by method, initial source, and background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| | Among women who started last episode of modern contraceptive method within five years preceding the survey: | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Method/source/characteristic | Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used | Percentage who were informed about what to do if experienced side effects | Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker of other methods that could be used | Number of women |
| **Method** | | | | |
| Female sterilization | 35.3 | 29.9 | 42.3 | 441 |
| Pill | 27.8 | 23.9 | 48.4 | 3,072 |
| IUD | 56.1 | 52.7 | 56.7 | 681 |
| Injectables | 38.1 | 29.0 | 52.7 | 7,585 |
| Implants | 38.1 | 33.5 | 49.7 | 896 |
| **Initial source of method[1]** | | | | |
| *Public sector* | 34.3 | 30.0 | 51.5 | 2,770 |
| Government hospital | 37.9 | 32.7 | 50.3 | 348 |
| Government health center | 35.6 | 30.9 | 51.6 | 1,728 |
| Government clinic | (37.5) | (37.5) | (58.3) | 30 |
| FP fieldworker | 21.0 | 20.4 | 47.2 | 111 |
| FP mobile clinic | * | * | * | 8 |
| Village health post | 40.9 | 32.5 | 64.2 | 117 |
| Delivery post | 35.1 | 30.2 | 51.3 | 189 |
| Health post | 22.9 | 21.0 | 53.0 | 194 |
| FP post | (15.2) | (22.2) | (27.1) | 43 |
| Other public sector | * | * | * | 2 |
| *Private medical sector* | 38.5 | 30.5 | 52.7 | 9,120 |
| Private hospital | 49.5 | 44.3 | 49.7 | 262 |
| Private clinic | 43.4 | 35.1 | 50.5 | 247 |
| Private doctor | 49.9 | 42.4 | 57.5 | 267 |
| Midwife | 41.5 | 33.2 | 56.4 | 4,610 |
| Village midwife | 35.5 | 25.0 | 50.4 | 2,562 |
| Pharmacy/drug store | 26.4 | 24.9 | 43.9 | 1,113 |
| Maternity hospital | (26.3) | (24.5) | (30.3) | 45 |
| Maternity home | * | * | * | 2 |
| Obstetrician | * | * | * | 5 |
| Other private sector | * | * | * | 7 |
| *Other private source* | 11.9 | 9.4 | 21.3 | 256 |
| Friends/relatives | (14.8) | (16.4) | (53.0) | 24 |
| Shop | 11.6 | 8.7 | 17.9 | 232 |
| Other | 24.4 | 18.0 | 41.1 | 447 |
| **Background characteristic** | | | | |
| *Residence* | | | | |
| Urban | 41.0 | 33.5 | 55.3 | 6,029 |
| Rural | 32.4 | 25.6 | 47.7 | 6,645 |
| *Education* | | | | |
| No education | 23.8 | 18.5 | 36.2 | 199 |
| Some primary | 23.7 | 19.2 | 36.8 | 1,130 |
| Completed primary | 29.5 | 23.2 | 46.4 | 3,574 |
| Some secondary | 35.8 | 28.2 | 50.7 | 3,596 |
| Completed secondary | 44.7 | 35.9 | 59.5 | 3,161 |
| More than secondary | 54.2 | 48.6 | 64.5 | 1,015 |
| *Wealth quintile* | | | | |
| Lowest | 25.2 | 21.1 | 44.0 | 2,304 |
| Second | 32.0 | 24.5 | 46.5 | 2,669 |
| Middle | 36.4 | 27.4 | 51.0 | 2,722 |
| Fourth | 39.4 | 33.2 | 55.1 | 2,760 |
| Highest | 50.0 | 41.5 | 60.3 | 2,219 |
| Total | 36.5 | 29.4 | 51.3 | 12,675 |

Note: Table includes users of only the methods listed individually. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Source at start of current episode of use

to make an informed choice at the time they initiated use of their method. Overall, more than one in three current users (37 percent) were informed about the possible side effects or problems with their current method, and 29 percent of current users were informed of what to do if they experienced side effects. Just over half of current users were informed about other methods that could be used.

Pill users were the least likely to be informed about possible side effects and what to do if problems occur while they are using the method (28 percent and 24 percent, respectively). IUD users were the most likely to receive this information (56 percent and 53 percent, respectively). They were also the most likely to have been given information about other methods (57 percent). Female sterilization users were the least likely to have received information about other methods (42 percent).

Table 7.12 also allows for an assessment of the extent to which different types of sources performed in providing the information that was needed by a user to make an informed contraceptive choice. Overall, public sector sources and private sector sources did not vary markedly with respect to the three elements of informed choice shown in Table 7.12.

A user's current residence, education, and wealth status were related to the extent to which they had access to information to make an informed contraceptive choice. Urban users were better informed than rural women. The percentages of users who were informed about side effects or problems with their method, told what to do in case problems occurred, and advised about other methods increased with the woman's education level and the wealth quintile. For example, 25 percent of users in the poorest quintile are informed about side effects or problems with their method, compared with 50 percent of users in the richest quintile. Twenty-one percent of users in the poorest quintile were informed about what to do if they have side effects experienced compared with 42 percent of users in the richest quintile.

### 7.2.7 Pill Use Compliance

Because the pill is one of the most popular modern methods used in Indonesia, it is important for program planners and managers to find out whether it is used properly. The 2012 IDHS included a series of questions asked of pill users on the type of pill used, the availability of pills (pill packet) in the household at the time of the survey, and the last time a pill was taken. This information is presented in Table 7.13.

Overall, 99 percent of pills users who said they had the pill package were able to show the package to the interviewer. The majority (92 percent) of pill users take the combined oral contraceptive (combined pill), and 3 percent use the progestin-only oral contraceptive (single pill). Eighty-five percent of pill users took their pills in order and had taken a pill less than two days before the interview. Differences in the type of pill and in the pill use compliance indicators by background characteristics are minor.

Appendix Table A-7.6 shows the variation in quality of pill use compliance across provinces.

Table 7.13 Pill use compliance

Percentage of women age 15-49 who are using the pill; among pill users who have the pill package, percent distribution who can show the pill package by type of pil;, and percentage of pill users who complied with pill use instructions, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| | | | Among pill users who have the pill package | | | | | | | Percentage of pill users who: | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Percent using | Currently married women | Combi-nation[1] | Single[2] | Other | Package not seen | Missing | Total | Number of women who have pill package | Took pill in order | Took pill <2 days ago | Number of pill users |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 9.2 | 890 | 91.6 | 6.8 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 74 | 90.1 | 85.8 | 82 |
| 20-24 | 10.9 | 3,754 | 92.1 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 377 | 82.1 | 81.2 | 411 |
| 25-29 | 13.0 | 6,000 | 92.9 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 740 | 84.2 | 88.5 | 780 |
| 30-34 | 14.7 | 6,285 | 91.4 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 877 | 85.3 | 84.9 | 922 |
| 35-39 | 15.6 | 6,331 | 94.4 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 937 | 86.5 | 88.6 | 986 |
| 40-44 | 15.4 | 5,572 | 90.9 | 3.0 | 4.7 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 820 | 85.0 | 83.6 | 858 |
| 45-49 | 10.9 | 4,633 | 91.0 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 485 | 85.8 | 77.8 | 507 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 13.9 | 16,466 | 92.7 | 4.0 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,184 | 85.9 | 86.2 | 2,293 |
| Rural | 13.3 | 16,999 | 91.8 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 2,127 | 84.5 | 83.7 | 2,253 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 11.9 | 1,209 | 92.5 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 136 | 90.1 | 86.3 | 144 |
| Some primary | 12.1 | 4,185 | 93.3 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 481 | 84.4 | 84.8 | 508 |
| Completed primary | 15.8 | 9,045 | 92.1 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,337 | 83.9 | 83.4 | 1,432 |
| Some secondary | 15.1 | 7,912 | 91.8 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,142 | 85.9 | 86.2 | 1,191 |
| Completed secondary | 12.7 | 7,760 | 92.5 | 4.3 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 938 | 86.5 | 86.6 | 983 |
| More than secondary | 8.6 | 3,353 | 91.8 | 5.2 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 277 | 82.5 | 81.8 | 288 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 12.6 | 5,966 | 93.1 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 689 | 84.7 | 84.7 | 749 |
| Second | 14.4 | 6,614 | 93.6 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 888 | 82.5 | 84.9 | 954 |
| Middle | 13.9 | 6,864 | 89.9 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 918 | 84.4 | 83.4 | 951 |
| Fourth | 14.7 | 7,218 | 92.5 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,022 | 88.1 | 86.8 | 1,061 |
| Highest | 12.2 | 6,803 | 92.3 | 3.7 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 794 | 85.8 | 84.7 | 831 |
| Total | 13.6 | 33,465 | 92.2 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 4,311 | 85.2 | 85.0 | 4,546 |

Note: Table excludes pill users who do not know the brand name. Total number includes a small number of unmarried women using the pill.
[1] Combination brands include: Andalan, Diane, Pilkab, Kimbinasi, Lyndiol, Microdyol, Mycrogynon, Microlut, Planak, Trinordiol 21/ Trinordiol 28, and Yasmin.
[2] Excluton

### 7.2.8 Quality of Use of Injectables

In the 2012 IDHS, women who used injectables were asked whether they used the one-month or three-month injectable. Based on their responses, users were further asked how many weeks ago they had received their last injection. The purpose of the questions was to examine the quality of use of this method of contraception. Table 7.14 shows that 96 percent of users of the one-month injectable received an injection in the past four weeks, and 97 percent of users of the three-month injectable had an injection in the past three months.

Appendix Table A-7.7 shows the variation in quality of use of injectables across provinces.

Table 7.14 Use of injectables

Percentage of users of one-month injectables who had an injection in the past four weeks and percentage of users of three-month injectables who had an injection in the past three months, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Percent of users of one-month injectable contraception who had an injection in the past four weeks | Number of users | Percent of users of three-month injectable contraception who had an injection in the past three months | Number of users |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | |
| 15-19 | 98.5 | 32 | 97.5 | 305 |
| 20-24 | 96.4 | 249 | 98.1 | 1,357 |
| 25-29 | 97.8 | 387 | 98.2 | 1,990 |
| 30-34 | 98.1 | 297 | 97.5 | 1,950 |
| 35-39 | 95.3 | 236 | 95.9 | 1,792 |
| 40-44 | 93.5 | 162 | 96.1 | 1,309 |
| 45-49 | 78.3 | 50 | 94.3 | 579 |
| **Residence** | | | | |
| Urban | 96.6 | 929 | 96.9 | 3,776 |
| Rural | 95.0 | 484 | 97.1 | 5,506 |
| **Education** | | | | |
| No education | 100.0 | 1 | 93.0 | 259 |
| Some primary | 96.4 | 55 | 94.8 | 1,170 |
| Completed primary | 93.2 | 202 | 97.6 | 3,188 |
| Some secondary | 97.1 | 423 | 97.1 | 2,606 |
| Completed secondary | 98.1 | 530 | 98.1 | 1,718 |
| More than secondary | 91.0 | 203 | 96.8 | 341 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | |
| Lowest | 96.9 | 63 | 96.9 | 1,866 |
| Second | 94.2 | 172 | 96.7 | 2,278 |
| Middle | 96.9 | 262 | 97.3 | 2,161 |
| Fourth | 96.2 | 452 | 97.3 | 1,854 |
| Highest | 95.9 | 466 | 96.9 | 1,122 |
| Total | 96.0 | 1,414 | 97.0 | 9,282 |

### 7.2.9 Problems with Current Method

In the 2012 IDHS, all contraceptive users were asked whether they had experienced any health problems with the method they were using. Table 7.15 shows that the vast majority of users (89 percent or higher) of the most commonly-used modern methods (pill, IUD, injectables, and implants) did not have any health problems as a result of using their method. The most common problem reported by pill users is headache (2 percent). Injectable users most often cited as problems the absence of menstruation (3 percent), weight gain (3 percent), and headache (2 percent). Implant users also cited the absence of menstruation (2 percent), weight gain (2 percent), and headaches (2 percent) as problems in using the method.

Table 7.15 Problems with current method of contraception

Percent distribution of current users of selected methods by the main health problems with the method, Indonesia 2012

| Main problem with current method | Pill | IUD | Injectables | Implants |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| None | 94.5 | 94.5 | 89.3 | 89.4 |
| Weight gain | 0.7 | 0.6 | 2.7 | 1.6 |
| Weight loss | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Bleeding | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Hypertension | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Headache | 2.0 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 1.5 |
| Nausea | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| No menstruation | 0.2 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 2.2 |
| Weak/tired | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Other | 0.7 | 3.8 | 1.7 | 4.0 |
| Don’t know | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Missing | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women | 4,546 | 1,353 | 10,695 | 1,115 |

### 7.2.10 Cost of Contraceptive Use

The national family planning program in Indonesia is implemented by the government with the active involvement and participation of the community and private sectors. One indicator of the extent and desire of women to use contraception is self-reliance, measured here by the proportion of users who pay for the contraceptive methods and services received. In the 2012 IDHS, to assess the extent to which the program is achieving the goal of self-reliance, current users were asked how much they paid for the method and any consultation they had. The results presented in Tables 7.16 and 7.17 include the total cost that the user incurred for the method.

Table 7.16 shows that 23 percent of all current users obtained their method from a government service delivery point, and most of them (16 percent) paid for the method and services. Seventy three percent of users obtained their current method from a private facility, and most of them (70 percent) paid for it. Overall, 89 percent of current users paid for their contraceptive method. Self-reliance in contraceptive use in the 2012 IDHS is two percentage points lower than in the 2007 IDHS (91 percent).

Users of injectables, the pill, and the condom were more likely to pay for their contraceptive method (96 percent, 95 percent, and 95 percent, respectively) than users of other methods. Two-thirds of IUD users, 62 percent of female sterilization users, and 55 percent of implant users paid for their method. Women relying on male sterilization were the least likely to report paying for their method.

Table 7.16 Payment for contraceptive methods and services

Percent distribution of current female users of modern contraceptive methods by source of method and whether method is free or respondent pays for it, according to method, Indonesia 2012

| | Government | | Private | | Other | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Method | Free | Pay | Free | Pay | Free | Pay | Total | Number of women |
| Female sterilization | 27.9 | 30.9 | 9.5 | 30.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,081 |
| Male sterilization | (84.4) | (0.0) | (3.0) | (12.7) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 52 |
| Pill | 3.7 | 15.1 | 1.4 | 66.8 | 0.5 | 12.6 | 100.0 | 4,539 |
| IUD | 23.4 | 16.4 | 9.1 | 50.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,343 |
| Injectables | 2.6 | 13.9 | 1.3 | 81.8 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 10,676 |
| Implants | 33.4 | 26.0 | 9.1 | 28.2 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,110 |
| Condom | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 78.6 | 0.4 | 13.8 | 100.0 | 575 |
| Total | 7.7 | 15.6 | 2.8 | 69.9 | 0.4 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 19,376 |

Note: Excludes cases where cost of method was “don’t know” or missing (11 and 85 weighted cases). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table 7.17 shows the percentage of current users who received their method free, and for those who paid for their method, the mean cost in rupiah, by source of method. Overall, the 2012 IDHS shows that women who rely on government sources are much more likely to get free services (33 percent) than those who use private sources (4 percent) or other sources (9 percent).

The mean cost of contraceptive methods varies substantially by type of method and source of services. Female sterilization is the most expensive method, while the pill is the cheapest. The cost of methods in a government facility is always less than in a private facility. For example, injectables cost Rp.18,000 in a private facility, compared with Rp.17,000 in a government facility. The cost of the pill from a private sector provider is twice what a user paid at a government source (Rp.10,000 versus Rp.5,000). An IUD costs Rp.278,000 in the private sector, compared with Rp.126,000 in the government sector. Users paid Rp.2,859,000 for female sterilization in the private sector compared with Rp.1,560,000 in the government sector.

Table 7.17 Mean cost of contraceptive methods and services

Percentage of current users of modern contraceptive methods who get their method free and the mean cost (in 1,000 rupiahs) of the method (including services) for those who pay for it, by the type of source and method, Indonesia 2012

| | Government | | | Private | | | Other | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Method | Free | Mean cost (Rp.000) | Number of users | Free | Mean cost (Rp.000) | Number of users | Free | Mean cost (Rp.000) | Number of users |
| Female sterilization | 47.5 | 1,506 | 636 | 23.6 | 2,859 | 433 | 55.0 | 279 | 13 |
| Male sterilization | (100.0) | - | 44 | * | * | 8 | na | na | 0 |
| Pill | 19.7 | 5 | 850 | 2.0 | 10 | 3,094 | 3.7 | 4 | 594 |
| IUD | 58.9 | 126 | 534 | 15.3 | 278 | 800 | 69.6 | 241 | 8 |
| Injectables | 15.6 | 17 | 1,761 | 1.6 | 18 | 8,873 | 10.1 | 16 | 42 |
| Implants | 56.2 | 85 | 660 | 24.4 | 145 | 414 | 81.9 | 50 | 36 |
| Condom | 51.1 | 6 | 30 | 2.5 | 13 | 463 | 2.8 | 14 | 81 |
| Total | 33.0 | 193 | 4,515 | 3.9 | 102 | 14,086 | 9.2 | 10 | 775 |

Note: Excludes cases where cost of method was "don't know" or missing (11 and 85 weighted cases). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable

## 7.3 NONUSE AND INTENTION TO USE FAMILY PLANNING

### 7.3.1 Discontinuation Rates

The number of women who are using a contraceptive method at a particular moment in time and their continuity of use affect the success of a particular method of contraception in preventing unwanted pregnancy. Improvement in the quality of family planning services in Indonesia must focus on maintaining continuity of use of contraceptive methods. Thus, a key indicator measuring the quality of use is the discontinuation rate of using a method of contraception.

Table 7.18 presents contraceptive discontinuation rates among women age 15-49. These rates are based on information collected in the calendar section of the IDHS woman's questionnaire. The analysis takes into account all episodes of contraceptive use from 3 to 62 months prior to the date of interview. The discontinuations that occurred in the two months preceding the interview were excluded to avoid the bias that might be caused by an unrecognized pregnancy. The rates in Table 7.18 represent the proportions of users who discontinue using a method within one year after the start of use. The single-month discontinuation rates are calculated by dividing the number of discontinuations at each duration of use in single months, by the number of months of exposure for that duration. These single-month rates are then cumulated to produce a one-year rate. The reasons for discontinuation are treated as competing risks (net rates).

Table 7.18 also shows the switching rate. A woman was considered to have switched to another method if she used a different method in the month following discontinuation or if she gave "wanted a more effective method" as the reasons for discontinuation and started another method within two months of discontinuation.

Overall, 27 percent of women who began an episode of contraceptive use within the five years preceding the survey discontinued using contraception within 12 months of starting the method. As expected, discontinuation rates are much higher for temporary methods like the pill (41 percent), male condoms (31 percent), and injectable (25 percent) than long-term methods like the IUD (6 percent) and implants (8 percent). Table 7.18 also shows that the switching rate was 13 percent for all methods. The switching rate is highest in the case of the pill and the male condom (20 percent and 18 percent, respectively).

Table 7.18 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among women age 15-49 who started an episode of contraceptive use within the five years preceding the survey, the percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, by reason for discontinuation and specific method, Indonesia 2012

| Method | Method failure | Desire to become pregnant | Other fertility-related reasons[1] | Side effects/ health concerns | Wanted more effective method | Other method-related reasons[2] | Other reasons | Any reason[3] | Switched to another method[4] | Number of episodes of use[5] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Female sterilization | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 454 |
| Pill | 3.2 | 8.3 | 3.0 | 13.2 | 3.7 | 2.0 | 7.4 | 40.7 | 19.6 | 9,634 |
| IUD | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 5.7 | 3.1 | 886 |
| Injectables | 0.4 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 9.8 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 4.2 | 24.7 | 12.0 | 16,915 |
| Implants | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 7.9 | 4.3 | 1,243 |
| Male condom | 2.1 | 8.1 | 0.5 | 3.3 | 7.1 | 6.3 | 3.7 | 31.2 | 18.3 | 1,007 |
| Rhythm | 4.6 | 4.2 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 6.3 | 19.9 | 6.9 | 538 |
| Withdrawal | 5.5 | 4.8 | 0.8 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 4.8 | 22.8 | 7.4 | 1,037 |
| Other[1] | 5.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 13.8 | 4.8 | 119 |
| All methods | 1.5 | 5.1 | 2.7 | 9.4 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 4.9 | 27.1 | 13.0 | 31,970 |

Note: Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of use that began 3-62 months preceding the survey.
[1] Includes infrequent sex/husband away, difficult to get pregnant/menopausal, and marital dissolution/separation
[2] Includes lack of access/too far, costs too much, and inconvenient to use
[3] Reasons for discontinuation are mutually exclusive and add to the total given in this column.
[4] The episodes of use included in this column are a subset of the discontinued episodes included in the discontinuation rate. A woman is considered to have switched to another method if she used a different method in the month following discontinuation or if she gave "wanted a more effective method" as the reason for discontinuation and started another method within two months of discontinuation.
[5] Number of episodes of use includes both episodes of use that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes of use that were not discontinued during the period of observation.

### 7.3.2 Reason for Discontinuation of Contraceptive Use

Another perspective on contraceptive discontinuation is presented in Table 7.19. This table shows the percent distribution of discontinuations of contraceptive methods in the five years preceding the survey by main reason for discontinuation, according to method. The most common reason for discontinuing a method is the desire to become pregnant (29 percent). The next most common reason for discontinuation is fear about side effects or health concerns (18 percent).

Table 7.19 Reasons for discontinuation

Percent distribution of discontinuations of contraceptive methods in the five years preceding the survey by main reason stated for discontinuation, according to specific method, Indonesia 2012

| Reason | Pill | IUD | Injection | Implants | Male condom | Rhythm | With-drawal | All methods |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Became pregnant while using | 10.9 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 14.5 | 28.9 | 24.6 | 6.8 |
| Wanted to become pregnant | 28.7 | 29.6 | 30.3 | 22.2 | 30.5 | 31.2 | 30.0 | 29.4 |
| Husband disapproved | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Wanted a more effective method | 7.3 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 14.4 | 9.5 | 11.7 | 5.3 |
| Side effects/health concerns | 14.9 | 12.7 | 21.6 | 22.1 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 18.1 |
| Lack of access/too far | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Cost too much | 0.5 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.4 |
| Inconvenient to use | 2.8 | 4.8 | 2.4 | 3.5 | 11.4 | 0.5 | 3.2 | 2.8 |
| Up to God/fatalistic | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Difficult to get pregnant/menopausal | 1.3 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.2 |
| Infrequent sex/husband away | 4.5 | 2.0 | 5.5 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 4.7 |
| Marital dissolution/separation | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 3.2 | 2.6 |
| IUD expelled | 0.1 | 4.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Other | 12.3 | 14.7 | 12.2 | 17.2 | 7.6 | 10.1 | 12.0 | 12.4 |
| Don't know | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| Missing | 13.1 | 17.4 | 14.0 | 15.8 | 11.5 | 11.9 | 7.3 | 13.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of discontinuations | 5,423 | 591 | 10,883 | 681 | 409 | 316 | 545 | 18,972 |

Note: Total includes other modern methods.

It is worth noting that the main reason for discontinuation varies by method. Contraceptive failure (became pregnant while using) is a frequent reason for discontinuations of rhythm (29 percent) and withdrawal (25 percent), the condom (15 percent), and the pill (11 percent), but not of the IUD (4 percent), implants (3 percent) or injectables (3 percent). The percentage of discontinuations due to side effects/health concerns varies from 4 percent in the case of the rhythm, withdrawal, and the condom to 22 percent in the case of injectables and implants. The desire for a more effective method was cited more often as a reason for discontinuing the condom (14 percent), withdrawal (12 percent), and rhythm (10 percent) compared with other methods.

### 7.3.3 Need for Family Planning Services

An estimate of the size and composition of the population of women who have an unmet need for family planning services is useful for planning purposes in reproductive health programs. Women with an **unmet need for family planning** include fecund women who are not using contraception but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or stop childbearing altogether (limiting).

The criteria used within the DHS program to identify women with unmet need for family planning have recently been revised (Bradley et al., 2012). The revised definition was employed for determining the women who have an unmet need for family planning in Table 7.20. Specifically, women are considered to have **unmet need for spacing** if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and either do not want to become pregnant within the next two years, or are unsure if or when they want to become pregnant.
- Pregnant with a mistimed pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrheic for up to two years following a mistimed birth and not using contraception.

Women are considered to have **unmet need for limiting** if they are:

- At risk of becoming pregnant, not using contraception, and want no (more) children.
- Pregnant with an unwanted pregnancy.
- Postpartum amenorrheic for up to two years following an unwanted birth and not using contraception.

Women who are classified as infecund have no unmet need because they are not at risk of becoming pregnant.

Women using contraception are considered to have **met need**. Women using contraception who say they want no (more) children are considered to have **met need for limiting**, and women who are using contraception and say they want to delay having a child, or are unsure if or when they want a/another child, are considered to have **met need for spacing**.

Finally, the total demand, percentage of demand satisfied, and percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods are defined as follows:

- **Total demand for family planning:** the sum of unmet need (for spacing and limiting ) plus total contraceptive use
- **Percentage of demand satisfied:** total contraceptive use divided by the sum of unmet need plus total contraceptive use
- **Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods:** use of modern contraceptive methods divided by the sum of unmet need plus total contraceptive use.

The change in the definition of unmet need for family planning was intended to make levels of unmet need comparable over time and across DHS surveys. The aspect of the change in the definition that has the largest impact on the level of unmet need is the decision not to use information collected from the contraceptive calendar in defining need. The contraceptive calendar has not been included in all DHS surveys across countries, and, consequently, unmet need had to be defined differently in countries like Indonesia in which the calendar was included than in countries in which the calendar was not included. Previously, in surveys like those in Indonesia that included a calendar, women who were pregnant or postpartum amenorrheic resulting from contraceptive failure were not considered to have unmet need, even if their last pregnancy/birth was unwanted or mistimed. By contrast, if a survey did not collect information on contraceptive failure in the calendar, all pregnant and postpartum amenorrheic women whose last pregnancy/birth was unwanted or mistimed were considered to have unmet need. To make the definition of unmet need comparable in both types of surveys, the new definition does not take information on contraceptive failure into account for any woman when assigning unmet need status. Removing contraceptive failure from the calculation results in a small increase in the estimated level of unmet need over the level that would be obtained using the prior definition in countries like Indonesia in which calendar data are available.

Table 7.20 provides estimates of unmet need, met need, and demand for family planning for currently married women age 15-49 based on the new definition. Appendix Table A-7.8 shows the need and demand for family planning services across provinces.

Table 7.20 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| | Unmet need for family planning | | | Met need for family planning (currently using) | | | Total demand for family planning[1] | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | For spacing | For limiting | Total | For spacing | For limiting | Total | For spacing | For limiting | Total | Percentage of demand satisfied[2] | Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3] | Number of women |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 6.3 | 0.4 | 6.7 | 45.0 | 3.1 | 48.1 | 51.2 | 3.5 | 54.7 | 87.8 | 87.1 | 890 |
| 20-24 | 7.7 | 0.6 | 8.3 | 54.8 | 5.7 | 60.5 | 62.5 | 6.4 | 68.8 | 88.0 | 86.1 | 3,754 |
| 25-29 | 6.8 | 2.1 | 8.9 | 48.0 | 15.6 | 63.6 | 54.8 | 17.7 | 72.5 | 87.7 | 83.3 | 6,000 |
| 30-34 | 6.1 | 3.7 | 9.7 | 33.7 | 31.9 | 65.7 | 39.8 | 35.6 | 75.4 | 87.1 | 81.9 | 6,285 |
| 35-39 | 3.3 | 7.9 | 11.2 | 16.9 | 51.2 | 68.1 | 20.2 | 59.1 | 79.3 | 85.9 | 79.0 | 6,331 |
| 40-44 | 2.1 | 12.8 | 14.9 | 5.6 | 59.6 | 65.2 | 7.6 | 72.4 | 80.0 | 81.4 | 74.3 | 5,572 |
| 45-49 | 0.9 | 15.3 | 16.2 | 1.9 | 43.8 | 45.8 | 2.9 | 59.1 | 62.0 | 73.8 | 67.1 | 4,633 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 4.2 | 7.6 | 11.8 | 24.8 | 37.3 | 62.1 | 29.0 | 44.9 | 73.9 | 84.0 | 77.2 | 16,466 |
| Rural | 4.8 | 6.2 | 10.9 | 28.4 | 33.2 | 61.6 | 33.2 | 39.4 | 72.6 | 84.9 | 80.8 | 16,999 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 5.3 | 8.1 | 13.4 | 10.1 | 33.4 | 43.4 | 15.3 | 41.5 | 56.8 | 76.5 | 73.5 | 1,209 |
| Some primary | 3.9 | 10.5 | 14.4 | 16.9 | 36.5 | 53.4 | 20.8 | 47.0 | 67.8 | 78.7 | 74.9 | 4,185 |
| Completed primary | 4.2 | 7.2 | 11.4 | 26.4 | 39.2 | 65.7 | 30.6 | 46.4 | 77.1 | 85.3 | 82.6 | 9,045 |
| Some secondary | 4.2 | 5.5 | 9.7 | 33.1 | 34.4 | 67.4 | 37.3 | 39.8 | 77.1 | 87.5 | 82.9 | 7,912 |
| Completed secondary or higher | 5.1 | 6.2 | 11.2 | 27.8 | 32.2 | 60.0 | 32.8 | 38.4 | 71.2 | 84.2 | 74.8 | 11,113 |
| **Number of living children** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 3.3 | 6.4 | 0.1 | 6.5 | 9.6 | 0.2 | 9.8 | 66.1 | 63.1 | 2,737 |
| 1-2 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 10.6 | 38.6 | 28.5 | 67.1 | 44.2 | 33.5 | 77.7 | 86.3 | 81.3 | 20,236 |
| 3-4 | 2.5 | 11.0 | 13.6 | 10.1 | 59.6 | 69.7 | 12.6 | 70.6 | 83.2 | 83.7 | 77.6 | 8,474 |
| 5+ | 2.4 | 18.2 | 20.6 | 4.4 | 47.3 | 51.7 | 6.8 | 65.5 | 72.3 | 71.5 | 64.1 | 2,019 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 6.7 | 6.7 | 13.5 | 28.8 | 27.3 | 56.2 | 35.6 | 34.1 | 69.7 | 80.6 | 76.1 | 5,966 |
| Second | 3.8 | 6.4 | 10.2 | 30.2 | 34.1 | 64.3 | 34.0 | 40.5 | 74.5 | 86.3 | 82.4 | 6,614 |
| Middle | 3.9 | 6.4 | 10.3 | 28.1 | 35.7 | 63.9 | 32.0 | 42.1 | 74.2 | 86.1 | 81.2 | 6,864 |
| Fourth | 3.9 | 6.9 | 10.9 | 27.0 | 36.0 | 63.0 | 30.9 | 42.9 | 73.8 | 85.3 | 79.5 | 7,218 |
| Highest | 4.3 | 7.9 | 12.3 | 19.5 | 41.8 | 61.3 | 23.8 | 49.8 | 73.6 | 83.3 | 75.3 | 6,803 |
| Total | 4.5 | 6.9 | 11.4 | 26.7 | 35.2 | 61.9 | 31.1 | 42.1 | 73.2 | 84.5 | 79.0 | 33,465 |

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012.
[1] Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need.
[2] Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand.
[3] Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, and lactational amenorrhea method (LAM).

The results in Table 7.20 indicate that, in Indonesia, the total unmet need for family planning is 11 percent, of which 7 percent is for limiting. Total unmet need rises with age, peaking at 16 percent among currently married women age 45-49. As expected, virtually all of the unmet need among women under age 25 is for spacing. Unmet need for limiting increases rapidly among women age 35 and older, peaking at 15 percent among women age 45-49 years. Total unmet need increases directly with the number of children to a level of 21 percent among women with five or more children. As expected, most of the unmet need among women at parities three and above is for limiting. Total unmet is only slightly higher among rural than urban women (12 percent versus 11 percent). Unmet need does not vary greatly across educational categories.

Table 7.20 also shows that the total demand for family planning among currently married women in Indonesia, which is the sum of the met and unmet need, is 73 percent. Eighty-five percent of that demand is satisfied, primarily through use of modern contraceptive methods. Demand for family planning is lowest among women with no children (10 percent). The level of satisfied demand is lowest among women age 45-49 (74 percent), women with no education (76 percent), and women with five or more children (71 percent).

As discussed above, the unmet need estimates included in the reports for prior IDHS surveys are not comparable with estimates in Table 7.20 because of the changes that have occurred in how unmet need is calculated. To provide comparable estimates, the total unmet need and the total demand for family planning have been recalculated using the new definition for the five DHS surveys carried out in Indonesia during the period 1991-2007. The recalculated estimates are shown in Table 7.21 along with the 2012 IDHS estimates. The results indicate that the level of unmet need in Indonesia has been declining over time. Between the 2007 and the 2012 IDHS surveys, total unmet need declined from a level of 13 percent to 11 percent (Figure 7.2). Largely as a result of the decline in unmet need, the total demand decreased slightly between the two surveys and the proportion of the demand that is satisfied also rose slightly.

Table 7.21 Unmet need, current use, and demand for family planning, Indonesia 1991-2012

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, the percentage with a met need for family planning (currently using), the total demand for family planning, the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied and the percentage of the demand satisfied by modern methods, Indonesia 1991-2012

| Survey year | Unmet need | Met need (currently using) | Total demand[1] | Percentage of demand satisfied[2] | Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3] | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1991 IDHS | 17.0 | 49.7 | 66.7 | 74.5 | 70.5 | 21,109 |
| 1994 IDHS | 15.3 | 54.7 | 70.1 | 78.1 | 74.3 | 26,186 |
| 1997 IDHS | 13.6 | 57.4 | 71.0 | 80.9 | 77.1 | 26,886 |
| 2002-2003 IDHS | 13.2 | 60.3 | 73.6 | 82.0 | 77.1 | 27,857 |
| 2007 IDHS | 13.1 | 61.4 | 74.5 | 82.4 | 77.0 | 30,931 |
| 2012 IDHS | 11.4 | 61.9 | 73.2 | 84.5 | 79.0 | 33,465 |

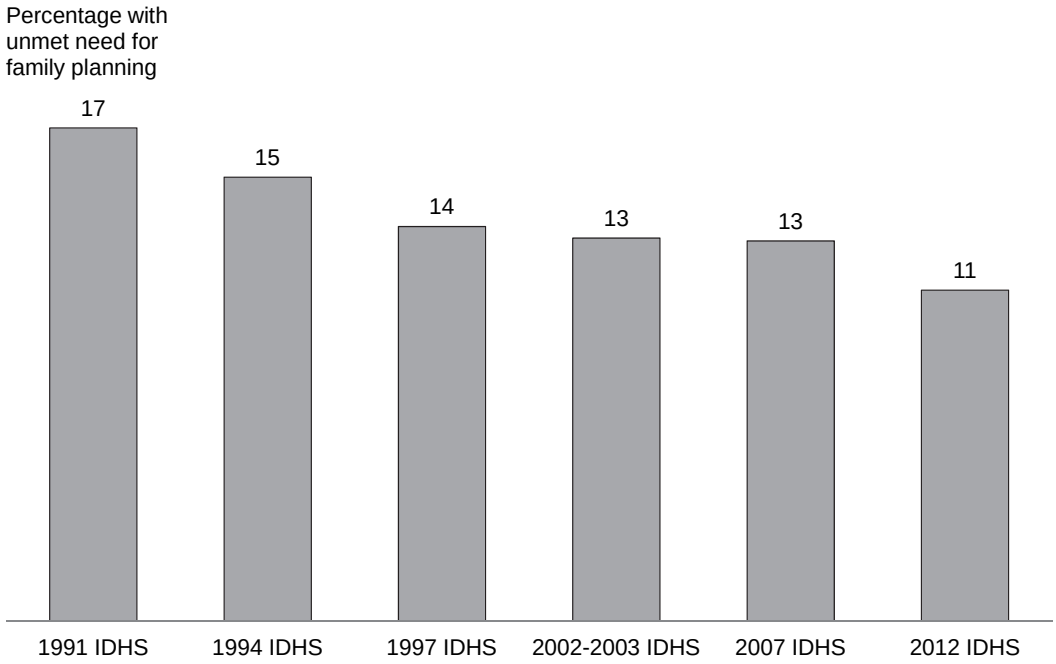
Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012. The 2002-2003 IDHS did not include Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, Maluku, North Maluku, and Papua Provinces. Previous surveys (the 1991, 1994, and 1997 IDHS) included East Timor. In the 1991, 1994, and 1997 IDHS surveys, West Java includes Banten. In the 2002-2003 IDHS West Java excludes Banten. The 2007 IDHS and the 2012 IDHS covered all 33 provinces.

[1] Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need.

[2] Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand.

[3] Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, and lactational amenorrhea method (LAM).

***Figure 7.2*** **Trends in unmet need, 1991-2012**




### 7.3.4 Intention to Use in the Future

Information obtained from nonusers in the 2012 IDHS on the intention to use contraception in the future provides insight into the attitudes of nonusers toward contraception and serves as a forecast of the demand for family planning among this group. Table 7.21 shows the percent distribution of currently married nonusers by intention to use in the future according to number of living children. Overall, 53 percent of nonusers intend to use contraception at some point in the future while 38 percent say that they do not plan to use. Nonusers with no children or only one child are the most likely to say they intend to use contraception (63 percent and 67 percent, respectively) and nonusers with four or more children are least likely to be interested in adopting contraception in the future (29 percent).

Table 7.22 Future use of contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who are not using a contraceptive method by intention to use in the future, according to number of living children, Indonesia 2012

| | Number of living children[1] | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Intention | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4+ | Total |
| Intends to use | 62.8 | 66.5 | 52.2 | 43.1 | 29.3 | 53.2 |
| Unsure | 11.2 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 8.9 | 7.7 |
| Does not intend to use | 25.6 | 25.7 | 39.1 | 47.7 | 60.7 | 37.7 |
| Missing | 0.5 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 1.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women | 1,812 | 3,861 | 3,196 | 1,955 | 1,938 | 12,761 |

[1] Includes current pregnancy

### 7.3.5 Reason for Nonuse

One way of assessing obstacles to the adoption of family planning is to ask nonusers who say they do not intend to use contraception why they do not plan to use in the future. Table 7.23 shows the distribution of currently married nonusers who do not intend to use contraception by the main reason for not using family planning, according to age.

Table 7.23 Reason for not intending to use contraception in the future

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men who are not using contraception and who do not intend to use in the future by main reason for not intending to use, according to age Indonesia 2012

| | Women | | | Men | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reason | 15-29 | 30-49 | Total | 15-29 | 30-54 | Total |
| **Fertility-related reasons** | 22.1 | 43.3 | 40.2 | 7.8 | 12.8 | 12.0 |
| Not having sex | 3.4 | 8.1 | 7.4 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Menopausal, hysterectomy | 0.1 | 22.2 | 19.1 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 3.1 |
| Can't get pregnant | 1.6 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Want as many as children as possible | 14.7 | 8.3 | 9.2 | 7.0 | 5.4 | 5.7 |
| Fatalistic | 2.3 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| **Opposition to use** | 10.8 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 7.8 | 6.1 | 6.4 |
| Respondent opposed | 2.6 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 4.6 |
| Husband opposed | 4.0 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Others opposed | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Religious prohibition | 4.0 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| **Lack of knowledge** | 4.7 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 10.2 | 7.8 | 8.2 |
| Knows no method | 4.6 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 8.7 | 7.3 | 7.5 |
| Knows no source | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| **Method-related reasons** | 34.5 | 21.5 | 23.4 | 16.1 | 13.6 | 14.1 |
| Health concerns | 6.8 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Side effects | 24.7 | 9.3 | 11.5 | 9.5 | 7.7 | 8.0 |
| Lack of access, too far | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Cost too much | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Inconvenient to use | 1.3 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 5.2 | 4.1 | 4.3 |
| Gain/lose weight | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Other reasons | 17.2 | 28.1 | 26.5 | 44.4 | 48.7 | 48.0 |
| Don't know | 9.3 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 12.7 | 10.3 | 10.7 |
| Missing | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women | 847 | 5,020 | 5,867 | 1,179 | 5,728 | 6,907 |

Married women who are not using contraception and do not intend to use a method most often cited fertility-related reasons (40 percent) for nonuse. Fertility-related reasons included factors that prevented the woman from becoming pregnant such as being menopausal or having had a hysterectomy (19 percent) as well as a desire to have as many children as possible (9 percent). More than one-fifth of the women mentioned method-related reasons including health concerns (8 percent) and fears about side effects (12 percent). Among men, 12 percent mentioned fertility-related reasons for nonuse, and 14 percent mentioned method-related reasons.

The reasons women and men had for not planning to use varied with their age. For example, women under age 30 were more likely say they did not plan to use because they wanted more children (15 percent) while older women more often cited being menopausal or having had a hysterectomy (22 percent). Younger women were much more likely than older women to express concerns about side effects (25 percent) than older women (9 percent).

# INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY 8

**Key Findings**

- Infant and under-5 mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey are 32 and 40 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively. Thus, one in every 31 babies dies before reaching age 1, and one in every 28 children dies between their first and fifth birthday.
- Sixty percent of infant deaths occurred during the first month of life (neonatal period), and eighty percent of child deaths occurred during infancy.
- Infant mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey are highest for children living in rural areas, children whose mothers have no education, and children in the lowest wealth quintile.
- Infant mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey are highest among children whose mother gave birth at age 40 or older, who had high parity (3 or higher), and became pregnant after a short birth interval (less than 24 months).
- Perinatal mortality is highest among children born less than 15 months after the previous pregnancy (45 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies).

Infant and child mortality rates reflect a country's level of health development and quality of life of the people. They are used to monitor and evaluate population and health programs and policies. For some time, Indonesia's health programs have focused on reducing the high levels of infant and child mortality. The reduction of infant mortality and maternal mortality has become one of the major objectives to reach Goals 4 and 5 of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). For that purpose, in 2011, the government of Indonesia launched a JAMPERSAL (Jaminan Persalinan), a program that provides free antenatal, delivery, and postnatal services to pregnant women without health insurance and free childcare for the newborn baby for 28 days (Directorate of Child Health, Ministry of Health, 2012).

This chapter covers information on the mortality of infants and children, including neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality. In addition, it presents information on perinatal mortality and patterns of fertility related to mortality. Mortality estimates are disaggregated by socioeconomic characteristics, such as urban-rural residence, mother's level of education, and household wealth, as well as selected demographic characteristics, such as child sex, mother's age at birth, birth order, birth interval, and birth size. This chapter also reports on levels, trends, and differentials in infant and child mortality based on the 2012 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) and selected earlier surveys.

The data for mortality estimates were collected in the birth history section of the Woman's Questionnaire. The 2012 IDHS asked women age 15-49 to provide a complete history of their live births, such as name of the child; sex, month, and year of birth; survival status; and age at death. Age at death was recorded in days for children dying in the first month of life, in months for children dying before their second birthday, and in years for children dying at later ages.

The following rates are used to measure early childhood mortality:

| | |
|---|---|
| Neonatal mortality: | the probability of dying within the first month of life |
| Post-neonatal mortality: | the probability of dying after the first month of life but before exact age 1 |
| Infant mortality: | the probability of dying between birth and exact age 1 |
| Child mortality: | the probability of dying between exact age 1 and exact age 5 |
| Under-five mortality: | the probability of dying between birth and exact age 5 |
| Perinatal mortality: | the sum of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths (deaths in the first seven days of life) divided by the number of pregnancies of seven or more months |

## 8.1 Assessment of Data Quality

A retrospective birth history, such as that included in the 2012 IDHS, is susceptible to several possible data collection errors. First, only surviving women age 15-49 were interviewed; therefore, no data were available for children of women who had died. The resulting mortality estimates will be biased if the fertility of surviving and nonsurviving women differs substantially. In Indonesia, this bias is likely to be negligible. But if the survivorship of children of surviving and nonsurviving mothers is different, it is likely that the children of non-surviving mothers will fare worse than those of surviving mothers, and the resulting mortality estimates will have a downward bias. Another possible error is underreporting of events; respondents are more likely to forget distant events than recent events. Thus, deaths that occurred in the more distant past are less likely to be reported than recent deaths, resulting in underreporting of deaths. Mortality estimates based on these data are likely to be biased downward as a result of underreporting.

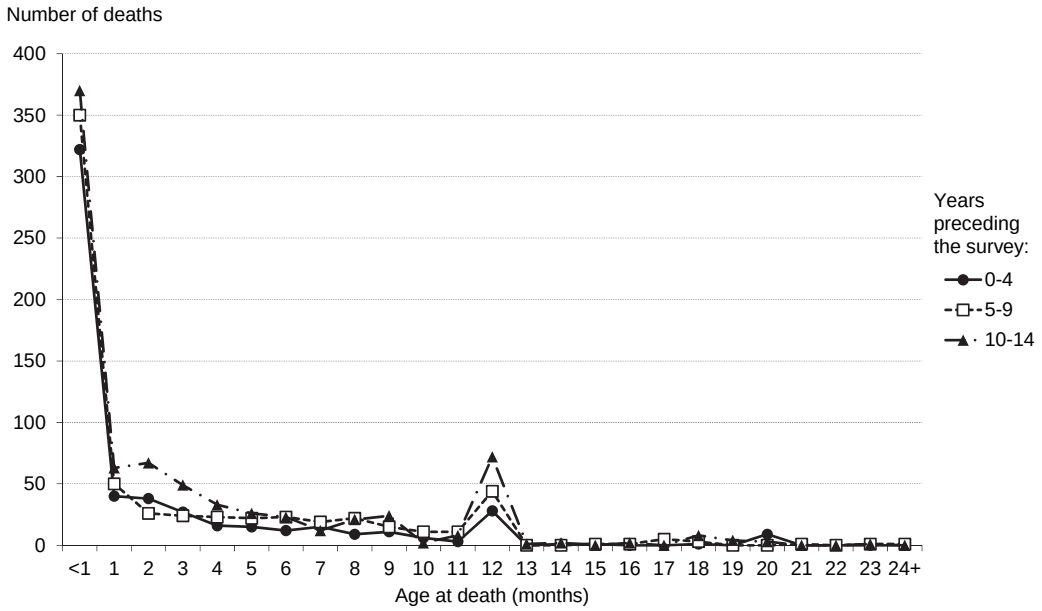
The effect of truncation of birth history data, for estimates in the more distant past, is mostly the experience of younger respondents, for whom the relatively lower estimate in the more distant past is more apparent. Misreporting of date of birth and/or age at death can also bias mortality rates. In general, these problems are less serious for time periods in the recent past than for those in the more distant past.

The 2012 IDHS data can be examined for evidence of the existence and extent of some of these biases. With respect to the misreporting of children's birth dates, as shown in Appendix Table D-4, there is a deficit of births in calendar year five (year 2007) and an excess of births in calendar year six (year 2006). This pattern, which has been found in previous IDHS surveys, is thought to result from interviewers' transference of births out of the period in which the calendar and child health data were collected (i.e., January 2007 through the date of the survey) to reduce their workload.

With regard to the reporting of children's age at death, the most common source of error is the tendency of mothers to report the age in multiples of six months. To reduce this type of error, detailed instructions were given to the IDHS interviewers to record age at death under 1 month in days and age at death under 2 years in months. Interviewers were also instructed to probe for exact age at death in months whenever it was reported as "1 year" or "12 months."

The distribution of deaths among children under age 2 is shown in Appendix Table D.6. The quality of reported data on age at death in months is similar to the previous IDHS. There is evidence of heaping of deaths at age 12 months in the 2012 IDHS (in total 28 deaths, 4 deaths reported as deaths at 12 months and 24 deaths reported at 1 year), a common error that can affect infant mortality estimates. As experienced in the 2007 IDHS, heaping in age at death is more serious for deaths that occurred further in the past than for those that occurred more recently. As can been seen in Figure 8.1 although it is apparent that age at death heaping occurs at 12 months, the distribution of deaths by months reported for the period 0-4 years preceding the survey is smoother than the distributions for the periods 5-9 and 10-14 years before the survey.

***Figure 8.1*** **Reported age at death in months**




Another problem concerns the fact that the IDHS mortality estimates refer to the survival status of births that occurred in a given period of time (e.g., 0-4 years before survey). However, because only women who were in the reproductive ages at the time of the survey were interviewed, women age 50 and over were not interviewed and, thus, could not report the survival of any births they may have had in the period being considered. As the periods covered extend further into the past, the resulting censoring of information becomes progressively more severe. To minimize the effect of censoring, analysis of infant and child mortality trends from the 2007 IDHS is limited to a period no more than 15 years prior to the survey.

In discussing issues affecting IDHS mortality data, it should also be noted that, because fertility levels are low in Indonesia, the IDHS infant and child mortality estimates are based on relatively small numbers of cases. This situation can lead to unstable estimates. To reduce this problem, mortality measures based on the 2012 IDHS are calculated for five- or ten-year periods.

Finally, the mortality estimates from the IDHS surveys are computed directly from information on the deaths of children collected in the birth history table. Lacking the necessary information for producing estimates using direct methods, population censuses in Indonesia typically report indirect estimates based on the number of children ever born and children surviving. While there is no conclusive agreement on whether one estimate is better than the other, the underlying assumptions used in the indirect estimates can introduce a potential bias. Studies have found that even when an appropriate mortality model is applied, the results of the indirect estimation techniques are consistently higher than those of direct methods (Sullivan et al., 1994). Thus, in this report, only direct estimates from the IDHS are presented.

## 8.2 LEVELS AND TRENDS IN INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Mortality rates for infant and child are presented in Table 8.1 for the three five-year periods preceding the survey. Data from the 2012 IDHS show that infant mortality during the five years preceding the survey (which roughly corresponds to the years 2008-2012) is 32 deaths per 1,000 live births. This means that one in thirty-one children born in Indonesia die before reaching the first birthday. Sixty percent of infant deaths occurred during the age of 0 months, which gives a neonatal mortality rate of 19 deaths per 1,000 live births. Eighty percent of child deaths occurred during age 1-11 months, which give the postneonatal mortality of 13 deaths per 1,000 live births.

The under-5 mortality and child mortality rates are 40 and 9 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively. The level of child mortality rate is around one-third of the infant mortality rate, 9 deaths compared with 32 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey, Indonesia 2012

| Years preceding the survey | Approximate calendar year | Neonatal mortality (NN) | Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)[1] | Infant mortality ($_1q_0$) | Child mortality ($_4q_1$) | Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0-4 | 2008-2012 | 19 | 13 | 32 | 9 | 40 |
| 5-9 | 2003-2007 | 20 | 15 | 35 | 11 | 45 |
| 10-14 | 1998-2002 | 23 | 21 | 45 | 14 | 58 |

[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Using estimates from prior IDHS surveys, Table 8.2 shows that the infant mortality rate has declined by more than half, from 68 deaths per 1,000 live births in the period 1987-1991 to 32 deaths per 1,000 live births in the period 2008-2012. Even more impressive are the 72 percent decline in child mortality and the 64 percent decline in postneonatal mortality over the same period. The corresponding decline in neonatal mortality was 41 percent. Comparison of six IDHS surveys (1991, 1994, 1997, 2002-2003, 2007, and 2012) shows different patterns in the decline of neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality (Figure 8.2). Comparison of mortality rates over the last two surveys show that infant and under-5 mortality have declined slightly, while neonatal mortality which remains constant. Based on the IDHS findings, the MDGs goal in reducing the infant mortality from 90 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 23 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2015 seems hard to achieve. Many factors must be addressed, such as availability of and access to health facilities, as well as improving the quantity and quality of health providers.

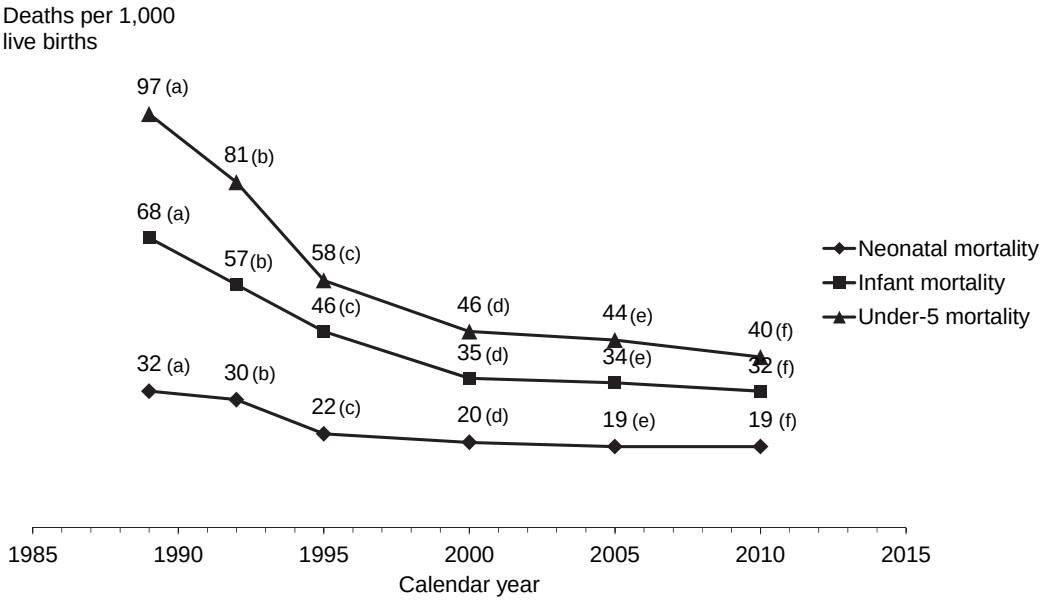
Table 8.2 Trends in early childhood mortality

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the IDHS surveys

| Data source | Approximate reference period | Neonatal mortality (NN) | Post-neonatal mortality[1] (PNN) | Infant mortality ($_1q_0$) | Child mortality ($_4q_1$) | Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2012 IDHS | 2008-2012 | 19 | 13 | 32 | 9 | 40 |
| 2007 IDHS | 2003-2007 | 19 | 15 | 34 | 10 | 44 |
| 2002-2003 IDHS | 1998-2002 | 20 | 15 | 35 | 11 | 46 |
| 1997 IDHS | 1993-1997 | 22 | 24 | 46 | 13 | 58 |
| 1994 IDHS | 1990-1994 | 30 | 27 | 57 | 26 | 81 |
| 1991 IDHS | 1987-1991 | 32 | 36 | 68 | 32 | 97 |

[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

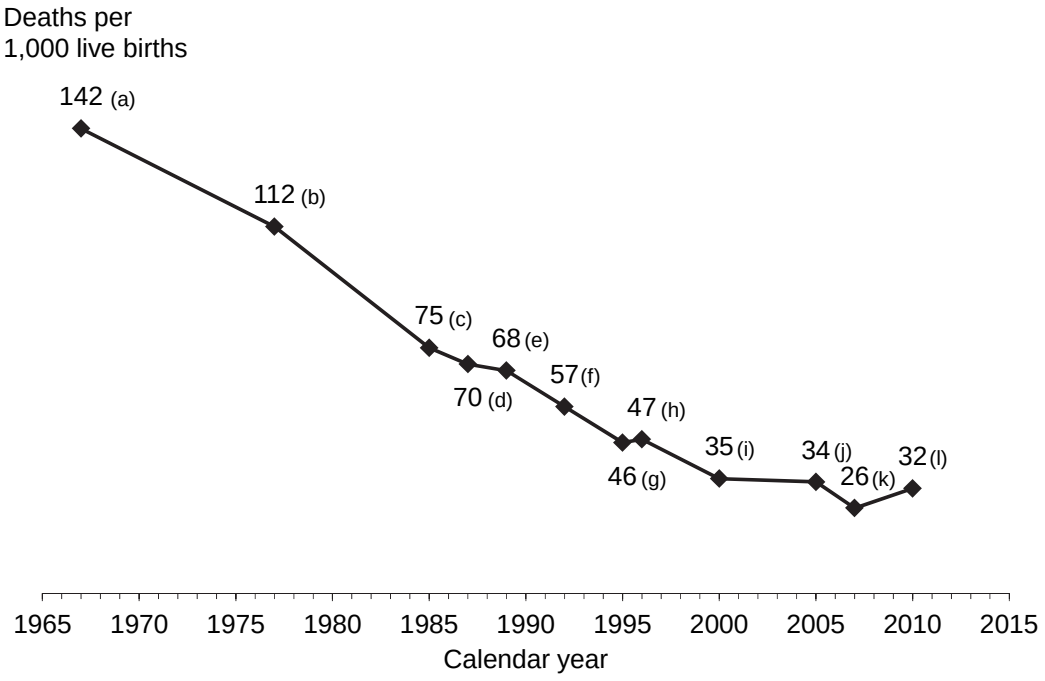
***Figure 8.2*** **Trend in neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality, IDHS 1991-2012**




Sources: (a) 1991 IDHS; (b) 1994 IDHS; (c) 1997 IDHS;
(d) 2002-2003 IDHS; (e) 2007 IDHS; (f) 2012 IDHS

Figure 8.3 shows estimates of infant mortality rate from prior surveys and censuses. The infant mortality rate has gradually decreased from 142 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1967 to 32 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2012. Slight fluctuations in the estimates are expected as they were calculated based on different data collection methods and using different estimation techniques. There are also differences in the geographic coverage of the various surveys and censuses. Figure 8.3 shows that the decline in the infant mortality rate has slowed down in recent years.

***Figure 8.3*** **Trend in infant mortality rate, selected sources, Indonesia 1971-2012**




Sources: (a) 1971 Census; (b) 1980 Census; (c) 1987 NICPS; (d) 1990 Census; (e) 1991 IDHS; (f) 1994 IDHS; (g) 1997 IDHS; (h) 2000 Census; (i) 2002-2003 IDHS; (j) 2007 IDHS; (k) 2010 Census; (l) 2012 IDHS

## 8.3 SOCIOECONOMIC DIFFERENTIALS IN INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Differentials in childhood mortality by selected socioeconomic characteristics for the ten years preceding the survey (approximately 2003-2012) are presented in Table 8.3. The socioeconomic determinants include place of residence, mother's educational attainment, and wealth index quintiles. These findings must be interpreted with caution given the low precision of mortality estimates due to sampling errors.

There is a large difference in infant and child mortality levels between urban and rural areas. In general, urban mortality is around two-thirds of the rural mortality at every age. .

Mother's level of education is inversely related to her child's risk of dying. Higher levels of educational attainment are generally associated with lower mortality risks because education exposes mothers to information about better pregnancy and child health care. For example, infant mortality is 77 percent lower for children whose mothers have more than secondary education than for those with no education (15 and 66 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively).

A child's risk of dying is also associated with the economic status of the household. All childhood mortality rates are lowest for children in the highest wealth quintile. For all infant and child mortality rates, the level of mortality of children in the highest quintile is about one-third that of children in the lowest quintile. For instance, the risk of dying by age 5 for children in the highest quintile is 23 deaths per 1,000 live births compared with 70 deaths per 1,000 live births for children in the lowest quintile.

Table 8.3 Early childhood mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Neonatal mortality (NN) | Postneonatal mortality (PNN)[1] | Infant mortality ($_1q_0$) | Child mortality ($_4q_1$) | Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Residence** | | | | | |
| Urban | 15 | 11 | 26 | 8 | 34 |
| Rural | 24 | 16 | 40 | 12 | 52 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | |
| No education | 31 | 34 | 66 | 33 | 96 |
| Some primary | 37 | 22 | 60 | 17 | 76 |
| Completed primary | 24 | 18 | 43 | 10 | 52 |
| Some secondary | 15 | 9 | 24 | 8 | 32 |
| Completed secondary | 16 | 11 | 27 | 6 | 32 |
| More than secondary | 10 | 4 | 15 | 4 | 18 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | |
| Lowest | 29 | 23 | 52 | 19 | 70 |
| Second | 21 | 13 | 34 | 9 | 43 |
| Middle | 23 | 10 | 33 | 7 | 39 |
| Fourth | 15 | 12 | 28 | 7 | 34 |
| Highest | 10 | 8 | 17 | 6 | 23 |

[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

## 8.4 DEMOGRAPHIC DIFFERENTIALS IN INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

A number of socioeconomic, environmental, and biological factors influence infant and child mortality. In a framework developed for the study of child mortality in developing countries, Mosley and Chen (1984) outlined various proximate and socioeconomic determinants of infant mortality. The proximate determinants, which are factors that affect mortality directly, include maternal characteristics such as age, parity, and birth interval; environmental contamination; nutrition; injury; and personal illness. Socioeconomic factors operate through the proximate determinants.

Based on Mosley and Chen's framework, this section examines differentials in early childhood mortality by demographic characteristics of the child and the mother such as mother's age at birth, birth order, birth interval, and birth size. It also examines the infant and child mortality by sex (Table 8.4).

Neonatal mortality is expected to be higher for males than for females because baby boys are more vulnerable than baby girls from the time of conception. The 2007 and 2012 IDHS found that all infant and child mortality rates are lower for females than for males. For example, the neonatal mortality rate for males is 24 deaths per 1,000 live births compared with 16 deaths per 1,000 live births for females. The infant mortality rate for males is 39 percent higher than the rate for females.

The relationship between mother's age at birth and childhood mortality rates exhibits a U-shaped pattern. Children of the youngest and the oldest mothers experienced the highest mortality risks. The higher rates for younger and older women may be related to biological factors that lead to complications during pregnancy and delivery.

The 2012 IDHS results show that there is a clear positive association between birth order and the probability of dying; the risk of dying increases with higher order births. For example, while the infant mortality rate for first-order births is 35 deaths per 1,000 live births, the rate for seventh- or higher-order births is 71 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Table 8.4 Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, by demographic characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Demographic characteristic | Neonatal mortality (NN) | Postneonatal mortality (PNN)[1] | Infant mortality ($_1q_0$) | Child mortality ($_4q_1$) | Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Child's sex** | | | | | |
| Male | 24 | 15 | 39 | 10 | 49 |
| Female | 16 | 12 | 28 | 9 | 37 |
| **Mother's age at birth** | | | | | |
| <20 | 34 | 16 | 50 | 11 | 61 |
| 20-29 | 18 | 13 | 31 | 8 | 39 |
| 30-39 | 17 | 14 | 31 | 11 | 42 |
| 40-49 | 33 | 25 | 58 | 13 | 70 |
| **Birth order** | | | | | |
| 1 | 24 | 11 | 35 | 7 | 41 |
| 2-3 | 15 | 13 | 29 | 9 | 37 |
| 4-6 | 22 | 18 | 40 | 16 | 56 |
| 7+ | 43 | 28 | 71 | 26 | 95 |
| **Previous birth interval[2]** | | | | | |
| <2 years | 36 | 28 | 64 | 20 | 82 |
| 2 years | 24 | 19 | 42 | 16 | 58 |
| 3 years | 11 | 15 | 27 | 12 | 38 |
| 4+ years | 13 | 12 | 24 | 8 | 32 |
| **Birth size[3]** | | | | | |
| Small/very small | 66 | 18 | 84 | na | na |
| Average or larger | 8 | 10 | 18 | na | na |
| DK/Missing | 117 | 59 | 176 | na | na |

na = Not applicable
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates
[2] Excludes first-order births
[3] Rates for the five-year period before the survey

Short birth intervals are associated with an increased risk of dying. Retherford and others (1989) observe an association between short birth intervals (less than 2 years) and increased mortality, even after controlling for other demographic and socioeconomic variables. As shown in Table 8.4, all childhood mortality rates are lower at longer birth intervals. Child mortality is more than three times higher for children born after an interval of less than two years compared with children who are born after an interval of four years or longer. Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality are more than two times higher for children born after an interval of less than two years compared with children who are born after an interval of four years or longer.

Studies have shown that children's birth weight is an important determinant of their survival chances (UNICEF and WHO, 2004). In the 2012 IDHS, mothers were asked whether, according to their perception, their child was very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small at birth; this perception has been found to be a good proxy for a child's weight. As expected, the size of the baby at birth and mortality are negatively associated. For example, neonatal mortality of births reported with small or very small size is 66 deaths per 1,000 live births, whereas neonatal mortality of births reported with average or large size is 8 deaths per 1,000 live births.

## 8.5 PERINATAL MORTALITY

The perinatal mortality rate is a useful indicator of the state of delivery services, both in terms of the utilization of these services and their ability to ensure delivery of healthy babies. In the 2012 IDHS, women were asked to report all pregnancy losses that occurred in the five years preceding the survey. For each such pregnancy, the duration was recorded. Perinatal deaths are composed of pregnancy losses occurring after seven completed months of gestation (stillbirths) and deaths within the first seven days of life (early neonatal deaths). The perinatal

mortality rate is the sum of the number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths divided by the number of pregnancies of seven or more months' duration. The distinction between a stillbirth and an early neonatal death is a delicate one, often depending on the observed presence or absence of some signs of life after delivery. The causes of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths overlap, and examining just one or the other can understate the true level of mortality around delivery. For these reasons, it is suggested that both events be combined and examined together. In the 2012 IDHS, information on stillbirths is available for the five years preceding the survey and is collected using the calendar at the end of the Woman's Questionnaire, while information on early neonatal deaths is calculated from the birth history.

Data in Table 8.5 show that 181 stillbirths and 268 early neonatal deaths were reported in the survey, resulting in a perinatal mortality rate of 26 per 1,000 pregnancies in Indonesia. This figure is almost same as the level observed in the 2007 and 2002-2003 IDHS (25 deaths and 24 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies, respectively).

Table 8.5 Perinatal mortality

Number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths, and the perinatal mortality rate for the five-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Number of stillbirths[1] | Number of early neonatal deaths[2] | Perinatal mortality rate[3] | Number of pregnancies of 7+ months duration |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Mother's age at birth** | | | | |
| <20 | 19 | 34 | 34 | 1,544 |
| 20-29 | 82 | 133 | 23 | 9,341 |
| 30-39 | 74 | 87 | 29 | 5,612 |
| 40-49 | 7 | 13 | 32 | 631 |
| **Previous pregnancy interval in months[4]** | | | | |
| First pregnancy | 64 | 119 | 30 | 6,132 |
| <15 | 9 | 26 | 45 | 776 |
| 15-26 | 16 | 30 | 28 | 1,664 |
| 27-38 | 13 | 29 | 29 | 1,457 |
| 39+ | 79 | 64 | 20 | 7,100 |
| **Residence** | | | | |
| Urban | 54 | 112 | 20 | 8,459 |
| Rural | 127 | 156 | 33 | 8,670 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | |
| No education | 8 | 6 | 36 | 372 |
| Some primary | 22 | 37 | 40 | 1,480 |
| Completed primary | 83 | 83 | 41 | 4,059 |
| Some secondary | 39 | 59 | 22 | 4,477 |
| Completed secondary | 25 | 66 | 20 | 4,619 |
| More than secondary | 4 | 16 | 9 | 2,123 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | |
| Lowest | 66 | 68 | 35 | 3,792 |
| Second | 46 | 51 | 29 | 3,301 |
| Middle | 39 | 66 | 31 | 3,351 |
| Fourth | 16 | 48 | 19 | 3,453 |
| Highest | 15 | 34 | 15 | 3,232 |
| Total | 181 | 268 | 26 | 17,129 |

[1] Stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting seven or more months.
[2] Early neonatal deaths are deaths at age 0-6 days among live-born children.
[3] The sum of the number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths divided by the number of pregnancies of seven or more months' duration, expressed per 1,000.
[4] Categories correspond to birth intervals of <24 months, 24-35 months, 36-47 months, and 48+ months.

Perinatal mortality is high among teenage mothers and mothers age 40-49. Perinatal mortality is highest in women who have a birth interval of less than 15 months (45 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies). Rural areas have higher perinatal mortality than urban areas (33 compared with 20 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies). Perinatal mortality has a negative association with a mother's education and wealth status; it is lowest for women who have more than a secondary education and for women in the highest wealth quintile.

## 8.6 HIGH-RISK FERTILITY BEHAVIOR

Many studies have found a strong relationship between children's chances of dying and certain fertility behaviors. In general, the probability of dying in early childhood is much greater if children are born to mothers who are too young or too old, if they are born after a short birth interval, or if they are born to mothers with high parity. For this analysis, mothers are classified as too young if they are less than age 18 and too old if they are over age 34 at the time of delivery. A short birth interval is defined as a birth occurring within two years of a previous birth, and a high birth order is defined as a birth occurring after three or more previous births (birth order four or higher). After cross-classification of births by combinations of all three characteristics, a birth may have from zero to three high-risk characteristics. All risk categories are potentially avoidable except for first births to mothers age 18-34.

Table 8.6 High-risk fertility behavior

Percent distribution of children born in the five years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Indonesia 2012

| Risk category | Births in the 5 years preceding the survey | | Percentage of currently married women[1] |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Percentage of births | Risk ratio | |
| Not in any high risk category | 35.5 | 1.00 | 30.5[a] |
| **Unavoidable risk category** | | | |
| First order births between ages 18 and 34 years | 35.4 | 1.35 | 5.8 |
| **Single high-risk category** | | | |
| Mother's age <18 | 2.4 | 2.07 | 0.3 |
| Mother's age >34 | 7.6 | 1.51 | 21.7 |
| Birth interval <24 months | 4.0 | 1.73 | 8.5 |
| Birth order >3 | 5.6 | 1.94 | 4.1 |
| Subtotal | 19.6 | 1.75 | 34.7 |
| **Multiple high-risk category** | | | |
| Age <18 and birth interval <24 months[2] | 0.1 | (14.68) | 0.1 |
| Age >34 and birth interval <24 months | 0.2 | (0.71) | 0.6 |
| Age >34 and birth order >3 | 7.1 | 1.85 | 24.8 |
| Age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3 | 0.8 | 2.57 | 1.7 |
| Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3 | 1.3 | 3.23 | 1.8 |
| Subtotal | 9.5 | 2.19 | 29.1 |
| In any avoidable high-risk category | 29.1 | 1.89 | 63.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | na | 100.0 |
| Number of births/women | 16,954 | na | 33,465 |

Note: Risk ratio is the ratio of the proportion dead among births in a specific high-risk category to the proportion dead among births not in any high-risk category. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable
[1] Women are assigned to risk categories according to the status they would have at the birth of a child if they were to conceive at the time of the survey: current age less than 17 years and 3 months or older than 34 years and 2 months, latest birth less than 15 months ago, or latest birth being of order 3 or higher.
[2] Includes the category age <18 and birth order >3
[a] Includes sterilized women

Table 8.6 shows the percent distribution of births in the five-year period preceding the survey and the distribution of all currently married women across various risk categories. It also shows the relative risk of children dying across the various risk categories. The purpose of this table is to identify areas in which changes in reproductive behavior would be likely to reduce infant and child mortality. Mortality risk is represented by the proportion of children born during the five years preceding the survey who had died by the time of the survey. The "risk ratio" is the ratio of the proportion of dead children in a given high-risk category to the proportion of dead children not in any high-risk category.

Among children born in the five years preceding the survey, 36 percent are not in any high-risk categories, another 29 percent of births are in one of the avoidable high-risk categories, 20 percent are in a single high-risk category, and 9 percent are in a multiple high-risk category. The remainder (35 percent) fall in the category of unavoidable risk, that is, first order births to women age 18-34. Thus, 64 percent of births in Indonesia are in some high-risk category. The most common risk categories are a mother's old age (older than 34 years) or young age (younger than 18 years), a birth interval of less than two years, and a birth order of three or higher.

Risk ratios, which describe the relationship between a particular risk category and a reference category, are used to compare mortality by risk category. The single high-risk category with the largest percentage of births is mother's age more than 34, which constitutes 8 percent of births. The mortality associated with this category is 1.5 times that of births with no elevated mortality risk. Children born to mothers age less than 18 are more than twice as likely to die as those born to mothers who are not in any high-risk category. Children with birth order three or higher are twice as likely to die as children not in any high-risk category

The multiple high-risk category with the largest percentage of births is *children with birth order more than three born to mothers age 34 or older* (7 percent). The multiple high-risk category with the highest risk ratio is the combination birth interval less than 24 months and birth order higher than 3. The children in this category (1 percent of all children) is more than three times more likely to die than children with no elevated mortality risk.

The last column in Table 8.6 shows the distribution of currently married women by the risk category into which a birth would fall if conceived at the time of the survey. This column is based on assumptions that do not take into account family planning, postpartum infecundity, and prolonged abstinence. Among married woman who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey, 31 percent are not at any elevated risk of mortality, and 64 percent are in at least one of the avoidable high-risk categories; 35 percent have a single high-risk factor and 29 percent have multiple high-risk factors.

# REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH 9

**Key Findings**

- Ninety-six percent of mothers receive antenatal care from a skilled provider. This proportion has slightly increased from the 2007 IDHS.
- Eighty-eight percent of women make four or more antenatal care visits during their pregnancy, and this percentage has increased by 6 percentage points from the level in the 2007 IDHS.
- More than half (53 percent) of the mothers were informed of possible complications during pregnancy, an increase from 39 percent from the 2007 IDHS.
- Sixty percent of last-born children were fully protected against neonatal tetanus during the five-year period before the survey.
- Eighty-three percent of births in the past five years were assisted by a skilled provider, an increase from 73 percent in 2007.
- The percentage of births taking place in a health facility has increased from 46 percent in the 2007 IDHS to 63 percent in the 2012 IDHS.
- Eighty percent of women receive postnatal care in the first two days after delivery.
- For births in the two years preceding the survey, 12 percent received a postnatal checkup within one hour, and 23 percent received a postnatal checkup within 1-3 hours.

This chapter presents findings from the 2012 Indonesia Demographic Health Survey (IDHS) on several areas of importance to reproductive health, i.e., antenatal and delivery care, complications during pregnancy and delivery, postnatal care, and problems in accessing health care.

Information on antenatal care (ANC) and postnatal care (PNC) is of great value in identifying subgroups of women who do not utilize such services, and is useful in planning for improvements in services. Antenatal care is defined according to the type of provider, the number of ANC visits made, the stage of pregnancy at the time of the first visit, and the services and information provided during antenatal care, including whether a tetanus toxoid injection was received. Similarly, delivery services are described according to the place of delivery, the person who assisted with the delivery, and some information about preparations for the delivery.

Information on postnatal care from the 2012 IDHS is more comprehensive than information from the IDHS 2007. The 2012 IDHS collected information about postnatal checkups not only for the mother but also for the newborn. Combined with details about pregnancy complications and neonatal and infant mortality rates, this information helps identify groups that are underserved.

## 9.1 ANTENATAL CARE

### 9.1.1 Antenatal Care

Table 9.1 shows the percent distribution of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey according to the provider of antenatal care received during pregnancy and background characteristics. Appendix Table A-9.1 shows provincial differentials in antenatal care coverage.

In Indonesia, antenatal care is defined as pregnancy-related health care provided by a skilled provider (i.e., doctor, obstetrician, nurse, midwife, or village midwife). Although mothers of live births may have received antenatal care from more than one type of provider, for early detection of high-risk pregnancies, this report uses the most qualified provider.

Among 45,607 women age 15-49 interviewed in the survey, 14,782 were mothers who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey. Ninety-six percent of these women received antenatal care from a skilled provider: 75 percent received care from a nurse, midwife, or village midwife; 19 percent received care from an obstetrician, and 1percent received care from a doctor. Compared with the 2007 IDHS (BPS and Macro International, 2008), antenatal care coverage has slightly increased (93 and 96 percent, respectively).

Table 9.1 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent birth and the percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider for the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Antenatal care provider | | | | | | No ANC | Total | Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider[1] | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Doctor | Obste-trician | Nurse/ midwife/ village midwife | Traditional birth attendant | Other | Missing | | | | |
| **Mother's age at birth** | | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 1.0 | 8.3 | 85.4 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 94.7 | 1,328 |
| 20-34 | 1.5 | 20.3 | 74.4 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 96.1 | 11,045 |
| 35-49 | 1.5 | 19.1 | 73.7 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 94.3 | 2,409 |
| **Birth order** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1.5 | 20.0 | 76.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 5,543 |
| 2-3 | 1.4 | 20.7 | 73.9 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 96.0 | 7,115 |
| 4-5 | 1.6 | 13.0 | 77.0 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 91.6 | 1,588 |
| 6+ | 1.4 | 4.4 | 76.8 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 14.3 | 100.0 | 82.5 | 536 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1.2 | 27.9 | 69.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 98.2 | 7,358 |
| Rural | 1.7 | 10.2 | 81.3 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 93.3 | 7,424 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 1.2 | 3.2 | 59.6 | 4.9 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 29.8 | 100.0 | 64.0 | 274 |
| Some primary | 1.1 | 4.9 | 82.5 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 8.3 | 100.0 | 88.5 | 1,242 |
| Completed primary | 1.2 | 5.5 | 87.4 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 94.0 | 3,516 |
| Some secondary | 1.6 | 9.6 | 86.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 97.4 | 3,965 |
| Completed secondary | 1.8 | 26.8 | 69.7 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 98.4 | 4,021 |
| More than secondary | 1.1 | 61.7 | 36.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 1,765 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 1.6 | 3.3 | 82.1 | 2.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 8.8 | 100.0 | 86.9 | 3,035 |
| Second | 1.7 | 8.5 | 85.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 95.8 | 2,881 |
| Middle | 1.5 | 13.4 | 82.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 2,939 |
| Fourth | 1.5 | 23.7 | 73.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 3,105 |
| Highest | 1.1 | 47.2 | 51.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 2,822 |
| Total | 1.4 | 19.0 | 75.3 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 95.7 | 14,782 |

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualifications is considered in this tabulation.
[1] Skilled provider includes doctor, obstetrician, nurse, midwife, and village midwife.

Table 9.1 shows that antenatal care coverage is 90 percent or higher in most subgroups. The exceptions include mothers of sixth or higher order births (83 percent), mothers with no or some education (64 and 89 percent, respectively), and mothers in the lowest wealth quintile (87 percent).

Considering specific provider categories, there are marked differences, particularly with respect to antenatal care from obstetricians. For example, whereas 28 percent of urban women received ANC from an obstetrician, only 10 percent of rural women did so. There also is a strong relationship between the type of skilled provider and mother's level of education and economic status. Mothers with the highest education and in the highest wealth quintile are much more likely than other women to receive care from an obstetrician.

### 9.1.2 Number of Antenatal Care Visits and Timing of First Visit

The Indonesian maternal health program recommends that pregnant women have at least four antenatal care visits during pregnancy, according to a 1-1-2 schedule, i.e., at least one visit in the first trimester, at least one visit in the second trimester, and at least two visits in the third trimester (Ministry of Health, 2012).

Table 9.2 shows that 74 percent of pregnant women met the government's recommended schedule of antenatal care visits. This is higher than the antenatal care coverage rate found in the 2007 IDHS (66 percent) (BPS and Macro International, 2008) but still well below the target of 95 percent set by the maternal health program. Pregnant women in urban areas are more likely than those in rural areas to have 1-1-2 antenatal care visits (80 and 68 percent, respectively).

The details about the number and timing of visits show 88 percent of pregnant women had four or more antenatal care visits. Women in urban areas were more likely to make four or more visits than women in rural areas (93 and 83 percent, respectively).

Overall, 80 percent of pregnant women came for the first antenatal care visit before the fourth month of pregnancy. The median number of months pregnant at the first antenatal care visit is 2.4. Women in urban areas are more likely than those in rural areas to come for the first antenatal care visit before the fourth month (85 and 76 percent, respectively). The median number of months pregnant at first visit is 2.1 and 2.6 months, respectively, among urban and rural mothers.

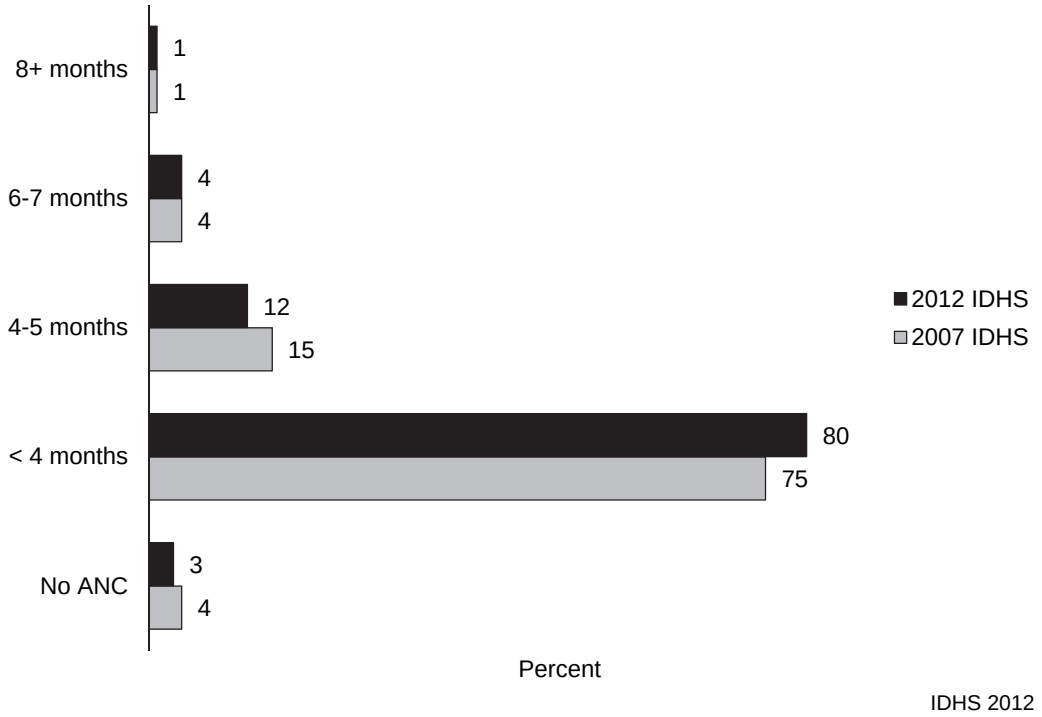
Table 9.2 Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by number of antenatal care (ANC) visits for the most recent live birth, the percentage who had ANC visits on the recommended schedule, the percent distribution by the timing of the first visit, and, among women with ANC, median months pregnant at first visit, according to residence, Indonesia 2012

| Number and timing of ANC visits | Residence | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Urban | Rural | Total |
| **Number of ANC visits** | | | |
| None | 1.3 | 4.8 | 3.1 |
| 1 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 1.6 |
| 2-3 | 4.6 | 9.1 | 6.9 |
| 4+ | 92.7 | 82.9 | 87.8 |
| Don't know/missing | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| At least one visit in the first trimester, at least one in the second, and at least two in the third | 79.6 | 67.5 | 73.5 |
| **Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit** | | | |
| No antenatal care | 1.3 | 4.8 | 3.1 |
| <4 | 84.8 | 76.2 | 80.4 |
| 4-5 | 10.7 | 12.7 | 11.7 |
| 6-7 | 2.6 | 4.3 | 3.5 |
| 8+ | 0.4 | 1.3 | 0.9 |
| Don't know/missing | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Total | 179.6 | 167.5 | 173.5 |
| Number of women | 7,358 | 7,424 | 14,782 |
| Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC) | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Number of women with ANC | 7,260 | 7,066 | 14,327 |

The percentage having the first antenatal care visit before the fourth month of pregnancy was higher in 2012 than in 2007 (75 percent) as seen in Figure 9.1.

***Figure 9.1*** **Trend in timing of first ANC visit**




### 9.1.3 Components of Antenatal Care

In Indonesia, it is recommended that every pregnant woman receive the following services: height and weight measurements, blood pressure measurement, iron tablets, tetanus toxoid immunization, abdominal examination, and pregnancy consultation/counseling (Ministry of Health, 2012). As part of her antenatal care, a woman also should be informed of the signs of pregnancy complications and give blood and urine samples.

Table 9.3 shows the percentage of women who received the services typically provided during antenatal care visits for their most recent birth and the percentage that took iron tablets or syrup during their pregnancy. Appendix Table A-9.2 shows the variation by province in the components of antenatal care services received by pregnant women.

More than nine in ten women reported having an abdominal examination (98 percent) and their blood pressure (96 percent) and weight measured (95 percent). Eight in ten women had at least one consultation on the progress of their pregnancy. Only slightly more than half (53 percent) of pregnant women were informed of the signs of pregnancy complications. Seventy-six percent of pregnant women took iron tablets or syrup during pregnancy for their last birth.[1] Less than half of women had a urine or blood sample taken (48 and 41 percent, respectively) or their height measured (47 percent).

In general, the likelihood that a mother received the various antenatal care services in Table 9.3 decreased with the birth order. For example, 85 percent of mothers receiving antenatal care for a first birth reported that they had a consultation about preparing for the delivery compared with 69 percent of mothers of sixth or higher order births. Urban mothers reported receiving the various antenatal care services more often than rural mothers. The differences are especially notable with respect to the proportions of urban and rural

[1] Additional information on the consumption of iron supplements is discussed in Chapter 11.

Table 9.3 Components of antenatal care

Among women age 15-49 with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received antenatal care for the most recent live birth, by content of care received, and the percentage who took iron tablets or syrup for the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| | Among women who received antenatal care for their most recent birth in the past five years, the percentage with selected services | | | | | | | | | Among women with a live birth in the past five years, the percentage who during the pregnancy of their last birth: | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Informed of signs of pregnancy complica-tions | Weight measured | Height measured | Blood pressure measured | Urine sample taken | Blood sample taken | Stomach examined | Consulta-tion | Number of women | Took iron tablets or syrup | Number of women |
| **Mother's age at birth** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 49.8 | 92.7 | 46.0 | 93.5 | 43.9 | 38.6 | 98.0 | 79.7 | 1,286 | 74.3 | 1,328 |
| 20-34 | 54.3 | 95.3 | 47.3 | 96.4 | 47.9 | 40.7 | 98.0 | 85.1 | 10,748 | 76.8 | 11,045 |
| 35-49 | 48.8 | 94.1 | 47.6 | 95.9 | 48.7 | 43.8 | 98.2 | 82.3 | 2,293 | 70.2 | 2,409 |
| **Birth order** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 56.8 | 96.1 | 49.7 | 96.5 | 49.8 | 42.1 | 97.8 | 85.3 | 5,458 | 78.3 | 5,543 |
| 2-3 | 52.9 | 95.1 | 47.1 | 96.5 | 48.1 | 41.0 | 98.4 | 85.4 | 6,923 | 76.8 | 7,115 |
| 4-5 | 42.8 | 92.0 | 41.2 | 94.5 | 43.2 | 39.2 | 98.0 | 78.5 | 1,489 | 64.8 | 1,588 |
| 6+ | 41.0 | 86.4 | 38.3 | 88.5 | 31.3 | 33.8 | 95.3 | 69.0 | 457 | 59.8 | 536 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 57.1 | 98.1 | 49.1 | 98.2 | 52.3 | 45.4 | 98.7 | 87.9 | 7,260 | 79.5 | 7,358 |
| Rural | 48.7 | 91.6 | 45.3 | 93.8 | 42.9 | 36.5 | 97.4 | 80.3 | 7,066 | 71.5 | 7,424 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 27.8 | 86.1 | 38.0 | 79.9 | 30.2 | 39.8 | 93.3 | 62.3 | 190 | 36.7 | 274 |
| Some primary | 35.4 | 85.7 | 35.6 | 89.8 | 36.9 | 36.6 | 95.9 | 72.2 | 1,136 | 61.5 | 1,242 |
| Completed primary | 48.1 | 92.7 | 41.7 | 94.7 | 43.3 | 41.7 | 97.5 | 77.1 | 3,380 | 70.4 | 3,516 |
| Some secondary | 51.3 | 95.2 | 48.3 | 96.4 | 48.9 | 39.0 | 98.2 | 83.8 | 3,897 | 77.6 | 3,965 |
| Completed secondary | 60.3 | 97.8 | 49.8 | 98.0 | 52.1 | 41.2 | 98.8 | 90.3 | 3,974 | 80.0 | 4,021 |
| More than secondary | 63.6 | 98.8 | 58.0 | 99.2 | 52.6 | 46.9 | 98.9 | 94.5 | 1,751 | 86.3 | 1,765 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 42.1 | 86.9 | 39.3 | 89.5 | 35.7 | 35.0 | 95.6 | 72.0 | 2,746 | 61.6 | 3,035 |
| Second | 49.9 | 93.3 | 46.4 | 95.6 | 45.2 | 41.2 | 97.9 | 81.0 | 2,797 | 74.8 | 2,881 |
| Middle | 53.7 | 96.5 | 45.9 | 97.6 | 47.7 | 41.1 | 98.9 | 85.5 | 2,884 | 77.5 | 2,939 |
| Fourth | 57.5 | 97.8 | 51.0 | 97.8 | 53.2 | 42.1 | 99.0 | 88.4 | 3,089 | 79.5 | 3,105 |
| Highest | 61.0 | 99.5 | 52.9 | 99.3 | 55.9 | 45.4 | 98.7 | 93.1 | 2,809 | 84.6 | 2,822 |
| Total | 53.0 | 94.9 | 47.2 | 96.0 | 47.7 | 41.0 | 98.0 | 84.1 | 14,327 | 75.5 | 14,782 |

mothers who were told about signs of pregnancy complications (57 percent and 49 percent, respectively), and who had urine samples (52 percent and 42 percent, respectively) or blood samples (45 percent and 37 percent, respectively) taken. Urban mothers were also more likely to have taken iron tablets or syrup during pregnancy than rural mothers (80 percent and 72 percent, respectively).

A mother's education level and her economic status are positively related to the receipt of the various components of antenatal care. For example, the proportion informed about signs of pregnancy complications increased from 28 percent among mothers with no education to 64 percent among mothers with more than a secondary education.

### 9.1.4 Tetanus Toxoid Injections

Tetanus toxoid (TT) injections are given to women during pregnancy to prevent deaths from neonatal tetanus. Immunization of pregnant women is a program coordinated by the Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) and the Maternal and Child Health Care (MCH) units in the Ministry of Health. The program recommends that women receive two tetanus toxoid injections during the first pregnancy. Booster injections are given once during each subsequent pregnancy to maintain full protection. In recent years, TT immunization was also given to women before marriage, so that any pregnancy occurring within three years of their marriage would be protected against tetanus (Ministry of Health, 2005).

Table 9.4 shows the percentage of women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who reported receiving TT injections during pregnancy for the last live birth. The same table shows the percentage of women whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus. An infant is considered to be fully protected if any of the following criteria are met:1) the mother had two TT injections during pregnancy:2) the mother had two or more injections, the last within 3 years on the last birth;3) the mother had at least three TT injections, the last within 5 years of the last birth:4) the mother had at least four or more TT injections, the last within 10 years of the last birth; or5) the mother had at least five or more TT injections at any time prior to the last birth.

Table 9.4 Tetanus toxoid injections

Among mothers age 15-49 with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, the percentage receiving two or more tetanus toxoid injections (TTI) during the pregnancy for the last live birth and the percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Percentage receiving two or more injections during last pregnancy | Percentage whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[1] | Number of mothers |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Mother's age at birth** | | | |
| <20 | 45.3 | 57.1 | 1,328 |
| 20-34 | 45.5 | 61.2 | 11,045 |
| 35-49 | 45.0 | 58.6 | 2,409 |
| **Birth order** | | | |
| 1 | 44.2 | 60.1 | 5,543 |
| 2-3 | 47.4 | 62.9 | 7,115 |
| 4-5 | 43.4 | 54.7 | 1,588 |
| 6+ | 37.9 | 47.4 | 536 |
| **Residence** | | | |
| Urban | 45.4 | 61.4 | 7,358 |
| Rural | 45.5 | 59.5 | 7,424 |
| **Education** | | | |
| No education | 25.2 | 29.7 | 274 |
| Some primary | 38.1 | 46.9 | 1,242 |
| Completed primary | 47.5 | 59.2 | 3,516 |
| Some secondary | 47.7 | 63.4 | 3,965 |
| Completed secondary | 48.2 | 66.4 | 4,021 |
| More than secondary | 38.3 | 57.1 | 1,765 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | |
| Lowest | 41.5 | 52.9 | 3,035 |
| Second | 46.3 | 61.0 | 2,881 |
| Middle | 47.0 | 61.8 | 2,939 |
| Fourth | 49.4 | 65.2 | 3,105 |
| Highest | 42.9 | 61.3 | 2,822 |
| Total | 45.4 | 60.4 | 14,782 |

[1] Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of her last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

According to 2012 IDHS results, 45 percent of the mothers received two or more TT injections during their last pregnancy, and 60 percent of last-born children during the five-year period before the survey were protected against neonatal tetanus. There is a little variation in TT coverage by mother's age at birth or place of residence. TT coverage is higher among mothers of first-order births and second- and third-order births compared with other birth orders. Although the pattern is not uniform, TT coverage also increases with the mother's education level and the wealth quintile.

Appendix Table A-9.3 presents information on tetanus toxoid coverage by province.

### 9.1.5 Complications of Pregnancy

Complications of pregnancy are health problems that occur during pregnancy. Some women have health problems before they become pregnant that could lead to complications. These complications can involve the mother's health, the health of the fetus, or both.

To identify complications associated with pregnancy, respondents were asked about certain signs and symptoms that they had experienced in association with their last birth. Table 9.5 shows that 87 percent of women reported no complications during pregnancy. Four percent had excessive vaginal bleeding, 2 percent had premature labor, that is, labor before nine months, and less than 1 percent each had fever and convulsions. Eight percent of women reported other signs and symptoms of pregnancy complications that included hypertension, dizziness, the fetus in breech position, and swelling.

Table 9.5 Complications during pregnancy

Percentage of last births in the five years preceding the survey for which the mother had complications associated with the pregnancy, by type of complications and maternity care indicators, Indonesia 2012

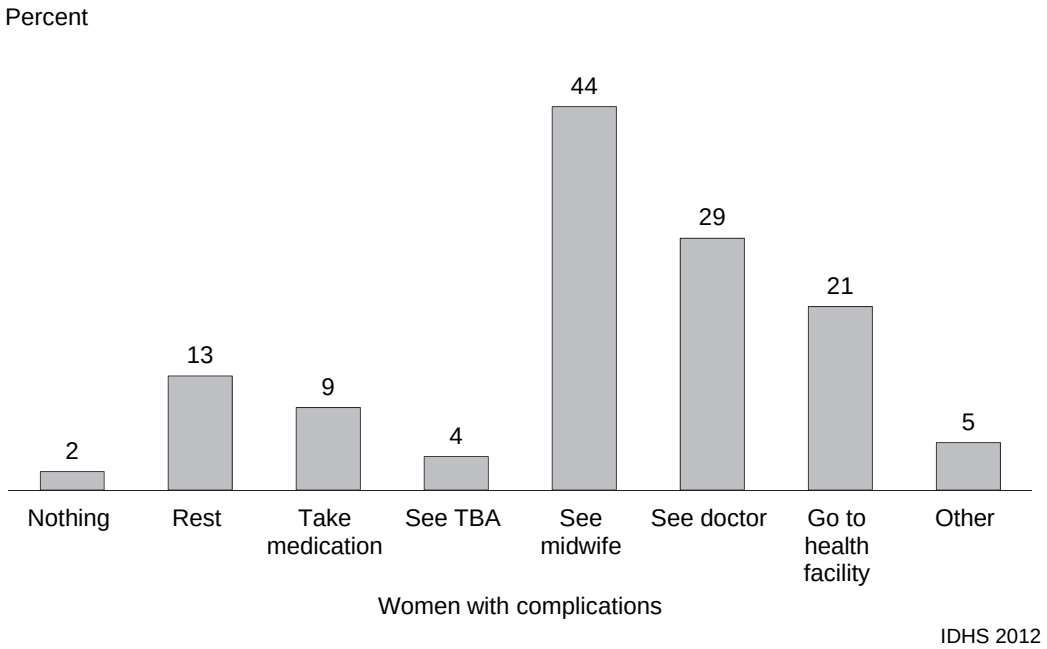
| Maternity care indicators | Premature labor | Excessive vaginal bleeding | Fever | Convulsions and fainting | Other | Missing | No complica-tions | Number of births |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Number of ANC visits** | | | | | | | | |
| None | 1.1 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 12.8 | 81.7 | 456 |
| 1-3 times | 2.5 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 89.8 | 1,243 |
| 4+ times | 2.2 | 3.7 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 86.7 | 12,974 |
| Don't know/ missing | 4.4 | 4.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 85.4 | 109 |
| **Actions taken to overcome the complications** | | | | | | | | |
| Nothing | 3.1 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 2.8 | na | na | 41 |
| Rest | 17.8 | 12.0 | 28.0 | 18.2 | 11.6 | na | na | 252 |
| Take medication | 8.8 | 8.8 | 15.3 | 10.3 | 10.6 | na | na | 183 |
| Take herbs | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.4 | | | 7 |
| See TBA | 8.4 | 1.6 | 4.4 | 3.3 | 4.0 | na | na | 75 |
| See midwife | 55.9 | 44.1 | 56.6 | 46.7 | 42.8 | na | na | 851 |
| See doctor | 20.9 | 40.0 | 27.2 | 35.0 | 29.5 | na | na | 558 |
| Go to health facility | 16.4 | 27.5 | 16.7 | 32.8 | 22.9 | na | na | 407 |
| Other | 3.9 | 0.8 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 8.4 | na | na | 105 |
| Baby died within one month of birth | 6.9 | 7.4 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 16.1 | 11.9 | 60.3 | 154 |
| Delivery assisted by a health provider | 2.3 | 3.9 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 86.2 | 12,466 |
| Delivery by C-section | 3.3 | 7.0 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 14.5 | 0.0 | 76.5 | 1,878 |
| Total | 2.2 | 3.6 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 7.5 | 0.4 | 86.8 | 14,782 |

Note: Total includes seven women who took herbs and seven women with information missing on action taken to overcome complications. Women were able to provide more than one response about what they did to overcome pregnancy complications so the percentages taking various actions to deal with a complication add to more than 100 percent.
na = Not applicable

The percentage reporting complications during pregnancy varies with the number of antenatal care visits although the differences are not large. Table 9.5 shows that mothers who had no antenatal care were only slightly less likely to report having no complications during pregnancy than mothers who had had 1-3 ANC visits or 4 or more ANC visits (82 percent, 90 percent, and 87 percent, respectively). AppendiTable A-9.4 presents information on complications during pregnancy by province.

Advice or treatment from a skilled provider or a health facility is expected to be sought for births involving complications. Women who reported experiencing pregnancy complications were asked about what they did to overcome the complications. Figure 9.2 shows the percentage of women experiencing complications who reported taking various actions in response to the complications. Women most often sought medical advice, i.e., 44 percent reported seeing a midwife, 29 percent saw a doctor, and 21 percent went to a health facility. Only a few women did nothing when they experienced complications (2 percent).

***Figure 9.2*** **Actions taken in response to pregnancy complications**




Among women who had premature labor, the majority reported seeing a midwife (56 percent), 21 percent saw a doctor, and 16 percent went to a health facility. Women who had excessive vaginal bleeding most often saw a midwife (44 percent), a doctor (40 percent), or went to a health facility (28 percent).

Table 9.5 shows that the experience of pregnancy complications was associated with adverse pregnancy outcomes. Women whose babies died within one month of delivery and women who had a caesarean delivery were more likely to have experienced complications during pregnancy than other women.

## 9.2 DELIVERY CARE

Increasing the proportion of babies delivered under the supervision of health professionals is an important step in reducing the health risks of mothers and children. Appropriate medical attention during delivery can reduce the risk of complications that may cause death or serious illness to both mother and the baby. The 2012 IDHS collected information on several aspects of delivery care for all births that occurred in the five years preceding the survey including the place of delivery, assistance at delivery, and preparations for delivery.

### 9.2.1 Place of Delivery

One of the main factors contributing to high maternal death is lack of access of maternity services. In the effort to reduce health risks of mothers and children, it is very important to increase the proportion of babies delivered under the supervision of health professionals.

Table 9.6 shows the percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery, according to background characteristics. Sixty-three percent of births in the five years preceding the survey were delivered in a health facility, 17 percent in a public facility (government hospital or health center) and 46 percent in a private health facility (private hospital, clinic, private doctor/midwife). Figure 9.3 shows that the percentage of deliveries that took place in a health facility (63 percent) is substantially higher than that reported in the 2007 IDHS (46 percent) (BPS and Macro International, 2008).

Table 9.6 Place of delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery and percentage delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

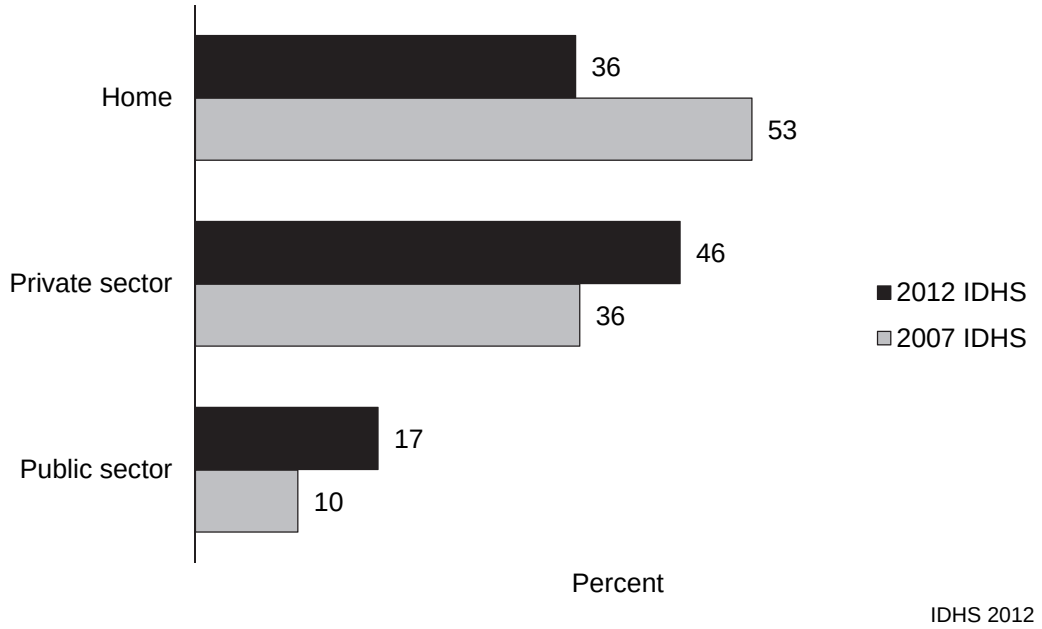
| Background characteristic | Health facility | | Home | Other | Missing | Total | Percentage delivered in a health facility | Number of births |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Public sector | Private sector | | | | | | |
| **Mother's age at birth** | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 16.8 | 36.6 | 46.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 53.4 | 1,526 |
| 20-34 | 16.4 | 48.0 | 34.9 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 64.4 | 12,757 |
| 35-49 | 21.9 | 41.1 | 35.8 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 63.0 | 2,665 |
| **Birth order** | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 18.4 | 50.9 | 30.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 69.3 | 6,557 |
| 2-3 | 17.0 | 47.2 | 34.9 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 64.2 | 7,892 |
| 4-5 | 16.0 | 32.4 | 50.1 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 48.4 | 1,827 |
| 6+ | 13.1 | 19.1 | 67.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 32.3 | 672 |
| **Antenatal care visits[1]** | | | | | | | | |
| None | 4.7 | 5.8 | 77.3 | 0.4 | 11.6 | 100.0 | 10.6 | 456 |
| 1-3 | 10.6 | 22.9 | 66.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 33.5 | 1,243 |
| 4+ | 18.7 | 50.7 | 30.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 69.4 | 12,974 |
| Don't know/missing | 13.5 | 33.1 | 53.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 46.6 | 109 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 20.4 | 59.5 | 19.3 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 80.0 | 8,405 |
| Rural | 14.2 | 32.5 | 52.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 46.7 | 8,543 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 10.7 | 10.4 | 76.1 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 21.1 | 365 |
| Some primary | 15.4 | 22.6 | 61.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 38.0 | 1,457 |
| Completed primary | 14.4 | 32.8 | 51.5 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 47.1 | 3,976 |
| Some secondary | 15.6 | 45.4 | 38.5 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 61.0 | 4,438 |
| Completed secondary | 20.8 | 59.0 | 19.7 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 79.8 | 4,594 |
| More than secondary | 20.9 | 65.5 | 12.8 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 86.4 | 2,119 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 14.0 | 15.6 | 68.9 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 29.7 | 3,727 |
| Second | 20.5 | 36.7 | 41.8 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 57.2 | 3,255 |
| Middle | 18.5 | 47.7 | 33.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 66.2 | 3,311 |
| Fourth | 17.7 | 61.4 | 20.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 79.1 | 3,437 |
| Highest | 16.1 | 72.0 | 11.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 88.1 | 3,218 |
| Total | 17.3 | 45.9 | 36.0 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 63.2 | 16,948 |

[1] Includes only the most recent birth in the five years preceding the survey

Table 9.6 shows that mothers under age 20 are less likely to deliver in a facility than older mothers. High-order births (6+) are much more likely to take place at home (67 percent) than first-order births (30 percent). There is a negative association between delivery at home and the number of ANC visits. Mothers with no antenatal care are more likely to deliver at home than mothers with four or more ANC visits (77 and 31 percent, respectively).

Appendix Table A-9.5 presents information on the variation in place of delivery by province.

***Figure 9.3*** **Trend in percentage of births delivered in a health facility and at home**




The utilization of health facilities for delivery is considerably higher in urban areas than in rural areas (80 and 47 percent, respectively). Births to mothers who have no education are much more likely to be delivered at home than births to mothers who have more than secondary education (76 percent and 13 percent, respectively). Births to mothers who are in the lowest wealth quintile are almost six times as likely to be delivered at home as births to mothers in the highest quintile (69 percent and 12 percent, respectively).

### 9.2.2 Assistance during Delivery

The Ministry of Health has set a target of 90 percent of births to be assisted at delivery by medical staff by 2015 (Ministry of Health, 2008). To measure progress toward this goal, respondents were asked about all of the persons who assisted them during delivery.

Table 9.7 shows the distribution of births by the most qualified person providing assistance during delivery. The most qualified person is the person to whom the woman may have been referred if she had any problems during delivery. Eighty-three percent of births in the five years preceding the survey were assisted by a skilled provider; 62 percent by a nurse/midwife/village midwife; 20 percent by an obstetrician; and 1 percent by a doctor.

The proportion of births assisted at delivery by skilled providers increased from 73 percent in the 2007 IDHS to 83 percent in the 2012 IDHS. While there has been a shift away from TBAs, these persons still have a role to play in delivery assistance, especially in the rural areas (20 percent), for births to mothers with no education (34 percent), for high-order births (30 percent), and for births to mothers in the lowest wealth quintile (32 percent).

Table 9.7 Assistance during delivery: the most qualified person

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by the most qualified person providing assistance during delivery, percentage of birth assisted by a skilled provider and percentage delivered by caesarean-section, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| | Person providing assistance during delivery | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Doctor | Obste-trician | Nurse/ midwife/ village midwife | Traditional birth attendant | Relative/ friend | Other | No one | Missing | Total | Percentage delivered by a skilled provider[1] | Percentage delivered by C-section | Number of births |
| **Mother's age at birth** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 0.8 | 11.4 | 63.0 | 21.5 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 75.3 | 5.8 | 1,526 |
| 20-34 | 0.9 | 20.4 | 62.9 | 12.7 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 84.2 | 12.6 | 12,757 |
| 35-49 | 1.4 | 23.0 | 58.0 | 13.0 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 82.5 | 14.9 | 2,665 |
| **Birth order** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1.1 | 23.1 | 63.3 | 10.6 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 87.5 | 14.4 | 6,557 |
| 2-3 | 1.0 | 20.0 | 63.0 | 12.9 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 84.0 | 12.2 | 7,892 |
| 4-5 | 1.0 | 12.6 | 59.3 | 20.4 | 3.9 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 73.0 | 8.3 | 1,827 |
| 6+ | 0.4 | 8.5 | 48.6 | 30.3 | 9.9 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 57.5 | 4.5 | 672 |
| **Place of delivery** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Health facility | 1.5 | 31.5 | 66.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 99.5 | 19.5 | 10,710 |
| Elsewhere | 0.1 | 0.3 | 55.5 | 37.0 | 5.8 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 55.9 | 0.0 | 6,132 |
| Missing | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 96.9 | 100.0 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 106 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1.3 | 27.7 | 62.8 | 6.7 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 91.8 | 16.8 | 8,405 |
| Rural | 0.7 | 12.4 | 61.5 | 20.2 | 3.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 74.6 | 7.9 | 8,543 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.2 | 5.1 | 26.5 | 33.9 | 28.6 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 31.8 | 2.7 | 365 |
| Some primary | 0.7 | 8.7 | 51.7 | 33.3 | 4.5 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 61.1 | 6.1 | 1,457 |
| Completed primary | 0.6 | 10.8 | 61.4 | 22.6 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 72.8 | 6.8 | 3,976 |
| Some secondary | 0.7 | 13.9 | 71.1 | 12.0 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 85.7 | 7.6 | 4,438 |
| Completed secondary | 1.2 | 26.6 | 66.5 | 4.6 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 94.3 | 18.5 | 4,594 |
| More than secondary | 2.3 | 45.8 | 48.7 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 96.8 | 24.9 | 2,119 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 0.9 | 6.2 | 50.3 | 32.4 | 7.6 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 57.5 | 3.7 | 3,727 |
| Second | 0.7 | 14.6 | 66.6 | 15.5 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 81.8 | 9.0 | 3,255 |
| Middle | 0.7 | 15.9 | 73.1 | 8.7 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 89.7 | 11.4 | 3,311 |
| Fourth | 1.5 | 24.4 | 67.3 | 5.9 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 93.2 | 15.5 | 3,437 |
| Highest | 1.1 | 40.9 | 54.6 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 96.6 | 23.1 | 3,218 |
| Total | 1.0 | 20.0 | 62.2 | 13.5 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 83.1 | 12.3 | 16,948 |

Note: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation.
[1] Skilled provider includes doctor, obstetrician, nurse, midwife, and village midwife.

Delivery assistance by a skilled provider varies according to background characteristics of the mother. The percentage of births delivered by a skilled provider is lower among mothers under age 20 than among older mothers and decreases with increasing birth order. More than 9 in 10 urban births are delivered by a skilled provider compared with 75 percent of rural births. The percentage of births delivered by a skilled provider increases with the mother's level of education and wealth status.

Table 9.7 also shows that 12 percent of births in the five years preceding the survey were delivered by caesarean section. Women most likely to deliver by caesarean section are those age 35-49 (15 percent), those with first-order births (14 percent), women in urban areas (17 percent), women with secondary and higher education (19 and 25 percent, respectively), and women in the highest wealth quintile (23 percent). The rate of caesarean deliveries is substantially higher than the rate at the time of the 2007 IDHS (7 percent).

Appendix Table A-9.6.1 shows that there are substantial variations in assistance during delivery by the most qualified person by province.

In some cases, the most qualified person assisting a delivery may have been a person to whom the woman was referred because she was experiencing problems. To provide some insight into the extent to which this may have occurred, Table 9.8 shows the distribution of births during the five years prior to the survey by the least qualified person providing assistance during delivery. The table shows that a skilled provider was the

least qualified person attending 68 percent of births. A comparison of this percentage with the percentage of births in which a skilled provider was the most qualified person attending the delivery (83 percent) indicates that referrals to a more skilled provider may have occurred in the case of 15 percent of births.

Table 9.8 Assistance during delivery: the least qualified person

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by the least qualified person providing assistance during delivery, percentage of birth assisted by a skilled provider and percentage delivered by caesarean-section, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| | Person providing assistance during delivery | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Doctor | Obste-trician | Nurse/ midwife/ village midwife | Traditional birth attendant | Relative/ friend | Other | No one | Missing | Total | Percentage delivered by a skilled provider[1] | Percentage delivered by C-section | Number of births |
| **Mother's age at birth** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 0.2 | 5.7 | 51.8 | 23.6 | 17.8 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 57.8 | 5.8 | 1,526 |
| 20-34 | 0.3 | 9.8 | 59.0 | 17.2 | 12.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 69.1 | 12.6 | 12,757 |
| 35-49 | 0.3 | 11.1 | 58.8 | 17.1 | 11.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 70.3 | 14.9 | 2,665 |
| **Birth order** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 0.3 | 11.4 | 59.6 | 15.2 | 12.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 71.4 | 14.4 | 6,557 |
| 2-3 | 0.2 | 9.5 | 59.7 | 17.1 | 12.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 69.5 | 12.2 | 7,892 |
| 4-5 | 0.3 | 6.1 | 53.0 | 24.7 | 13.3 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 59.3 | 8.3 | 1,827 |
| 6+ | 0.0 | 4.2 | 44.5 | 31.8 | 17.0 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 48.8 | 4.5 | 672. |
| **Place of delivery** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Health facility | 0.4 | 15.2 | 72.7 | 2.7 | 8.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 88.4 | 19.5 | 10,710 |
| Elsewhere | 0.0 | 0.1 | 34.2 | 44.3 | 20.1 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 34.3 | 0.0 | 6,132 |
| Missing | 0.0 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 96.9 | 100.0 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 106 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.3 | 13.8 | 63.8 | 8.8 | 12.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 77.9 | 16.8 | 8,405 |
| Rural | 0.3 | 5.6 | 53.0 | 26.5 | 13.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 58.8 | 7.9 | 8,543 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.0 | 4.1 | 22.9 | 33.1 | 34.3 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 27.0 | 2.7 | 365 |
| Some primary | 0.2 | 3.8 | 41.8 | 37.1 | 15.9 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 45.8 | 6.1 | 1,457 |
| Completed primary | 0.1 | 5.1 | 50.8 | 27.7 | 14.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 56.1 | 6.8 | 3,976 |
| Some secondary | 0.4 | 6.5 | 61.3 | 17.4 | 13.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 68.2 | 7.6 | 4,438 |
| Completed secondary | 0.3 | 12.6 | 68.6 | 8.2 | 9.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 81.5 | 18.5 | 4,594 |
| More than secondary | 0.2 | 23.6 | 61.6 | 4.4 | 9.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 85.4 | 24.9 | 2,119 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 0.4 | 2.5 | 40.8 | 35.9 | 17.9 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 43.7 | 3.7 | 3,727 |
| Second | 0.2 | 6.1 | 59.9 | 21.7 | 10.9 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 66.2 | 9.0 | 3,255 |
| Middle | 0.1 | 7.9 | 64.6 | 14.8 | 11.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 72.7 | 11.4 | 3,311 |
| Fourth | 0.3 | 12.1 | 65.7 | 9.5 | 11.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 78.1 | 15.5 | 3,437 |
| Highest | 0.2 | 20.7 | 62.8 | 4.5 | 11.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 83.8 | 23.1 | 3,218 |
| Total | 0.3 | 9.7 | 58.4 | 17.7 | 12.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 68.3 | 12.3 | 16,948 |

Note: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the least qualified person is considered in this tabulation.
[1] Skilled provider includes doctor, obstetrician, nurse, midwife, and village midwife.

Appendix Table A-9.6.2 shows the differentials in assistance during delivery by the least qualified person by province.

### 9.2.3 Preparation for Delivery

To ensure the safety of the mother and infant at the time of delivery, certain preparations are necessary. These include deciding who is going to assist in the delivery, where the delivery is going to take place, how the woman is going to get to the place of delivery, and how much the delivery is going to cost. It is also important to consider who might serve as a blood donor if there is a need at the time of delivery. In the 2012 IDHS, respondents who had given birth during the five years prior to the survey were asked whether or not they had discussed each of these topics with anyone prior to the last birth.

Table 9.9 shows that 87 percent of women had discussed at least one of the issues related to the baby's delivery prior to the birth. The subjects discussed most often were place of delivery (80 percent), delivery assistant (80 percent), and payment for services (77 percent). Less often discussed were issues of transportation (60 percent) and potential blood donors (15 percent).

Mothers age 20-34 were slightly more likely than younger and older mothers to have talked about delivery preparations. The likelihood that a mother had discussed various aspects of delivery preparations decreased with the child's birth order. Mothers in urban areas, better educated mothers, and those in the highest wealth quintile were more likely than other mothers to talk about issues related to their baby's delivery. For example, mothers with more than secondary education were almost twice as likely to have discussed at least one topic related to the delivery as mothers with no education (95 and 50 percent, respectively).

Table 9.9 Preparation for delivery

Percentage of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who discussed specific topics during pregnancy for the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Topics discussed | | | | | | No topics discussed | Number of births |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Place to deliver | Transportation | Delivery assistance | Payment | Blood donor | Any topic | | |
| **Mother's age at birth** | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 75.3 | 52.2 | 75.6 | 74.4 | 13.7 | 84.4 | 15.6 | 1,475 |
| 20-34 | 81.8 | 61.3 | 81.4 | 77.5 | 15.9 | 88.0 | 12.0 | 11,048 |
| 35-49 | 76.0 | 55.5 | 76.4 | 73.8 | 14.4 | 84.5 | 15.5 | 2,259 |
| **Birth order** | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 84.1 | 62.9 | 82.9 | 79.7 | 17.3 | 89.5 | 10.5 | 6,557 |
| 2-3 | 80.4 | 60.3 | 80.2 | 76.7 | 15.1 | 87.6 | 12.4 | 6,380 |
| 4-5 | 68.6 | 47.3 | 71.3 | 68.8 | 10.8 | 79.8 | 20.2 | 1,396 |
| 6+ | 57.4 | 37.2 | 61.8 | 55.2 | 7.6 | 68.6 | 31.4 | 448 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 86.4 | 67.2 | 84.7 | 81.9 | 17.8 | 91.1 | 8.9 | 7,358 |
| Rural | 74.1 | 51.8 | 75.4 | 71.4 | 13.0 | 83.2 | 16.8 | 7,424 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 41.9 | 27.5 | 45.2 | 41.1 | 5.8 | 49.7 | 50.3 | 274 |
| Some primary | 62.6 | 38.1 | 63.8 | 61.3 | 9.1 | 74.4 | 25.6 | 1,242 |
| Completed primary | 72.7 | 50.5 | 73.4 | 71.9 | 11.5 | 82.6 | 17.4 | 3,516 |
| Some secondary | 80.8 | 58.7 | 80.7 | 77.7 | 13.3 | 88.3 | 11.7 | 3,965 |
| Completed secondary | 88.6 | 68.3 | 87.6 | 83.1 | 17.7 | 93.0 | 7.0 | 4,021 |
| More than secondary | 93.5 | 79.3 | 91.4 | 85.3 | 28.8 | 95.0 | 5.0 | 1,765 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 64.1 | 40.6 | 66.8 | 63.1 | 10.5 | 75.6 | 24.4 | 3,035 |
| Second | 76.5 | 54.5 | 75.9 | 74.6 | 13.6 | 85.0 | 15.0 | 2,881 |
| Middle | 82.9 | 59.4 | 82.1 | 78.8 | 12.6 | 88.9 | 11.1 | 2,939 |
| Fourth | 86.9 | 68.4 | 85.8 | 81.8 | 17.9 | 91.7 | 8.3 | 3,105 |
| Highest | 91.3 | 75.3 | 89.9 | 85.2 | 22.8 | 94.8 | 5.2 | 2,822 |
| Total | 80.3 | 59.5 | 80.0 | 76.6 | 15.4 | 87.1 | 12.9 | 14,782 |

### 9.2.4 Complications during Delivery

To identify complications associated with delivery, respondents were asked about certain signs and symptoms that they had experienced during their most recent birth in the five years preceding the survey. Table 9.10 shows that 54 percent of women reported having no complications during delivery. Women experienced prolonged labor in the case of 35 percent of births, the water broke more than six hours before delivery in the case of 15 percent of births, fever/foul smelling vaginal discharge was reported for 8 percent of births, and women had excessive vaginal bleeding in the case of 8 percent of births. Maternal convulsions and other complications occurred less frequently (2 and 5 percent, respectively).

Women assisted by a health professional during both pregnancy and delivery were the most likely to report delivery complications. As expected, women who give birth by caesarean section were more likely to report complications (55 percent) than other women. Most of the complications for mothers who had a caesarean delivery were related to prolonged labor (35 percent) or to the water breaking more than 6 hours before delivery. For babies who died within one month of birth, 40 percent of the mothers reported complications, including prolonged labor (28 percent), water breaking more than six hours before delivery (14 percent), and excessive vaginal bleeding (9 percent). However, the overall rate of complications among mothers whose child died soon after delivery was not greater than the rate for other mothers.

Table 9.10 Complications during delivery

Percentage of last births in the five years preceding the survey for which the mother had complications associated with delivery, by type of complications and maternity care indicators, Indonesia 2012

| Maternity care indicators | Prolonged labor | Excessive vaginal bleeding | Fever/foul smelling vaginal discharge | Convulsions | Water broke >6 hours before delivery | Other | No complications | Number of births |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Antenatal care/ delivery assistance** | | | | | | | | |
| Both ANC and DA | 38.2 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 1.7 | 16.8 | 5.2 | 49.6 | 12,292 |
| ANC only | 19.0 | 6.0 | 4.0 | 1.3 | 5.4 | 0.7 | 76.1 | 1,855 |
| DA only | 32.1 | 5.0 | 7.6 | 0.7 | 15.2 | 3.6 | 60.0 | 173 |
| Neither ANC or DA | 6.9 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 90.9 | 462 |
| **Baby died within one month of birth** | 27.9 | 9.1 | 12.4 | 2.8 | 14.0 | 3.7 | 59.7 | 154 |
| **Delivery by C-section** | 34.5 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 2.7 | 22.6 | 12.6 | 44.6 | 1,878 |
| Total | 34.7 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 1.6 | 14.9 | 4.5 | 54.4 | 14,782 |

Appendix Table A-9.7 shows the differentials in delivery characteristics across provinces.

## 9.3 POSTNATAL CARE

Postnatal care (PNC) is important for the welfare of the mother and the child. It provides an opportunity to treat complications arising from the delivery and provides the mother with important information on how to care for herself and her infant. The postnatal period is defined as the time between delivery of the placenta and 42 days (6 weeks) following delivery. Care very early in the postnatal period is especially important because the first two days after delivery are critical; most maternal and neonatal deaths occur during this period.

### 9.3.1 Timing of First Postnatal Checkup for the Mother

Table 9.11 presents information on the timing of the first postnatal checkup for women who gave birth during the two years prior to the survey. Appendix Table A-9.9 shows the variations in postnatal care coverage by province.

Eighty percent of women received postnatal care for their last birth within the critical first two days following delivery. Specifically, 56 percent of women received postnatal care less than four hours of delivery, 13 percent received postnatal care within 4-23 hours, and 11 percent were seen 1-2 days following delivery. One in nine women did not receive any postnatal checkup.

Table 9.11 Timing of first postnatal checkup

Among women age 15-49 giving birth in the two years preceding the survey, the percent distribution of the mother's first postnatal check-up for the last live birth by time after delivery, and the percentage of women with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey who received a postnatal checkup in the first two days after giving birth, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Time after delivery of mother's first postnatal checkup | | | | | | No postnatal checkup[1] | Total | Percentage of women with a postnatal checkup in the first two days after birth | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Less than 4 hours | 4-23 hours | 1-2 days | 3-6 days | 7-41 days | Don't know/ missing | | | | |
| **Mother's age at birth** | | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 54.3 | 10.9 | 9.6 | 4.2 | 6.0 | 1.6 | 13.3 | 100.0 | 74.9 | 664 |
| 20-34 | 56.3 | 13.5 | 11.2 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 1.4 | 10.9 | 100.0 | 81.0 | 5,082 |
| 35-49 | 54.8 | 14.1 | 10.0 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 12.1 | 100.0 | 78.9 | 1,084 |
| **Birth order** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 57.4 | 13.7 | 10.5 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 1.9 | 9.0 | 100.0 | 81.6 | 2,664 |
| 2-3 | 56.4 | 13.7 | 11.4 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 10.6 | 100.0 | 81.6 | 3,277 |
| 4-5 | 50.4 | 12.3 | 9.2 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 1.7 | 18.5 | 100.0 | 72.1 | 660 |
| 6+ | 44.6 | 5.6 | 13.3 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 28.9 | 100.0 | 63.5 | 230 |
| **Place of delivery** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Health facility | 64.9 | 15.8 | 8.5 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 89.2 | 4,710 |
| Elsewhere | 36.0 | 7.8 | 16.2 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 0.9 | 27.2 | 100.0 | 60.1 | 2,109 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 60.4 | 15.1 | 10.5 | 2.0 | 3.6 | 1.6 | 6.8 | 100.0 | 86.0 | 3,361 |
| Rural | 51.5 | 11.6 | 11.3 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 1.6 | 15.7 | 100.0 | 74.3 | 3,470 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 22.9 | 3.0 | 12.9 | 2.3 | 6.3 | 4.6 | 48.1 | 100.0 | 38.8 | 134 |
| Some primary | 46.5 | 8.0 | 12.1 | 6.0 | 3.4 | 1.3 | 22.8 | 100.0 | 66.5 | 498 |
| Completed primary | 53.7 | 10.3 | 11.8 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 16.3 | 100.0 | 75.9 | 1,519 |
| Some secondary | 54.3 | 13.7 | 10.5 | 4.6 | 5.3 | 1.2 | 10.4 | 100.0 | 78.5 | 1,886 |
| Completed secondary | 62.6 | 14.7 | 9.6 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 86.9 | 1,899 |
| More than secondary | 58.5 | 19.2 | 11.8 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 89.5 | 894 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 41.0 | 6.9 | 11.2 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 1.5 | 29.4 | 100.0 | 59.3 | 1,410 |
| Second | 58.3 | 13.2 | 10.8 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 1.1 | 8.9 | 100.0 | 82.4 | 1,436 |
| Middle | 55.0 | 17.7 | 10.8 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 1.2 | 8.3 | 100.0 | 83.5 | 1,333 |
| Fourth | 61.4 | 14.5 | 9.4 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 6.4 | 100.0 | 85.3 | 1,370 |
| Highest | 64.1 | 14.8 | 12.2 | 1.6 | 3.5 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 91.1 | 1,282 |
| Total | 55.8 | 13.3 | 10.9 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 1.6 | 11.3 | 100.0 | 80.1 | 6,830 |

Note: Total includes 12 women missing information on place of delivery who are not shown separately.
[1] Includes women who received a checkup after 41 days

Table 9.11 shows that younger women were less likely to have a checkup after delivery than older women. Women with higher-order births were less likely to receive postnatal care than those with lower-order births. Urban women were more likely to receive postnatal care than rural women. As expected, postnatal care coverage increased with women's level of education and wealth status. Forty-eight percent of mothers with no education and 29 percent of mothers in the lowest wealth quintile had no postnatal care compared with 9 in 10 mothers with more than secondary education or in the highest wealth quintile.

Table A-9.8 presents the information on timing of first postnatal checkup for the mother by province.

### 9.3.2 Provider of First Postnatal Checkup for the Mother

The skill level of the provider who performs the first postnatal checkup has important implications for maternal and neonatal health. Table 9.12 shows that 78 percent of mothers with a birth in the two years preceding the survey received postnatal care from a skilled provider (doctor, obstetrician, nurse, midwife, or village midwife). Only 2 percent of women received postnatal care from a traditional birth attendant. Mothers with no education and mothers delivering outside of a health facility were most likely to receive postnatal care from a traditional birth attendant (7 percent each).

Table 9.12 Type of provider of first postnatal checkup for the mother

Among women age 15-49 giving birth in the two years preceding the survey, the percent distribution by type of provider of the mother's first postnatal health check in the two days after the last live birth, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Type of health provider of mother's first postnatal checkup | | | | No postnatal checkup in the first two days after birth[1] | Total | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Doctor | Obstetrician | Nurse/ midwife/ village midwife | Traditional birth attendant | | | |
| **Mother's age at birth** | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 2.0 | 6.9 | 62.3 | 3.7 | 25.1 | 100.0 | 664 |
| 20-34 | 1.2 | 17.0 | 60.9 | 1.8 | 19.0 | 100.0 | 5,082 |
| 35-49 | 1.6 | 20.4 | 54.2 | 2.7 | 21.1 | 100.0 | 1,084 |
| **Birth order** | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1.4 | 16.4 | 62.1 | 1.7 | 18.4 | 100.0 | 2,664 |
| 2-3 | 1.4 | 18.2 | 60.3 | 1.7 | 18.4 | 100.0 | 3,277 |
| 4-5 | 0.9 | 12.9 | 53.3 | 5.0 | 27.9 | 100.0 | 660 |
| 6+ | 2.4 | 6.2 | 50.7 | 4.2 | 36.5 | 100.0 | 230 |
| **Place of delivery** | | | | | | | |
| Health facility | 1.8 | 24.0 | 63.3 | 0.2 | 10.8 | 100.0 | 4,710 |
| Elsewhere | 0.4 | 0.2 | 52.9 | 6.5 | 39.9 | 100.0 | 2,109 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1.3 | 23.9 | 59.6 | 1.1 | 14.0 | 100.0 | 3,361 |
| Rural | 1.4 | 9.5 | 60.4 | 3.1 | 25.7 | 100.0 | 3,470 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.6 | 4.8 | 26.4 | 6.9 | 61.2 | 100.0 | 134 |
| Some primary | 1.6 | 7.6 | 51.9 | 5.5 | 33.5 | 100.0 | 498 |
| Completed primary | 1.4 | 9.5 | 61.2 | 3.8 | 24.1 | 100.0 | 1,519 |
| Some secondary | 1.1 | 8.5 | 67.1 | 1.7 | 21.5 | 100.0 | 1,886 |
| Completed secondary | 1.5 | 22.3 | 62.2 | 0.8 | 13.1 | 100.0 | 1,899 |
| More than secondary | 1.3 | 40.2 | 47.6 | 0.3 | 10.5 | 100.0 | 894 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 1.1 | 4.9 | 47.8 | 5.4 | 40.7 | 100.0 | 1,410 |
| Second | 1.9 | 10.3 | 67.4 | 2.7 | 17.6 | 100.0 | 1,436 |
| Middle | 1.3 | 13.1 | 67.7 | 1.4 | 16.5 | 100.0 | 1,333 |
| Fourth | 1.8 | 19.8 | 62.9 | 0.8 | 14.7 | 100.0 | 1,370 |
| Highest | 0.5 | 36.6 | 53.9 | 0.1 | 8.9 | 100.0 | 1,282 |
| Total | 1.4 | 16.6 | 60.0 | 2.1 | 19.9 | 100.0 | 6,830 |

Note: Total includes 12 women missing information on place of delivery who are not shown separately.
[1] Includes women who received a checkup more than 2 days after giving birth and women receiving a checkup within 2 days of giving birth from a provider other than a doctor, obstetrician, nurse/midwife/village midwife, or traditional birth attendant.

Table A-9.9 presents the information on type of provider of first postnatal checkup for the mother by province.

### 9.3.3 Timing of First Postnatal Checkup for the Newborn

Newborn care is essential to reduce neonatal mortality and to prevent complications soon after delivery. Table 9.13 provides information on the timing of newborn care among children born in the two years preceding the survey. Appendix Table A-9.11 shows variations in delivery characteristics by province.

Less than half (48 percent) of newborns received postnatal care within the critical first two days after birth. Specifically, 12 percent of newborns received postnatal care less than 1 hour after birth, 23 percent received postnatal care within 1-3 hours, 6 percent received postnatal care within 4-23 hours, and 7 percent were seen 1-2 days after birth.

The proportion of postnatal checkups within the first two days of birth is higher among births to mothers age 20-34, first-order births, second- and third-order births, births occurring in a health facility, and births to mothers living in urban areas.. Postnatal checkups within the first two days after birth are more than twice as likely among births to mothers with completed primary or higher education (45-58 percent) compared with births to mothers with no education (21 percent). Fifty-eight percent of births in the highest quintile had a checkup within the first two days after birth compared with 35 percent of births in the lowest quintile.

Table A-9.10 presents the information on timing of first postnatal checkup for the newborn by province.

Table 9.13 Timing of first postnatal checkup for the newborn

Percent distribution of last births in the two years preceding the survey by time after birth of first postnatal checkup, and the percentage of births with a postnatal checkup in the first two days after birth, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Time after birth of newborn's first postnatal checkup | | | | | | No postnatal checkup[1] | Total | Percentage of births with a postnatal checkup in the first two days after birth | Number of births |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Less than 1 hour | 1-3 hours | 4-23 hours | 1-2 days | 3-6 days | Don't know/ missing | | | | |
| **Mother's age at birth** | | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 14.2 | 18.1 | 4.4 | 7.0 | 4.5 | 3.0 | 48.8 | 100.0 | 43.7 | 664 |
| 20-34 | 12.0 | 23.7 | 5.7 | 7.6 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 45.9 | 100.0 | 48.9 | 5,082 |
| 35-49 | 8.9 | 20.9 | 9.0 | 6.5 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 48.4 | 100.0 | 45.2 | 1,084 |
| **Birth order** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 11.8 | 24.2 | 5.4 | 7.1 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 45.3 | 100.0 | 48.4 | 2,664 |
| 2-3 | 12.6 | 22.9 | 6.6 | 7.7 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 44.6 | 100.0 | 49.8 | 3,277 |
| 4-5 | 8.8 | 20.0 | 6.9 | 7.7 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 53.1 | 100.0 | 43.4 | 660 |
| 6+ | 6.2 | 10.0 | 3.9 | 5.9 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 70.6 | 100.0 | 26.0 | 230 |
| **Place of delivery** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Health facility | 14.2 | 26.5 | 6.9 | 5.8 | 3.7 | 2.5 | 40.5 | 100.0 | 53.3 | 4,710 |
| Elsewhere | 6.3 | 14.2 | 4.4 | 11.0 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 59.8 | 100.0 | 35.9 | 2,109 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 15.4 | 26.2 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 40.6 | 100.0 | 54.2 | 3,361 |
| Rural | 8.1 | 19.3 | 5.7 | 8.7 | 3.9 | 2.0 | 52.4 | 100.0 | 41.7 | 3,470 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 1.7 | 11.4 | 1.7 | 6.2 | 3.9 | 2.2 | 73.0 | 100.0 | 21.0 | 134 |
| Some primary | 7.4 | 15.6 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 61.8 | 100.0 | 33.6 | 498 |
| Completed primary | 10.5 | 20.2 | 5.2 | 9.1 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 49.5 | 100.0 | 45.0 | 1,519 |
| Some secondary | 13.3 | 21.5 | 5.9 | 8.2 | 4.6 | 1.7 | 44.7 | 100.0 | 49.0 | 1,886 |
| Completed secondary | 12.7 | 25.1 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 44.3 | 100.0 | 50.1 | 1,899 |
| More than secondary | 12.2 | 29.9 | 8.3 | 7.0 | 1.5 | 3.2 | 37.9 | 100.0 | 57.4 | 894 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 5.4 | 15.8 | 5.0 | 8.8 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 60.6 | 100.0 | 35.0 | 1,410 |
| Second | 12.0 | 21.7 | 5.5 | 8.2 | 4.4 | 1.3 | 46.8 | 100.0 | 47.5 | 1,436 |
| Middle | 11.6 | 23.9 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 46.2 | 100.0 | 48.5 | 1,333 |
| Fourth | 11.4 | 25.0 | 8.4 | 6.7 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 42.0 | 100.0 | 51.6 | 1,370 |
| Highest | 18.7 | 27.5 | 4.7 | 6.7 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 36.2 | 100.0 | 57.7 | 1,282 |
| Total | 11.7 | 22.7 | 6.1 | 7.4 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 46.6 | 100.0 | 47.8 | 6,830 |

Note: Total includes 12 women missing information on place of delivery who are not shown separately.
[1] Includes newborns who received a checkup after the first week

### 9.3.4 Provider of First Postnatal Checkup for the Newborn

Table 9.14 presents the percent distribution of last births in the two years preceding the survey by type of provider of newborn care during the first two days after delivery. Appendix Table A-9.11 shows variations on type of provider of first postnatal checkup for the newborn by province.

Forty-six percent of newborns received postnatal care in the two days following birth from a skilled provider (doctor, obstetrician, pediatrician, or nurse/midwife/village midwife). Only 2 percent of newborns received postnatal care from a traditional birth attendant (TBA).

The variation in the percentage of newborns receiving care from a skilled provider by background characteristics is similar to the pattern described with respect to providers of mothers' postnatal checkups.

Table 9.14 Type of provider of first postnatal checkup for the newborn

Percent distribution of last births in the two years preceding the survey by type of provider of the newborn's first postnatal health check during the two days after the last live birth, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| | Type of health provider of newborn's first postnatal checkup | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Doctor | Obstetrician | Pediatrician | Nurse/ midwife/ village midwife | Traditional birth attendant | No postnatal checkup in the first two days after birth[1] | Total | Number of births |
| **Mother's age at birth** | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 3.3 | 34.9 | 4.2 | 56.3 | 100.0 | 664 |
| 20-34 | 0.5 | 4.0 | 6.4 | 36.4 | 1.7 | 51.1 | 100.0 | 5,082 |
| 35-49 | 0.5 | 3.9 | 6.8 | 31.2 | 2.8 | 54.8 | 100.0 | 1,084 |
| **Birth order** | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 0.4 | 3.4 | 6.3 | 36.5 | 1.7 | 51.6 | 100.0 | 2,664 |
| 2-3 | 0.6 | 4.2 | 6.6 | 36.3 | 2.0 | 50.2 | 100.0 | 3,277 |
| 4-5 | 0.4 | 2.8 | 4.6 | 31.7 | 3.9 | 56.6 | 100.0 | 660 |
| 6+ | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 20.9 | 3.7 | 74.0 | 100.0 | 230 |
| **Place of delivery** | | | | | | | | |
| Health facility | 0.6 | 5.2 | 8.9 | 38.2 | 0.3 | 46.7 | 100.0 | 4,710 |
| Elsewhere | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 29.4 | 6.2 | 64.1 | 100.0 | 2,109 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.6 | 5.3 | 9.8 | 37.5 | 1.0 | 45.8 | 100.0 | 3,361 |
| Rural | 0.4 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 33.4 | 3.3 | 58.3 | 100.0 | 3,470 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 10.5 | 8.9 | 79.0 | 100.0 | 134 |
| Some primary | 0.3 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 25.7 | 5.6 | 66.4 | 100.0 | 498 |
| Completed primary | 0.3 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 37.0 | 3.8 | 55.0 | 100.0 | 1,519 |
| Some secondary | 0.4 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 41.1 | 1.8 | 51.0 | 100.0 | 1,886 |
| Completed secondary | 0.8 | 3.9 | 9.4 | 35.3 | 0.7 | 49.9 | 100.0 | 1,899 |
| More than secondary | 0.7 | 10.6 | 15.8 | 30.1 | 0.2 | 42.6 | 100.0 | 894 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 27.0 | 5.0 | 65.0 | 100.0 | 1,410 |
| Second | 0.6 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 38.8 | 3.0 | 52.5 | 100.0 | 1,436 |
| Middle | 0.4 | 2.3 | 4.9 | 39.5 | 1.3 | 51.5 | 100.0 | 1,333 |
| Fourth | 0.6 | 3.7 | 8.1 | 38.7 | 0.6 | 48.4 | 100.0 | 1,370 |
| Highest | 0.5 | 8.9 | 14.5 | 33.1 | 0.6 | 42.3 | 100.0 | 1,282 |
| Total | 0.5 | 3.6 | 6.1 | 35.4 | 2.1 | 52.2 | 100.0 | 6,830 |

Note: Total includes 12 women missing information on place of delivery who are not shown separately.
[1] Includes newborns who received a checkup after more than 2 days after birth and newborns receiving a checkup within 2 days after birth from a provider other than a doctor, obstetrician, pediatrician, nurse/midwife/village midwife, or traditional birth attendant.

## 9.4 PROBLEMS IN ACCESSING HEALTH CARE

Many factors can prevent women from getting medical advice or treatment for themselves when they are sick or need it. Information on those factors is particularly important in understanding and addressing the barriers women may face in seeking care during pregnancy and at the time of delivery. In the 2012 IDHS, all women were asked whether or not each of the following factors would be a significant problem for them in seeking medical care: getting permission to go for treatment, getting money for treatment, distance to a health facility, and not wanting to go alone.

Table 9.15 shows the percentage of women who reported having serious problems in accessing health care by background characteristics. Thirty-four percent of women reported that at least one of these problems would pose a barrier to seeking health care for themselves when they are sick. The most often cited problem was that the woman did not want to go alone (23 percent). Other concerns included getting money for treatment (15 percent), distance to the health facility (11 percent), and getting permission to go for treatment (5 percent).

Table 9.15 Problems in accessing health care

Percentage of women age 15-49 who reported that they have serious problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, by type of problem, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| | Problems in accessing health care | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Getting permission to go for treatment | Getting money for treatment | Distance to health facility | Not wanting to go alone | At least one problem accessing health care | Number of women |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 9.1 | 19.7 | 14.6 | 40.6 | 50.7 | 6,927 |
| 20-34 | 4.8 | 13.5 | 10.4 | 21.6 | 32.3 | 20,140 |
| 35-49 | 3.9 | 15.3 | 9.1 | 17.5 | 30.0 | 18,541 |
| **Number of living children** | | | | | | |
| 0 | 7.2 | 16.1 | 12.4 | 32.9 | 42.7 | 12,896 |
| 1-2 | 4.2 | 13.7 | 9.0 | 19.3 | 30.2 | 21,465 |
| 3-4 | 4.3 | 16.0 | 10.6 | 17.5 | 30.8 | 9,053 |
| 5+ | 5.8 | 21.4 | 13.9 | 20.0 | 35.8 | 2,193 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | |
| Never married | 7.5 | 17.1 | 12.8 | 34.3 | 44.2 | 9,919 |
| Married or living together | 4.5 | 13.9 | 9.7 | 20.0 | 31.1 | 33,465 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed | 4.0 | 25.5 | 12.1 | 14.3 | 35.0 | 2,223 |
| **Employed last 12 months** | | | | | | |
| Not employed | 6.0 | 16.5 | 11.2 | 25.7 | 36.8 | 17,725 |
| Employed for cash | 4.3 | 13.6 | 8.6 | 19.6 | 30.8 | 20,855 |
| Employed not for cash | 5.2 | 16.6 | 14.5 | 25.3 | 37.4 | 6,984 |
| Missing | 0.4 | 13.1 | 1.9 | 16.1 | 28.8 | 43 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 4.3 | 12.9 | 7.3 | 20.3 | 30.2 | 23,805 |
| Rural | 6.0 | 17.8 | 14.0 | 25.6 | 38.4 | 21,802 |
| **Education** | | | | | | |
| No education | 10.1 | 30.3 | 24.1 | 29.3 | 47.6 | 1,500 |
| Some primary | 6.1 | 21.0 | 13.6 | 22.8 | 38.4 | 4,870 |
| Completed primary | 5.3 | 17.2 | 11.4 | 21.7 | 35.1 | 10,254 |
| Some secondary | 6.0 | 16.5 | 11.6 | 27.5 | 38.6 | 12,753 |
| Completed secondary | 3.9 | 11.7 | 7.3 | 19.7 | 29.1 | 10,677 |
| More than secondary | 2.7 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 18.7 | 24.2 | 5,552 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 7.7 | 27.0 | 21.8 | 26.8 | 46.5 | 7,767 |
| Second | 5.2 | 18.8 | 12.0 | 23.9 | 37.3 | 8,784 |
| Middle | 4.7 | 15.2 | 8.5 | 23.5 | 34.5 | 9,243 |
| Fourth | 4.8 | 10.5 | 6.9 | 21.4 | 30.1 | 9,743 |
| Highest | 3.8 | 7.5 | 5.8 | 19.7 | 25.4 | 10,071 |
| Total | 5.1 | 15.2 | 10.5 | 22.8 | 34.1 | 45,607 |

Note: Total includes 43 women missing information on employment who are not shown separately.

Younger women, women with no children, women who are never married, women who are not employed or employed not for cash, those who live in rural areas, women with no education, and women from the lowest wealth quintile were more likely than other women to say they would face at least one serious problem in accessing health care.

Table A-9.12 presents the information on problems in accessing health care by province.

# CHILD HEALTH 10

**Key Findings**

- The percentage of children age 12-23 months who are fully vaccinated has increased from 59 percent in 2007 to 66 percent in 2012.
- Five percent of children under age 5 had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the two weeks preceding the survey. Three in four (75 percent) of children with symptoms of ARI were taken to a health facility or health provider for treatment, an increase from 66 percent in 2007.
- Three in 10 children under age 5 had a fever in the two weeks preceding the survey. Of these children, 74 percent received treatment from a health facility or health provider.
- Fourteen percent of children under age 5 had diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Of these children, 65 percent received treatment from a health facility or health provider, an increase from 51 percent in 2007.
- Overall, 47 percent of children with diarrhea received oral rehydration therapy (ORT), and 40 percent received increased fluids. A total of 66 percent received either ORT or increased fluids.

This chapter presents findings in several areas of importance to child health, including the mother's perception of baby's size at birth, the immunization status of children, and the prevalence and treatment of major childhood illnesses. Information on perceived size at birth is important for the design and implementation of programs aimed at reducing neonatal and infant mortality. Information on vaccination coverage focuses on children age 12-23 months. Overall coverage levels at the time of the survey, and at age 12 months, are shown for this group. Additionally, the source of the information—a written vaccination card or the mother's recall—is displayed. Knowing how vaccination coverage varies among subgroups of the population can aid in program planning.

Examining treatment practices and the contact with health services for children with the three major childhood illnesses—diarrhea, acute respiratory infection (ARI), and fever—can help assess national programs aimed at reducing mortality from these illnesses. Information is provided on the prevalence and treatment of ARI and its treatment with antibiotics and the prevalence of fever and its treatment with antimalarial drugs and antibiotics. The treatment of diarrheal disease with oral rehydration therapy (including increased fluids) aids in the assessment of programs that recommend such treatment. Because appropriate sanitary practices can help prevent and reduce the severity of diarrheal disease, information is also provided on the manner of disposing of children's fecal matter.

## 10.1 Child's Size at Birth

A child's birth weight or size at birth is an important indicator of the child's vulnerability to the risk of illnesses and chances of survival. Children whose birth weight is less than 2.5 kilograms, i.e., low birth weight (LBW), have a higher risk of early childhood death. For births in the five years preceding the survey, birth weight was recorded in the questionnaire based on either a written record or the mother's recall. Because birth weight was not likely to be known for many babies, particularly for those born at home, the mother's

perception of the baby's size was obtained in the IDHS. A mother's report of a child being "very small" or "smaller than average," even though subjective, is considered a useful proxy for LBW.

Table 10.1 presents the information on child's weight and size at birth. The 2012 IDHS recorded 16,948 births, of which 15,135 (89 percent) had a reported birth weight. Records of birth weight vary by the mother's characteristics. The lowest proportion with a record available is observed among births to mothers who have no education (36 percent).

Table 10.1 Child's weight and size at birth

Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey with a reported birth weight; among live births in the five years preceding the survey that have a reported birth weight, percent distribution by birth weight; and percent distribution of all live births in the five years preceding the survey by mother's estimate of baby's size at birth, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Percentage of all births that have a reported birth weight[1] | Percent distribution of births with a reported birth weight[1] | | | | Percent distribution of all live births by size of child at birth | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Less than 2.5 kg | 2.5 kg or more | Total | Number of births | Very small | Smaller than average | Average or larger | Don't know/ missing | Total | Number of births |
| **Mother's age at birth** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 85.0 | 10.3 | 89.7 | 100.0 | 1,296 | 2.5 | 14.9 | 79.1 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 1,526 |
| 20-34 | 90.0 | 6.8 | 93.2 | 100.0 | 11,483 | 1.9 | 10.7 | 84.6 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 12,757 |
| 35-49 | 88.4 | 8.3 | 91.7 | 100.0 | 2,356 | 1.9 | 13.1 | 81.5 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 2,665 |
| **Birth order** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 92.3 | 7.6 | 92.4 | 100.0 | 6,055 | 1.9 | 12.1 | 83.8 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 6,557 |
| 2-3 | 90.6 | 6.8 | 93.2 | 100.0 | 7,149 | 1.8 | 11.0 | 84.5 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 7,892 |
| 4-5 | 81.3 | 8.6 | 91.4 | 100.0 | 1,485 | 2.8 | 10.7 | 81.2 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 1,827 |
| 6+ | 66.3 | 7.9 | 92.1 | 100.0 | 446 | 2.3 | 12.1 | 78.4 | 7.2 | 100.0 | 672 |
| **Mother's smoking status** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Smokes cigarettes/ tobacco | 73.2 | 4.4 | 95.6 | 100.0 | 243 | 1.8 | 8.7 | 78.1 | 11.4 | 100.0 | 332 |
| Does not smoke | 89.6 | 7.4 | 92.6 | 100.0 | 14,891 | 1.9 | 11.5 | 83.7 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 16,615 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 96.2 | 6.2 | 93.8 | 100.0 | 8,089 | 1.7 | 10.7 | 86.1 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 8,405 |
| Rural | 82.5 | 8.6 | 91.4 | 100.0 | 7,045 | 2.2 | 12.2 | 81.2 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 8,543 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 35.9 | 14.5 | 85.5 | 100.0 | 131 | 3.4 | 11.0 | 72.2 | 13.3 | 100.0 | 365 |
| Some primary | 73.2 | 13.2 | 86.8 | 100.0 | 1,066 | 4.5 | 15.1 | 73.3 | 7.0 | 100.0 | 1,457 |
| Completed primary | 85.0 | 9.7 | 90.3 | 100.0 | 3,381 | 2.1 | 13.7 | 79.7 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 3,976 |
| Some secondary | 91.0 | 6.2 | 93.8 | 100.0 | 4,039 | 1.7 | 9.9 | 86.0 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 4,438 |
| Completed secondary | 96.7 | 6.1 | 93.9 | 100.0 | 4,441 | 1.5 | 11.1 | 86.4 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 4,594 |
| More than secondary | 98.0 | 4.9 | 95.1 | 100.0 | 2,077 | 1.1 | 8.9 | 89.1 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 2,119 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 69.0 | 11.2 | 88.8 | 100.0 | 2,572 | 2.2 | 13.9 | 76.2 | 7.7 | 100.0 | 3,727 |
| Second | 89.8 | 7.2 | 92.8 | 100.0 | 2,924 | 2.1 | 11.8 | 82.9 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 3,255 |
| Middle | 93.6 | 7.8 | 92.2 | 100.0 | 3,101 | 2.3 | 12.1 | 83.8 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 3,311 |
| Fourth | 97.7 | 6.3 | 93.7 | 100.0 | 3,358 | 1.5 | 10.7 | 87.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 3,437 |
| Highest | 98.8 | 5.0 | 95.0 | 100.0 | 3,180 | 1.6 | 8.5 | 89.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 3,218 |
| Total | 89.3 | 7.3 | 92.7 | 100.0 | 15,135 | 1.9 | 11.5 | 83.6 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 16,948 |

Note: Total includes one child with missing information on mother's smoking status.
[1] Based on either a written record or the mother's recall

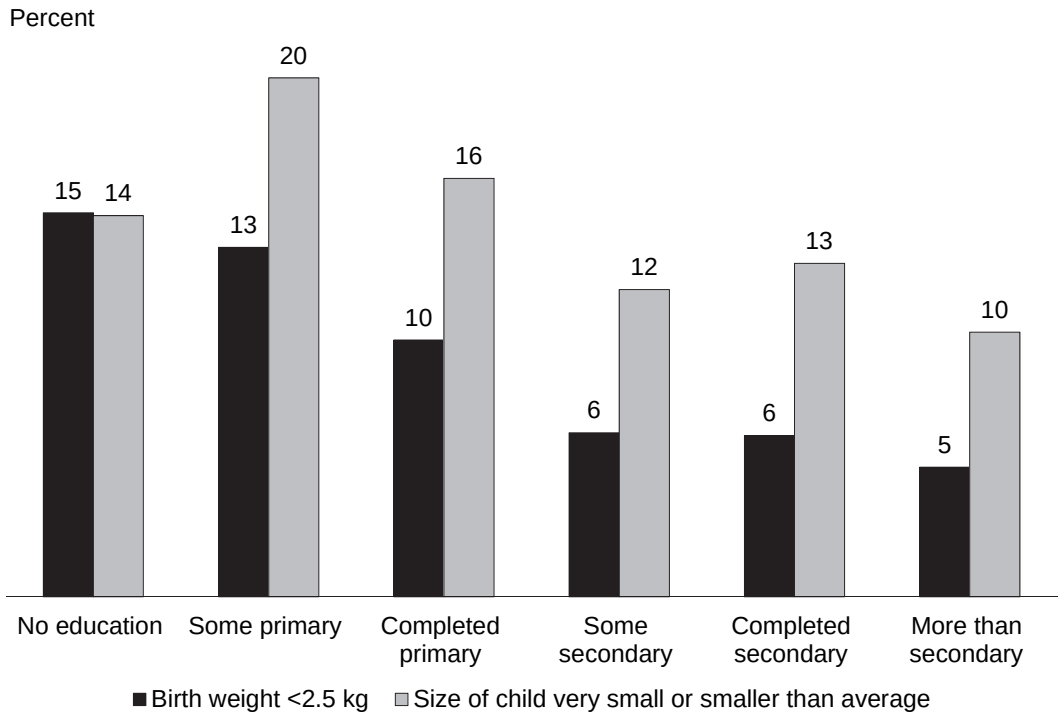
Overall, 7 percent of children weighed below 2.5 kg at birth. Children born to younger mothers, to mothers who did not complete primary school, and to mothers in the lowest wealth quintile are more likely to have weighed less than 2.5 kilograms at birth. The prevalence of LBW has a negative association with mother's education (Figure 10.1). Use of tobacco, especially during pregnancy, is known as one of the causes of lower birth weight. However, data in Table 10.1 show that the prevalence of LBW is higher among births to mothers who do not smoke than among births to mothers who smoke (7 and 4 percent, respectively). The use

of tobacco refers only to the mother's status at the time of the survey, so it is possible that mothers who are not currently smoking did so in the past.

According to their mother's perception, 13 percent of children are very small or smaller than average at birth. The likelihood of a child being reported as very small or smaller than average at birth does not vary much by the child's birth order, mother's smoking status, or urban-rural residence. There is no uniform pattern in child's birth size according to mother's educational level. Children of mothers in the highest wealth quintile are less likely than other children to be reported as having less than average birth size. Figure 10.1 summarizes the birth weight and size by mother's education.

Appendix Table A-10.1 shows the child's weight and size at birth across provinces.

***Figure 10.1*** **Birth weight and birth size by mother's education**




## 10.2 IMMUNIZATION OF CHILDREN

The Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) launched by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 1977 was adopted by the Indonesian Ministry of Health (MOH). Universal immunization of children against the six vaccine-preventable diseases—tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, and measles—is crucial in reducing infant and child mortality. Differences in immunization coverage among subgroups of the population are useful for program planning and targeting resources to areas most in need. Additionally, information on immunization coverage is important for monitoring and evaluation of the EPI, which targets universal coverage of children age 12-23 months by year 2014 (MOH, 2010).

The 2012 IDHS collected information on immunization coverage for all living children born in the five years preceding the survey. According to WHO guidelines, children are considered fully immunized when they have received one dose of the vaccine against tuberculosis (BCG), three doses each of the DPT and polio vaccines, and one dose of measles vaccine.

In 1997, the Indonesian MOH expanded the program to include four doses of the hepatitis B (HB) vaccine to be given before a child's first birthday (MOH, 2003). BCG, Polio 1, and HB 0 are given at birth or at first clinical contact; DPT, HB, and polio require three doses at approximately 6, 10, and 14 weeks of age; and measles vaccine is given soon after 9 months of age.

In Indonesia, infants and young children receive basic immunizations from various personnel in several venues, including the integrated service posts (*Posyandu*) managed by staff from the community (*kader desa*); the village maternity clinics (*Polindes*) managed by the village midwife (*bidan desa*); the community health centers (*Puskesmas*); and government and/or private hospitals or clinics. In Posyandu, the health services include child growth monitoring, immunizations, management and treatment of diarrhea and other childhood diseases, information, education, and communication on family planning, and treatment of illnesses. During the first visit, each child receives a health card (*Kartu Menuju Sehat*, KMS). During the mother's first antenatal care visit, she receives a maternal and child health book (*Buku Kesehatan Ibu dan Anak*, KIA), which is used to record basic information on the mother and her child. The information on the child includes birth weight, monthly weight, and type and dates of immunizations. Finally, information about the child's immunizations is recorded in a registration book maintained by the field administrator of vaccines. Even though most mothers are aware of the importance of keeping the health card/book at home to be able to monitor their child's growth and keep track of immunizations, not all mothers have these documents at home. Furthermore, not all infants receive postnatal care and therefore do not have a health card.

In the 2012 IDHS, data on child immunization were collected for all living children age 12-59 months. Information on vaccination coverage was collected in two ways: from the child's health card or the maternal and child health book shown to the interviewer or, if these cards are not available, from the mother's report. If the health cards or the health books were available, the interviewer copied the immunization dates directly onto the questionnaire. When there was no health card for the child or maternal and child health book, or if a vaccine had not been recorded on these documents as being administered, the respondent was asked to recall the specific vaccines given to her child.

The recording of polio immunizations in the 2002-2003, 2007 (BPS and ORC Macro, 2008), and 2012 IDHS surveys was done differently from the 1994 and 1997 IDHS surveys. The three most recent surveys recorded information on polio vaccines 1 through 4, while the earlier surveys recorded information on polio vaccines 0 to 3. The recording of HB vaccination started in 2002-3 IDHS. In that survey and the 2007 IDHS, HB was recorded differently from that in the 2012 survey. The 2012 survey recorded HB 0, 1, 2, and 3 while the 2002-3 and 2007 surveys only asked about HB 1, 2, and 3. In the 2012 IDHS, two measures of immunization coverage are presented in Table 10.2: the first is BCG, three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (polio 1 through 3), and measles, and the second covers BCG, three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (polio 1 through 3), four doses of HB, and measles.

### 10.2.1 Immunization Coverage for Children age 12-23 Months

Table 10.2 shows the percentage of children age 12-23 months who have received various immunizations by three sources of information: health card or health book, mother's report, or health card or mother's report. The results are presented for this group because they are the youngest cohort of children who have reached the age by which they should be fully immunized. Overall, 60 percent of children 12-23 months are considered fully immunized excluding HB, while 37 percent are fully immunized when HB is considered.

With regard to specific vaccines, 89 percent of children age 12-23 months had received BCG vaccine, 88 percent had received the first dose of DPT vaccine, 91 percent had received the first dose of polio, and 85 percent had received the first dose of HB vaccine (HB 0). Although the coverage of the first doses of DPT and polio vaccines is relatively high (88 and 91 percent, respectively), only 71 and 75 percent, went on to receive

the third dose of DPT and polio (Figure 10.2). Thus, the dropout rate[1] between the first and third doses of vaccines is 19 percent for DPT and 18 percent for polio. For HB immunization, the dropout between the first (HB 0) and fourth dose (HB 3) is 52 percent. Seventy-four percent of children age 12-23 months received immunization against measles. Eight percent of children 12-23 months did not receive any vaccinations at all.

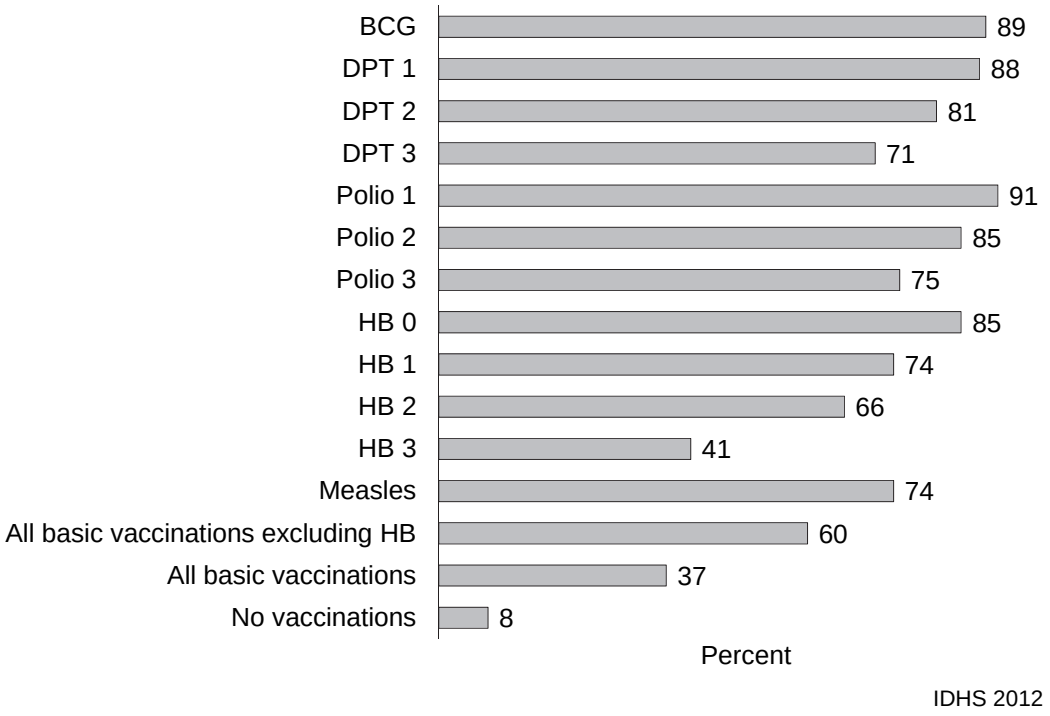
Table 10.2 Vaccinations by source of information

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey, by source of information (vaccination card or mother's report), and percentage vaccinated, age 12 months, Indonesia 2012

| Source of information | BCG | DPT | | | Polio | | | Hepatitis | | | | Measles | All basic vaccinations excluding hepatitis B | All basic vaccina-tions[1] | No vaccina-tions | Number of children |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | | |
| **Vaccinated at any time before survey** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vaccination card | 39.7 | 40.2 | 38.8 | 37.0 | 40.7 | 39.4 | 37.5 | 39.6 | 37.1 | 35.5 | 28.9 | 35.7 | 34.1 | 27.4 | 0.2 | 1,370 |
| Mother's report | 49.6 | 47.9 | 41.9 | 35.0 | 50.5 | 46.1 | 38.4 | 45.7 | 37.5 | 30.8 | 13.6 | 44.4 | 31.5 | 12.9 | 7.1 | 1,963 |
| Either source | 89.3 | 88.1 | 80.7 | 72.0 | 91.2 | 85.5 | 75.9 | 85.3 | 74.5 | 66.3 | 42.4 | 80.1 | 65.6 | 40.3 | 7.3 | 3,333 |
| Vaccinated by age 12 months[3] | 88.6 | 87.6 | 80.5 | 70.6 | 90.7 | 85.1 | 74.6 | 84.8 | 74.0 | 65.5 | 40.9 | 74.2 | 59.9 | 36.8 | 7.5 | 3,333 |

Note: For children whose information is based on the mother's report, the proportion of vaccinations given during the first year of life is assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination.
[1] BCG, measles, all four doses of hepatitis B, three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine, excluding polio 4

***Figure 10.2*** **Vaccination by 12 months of age (based on health cards and mother's reports)**




Appendix Table A-10.2 shows the variation in immunization coverage across provinces.

[1] Dropout rate = (Dose 1 – Dose 3)/Dose 1 * 100

Table 10.3 presents by background characteristics the percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey. Information on children's immunizations collected from health cards is presented in the top panel; information from the mother's report is in the middle panel; and information from both sources is in the bottom panel. This table shows that health cards were seen at the time of the interview for 41 percent of children 12-23 months, an increase of four percentage points from the 2007 IDHS (37 percent) and of ten percentage points from the 2002-2003 IDHS (31 percent).

Immunization coverage based on mothers' reports is considerably lower than the coverage based on written records. According to mothers' reports, only 53 percent of children 12-23 months are fully immunized, excluding HB, compared with 83 percent of children with health cards. The highest coverage based on mother's recall is for polio 1, BCG, and DPT 1 (80 percent or more), while the lowest coverage is for HB 3 (23 percent).

Based on the information from health cards and mothers' reports, 66 percent of children 12-23 months were fully immunized (excluding HB) at the time of the survey. Although there is almost no difference in immunization coverage by the child's sex, those least likely to have received basic immunizations are sixth- or higher-order births (31 percent) and children whose mothers have had no education (23 percent). Table 10.3 shows that immunization cards were more likely to have been seen for first-order births, children living in urban areas, children of mothers with complete secondary or higher education, and children whose mothers are in the second or highest wealth quintiles.

Table 10.3 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey, according to a vaccination card, the mother's report, and vaccination card or the mother's report, percentage with a vaccination card, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | BCG | DPT 1 | DPT 2 | DPT 3 | Polio 1 | Polio 2 | Polio 3 | Hepatitis 0 | Hepatitis 1 | Hepatitis 2 | Hepatitis 3 | Measles | All basic vaccinations excluding hepatitis B | All basic vaccinations[1] | No vaccinations | Percentage with a vaccination card seen | Number of children |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HEALTH CARD | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 98.1 | 99.0 | 95.7 | 91.8 | 99.4 | 97.0 | 93.5 | 97.1 | 91.0 | 87.2 | 72.3 | 86.8 | 84.1 | 67.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 720 |
| Female | 95.2 | 96.7 | 92.9 | 88.1 | 98.5 | 94.6 | 88.8 | 95.5 | 89.4 | 85.3 | 67.9 | 86.9 | 81.8 | 65.9 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 650 |
| **Birth order** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 95.8 | 98.5 | 95.3 | 90.8 | 98.6 | 95.1 | 90.7 | 95.9 | 91.0 | 86.7 | 74.8 | 88.3 | 82.9 | 70.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 582 |
| 2-3 | 97.4 | 98.0 | 94.5 | 91.0 | 99.3 | 97.6 | 92.8 | 96.8 | 90.7 | 87.6 | 68.9 | 87.2 | 84.4 | 65.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 658 |
| 4-5 | 98.7 | 97.9 | 95.0 | 90.5 | 100.0 | 97.1 | 93.0 | 95.6 | 89.2 | 85.9 | 61.7 | 86.1 | 85.1 | 58.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 107 |
| 6+ | 88.1 | 80.9 | 61.9 | 42.5 | 96.1 | 61.2 | 56.3 | 96.4 | 61.2 | 44.5 | 34.8 | 44.2 | 37.1 | 33.0 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 23 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 97.5 | 97.7 | 95.8 | 91.2 | 99.2 | 96.7 | 93.1 | 98.0 | 92.5 | 88.6 | 73.6 | 85.6 | 82.9 | 68.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 696 |
| Rural | 95.9 | 98.0 | 92.9 | 88.9 | 98.8 | 95.0 | 89.4 | 94.6 | 87.9 | 84.0 | 66.8 | 88.2 | 83.1 | 64.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 674 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 77.0 | 92.5 | 92.5 | 66.5 | 92.5 | 90.3 | 66.5 | 90.3 | 84.7 | 69.2 | 19.4 | 53.4 | 45.9 | 19.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7 |
| Some primary | 94.6 | 84.9 | 77.9 | 70.9 | 94.9 | 86.8 | 74.1 | 86.4 | 76.8 | 74.7 | 48.4 | 61.2 | 58.2 | 38.1 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 71 |
| Completed primary | 94.2 | 98.1 | 93.4 | 88.5 | 99.2 | 95.9 | 88.9 | 96.9 | 90.8 | 86.9 | 67.7 | 87.6 | 82.2 | 65.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 331 |
| Some secondary | 96.0 | 98.3 | 94.6 | 88.2 | 98.6 | 95.6 | 91.7 | 95.9 | 91.9 | 84.9 | 71.9 | 88.7 | 82.5 | 69.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 386 |
| Completed secondary | 98.9 | 99.0 | 96.5 | 94.2 | 99.7 | 96.5 | 94.1 | 97.8 | 89.3 | 87.5 | 73.4 | 87.7 | 86.5 | 69.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 442 |
| More than secondary | 99.6 | 99.6 | 97.7 | 96.8 | 99.6 | 99.4 | 97.2 | 96.5 | 94.6 | 92.4 | 75.7 | 92.3 | 90.4 | 70.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 133 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 92.5 | 96.7 | 87.0 | 79.9 | 96.7 | 92.1 | 83.3 | 92.9 | 84.2 | 76.3 | 50.5 | 80.0 | 73.3 | 48.9 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 211 |
| Second | 94.9 | 97.9 | 93.9 | 86.8 | 99.0 | 93.7 | 88.8 | 97.5 | 90.2 | 84.5 | 70.0 | 83.9 | 78.6 | 66.5 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 335 |
| Middle | 97.7 | 98.1 | 97.2 | 95.5 | 98.7 | 98.4 | 95.0 | 96.1 | 91.8 | 89.9 | 69.8 | 93.2 | 89.9 | 66.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 258 |
| Fourth | 98.1 | 98.1 | 95.7 | 91.3 | 99.9 | 96.9 | 92.7 | 96.9 | 92.5 | 89.0 | 79.6 | 86.2 | 82.5 | 73.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 287 |
| Highest | 99.6 | 98.3 | 96.3 | 95.2 | 100.0 | 97.9 | 95.4 | 97.0 | 91.1 | 90.0 | 76.3 | 90.4 | 89.8 | 73.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 279 |
| Total | 96.7 | 97.9 | 94.3 | 90.0 | 99.0 | 95.9 | 91.3 | 96.3 | 90.2 | 86.3 | 70.2 | 86.9 | 83.0 | 66.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,370 |
| MOTHER'S REPORT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 84.8 | 81.2 | 72.1 | 59.5 | 86.1 | 79.4 | 65.6 | 78.3 | 65.9 | 53.8 | 24.3 | 77.2 | 53.1 | 23.2 | 11.8 | 0.0 | 994 |
| Female | 83.5 | 81.4 | 70.1 | 59.4 | 85.5 | 77.0 | 64.7 | 76.8 | 61.3 | 50.7 | 21.7 | 73.6 | 53.7 | 20.6 | 12.4 | 0.0 | 969 |
| **Birth order** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 87.0 | 84.1 | 75.2 | 63.2 | 87.1 | 78.6 | 66.1 | 78.2 | 63.8 | 53.5 | 23.5 | 79.7 | 56.5 | 22.5 | 10.5 | 0.0 | 663 |
| 2-3 | 86.2 | 83.9 | 73.4 | 62.0 | 87.8 | 81.6 | 67.9 | 80.5 | 66.3 | 55.6 | 24.7 | 76.3 | 56.3 | 23.4 | 10.3 | 0.0 | 1,008 |
| 4-5 | 74.7 | 70.9 | 59.0 | 45.5 | 79.7 | 68.0 | 54.9 | 71.2 | 59.2 | 40.8 | 17.1 | 67.4 | 39.2 | 16.4 | 18.1 | 0.0 | 214 |
| 6+ | 59.2 | 53.7 | 40.6 | 33.5 | 65.4 | 58.8 | 50.0 | 52.1 | 40.2 | 30.2 | 13.9 | 50.7 | 29.8 | 13.7 | 33.2 | 0.0 | 79 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 90.9 | 87.7 | 76.3 | 66.5 | 91.5 | 84.3 | 70.8 | 84.7 | 69.1 | 57.1 | 23.4 | 79.8 | 59.3 | 22.1 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 928 |
| Rural | 78.1 | 75.6 | 66.5 | 53.1 | 80.7 | 72.7 | 60.1 | 71.2 | 58.7 | 48.0 | 22.7 | 71.5 | 48.1 | 21.8 | 16.5 | 0.0 | 1,035 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 47.9 | 35.2 | 29.9 | 19.3 | 46.2 | 42.0 | 26.5 | 34.0 | 23.3 | 18.4 | 7.9 | 30.2 | 18.9 | 7.6 | 45.7 | 0.0 | 45 |
| Some primary | 68.0 | 59.5 | 48.8 | 39.1 | 68.0 | 59.4 | 49.4 | 58.1 | 48.6 | 37.0 | 20.9 | 58.5 | 37.4 | 20.1 | 27.2 | 0.0 | 148 |
| Completed primary | 79.4 | 77.4 | 62.4 | 48.2 | 83.3 | 73.2 | 56.6 | 73.3 | 51.6 | 41.6 | 17.3 | 71.1 | 43.3 | 16.5 | 14.5 | 0.0 | 440 |
| Some secondary | 84.9 | 82.3 | 70.9 | 58.4 | 86.7 | 78.3 | 66.9 | 77.1 | 64.1 | 52.6 | 23.1 | 76.4 | 53.1 | 21.5 | 11.4 | 0.0 | 554 |
| Completed secondary | 90.5 | 87.8 | 79.2 | 68.1 | 91.0 | 84.3 | 68.4 | 84.4 | 71.7 | 57.3 | 24.1 | 80.5 | 57.4 | 22.6 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 490 |
| More than secondary | 93.1 | 92.9 | 89.2 | 80.7 | 94.3 | 90.6 | 83.7 | 90.3 | 81.4 | 72.8 | 33.4 | 87.7 | 76.3 | 33.1 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 286 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 67.4 | 62.7 | 52.0 | 39.6 | 71.5 | 63.6 | 50.1 | 58.7 | 47.6 | 36.4 | 14.9 | 57.7 | 35.4 | 14.4 | 25.5 | 0.0 | 462 |
| Second | 83.1 | 79.6 | 67.3 | 54.4 | 85.8 | 77.3 | 61.3 | 74.9 | 60.0 | 47.3 | 21.2 | 75.8 | 49.2 | 18.8 | 11.0 | 0.0 | 404 |
| Middle | 89.1 | 87.4 | 76.5 | 61.5 | 89.0 | 81.0 | 70.6 | 83.1 | 68.8 | 60.3 | 26.7 | 80.5 | 55.7 | 25.9 | 9.6 | 0.0 | 395 |
| Fourth | 92.4 | 89.3 | 80.7 | 71.6 | 92.9 | 85.8 | 69.0 | 85.9 | 68.4 | 56.3 | 25.9 | 79.6 | 60.4 | 24.6 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 355 |
| Highest | 93.6 | 93.0 | 85.2 | 77.0 | 93.8 | 87.8 | 79.7 | 90.9 | 78.4 | 66.0 | 28.9 | 88.7 | 72.6 | 28.3 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 347 |
| Total | 84.1 | 81.3 | 71.1 | 59.4 | 85.8 | 78.2 | 65.2 | 77.6 | 63.6 | 52.3 | 23.0 | 75.5 | 53.4 | 21.9 | 12.1 | 0.0 | 1,963 |

*Continued…*

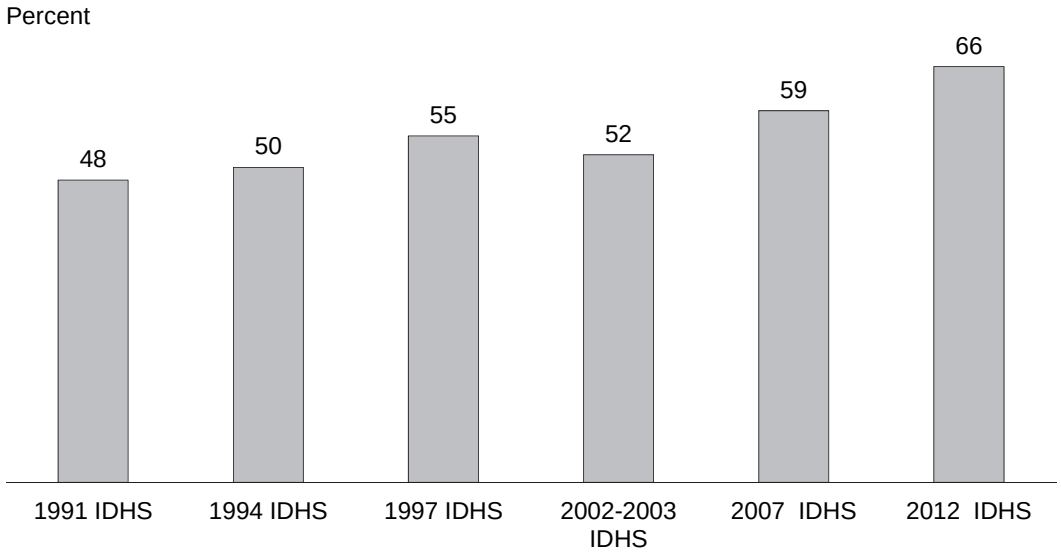
Table 10.3—*Continued*

| Background characteristic | BCG | DPT 1 | DPT 2 | DPT 3 | Polio 1 | Polio 2 | Polio 3 | Hepatitis 0 | Hepatitis 1 | Hepatitis 2 | Hepatitis 3 | Measles | All basic vaccinations excluding hepatitis B | All basic vaccinations[1] | No vaccinations | Percentage with a vaccination card seen | Number of children |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HEALTH CARD AND MOTHER'S REPORT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 90.4 | 88.7 | 82.0 | 73.1 | 91.7 | 86.8 | 77.3 | 86.2 | 76.4 | 67.8 | 44.5 | 81.2 | 66.1 | 41.8 | 6.9 | 42.0 | 1,714 |
| Female | 88.2 | 87.6 | 79.3 | 70.9 | 90.7 | 84.1 | 74.4 | 84.3 | 72.5 | 64.6 | 40.3 | 79.0 | 65.0 | 38.8 | 7.7 | 40.2 | 1,619 |
| **Birth order** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 91.1 | 90.8 | 84.6 | 76.1 | 92.4 | 86.3 | 77.6 | 86.5 | 76.5 | 69.0 | 47.5 | 83.7 | 68.8 | 44.9 | 5.8 | 46.7 | 1,244 |
| 2-3 | 90.6 | 89.5 | 81.8 | 73.5 | 92.3 | 87.9 | 77.7 | 86.9 | 75.9 | 68.2 | 42.1 | 80.6 | 67.4 | 40.1 | 6.3 | 39.5 | 1,665 |
| 4-5 | 82.7 | 79.9 | 71.0 | 60.5 | 86.5 | 77.7 | 67.6 | 79.3 | 69.2 | 55.8 | 32.0 | 73.6 | 54.5 | 30.5 | 12.1 | 33.3 | 322 |
| 6+ | 65.8 | 59.9 | 45.5 | 35.5 | 72.4 | 59.4 | 51.5 | 62.2 | 45.0 | 33.4 | 18.7 | 49.2 | 31.4 | 18.1 | 26.2 | 22.9 | 102 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 93.7 | 92.0 | 84.6 | 77.1 | 94.8 | 89.6 | 80.4 | 90.4 | 79.1 | 70.6 | 44.9 | 82.3 | 69.4 | 42.1 | 4.3 | 42.8 | 1,624 |
| Rural | 85.1 | 84.5 | 76.9 | 67.2 | 87.8 | 81.5 | 71.7 | 80.4 | 70.2 | 62.2 | 40.1 | 78.1 | 61.9 | 38.6 | 10.2 | 39.5 | 1,709 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 52.0 | 43.2 | 38.7 | 25.9 | 52.7 | 48.8 | 32.1 | 41.9 | 31.9 | 25.5 | 9.5 | 33.4 | 22.7 | 9.2 | 39.3 | 14.1 | 53 |
| Some primary | 76.6 | 67.7 | 58.3 | 49.4 | 76.8 | 68.3 | 57.5 | 67.3 | 57.8 | 49.2 | 29.9 | 59.4 | 44.2 | 26.0 | 19.1 | 32.5 | 219 |
| Completed primary | 85.8 | 86.3 | 75.7 | 65.5 | 90.1 | 83.0 | 70.5 | 83.4 | 68.4 | 61.0 | 38.9 | 78.1 | 60.0 | 37.4 | 8.5 | 42.9 | 770 |
| Some secondary | 89.4 | 88.9 | 80.7 | 70.7 | 91.6 | 85.4 | 77.1 | 84.8 | 75.5 | 65.9 | 43.1 | 81.5 | 65.2 | 41.4 | 7.0 | 41.1 | 939 |
| Completed secondary | 94.5 | 93.1 | 87.4 | 80.5 | 95.1 | 90.1 | 80.6 | 90.7 | 80.0 | 71.6 | 47.5 | 83.9 | 71.2 | 44.8 | 4.1 | 47.4 | 932 |
| More than secondary | 95.2 | 95.1 | 91.9 | 85.8 | 96.0 | 93.4 | 88.0 | 92.3 | 85.6 | 79.0 | 46.9 | 89.2 | 80.8 | 44.8 | 2.8 | 31.7 | 420 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 75.2 | 73.4 | 63.0 | 52.2 | 79.4 | 72.5 | 60.5 | 69.4 | 59.0 | 48.9 | 26.0 | 64.7 | 47.3 | 25.2 | 17.8 | 31.3 | 673 |
| Second | 88.5 | 87.9 | 79.4 | 69.1 | 91.8 | 84.7 | 73.8 | 85.2 | 73.6 | 64.1 | 43.3 | 79.5 | 62.5 | 40.4 | 6.3 | 45.3 | 739 |
| Middle | 92.5 | 91.6 | 84.7 | 74.9 | 92.8 | 87.9 | 80.3 | 88.2 | 77.9 | 72.0 | 43.7 | 85.5 | 69.3 | 42.0 | 6.1 | 39.6 | 653 |
| Fourth | 95.0 | 93.3 | 87.4 | 80.4 | 96.1 | 90.7 | 79.6 | 90.8 | 79.2 | 71.0 | 49.9 | 82.5 | 70.3 | 46.6 | 2.9 | 44.7 | 642 |
| Highest | 96.3 | 95.4 | 90.2 | 85.1 | 96.6 | 92.3 | 86.7 | 93.6 | 84.0 | 76.7 | 50.1 | 89.5 | 80.2 | 48.4 | 2.9 | 44.6 | 625 |
| Total | 89.3 | 88.1 | 80.7 | 72.0 | 91.2 | 85.5 | 75.9 | 85.3 | 74.5 | 66.3 | 42.4 | 80.1 | 65.6 | 40.3 | 7.3 | 41.1 | 3,333 |

[1] BCG, measles, all four doses of hepatitis B, three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine excluding polio 4

Figure 10.3 shows the trend in immunization coverage from 1991. In the past 20 years, immunization coverage has increased substantially from 48 to 66 percent. Caution should be used when comparing the results of the 2002-2003 IDHS with those of the 2007 and 2012 IDHS surveys because the last two IDHS surveys covered the whole country (33 provinces), while the 2002-2003 IDHS excluded three provinces (Aceh, Maluku, and Papua). Although there seems to be a dip in the 2002-03 IDHS, there has been an increase of 13 percent between 2002-03 and 2007 and 12 percent in the past five years (BPS et al., 2008).

***Figure 10.3*** **Trends in immunization coverage excluding hepatitis B**




Source: Information from Health Cards and mothers' reports
Note: The 2003-2003 IDHS excluded Aceh, Maluku, and Papua provinces.

## 10.3 CHILDHOOD ILLNESS AND TREATMENT

This section of the chapter presents findings on the prevalence and treatment of childhood illnesses. The 2012 IDHS collected information on several infectious diseases common among children under age 5, such as acute respiratory infection (ARI), fever, and diarrheal diseases.

Acute respiratory tract infections, primarily pneumonia, are a common cause of morbidity and death among children under age 5 throughout the world. Pneumonia is characterized by cough with difficult or rapid breathing and chest in-drawing. For severe pneumonia, hospitalization is recommended; otherwise, ambulatory treatment with antibiotics is recommended. Early diagnosis and treatment with antibiotics can reduce the number of deaths caused by ARI, particularly deaths resulting from pneumonia.

Various infectious diseases are usually accompanied by fever. In Indonesia, the most common diseases accompanied by fever are malaria, respiratory and intestinal infections, measles, and typhoid. In the 2012 IDHS, information about the prevalence of fever in the preceding two weeks in children less than age 5 was collected through mother's report, although the causes of fever were not specified.

The prevalence of diarrhea among children under age 5 was also collected by asking mothers about the incident of diarrhea in their children in the past two weeks.

Treatment practices and contact with health services among children with the three most common childhood illnesses (ARI, fever, and diarrhea) help in assessing national programs aimed at reducing the mortality impact of these illnesses. Information is provided on the prevalence and treatment of ARI and administration of antibiotics, as well as on the prevalence of fever and its treatment with antimalarial drugs and antibiotics. Information on the treatment of diarrheal diseases with oral rehydration therapy (ORT), including increased fluids, aids in the assessment of programs in Indonesia that recommend such treatment. Because appropriate sanitary practices can help prevent and reduce the severity of diarrheal diseases, information was also collected in the survey on the disposal of children's fecal matter.

### 10.3.1 Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)

In the 2012 IDHS, the prevalence of ARI was estimated by asking mothers whether their children under age 5 had been ill with a cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing and difficulty breathing as a result of a problem in the chest, in the two weeks preceding the survey. These symptoms are compatible with ARI. It should be noted that the morbidity data collected are subjective in the sense that they are based on the mother's perception of illness without validation by medical personnel.

Table 10.4 shows that overall, 5 percent of children had symptoms of ARI in the two weeks preceding the survey. There are small variations across subgroups of children. The prevalence of ARI does not vary much by child's sex, mother's smoking status, residence, maternal education, or wealth quintile. The lowest prevalence of ARI is seen among children less than age 6 months (2 percent).

Table 10.4 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI

Among children under age 5, the percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the two weeks preceding the survey, and among children with symptoms of ARI, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, and the percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| | Among children under age five: | | Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI: | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Percentage with symptoms of ARI[1] | Number of children | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[2] | Percentage who received antibiotics | Number of children |
| **Age in months** | | | | | |
| <6 | 2.3 | 1,614 | (82.6) | (25.8) | 37 |
| 6-11 | 5.9 | 1,853 | 88.8 | 42.1 | 110 |
| 12-23 | 5.1 | 3,333 | 79.1 | 40.4 | 171 |
| 24-35 | 6.5 | 3,218 | 69.2 | 35.0 | 208 |
| 36-47 | 5.4 | 3,200 | 75.3 | 41.1 | 172 |
| 48-59 | 4.2 | 3,162 | 67.0 | 41.2 | 134 |
| **Sex** | | | | | |
| Male | 5.7 | 8,327 | 75.9 | 40.8 | 474 |
| Female | 4.5 | 8,054 | 74.6 | 36.3 | 359 |
| **Mother's smoking status** | | | | | |
| Smokes cigarettes/tobacco | 6.2 | 316 | (62.4) | (20.7) | 20 |
| Does not smoke | 5.1 | 16,063 | 75.6 | 39.3 | 813 |
| **Cooking fuel** | | | | | |
| Electricity or gas | (2.3) | 22 | * | * | 0 |
| Kerosene | 5.3 | 1,264 | 74.6 | 40.3 | 67 |
| Charcoal | 3.2 | 66 | * | * | 2 |
| Wood/straw[3] | 6.3 | 5,668 | 70.3 | 34.0 | 356 |
| No food cooked in household | (12.6) | 39 | * | * | 5 |
| **Residence** | | | | | |
| Urban | 4.5 | 8,173 | 74.6 | 40.0 | 366 |
| Rural | 5.7 | 8,207 | 75.9 | 38.0 | 467 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | |
| No education | 5.4 | 341 | (75.3) | (7.1) | 18 |
| Some primary | 7.5 | 1,374 | 70.4 | 40.9 | 103 |
| Completed primary | 5.1 | 3,812 | 72.9 | 44.9 | 196 |
| Some secondary | 5.8 | 4,315 | 79.2 | 38.4 | 251 |
| Completed secondary | 4.4 | 4,450 | 76.4 | 34.4 | 196 |
| More than secondary | 3.3 | 2,089 | 72.5 | 41.8 | 69 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | |
| Lowest | 6.7 | 3,541 | 60.7 | 36.1 | 236 |
| Second | 6.0 | 3,164 | 83.7 | 40.8 | 190 |
| Middle | 4.9 | 3,197 | 80.3 | 40.3 | 158 |
| Fourth | 4.1 | 3,338 | 86.8 | 42.7 | 137 |
| Highest | 3.6 | 3,141 | 71.0 | 34.8 | 112 |
| Total | 5.1 | 16,380 | 75.3 | 38.9 | 833 |

Note: Total includes 17 children with missing information on cooking fuel. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk (*) indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Symptoms of ARI (cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing that was chest-related and/or by difficult breathing that was chest-related) is considered a proxy for pneumonia.
[2] Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner

Three in four children (75 percent) with symptoms of ARI were taken to a health facility or health provider for treatment, an increase of nine percentage points compared with the rate reported in the 2007 IDHS. This increase may indicate an improvement in the accessibility of basic health services in Indonesia. Among children under age 5 who suffered from ARI and went to health facilities, 39 percent received antibiotic treatment.

There is no clear pattern in health-seeking behavior by the child's background characteristics. Children age 48-59 months are the least likely to be taken for advice or treatment from a health provider.

Appendix Table A-10.3 shows the prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI by province.

### 10.3.2 Fever

Fever is a major manifestation of malaria and other acute infections in children. Malaria and fever contribute to high levels of malnutrition and morbidity. While fever can occur year-round, malaria is more prevalent following the end of the rainy season, when the climatic conditions are more favorable to malaria transmission. For this reason, temporal factors must be taken into account when interpreting fever as an indicator of malaria prevalence. Because malaria is a major contributory cause of death in infancy and childhood in many developing countries, presumptive treatment of fever with antimalarial medication is advocated in many countries where malaria is endemic. In Indonesia, malaria is mainly found in eastern Indonesia including Papua, West and East Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, and North Maluku provinces. It is also found in Lombok island, and in all rural areas in Sumatera, Kalimantan, and Sulawesi.

Table 10.5 shows the percentage of children under age 5 with fever during the two weeks preceding the survey and the percentage receiving various treatments by selected background characteristics. Overall, 31 percent of children under age were reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey. Fever prevalence varied by age of the child. Children 6-23 months are more prone to have fever (37-39 percent) than other children. Fever prevalence varies only slightly by gender, residence, mother's education, and wealth quintiles.

Three in four children with fever (74 percent) were taken to a health facility or provider for treatment. Children 6-23 months are more likely than younger or older children to be taken to a health facility or provider for treatment of fever (77-78 percent). The percentage of children with fever taken to a health facility or provider increases significantly with wealth quintiles; 66 percent of children from the poorest households are taken for treatment compared with 79 percent of children from the highest wealth quintile.

As expected, since malaria is found in only a few areas in Indonesia, few children with fever were given antimalarial drugs. Table 10.5 also shows that 36 percent of children with fever received antibiotics. Children age 6 months and above more likely than very young children to receive antibiotic treatment. There is no clear pattern in the treatment of fever with antibiotics by gender, residence, and wealth quintiles. However, treatment of fever with antibiotics is related to the mother's education; children whose mothers have no education are the least likely to receive antibiotics (21 percent).

Table 10.5 Prevalence and treatment of fever

Among children under age 5, the percentage who had a fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; and among children with fever, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, the percentage who took antimalarial drugs, and the percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| | Among children under age 5: | | Among children under age 5 with fever: | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Percentage with fever | Number of children | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[1] | Percentage who took antimalarial drugs | Percentage who took antibiotic drugs | Number of children |
| **Age in months** | | | | | | |
| <6 | 21.9 | 1,614 | 72.9 | 0.0 | 25.3 | 353 |
| 6-11 | 39.3 | 1,853 | 78.0 | 0.9 | 35.0 | 728 |
| 12-23 | 37.2 | 3,333 | 77.2 | 0.9 | 36.6 | 1,239 |
| 24-35 | 33.3 | 3,218 | 73.3 | 0.9 | 37.1 | 1,073 |
| 36-47 | 28.3 | 3,200 | 68.0 | 0.6 | 35.1 | 905 |
| 48-59 | 24.9 | 3,162 | 70.1 | 1.0 | 37.4 | 788 |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | 32.2 | 8,327 | 74.6 | 0.8 | 37.1 | 2,682 |
| Female | 29.8 | 8,054 | 72.2 | 0.8 | 33.8 | 2,404 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 29.4 | 8,173 | 74.4 | 0.5 | 37.2 | 2,400 |
| Rural | 32.7 | 8,207 | 72.6 | 1.1 | 34.1 | 2,686 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | | |
| No education | 27.6 | 341 | 63.1 | 0.8 | 20.8 | 94 |
| Some primary | 34.2 | 1,374 | 68.8 | 0.4 | 37.1 | 470 |
| Completed primary | 32.2 | 3,812 | 70.9 | 1.0 | 36.2 | 1,229 |
| Some secondary | 33.8 | 4,315 | 77.0 | 0.6 | 33.4 | 1,459 |
| Completed secondary | 29.4 | 4,450 | 75.1 | 0.6 | 37.0 | 1,308 |
| More than secondary | 25.2 | 2,089 | 71.6 | 1.8 | 37.6 | 526 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 32.5 | 3,541 | 65.6 | 1.1 | 33.9 | 1,150 |
| Second | 33.4 | 3,164 | 73.9 | 1.2 | 36.2 | 1,057 |
| Middle | 32.0 | 3,197 | 73.5 | 0.3 | 36.1 | 1,023 |
| Fourth | 30.9 | 3,338 | 77.1 | 0.7 | 36.8 | 1,033 |
| Highest | 26.2 | 3,141 | 79.1 | 0.5 | 34.6 | 824 |
| Total | 31.0 | 16,380 | 73.5 | 0.8 | 35.5 | 5,086 |

[1] Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner

## 10.3.3 Diarrhea

Dehydration caused by severe diarrhea is a major cause of morbidity and mortality among young children, although the condition can be easily treated with oral rehydration therapy (ORT). Exposure to diarrhea-causing agents is frequently related to the use of contaminated water and to unhygienic practices in food preparation and disposal of excreta. This combination of high cause-specific mortality and the existence of effective treatment make diarrhea and its treatment a priority concern for health services. In interpreting the findings of the 2012 IDHS it should be borne in mind that the prevalence of diarrhea varies seasonally.

### *Prevalence of diarrhea*

Table 10.6 shows the percentage of children under 5 with diarrhea and diarrhea with blood in the stools in the two weeks preceding the survey, according to selected background characteristics. Diarrhea with blood in the stools is indicative of cholera or other specific disease and needs to be treated somewhat differently than diarrhea without blood.

Overall, 14 percent of children under age 5 were reported to have diarrhea in the two weeks before the survey. Only 1 per 1,000 children had diarrhea with blood.

The prevalence of diarrhea is highest among children age 6-35 months, presumably because babies are usually weaned off breast milk around the age of six months.

In general, the source of drinking water makes a difference in the likelihood of children having diarrhea. Eighteen percent of children who use a non-improved source of water had diarrhea compared with 14 percent of children who use an improved source of drinking water. Furthermore, children who have no toilet facility and who live in a household with a private toilet facility without a septic tank are more likely to suffer from diarrhea than children living in households with other types of sanitation facilities.

There is no clear pattern for the prevalence of diarrhea according to a mother's level of education. The prevalence of diarrhea is highest among children from the lowest wealth quintile.

Appendix Table A-10.4 shows the variation in the prevalence of diarrhea by province.

### *Knowledge of ORS packets or prepackaged liquids*

A simple and effective response to dehydration caused by diarrhea is a prompt increase in the child's fluid intake through some form of oral rehydration therapy (ORT), which may include the use of a solution prepared from packets of oral rehydration salts (ORS). To ascertain how widespread knowledge of ORS is in Indonesia, female respondents in the 2012 IDHS were asked whether they know about Oralit, the most commonly used ORS brand in the country.

Table 10.6 Prevalence of diarrhea

Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey: All diarrhea | Diarrhea with blood | Number of children |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Age in months** | | | |
| <6 | 11.8 | 0.0 | 1,614 |
| 6-11 | 19.2 | 0.1 | 1,853 |
| 12-23 | 21.4 | 0.3 | 3,333 |
| 24-35 | 16.0 | 0.0 | 3,218 |
| 36-47 | 9.7 | 0.2 | 3,200 |
| 48-59 | 8.1 | 0.1 | 3,162 |
| **Sex** | | | |
| Male | 15.6 | 0.1 | 8,327 |
| Female | 12.9 | 0.1 | 8,054 |
| **Source of drinking water[1]** | | | |
| Improved source | 13.7 | 0.1 | 12137 |
| Non-improved source | 17.8 | 0.2 | 3,759 |
| Other/missing | 14.5 | 0.0 | 72 |
| **Toilet facility[2,3]** | | | |
| Private | | | |
| Private - with septic tank | 13.1 | 0.1 | 9,919 |
| Private - without septic tank | 16.2 | 0.3 | 1,262 |
| Shared/public | 14.7 | 0.1 | 1,463 |
| Other facility | | | |
| Pit latrine | 14.8 | 0.3 | 871 |
| Yard/bush/forest | 18.5 | 0.0 | 579 |
| River/stream/creek | 17.4 | 0.2 | 1,927 |
| Other | 15.3 | 0.2 | 351 |
| **Residence** | | | |
| Urban | 13.2 | 0.1 | 8,173 |
| Rural | 15.4 | 0.2 | 8,207 |
| **Mother's education** | | | |
| No education | 11.8 | 0.0 | 341 |
| Some primary | 17.4 | 0.3 | 1,374 |
| Completed primary | 14.1 | 0.0 | 3,812 |
| Some secondary | 15.7 | 0.2 | 4,315 |
| Completed secondary | 14.1 | 0.1 | 4,450 |
| More than secondary | 10.6 | 0.0 | 2,089 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | |
| Lowest | 16.9 | 0.2 | 3,541 |
| Second | 15.5 | 0.2 | 3,164 |
| Middle | 15.0 | 0.0 | 3,197 |
| Fourth | 13.4 | 0.1 | 3,338 |
| Highest | 10.4 | 0.0 | 3,141 |
| Total | 14.3 | 0.1 | 16,380 |

Note: Total includes 9 households with missing information on sanitation facility.
[1] See Table 2.1 for definition of categories.
[2] Private toilet is not shared with other households.
[3] The septic tank may/may not be located in the household.

Table 10.7 and Figure 10.4 show that knowledge of ORS is widespread among women in Indonesia with a birth in the five years preceding the survey, similar to the rate that has been reported since 1997 (BPS et al., 2008). Knowledge of ORS is somewhat lower among women age 15-19 when compared with older women. Urban women are somewhat more likely than rural women to know about ORS (97 and 91 percent, respectively). Mother's education is positively associated with knowledge of ORS packets; only 60 percent of mothers with no education have heard about ORS compared with 98 percent of women with secondary or higher education. A similar pattern is observed for household's wealth status; 86 percent of mothers in the lowest wealth quintile know about ORS compared with 98 percent of mothers in the highest wealth quintile.

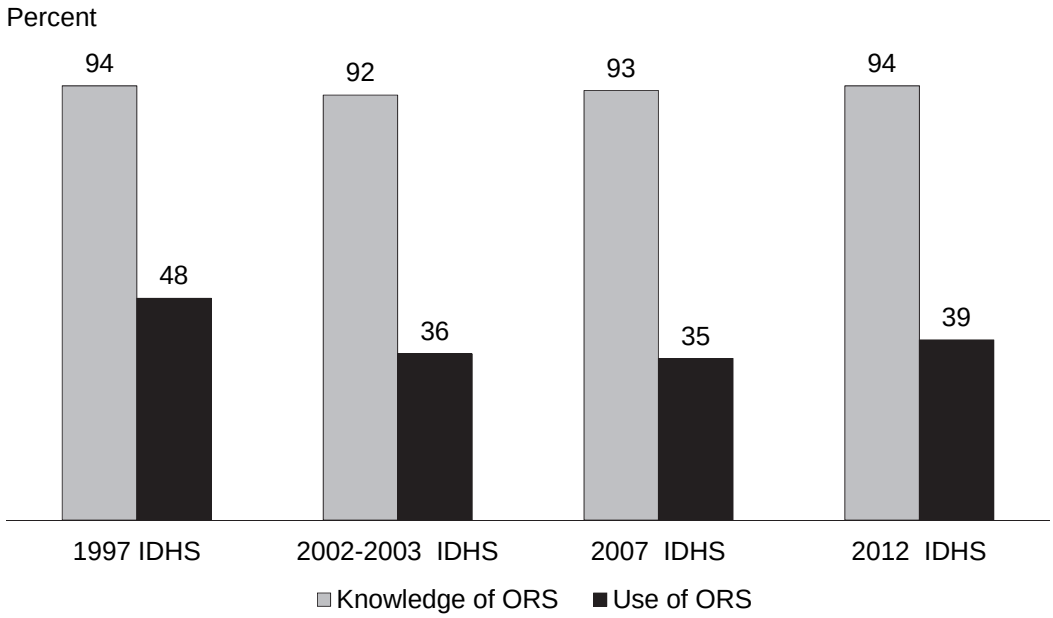
Table 10.7 Knowledge of ORS packets or pre-packaged liquids

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets or ORS pre-packaged liquids for treatment of diarrhea by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Percentage of women who know about ORS packets or ORS pre-packaged liquids | Number of women |
|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | |
| 15-19 | 83.7 | 478 |
| 20-24 | 90.8 | 2,877 |
| 25-34 | 94.7 | 7,626 |
| 35-49 | 95.7 | 3,804 |
| **Residence** | | |
| Urban | 96.7 | 7,359 |
| Rural | 91.0 | 7,427 |
| **Education** | | |
| No education | 60.2 | 275 |
| Some primary | 84.7 | 1,243 |
| Completed primary | 92.7 | 3,517 |
| Some secondary | 94.5 | 3,965 |
| Completed secondary | 97.2 | 4,021 |
| More than secondary | 98.4 | 1,765 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | |
| Lowest | 85.5 | 3,038 |
| Second | 93.5 | 2,881 |
| Middle | 96.7 | 2,939 |
| Fourth | 96.3 | 3,105 |
| Highest | 97.5 | 2,822 |
| Total | 93.8 | 14,786 |

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

***Figure 10.4*** **Trends in knowledge and use of ORS packets for treatment of children with diarrhea, 1997-2012**




Note: The 2002-2003 IDHS excluded Aceh, Maluku, and Papua provinces.

Appendix Table A-10.5 shows mother's knowledge of ORS packets or pre-packaged liquids by province.

### *Diarrhea treatment*

In the 2012 IDHS, mothers of children who had diarrhea were asked what they did to treat the illness. Table 10.8 shows the percentage of children with diarrhea who received specific treatments according to background characteristics.

Data in Table 10.8 show that 65 percent of children under 5 with diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey were taken to a health facility or provider. This is an increase of 14 percentage points over that reported in the 2007 IDHS. Treatment of diarrhea varies by age of child. Infants under 6 months are the least likely to be taken to a health facility or provider compared with older children. Male children are slightly more likely to be taken to a health facility or provider than female children. There are no clear patterns for health-seeking behavior by mother's education and wealth quintile.

Even though more than nine in ten mothers reported knowing about ORS packets (Table 10.7), only 39 percent of children with diarrhea were treated with ORS (or a prepackaged liquid). This percentage is higher than that reported in the 2007 IDHS (35 percent) (BPS et al., 2008). Seventeen percent were given the recommended home fluids (RHF) and 40 percent were given increased fluids. A total of 66 percent were given some form of oral rehydration therapy (either ORS or RHF) or increased fluids. Looking at treatments other than ORT, 13 percent of children with diarrhea received antibiotics, while 45 percent were given a home remedy or other treatment. Fifteen percent of children with diarrhea did not receive any treatment at all.

Table 10.8 Diarrhea treatment

Among children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, the percentage given oral rehydration therapy (ORT), the percentage given increased fluids, the percentage given ORT or increased fluids, and the percentage who were given other treatments, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Percentage of children with diarrhea for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[1] | Oral rehydration therapy (ORT) | | | | | Other treatments | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Fluid from ORS packets or pre-packaged liquid | Recom-mended home fluids (RHF) | Either ORS or RHF | In-creased fluids | ORT or in-creased fluids | Antibiotic drugs | Anti-motility drugs | Zinc supple-ments | Intra-venous solution | Home remedy/ other | Missing | No treat-ment | Number of children with diarrhea |
| **Age in months** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <6 | 47.3 | 15.9 | 2.6 | 18.5 | 30.8 | 45.1 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 32.1 | 0.0 | 36.6 | 190 |
| 6-11 | 67.0 | 36.7 | 12.5 | 42.7 | 32.7 | 58.0 | 16.1 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 36.9 | 0.3 | 19.0 | 356 |
| 12-23 | 69.6 | 39.7 | 19.1 | 49.0 | 44.1 | 70.9 | 14.1 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 48.1 | 0.7 | 12.0 | 713 |
| 24-35 | 65.8 | 43.8 | 19.4 | 52.7 | 39.6 | 70.8 | 9.9 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 47.7 | 0.1 | 11.0 | 515 |
| 36-47 | 64.8 | 45.1 | 20.4 | 51.6 | 47.9 | 73.1 | 12.5 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 50.3 | 0.3 | 11.8 | 309 |
| 48-59 | 57.9 | 38.3 | 22.9 | 49.9 | 37.6 | 62.6 | 13.8 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 41.6 | 0.8 | 12.8 | 256 |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 66.3 | 42.3 | 18.3 | 50.5 | 40.2 | 68.6 | 11.8 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 45.1 | 0.5 | 14.3 | 1,300 |
| Female | 62.5 | 34.4 | 16.3 | 42.3 | 40.0 | 63.2 | 13.4 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 43.9 | 0.3 | 15.7 | 1,040 |
| **Type of diarrhea** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-bloody | 63.5 | 35.6 | 18.7 | 45.8 | 52.3 | 73.4 | 10.5 | 0.9 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 42.8 | 0.3 | 10.5 | 486 |
| Bloody | 83.2 | 61.6 | 21.2 | 63.6 | 45.9 | 78.4 | 19.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 28.7 | 0.0 | 16.5 | 20 |
| Missing | 68.9 | 52.8 | 13.6 | 58.7 | 14.6 | 67.3 | 27.4 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 42.2 | 11.5 | 1.6 | 30 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 63.2 | 40.8 | 15.9 | 47.8 | 43.8 | 67.8 | 13.5 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 46.4 | 0.3 | 14.1 | 1,078 |
| Rural | 65.8 | 37.1 | 18.7 | 46.0 | 36.9 | 64.9 | 11.6 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 43.0 | 0.5 | 15.6 | 1,263 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 54.6 | 28.2 | 14.3 | 39.0 | 21.1 | 49.4 | 11.6 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 23.6 | 0.0 | 26.1 | 40 |
| Some primary | 65.0 | 40.9 | 19.7 | 47.6 | 39.1 | 63.7 | 11.8 | 2.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 44.5 | 0.1 | 15.4 | 239 |
| Completed primary | 66.9 | 38.7 | 19.0 | 47.1 | 36.6 | 67.6 | 13.8 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 42.9 | 0.0 | 13.6 | 538 |
| Some secondary | 66.6 | 40.1 | 18.8 | 50.7 | 38.0 | 67.0 | 10.6 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 46.4 | 1.0 | 14.1 | 676 |
| Completed secondary | 64.0 | 37.6 | 16.7 | 44.6 | 45.9 | 66.6 | 13.3 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 44.3 | 0.3 | 16.6 | 627 |
| More than secondary | 56.4 | 37.9 | 9.3 | 41.2 | 42.8 | 65.5 | 13.6 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 47.4 | 0.2 | 13.3 | 221 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 62.8 | 39.3 | 21.6 | 49.2 | 31.4 | 63.7 | 11.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 38.6 | 0.3 | 15.9 | 598 |
| Second | 65.9 | 38.7 | 16.7 | 45.2 | 41.6 | 66.7 | 14.0 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 42.7 | 0.7 | 14.7 | 491 |
| Middle | 67.3 | 39.9 | 18.5 | 49.4 | 45.2 | 70.6 | 9.4 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 53.0 | 0.4 | 10.7 | 479 |
| Fourth | 65.0 | 40.2 | 12.4 | 46.7 | 43.8 | 67.6 | 13.6 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 38.5 | 0.3 | 18.0 | 447 |
| Highest | 61.5 | 34.3 | 16.2 | 41.2 | 41.1 | 61.8 | 15.7 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 54.1 | 0.4 | 15.4 | 325 |
| Total | 64.6 | 38.8 | 17.4 | 46.8 | 40.1 | 66.2 | 12.5 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 44.6 | 0.4 | 14.9 | 2,341 |

Note: ORT includes fluid prepared from oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets, pre-packaged ORS fluid, and recommended home fluids (RHF).
[1] Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner

### *Feeding practices during diarrhea*

Mothers are encouraged to continue feeding their children with diarrhea normally and to increase the amount of fluids. In particular, consumption of extra fluids is essential to avoid dehydration. Table 10.9 shows the results on feeding practices during diarrhea. Table 10.9 shows that only 40 percent of children with diarrhea were given more fluids than usual, while 43 percent received the same amount. Seventeen percent of children with diarrhea received fewer liquids or no liquids at all. Only 10 percent of children received more food than usual during their diarrhea, 39 percent received the same amount of food as usual, and 46 percent were given less food or no food at all.

Table 10.9 also shows feeding practices during diarrhea by background characteristics. Sixty-one percent of children with diarrhea continued feeding and were given ORT and/or increased fluids during the diarrheal episode, while 37 percent were given increased fluids and continued feeding. The percentage of children that continued feeding and were correctly given ORT and/or increased fluids is lower among children under 6 months than among older children. Female children and those living in rural areas are somewhat less. likely than male children and those living in urban areas to continue feeding and to receive ORT and/or increased liquids. There is no clear association between mother's level of education and household wealth quintile and proper feeding practices during diarrhea.

Table 10.9 Feeding practices during diarrhea

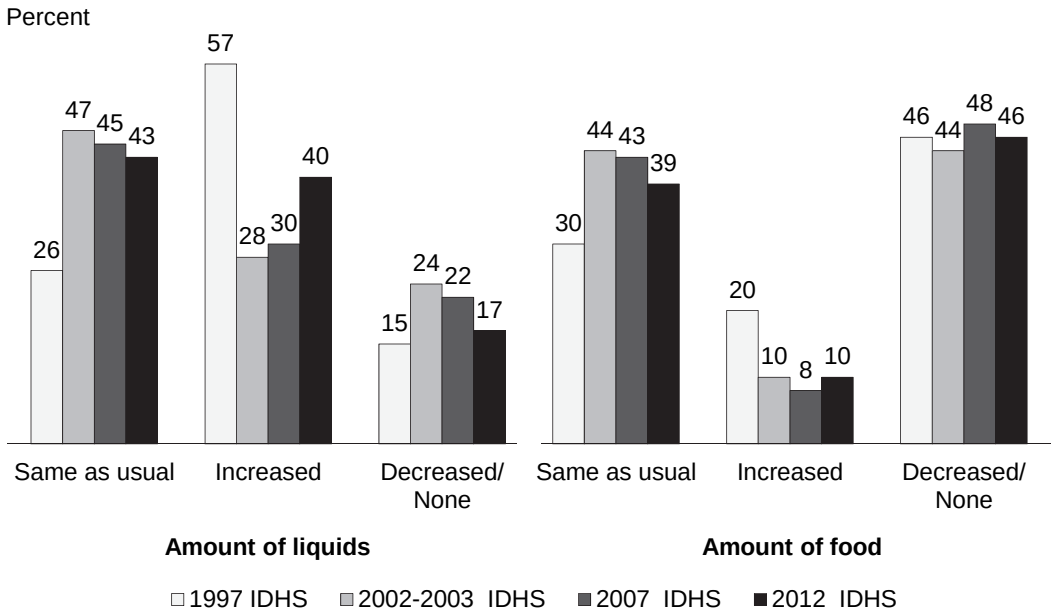
Percent distribution of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food offered compared with normal practice, the percentage of children given increased fluids and continued feeding during the diarrhea episode, and the percentage of children who continued feeding and were given ORT and/or increased fluids during the episode of diarrhea, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| | Amount of liquids given | | | | | | | Amount of food given | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | More | Same as usual | Some-what less | Much less | None | Don't know/ mis-sing | Total | More | Same as usual | Some-what less | Much less | None | Never gave food | Don't know/ mis-sing | Total | Percent-age given increased fluids and continued feeding[1] | Percent-age who continued feeding and were given ORT and/or increased fluids[1] | Number of children with diarrhea |
| **Age in months** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <6 | 30.8 | 58.1 | 7.0 | 0.5 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6.8 | 24.7 | 9.2 | 0.7 | 8.4 | 50.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 11.5 | 20.6 | 190 |
| 6-11 | 32.7 | 49.8 | 16.8 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 9.3 | 45.5 | 37.3 | 1.3 | 2.9 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 31.3 | 53.1 | 356 |
| 12-23 | 44.1 | 40.8 | 11.5 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 9.1 | 37.5 | 47.7 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 41.9 | 67.1 | 713 |
| 24-35 | 39.6 | 38.1 | 19.7 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 10.2 | 42.4 | 43.6 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 39.0 | 67.2 | 515 |
| 36-47 | 47.9 | 34.4 | 15.1 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 11.7 | 36.6 | 44.0 | 7.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 45.7 | 70.7 | 309 |
| 48-59 | 37.6 | 43.8 | 12.5 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 9.3 | 40.7 | 46.8 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 36.9 | 61.2 | 256 |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 40.2 | 43.4 | 13.4 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 9.0 | 40.2 | 42.0 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 2.9 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 37.9 | 63.9 | 1,300 |
| Female | 40.0 | 41.3 | 15.5 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 10.2 | 37.4 | 40.9 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 7.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 36.2 | 57.5 | 1,040 |
| **Type of diarrhea** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Non-bloody | 52.3 | 26.4 | 19.5 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9.7 | 33.9 | 42.7 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 10.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 44.8 | 63.7 | 486 |
| Bloody | (45.9) | (20.5) | (30.4) | (3.2) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (6.9) | (24.2) | (60.3) | (2.5) | (6.1) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (37.3) | (69.8) | 20 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 43.8 | 41.3 | 12.1 | 0.3 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 10.5 | 41.5 | 38.8 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 5.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 40.8 | 63.2 | 1,078 |
| Rural | 36.9 | 43.5 | 16.2 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 8.7 | 36.8 | 43.8 | 3.5 | 2.1 | 4.3 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 34.0 | 59.2 | 1,263 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 21.1 | 41.2 | 31.2 | 0.0 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2.5 | 37.0 | 50.8 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 19.0 | 45.6 | 40 |
| Some primary | 39.1 | 39.9 | 17.2 | 0.4 | 3.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 7.2 | 37.2 | 48.8 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 3.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 38.5 | 61.6 | 239 |
| Completed primary | 36.6 | 43.4 | 18.7 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6.1 | 35.2 | 47.9 | 3.9 | 1.3 | 4.8 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 33.6 | 61.1 | 538 |
| Some secondary | 38.0 | 44.0 | 13.2 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 9.0 | 38.5 | 44.2 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 3.8 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 35.6 | 62.4 | 676 |
| Completed secondary | 45.9 | 41.5 | 9.8 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 12.7 | 41.3 | 34.2 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 6.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 42.1 | 60.7 | 627 |
| More than secondary | 42.8 | 41.3 | 13.7 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 14.0 | 45.1 | 28.6 | 6.0 | 0.4 | 5.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 38.2 | 59.8 | 221 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 31.4 | 44.5 | 20.7 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 9.9 | 35.8 | 45.1 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 29.5 | 59.6 | 598 |
| Second | 41.6 | 43.3 | 12.8 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 8.1 | 37.9 | 43.5 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 6.8 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 38.3 | 62.1 | 491 |
| Middle | 45.2 | 42.3 | 9.5 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 8.4 | 39.2 | 43.2 | 2.9 | 0.9 | 4.6 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 40.2 | 63.6 | 479 |
| Fourth | 43.8 | 40.2 | 11.7 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 10.8 | 37.5 | 40.0 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 41.0 | 62.3 | 447 |
| Highest | 41.1 | 41.0 | 15.6 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 10.8 | 48.2 | 31.2 | 6.1 | 0.4 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 39.7 | 56.6 | 325 |
| Total | 40.1 | 42.5 | 14.3 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 9.5 | 39.0 | 41.5 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 4.9 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 37.1 | 61.0 | 2,341 |

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhea, and food should not be reduced. Total includes 30 children with missing information about type of diarrhea. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Continued feeding practices include children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food, during the diarrhea episode.

Figure 10.5 shows that the proportion of children with diarrhea in Indonesia who were given liquids according to recommendations has decreased since the 1997 IDHS. The feeding practices have changed only slightly since the 2002-2003 IDHS (BPS and ORC Macro, 2008).

***Figure 10.5*** **Trends in feeding practices during diarrhea, 1997, 2002-2003, 2007, and 2012 IDHS**




Note: The 2002-2003 IDHS excluded Aceh, Maluku, and Papua provinces.

## 10.4 DISPOSAL OF STOOLS

The proper disposal of children's feces is extremely important in preventing the spread of diseases. If feces are left uncontained, diseases may spread by direct contact or through animal contact.

Table 10.10 presents information on the disposal of children's stools by background characteristics. Data show that 65 percent of children under age 5 have their stools disposed of safely (that is, children use a toilet or latrine, the stools are rinsed into the toilet or latrine or the stools are buried. Mothers report that one in three children always use a toilet or latrine, one in four have their stools thrown into a toilet or latrine, and 5 percent report burying their children's stools in the yard. For 6 percent of children, the stools were thrown outside their dwelling, 8 percent rinsed them away, 7 percent used disposable or washable diapers, and 1 percent had the stools left in the open.

The percentage of children whose stools are disposed of safely increases with the child's age. Access to a private toilet facility improves the likelihood of safe disposal of children's stool (74-75 percent). The likelihood of safe disposal of stools decreases if the children live in a household with a shared or non-improved toilet facility.

Children's stools are much more likely to be disposed of safely in urban areas than in rural areas (69 and 60 percent, respectively). Disposal of a child's stools varies substantially by mother's level of education and socio-economic status. Children whose mothers completed secondary education are much more likely to have their stools disposed of safely (72 percent) than those whose mothers have no education (36 percent). Similarly, mothers in the two highest wealth quintiles are much more likely to dispose of their children's stools safely (74-76 percent) than mothers in the lowest wealth quintile (43 percent).

Comparison of these results with those from the 2007 IDHS (BPS et al., 2008) indicates that the overall the percentage of children whose stools were disposed of safely has decreased from 71 percent in 2007

to 65 percent in 2012. However, at the same time, the proportion of children who always use a toilet/latrine increased from 25 percent in 2007 to 35 percent in 2012. At the same time, the percentage of mothers who reported throwing their children's stools into a toilet/latrine has decreased slightly to 26 percent from 29 percent in the 2007 IDHS (BPS and ORC Macro, 2008).

Appendix Table A-10.9 shows the variation in the disposal of children's stools by province.

Table 10.10 Disposal of children's stools

Percent distribution of youngest children under age five living with the mother by the manner of disposal of the child's last fecal matter, and percentage of children whose stools are disposed of safely, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Manner of disposal of children's stools | | | | | | | | | | Total | Percentage of children whose stools are disposed of safely[1] | Number of children |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Used toilet/ latrine | Put/ rinsed in toilet/ latrine | Buried in the yard | Throw outside the dwelling | Rinse away | Use dispos-able diapers | Use washable diapers | Left in the open/not disposed setting | Other | Missing | | | |
| **Age in months** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <6 | 3.2 | 26.2 | 3.0 | 8.5 | 22.5 | 7.2 | 13.8 | 0.6 | 14.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 32.4 | 1,593 |
| 6-11 | 7.3 | 33.6 | 5.1 | 10.7 | 14.8 | 8.0 | 5.4 | 0.8 | 13.7 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 46.0 | 1,806 |
| 12-23 | 18.9 | 33.1 | 5.2 | 9.8 | 7.4 | 5.3 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 15.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 57.2 | 3,193 |
| 24-35 | 43.1 | 25.8 | 5.4 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 13.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 74.3 | 2,831 |
| 36-47 | 58.9 | 17.7 | 4.4 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 12.8 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 81.0 | 2,559 |
| 48-59 | 61.5 | 17.3 | 3.5 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 12.7 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 82.2 | 2,331 |
| **Toilet facility[2]** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Private - with septic tank | 43.0 | 30.3 | 2.1 | 6.3 | 7.0 | 4.5 | 2.8 | 0.3 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 75.3 | 8,686 |
| Private - without septic tank | 38.8 | 32.3 | 2.8 | 5.5 | 7.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 8.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 74.0 | 1,139 |
| Shared/public | 31.5 | 23.6 | 7.3 | 5.1 | 9.0 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 16.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 62.4 | 1,269 |
| Pit latrine | 18.4 | 30.1 | 10.9 | 3.5 | 9.0 | 1.5 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 16.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 59.4 | 738 |
| Yard/bush/forest | 4.5 | 2.9 | 24.0 | 6.2 | 7.5 | 1.7 | 4.4 | 11.9 | 36.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 31.3 | 472 |
| River/stream/creek | 10.4 | 6.8 | 8.3 | 2.8 | 9.3 | 1.6 | 3.7 | 2.6 | 53.6 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 25.5 | 1,698 |
| Other | 11.9 | 6.4 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 7.2 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 62.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 22.3 | 306 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 40.4 | 27.2 | 1.6 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 4.4 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 8.6 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 69.2 | 7,112 |
| Rural | 28.8 | 24.1 | 7.5 | 4.1 | 7.7 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 2.3 | 18.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 60.3 | 7,202 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 11.9 | 13.3 | 10.7 | 7.1 | 5.0 | 1.5 | 4.1 | 9.2 | 35.8 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 35.9 | 261 |
| Some primary | 23.7 | 20.9 | 9.1 | 3.5 | 7.9 | 1.8 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 26.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 53.7 | 1,180 |
| Completed primary | 31.4 | 23.0 | 6.2 | 3.0 | 7.8 | 1.3 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 21.5 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 60.7 | 3,405 |
| Some secondary | 35.1 | 26.5 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 8.0 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 14.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 66.2 | 3,849 |
| Completed secondary | 40.4 | 28.7 | 3.0 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 4.6 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 5.5 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 72.1 | 3,894 |
| More than secondary | 37.3 | 26.8 | 0.7 | 11.3 | 7.4 | 9.5 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 3.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 64.8 | 1,725 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 17.4 | 14.2 | 11.5 | 3.5 | 9.0 | 1.6 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 32.9 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 43.1 | 2,940 |
| Second | 28.4 | 24.4 | 5.6 | 4.7 | 8.9 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 1.0 | 20.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 58.4 | 2,817 |
| Middle | 37.6 | 31.3 | 3.1 | 4.3 | 7.2 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 9.1 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 71.9 | 2,837 |
| Fourth | 45.4 | 29.9 | 1.2 | 6.1 | 6.8 | 4.0 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 3.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 76.4 | 3,007 |
| Highest | 44.4 | 28.6 | 1.2 | 9.3 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 74.3 | 2,714 |
| Total | 34.6 | 25.6 | 4.6 | 5.6 | 7.6 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 13.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 64.7 | 14,314 |

Note: Total includes six households with missing information on sanitation facility.
[1] Children's stools are considered to be disposed of safely if the child used a toilet or latrine, if the fecal matter was put/rinsed into a toilet or latrine, or if it was buried.
[2] See Table 2.2 for definition of categories.

# INFANT FEEDING 11

**Key Findings**

- Breastfeeding is nearly universal in Indonesia; 96 percent of children under age 2 are ever breastfed.
- Forty-two percent of children less than age 6 months are exclusively breastfed.
- Complementary foods are introduced in a timely fashion for most children. Overall, more than 9 in 10 children age 6-8 months consume solid or semisolid foods.
- Only 37 percent of children age 6-23 months are fed appropriately based on WHO recommendations on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices.
- Consumption of foods rich in vitamin A increases from 52 percent among children age 6-8 months to 94 percent among children age 18-23 months.
- Sixty-eight percent of children age 6-35 months consumed foods rich in iron in the 24 hours preceding the interview.
- Twenty-three percent of women who gave birth during the five years preceding the survey did not take any iron supplements during the pregnancy for their last birth, and only one-third of women took them for the recommended 90 or more days.

This chapter reviews the 2012 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) findings related to the nutritional status of children and women in Indonesia. The specific issues discussed are infant and young child feeding practices, including breastfeeding and feeding with solid/semisolid foods; diversity of foods and frequency of feeding; and micronutrient intake among children and women.

Proper feeding practices are of fundamental importance for the survival, growth, development, and health of infants and young children. The mother's nutritional well-being before and during pregnancy can influence the health of her child later on. It also influences her ability to have a successful pregnancy and delivery and to successfully breastfeed her baby. The health benefits of breastfeeding for both mother and child are undisputed, and they are influenced by both the duration and intensity of breastfeeding. The age at which a child starts receiving complementary foods also influences the child's nutritional status.

To minimize morbidity and mortality of children, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO) recommend that children should be breastfed for at least six months. Solid food should only be given after age 6 months, and breastfeeding should continue well into the second year of life (WHO, 2005). In 2003, the Indonesian government changed the recommended duration of exclusive breastfeeding from four to six months (Ministry of Health, 2002a).

## 11.1 INITIAL BREASTFEEDING

Early initiation of breastfeeding is encouraged for a number of reasons. Mothers benefit from early suckling because it stimulates breast milk production and facilitates the release of oxytocin, which helps the

contraction of the uterus and reduces postpartum blood loss. The first breast milk contains colostrum, which is highly nutritious and has antibodies that protect the newborn from diseases. Early initiation of breastfeeding also fosters bonding between mother and child. Over the long-term, a breastfeeding mother is likely to extend the length of her birth intervals because of the suppressive effect that breastfeeding has on postpartum amenorrhea. Longer birth intervals allow a mother's body to recover from the physical depletion associated with pregnancy. The effect of breastfeeding on return of menses is moderated by both duration and intensity of breastfeeding (Ministry of Health, 2002b).

For all children born in January 2007 or later, mothers were asked if they had ever breastfed the child. If the child was breastfed, mothers were asked about how long after the birth the child was first put to the breast and if the child was given anything to drink other than breast milk during the first three days after delivery. Table 11.1 uses this information in looking at breastfeeding initiation practices.

Table 11.1 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who were ever breastfed and the percentages who started breastfeeding within one hour and within one day of birth; and among last-born children born in the two years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, the percentage who received a prelacteal feed, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| | Among last-born children born in the past two years: | | | | Among last-born children born in the past two years who were ever breastfed: | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Percentage ever breastfed | Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth | Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth[1] | Number of last-born children | Percentage who received a prelacteal feed[2] | Number of last-born children ever breastfed |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| Male | 95.7 | 48.9 | 65.7 | 3,504 | 60.9 | 3,355 |
| Female | 95.8 | 49.7 | 66.8 | 3,327 | 59.7 | 3,189 |
| **Assistance at delivery** | | | | | | |
| Health professional[3] | 95.8 | 48.6 | 65.5 | 5,887 | 62.3 | 5,637 |
| Traditional birth attendant | 97.4 | 52.1 | 70.0 | 757 | 52.2 | 737 |
| Other | 96.5 | 64.7 | 81.9 | 161 | 28.1 | 156 |
| No one | * | * | * | 14 | * | 14 |
| **Place of delivery** | | | | | | |
| Health facility | 95.7 | 49.3 | 66.2 | 4,710 | 61.9 | 4,507 |
| At home | 96.5 | 49.5 | 66.7 | 2,094 | 56.7 | 2,022 |
| Other | * | * | * | 14 | * | 14 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 95.3 | 48.6 | 65.7 | 3,361 | 63.0 | 3,202 |
| Rural | 96.3 | 50.0 | 66.8 | 3,470 | 57.7 | 3,341 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | | |
| No education | 96.4 | 65.3 | 80.0 | 134 | 26.3 | 129 |
| Some primary | 93.8 | 50.4 | 64.2 | 498 | 54.0 | 467 |
| Completed primary | 97.0 | 55.2 | 71.1 | 1,519 | 56.0 | 1,473 |
| Some secondary | 96.1 | 47.3 | 65.8 | 1,886 | 59.6 | 1,812 |
| Completed secondary | 95.0 | 46.9 | 64.1 | 1,899 | 64.2 | 1,804 |
| More than secondary | 96.0 | 45.8 | 62.9 | 894 | 69.5 | 858 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 96.5 | 52.6 | 68.5 | 1,410 | 49.2 | 1,361 |
| Second | 96.4 | 49.3 | 66.4 | 1,436 | 59.2 | 1,385 |
| Middle | 95.6 | 47.2 | 67.3 | 1,333 | 61.3 | 1,274 |
| Fourth | 96.2 | 48.8 | 65.1 | 1,370 | 63.6 | 1,318 |
| Highest | 94.1 | 48.5 | 63.9 | 1,282 | 69.4 | 1,206 |
| Total | 95.8 | 49.3 | 66.3 | 6,830 | 60.3 | 6,543 |

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the two years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview. The total includes children missing information on the person assisting at delivery and the place of delivery for whom results are not shown separately. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Includes children who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth

[2] Children given something other than breast milk during the first three days of life

[3] Doctor, nurse/midwife, or village midwife

The table shows that breastfeeding is nearly universal in Indonesia; 94 percent or more of children in all subgroups were breastfed at some time. About half of children (49 percent) were breastfed within one hour of birth, and nearly two-thirds (66 percent) were breastfed within one day of birth. The percentages of children who were breastfed within one hour and within one day of birth decline with the mother's education, although the pattern is not uniform. Children of mothers who were assisted at delivery by a health professional were somewhat less likely to initiate breastfeeding within one hour or within one day of birth than children assisted by a traditional birth attendant or others (e.g., relatives).

Table 11.1 also shows that 60 percent of children born in the two years prior to the survey received a prelacteal feed, that is, something other than breast milk during the first three days of life. Prelacteal feeds were most common among urban children, children delivered with the assistance of a health professional, children born in a health facility, children whose mothers had more than secondary education, and children in the highest wealth quintile.

Appendix Table A-11.1 shows the differentials in the initiation of breastfeeding by province.

## 11.2 AGE PATTERNS OF BREASTFEEDING

UNICEF and WHO recommend that children be exclusively breastfed during the first six months of life. Thereafter, children should be given solid or semisolid complementary food in addition to continued breastfeeding. Exclusive breastfeeding is recommended in the first few months of life because breast milk is uncontaminated and contains all the nutrients necessary for children that age. Early introduction of foods that are low in energy and nutrients or prepared under unhygienic conditions may result in under-nutrition and infection with foreign organisms, which may in turn contribute to lower immunity to disease among young children (Ministry of Health, 2002a).

Information on supplementation was obtained in the 2012 IDHS for the youngest surviving child born in the two years before the survey and living with the mother. To obtain this information, mothers were asked a series of questions about the types of foods their youngest child had consumed the day before the survey.[1] The dietary data are subject to a number of limitations. First the mother may not remember all of the foods given to the child. She may also not know about everything the child consumed if the child had been cared for by other individuals during the reference period.

Table 11.2 and Figure 11.1 present by breastfeeding status the percent distribution of the youngest children under age 2 living with the mother. The results show that breastfeeding continues for the majority of Indonesian children well beyond the first year of life; more than half (55 percent) of children age 20-23 months were still being breastfed at the time of the survey. Supplementary foods and liquids were introduced early. Only around half of children under age 2 months were exclusively breastfed. The percentage exclusively breastfed continued to drop after the first two months. More than 7 in 10 children age 4-5 months were receiving complementary foods (44 percent), plain water (8 percent), milk or other liquid supplements (9 percent) in addition to breast milk or had been fully weaned (13 percent).

[1] The questions on the types of foods and liquids the child consumed are more detailed in the 2012 IDHS than in the 2007 IDHS. Consequently, caution should be used in comparing indicators based on the dietary information from the two surveys. Comparisons between the two surveys also should take into account that the dietary data presented in the 2007 IDHS report are based on children under age 3 living with the mother, while the 2012 IDHS results are for children under age 2 living with the mother.

Table 11.2 Breastfeeding status by age

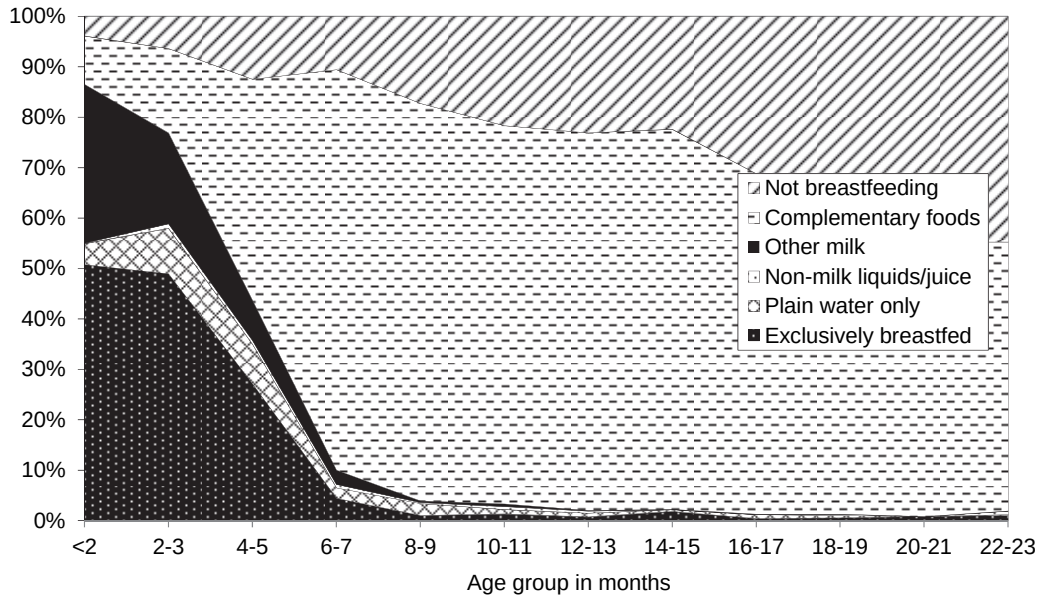
Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 who are living with their mother, by breastfeeding status; the percentage currently breastfeeding; and the percentage of all children under age 2 using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Indonesia 2012

| | | Breastfeeding status | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age in months | Not breast-feeding | Exclusively breastfed | Breast-feeding and consuming plain water only | Breast-feeding and consuming non-milk liquids[1] | Breast-feeding and consuming other milk | Breast-feeding and consuming comple-mentary foods | Total | Percentage currently breast-feeding | Number of youngest child under age 2 living with the mother | Percentage using a bottle with a nipple | Number of all children under age 2 |
| 0-1 | 3.9 | 50.8 | 4.2 | 0.1 | 31.5 | 9.6 | 100.0 | 96.1 | 458 | 30.3 | 464 |
| 2-3 | 6.4 | 48.9 | 9.0 | 0.9 | 18.0 | 16.7 | 100.0 | 93.6 | 552 | 27.4 | 557 |
| 4-5 | 12.5 | 27.1 | 7.9 | 0.8 | 7.9 | 43.9 | 100.0 | 87.5 | 583 | 28.7 | 593 |
| 6-8 | 12.8 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 2.1 | 78.8 | 100.0 | 87.2 | 907 | 30.1 | 939 |
| 9-11 | 20.4 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 76.8 | 100.0 | 79.6 | 899 | 41.3 | 914 |
| 12-17 | 25.4 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 72.8 | 100.0 | 74.6 | 1,635 | 39.6 | 1,681 |
| 18-23 | 40.3 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 58.4 | 100.0 | 59.7 | 1,558 | 42.8 | 1,652 |
| 0-3 | 5.3 | 49.8 | 6.8 | 0.5 | 24.1 | 13.5 | 100.0 | 94.7 | 1,010 | 28.7 | 1,021 |
| 0-5 | 7.9 | 41.5 | 7.2 | 0.6 | 18.2 | 24.6 | 100.0 | 92.1 | 1,593 | 28.7 | 1,614 |
| 6-9 | 13.8 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 79.2 | 100.0 | 86.2 | 1,182 | 32.4 | 1,216 |
| 12-15 | 22.8 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 75.1 | 100.0 | 77.2 | 1,128 | 37.5 | 1,151 |
| 12-23 | 32.7 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 65.7 | 100.0 | 67.3 | 3,193 | 41.2 | 3,333 |
| 20-23 | 44.7 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 53.9 | 100.0 | 55.3 | 1,040 | 45.5 | 1,113 |

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday and last night). Children who are classified as breastfeeding and consuming plain water only consumed no liquid or solid supplements. The categories of not breastfeeding, exclusively breastfed, breastfeeding and consuming plain water, non-milk liquids, other milk, and complementary foods (solids and semi-solids) are hierarchical and mutually exclusive, and their percentages add to 100 percent. Thus children who receive breast milk and non-milk liquids and who do not receive other milk and who do not receive complementary foods are classified in the non-milk liquid category even though they may also get plain water. Any children who get complementary food are classified in that category as long as they are breastfeeding as well.

[1] Non-milk liquids include juice, juice drinks, clear broth, or other liquids.

***Figure 11.1*** **Infant feeding practices by age**




IDHS 2012

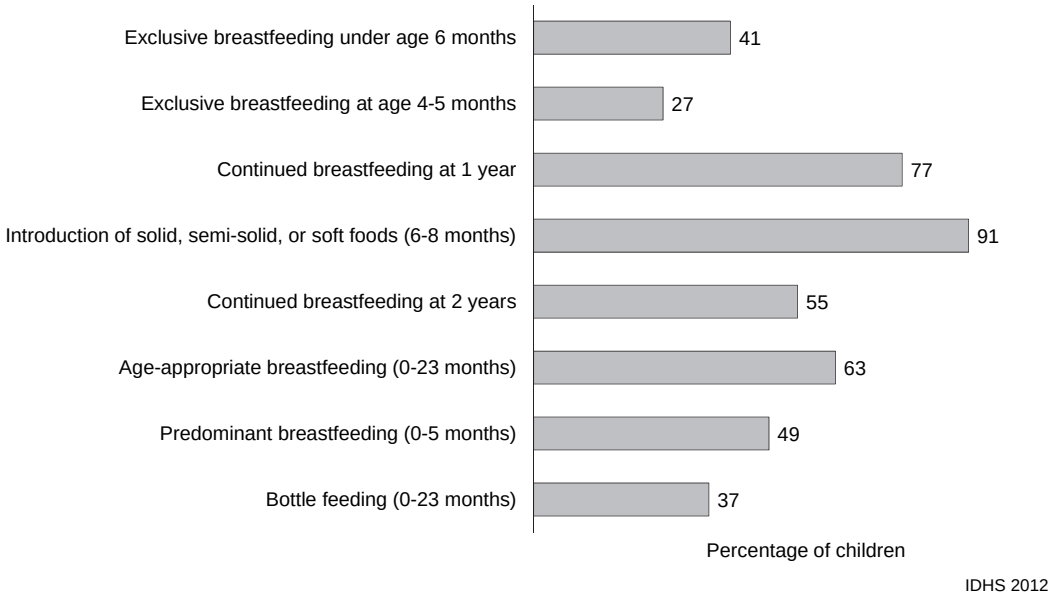
After age 6 months, breast milk alone does not provide sufficient nutrition for the infant; thus, children over that age should not be exclusively breastfed. Table 11.2 shows that 8 in 10 Indonesian children age 6-8 months living with their mothers were consuming solid or semi-solid foods. Most were also still being

breastfed; however, around 1 in 8 children (13 percent) in this age group had been fully weaned and were not breastfeeding.

Table 11.2 also shows the percentage of children under age 2 using a bottle with a nipple. Bottle-feeding is usually associated with increased risk of illness, especially diarrheal diseases, because of the difficulty in sterilizing the nipples properly. Bottle-feeding also shortens the period of postpartum amenorrhea of the mother, and increases the risk of pregnancy. The 2012 IDHS results indicate that bottle-feeding is relatively common in Indonesia, even among very young children. Three in ten children under age 2 months were being fed using a bottle with a nipple.

Finally, Figure 11.2 highlights a number of the key indicators from Table 11.2 as well as several other indicators related to breastfeeding status that WHO recommends be monitored.[2] Overall, the figure shows that breastfeeding practices were age-appropriate for around six in ten children. Almost half (46 percent) of children age 20-23 months were bottle-fed, which is higher than the proportion of children in the age group reported as bottle-fed (37 percent) in the 2007 IDHS (BPS et al., 2008).

***Figure 11.2*** **IYCF indicators on breastfeeding status**




## 11.3 DURATION AND FREQUENCY OF BREASTFEEDING

Table 11.3 shows the median duration and frequency of breastfeeding by selected background characteristics. The estimates of median and mean durations of breastfeeding are based on current status data, that is, the proportion of last-born children in the three years preceding the survey who were being breastfed at the time of the survey. The overall median duration of any breastfeeding in Indonesia is 21.4 months, and the mean duration is 20.5 months. The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding is less than one month, while the mean duration is just over three months. The median duration of predominant breastfeeding is 1.8 months, and the mean duration is 3.7 months.

[2] Detailed descriptions of all of indicators can be found in two recent WHO publications on the definition and measurement of indicators for assessing infant and child feeding practices (WHO, 2008; WHO, 2010).

Table 11.3 Median duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children born in the three years preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among children born in the past three years[1] | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Any breastfeeding | Exclusive breastfeeding | Predominant breastfeeding[2] |
| **Sex** | | | |
| Male | 21.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Female | 21.1 | 1.5 | 2.5 |
| **Residence** | | | |
| Urban | 21.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Rural | 21.7 | 1.3 | 2.2 |
| **Mother's education** | | | |
| No education | 19.7 | 0.7 | 1.4 |
| Some primary | 24.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Completed primary | 22.4 | 1.7 | 2.9 |
| Some secondary | 22.2 | 1.1 | 2.0 |
| Completed secondary | 19.9 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| More than secondary | 17.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | |
| Lowest | 21.7 | 1.1 | 2.7 |
| Second | 21.7 | 0.7 | 1.1 |
| Middle | 22.1 | 1.9 | 2.3 |
| Fourth | 21.2 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Highest | 19.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Total | 21.4 | 0.7 | 1.8 |
| Mean for all children | 20.5 | 3.1 | 3.7 |

Note: Median and mean durations are based on the distributions at the time of the survey of the proportion of births by months since birth. Includes children living and deceased at the time of the survey.
[1] It is assumed that non-last-born children and last-born children not currently living with the mother are not currently breastfeeding.
[2] Either exclusively breastfed or received breast milk and plain water, and/or non-milk liquids only

Appendix Table A-11.2 shows the median duration of any breastfeeding by province.

## 11.4 TYPES OF COMPLEMENTARY FOODS

WHO recommends the introduction of solid food to infants around the age of 6 months because by that age breast milk by itself is no longer sufficient to maintain a child's optimal growth. During the transition from breastfeeding to complementary feeding, the prevalence of malnutrition among young children increases substantially in many countries. This phenomenon is attributed primarily to increased infections and poor feeding practices. Appropriate complementary nutrition includes feeding children a variety of foods to ensure that nutrient requirements are met. In the transition to eating a healthy diet, children age 6 months or older should be fed small quantities of solid and semisolid foods throughout the day.

Table 11.4 provides information on the types of liquids and foods given to the youngest child under age 2 living with the mother on the day and night preceding the survey, according to breastfeeding status. The results show that the introduction of infant formula takes place for many children much earlier than the recommended age of 6 months. For example, more than one-third of breastfed children under 2 months were also receiving infant formula. Overall, 27 percent of breastfed children and 70 percent of nonbreastfed children age 0-23 months received infant formula.

Table 11.4 also shows that relatively few children under age 6 months received other milk or liquids. The consumption of other liquids increases gradually with age among children 6 months and older. Around two-thirds of breastfed children (67 percent) and nonbreastfed children (69 percent) age 18-23 months were receiving liquid supplements other than milk and infant formula. Consumption of other milk also was highest at age 18-23 months (23 percent among breastfed children and 25 percent of nonbreastfed children).

Many very young babies received fortified baby foods. At age 4-5 months, more than one-third of babies were being fed fortified baby foods. At age 6-8 months, breastfed children were more likely to be have been given fortified baby foods (60 percent) than other types of foods. A similar percentage of nonbreastfed children age 6-8 months were receiving fortified baby foods (61 percent).

Overall, 32 percent of breastfed children age 6-23 months consumed fortified baby foods, 81 percent consumed food made from grains, 72 percent consumed fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A, 50 percent had meat, fish, and poultry, and 46 percent consumed eggs. In addition to being breastfed, 26 percent of these children also received infant formula, 11 percent received other milk, and 8 percent received cheese, yogurt, or other milk products. As expected, nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months were generally more likely than breastfed children to consume other types of liquids and foods. Differences between nonbreastfed and breastfed children in the intake of the liquids and foods shown in Table 11.4 are especially marked in the case of infant formula (68 percent versus 26 percent), fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A (82 percent versus 72 percent), meat, fish and poultry (65 percent versus 50 percent), and eggs (56 percent versus 46 percent).

Table 11.4 Foods and liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of youngest children under age 2 who are living with the mother by type of foods consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to breastfeeding status and age, Indonesia 2012

| | Liquids | | | Solid or semi-solid foods | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age in months | Infant formula | Other milk[1] | Other liquids[2] | Fortified baby foods | Food made from grains[3] | Fruits and vege-tables rich in vitamin A[4] | Other fruits and vege-tables | Food made from roots and tubers | Food made from legumes and nuts | Meat, fish, poultry[5] | Eggs | Cheese, yogurt, other milk product | Any solid or semi-solid food | Number of children |
| BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-1 | 34.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 6.9 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 440 |
| 2-3 | 24.4 | 0.1 | 2.6 | 12.1 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 17.8 | 517 |
| 4-5 | 22.6 | 1.2 | 9.5 | 35.9 | 16.7 | 12.3 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 50.1 | 510 |
| 6-8 | 23.5 | 3.2 | 34.0 | 59.5 | 47.8 | 44.9 | 15.7 | 15.3 | 13.6 | 20.9 | 18.9 | 2.7 | 90.3 | 791 |
| 9-11 | 30.9 | 5.3 | 49.7 | 43.8 | 83.2 | 68.4 | 28.5 | 36.5 | 31.4 | 48.2 | 41.3 | 7.6 | 96.4 | 716 |
| 12-17 | 24.9 | 8.7 | 59.4 | 23.0 | 90.1 | 82.7 | 29.0 | 35.7 | 35.9 | 56.6 | 53.4 | 8.1 | 97.5 | 1,220 |
| 18-23 | 27.2 | 23.0 | 67.4 | 11.9 | 94.8 | 81.7 | 35.1 | 41.5 | 44.7 | 68.8 | 61.0 | 11.0 | 97.8 | 930 |
| 6-23 | 26.3 | 10.5 | 54.1 | 32.1 | 80.8 | 71.5 | 27.6 | 32.9 | 32.5 | 50.3 | 45.5 | 7.6 | 95.8 | 3,657 |
| Total | 26.5 | 7.8 | 39.9 | 28.3 | 59.9 | 52.8 | 20.3 | 23.9 | 23.4 | 36.3 | 32.9 | 5.5 | 76.0 | 5,124 |
| NONBREASTFEEDING CHILDREN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0-1 | 75.7 | 11.5 | 6.5 | 16.5 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 16.5 | 18 |
| 2-3 | 94.4 | 7.0 | 8.1 | 32.7 | 11.1 | 3.6 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 42.3 | 35 |
| 4-5 | 88.5 | 17.4 | 14.9 | 45.3 | 16.8 | 14.2 | 0.9 | 9.5 | 0.7 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 62.8 | 73 |
| 6-8 | 81.4 | 10.4 | 35.8 | 61.0 | 63.6 | 58.2 | 26.0 | 21.5 | 15.9 | 29.3 | 22.1 | 7.0 | 96.9 | 116 |
| 9-11 | 85.1 | 8.2 | 56.0 | 44.1 | 90.1 | 81.4 | 39.2 | 36.1 | 24.6 | 57.2 | 47.9 | 10.5 | 98.8 | 183 |
| 12-17 | 79.4 | 15.4 | 62.7 | 25.0 | 95.0 | 86.5 | 37.1 | 44.4 | 45.7 | 67.3 | 58.9 | 12.6 | 98.6 | 415 |
| 18-23 | 52.4 | 24.7 | 68.8 | 11.5 | 91.5 | 83.5 | 33.1 | 37.2 | 43.8 | 71.9 | 62.4 | 13.3 | 96.8 | 628 |
| 6-23 | 67.7 | 18.3 | 62.3 | 24.4 | 90.0 | 82.0 | 34.6 | 38.0 | 39.4 | 64.8 | 55.8 | 12.1 | 97.6 | 1,342 |
| Total | 69.5 | 17.9 | 58.0 | 25.5 | 83.4 | 75.8 | 31.8 | 35.2 | 36.1 | 59.4 | 51.2 | 11.1 | 93.6 | 1,468 |

Note: Breastfeeding status and food consumed refer to a "24-hour" period (yesterday and last night).
[1] Other milk includes fresh, tinned, and powdered cow or other animal milk.
[2] Doesn't include plain water
[3] Includes fortified baby food
[4] Includes yellow squash, carrots, yellow or orange sweet potatoes, dark green leafy vegetables (spinach, kangkung, katuk, cassava leaf, and squash leaf), mangoes, papayas, jackfruit, cempedak, persimmon, yellow melon, and other locally grown fruits and vegetables that are rich in vitamin A
[5] Meat includes liver, kidney, heart, or other organ meats.

## 11.5 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING PRACTICES

Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices include timely initiation of feeding solid/semisolid foods from age 6 months, feeding small amounts, and increasing the amount of foods and frequency of feeding as the child gets older, while maintaining frequent breastfeeding. Guidelines have been established with respect to these practices for children age 6-23 months (PAHO/WHO, 2003; WHO, 2005). For the average, healthy breastfed child, solid/semisolid foods should be provided two to three times per day at age 6-8 months and three to four times per day between ages 9 and 24 months, with an additional snack being offered one to two times per day, as desired.

Table 11.5 highlights infant and young child feeding practices among the youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother, by background characteristics and breastfeeding status. The minimum IYCF practices for breastfed children age 6-23 months are defined as continued breastfeeding; a minimum of two feedings of solid or semi-solid foods per day for infants age 6-8 months and three feedings for children age 9-23 months; and consumption of solid or semi-solid foods from a minimum of three food groups per day. The ICYF criteria for nonbreastfed children are receiving breast milk substitutes (that is, commercially produced infant formula, tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk, cheese, yogurt, and other milk products); a minimum of four feedings of solid or semi-solid foods per day; and consumption of solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food group, including breast milk substitutes, per day.

Table 11.5 shows that on the day before the survey, 93 percent of all children age 6-23 months were given breast milk, milk, or milk products; 58 percent were fed foods from the recommended number of food groups; and 66 percent were fed the recommended number of times. Figure 11.3 shows that only 37 percent were fed according to all recommended IYCF practices (milk or milk products, with adequate diversity and frequency of meals). This percentage was much lower for breast-fed children (34 percent) than nonbreastfed children (43 percent). Compared with nonbreastfed children, breastfed children were less likely to be given meals with adequate diversity (52 percent and 76 percent respectively) and adequate number of meals (61 percent and 79 percent, respectively).

The proportion of children 6-23 months who were fed according to all three IYCF recommendations increased with the child's age, from 18 percent for children 6-8 months to 45 percent for children 18-23 months. The proportion was slightly lower in boys (35 percent) than girls (38 percent) and among children in rural areas (31 percent) than in urban areas (43 percent). There was a positive relationship between appropriate infant and child feeding practices and mother's education and household wealth status. However, feeding practices conformed to the IYCF standards for only around half of children, even in the highest education category and wealth quintile.

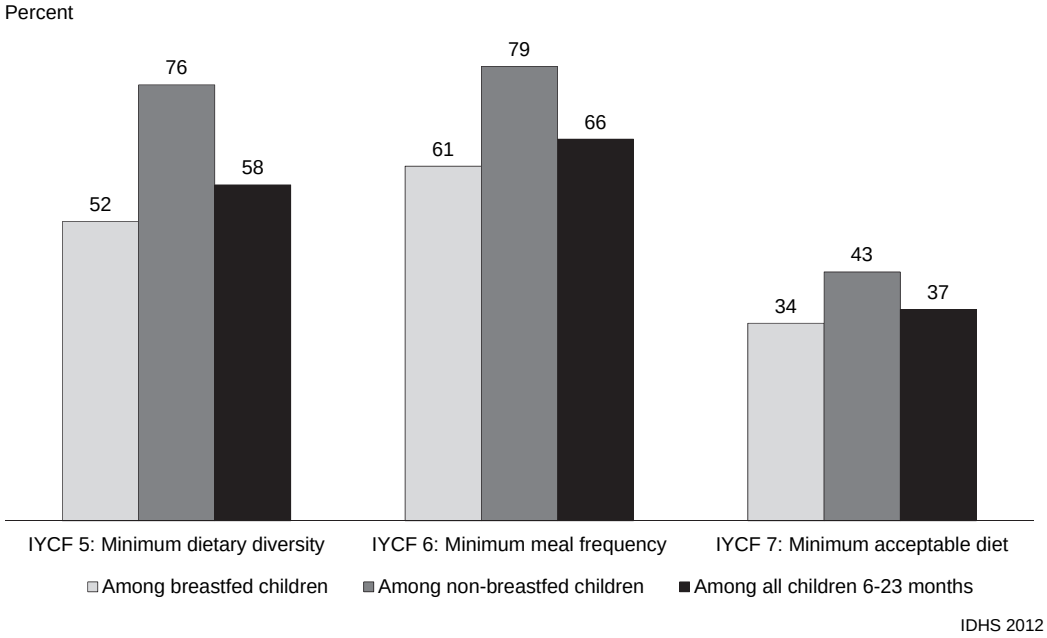
Table 11.5 Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed according to three IYCF feeding practices based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| | Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed: | | | | Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed: | | | | | Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed: | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | 4+ food groups[1] | Minimum meal frequency[2] | Both 4+ food groups and minimum meal frequency | Number of breastfed children 6-23 months | Milk or milk products[3] | 4+ food groups[1] | Minimum meal frequency[4] | With 3 IYCF practices[5] | Number of non-breastfed children 6-23 months | Breast milk, milk, or milk products[6] | 4+ food groups[1] | Minimum meal frequency[7] | With 3 IYCF practices | Number of all children 6-23 months |
| **Age in months** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6-8 | 20.5 | 73.3 | 17.3 | 791 | 77.4 | 41.2 | 78.2 | 21.8 | 116 | 97.1 | 23.1 | 73.9 | 17.9 | 907 |
| 9-11 | 49.4 | 58.0 | 30.4 | 716 | 83.8 | 69.4 | 85.4 | 45.6 | 183 | 96.7 | 53.5 | 63.6 | 33.5 | 899 |
| 12-17 | 58.6 | 55.6 | 36.7 | 1,220 | 80.3 | 82.0 | 85.5 | 54.0 | 415 | 95.0 | 64.5 | 63.2 | 41.1 | 1,635 |
| 18-23 | 71.6 | 61.6 | 48.2 | 930 | 63.7 | 79.3 | 72.3 | 39.0 | 628 | 85.4 | 74.7 | 65.9 | 44.5 | 1,558 |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 50.9 | 60.9 | 33.0 | 1,889 | 73.5 | 73.3 | 79.2 | 40.7 | 687 | 92.9 | 56.9 | 65.8 | 35.1 | 2,576 |
| Female | 52.8 | 62.0 | 35.4 | 1,768 | 72.0 | 77.8 | 78.2 | 45.5 | 655 | 92.4 | 59.6 | 66.4 | 38.2 | 2,423 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 58.4 | 64.2 | 39.1 | 1,714 | 79.7 | 80.1 | 85.2 | 50.7 | 756 | 93.8 | 65.1 | 70.6 | 42.6 | 2,469 |
| Rural | 46.1 | 59.0 | 29.9 | 1,943 | 63.9 | 69.6 | 70.3 | 33.2 | 586 | 91.6 | 51.5 | 61.6 | 30.7 | 2,529 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 19.6 | 64.7 | 11.4 | 75 | 27.3 | 30.5 | 50.2 | 6.2 | 16 | 87.1 | 21.6 | 62.1 | 10.5 | 91 |
| Some primary | 37.2 | 55.7 | 24.6 | 289 | 56.4 | 57.3 | 63.2 | 30.0 | 75 | 91.0 | 41.3 | 57.3 | 25.7 | 364 |
| Completed primary | 44.0 | 58.7 | 29.2 | 916 | 59.3 | 72.8 | 71.4 | 30.8 | 217 | 92.2 | 49.5 | 61.1 | 29.5 | 1,133 |
| Some secondary | 51.3 | 59.6 | 33.3 | 1,061 | 65.7 | 71.5 | 74.8 | 39.0 | 329 | 91.9 | 56.1 | 63.2 | 34.7 | 1,390 |
| Completed secondary | 60.9 | 65.6 | 39.9 | 904 | 80.7 | 80.6 | 84.0 | 47.2 | 451 | 93.6 | 67.4 | 71.7 | 42.4 | 1,355 |
| More than secondary | 67.1 | 66.5 | 45.8 | 412 | 87.0 | 82.3 | 87.0 | 57.7 | 254 | 95.0 | 72.9 | 74.3 | 50.3 | 665 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 36.4 | 60.4 | 24.6 | 786 | 47.6 | 55.5 | 55.8 | 18.0 | 214 | 88.8 | 40.5 | 59.4 | 23.2 | 1,001 |
| Second | 44.8 | 62.5 | 30.6 | 837 | 65.9 | 81.1 | 77.1 | 38.3 | 264 | 91.8 | 53.5 | 66.0 | 32.5 | 1,100 |
| Middle | 54.9 | 61.0 | 35.9 | 735 | 73.6 | 74.8 | 81.2 | 42.9 | 239 | 93.5 | 59.8 | 65.9 | 37.6 | 974 |
| Fourth | 58.9 | 59.7 | 37.6 | 705 | 78.4 | 77.9 | 81.2 | 43.7 | 292 | 93.7 | 64.4 | 66.0 | 39.4 | 997 |
| Highest | 70.1 | 63.8 | 45.6 | 594 | 88.8 | 82.3 | 90.7 | 62.6 | 332 | 96.0 | 74.5 | 73.5 | 51.7 | 927 |
| Total | 51.8 | 61.4 | 34.2 | 3,657 | 72.7 | 75.5 | 78.7 | 43.1 | 1,342 | 92.7 | 58.2 | 66.1 | 36.6 | 4,999 |

[1] Food groups: a. infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yogurt, or other milk products; b. foods made from grains, roots, and tubers, including porridge and fortified baby food from grains; c. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; d. other fruits and vegetables; e. eggs; f. meat, poultry, fish, and shellfish (and organ meats); g. legumes and nuts.
[2] For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for children 9-23 months.
[3] Includes two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk, and yogurt
[4] For non-breastfed children age 6-23 months, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food or milk feeds at least four times a day.
[5] Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum standard of three Infant and young child feeding practices if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency, and receive solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk/milk products group.
[6] Breastfeeding, or not breastfeeding and receiving two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned and powdered animal milk, and yogurt
[7] Children are fed the minimum recommended number of times per day according to their age and breastfeeding status as described in footnotes 2 and 4.

***Figure 11.3*** **IYCF indicators on minimum acceptable diet**




Appendix Table A-11.3 shows the infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices by province.

## 11.6 MICRONUTRIENT INTAKE AMONG CHILDREN

Micronutrient deficiency has serious consequences for childhood morbidity and mortality. The 2012 IDHS collected information on the intake of two micronutrients, vitamin A and iron, from foods and supplements. Both vitamin A and iron are important for a child's healthy development. Vitamin A is an essential micronutrient for the immune system. Vitamin A deficiency (VAD) can increase the severity of infections such as measles and diarrheal diseases in children and slow recovery from illness. In severe cases, VAD can also cause eye damage. Periodic dosing with vitamin A supplements every six months is one method of protecting children from VAD. Low iron intake contributes to anemia and affects cognitive development. Iron requirements are greatest between the ages of 6 and 11 months, when growth is extremely rapid.

Table 11.6 presents information from the IDHS on the intake of vitamin A- and iron-rich foods among children age 6-23 months. Overall, eight in ten (83 percent) children consumed foods rich in vitamin A in the 24-hour period before the survey. The likelihood of consuming vitamin A-rich foods increased with the age of the child, the age of the mother at birth, and the wealth quintile. It was higher in urban children than rural children and among nonbreastfed children than breastfed children.

About two-thirds (68 percent) of children age 6-23 months consumed foods rich in iron in the 24 hours preceding the interview. Unlike the consumption of foods rich in vitamin A, the consumption of foods rich in iron increases markedly with the mother's education. Otherwise, the variations in children's consumption of iron-rich foods by background characteristics are generally similar to those observed for consumption of vitamin A-rich foods.

Table 11.6 Micronutrient intake among children

Among youngest children age 6-23 months who are living with their mother, the percentages who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, and among all children 6-59 months, the percentages who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey, who were given iron supplements in the past seven days, and who were given deworming medication in the six months preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| | Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother: | | | Among all children age 6-59 months: | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours[1] | Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours[2] | Number of children | Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months | Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days | Percentage given deworm-ing medication in last 6 months[3] | Number of children |
| **Age in months** | | | | | | | |
| 6-8 | 51.7 | 28.9 | 907 | 28.3 | 12.8 | 2.2 | 939 |
| 9-11 | 80.1 | 62.8 | 899 | 47.6 | 14.6 | 6.3 | 914 |
| 12-17 | 90.4 | 75.3 | 1,635 | 56.1 | 13.5 | 9.3 | 1,681 |
| 18-23 | 94.1 | 84.3 | 1,558 | 66.9 | 14.3 | 19.8 | 1,652 |
| 24-35 | na | na | na | 68.3 | 13.4 | 33.8 | 3,218 |
| 36-47 | na | na | na | 65.1 | 13.5 | 33.3 | 3,200 |
| 48-59 | na | na | na | 63.2 | 13.7 | 35.1 | 3,162 |
| **Sex** | | | | | | | |
| Male | 81.9 | 65.3 | 2,576 | 60.5 | 14.0 | 26.9 | 7,513 |
| Female | 83.5 | 69.8 | 2,423 | 61.8 | 13.2 | 24.8 | 7,254 |
| **Breastfeeding status** | | | | | | | |
| Breastfeeding | 79.8 | 63.6 | 3,657 | 55.0 | 12.7 | 15.0 | 4,912 |
| Not breastfeeding | 90.5 | 77.9 | 1,342 | 64.5 | 14.1 | 31.5 | 9,781 |
| **Mother's age at birth** | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 70.1 | 57.6 | 239 | 49.9 | 10.0 | 19.7 | 319 |
| 20-29 | 82.6 | 66.9 | 2,591 | 59.3 | 13.0 | 26.7 | 6,835 |
| 30-39 | 83.8 | 69.2 | 1,889 | 63.1 | 14.3 | 25.9 | 6,266 |
| 40-49 | 87.0 | 69.7 | 281 | 64.1 | 14.4 | 23.3 | 1,347 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 85.0 | 69.5 | 2,469 | 63.7 | 16.4 | 25.7 | 7,395 |
| Rural | 80.4 | 65.4 | 2,529 | 58.6 | 10.8 | 26.1 | 7,371 |
| **Mother's education** | | | | | | | |
| No education | 81.1 | 50.6 | 91 | 28.2 | 5.9 | 15.5 | 303 |
| Some primary | 75.7 | 59.2 | 364 | 56.3 | 11.7 | 19.4 | 1,269 |
| Completed primary | 80.0 | 61.5 | 1,133 | 59.6 | 12.3 | 22.9 | 3,473 |
| Some secondary | 82.9 | 65.9 | 1,390 | 62.5 | 10.4 | 28.5 | 3,867 |
| Completed secondary | 86.3 | 74.0 | 1,355 | 64.7 | 15.8 | 28.2 | 3,973 |
| More than secondary | 83.6 | 74.3 | 665 | 62.3 | 20.6 | 27.2 | 1,881 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 79.8 | 60.8 | 1,001 | 53.0 | 8.3 | 22.7 | 3,181 |
| Second | 81.5 | 65.5 | 1,100 | 58.3 | 10.9 | 24.1 | 2,847 |
| Middle | 81.8 | 66.5 | 974 | 63.6 | 13.8 | 27.0 | 2,890 |
| Fourth | 83.9 | 68.2 | 997 | 66.4 | 14.8 | 29.1 | 3,003 |
| Highest | 86.9 | 77.1 | 927 | 65.1 | 20.9 | 26.9 | 2,846 |
| Total | 82.7 | 67.5 | 4,999 | 61.1 | 13.6 | 25.9 | 14,766 |

Note: Information on vitamin A is based on both mother's recall and the immunization card (where available). Information on iron supplements and deworming medication is based on the mother's recall. Total for children age 6-59 includes children missing information on breastfeeding status for whom results are not shown separately.
na = Not applicable
[1] Includes meat (and organ meat), fish, poultry, eggs, yellow squash, carrots, yellow or orange sweet potatoes, dark green leafy vegetables (spinach, kangkung, katuk, and squash leaf), mangoes, papayas, jackfruit, cempedak, persimmon, yellow melon, and other locally grown fruits and vegetables that are rich in vitamin A,
[2] Includes meat (including organ meat), fish, poultry and eggs
[3] Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminthes and for schistosomiasis.

Table 11.6 also shows information on the receipt of vitamin A or iron supplements among children age 6-59 months. Sixty-one percent of children in that age group received a vitamin A supplement in the six months before the survey, compared with 69 percent at the time of the 2007 IDHS (CBS et al., 2008). Children age 6-8 months were markedly less likely to have received vitamin A supplements compared with older children. Children living in urban areas, those born to highly educated mothers, children of mothers age 20 or older at the child's birth, and children in the highest wealth quintiles were more likely to have received vitamin A supplements than other children.

Fourteen percent of children age 6-23 months received an iron supplement in the seven days prior to the survey. The coverage of iron supplementation was higher in urban (16 percent) than rural (11 percent) areas and generally increased with mother's education level and household wealth quintile.

Periodic deworming for organisms such as soil-transmitted helminthes can improve children's micronutrient status. Table 11.6 shows that 26 percent of children age 6-59 months had received a deworming tablet in the six months prior to the survey. The percentage of children who received deworming medication increased with age, ranging from 2 percent of children age 6-8 months to 35 percent of children age 48-59 months. The likelihood of receiving a deworming tablet was higher among nonbreastfed than among breastfed children, reflecting at least in part the age difference between the two groups. Children whose mothers had at least some secondary education were more likely to have been given a deworming tablet than children whose mothers did not attend school or had only a primary education. The percentage also varied with the wealth quintile, peaking at 29 percent in the fourth wealth quintile.

Appendix Table A-11.4 shows the variations in micronutrient intake among children by province.

## 11.7 Micronutrient Intake Among Mothers

A mother's nutritional status during pregnancy is crucial both for the child's intrauterine development and for protection against maternal morbidity and mortality. Vitamin A deficiency can lead to increased risk of mortality and morbidity as well as night blindness. Iron deficiency anemia also puts both the mother and baby at risk. Supplementation is an important strategy for addressing micronutrient deficiencies among women.

Table 11.7 presents by background characteristics the data on micronutrient supplementation among women age 15-49 who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey. Around half (48 percent) of women reported that they had received a vitamin A capsule in the two months after delivery of their last-born child, a slight increase since the 2007 IDHS figure (45 percent). Supplementation levels were lowest among women with no education and women in the lowest wealth quintile (23 percent and 38 percent, respectively).

The results in Table 11.7 indicate that the majority of women who gave birth during the five years preceding the survey received iron supplements during the pregnancy for their last birth. However, only one-third (33 percent) of women took iron tablets or syrup for the recommended duration (90 days or more). Seven percent took iron supplements for 60-89 days, and 31 percent took them for less than 60 days. The likelihood of having taken iron supplements for 90 or more days increased with the woman's age and educational level and with the wealth quintile. Urban women were also much more likely than rural women to have taken iron tablets or syrup for at least 90 days.

Table 11.7 Micronutrient intake among mothers

Among women age 15-49 with a child born in the past five years, the percentage who received a vitamin A dose in the first two months after the birth of the last child and the percent distribution by number of days they took iron tablets or syrup during the pregnancy of the last child, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Percentage who received vitamin A dose postpartum[1] | Number of days women took iron tablets or syrup during pregnancy of last birth | | | | | | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | None | <60 | 60-89 | 90+ | Don't know/ Missing | Total | |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 42.5 | 30.3 | 37.1 | 7.5 | 23.1 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 478 |
| 20-29 | 47.8 | 21.7 | 32.9 | 6.5 | 32.9 | 6.1 | 100.0 | 6,941 |
| 30-39 | 48.8 | 22.4 | 28.9 | 8.0 | 34.0 | 6.6 | 100.0 | 6,059 |
| 40-49 | 47.9 | 28.1 | 27.1 | 6.4 | 29.6 | 8.9 | 100.0 | 1,308 |
| **Breastfeeding status** | | | | | | | | |
| Breastfeeding | 45.5 | 23.5 | 30.9 | 7.7 | 32.9 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 6,382 |
| Not breastfeeding | 50.0 | 22.4 | 30.9 | 6.7 | 32.6 | 7.4 | 100.0 | 8,404 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 49.4 | 18.8 | 28.3 | 7.4 | 39.1 | 6.5 | 100.0 | 7,359 |
| Rural | 46.8 | 26.9 | 33.5 | 6.9 | 26.4 | 6.3 | 100.0 | 7,427 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 22.6 | 53.1 | 18.6 | 5.4 | 9.9 | 13.0 | 100.0 | 275 |
| Some primary | 41.7 | 37.6 | 31.6 | 6.3 | 19.4 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 1,243 |
| Completed primary | 46.2 | 27.6 | 30.4 | 7.6 | 28.5 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 3,517 |
| Some secondary | 49.3 | 21.4 | 34.2 | 7.8 | 31.2 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 3,965 |
| Completed secondary | 49.3 | 18.1 | 30.2 | 6.8 | 37.5 | 7.4 | 100.0 | 4,021 |
| More than secondary | 54.4 | 12.4 | 27.2 | 6.5 | 46.7 | 7.2 | 100.0 | 1,765 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 38.0 | 35.9 | 32.4 | 5.2 | 19.8 | 6.8 | 100.0 | 3,038 |
| Second | 46.4 | 24.0 | 35.2 | 7.3 | 28.0 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 2,881 |
| Middle | 49.8 | 20.7 | 32.9 | 7.8 | 32.1 | 6.5 | 100.0 | 2,939 |
| Fourth | 54.4 | 19.6 | 29.7 | 8.4 | 36.8 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 3,105 |
| Highest | 51.7 | 13.5 | 24.0 | 7.0 | 47.7 | 7.8 | 100.0 | 2,822 |
| Total | 48.1 | 22.9 | 30.9 | 7.1 | 32.7 | 6.4 | 100.0 | 14,786 |

[1] In the first two months after delivery of last birth

Appendix Table A-11.5 shows the variations in micronutrient intake among mothers of young children by province.

# HIV- AND AIDS-RELATED KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND BEHAVIOR

# 12

**Key Findings**

- Eighty-two percent of currently married men age 15-54 and 77 percent of women age 15-49 have heard of AIDS.
- Knowledge of ways to prevent HIV transmission among currently married men age 15-54, both by using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one partner, is higher among men than women age 15-49.
- Comprehensive knowledge of AIDS is not widespread among either women age 15-49 (11 percent) or currently married men age 15-54 (12 percent).
- Currently married men age 15-54 are more likely than women age 15-49 to know how HIV is transmitted. Older women and currently married men are less knowledgeable than younger ones about how HIV infection is prevented.
- Three of four currently married men age 15-54 and 71 percent of women age 15-49 know that the HIV virus can be transmitted by using an unsterilized needle or syringe.
- The majority of women age 15-49 (91 percent) and currently married men 15-54 (94 percent) believe that a woman who has recently given birth is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband.

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) is caused by a human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) that weakens the immune system, making the body susceptible to and unable to recover from other opportunistic diseases that lead to death. The predominant mode of HIV transmission in Indonesia is through the sharing of needles among injecting drug users, known as unsafe injections, followed by heterosexual contact, followed by prenatal transmission in which the mother passes the virus to her child during pregnancy, delivery, or breastfeeding. Other modes of transmission are through infected blood and other skin-piercing practices.

The Minister of Health established a National AIDS Committee (NAC) in 1987 after the detection of the first AIDS case in a foreign tourist in Bali. The NAC structure was reorganized in July 2006 through Presidential Regulation No. 75/2006. The Coordinating Minister for People's Welfare serves as chair of the NAC with the Minister of Health and the Minister of Home Affairs serving as vice chairs. The membership was expanded to include 18 ministries and agencies and five nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) (NAC, 2012).

An impressive expansion of the response to the epidemic has been seen in the past two decades, and a number of sound strategies and interventions are in place to deal with the epidemic. The national commitment to respond effectively to the epidemic is strong and growing. However, major disparities still exist because of geography, health systems capacity, the nature and size of the epidemic, and available resources.

The data obtained in the 2012 IDHS provide an opportunity to assess some of the factors contributing to the spread of HIV-AIDS and sexually transmitted infections (STIs). The principal objective of this chapter is to gauge knowledge, perceptions, and behaviors at the national and the provincial levels, and among groups

with similar background characteristics, such as demographic and socioeconomic subgroups of the population. This information can be used to assist AIDS control programs and develop strategies to target those groups most in need of information and services and most vulnerable to the risk of HIV. Many of the indicators reported in this chapter are included among the United Nations General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) indicators because the survey collected information from *all* women age 15-49 years. However, indicators for men do not meet the UNGASS requirement because the 2012 IDHS data are limited to currently married men.

This chapter presents findings about current levels of knowledge on AIDS-related issues, such as HIV prevention methods, sources of information about AIDS, misconceptions about AIDS, and knowledge of other issues related to sexually-transmitted infections. The chapter also discusses the social aspects of HIV-AIDS and knowledge of and access to male condoms. Information is presented on attitudes toward negotiating safer sex, the prevalence of higher-risk sex, knowledge of the symptoms of STIs, self-reported prevalence of STIs, and HIV knowledge and sexual behavior among youths. The chapter concludes with information on the proportion of respondents who know a person who is living with HIV or AIDS. All information is also analyzed by background characteristics.

## 12.1 Knowledge of HIV-AIDS and Transmission and Prevention Methods

### 12.1.1 Knowledge of HIV-AIDS

IDHS respondents were asked whether they had ever heard of HIV-AIDS. Those who reported having heard of HIV-AIDS were asked where they obtained their information. The results are presented by background characteristics in Table 12.1, both for women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54. Table 12.1 shows that 77 percent of women age 15-49 and 82 percent of currently married men age 15-54 say that they have heard of HIV-AIDS. The percentage of women age 15-49 that has heard of HIV-AIDS decreases with age, from 85 percent of women age 15-24 to 63 percent  age 40-49. The differentials across age groups for men are not similar to those for women, in that the highest percentage with knowledge is men age 30-39 (89 percent).

Table 12.1 also shows that the percentage of never-married women age 15-49 who have heard of HIV-AIDS is higher than that of ever-married women; 88 percent for never-married women compared with 74 percent for currently married women and 63 percent for widowed, divorced, or separated women. As expected, urban residents are much more likely than rural residents to have heard about AIDS (87 percent and 66 percent, respectively). Similarly, 92 percent of urban men have heard of AIDS compared with 73 percent of rural men. The percentage of women and men who have heard of AIDS increases with their level of education and wealth quintile (Figure 12.1).

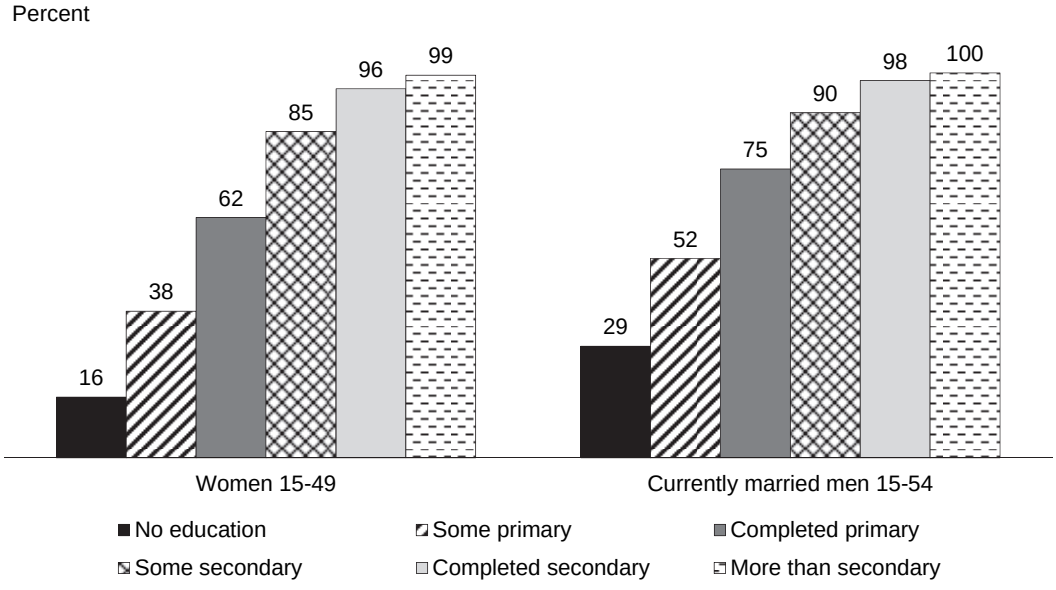
Table 12.1 Knowledge of AIDS

Percentage of all women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who have heard of AIDS, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Women age 15-49 | | Currently married men age 15-54 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Has heard of AIDS | Number of respondents | Has heard of AIDS | Number of respondents |
| **Age** | | | | |
| 15-24 | 84.4 | 13,232 | 83.8 | 373 |
| 15-19 | 84.8 | 6,927 | (79.6) | 28 |
| 20-24 | 84.0 | 6,305 | 84.1 | 345 |
| 25-29 | 82.2 | 6,959 | 85.4 | 1,127 |
| 30-39 | 78.3 | 13,757 | 88.9 | 3,449 |
| 40-49 | 62.8 | 11,659 | 79.6 | 3,065 |
| 50-54 | na | 0 | 68.2 | 1,292 |
| **Marital status** | | | | |
| Never married | 88.2 | 9,919 | na | 0 |
| Ever had sex | 82.7 | 123 | na | 0 |
| Never had sex | 88.3 | 9,796 | na | 0 |
| Married/living together | 74.3 | 33,465 | 82.3 | 9,306 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 62.6 | 2,223 | na | 0 |
| **Residence** | | | | |
| Urban | 87.0 | 23,805 | 91.5 | 4,739 |
| Rural | 65.6 | 21,802 | 72.8 | 4,567 |
| **Education** | | | | |
| No education | 15.7 | 1,500 | 28.9 | 265 |
| Some primary | 38.0 | 4,870 | 51.7 | 1,371 |
| Completed primary | 62.3 | 10,254 | 74.9 | 2,118 |
| Some secondary | 84.6 | 12,753 | 89.5 | 1,979 |
| Completed secondary | 95.7 | 10,677 | 97.8 | 2,453 |
| More than secondary | 99.2 | 5,552 | 99.8 | 1,119 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | |
| Lowest | 49.0 | 7,767 | 59.4 | 1,596 |
| Second | 68.1 | 8,784 | 74.0 | 1,866 |
| Middle | 79.9 | 9,243 | 85.9 | 2,008 |
| Fourth | 86.4 | 9,743 | 90.9 | 1,962 |
| Highest | 93.4 | 10,071 | 97.2 | 1,875 |
| Total | 76.7 | 45,607 | 82.3 | 9,306 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable

***Figure 12.1*** **Knowledge of AIDS by education level, Indonesia 2012**




IDHS 2012

The differentials in awareness of HIV-AIDS among women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 by province are shown in Appendix Table A-12.1.

### 12.1.2 Knowledge of HIV Prevention Methods

HIV in adults is mainly transmitted through heterosexual contact between an HIV-positive partner and an HIV-negative partner. Consequently, HIV prevention programs focus their messages and efforts on three important aspects of behavior: use of condoms; limiting the number of sexual partners or staying faithful to one uninfected partner; and delaying sexual debut for young persons (abstinence). To ascertain whether the programs have effectively communicated these messages, IDHS respondents were prompted with specific questions about whether it is possible to reduce the chances of getting HIV by using a condom at every sexual encounter and limiting sexual intercourse to one partner. The 2012 IDHS collected information to present these indicators, except the second one was defined as having sexual intercourse with one partner, regardless of the partner's HIV status.

Table 12.2 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods

Percentage of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting the AIDS virus by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, having one sex partner and no other partners, and both using condoms and having one partner, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| | Women age 15-49 | | | | Currently married men age 15-54 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Using condoms[1] | Limiting sexual intercourse to one partner[2] | Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one partner[1,2] | Number of women age 15-49 | Using condoms[1] | Limiting sexual intercourse to one partner[2] | Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one partner[1,2] | Number of currently married men age 15-54 |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 44.5 | 62.5 | 38.2 | 13,232 | 53.2 | 63.2 | 44.2 | 373 |
| 15-19 | 40.5 | 61.0 | 34.3 | 6,927 | (61.1) | (62.3) | (58.4) | 28 |
| 20-24 | 49.0 | 64.0 | 42.5 | 6,305 | 52.6 | 63.3 | 43.0 | 345 |
| 25-29 | 47.6 | 62.5 | 41.4 | 6,959 | 60.9 | 63.8 | 50.4 | 1,127 |
| 30-39 | 45.9 | 60.4 | 40.5 | 13,757 | 65.8 | 69.6 | 55.8 | 3,449 |
| 40-49 | 34.6 | 45.8 | 30.0 | 11,659 | 56.3 | 60.1 | 47.3 | 3,065 |
| 50-54 | na | na | na | na | 43.4 | 49.8 | 35.8 | 1,292 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 46.4 | 65.9 | 40.0 | 9,919 | na | na | na | na |
| Ever had sex | 52.3 | 62.7 | 47.4 | 123 | na | na | na | na |
| Never had sex | 46.3 | 66.0 | 39.9 | 9,796 | na | na | na | na |
| Married/living together | 42.5 | 56.0 | 37.1 | 33,465 | 58.5 | 62.8 | 49.1 | 9,306 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 32.5 | 44.7 | 27.9 | 2,223 | na | na | na | na |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 51.5 | 68.2 | 45.4 | 23,805 | 68.2 | 72.0 | 57.2 | 4,739 |
| Rural | 33.5 | 46.0 | 28.4 | 21,802 | 48.4 | 53.2 | 40.6 | 4,567 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 5.9 | 8.1 | 4.1 | 1,500 | 15.9 | 14.5 | 10.9 | 265 |
| Some primary | 14.0 | 22.6 | 10.6 | 4,870 | 25.6 | 31.8 | 20.6 | 1,371 |
| Completed primary | 28.6 | 41.2 | 23.8 | 10,254 | 49.3 | 51.6 | 38.2 | 2,118 |
| Some secondary | 43.0 | 60.7 | 36.1 | 12,753 | 62.8 | 68.1 | 52.7 | 1,979 |
| Completed secondary | 60.1 | 77.5 | 53.5 | 10,677 | 75.1 | 80.6 | 65.3 | 2,453 |
| More than secondary | 71.2 | 86.6 | 65.9 | 5,552 | 82.2 | 84.7 | 71.7 | 1,119 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 22.8 | 31.2 | 18.4 | 7,767 | 33.8 | 40.4 | 27.7 | 1,596 |
| Second | 32.8 | 47.5 | 27.8 | 8,784 | 49.2 | 52.3 | 38.9 | 1,866 |
| Middle | 42.5 | 59.2 | 36.5 | 9,243 | 58.0 | 62.6 | 47.3 | 2,008 |
| Fourth | 50.8 | 67.6 | 44.6 | 9,743 | 68.6 | 72.8 | 59.2 | 1,962 |
| Highest | 59.9 | 75.6 | 53.7 | 10,071 | 78.6 | 81.8 | 68.7 | 1,875 |
| Total | 42.9 | 57.6 | 37.3 | 45,607 | 58.5 | 62.8 | 49.1 | 9,306 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable
[1] Using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse
[2] Partner who has no other partners

Table 12.2 shows the level of knowledge of the various HIV prevention methods by background characteristics. Overall, 58 percent of women age 15-49 and 63 percent of currently married men age 15-54 know that limiting sexual intercourse to one partner who has no other partners can reduce the chances of contracting HIV. Forty-three percent of women age 15-49 and 59 percent of men age 15-54 say that using condoms at every sexual intercourse can reduce the risk of HIV transmission. Thirty-seven percent of women age 15-49 and 49 percent of men know that both using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one partner can reduce the risk of HIV infection.

Knowledge of HIV prevention methods—using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one partner—decreases with age among women, with the highest percentage found in age group 20-24 (43 percent). Women who have never been married and who have never had sex are more likely to know of HIV prevention methods (40 percent) than married women (37 percent) or women who are divorced, separated, or widowed (28 percent). Knowledge of HIV prevention methods is higher among women in urban than in rural areas (45 percent and 28 percent, respectively). Knowledge of HIV prevention methods increases as the level of education and wealth quintile rise.

The age pattern in knowledge of HIV prevention methods—both using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one partner—among currently married men age 15-54 differs from that for women age 15-49. Married men age 30-39 are most likely to know of HIV prevention methods (56 percent). Differentials by residence, education, and wealth quintile among currently married men are similar to those among women age 15-49.

Knowledge of HIV prevention methods among women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 by province is shown in Appendix Table A-12.2.

### 12.1.3 Comprehensive Knowledge about AIDS

As part of the effort to assess HIV and AIDS knowledge, the 2012 IDHS collected information on common misconceptions about HIV transmission. Respondents were asked whether they think it is possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV and whether they believe HIV is transmitted through mosquito bites, supernatural means, or sharing food with a person who has HIV or AIDS. Comprehensive knowledge is defined as knowing that consistent condom use and having just one faithful partner can reduce the chances of getting the AIDS virus, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission in Indonesia: that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and that HIV can be transmitted by sharing food with a person who has AIDS.

Tables 12.3.1 and 12.3.2 show the knowledge about the ways in which the AIDS virus is transmitted. Sharing an unsterilized needle or syringe was identified by 71 percent of women age 15-49 and 75 percent of currently married men age 15-54 as a way of contracting HIV. Sixty-one percent of women age 15-49 and 63 percent of currently married men age 15-54 know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV. Thirty-five percent of women age 15-49 and 32 percent of currently married men know that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquitoes. Six in ten women age 15-49 and 67 percent of currently married men age 15-54 know that HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means. However, the fact that a majority of men and women still have this misconception indicates that the government needs to increase awareness of HIV transmission modes to reduce these misconceptions. Overall, only 11 percent of women age 15-49 and 12 percent of currently married men age 15-54 have comprehensive knowledge about AIDS.

Table 12.3.1 Comprehensive knowledge about AIDS: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who say that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of the AIDS virus, and the percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about AIDS, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Percentage of respondents who say that: A healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus | The AIDS virus cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites | The AIDS virus cannot be transmitted by supernatural means | A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has the AIDS virus | A person can get infected by sharing unsterilized needle or syringe | Percentage who say that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus and who reject the two most common local misconcep-tions[1] | Percentage with a compre-hensive knowledge about AIDS[2] | Number of women age 15-49 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 69.7 | 40.6 | 66.7 | 35.0 | 78.1 | 19.6 | 11.4 | 13,232 |
| 15-19 | 68.7 | 41.6 | 65.7 | 33.6 | 78.9 | 18.7 | 9.4 | 6,927 |
| 20-24 | 70.8 | 39.5 | 67.8 | 36.5 | 77.2 | 20.6 | 13.6 | 6,305 |
| 25-29 | 67.0 | 36.7 | 64.3 | 36.6 | 75.6 | 19.3 | 12.9 | 6,959 |
| 30-39 | 63.1 | 36.5 | 63.8 | 36.0 | 72.6 | 20.6 | 13.3 | 13,757 |
| 40-49 | 46.8 | 26.4 | 47.6 | 24.9 | 56.2 | 13.0 | 8.3 | 11,659 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 73.3 | 45.6 | 71.7 | 40.6 | 83.1 | 23.9 | 13.9 | 9,919 |
| Ever had sex | 61.8 | 47.4 | 68.9 | 45.5 | 73.5 | 27.6 | 18.6 | 123 |
| Never had sex | 73.4 | 45.6 | 71.7 | 40.5 | 83.2 | 23.8 | 13.8 | 9,796 |
| Married/living together | 58.8 | 32.7 | 58.1 | 31.2 | 67.7 | 16.8 | 10.9 | 33,465 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed | 47.7 | 24.9 | 49.2 | 26.3 | 55.1 | 14.2 | 7.7 | 2,223 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 72.5 | 43.7 | 72.3 | 41.5 | 81.6 | 24.1 | 15.3 | 23,805 |
| Rural | 49.3 | 25.8 | 47.8 | 23.7 | 58.3 | 11.7 | 7.1 | 21,802 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 8.5 | 4.0 | 8.6 | 4.2 | 11.8 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 1,500 |
| Some primary | 23.2 | 12.8 | 24.2 | 9.7 | 30.2 | 3.6 | 1.6 | 4,870 |
| Completed primary | 43.7 | 21.0 | 42.5 | 18.7 | 52.8 | 7.9 | 4.0 | 10,254 |
| Some secondary | 67.2 | 36.7 | 64.2 | 31.4 | 77.1 | 16.5 | 8.9 | 12,753 |
| Completed secondary | 81.6 | 47.6 | 81.6 | 47.4 | 92.1 | 26.3 | 17.4 | 10,677 |
| More than secondary | 89.9 | 61.6 | 91.3 | 63.2 | 97.3 | 42.7 | 30.9 | 5,552 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 33.5 | 17.5 | 32.0 | 15.4 | 41.7 | 6.9 | 3.8 | 7,767 |
| Second | 51.2 | 27.0 | 49.0 | 23.4 | 60.1 | 11.2 | 6.1 | 8,784 |
| Middle | 63.0 | 34.4 | 62.2 | 32.1 | 72.3 | 16.5 | 9.8 | 9,243 |
| Fourth | 71.0 | 40.6 | 71.6 | 38.5 | 81.0 | 21.2 | 13.5 | 9,743 |
| Highest | 81.2 | 51.2 | 80.6 | 50.3 | 89.8 | 31.7 | 21.3 | 10,071 |
| Total | 61.4 | 35.1 | 60.6 | 33.0 | 70.5 | 18.2 | 11.4 | 45,607 |

[1] Two most common local misconceptions: the AIDS virus can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food with a person who has AIDS virus.
[2] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting the AIDS virus, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention: the AIDS virus cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites or by sharing food with a person who has the AIDS virus.

Table 12.3.2 Comprehensive knowledge about AIDS: Currently married men age 15-54

Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 who say that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of the AIDS virus, and the percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about AIDS by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Percentage of men who say that: A healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus | The AIDS virus cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites | The AIDS virus cannot be transmitted by supernatural means | A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has the AIDS virus | A person can get infected by sharing unsterilized needle or syringe | Percentage who say that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus and who reject the two most common local misconcep-tions[1] | Percentage with a compre-hensive knowledge about AIDS[2] | Number of currently married men age 15-54 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 64.1 | 31.5 | 67.1 | 33.4 | 77.0 | 15.3 | 10.3 | 373 |
| 15-19 | (70.3) | (38.4) | (40.4) | (34.4) | (65.2) | (16.1) | (4.0) | 28 |
| 20-24 | 63.6 | 30.9 | 69.2 | 33.3 | 77.9 | 15.3 | 10.8 | 345 |
| 25-29 | 66.7 | 34.2 | 69.5 | 33.4 | 77.6 | 16.1 | 10.7 | 1,127 |
| 30-39 | 68.7 | 37.8 | 73.5 | 39.7 | 80.8 | 20.1 | 15.9 | 3,449 |
| 40-49 | 60.8 | 29.5 | 64.3 | 30.6 | 73.0 | 15.0 | 10.7 | 3,065 |
| 50-54 | 47.3 | 22.7 | 52.3 | 23.2 | 57.6 | 11.2 | 8.2 | 1,292 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 72.2 | 39.1 | 78.0 | 41.3 | 86.2 | 21.3 | 16.0 | 4,739 |
| Rural | 52.8 | 25.2 | 55.1 | 25.2 | 62.3 | 11.5 | 8.3 | 4,567 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 15.4 | 8.7 | 18.8 | 4.7 | 20.1 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 265 |
| Some primary | 30.0 | 12.9 | 33.5 | 12.9 | 39.6 | 5.0 | 3.4 | 1,371 |
| Completed primary | 51.9 | 24.4 | 55.3 | 21.6 | 62.8 | 8.4 | 4.8 | 2,118 |
| Some secondary | 68.8 | 31.2 | 71.3 | 31.1 | 81.3 | 13.8 | 10.1 | 1,979 |
| Completed secondary | 79.2 | 42.8 | 85.4 | 48.0 | 94.0 | 23.4 | 18.2 | 2,453 |
| More than secondary | 87.5 | 55.2 | 91.8 | 59.9 | 97.2 | 38.8 | 30.5 | 1,119 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 38.1 | 17.1 | 39.4 | 17.2 | 47.2 | 5.8 | 3.7 | 1,596 |
| Second | 54.8 | 23.8 | 56.5 | 24.0 | 64.5 | 10.1 | 6.5 | 1,866 |
| Middle | 62.4 | 30.6 | 70.2 | 29.7 | 76.6 | 13.7 | 9.3 | 2,008 |
| Fourth | 73.4 | 40.1 | 77.8 | 41.8 | 85.6 | 22.5 | 17.4 | 1,962 |
| Highest | 80.7 | 47.2 | 85.1 | 51.8 | 93.6 | 28.7 | 23.0 | 1,875 |
| Total | 62.7 | 32.3 | 66.8 | 33.4 | 74.5 | 16.5 | 12.3 | 9,306 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Two most common local misconceptions: the AIDS virus can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food with a person who has AIDS virus.
[2] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting the AIDS virus, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention; the AIDS virus cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites or by sharing food with a person who has the AIDS virus.

Comprehensive knowledge of AIDS is lowest among women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 with no education and those in the lowest wealth quintile.

Differentials in comprehensive knowledge about AIDS among women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 by province are shown in Appendix Tables A-12.3.1 and A-12.3.2

### 12.1.4 Knowledge of Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV

Increasing knowledge about prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) of HIV to reduce transmission is critical. To assess PMTCT knowledge, respondents were asked whether HIV can be transmitted from a mother to a child during pregnancy, during delivery, and through breastfeeding.

Table 12.4 shows that knowledge of HIV transmission from mother to child during pregnancy, delivery, and breastfeeding is similar among women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54. Knowledge of PMTCT in the three events tends to be higher for urban residents, respondents with higher education, and respondents in the higher wealth quintiles.

Table 12.4 Knowledge of prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV

Percentage of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy, during delivery and by breastfeeding by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| | Women age 15-49 | | | | Currently married men age 15-54 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy | HIV can be transmitted during delivery | HIV can be transmitted by breast-feeding | Number of women | HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy | HIV can be transmitted during delivery | HIV can be transmitted by breast-feeding | Number of currently married men age 15-54 |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 69.2 | 59.4 | 69.0 | 13,232 | 63.8 | 55.0 | 67.2 | 373 |
| 15-19 | 69.8 | 58.7 | 69.5 | 6,927 | (69.3) | (66.6) | (70.0) | 28 |
| 20-24 | 68.5 | 60.2 | 68.6 | 6,305 | 63.4 | 54.0 | 66.9 | 345 |
| 25-29 | 69.5 | 60.0 | 66.8 | 6,959 | 62.7 | 56.4 | 63.9 | 1,127 |
| 30-39 | 67.9 | 59.2 | 64.9 | 13,757 | 69.3 | 60.4 | 65.8 | 3,449 |
| 40-49 | 52.3 | 45.7 | 49.8 | 11,659 | 64.8 | 54.8 | 60.8 | 3,065 |
| 50-54 | na | na | na | 0 | 50.2 | 42.6 | 50.2 | 1,292 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 74.1 | 63.7 | 73.0 | 9,919 | na | na | na | na |
| Ever had sex | 69.8 | 59.1 | 71.9 | 123 | na | na | na | na |
| Never had sex | 74.1 | 63.7 | 73.0 | 9,796 | na | na | na | na |
| Married/living together | 62.5 | 54.4 | 60.3 | 33,465 | 64.1 | 55.4 | 61.8 | 9,306 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 51.8 | 44.0 | 49.0 | 2,223 | na | na | na | na |
| **Currently pregnant** | | | | | | | | |
| Pregnant | 67.5 | 55.7 | 65.2 | 1,950 | na | na | na | na |
| Not pregnant or not sure | 64.4 | 55.9 | 62.4 | 43,657 | na | na | na | na |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 75.9 | 66.7 | 72.9 | 23,805 | 75.1 | 65.4 | 70.0 | 4,739 |
| Rural | 52.1 | 44.2 | 51.2 | 21,802 | 52.8 | 44.9 | 53.3 | 4,567 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 10.5 | 9.5 | 10.3 | 1,500 | 14.9 | 10.6 | 15.7 | 265 |
| Some primary | 27.1 | 23.0 | 26.7 | 4,870 | 33.2 | 26.9 | 33.2 | 1,371 |
| Completed primary | 47.0 | 39.4 | 46.3 | 10,254 | 49.4 | 43.8 | 52.7 | 2,118 |
| Some secondary | 69.0 | 58.2 | 67.8 | 12,753 | 67.5 | 58.8 | 66.8 | 1,979 |
| Completed secondary | 85.7 | 75.2 | 82.7 | 10,677 | 83.7 | 72.2 | 78.3 | 2,453 |
| More than secondary | 93.1 | 85.5 | 87.3 | 5,552 | 92.8 | 79.6 | 80.3 | 1,119 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 36.3 | 30.7 | 35.8 | 7,767 | 37.3 | 32.3 | 37.9 | 1,596 |
| Second | 53.8 | 45.7 | 52.8 | 8,784 | 53.7 | 45.6 | 53.8 | 1,866 |
| Middle | 65.9 | 56.4 | 63.6 | 9,243 | 64.5 | 57.6 | 67.3 | 2,008 |
| Fourth | 74.6 | 64.9 | 72.6 | 9,743 | 76.1 | 65.6 | 71.4 | 1,962 |
| Highest | 84.6 | 75.2 | 80.9 | 10,071 | 84.5 | 71.5 | 74.3 | 1,875 |
| Total | 64.5 | 55.9 | 62.5 | 45,607 | 64.1 | 55.4 | 61.8 | 9,306 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable

## 12.2 Accepting Attitudes toward those Living with HIV and AIDS and Attitudes toward Negotiating Safer Sexual Relations with Husband

### 12.2.1 Accepting Attitudes toward Those Living with HIV and AIDS

The HIV and AIDS epidemic has generated fear, anxiety, and prejudice against people living with HIV. There is widespread stigma and discrimination against people who are HIV positive. These societal attitudes can adversely affect both people's willingness to be tested for HIV and their initiation of and adherence to antiretroviral therapy. Reducing stigma and discrimination is therefore an important factor in the prevention, management, and control of the HIV epidemic.

In the 2012 IDHS, women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who have heard of AIDS are asked a number of questions to assess the level of stigma associated with HIV and AIDS. These questions

ascertain whether they would be willing to care for a relative who was sick with AIDS in their own home, whether they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has the AIDS virus, whether they thought a female teacher who has HIV but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching, and whether they would keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus.

Tables 12.5.1 and 12.5.2 present results for women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54, respectively. Overall, currently married men age 15-54 are more likely than women age 15-49 to express acceptance attitudes on all four indicators (11 percent versus 9 percent). On an individual indicator, 75 percent of currently married men age 15-54 are willing to care for a family member with AIDS in their own home compared with 70 percent of women age 15-49. Accepting attitudes are generally more common among women and men in urban areas than in rural areas and increase with education and wealth.

Table 12.5.1 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV-AIDS: Women age 15-49

Among women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV-AIDS, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| | Percentage of respondents who: | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Are willing to care for a family member with AIDS in the respondent's home | Would buy fresh vegetables from shopkeeper who has the AIDS virus | Say that a female teacher who has the AIDS virus but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching | Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus | Percentage expressing acceptance attitudes on all four indicators | Number of respondents who have heard of AIDS |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 71.4 | 28.3 | 50.7 | 36.4 | 6.1 | 11,172 |
| 15-19 | 69.1 | 25.8 | 48.8 | 35.5 | 5.1 | 5,875 |
| 20-24 | 74.1 | 31.1 | 52.8 | 37.4 | 7.2 | 5,297 |
| 25-29 | 71.0 | 33.8 | 50.7 | 43.6 | 9.6 | 5,720 |
| 30-39 | 69.5 | 35.5 | 49.2 | 49.3 | 11.9 | 10,778 |
| 40-49 | 67.0 | 29.3 | 42.0 | 56.1 | 9.9 | 7,327 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | |
| Never married | 72.0 | 31.9 | 53.2 | 36.7 | 7.5 | 8,751 |
| Ever had sex | 78.0 | 42.1 | 53.1 | 34.6 | 12.2 | 102 |
| Never had sex | 71.9 | 31.8 | 53.2 | 36.7 | 7.5 | 8,650 |
| Married/living together | 69.1 | 31.5 | 47.1 | 48.4 | 9.9 | 24,853 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed | 69.5 | 31.7 | 42.1 | 53.2 | 8.8 | 1,392 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 70.4 | 35.4 | 51.9 | 43.1 | 10.4 | 20,700 |
| Rural | 68.9 | 26.1 | 43.3 | 49.5 | 7.6 | 14,296 |
| **Education** | | | | | | |
| No education | 68.7 | 16.8 | 29.0 | 50.9 | 3.4 | 235 |
| Some primary | 66.9 | 18.2 | 30.6 | 49.8 | 4.4 | 1,852 |
| Completed primary | 69.8 | 23.1 | 38.1 | 48.9 | 6.8 | 6,388 |
| Some secondary | 67.8 | 27.5 | 45.9 | 44.9 | 8.0 | 10,788 |
| Completed secondary | 70.5 | 36.5 | 53.0 | 45.3 | 10.7 | 10,223 |
| More than secondary | 73.5 | 45.7 | 63.6 | 42.5 | 13.8 | 5,510 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 66.1 | 20.9 | 37.4 | 51.3 | 6.3 | 3,804 |
| Second | 67.4 | 25.0 | 42.5 | 48.4 | 7.5 | 5,984 |
| Middle | 69.8 | 28.3 | 46.9 | 47.2 | 8.3 | 7,386 |
| Fourth | 70.9 | 33.4 | 49.6 | 43.6 | 9.7 | 8,420 |
| Highest | 72.0 | 41.2 | 56.7 | 42.3 | 11.9 | 9,402 |
| Total | 69.8 | 31.6 | 48.4 | 45.7 | 9.3 | 34,997 |

Table 12.5.2 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV-AIDS: Currently married men age 15-54

Among currently married men age 15-54 who have heard of HIV-AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV-AIDS, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Percentage of respondents who: Are willing to care for a family member with AIDS in the respondent's home | Would buy fresh vegetables from shopkeeper who has the AIDS virus | Say that a female teacher who has the AIDS virus but is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching | Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus | Percentage expressing acceptance attitudes on all four indicators | Number of respondents who have heard of AIDS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 77.9 | 18.3 | 38.2 | 46.8 | 6.0 | 313 |
| 15-19 | (89.0) | (19.0) | (46.8) | (52.1) | (15.3) | 22 |
| 20-24 | 77.1 | 18.3 | 37.5 | 46.4 | 5.3 | 290 |
| 25-29 | 77.2 | 30.2 | 45.8 | 49.7 | 10.5 | 962 |
| 30-39 | 76.1 | 31.7 | 45.3 | 56.7 | 11.8 | 3,065 |
| 40-49 | 72.7 | 29.5 | 42.2 | 63.7 | 12.2 | 2,439 |
| 50-54 | 71.8 | 28.4 | 37.2 | 62.0 | 10.8 | 881 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 77.7 | 33.9 | 49.2 | 57.1 | 13.0 | 4,335 |
| Rural | 70.9 | 24.7 | 35.4 | 59.7 | 9.4 | 3,325 |
| **Education** | | | | | | |
| No education | 68.4 | 5.1 | 22.0 | 30.3 | 0.0 | 77 |
| Some primary | 71.1 | 19.2 | 26.7 | 58.5 | 6.0 | 709 |
| Completed primary | 76.0 | 21.4 | 34.7 | 57.2 | 6.8 | 1,587 |
| Some secondary | 71.2 | 26.0 | 38.9 | 59.8 | 10.4 | 1,772 |
| Completed secondary | 77.1 | 38.4 | 48.6 | 59.0 | 15.4 | 2,399 |
| More than secondary | 76.1 | 38.3 | 62.3 | 57.3 | 15.3 | 1,117 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 68.7 | 20.2 | 26.5 | 56.2 | 5.7 | 948 |
| Second | 71.0 | 25.6 | 33.9 | 61.3 | 8.5 | 1,381 |
| Middle | 72.2 | 26.8 | 39.1 | 56.2 | 9.7 | 1,724 |
| Fourth | 80.0 | 32.3 | 50.5 | 59.9 | 14.1 | 1,785 |
| Highest | 77.9 | 38.7 | 55.5 | 57.3 | 15.6 | 1,823 |
| Total | 74.7 | 29.9 | 43.2 | 58.3 | 11.4 | 7,661 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

### 12.2.2 Attitudes toward Negotiating Safer Sexual Relations with Husband

Knowledge about HIV transmission and ways to prevent it is of little use if people feel powerless to negotiate safer sex with their partners. To gauge attitudes toward safer sex, respondents in the 2012 IDHS were asked whether a wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has an STI, whether a wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women, whether a wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she has recently given birth, and whether a wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she is tired or not in the mood.

Table 12.6 shows that 91 percent of women age 15-49 and 94 percent of currently married men age 15-54 believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she has recently given birth. The percentage of women age 15-49 who say that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women is higher than that of currently married men (84 and 77 percent, respectively).

Differences by background characteristics among women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 are also presented on Table 12.6. In general, support for a wife's right to negotiate safer sex with her husband increases with increasing level of the respondent's education level and wealth quintile.

Table 12.6 Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband

Percentage of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows that he has sexual intercourse with other women, and percentage who believe that a woman is justified in asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has a sexually transmitted infection (STI), by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| | Women age 15-49 | | | | | Currently married men age 15-54 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has an STI | Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women | Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she has recently given birth | Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she is tired or not in the mood | Number of women age 15-49 | Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has an STI | Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women | Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she has recently given birth | Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she is tired or not in the mood | Number of currently married men age 15-54 |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 82.5 | 83.2 | 88.0 | 66.9 | 13,232 | 85.4 | 78.3 | 92.7 | 88.4 | 373 |
| 15-19 | 80.2 | 80.9 | 85.1 | 66.2 | 6,927 | (85.5) | (65.4) | (91.6) | (80.9) | 28 |
| 20-24 | 85.1 | 85.7 | 91.2 | 67.6 | 6,305 | 85.4 | 79.3 | 92.8 | 89.0 | 345 |
| 25-29 | 86.6 | 86.6 | 93.0 | 69.7 | 6,959 | 89.0 | 79.8 | 94.8 | 82.1 | 1,127 |
| 30-39 | 85.5 | 84.8 | 93.2 | 67.0 | 13,757 | 89.4 | 78.5 | 94.4 | 83.7 | 3,449 |
| 40-49 | 81.6 | 81.2 | 90.6 | 67.3 | 11,659 | 83.9 | 77.4 | 93.6 | 80.8 | 3,065 |
| 50-54 | na | na | na | na | 0 | 77.5 | 70.5 | 90.8 | 79.2 | 1,292 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 81.7 | 81.0 | 86.0 | 65.0 | 9,919 | na | na | na | na | na |
| Ever had sex | 79.2 | 75.1 | 82.0 | 69.6 | 123 | na | na | na | na | na |
| Never had sex | 81.8 | 81.1 | 86.1 | 65.0 | 9,796 | na | na | na | na | na |
| Married/living together | 84.6 | 84.8 | 92.5 | 68.3 | 33,465 | 85.7 | 77.2 | 93.6 | 82.1 | 9,306 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed | 80.5 | 78.5 | 90.2 | 65.3 | 2,223 | na | na | na | na | na |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 87.7 | 86.1 | 92.6 | 67.8 | 23,805 | 90.3 | 81.8 | 95.8 | 83.6 | 4,739 |
| Rural | 79.5 | 81.0 | 89.2 | 67.1 | 21,802 | 81.0 | 72.4 | 91.3 | 80.6 | 4,567 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 63.4 | 69.2 | 78.9 | 60.3 | 1,500 | 47.7 | 53.0 | 66.3 | 56.3 | 265 |
| Some primary | 72.4 | 77.9 | 88.1 | 68.6 | 4,870 | 71.1 | 68.2 | 88.8 | 75.7 | 1,371 |
| Completed primary | 80.7 | 81.9 | 90.7 | 65.7 | 10,254 | 83.1 | 72.8 | 92.8 | 81.9 | 2,118 |
| Some secondary | 83.3 | 83.7 | 89.3 | 68.6 | 12,753 | 89.3 | 79.4 | 94.6 | 83.2 | 1,979 |
| Completed secondary | 90.6 | 87.2 | 94.3 | 68.2 | 10,677 | 92.9 | 82.3 | 96.8 | 85.6 | 2,453 |
| More than secondary | 93.1 | 89.1 | 94.9 | 67.6 | 5,552 | 95.5 | 86.7 | 98.7 | 86.8 | 1,119 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 74.4 | 78.2 | 86.2 | 67.9 | 7,767 | 74.1 | 70.0 | 86.4 | 76.6 | 1,596 |
| Second | 80.2 | 81.9 | 89.7 | 68.1 | 8,784 | 83.9 | 75.2 | 94.1 | 83.2 | 1,866 |
| Middle | 84.5 | 83.6 | 91.7 | 68.3 | 9,243 | 87.8 | 76.3 | 94.1 | 82.9 | 2,008 |
| Fourth | 87.8 | 86.4 | 93.1 | 67.4 | 9,743 | 88.6 | 80.5 | 96.0 | 84.1 | 1,962 |
| Highest | 89.6 | 86.8 | 93.2 | 65.9 | 10,071 | 92.2 | 82.7 | 96.2 | 82.8 | 1,875 |
| Total | 83.8 | 83.7 | 91.0 | 67.5 | 45,607 | 85.7 | 77.2 | 93.6 | 82.1 | 9,306 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable

## 12.3 Payment for Sexual Intercourse and Condom Use at Last Paid Sexual Intercourse

Paid sex is considered a special category of higher-risk sex. Currently married men age 15-54 in the 2012 IDHS were asked whether they had ever paid for sexual intercourse and whether they had done so in the past 12 months. Table 12.7 shows that 5 percent of currently married men age 15-54 had ever paid for sexual intercourse and 2 percent did so in the last 12 months. Currently married men age 15-54 in urban areas are more likely than rural men to pay for sexual intercourse. The likelihood of payment for sexual favors seems to increase with education, while wealth does not have much impact on the practice.

One in three men who paid for sex in the past 12 months reported that they used a condom at the last paid sex (data not shown).

Variations in the practice of payment for sexual intercourse and condom use at last paid sexual intercourse among currently married men age 15-54, according to province, are presented in Appendix Table A-12.4.

Table 12.7 Payment for sexual intercourse and condom use at last paid sexual intercourse

Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 who ever paid for sexual intercourse and percentage reporting payment for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, and among them, the percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they paid for sexual intercourse, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| | Among all currently married men age 15-54: | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Percentage who ever paid for sexual intercourse | Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months | Number of currently married men age 15-54 |
| **Age** | | | |
| 15-24 | 2.7 | 0.7 | 373 |
| 15-19 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 28 |
| 20-24 | 2.8 | 0.6 | 345 |
| 25-29 | 4.6 | 2.3 | 1,127 |
| 30-39 | 5.9 | 2.1 | 3,449 |
| 40-49 | 5.0 | 2.1 | 3,065 |
| 50-54 | 6.5 | 1.7 | 1,292 |
| **Residence** | | | |
| Urban | 6.1 | 2.2 | 4,739 |
| Rural | 4.6 | 1.8 | 4,567 |
| **Education** | | | |
| No education | 4.1 | 0.6 | 265 |
| Some primary | 5.1 | 2.4 | 1,371 |
| Completed primary | 4.6 | 1.9 | 2,118 |
| Some secondary | 6.1 | 2.1 | 1,979 |
| Completed secondary | 5.4 | 2.0 | 2,453 |
| More than secondary | 6.2 | 2.0 | 1,119 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | |
| Lowest | 5.3 | 2.3 | 1,596 |
| Second | 5.8 | 2.4 | 1,866 |
| Middle | 5.8 | 2.3 | 2,008 |
| Fourth | 4.8 | 1.2 | 1,962 |
| Highest | 5.2 | 2.0 | 1,875 |
| Total | 5.4 | 2.0 | 9,306 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

## 12.4 SELF-REPORTING OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS (STIS) AND STI SYMPTOMS

In the 2012 IDHS, respondents who had ever had sex were asked if they had contracted a disease through sexual contact in the past 12 months, or if they had had either of two symptoms associated with STIs (a bad-smelling, abnormal discharge from the vagina or penis, or a genital sore or ulcer). Table 12.8 shows the self-reported prevalence of STIs and STI symptoms in the population for women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54.

The results in Table 12.8 indicate that about 12 percent of women age 15-49 and 1 percent of currently married men age 15-54 who have ever been sexually active reported having an STI and/or an STI symptom in the 12 months preceding the survey. The prevalence of an STI or STI symptoms is highest for sexually active never-married women (24 percent) and women age 15-19 (19 percent). Among women age 15-49, the prevalence of self-reported STIs is highest among women with some secondary education and women in the

lowest wealth quintile (14 percent each). Differentials in reported STIs and STI symptoms among men are small.

Appendix Table A-12.5 shows the percentage of the self-reported prevalence of STIs and STI symptoms in women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 by province.

Table 12.8 Self-reported prevalence of sexually-transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms

Among women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who ever had sexual intercourse, the percentage reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| | Women age 15-49 | | | | | Currently married men age 15-54 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | STI | Bad smelling/ abnormal genital discharge | Genital sore/ulcer | STI/genital discharge/ sore or ulcer | Number of respondents who ever had sexual intercourse | STI | Genital sore/ulcer | STI/genital discharge/ sore or ulcer | Number of respondents who ever had sexual intercourse |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 0.2 | 15.4 | 2.6 | 16.8 | 4,885 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 372 |
| 15-19 | 0.1 | 18.3 | 2.5 | 19.1 | 959 | (0.0) | (2.1) | (2.1) | 28 |
| 20-24 | 0.3 | 14.7 | 2.6 | 16.3 | 3,927 | 0.5 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 344 |
| 25-29 | 0.1 | 13.8 | 2.1 | 14.8 | 6,227 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1,119 |
| 30-39 | 0.1 | 10.0 | 2.3 | 11.5 | 13,215 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 3,440 |
| 40-49 | 0.1 | 7.1 | 1.4 | 8.0 | 11,415 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 3,062 |
| 50-54 | na | na | na | na | 0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1,292 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 0.7 | 20.9 | 7.5 | 24.0 | 123 | na | na | na | na |
| Ever had sex | 0.7 | 20.9 | 7.5 | 24.0 | 123 | na | na | na | na |
| Married/living together | 0.1 | 10.5 | 2.0 | 11.7 | 33,418 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 9,285 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed | 0.0 | 9.5 | 1.1 | 10.1 | 2,201 | na | na | na | na |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.1 | 9.5 | 2.0 | 10.8 | 17,711 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 4,725 |
| Rural | 0.1 | 11.4 | 2.0 | 12.6 | 18,030 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 4,559 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.1 | 8.3 | 1.6 | 9.2 | 1,405 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 265 |
| Some primary | 0.0 | 9.4 | 1.6 | 10.4 | 4,618 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1,367 |
| Completed primary | 0.1 | 9.4 | 1.9 | 10.4 | 9,654 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2,116 |
| Some secondary | 0.1 | 12.6 | 2.3 | 14.0 | 8,408 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1,975 |
| Completed secondary | 0.2 | 11.1 | 2.1 | 12.4 | 8,149 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 2,444 |
| More than secondary | 0.2 | 9.1 | 2.2 | 10.6 | 3,508 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1,117 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 0.1 | 12.6 | 2.3 | 13.8 | 6,473 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1,590 |
| Second | 0.1 | 10.3 | 1.7 | 11.4 | 7,126 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1,860 |
| Middle | 0.1 | 11.4 | 2.1 | 12.5 | 7,305 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2,004 |
| Fourth | 0.1 | 10.4 | 2.2 | 11.8 | 7,568 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1,956 |
| Highest | 0.2 | 8.0 | 1.9 | 9.1 | 7,270 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1,874 |
| Total | 0.1 | 10.5 | 2.0 | 11.7 | 35,742 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 9,285 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable

## 12.5 PREVALENCE OF MEDICAL INJECTIONS

Use of nonsterile injections in a health care setting can contribute to the transmission of blood-borne pathogens. To measure the potential risk of transmission of HIV associated with medical injections, respondents in the 2012 IDHS were asked whether they had received an injection in the past 12 months; if so, they were asked how many injections they had received and whether their last injection was given with a syringe from a newly opened package.

Table 12.9 shows the reported prevalence of injections. Forty-six percent of women age 15-49 and 28 percent of currently married men age 15-54 reported receiving a medical injection during the 12-month period preceding the survey. Overall, women received an average of 1.8 medical injections and men received 0.9 injections during that period. The vast majority of women and men reported that the last injection was given with a syringe from a newly opened package (94 percent and 86 percent, respectively).

Women age 25-29 are the most likely to receive a medical injection in the last 12 months (57 percent). Urban residents are less likely than rural residents to receive a medical injection in the last 12 months. There is no clear pattern in the prevalence of medical injection by education and wealth quintile.

Table 12.9 Prevalence of medical injections

Percentage of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who received at least one medical injection in the last 12 months, the average number of medical injections per person in the last 12 months, and among those who received a medical injection, the percentage of last medical injections for which the syringe and needle were taken from a new, unopened package, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| | Women age 15-49 | | | | | Currently married men age 15-54 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Percentage who received a medical injection in the last 12 months | Average number of medical injections per person in the last 12 months | Number of respon-dents | For last injection, syringe and needle taken from a new, unopened package | Number of respon-dents receiving medical injections in the last 12 months | Percentage who received a medical injection in the last 12 months | Average number of medical injections per person in the last 12 months | Number of respon-dents | For last injection, syringe and needle taken from a new, unopened package | Number of respon-dents receiving medical injections in the last 12 months |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 36.6 | 1.2 | 13,232 | 92.6 | 4,839 | 23.8 | 0.6 | 373 | 94.4 | 89 |
| 15-19 | 23.3 | 0.6 | 6,927 | 91.4 | 1,614 | 8.6 | 0.2 | 28 | * | 2 |
| 20-24 | 51.2 | 1.9 | 6,305 | 93.3 | 3,226 | 25.0 | 0.6 | 345 | 94.3 | 86 |
| 25-29 | 57.1 | 2.3 | 6,959 | 95.2 | 3,976 | 27.1 | 0.7 | 1,127 | 87.4 | 305 |
| 30-39 | 52.6 | 2.1 | 13,757 | 94.5 | 7,238 | 25.4 | 0.8 | 3,449 | 86.8 | 876 |
| 40-49 | 42.3 | 1.7 | 11,659 | 92.1 | 4,937 | 29.5 | 1.0 | 3,065 | 86.0 | 905 |
| 50-54 | na | na | na | na | na | 30.3 | 1.4 | 1,292 | 83.4 | 391 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 18.3 | 0.5 | 9,919 | 90.8 | 1,816 | na | na | na | na | na |
| Ever had sex | 28.7 | 0.8 | 123 | 94.7 | 35 | na | na | na | na | na |
| Never had sex | 18.2 | 0.5 | 9,796 | 90.7 | 1,781 | na | na | na | na | na |
| Married/living together | 55.4 | 2.2 | 33,465 | 94.1 | 18,549 | 27.6 | 0.9 | 9,306 | 86.3 | 2,567 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed | 28.1 | 0.9 | 2,223 | 88.5 | 625 | na | na | na | na | na |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 41.6 | 1.6 | 23,805 | 94.1 | 9,895 | 23.1 | 0.8 | 4,739 | 89.5 | 1,096 |
| Rural | 50.9 | 1.9 | 21,802 | 93.3 | 11,095 | 32.2 | 1.0 | 4,567 | 84.0 | 1,470 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 40.0 | 1.4 | 1,500 | 90.2 | 599 | 29.3 | 1.4 | 265 | 64.7 | 78 |
| Some primary | 47.7 | 1.8 | 4,870 | 90.1 | 2,324 | 30.2 | 1.1 | 1,371 | 74.9 | 415 |
| Completed primary | 54.4 | 2.1 | 10,254 | 93.3 | 5,583 | 27.3 | 0.9 | 2,118 | 83.6 | 577 |
| Some secondary | 44.1 | 1.7 | 12,753 | 93.9 | 5,628 | 27.7 | 0.9 | 1,979 | 87.0 | 549 |
| Completed secondary | 45.0 | 1.8 | 10,677 | 95.2 | 4,799 | 25.7 | 0.9 | 2,453 | 93.6 | 630 |
| More than secondary | 37.0 | 1.4 | 5,552 | 95.5 | 2,057 | 28.4 | 0.9 | 1,119 | 96.0 | 318 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 46.3 | 1.6 | 7,767 | 92.0 | 3,599 | 29.7 | 0.9 | 1,596 | 83.4 | 474 |
| Second | 49.7 | 1.8 | 8,784 | 93.5 | 4,370 | 29.2 | 1.1 | 1,866 | 83.0 | 545 |
| Middle | 48.8 | 1.9 | 9,243 | 93.5 | 4,513 | 27.7 | 0.9 | 2,008 | 84.0 | 556 |
| Fourth | 47.1 | 1.9 | 9,743 | 95.0 | 4,590 | 23.7 | 0.7 | 1,962 | 88.5 | 465 |
| Highest | 38.9 | 1.6 | 10,071 | 94.0 | 3,918 | 28.1 | 1.0 | 1,875 | 92.9 | 527 |
| Total | 46.0 | 1.8 | 45,607 | 93.7 | 20,990 | 27.6 | 0.9 | 9,306 | 86.3 | 2,567 |

Note: Medical injections are those given by a doctor, nurse, pharmacist, dentist, or other health worker.
Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable

Appendix Table A-12.6 shows the percentage of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who received medical injection according to province.

## 12.6 COMPREHENSIVE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT AIDS AND SOURCE OF CONDOMS AMONG YOUTH

This section addresses HIV-related knowledge and sexual behavior among women and currently married men age 15-24. Knowledge of how HIV is transmitted is crucial to enabling young people to avoid contracting it. Young people are often at greater risk because they may have shorter relationships and more partners, or engage in other risky behaviors. Knowledge of HIV among youth is one of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) indicators, and should be monitored periodically by all developing countries. As discussed earlier, comprehensive knowledge of HIV is defined as knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one faithful, HIV-negative partner can reduce the likelihood of getting HIV; knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, the virus that causes AIDS; and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission or prevention. In the 2012 IDHS however, information on faithfulness to one sexual partner is not limited to one who is HIV-negative.

Table 12.10 shows that 11 percent of women age 15-24 and 10 percent of currently married men age 15-24 have a comprehensive knowledge of AIDS. Knowledge increases with age, is higher in urban areas than in rural areas, and increases with education.

Table 12.10 Comprehensive knowledge about AIDS and of a source of condoms among youth

Percentage of women age 15-24 and currently married men age 15-24 with comprehensive knowledge about AIDS and percentage with knowledge of a source of condoms, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| | Women age 15-24 | | | Currently married men age 15-24 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS[1] | Percentage who know a condom source[2] | Number of respondents | Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS[1] | Percentage who know a condom source[2] | Number of respondents |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 9.4 | 42.2 | 6,927 | 4.0 | (63.3) | 28 |
| 15-17 | 8.3 | 36.9 | 4,395 | 0.0 | * | 2 |
| 18-19 | 11.2 | 51.4 | 2,532 | 4.3 | 62.9 | 26 |
| 20-24 | 13.6 | 58.0 | 6,305 | 10.8 | 68.5 | 345 |
| 20-22 | 13.2 | 58.2 | 3,750 | 7.4 | 73.3 | 136 |
| 23-24 | 14.0 | 57.7 | 2,555 | 13.0 | 65.4 | 209 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | |
| Never married | 12.9 | 50.5 | 8,411 | na | na | na |
| Ever had sex | 14.0 | 58.0 | 79 | na | na | na |
| Never had sex | 12.9 | 50.5 | 8,332 | na | na | na |
| Ever married | 8.7 | 48.4 | 4,821 | 10.3 | 68.1 | 373 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 13.9 | 61.1 | 7,072 | 11.5 | 81.0 | 146 |
| Rural | 8.5 | 36.7 | 6,160 | 9.4 | 59.8 | 227 |
| **Education** | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.7 | 5.4 | 139 | 0.0 | * | 6 |
| Some primary | 2.5 | 16.5 | 465 | 0.0 | (34.2) | 37 |
| Completed primary | 3.8 | 27.5 | 1,530 | 6.9 | 51.6 | 61 |
| Some secondary | 8.1 | 41.0 | 6,021 | 5.6 | 71.4 | 129 |
| Completed secondary | 13.9 | 64.6 | 3,280 | 14.8 | 84.5 | 119 |
| More than secondary | 27.4 | 82.9 | 1,797 | 45.1 | (83.3) | 20 |
| Total | 11.4 | 49.8 | 13,232 | 10.3 | 68.1 | 373 |

Note: Medical injections are those given by a doctor, nurse, pharmacist, dentist, or other health worker. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting the AIDS virus, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention of the AIDS virus.

[2] For this table, the following responses are not considered sources for condoms: friends or relatives.

Condom use plays an important role in preventing the transmission of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (as well as preventing unwanted pregnancies). Knowledge of a source for condoms is prerequisite to obtaining and using them. Table 12.10 shows that 50 percent of women 15-24 and 68 percent of currently married men 15-24 know a place where they can get a condom. As expected, the proportion of young adults who know where to get condoms increases with the level of education and wealth status.

The percentage of youth who have comprehensive knowledge about AIDS and of a source of condoms by province is shown in Appendix Table A-12.7.

## 12.7 AGE AT FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

Age at first sex among young adults age 15-24 is one of the UNGASS indicators that are reported every other year. Because Indonesia is considered to have a concentrated epidemic—transmission is predominantly through unsafe injection among intravenous drug users and through heterosexual intercourse between HIV-positive and HIV-negative persons—age at first sexual intercourse marks the point in time when most individuals are first exposed to the risk of contracting HIV.

Table 12.11 shows the proportion of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-19 and 20-24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15 and before age 18. Two percent of women 15-24 and three percent of married men 15-24 had sexual intercourse before age 15, while 16 percent of women 18-24 and 12 percent of married men 18-24 had sexual intercourse before age 18.

Table 12.11 Age at first sexual intercourse among young people

Percentage of women age 15-24 and currently married men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15 and percentage of young women and currently married young men age 18-24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| | Women age 15-49 | | | | Currently married men age 15-24 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15 | Number of respondents (15-24) | Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18 | Number of respondents (18-24) | Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15 | Number of respondents (15-24) | Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18 | Number of respondents (18-24) |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 1.6 | 6,927 | na | na | 21.0 | 28 | na | na |
| 15-17 | 1.7 | 4,395 | na | na | 0.0 | 2 | na | na |
| 18-19 | 1.5 | 2,532 | 15.1 | 2,532 | (22.5) | 26 | (54.1) | 26 |
| 20-24 | 2.5 | 6,305 | 16.8 | 6,305 | 1.7 | 345 | 8.6 | 345 |
| 20-22 | 2.2 | 3,750 | 17.0 | 3,750 | 3.0 | 136 | 10.7 | 136 |
| 23-24 | 3.0 | 2,555 | 16.5 | 2,555 | 0.8 | 209 | 7.2 | 209 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 0.1 | 8,411 | 0.3 | 4,306 | na | na | na | na |
| Ever married | 5.5 | 4,821 | 31.5 | 4,531 | 3.1 | 373 | 11.8 | 371 |
| **Knows condom source**[1] | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 1.2 | 6,583 | 10.3 | 4,961 | 3.2 | 254 | 11.6 | 253 |
| No | 2.9 | 6,649 | 24.0 | 3,876 | 3.0 | 119 | 12.4 | 118 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.9 | 7,072 | 9.5 | 4,862 | 3.0 | 146 | 12.2 | 146 |
| Rural | 3.3 | 6,160 | 24.7 | 3,975 | 3.2 | 227 | 11.6 | 225 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 13.2 | 139 | 37.7 | 114 | * | 6 | * | 6 |
| Some primary | 13.4 | 465 | 37.3 | 349 | (2.2) | 37 | (23.9) | 37 |
| Completed primary | 6.4 | 1,530 | 39.5 | 1,244 | 2.0 | 61 | 13.2 | 61 |
| Some secondary | 1.4 | 6,021 | 25.7 | 2,429 | 7.2 | 129 | 14.7 | 128 |
| Completed secondary | 0.3 | 3,280 | 4.6 | 2,917 | 0.3 | 119 | 4.7 | 119 |
| More than secondary | 0.1 | 1,797 | 1.0 | 1,784 | (0.0) | 20 | (6.7) | 20 |
| Total | 2.1 | 13,232 | 16.3 | 8,837 | 3.1 | 373 | 11.8 | 371 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not available
[1] For this table, the following responses are not considered a source for condoms: friends or relatives.

The proportions of women who had sexual intercourse before age 15 and before age 18 are higher among those who live in rural areas and those with little or no education. For example, 37 to 40 percent of women 18-24 with less than secondary education had sex before age 18 compared with 26 percent or under with secondary or higher education.

## 12.8 SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON HIV-AIDS

The most common source of information about HIV-AIDS for women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 is television (78 and 86 percent, respectively) (Tables 12.12.1 and 12.12.2). Other sources include the newspaper or magazines (28 percent of women and 38 percent of men), family or friends (29 percent of women and 40 percent of men), and radio (14 percent of women and 20 percent of men). Few respondents cited health providers as a source for information about HIV-AIDS (8 percent each). For women and men, the percentage who had heard of AIDS from television and radio is higher in urban areas than in rural areas, and increases with increasing level of education and wealth quintile.

The percent distribution of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who have heard of AIDS by source of information about HIV-AIDS, according to province, is shown in the Appendix Table A-12.8.1 and Table A-12.8.2.

Table 12.12.1 Source of information on HIV-AIDS: women age 15-49

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS by source of information on HIV-AIDS by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Radio | Tele-vision | News-paper/ maga-zines | Poster | Health profes-sional | Religious institu-tion | School/ teacher | Com-munity meeting | Friend/ relative | Work-place | Internet | Other | Number of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 14.5 | 65.9 | 26.5 | 5.8 | 7.4 | 0.5 | 47.7 | 2.8 | 25.5 | 3.3 | 8.2 | 2.6 | 11,172 |
| 15-19 | 11.6 | 55.3 | 23.5 | 5.2 | 6.4 | 0.6 | 68.5 | 2.4 | 22.2 | 1.6 | 8.6 | 2.4 | 5,875 |
| 20-24 | 17.7 | 77.6 | 29.8 | 6.4 | 8.6 | 0.4 | 24.7 | 3.2 | 29.2 | 5.2 | 7.7 | 2.9 | 5,297 |
| 25-29 | 15.1 | 84.8 | 30.1 | 6.1 | 8.4 | 0.5 | 8.0 | 2.7 | 28.5 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 1.9 | 5,720 |
| 30-39 | 14.0 | 85.8 | 29.3 | 5.0 | 7.7 | 0.5 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 29.5 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 1.8 | 10,778 |
| 40-49 | 13.0 | 80.6 | 25.2 | 3.6 | 6.8 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 5.5 | 32.7 | 3.8 | 1.4 | 3.1 | 7,327 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 15.3 | 63.5 | 30.1 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 0.6 | 56.9 | 3.0 | 24.2 | 4.1 | 11.1 | 3.2 | 8,751 |
| Married or living together | 13.6 | 83.2 | 27.1 | 4.5 | 7.7 | 0.5 | 4.9 | 3.7 | 30.0 | 3.8 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 24,853 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed | 16.4 | 80.4 | 23.4 | 3.7 | 7.5 | 0.3 | 2.5 | 3.8 | 35.5 | 5.1 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1,392 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 15.2 | 81.6 | 32.6 | 6.4 | 7.2 | 0.4 | 18.7 | 3.7 | 27.4 | 5.2 | 6.5 | 2.4 | 20,700 |
| Rural | 12.7 | 73.3 | 20.6 | 3.3 | 8.1 | 0.7 | 16.6 | 3.2 | 30.7 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 14,296 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 6.1 | 59.4 | 4.2 | 1.0 | 4.9 | 3.1 | 0.3 | 3.5 | 44.0 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 4.6 | 235 |
| Some primary | 7.3 | 66.4 | 4.0 | 1.3 | 3.9 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 41.2 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 1,852 |
| Completed primary | 9.9 | 77.0 | 10.3 | 1.5 | 6.0 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 34.1 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 6,388 |
| Some secondary | 11.7 | 72.7 | 19.9 | 3.9 | 7.1 | 0.4 | 26.6 | 2.6 | 26.4 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 10,788 |
| Completed secondary | 17.3 | 83.8 | 36.0 | 6.1 | 7.4 | 0.6 | 18.7 | 4.7 | 26.1 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 2.2 | 10,223 |
| More than secondary | 20.7 | 84.6 | 56.7 | 11.6 | 11.7 | 0.9 | 26.0 | 5.6 | 27.2 | 10.2 | 17.2 | 3.8 | 5,510 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 12.0 | 60.7 | 14.5 | 2.2 | 9.1 | 1.3 | 15.3 | 3.1 | 37.2 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 3,804 |
| Second | 11.7 | 74.3 | 18.9 | 3.6 | 7.6 | 0.5 | 16.5 | 2.7 | 31.7 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 5,984 |
| Middle | 12.9 | 79.0 | 22.2 | 4.2 | 7.1 | 0.4 | 16.3 | 3.1 | 29.4 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 7,386 |
| Fourth | 14.1 | 81.4 | 29.0 | 5.4 | 6.9 | 0.3 | 18.2 | 3.9 | 26.6 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 2.4 | 8,420 |
| Highest | 17.5 | 84.1 | 41.7 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 0.6 | 20.6 | 4.2 | 24.8 | 6.2 | 9.6 | 3.0 | 9,402 |
| Total | 14.1 | 78.2 | 27.7 | 5.1 | 7.5 | 0.5 | 17.8 | 3.5 | 28.7 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 2.4 | 34,997 |

Table 12.12.2 Source of information on HIV-AIDS: Currently married men age 15-54

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-54 who have heard of AIDS by source of information on HIV-AIDS by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

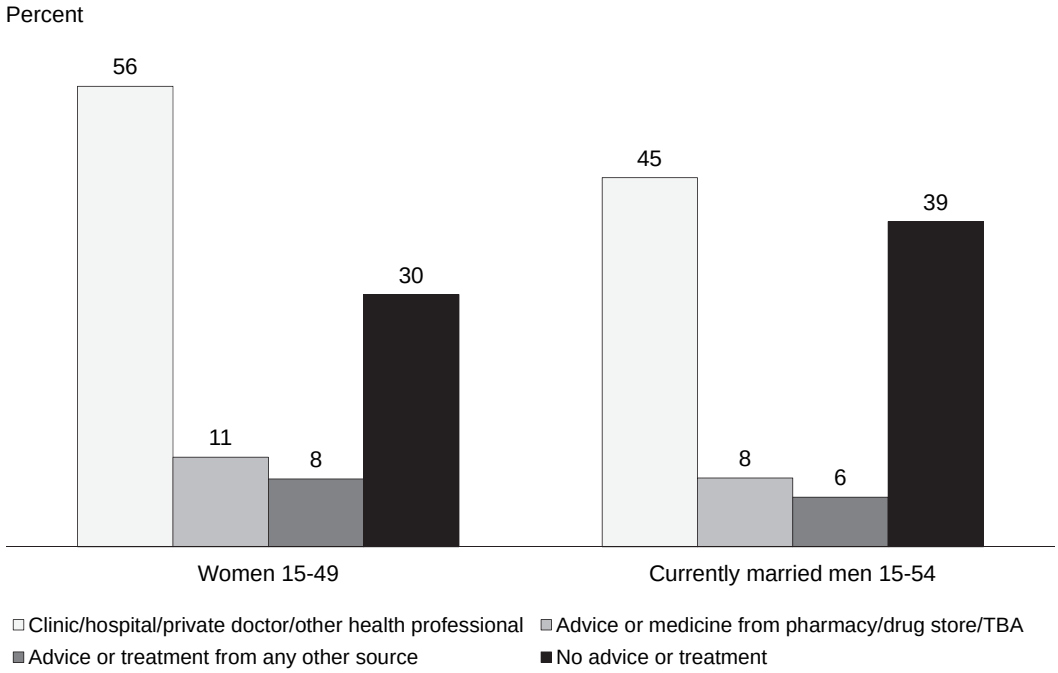
| Background characteristic | Radio | Tele-vision | News-paper/ maga-zines | Poster | Health profes-sional | Religious institu-tion | School/ teacher | Com-munity meeting | Friend/ relative | Work-place | Internet | Other | Number of currently married men age 15-54 who have heard of AIDS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | 19.9 | 82.1 | 27.1 | 8.9 | 11.3 | 0.9 | 7.9 | 2.3 | 51.0 | 12.7 | 5.3 | 3.1 | 313 |
| 15-19 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 22 |
| 20-24 | 19.8 | 83.1 | 26.8 | 8.2 | 10.5 | 0.9 | 7.9 | 2.4 | 50.6 | 12.3 | 4.3 | 3.4 | 290 |
| 25-29 | 24.4 | 84.7 | 36.9 | 9.8 | 10.0 | 0.5 | 6.7 | 2.3 | 41.8 | 13.5 | 5.4 | 2.0 | 962 |
| 30-39 | 20.3 | 87.5 | 42.0 | 9.9 | 8.1 | 0.9 | 4.2 | 3.1 | 37.0 | 14.8 | 4.7 | 2.6 | 3,065 |
| 40-49 | 19.1 | 86.2 | 38.7 | 8.1 | 7.1 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 3.6 | 40.4 | 11.8 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 2,439 |
| 50-54 | 15.2 | 81.9 | 29.2 | 5.2 | 8.8 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 5.1 | 40.5 | 9.6 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 881 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 20.2 | 89.0 | 46.9 | 10.7 | 8.0 | 0.8 | 4.1 | 3.2 | 38.8 | 15.5 | 6.1 | 3.4 | 4,335 |
| Rural | 19.3 | 81.7 | 27.0 | 6.1 | 8.4 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 40.9 | 9.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 3,325 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 10.4 | 65.0 | 15.8 | 11.2 | 10.7 | 11.4 | 4.8 | 8.2 | 46.2 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 77 |
| Some primary | 12.2 | 64.6 | 7.2 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 54.0 | 8.6 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 709 |
| Completed primary | 16.4 | 80.6 | 16.9 | 2.6 | 5.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 44.1 | 12.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1,587 |
| Some secondary | 16.6 | 87.1 | 31.2 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 41.8 | 9.6 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 1,772 |
| Completed secondary | 22.6 | 91.5 | 51.7 | 11.9 | 9.6 | 0.8 | 5.6 | 4.1 | 36.0 | 14.3 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 2,399 |
| More than secondary | 29.4 | 94.3 | 72.0 | 17.6 | 14.7 | 2.2 | 9.6 | 6.5 | 28.4 | 20.3 | 19.0 | 6.5 | 1,117 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 15.6 | 69.1 | 18.8 | 4.4 | 8.8 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 3.5 | 45.3 | 7.4 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 948 |
| Second | 16.1 | 80.9 | 25.0 | 4.3 | 5.7 | 0.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 43.9 | 10.8 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 1,381 |
| Middle | 18.4 | 86.6 | 31.0 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 3.3 | 40.4 | 12.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1,724 |
| Fourth | 20.6 | 91.5 | 44.2 | 10.4 | 9.1 | 0.8 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 38.9 | 13.3 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 1,785 |
| Highest | 25.5 | 92.0 | 59.5 | 14.6 | 10.1 | 1.3 | 6.7 | 4.2 | 33.6 | 17.6 | 11.4 | 3.6 | 1,823 |
| Total | 19.8 | 85.9 | 38.2 | 8.7 | 8.2 | 1.0 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 39.7 | 13.0 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 7,661 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

## 12.9 WOMEN AND CURRENTLY MARRIED MEN SEEKING TREATMENT FOR STIS

IDHS respondents who reported having an STI or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months were asked if they sought any advice or treatment for their symptoms, and where such advice or treatment was sought. The results are presented in Figure 12.2. Fifty-six percent of women age 15-49 and 45 percent of currently married men age 15-54 sought advice or treatment from a clinic or hospital, private doctor or other health professional. Advice or medicine received from a drug store or pharmacy is an alternative source for advice or treatment of STIs, used by 11 percent of women and 8 percent of men.

***Figure 12.2*** **Women and men seeking treatment for STIs**




IDHS 2012

# WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT AND DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH OUTCOMES 13

**Key Findings**

- More than 6 in 10 currently married women and virtually all currently married men were employed in the past 12 months.
- The vast majority of currently married women with cash earnings mainly decide alone (65 percent) or jointly (29 percent) with their husbands how the money will be spent, and most currently married women whose husbands have cash earnings say the women mainly decide (41 percent) or decide jointly (46 percent) how his earnings are used.
- Just under half of all women age 15-49 own a house and 41 percent of women own land, with the majority sharing ownership with someone else.
- More than 8 in 10 currently married women participate in decisions about their own health care, major household decisions, and visits to their family or relatives.
- More than 6 in 10 currently married women and more than 8 in 10 men do not agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for any of five reasons suggested in the IDHS interview.

This chapter presents data on the status of women, including information on gender differences in employment, access to and control over cash earnings, asset ownership, participation in household decision-making, and the relative earnings of husbands and wives. The chapter also considers how demographic and health indicators vary by women's empowerment, as measured by the number of decisions in which the woman participates and the number of reasons for which wife beating is justified.

## 13.1 EMPLOYMENT AND CASH EARNINGS OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AND MEN

Employment, particularly employment for cash, and control over how earnings are used are important indicators of empowerment for women. To obtain information on employment, IDHS respondents were asked whether they had done any work for at least one hour continuously in the last seven days, and, if not, whether they were employed at any time during the 12 months preceding the survey. Because they often do not perceive the work they do in family businesses, on the farm, or in jobs in the informal sector as employment, women who said they were not employed in the last seven days were asked a separate question designed to improve reporting of this type of employment. Both women and men were reminded to include any job or business from which they may have been absent for leave, illness, vacation, or other reasons.

Table 13.1 shows the percentage of currently married women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who were employed at any time in the 12 months preceding the survey, and the percent distribution of currently married women and men employed by the type of earnings they received (cash, cash and in-kind, in kind only, and not paid). Sixty-three percent of currently married women age 15-49 and virtually all currently married men age 15-54 (99 percent) reported being employed in the past 12 months. Among currently married women, the percentage employed increased directly with age, from 43 percent among women age 15-19 to 72 percent among women age 45-49. In contrast, employment among currently married men is 98 percent or higher in all age groups.

Although employment is assumed to go hand in hand with payment for work, not all of the currently married women and men who were employed in the 12 months before the survey received earnings for the work they did. Table 13.1 shows that 69 percent of women were paid in cash, 3 percent received payment in cash and in-kind, 2 percent got only in-kind payment, and 26 percent were not paid. More than nine in ten men were paid in cash or in cash and in-kind earnings for the work they did.

Table 13.1 Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who were employed at any time in the past 12 months and the percent distribution of currently married women and men employed in the past 12 months by type of earnings, according to age, Indonesia 2012

| | Among currently married respondents: | | Percent distribution of currently married respondents employed in the past 12 months, by type of earnings | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age | Percentage employed | Number of respondents | Cash only | Cash and in-kind | In-kind only | Not paid | Missing/don't know | Total | Number |
| | | | | WOMEN | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 43.3 | 890 | 59.3 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 38.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 385 |
| 20-24 | 51.4 | 3,754 | 69.5 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 27.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,930 |
| 25-29 | 58.3 | 6,000 | 71.6 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 24.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,496 |
| 30-34 | 62.0 | 6,285 | 71.6 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 24.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,894 |
| 35-39 | 65.9 | 6,331 | 69.9 | 3.7 | 1.9 | 24.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 4,171 |
| 40-44 | 71.2 | 5,572 | 67.1 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 28.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,967 |
| 45-49 | 72.0 | 4,633 | 64.7 | 4.6 | 2.3 | 28.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 3,334 |
| Total | 63.3 | 33,465 | 68.9 | 3.0 | 1.6 | 26.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 21,177 |
| | | | | MEN | | | | | |
| 15-19 | (100.0) | 28 | (85.8) | (1.4) | (0.0) | (12.8) | (0.0) | (100.0) | 28 |
| 20-24 | 98.8 | 345 | 90.0 | 4.1 | 0.1 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 341 |
| 25-29 | 99.5 | 1,127 | 88.6 | 4.5 | 1.0 | 5.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,122 |
| 30-34 | 99.9 | 1,674 | 88.6 | 5.0 | 1.2 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,672 |
| 35-39 | 99.1 | 1,775 | 90.0 | 4.2 | 1.7 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,759 |
| 40-44 | 99.6 | 1,693 | 84.7 | 7.5 | 2.1 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,686 |
| 45-49 | 99.4 | 1,371 | 84.4 | 5.3 | 1.4 | 8.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,363 |
| 50-54 | 98.0 | 1,292 | 82.3 | 8.5 | 2.1 | 7.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,266 |
| Total | 99.2 | 9,306 | 86.7 | 5.7 | 1.5 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9,236 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

## 13.2 CONTROL OVER EARNINGS

### 13.2.1 Control over and Relative Magnitude of Women's Earnings

Control over cash earnings is another dimension of empowerment. Currently married women who earn cash for their work were asked who the main decision-maker was regarding the use of their earnings. They were also asked about the relative magnitude of their earnings compared with their husband's earnings. This information provides insight into women's empowerment within the family and the extent of their control over resources.

Table 13.2.1 shows the percent distribution of currently married women 15-49 who received cash earnings in the past 12 months, according to the person who controls their earnings and their perception of the magnitude of their earnings relative to those of their husband. More than nine in ten women who earn cash either decide alone (65 percent) or jointly with their husband (29 percent) how their cash earnings will be spent. Considering the relative magnitude of their earnings, most currently married women earn less, (60 percent), 19 percent earn about the same amount, and only 16 percent earn more than their husbands. Neither the proportion of women who decided alone or jointly with their husband how their earnings were spent, nor the relative magnitude of the woman's earnings, varies markedly by background characteristics.

Table 13.2.1 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings: Women

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey by person who decides how wife's cash earnings are used and by whether she earned more or less than her husband, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| | Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used: | | | | | | Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings: | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Mainly wife | Wife and husband jointly | Mainly husband | Other | Missing | Total | More | Less | About the same | Husband has no earnings | Don't know/ Missing | Total | Number of women |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 67.9 | 22.9 | 4.5 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 9.3 | 59.3 | 17.3 | 3.3 | 10.7 | 100.0 | 232 |
| 20-24 | 66.9 | 27.4 | 4.7 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 15.4 | 63.8 | 18.1 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 1,382 |
| 25-29 | 63.1 | 29.8 | 5.9 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 15.1 | 62.6 | 18.6 | 0.9 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 2,571 |
| 30-34 | 65.2 | 29.1 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 15.0 | 64.2 | 17.3 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 2,884 |
| 35-39 | 66.4 | 28.9 | 4.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 15.5 | 61.1 | 19.8 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 3,071 |
| 40-44 | 66.8 | 26.5 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 16.7 | 57.9 | 21.4 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 2,783 |
| 45-49 | 63.6 | 29.1 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 20.3 | 52.3 | 20.3 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 2,310 |
| **Number of living children** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 62.6 | 30.2 | 5.6 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 20.3 | 52.0 | 21.8 | 1.4 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 1,457 |
| 1-2 | 65.6 | 28.6 | 5.0 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 15.0 | 62.6 | 18.6 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 9,300 |
| 3-4 | 66.0 | 27.6 | 5.7 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 17.0 | 60.0 | 18.9 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 3,679 |
| 5+ | 64.3 | 27.5 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 18.8 | 48.9 | 24.4 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 798 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 68.7 | 25.8 | 4.9 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 17.7 | 59.2 | 18.9 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 8,484 |
| Rural | 61.0 | 31.8 | 5.8 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 14.3 | 61.5 | 19.8 | 1.1 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 6,749 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 71.5 | 19.5 | 7.6 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 12.5 | 55.0 | 26.4 | 2.1 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 540 |
| Some primary | 65.1 | 28.4 | 5.5 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 15.5 | 57.4 | 22.0 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 1,846 |
| Completed primary | 63.8 | 29.4 | 5.7 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 13.0 | 62.1 | 19.8 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 3,734 |
| Some secondary | 68.1 | 26.1 | 4.9 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 13.1 | 63.2 | 19.0 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 3,165 |
| Completed secondary | 66.6 | 27.9 | 4.4 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 17.3 | 60.3 | 18.4 | 1.3 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 3,403 |
| More than secondary | 61.3 | 32.7 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 24.4 | 57.0 | 16.7 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 2,544 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 61.3 | 31.1 | 6.5 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 11.0 | 60.1 | 22.9 | 2.2 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 2,119 |
| Second | 63.6 | 29.2 | 6.4 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 14.5 | 64.2 | 16.7 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 2,830 |
| Middle | 64.5 | 29.6 | 5.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 16.6 | 60.2 | 18.8 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 3,070 |
| Fourth | 67.3 | 26.5 | 5.1 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 17.9 | 57.5 | 20.6 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 3,551 |
| Highest | 67.8 | 27.4 | 4.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 18.4 | 60.0 | 18.4 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 3,663 |
| Total | 65.3 | 28.5 | 5.3 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 16.2 | 60.2 | 19.3 | 1.6 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 15,233 |

Appendix Table A.13.1.1 presents information on the control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings by province.

### 13.2.2 Control over Men's Earnings

Table 13.2.2 shows the percentage of currently married men age 15-54 with cash earnings by the person they report as deciding how those earnings are used. Around nine in ten men with cash earnings either say their wives are the main decision makers about the use of their earnings (45 percent) or report they make these decisions jointly with their wives (42 percent). Table 13.2.2 also shows women's responses to a question about who makes the decisions about how their husband's earnings are spent. As is the case with men, nearly 90 percent of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands have earnings say that they either mainly decide (41 percent) or decide jointly with their husbands (46 percent) about the use of his earnings. Only 12 percent say that their husband mainly makes these decisions. Generally, the differences by background characteristics in Table 13.2.2 are not large.

Table 13.2.2 Control over men's cash earnings

Percent distributions of currently married men age 15-54 who receive cash earnings and of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands receive cash earnings, by person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| | Men | | | | | | | Women | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Mainly wife | Husband and wife jointly | Mainly husband | Other | Missing | Total | Number | Mainly wife | Husband and wife jointly | Mainly husband | Other | Missing | Total | Number |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 36.3 | 55.2 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 24 | 40.3 | 45.8 | 13.1 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 878 |
| 20-24 | 40.2 | 47.9 | 11.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 320 | 41.8 | 46.3 | 11.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,730 |
| 25-29 | 42.1 | 44.3 | 13.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,045 | 41.1 | 46.7 | 11.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 5,966 |
| 30-34 | 42.6 | 44.9 | 12.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,565 | 40.8 | 48.1 | 10.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6,228 |
| 35-39 | 43.7 | 41.6 | 14.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,657 | 42.9 | 45.4 | 11.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6,285 |
| 40-44 | 45.0 | 42.5 | 12.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,555 | 42.5 | 44.4 | 13.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5,509 |
| 45-49 | 47.5 | 40.1 | 11.8 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,222 | 39.3 | 47.0 | 13.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 4,522 |
| 50-54 | 47.7 | 37.8 | 13.9 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,149 | na | na | na | na | na | na | 0 |
| **Number of living children** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 34.8 | 50.1 | 14.6 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 663 | 39.4 | 46.9 | 13.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,698 |
| 1-2 | 45.0 | 42.3 | 12.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5,140 | 41.3 | 47.0 | 11.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 20,059 |
| 3-4 | 46.2 | 40.0 | 13.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,213 | 42.5 | 44.7 | 12.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 8,386 |
| 5+ | 44.7 | 41.1 | 13.9 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 523 | 40.8 | 45.2 | 13.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,975 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 45.5 | 41.0 | 13.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,510 | 44.7 | 43.3 | 11.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 16,250 |
| Rural | 43.3 | 43.6 | 12.6 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 4,028 | 38.3 | 49.2 | 12.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 16,868 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 58.3 | 25.4 | 15.9 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 230 | 47.8 | 36.6 | 15.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,184 |
| Some primary | 48.7 | 36.7 | 14.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,206 | 43.1 | 42.0 | 14.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 4,133 |
| Completed primary | 44.3 | 42.5 | 13.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,900 | 40.8 | 46.1 | 12.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 8,930 |
| Some secondary | 42.5 | 44.0 | 13.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,818 | 42.8 | 46.1 | 11.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 7,838 |
| Completed secondary | 46.0 | 42.4 | 11.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,304 | 41.1 | 47.7 | 11.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 7,693 |
| More than secondary | 37.4 | 48.5 | 13.8 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,080 | 36.7 | 53.0 | 10.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,338 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 43.8 | 42.2 | 13.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,349 | 39.9 | 47.6 | 12.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5,894 |
| Second | 48.2 | 41.8 | 9.6 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,701 | 40.6 | 46.6 | 12.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 6,546 |
| Middle | 43.8 | 40.7 | 15.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,857 | 42.0 | 45.7 | 12.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6,770 |
| Fourth | 45.6 | 40.2 | 14.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,826 | 43.6 | 44.1 | 11.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 7,158 |
| Highest | 41.0 | 46.4 | 12.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,805 | 40.7 | 47.8 | 11.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6,750 |
| Total | 44.5 | 42.3 | 13.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 8,538 | 41.4 | 46.3 | 12.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 33,118 |

na = Not applicable

Appendix Table A.13.1.2 shows the results with respect to control over men's cash earnings by province.

### 13.2.3 Women's Control over Their Own Earnings and over Those of Their Husbands

Information from the IDHS can be used to look at the question of whether the level of women's earnings relative to their husbands' earnings is associated with women's control over their own and their husbands' earnings. Table 13.3 shows that regardless of whether they earn more, less, or the same as the husband, around nine in ten currently married women who earn cash say they either decide on their own or jointly with their husband how their earnings are used. Similarly, regardless of the relative magnitude of a woman's earnings compared with those of her husband, close to 90 percent of currently married women whose husbands have cash earnings say they either usually decide themselves or jointly with their husband how his earnings are used.

Table 13.3 Women's control over their own earnings and over those of their husbands

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 with cash earnings in the last 12 months by person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used and percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands have cash earnings by person who decides how the husband's cash earnings are used, according to the relation between wife's and husband's cash earnings, Indonesia 2012

| | Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used: | | | | | | | Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used: | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Women's earnings relative to husband's earnings | Mainly wife | Wife and husband jointly | Mainly husband | Other | Missing | Total | Number | Mainly wife | Wife and husband jointly | Mainly husband | Other | Missing | Total | Number of women |
| More than husband | 67.5 | 26.0 | 6.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,464 | 47.6 | 39.7 | 12.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,464 |
| Less than husband | 68.7 | 26.5 | 4.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9,178 | 40.9 | 48.0 | 11.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9,178 |
| Same as husband | 54.4 | 38.6 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,940 | 35.9 | 53.2 | 10.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,940 |
| Husband has no cash earnings or did not work | 78.1 | 20.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 243 | na | na | na | na | na | na | 0 |
| Woman worked but has no cash earnings | na | na | na | na | na | na | 0 | 36.2 | 50.0 | 13.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5,919 |
| Woman did not work | na | na | na | na | na | na | 0 | 44.9 | 42.8 | 12.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 12,209 |
| Don't know/missing | 47.6 | 19.6 | 4.5 | 0.5 | 27.8 | 100.0 | 409 | 29.1 | 48.1 | 16.7 | 1.9 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 409 |
| Total[1] | 65.3 | 28.5 | 5.3 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 15,233 | 41.4 | 46.3 | 12.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 33,118 |

na = Not applicable
[1] Includes cases where a woman does not know whether she earned more or less than her husband

## 13.3 WOMEN'S AND MEN'S OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS

Ownership of assets, particularly high-value assets, has many beneficial effects for households, including protection against financial ruin. From a woman's perspective, individual ownership of assets enables their economic empowerment and provides protection in the case of marital dissolution or abandonment. The 2012 IDHS collected information on women's and men's ownership (alone, jointly, and alone and jointly) of two high-value assets, namely, land and a house.

Table 13.4.1 shows that just under half of all women age 15-49 own a house, with the majority sharing ownership with someone else. The proportion owning land is somewhat lower; 41 percent of women own land, either alone or jointly with someone else. The likelihood that a woman owns a house or land is directly associated with her age. Rural women are more likely than urban women to own both a house and land. The percentage owning both assets is highest among women with no or only some primary education. Women's ownership of these assets does not vary consistently with the wealth quintile.

Table 13.4.1 Ownership of assets: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by ownership of housing and land, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Percentage who own a house: Alone | Jointly | Alone and jointly | Percentage who do not own a house | Missing | Total | Percentage who own land: Alone | Jointly | Alone and jointly | Percentage who do not own land | Missing | Total | Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 1.2 | 4.0 | 0.4 | 94.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 0.3 | 95.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6,927 |
| 20-24 | 4.2 | 14.8 | 1.3 | 79.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5.0 | 12.1 | 1.2 | 81.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6,305 |
| 25-29 | 10.9 | 28.7 | 2.4 | 57.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 11.8 | 23.0 | 2.1 | 62.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6,959 |
| 30-34 | 14.5 | 41.0 | 3.3 | 41.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 13.3 | 32.8 | 2.6 | 51.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 6,876 |
| 35-39 | 17.4 | 47.3 | 3.9 | 31.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 16.4 | 36.8 | 3.7 | 43.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6,882 |
| 40-44 | 23.5 | 50.0 | 3.8 | 22.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 20.7 | 39.1 | 3.7 | 36.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6,252 |
| 45-49 | 24.3 | 51.8 | 4.8 | 19.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 20.6 | 40.1 | 4.6 | 34.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 5,407 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 12.9 | 27.7 | 2.9 | 56.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 11.4 | 21.3 | 2.3 | 64.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 23,805 |
| Rural | 13.8 | 39.4 | 2.7 | 44.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 13.6 | 31.6 | 2.8 | 51.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 21,802 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 21.8 | 46.1 | 4.5 | 27.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 16.4 | 37.1 | 3.9 | 42.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,500 |
| Some primary | 20.5 | 47.1 | 3.5 | 28.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 16.8 | 36.8 | 3.4 | 43.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 4,870 |
| Completed primary | 17.1 | 44.4 | 2.9 | 35.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 15.9 | 32.6 | 2.5 | 48.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 10,254 |
| Some secondary | 9.7 | 26.4 | 2.3 | 61.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9.5 | 21.2 | 2.2 | 67.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 12,753 |
| Completed secondary | 10.8 | 26.7 | 2.6 | 59.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 10.5 | 21.8 | 2.3 | 65.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 10,677 |
| More than secondary | 11.1 | 26.2 | 2.8 | 59.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 12.0 | 22.2 | 2.8 | 62.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 5,552 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 13.1 | 38.1 | 2.6 | 46.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 11.5 | 29.6 | 2.6 | 56.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 7,767 |
| Second | 13.3 | 32.8 | 2.1 | 51.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 12.6 | 25.1 | 2.1 | 60.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 8,784 |
| Middle | 12.2 | 32.0 | 2.9 | 52.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 12.2 | 24.5 | 2.1 | 61.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9,243 |
| Fourth | 13.0 | 30.6 | 2.7 | 53.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 11.7 | 24.0 | 2.7 | 61.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 9,743 |
| Highest | 15.0 | 34.0 | 3.5 | 47.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 14.3 | 28.4 | 3.1 | 53.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 10,071 |
| Total | 13.3 | 33.3 | 2.8 | 50.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 12.5 | 26.2 | 2.5 | 58.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 45,607 |

As shown in Table 13.4.2, 68 percent of currently married men age 15-54 own a house, with around half sharing ownership jointly with someone else. As was the situation among all women age 15-49, currently married men are somewhat less likely to own land than a house; 58 percent say they own land, with around half reporting that they own the land jointly with someone else. Again similar to what is observed among all women, currently married men's ownership of both assets increases markedly with age, is somewhat more common among rural than urban residents, and is much higher among those with less than a primary education than among those with more education.

Table 13.4.2 Ownership of assets: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-54 by ownership of housing and land, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| | Percentage who own a house: | | | | | | Percentage who own land: | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Alone | Jointly | Alone and jointly | Percentage who do not own a house | Missing | Total | Alone | Jointly | Alone and jointly | Percentage who do not own land | Missing | Total | Number |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | (7.9) | (1.7) | (5.1) | (85.2) | 0.0 | 100.0 | (16.4) | (3.8) | (5.1) | (74.7) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 28 |
| 20-24 | 11.4 | 13.7 | 0.9 | 73.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 11.2 | 11.4 | 1.1 | 76.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 345 |
| 25-29 | 19.5 | 17.2 | 1.2 | 62.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 18.8 | 15.2 | 0.6 | 65.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,127 |
| 30-34 | 24.7 | 24.4 | 1.7 | 49.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 21.0 | 21.3 | 1.3 | 56.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,674 |
| 35-39 | 34.9 | 34.9 | 1.4 | 28.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 28.5 | 29.2 | 1.2 | 40.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,775 |
| 40-44 | 37.4 | 39.6 | 2.6 | 20.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 31.4 | 34.3 | 3.3 | 31.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,693 |
| 45-49 | 40.3 | 43.6 | 1.7 | 14.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 35.5 | 34.5 | 1.3 | 28.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,371 |
| 50-54 | 38.8 | 47.6 | 3.7 | 9.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 33.3 | 39.0 | 3.0 | 24.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,292 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 26.3 | 34.5 | 1.5 | 37.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 21.6 | 28.7 | 1.3 | 48.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 4,739 |
| Rural | 38.1 | 33.2 | 2.5 | 26.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 33.7 | 28.2 | 2.3 | 35.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 4,567 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 41.1 | 39.3 | 3.3 | 15.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 31.5 | 30.2 | 4.9 | 32.1 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 265 |
| Some primary | 39.8 | 42.8 | 2.3 | 14.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 34.2 | 31.1 | 1.8 | 32.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,371 |
| Completed primary | 35.6 | 34.7 | 2.2 | 27.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 29.0 | 29.7 | 1.3 | 39.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,118 |
| Some secondary | 26.0 | 31.5 | 2.0 | 40.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 23.8 | 26.1 | 2.0 | 47.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,979 |
| Completed secondary | 27.1 | 29.4 | 1.4 | 42.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 23.6 | 26.2 | 1.3 | 48.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,453 |
| More than secondary | 35.3 | 34.0 | 2.4 | 28.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 31.0 | 31.4 | 2.6 | 34.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,119 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 40.8 | 28.9 | 2.7 | 27.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 36.1 | 23.8 | 2.1 | 37.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,596 |
| Second | 33.0 | 29.5 | 2.2 | 35.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 28.8 | 24.0 | 1.4 | 45.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,866 |
| Middle | 30.7 | 33.6 | 1.5 | 34.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 26.4 | 28.7 | 1.7 | 43.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,008 |
| Fourth | 26.3 | 35.4 | 1.8 | 36.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 21.5 | 28.7 | 1.3 | 48.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,962 |
| Highest | 31.0 | 41.1 | 2.0 | 25.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 26.5 | 36.2 | 2.6 | 34.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,875 |
| Total | 32.0 | 33.9 | 2.0 | 31.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 27.5 | 28.4 | 1.8 | 42.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 9,306 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Appendix Tables A.13.2.1 and A.13.2.2 present information on asset ownership among women and men by province.

## 13.4 PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING

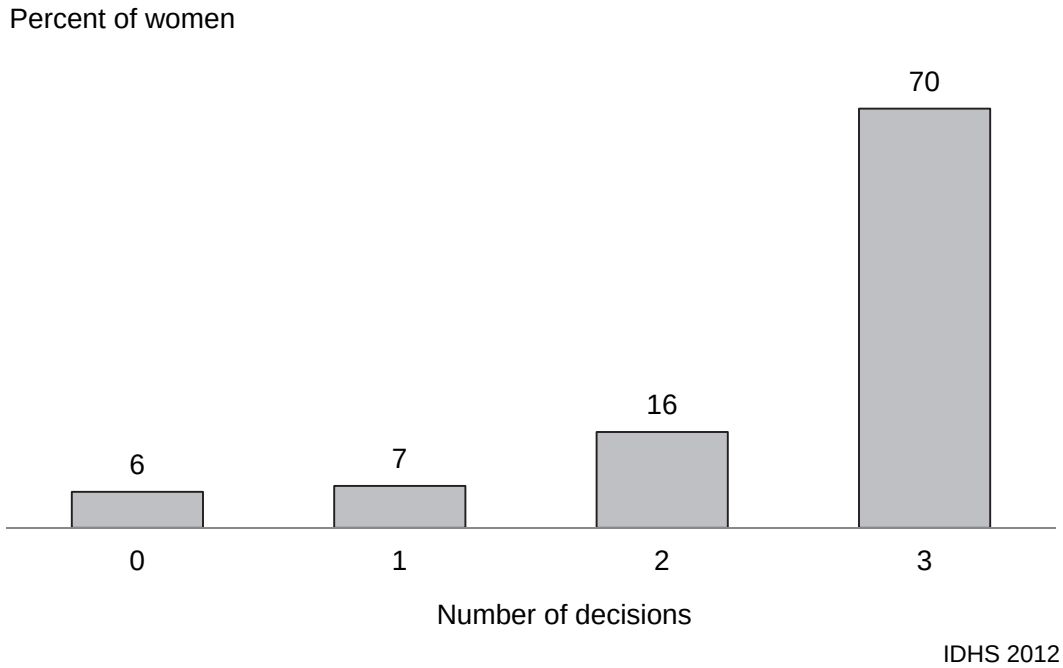
The 2012 IDHS included a number of questions designed to provide an understanding of gender differences in household decision making. Information was collected from women about participation in decisions about their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their family or relatives. Currently married men were asked about participation in making decisions about their own health care and major household purchases.

For women, the ability to make decisions that affect the personal circumstances of their own lives is an essential aspect of empowerment and serves as an important contributor to their overall welfare. Table 13.5 shows that more than 8 in 10 currently married women age 15-49 participate in decisions about their own health care (83 percent), major household purchases (82 percent), and visits to their family or relatives (86 percent). The percentage of women saying they mainly make the decisions is highest in the case of health care (34 percent) and lowest in the case of family visits (14 percent).

The total number of decisions in which a woman is involved provides a measure of the degree of control women are able to exercise in areas that affect their lives and environments and is positively related to women's empowerment. Figure 13.1 shows the distribution of women by the number of decisions in which they participate alone or jointly with their husband. Only a small percentage of women are not involved in

making any of the decisions for which information was collected in the IDHS. Seven in 10 women were involved in all three of the decisions.

***Figure 13.1*** **Number of decisions in which currently married women participate**




With respect to men's participation in household decision making, Table 13.5 shows that the majority of currently married men decide about their own health care or about major purchases alone or jointly with their wives (71 percent and 77 percent, respectively). Currently married men are somewhat more likely to say that their wives mainly make decisions with respect to the man's health care and major household purchases than currently married women were to say their husbands mainly made these types of decisions. For example, 28 percent of men say the wife mainly makes the decisions about the man's health care while only 16 percent of women said their husbands mainly made decisions about the woman's health care.

Table 13.5 Participation in decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 by person who usually makes decisions about various issues, Indonesia 2012

| Decision | Mainly wife | Wife and husband jointly | Mainly husband | Someone else | Other | Missing | Total | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Own health care | 34.0 | 49.3 | 16.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 33,465 |
| Major household purchases | 19.4 | 62.3 | 17.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 33,465 |
| Visits to her family or relatives | 13.8 | 72.1 | 13.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 33,465 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Own health care | 28.1 | 45.3 | 26.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 8,014 |
| Major household purchases | 23.1 | 62.7 | 13.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8,014 |

Table 13.6.1 considers how women's participation in decision making varies by background characteristics. The table shows the percentage of currently married women age 15-49 participating in each of the three specific types of decisions, the percentage involved in making all three decisions, and the percentage not involved in making any of the three decisions. The percentages reporting participation in all decisions is highest among women with more than secondary education (77 percent) and women in the highest wealth quintile (75 percent). Women in these categories also are least likely to report that they do not participate in any of the decisions (4 percent each).

Table 13.6.1 Women's participation in decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their husband, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Specific decisions | | | Percentage who participate in all three decisions | Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Woman's own health care | Making major household purchases | Visits to her family or relatives | | | |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 75.9 | 80.0 | 80.9 | 62.6 | 8.7 | 890 |
| 20-24 | 81.4 | 80.0 | 83.9 | 67.6 | 7.0 | 3,754 |
| 25-29 | 83.7 | 82.8 | 85.5 | 71.0 | 5.4 | 6,000 |
| 30-34 | 84.8 | 82.3 | 85.9 | 70.4 | 5.1 | 6,285 |
| 35-39 | 84.2 | 83.4 | 87.3 | 72.7 | 5.7 | 6,331 |
| 40-44 | 83.6 | 80.4 | 86.4 | 70.3 | 6.0 | 5,572 |
| 45-49 | 82.2 | 80.6 | 86.7 | 69.8 | 6.5 | 4,633 |
| **Employment (last 12 months)** | | | | | | |
| Not employed | 82.3 | 80.5 | 85.0 | 69.2 | 6.5 | 12,281 |
| Employed for cash | 85.0 | 83.5 | 87.0 | 72.6 | 5.3 | 15,233 |
| Employed not for cash | 81.1 | 79.9 | 85.2 | 66.8 | 6.3 | 5,920 |
| **Number of living children** | | | | | | |
| 0 | 80.8 | 82.6 | 86.6 | 70.5 | 6.5 | 2,737 |
| 1-2 | 83.6 | 82.2 | 86.2 | 70.7 | 5.6 | 20,236 |
| 3-4 | 83.8 | 80.9 | 85.6 | 70.1 | 6.3 | 8,474 |
| 5+ | 82.0 | 79.5 | 83.5 | 67.5 | 7.2 | 2,019 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 85.4 | 83.1 | 87.2 | 72.4 | 4.9 | 16,466 |
| Rural | 81.3 | 80.4 | 84.8 | 68.3 | 6.9 | 16,999 |
| **Education** | | | | | | |
| No education | 80.6 | 77.7 | 83.8 | 67.2 | 8.7 | 1,209 |
| Some primary | 79.0 | 78.2 | 82.2 | 65.3 | 8.7 | 4,185 |
| Completed primary | 82.2 | 80.3 | 84.8 | 68.0 | 6.3 | 9,045 |
| Some secondary | 83.3 | 82.3 | 86.1 | 70.2 | 5.4 | 7,912 |
| Completed secondary | 85.2 | 83.3 | 87.7 | 73.3 | 5.1 | 7,760 |
| More than secondary | 88.4 | 86.5 | 90.2 | 77.4 | 3.6 | 3,353 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 80.0 | 79.1 | 82.4 | 66.5 | 7.9 | 5,966 |
| Second | 81.4 | 79.9 | 84.5 | 67.8 | 7.0 | 6,614 |
| Middle | 84.3 | 82.7 | 85.6 | 71.0 | 5.7 | 6,864 |
| Fourth | 83.4 | 82.8 | 86.9 | 71.2 | 5.6 | 7,218 |
| Highest | 87.0 | 83.7 | 89.8 | 74.5 | 3.6 | 6,803 |
| Total | 83.3 | 81.7 | 85.9 | 70.3 | 5.9 | 33,465 |

Note: Total includes 30 women for whom information on employment was missing.

Table 13.6.2 shows that currently married men's participation (alone or jointly) in the two specific types of decisions (health care and major household purchases) as well as in both and in neither of the two decisions by background characteristics. The table shows 59 percent of currently married men participate in both of these decisions, and 12 percent do not participate in either decision. Participation in both decisions is highest among men with more than secondary education while men who are not employed and those with no education are most likely not to participate in either decision.

Table 13.6.2 Men's participation in decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their wife, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Specific decision: Man's own health | Specific decision: Making major household purchases | Both decisions | Neither of the two decisions | Number of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 76.2 | 54.5 | 48.4 | 17.8 | 28 |
| 20-24 | 72.7 | 75.5 | 59.9 | 11.7 | 345 |
| 25-29 | 70.8 | 76.9 | 59.7 | 12.0 | 1,127 |
| 30-34 | 71.6 | 77.8 | 59.8 | 10.4 | 1,674 |
| 35-39 | 74.2 | 75.8 | 61.0 | 11.0 | 1,775 |
| 40-44 | 70.5 | 78.4 | 59.2 | 10.3 | 1,693 |
| 45-49 | 67.9 | 74.0 | 55.8 | 13.9 | 1,371 |
| 50-54 | 67.7 | 74.1 | 57.8 | 16.0 | 1,292 |
| **Employment (last 12 months)** | | | | | |
| Not employed | 63.8 | 62.4 | 50.4 | 24.1 | 70 |
| Employed for cash | 69.9 | 76.2 | 58.2 | 12.1 | 8,538 |
| Employed not for cash | 82.4 | 77.2 | 69.9 | 10.3 | 694 |
| **Number of living children** | | | | | |
| 0 | 75.5 | 79.2 | 64.4 | 9.6 | 738 |
| 1-2 | 70.3 | 76.7 | 58.7 | 11.7 | 5,517 |
| 3-4 | 71.8 | 75.4 | 59.7 | 12.5 | 2,453 |
| 5+ | 65.2 | 71.5 | 53.2 | 16.4 | 598 |
| **Residence** | | | | | |
| Urban | 70.6 | 75.7 | 58.7 | 12.3 | 4,739 |
| Rural | 71.0 | 76.7 | 59.4 | 11.7 | 4,567 |
| **Education** | | | | | |
| No education | 63.3 | 67.1 | 51.4 | 21.0 | 265 |
| Some primary | 63.5 | 71.2 | 51.2 | 16.4 | 1,371 |
| Completed primary | 68.5 | 75.8 | 56.8 | 12.4 | 2,118 |
| Some secondary | 73.4 | 77.7 | 62.4 | 11.3 | 1,979 |
| Completed secondary | 72.4 | 76.8 | 60.1 | 10.9 | 2,453 |
| More than secondary | 77.6 | 81.1 | 66.3 | 7.5 | 1,119 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | |
| Lowest | 69.3 | 71.8 | 55.8 | 14.7 | 1,596 |
| Second | 67.3 | 73.9 | 55.4 | 14.3 | 1,866 |
| Middle | 71.6 | 75.6 | 58.9 | 11.6 | 2,008 |
| Fourth | 72.0 | 79.2 | 62.6 | 11.4 | 1,962 |
| Highest | 73.4 | 79.7 | 61.9 | 8.8 | 1,875 |
| Total | 70.8 | 76.2 | 59.0 | 12.0 | 9,306 |

Note: Total includes four men for whom information on employment was missing. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Appendix Tables A.13.3.1 and A.13.3.2 show women's and men's participation in decision making by province.

## 13.5 ATTITUDE TOWARD WIFE BEATING

The 2012 IDHS collected information from women and currently married men on situations in which they considered it acceptable for a husband to beat his wife. Table 13.7.1 shows the percentage of all women age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by background characteristics. The most widely accepted reason for wife beating is the wife's neglect of the children (27 percent), followed by the wife going out without telling her husband (24 percent). Less than one-tenth of women (9 percent) agree that a wife's refusal to have sexual intercourse is a justifiable reason for wife beating. Six percent of women agree that arguing with her husband is an acceptable reason for a man to beat his wife, and 3 percent of women agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife if she burns the food. Overall, one-third of all women age 15-49 agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for at least one of these reasons.

Table 13.7.1 Attitude toward wife beating: Women

Percentage of all women age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she: Burns the food | Argues with him | Goes out without telling him | Neglects the children | Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him | Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason | Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 3.2 | 7.3 | 27.5 | 36.8 | 10.6 | 44.9 | 6,927 |
| 20-24 | 2.9 | 6.5 | 26.3 | 31.6 | 9.9 | 39.3 | 6,305 |
| 25-29 | 2.0 | 5.4 | 25.3 | 29.5 | 8.8 | 36.1 | 6,959 |
| 30-34 | 2.2 | 4.8 | 24.3 | 25.8 | 8.7 | 32.8 | 6,876 |
| 35-39 | 2.1 | 5.2 | 22.0 | 23.4 | 8.3 | 30.3 | 6,882 |
| 40-44 | 2.7 | 4.8 | 21.9 | 22.4 | 8.3 | 29.4 | 6,252 |
| 45-49 | 2.9 | 5.7 | 20.1 | 19.7 | 7.7 | 26.6 | 5,407 |
| **Employment (last 12 months)** | | | | | | | |
| Not employed | 2.4 | 5.7 | 24.7 | 28.9 | 8.7 | 36.3 | 17,715 |
| Employed for cash | 2.2 | 4.8 | 22.2 | 25.2 | 8.5 | 31.9 | 20,855 |
| Employed not for cash | 4.0 | 8.4 | 28.2 | 29.5 | 11.0 | 37.8 | 6,984 |
| **Number of living children** | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 2.7 | 6.1 | 23.4 | 30.2 | 9.1 | 37.6 | 12,896 |
| 1-2 | 2.2 | 4.9 | 24.1 | 26.9 | 8.5 | 33.8 | 21,465 |
| 3-4 | 2.8 | 6.2 | 24.6 | 24.8 | 9.4 | 31.9 | 9,053 |
| 5+ | 4.4 | 8.2 | 25.4 | 24.3 | 10.3 | 33.5 | 2,193 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 2.7 | 6.2 | 23.0 | 31.2 | 9.0 | 38.5 | 9,919 |
| Married or living together | 2.5 | 5.4 | 24.3 | 26.4 | 8.8 | 33.5 | 33,465 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 3.3 | 7.2 | 23.9 | 23.9 | 11.2 | 30.9 | 2,223 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1.3 | 3.7 | 19.3 | 23.8 | 6.6 | 29.8 | 23,805 |
| Rural | 4.0 | 7.8 | 29.2 | 31.0 | 11.4 | 39.5 | 21,802 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | |
| No education | 3.8 | 9.2 | 19.8 | 19.9 | 8.4 | 26.6 | 1,500 |
| Some primary | 4.8 | 8.0 | 25.4 | 25.7 | 10.5 | 33.3 | 4,870 |
| Completed primary | 3.5 | 6.6 | 27.6 | 28.1 | 11.1 | 36.5 | 10,254 |
| Some secondary | 2.5 | 6.3 | 27.5 | 32.4 | 9.3 | 40.1 | 12,753 |
| Completed secondary | 1.5 | 3.9 | 21.4 | 25.3 | 7.4 | 32.1 | 10,677 |
| More than secondary | 0.7 | 2.9 | 14.7 | 21.1 | 5.9 | 25.5 | 5,552 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 5.9 | 11.1 | 32.2 | 33.7 | 12.7 | 42.2 | 7,767 |
| Second | 3.2 | 7.0 | 28.2 | 30.0 | 11.0 | 38.2 | 8,784 |
| Middle | 2.4 | 5.5 | 24.4 | 28.0 | 9.6 | 35.4 | 9,243 |
| Fourth | 1.2 | 3.4 | 19.9 | 24.5 | 6.7 | 31.3 | 9,743 |
| Highest | 0.8 | 2.7 | 17.8 | 21.9 | 5.8 | 27.5 | 10,071 |
| Total | 2.5 | 5.7 | 24.0 | 27.3 | 8.9 | 34.5 | 45,607 |

Note: Total includes 53 women for whom information on employment was missing.

A woman's age and wealth quintile are the background characteristics most strongly associated with the level of acceptance of wife beating. For example, the proportion of women who believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife for at least one of the reasons shown in Table 13.7.1 decreases as the woman's age increases, from 45 percent among women age 15-19 to 27 percent among women age 45-49. Similarly, the level of agreement with wife beating in at least one of the situations declines among women as the wealth quintile increases, from 42 percent in the lowest quintile to 28 percent in the highest quintile. Urban women are uniformly less likely than rural women to agree that wife beating is justified in any of the situations. Table 13.7.2 presents information on the level of acceptance of wife beating in the various situations among currently married men. Overall, men seem to be less accepting of wife beating than women. Only 17 percent of currently married men age 15-54 agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife in at least one of the situations shown in the table compared with 34 percent of currently married women age 15-49 (Table 13.7.1). Like women, men are most likely to agree that wife beating is justified if the woman neglects the children or goes out without telling the husband (12 percent each). Also similar to the pattern among women is the percentage agreeing that wife beating is acceptable in various situations that are negatively associated with a man's age and wealth quintile and are higher among rural than urban men.

Table 13.7.2 Attitude toward wife beating: Men

Percentage of all men age 15-54 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she: Burns the food | Argues with him | Goes out without telling him | Neglects the children | Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him | Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason | Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age** | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 0.0 | 7.3 | 26.3 | 29.1 | 12.1 | 48.4 | 28 |
| 20-24 | 0.8 | 4.2 | 11.3 | 17.5 | 3.0 | 22.9 | 345 |
| 25-29 | 0.2 | 5.7 | 14.6 | 16.5 | 3.8 | 22.6 | 1,127 |
| 30-34 | 1.3 | 3.3 | 11.2 | 13.9 | 3.2 | 18.4 | 1,674 |
| 35-39 | 1.1 | 3.0 | 13.5 | 13.1 | 3.5 | 19.5 | 1,775 |
| 40-44 | 0.6 | 2.7 | 12.2 | 10.4 | 3.3 | 16.4 | 1,693 |
| 45-49 | 0.9 | 2.7 | 10.0 | 8.1 | 1.9 | 13.5 | 1,371 |
| 50-54 | 0.8 | 3.3 | 9.0 | 7.5 | 2.9 | 11.3 | 1,292 |
| **Employment (last 12 months)** | | | | | | | |
| Not employed | 0.0 | 4.6 | 2.3 | 3.8 | 2.6 | 6.3 | 70 |
| Employed for cash | 0.8 | 3.2 | 11.6 | 11.9 | 3.0 | 17.2 | 8,538 |
| Employed not for cash | 1.3 | 5.6 | 14.7 | 11.7 | 4.6 | 20.0 | 694 |
| **Number of living children** | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 0.4 | 3.0 | 10.2 | 11.3 | 1.8 | 16.1 | 738 |
| 1-2 | 0.8 | 3.1 | 11.8 | 12.3 | 3.3 | 17.8 | 5,517 |
| 3-4 | 1.0 | 3.6 | 12.0 | 11.1 | 3.3 | 16.5 | 2,453 |
| 5+ | 0.8 | 5.5 | 12.7 | 12.2 | 3.1 | 18.0 | 598 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.5 | 2.0 | 10.2 | 9.9 | 1.9 | 14.7 | 4,739 |
| Rural | 1.3 | 4.8 | 13.4 | 14.0 | 4.4 | 20.0 | 4,567 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | |
| No education | 2.1 | 8.1 | 11.5 | 12.8 | 5.7 | 17.2 | 265 |
| Some primary | 1.6 | 5.3 | 13.2 | 13.3 | 5.1 | 19.4 | 1,371 |
| Completed primary | 1.1 | 3.2 | 13.4 | 11.6 | 3.3 | 18.0 | 2,118 |
| Some secondary | 0.5 | 3.1 | 13.0 | 13.6 | 2.8 | 19.1 | 1,979 |
| Completed secondary | 0.7 | 2.6 | 10.5 | 11.5 | 2.8 | 16.6 | 2,453 |
| More than secondary | 0.2 | 2.3 | 7.8 | 8.2 | 1.0 | 11.8 | 1,119 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 1.9 | 7.4 | 15.4 | 15.5 | 5.4 | 22.8 | 1,596 |
| Second | 0.8 | 4.0 | 13.8 | 14.4 | 3.7 | 19.9 | 1,866 |
| Middle | 0.6 | 2.9 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 3.1 | 18.2 | 2,008 |
| Fourth | 0.4 | 1.7 | 9.4 | 9.7 | 1.7 | 14.4 | 1,962 |
| Highest | 0.7 | 1.6 | 8.5 | 7.8 | 2.2 | 12.1 | 1,875 |
| Total | 0.8 | 3.4 | 11.8 | 11.9 | 3.1 | 17.3 | 9,306 |

Note: Total includes four men for whom information on employment was missing. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Appendix Tables A. 13.4.1 and A.13.4.2 show wife beating attitudes among women and men by province.

## 13.6 INDICATORS OF WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Women's empowerment has important implications for demographic and health outcomes, including women's use of family planning and maternal health care services. Two summary indices of women's empowerment were used to assess the relationship of selected demographic and health outcomes with women's empowerment. The first index is the number of decisions that currently married women participate in alone or jointly (see Table 13.6.1 for the list of decisions). This index ranges from 0 (participates in none of the three decisions asked about) to 3 (participates in all three decisions). It reflects the degree of control women are able to exercise over their lives and, thus, a higher score is assumed to be related to a greater level of empowerment. The second index is the number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified (see Table 13.7.1 for a list of the reasons). This index ranges from 0 (agree with none of the reason) to 5 (agree with all five reasons). A low score on the index is considered to be associated with a greater sense of empowerment.

Table 13.8 shows how these indices relate to each other. The percentage of women who disagree with all reasons justifying wife beating does not increase with the number of household decisions in which a woman participates as expected; instead, the percentage is the same among women who participate in none of the household decisions (69 percent) and in all three household decisions (69 percent) and slightly lower among women who participate in one or two decisions. The percentage of women who participate in all three household decisions does generally follow the expected pattern and decline as the number of reasons for which wife beating is justified increases; however, the differences between the wife beating index scores are not large, and the percentage of women who participate in all household decisions is slightly higher among women who agree that a man is justified in beating his wife for all five of the reasons than among women who agree it is acceptable in three or four of the situations (65 percent and 63 percent, respectively).

Table 13.8 Indicators of women's empowerment

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who participate in all decision making and the percentage who disagree with all of the reasons justifying wife-beating, by value on each of the indicators of women's empowerment, Indonesia 2012

| Empowerment indicator | Percentage who participate in all decision making | Percentage who disagree with all the reasons justifying wife-beating | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Number of decisions in which women participate[1]** | | | |
| 0 | na | 68.8 | 1,982 |
| 1-2 | na | 59.5 | 7,951 |
| 3 | na | 68.6 | 23,532 |
| **Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified[2]** | | | |
| 0 | 72.6 | na | 22,245 |
| 1-2 | 66.6 | na | 8,406 |
| 3-4 | 63.2 | na | 2,449 |
| 5 | 64.6 | na | 365 |

na = Not applicable
[1] See Table 13.6.1 for the list of decisions.
[2] See Table 13.7.1 for the list of reasons.

## 13.7 WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT AND HEALTH INDICATORS

A woman's desire and ability to control her fertility, her fertility desires, and her use of health services are likely to be affected by her status in the household, her self-image, and her own sense of empowerment. This section of the report explores how the two indicators of women empowerment constructed from the IDHS data on women's participation in decision making and women's attitudes toward wife beating relate to a number of demographic and health measures including a woman's use of contraception, her desired family size, her use of reproductive health services, and the level of child mortality.

Table 13.9 shows the percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by the contraceptive method currently used according to the two empowerment indicators. Neither the decision making nor the wife beating index are strongly or consistently related to the level of contraceptive use. For example, the percentage currently using any contraceptive method among women who did not participate in decisions in any of the areas for which the IDHS obtained information is almost the same as the percentage using contraception among women participating in all three decisions (61 percent and 62 percent, respectively).

Table 13.9 Current use of contraception by women's empowerment

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by current contraceptive method, according to selected indicators of women's status, Indonesia 2012

| | | | Modern methods | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Empowerment indicator | Any method | Any modern method | Female steriliza-tion | Male steriliza-tion | Temporary modern female methods[1] | Male condom | Any traditional method | Not currently using | Total | Number of women |
| **Number of decisions in which women participate[1]** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 60.9 | 58.0 | 3.5 | 0.4 | 53.5 | 0.7 | 2.9 | 39.1 | 100.0 | 1,982 |
| 1-2 | 61.7 | 58.2 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 53.5 | 1.6 | 3.5 | 38.3 | 100.0 | 7,951 |
| 3 | 62.0 | 57.7 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 52.4 | 1.9 | 4.3 | 38.0 | 100.0 | 23,532 |
| **Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified[2]** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 61.2 | 56.9 | 3.6 | 0.2 | 51.1 | 1.9 | 4.3 | 38.8 | 100.0 | 22,245 |
| 1-2 | 63.2 | 59.8 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 56.0 | 1.6 | 3.5 | 36.8 | 100.0 | 8,406 |
| 3-4 | 63.2 | 60.1 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 56.3 | 1.2 | 3.1 | 36.8 | 100.0 | 2,449 |
| 5 | 60.4 | 56.3 | 3.6 | 0.2 | 52.5 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 39.6 | 100.0 | 365 |
| Total | 61.9 | 57.9 | 3.2 | 0.2 | 52.8 | 1.8 | 4.0 | 38.1 | 100.0 | 33,465 |

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.
[1] Pill, IUD, injectables, implants, female condom, diaphragm, foam/jelly, and lactational amenorrhea method
[2] See Table 13.6.1 for the list of decisions.
[3] See Table 13.7.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 13.10 looks at how two measures of women's fertility desires, the mean ideal number of children and the unmet need for spacing and limiting, are related to the women's status indicators. The mean ideal family size declines with the number of reasons for which wife beating is justified, indicating that, as expected, women who are assessed as more empowered on this measure are more likely to want smaller families than women scoring higher on the index. However, the differences between scores on the wife beating indicator are not large, and the relationship between ideal family size and the participation indicator is not direct. Unmet need is not consistently related to either the participation or wife beating indicators.

Table 13.10 Women's empowerment and ideal number of children and unmet need for family planning

Mean ideal number of children for women 15-49 and the percentage of currently married women age 155 with an unmet need for family planning, by indicators of women's empowerment, Indonesia 2012

| Empowerment indicator | Mean ideal number of children[1] | Number of women | Percentage of currently married women with an unmet need for family planning[2] | | | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | For spacing | For limiting | Total | |
| **Number of decisions in which women participate[1]** | | | | | | |
| 0 | 2.7 | 1,803 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 6.8 | 1,982 |
| 1-2 | 2.7 | 7,221 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 8.6 | 7,951 |
| 3 | 2.6 | 21,548 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 8.3 | 23,532 |
| **Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified[2]** | | | | | | |
| 0 | 2.5 | 27,203 | 3.5 | 4.6 | 8.2 | 22,245 |
| 1-2 | 2.6 | 10,950 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 8.9 | 8,406 |
| 3-4 | 2.8 | 3,101 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 7.5 | 2,449 |
| 5 | 2.9 | 429 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 6.7 | 365 |
| Total | 2.6 | 41,683 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 8.3 | 33,465 |

[1] Mean excludes respondents who gave non-numeric responses.
[2] See table 7.20 for the definition of unmet need for family planning.
[3] Restricted to currently married women. See Table 13.6.1 for the list of decisions.
[4] See Table 13.7.1 for the list of reasons.

Table 13.11 examines whether empowered women are more likely to access antenatal, delivery, and postnatal care services from medically trained health personnel. In societies where health care is widespread, women's empowerment may not affect their access to reproductive health services. In other societies, however, increased empowerment of women is likely to increase their ability to seek out and use health services from qualified health providers to better meet their own reproductive health goals, including the goal of safe motherhood.

Table 13.11 Reproductive health care by women's empowerment

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received antenatal care, delivery assistance, and postnatal care from health personnel for the most recent birth, by indicators of women's empowerment, Indonesia 2012

| Empowerment indicator | Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider[1] | Percentage receiving delivery care from a skilled provider[1] | Received postnatal care from health personnel within the first two days after delivery[2] | Number of women with a child born in the last five years |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Number of decisions in which women participate[1]** | | | | |
| 0 | 91.6 | 81.9 | 75.8 | 830 |
| 1-2 | 95.7 | 82.7 | 80.1 | 3,409 |
| 3 | 96.1 | 85.2 | 80.5 | 10,168 |
| **Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified[2]** | | | | |
| 0 | 95.9 | 85.8 | 80.7 | 9,429 |
| 1-2 | 95.6 | 83.4 | 79.2 | 4,014 |
| 3-4 | 95.2 | 77.0 | 77.7 | 1,182 |
| 5 | 94.3 | 72.4 | 72.9 | 156 |
| Total | 95.7 | 84.3 | 80.0 | 14,782 |

[1] "Skilled provider" includes doctor, obstetrician, nurse, midwife, and village midwife.
[2] Includes women who received a postnatal checkup from a doctor, nurse, midwife, or village midwife in the first two days after the birth. Includes women who gave birth in a health facility and those who did not give birth in a health facility.
[3] Restricted to currently married women. See Table 13.6.1 for the list of decisions.
[4] See Table 13.7.1 for the list of reasons.

The results in Table 13.11 show that women's empowerment, as expected, is positively associated with women's access to and use of reproductive health services. For example, the proportion of women receiving delivery care from a skilled provider increases from 82 percent among women who participate in no decisions to 85 percent among women who participate in all three decisions. Women's wife beating attitudes are also related to their use of all three health services. Compared with women who believe that wife beating is not justified for any reason, women who accept all five reasons for wife beating are less likely to receive antenatal care (94 percent compared with 96 percent for women who agree with no reason), delivery assistance (72 percent compared with 86 percent for women who agree with no reason), and postnatal care within the first two days of delivery from health personnel (81 percent compared with 73 percent).

Finally, Table 13.12 shows women's empowerment is generally negatively related to child mortality rates, although the pattern is not always consistent or very strong. The association is greatest between scores on the wife beating indicator and the level of under-5 mortality, with the rate varying from 41 deaths per 1,000 births among women believing none of the reasons justified beating to 53 per 1,000 among women who accept three or four of the reasons as justifying wife beating.

Table 13.12 Early childhood mortality rates by women's status

Infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, by indicators of women's empowerment, Indonesia 2012

| Empowerment indicator | Infant mortality ($_1q_0$) | Child mortality ($_4q_1$) | Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Number of decisions in which women participate[1]** | | | |
| 0 | 34 | 14 | 48 |
| 1-2 | 38 | 9 | 47 |
| 3 | 31 | 9 | 40 |
| **Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified[2]** | | | |
| 0 | 32 | 9 | 41 |
| 1-2 | 35 | 11 | 46 |
| 3-4 | 45 | 9 | 53 |
| 5 | 23 | 9 | 32 |

[1] Restricted to currently married women. See Table 15.6.1 for the list of decisions.
[2] See Table 15.7.1 for the list of reasons.

# FATHER'S PARTICIPATION IN FAMILY HEALTH CARE

# 14

**Key Findings**

- The majority of married men (94 percent) said that their wife received an antenatal check-up, and 8 in 10 accompanied their wife to the antenatal check-ups.
- Fathers age 20-24 are slightly more likely to discuss preparation for their child's delivery compared with fathers of other ages (91 percent compared with 87 percent or lower).
- Fifty-eight percent of married men talked with a health care provider about their wife's health during pregnancy
- When asked about proper treatment of children with diarrhea, 59 percent of fathers correctly said that children with diarrhea should be given more to drink than usual.
- According to the father's report, the percentages of immunization coverage of last-born children in the past two years are BCG (77 percent), polio (78 percent), DPT (69 percent), measles (62 percent), and hepatitis (63 percent).

In the 2012 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS), all currently married men age 15-54 living in every third household selected in the sample, were eligible to be interviewed using the Man's Questionnaire. This questionnaire includes many questions also found in the Woman's Questionnaire, but it is shorter because it does not contain questions on reproductive history and maternal and child health. Instead, men are asked about their knowledge, attitudes, and practices regarding health care for their wives and children. The chapter presents information on men's involvement in ensuring safe motherhood for their wives and proper health care for their children.

## 14.1 ANTENATAL CARE

Antenatal check-ups are important to monitor the pregnancy and reduce the risk of morbidity for mother and baby during pregnancy and delivery. Information on antenatal check-up coverage was obtained from men whose youngest child was age 2 or younger at the time of the survey.

In the 2012 IDHS, a married man with at least one child born in the preceding two years was asked several questions regarding the pregnancy care of the mother of his most recent child. Table 14.1 shows, by paternal background characteristics, the percentage of births in the two years preceding the survey, according to the father's report, where the mother received an antenatal check-up, the child was born in a hospital or health facility, and where an antenatal check-up occurred, the father was present. For 94 percent of births, fathers reported that the child's mother received an antenatal check-up. Sixty-eight percent of the mothers gave birth in a hospital or health facility, and 79 percent of the fathers were present during an antenatal check-up.

Table 14.1 Care received by mother during pregnancy

Among last births in the two years preceding the survey, and according to a report from the child's father, the percentage of mothers who received an antenatal checkup, the percentage of births taking place in a hospital or health facility, and among births where the mother received antenatal care, the percentage in which the father was present during the antenatal checkup, according to father's background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| | | | | Among births where mothers received an antenatal checkup | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Mother received antenatal checkup | Birth in a hospital or health facility | Number of fathers | Father was present in at least one antenatal checkup | Number of fathers |
| **Age** | | | | | |
| 15-19 | * | * | 18 | * | 18 |
| 20-24 | 96.4 | 61.5 | 181 | 77.2 | 174 |
| 25-29 | 93.0 | 66.2 | 554 | 82.7 | 515 |
| 30-34 | 94.3 | 68.9 | 699 | 79.6 | 659 |
| 35-39 | 92.4 | 70.3 | 530 | 77.9 | 489 |
| 40-44 | 94.7 | 69.0 | 307 | 76.1 | 290 |
| 45-49 | 93.4 | 67.4 | 114 | 67.0 | 106 |
| 50-54 | (86.2) | (62.2) | 44 | (62.4) | 38 |
| **Residence** | | | | | |
| Urban | 94.7 | 80.3 | 1,272 | 85.3 | 1,205 |
| Rural | 92.5 | 54.5 | 1,173 | 71.0 | 1,084 |
| **Education** | | | | | |
| No education | 63.2 | 30.6 | 46 | (63.1) | 29 |
| Some primary | 88.8 | 49.3 | 223 | 63.8 | 198 |
| Completed primary | 94.7 | 57.5 | 452 | 64.4 | 428 |
| Some secondary | 94.1 | 66.2 | 645 | 75.6 | 607 |
| Completed secondary | 95.1 | 77.8 | 737 | 87.7 | 701 |
| More than secondary | 95.6 | 81.0 | 342 | 93.0 | 327 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | |
| Lowest | 87.0 | 36.3 | 479 | 61.6 | 417 |
| Second | 95.1 | 65.8 | 516 | 71.7 | 491 |
| Middle | 94.7 | 72.6 | 459 | 81.6 | 435 |
| Fourth | 94.4 | 78.2 | 519 | 84.5 | 490 |
| Highest | 97.0 | 86.5 | 471 | 91.9 | 457 |
| Total | 93.7 | 67.9 | 2,445 | 78.5 | 2,290 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

The likelihood of receiving an antenatal care check-up declines slightly with the mother's increasing age. For example, 96 percent of mothers whose husbands are age 20-24 received antenatal care compared with 93 percent of mothers whose husbands are age 45-49. Having an antenatal check-up is strongly related to the father's level of education. Fathers with more than secondary education are much more likely to say that the mother of their last-born child received an antenatal check-up (96 percent) than fathers with some primary education (89 percent). Similarly, while almost all fathers in the highest wealth quintile say that the mother of their last-born child received an antenatal check-up (97 percent), the corresponding percentage for fathers in the lowest wealth quintile is 87 percent.

There are large variations in the likelihood that a child is reported to be born in a health facility. According to the father's report, births in urban areas are much more likely than those in rural areas to be delivered in a health facility (80 versus 55 percent, respectively). The father's presence during antenatal care is also more common in urban areas, and increases with the father's education and wealth status. For example, among fathers in the lowest wealth quintile, 62 percent were present during their child's antenatal checkup compared with 92 percent of fathers in the highest quintile.

Appendix Table A-14.1 shows, by province, according to a report from the child's father, the percentage of last births in the two years preceding the survey for which the mother received an antenatal check-up.

## 14.2 PREPARATION FOR DELIVERY

For the safety and well-being of mothers and their newborn babies, certain steps need to be taken. These include making decisions on various aspects of the delivery, such as deciding where it will take place, how transportation will occur, the person who will assist, the associated cost, and identification of a possible blood donor.

In the 2012 IDHS, fathers were asked whether they discussed these aspects of delivery with anyone during their wife's pregnancy for their last-born child in the two years preceding the survey. The results are presented in Table 14.2. More than half of the fathers (88 percent) discussed with someone at least one of the topics related to the child's delivery. The most frequently discussed topics were delivery assistance (77 percent) and place of delivery (76 percent), followed by payment for services (72 percent). Over half of the fathers discussed transportation to the place of delivery (54 percent). Identification of a potential blood donor during delivery was discussed by only 24 percent of the fathers.

Table 14.2 Preparation for delivery

Percentage of last births born in the two years preceding the survey whose father discussed specific topics about delivery, according to father's background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Percentage of fathers who discussed topics about delivery | | | | | | No topics discussed | Number of fathers |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Place to deliver | Transportation | Delivery assistance | Payment | Blood donor | Any topic | | |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 18 |
| 20-24 | 84.1 | 61.6 | 79.6 | 69.5 | 13.3 | 91.4 | 8.6 | 95 |
| 25-29 | 75.5 | 51.5 | 71.9 | 74.2 | 19.5 | 87.3 | 12.7 | 338 |
| 30-34 | 76.2 | 51.4 | 77.1 | 69.5 | 28.1 | 87.3 | 12.7 | 421 |
| 35-39 | 76.7 | 59.1 | 81.5 | 74.0 | 26.5 | 89.4 | 10.6 | 320 |
| 40-44 | 71.6 | 55.8 | 81.3 | 70.8 | 22.7 | 88.6 | 11.4 | 155 |
| 45-49 | (75.3) | (58.7) | (78.5) | (63.3) | (19.2) | (82.6) | (17.4) | 48 |
| 50-54 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 16 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 81.4 | 60.0 | 80.3 | 74.9 | 24.4 | 90.5 | 9.5 | 842 |
| Rural | 66.9 | 45.9 | 72.6 | 66.6 | 22.7 | 83.8 | 16.2 | 563 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | |
| No education | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 11 |
| Some primary | 57.4 | 44.6 | 69.0 | 67.6 | 17.3 | 84.4 | 15.6 | 72 |
| Completed primary | 66.1 | 44.4 | 72.0 | 69.5 | 16.6 | 82.5 | 17.5 | 188 |
| Some secondary | 72.1 | 51.4 | 75.5 | 71.8 | 20.1 | 86.3 | 13.7 | 363 |
| Completed secondary | 78.0 | 53.7 | 76.6 | 69.8 | 21.8 | 88.2 | 11.8 | 484 |
| More than secondary | 87.3 | 68.2 | 85.9 | 77.0 | 38.4 | 93.9 | 6.1 | 287 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 67.1 | 40.4 | 68.5 | 64.2 | 16.2 | 83.1 | 16.9 | 146 |
| Second | 69.9 | 46.0 | 71.0 | 67.6 | 14.3 | 86.0 | 14.0 | 274 |
| Middle | 72.7 | 55.2 | 78.3 | 72.9 | 19.6 | 85.8 | 14.2 | 274 |
| Fourth | 77.4 | 57.0 | 76.5 | 73.2 | 31.6 | 88.1 | 11.9 | 332 |
| Highest | 83.6 | 62.9 | 84.8 | 75.0 | 29.5 | 92.2 | 7.8 | 380 |
| Total | 75.6 | 54.4 | 77.2 | 71.6 | 23.7 | 87.8 | 12.2 | 1,405 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Fathers in age group 20-24 are more likely to discuss any topic of their child's delivery preparations compared with fathers in other age groups (91 percent compared with 89 percent or lower). Fathers who live in urban areas are more likely to talk about the birth preparation of their child than fathers in rural areas (91 percent versus 84 percent). This may be due to better access to information about birth preparations in urban areas. Fathers with higher education and those in the highest wealth quintile are more likely than other fathers to have discussed with someone else the topics related to the delivery.

Appendix Table A-14.2 shows by province the percentage of fathers who discussed delivery topics.

## 14.3 CONTACT WITH HEALTH PROVIDER

In the 2012 IDHS, the father's involvement in their wife's pregnancy and care was measured by asking currently-married men whether they talked to a health care provider about pregnancy care or the health of their last-born child's mother in the two years preceding the survey. Men were also asked specifically about the topics they discussed during such contacts with a doctor or health provider.

Table 14.3 Father's contact with health provider about child's mother's health

Percentage of last births in the two years preceding the survey whose father discussed with a health provider the health of the child's mother, and among fathers who talked with a health provider, percentage by specific topics discussed, according to father's background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| | | | Among those who talked with a health provider, specific topics discussed: | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Background characteristic | Talked with health care provider about mother's health | Number of fathers whose youngest child is two years or younger | Type of foods she eats during pregnancy | How much rest she should have during pregnancy | Type of health problems for which she should get immediate medical attention | Number of fathers who talked to a health provider |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | * | 18 | * | * | * | 12 |
| 20-24 | 52.4 | 181 | 95.5 | 90.7 | 87.1 | 95 |
| 25-29 | 60.9 | 554 | 90.8 | 89.2 | 87.9 | 338 |
| 30-34 | 60.3 | 699 | 91.9 | 87.7 | 84.6 | 421 |
| 35-39 | 60.5 | 530 | 92.1 | 91.1 | 84.5 | 320 |
| 40-44 | 50.5 | 307 | 91.8 | 87.1 | 86.5 | 155 |
| 45-49 | 42.0 | 114 | (92.9) | (91.6) | (81.6) | 48 |
| 50-54 | * | 44 | * | * | * | 16 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 66.2 | 1,272 | 93.6 | 88.3 | 86.8 | 842 |
| Rural | 48.0 | 1,173 | 89.1 | 88.8 | 83.9 | 563 |
| **Education** | | | | | | |
| No education | * | 46 | * | * | * | 11 |
| Some primary | 32.3 | 223 | 80.4 | 78.1 | 78.4 | 72 |
| Completed primary | 41.6 | 452 | 87.9 | 89.5 | 86.7 | 188 |
| Some secondary | 56.3 | 645 | 90.1 | 84.3 | 82.2 | 363 |
| Completed secondary | 65.8 | 737 | 93.5 | 89.9 | 88.2 | 484 |
| More than secondary | 83.8 | 342 | 96.6 | 93.2 | 86.8 | 287 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 30.4 | 479 | 84.8 | 85.2 | 80.0 | 146 |
| Second | 53.1 | 516 | 91.8 | 83.9 | 81.4 | 274 |
| Middle | 59.6 | 459 | 93.4 | 91.6 | 88.6 | 274 |
| Fourth | 63.9 | 519 | 91.5 | 90.0 | 88.8 | 332 |
| Highest | 80.6 | 471 | 93.6 | 89.4 | 85.9 | 380 |
| Total | 57.5 | 2,445 | 91.8 | 88.5 | 85.6 | 1,405 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed

The survey results show that 58 percent of men talked with a health care provider about their wife's health during pregnancy. Among men who had this discussion, 92 percent talked about the types of foods their wife should eat during the pregnancy, 89 percent talked about how much rest she should have, and 86 percent talked about the types of health problems for which she should get immediate medical attention.

Fathers in age groups 25-29, 30-34, and 34-39 are the most likely to talk with the health provider about the health of the mother (60-61 percent) compared with other fathers (52 percent or lower). Fathers who live in urban areas are more likely to talk about the health of the mother (66 percent) than fathers in rural areas (48 percent). Fathers with higher education are more likely to talk with a health provider about the health of the child's mother (84 percent) than fathers with no education (23 percent). Similarly, fathers in the highest wealth quintile are more likely to talk with the health provider about the health of the mother (81 percent) than fathers in the lowest wealth quintile (30 percent). Variations in the discussions about the type of foods to eat during pregnancy, how much rest the mother should have, and the type of health problems for which she needs to receive immediate care are similar to the variations occurring in the talk to a health provider.

Appendix Table A-14.3 shows the variation by province in the level of contact between fathers and health providers regarding the woman's pregnancy and health.

## 14.4 DIARRHEA TREATMENT

Diarrheal diseases remain a public health problem in developing countries such as Indonesia because morbidity and mortality are still high. A morbidity surveillance study undertaken by the Ministry of Health from 2000 to 2010 saw an increasing incidence rate for diarrhea from 301 per 1,000 population in 2000 to 411 per 1,000 population in 2010 (MOH, 2011).

In the 2012 IDHS, fathers of last-born children in the two years preceding the survey were asked a question about their knowledge of diarrhea treatment for children. Table 14.4 shows the percent distribution of fathers by their knowledge of the amount of fluid to be given when a child has diarrhea, according to the father's background characteristics. The table shows that 59 percent of fathers correctly say that children with diarrhea should be given more to drink than usual. Twenty percent of fathers say that a child with diarrhea should be given the same amount to drink as usual. Four percent of fathers think that a child with diarrhea should be given less than usual to drink, and less than 1 percent of fathers say that a child who has diarrhea should be given nothing to drink.

There are large differences in the handling of children with diarrhea by father's education level. Fathers with more than secondary education are more aware that children with diarrhea should be given more than the usual amount of liquids (75 percent) compared with fathers with some primary education (43 percent). This is also true of the father's wealth status; fathers in the highest wealth quintile are much more likely than fathers in the lowest wealth quintile to give more drink to children with diarrhea (73 percent and 40 percent, respectively).

Appendix Table A-14.4 shows by province the percent distribution of fathers by their knowledge about the amount of drink to be given when a child has diarrhea.

Table 14.4 Father's knowledge about amount to drink for children with diarrhea

Among last births in the two years preceding the survey, percent distribution by father's knowledge of the amount of fluid to be given when a child has diarrhea, according to father's background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Amount to drink, when that child has diarrhea | | | | | | | Number of fathers |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nothing to drink | Less than usual/much less | About the same | More | Don't know | Missing | Total | |
| **Age** | | | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | 1.2 | 6.9 | 27.0 | 7.8 | 57.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 18 |
| 20-24 | 0.7 | 4.8 | 20.9 | 56.7 | 16.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 181 |
| 25-29 | 1.1 | 5.1 | 26.0 | 52.4 | 12.4 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 554 |
| 30-34 | 0.1 | 5.7 | 21.6 | 57.0 | 12.7 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 699 |
| 35-39 | 0.9 | 2.8 | 12.9 | 68.0 | 11.3 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 530 |
| 40-44 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 18.7 | 61.8 | 15.6 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 307 |
| 45-49 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 14.0 | 70.9 | 9.2 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 114 |
| 50-54 | (0.0) | (10.5) | (16.7) | (49.5) | (12.3) | (10.9) | (100.0) | 44 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.7 | 2.2 | 14.1 | 69.4 | 10.3 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 1,272 |
| Rural | 0.5 | 6.6 | 26.3 | 47.9 | 16.1 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 1,173 |
| **Education** | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.0 | 11.4 | 26.4 | 9.1 | 37.9 | 15.2 | 100.0 | 46 |
| Some primary | 0.4 | 4.5 | 33.2 | 43.1 | 16.6 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 223 |
| Completed primary | 0.0 | 8.2 | 26.0 | 46.9 | 17.1 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 452 |
| Some secondary | 0.5 | 3.2 | 20.5 | 58.2 | 14.4 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 645 |
| Completed secondary | 1.2 | 3.0 | 15.1 | 68.1 | 9.8 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 737 |
| More than secondary | 0.2 | 3.2 | 11.4 | 74.7 | 6.9 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 342 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 0.7 | 7.8 | 27.4 | 39.7 | 20.5 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 479 |
| Second | 0.6 | 5.1 | 24.5 | 54.1 | 13.6 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 516 |
| Middle | 0.0 | 2.0 | 25.3 | 57.8 | 12.4 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 459 |
| Fourth | 0.7 | 1.4 | 12.6 | 70.1 | 11.2 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 519 |
| Highest | 0.8 | 5.4 | 10.1 | 73.3 | 7.8 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 471 |
| Total | 0.6 | 4.3 | 19.9 | 59.1 | 13.1 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 2,445 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

## 14.5 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILDREN'S IMMUNIZATION

In the 2012 IDHS currently married men were also asked if their last living child born in the two years preceding the survey had been immunized against tuberculosis (BCG), polio, DPT, measles, and hepatitis B. Table 14.5 presents information on the specific immunizations received by the children, according to father's report: BCG (77 percent), polio (78 percent), DPT (69 percent), measles (62 percent), and hepatitis (63 percent).

The reporting of children's immunizations varies by father's background characteristics. In general, children of fathers age 35-39, children who live in urban areas, children of a better-educated father, and children living in households in the highest wealth quintile are more likely than other children to be immunized with each of the vaccines. For example, 82 percent of children whose fathers reside in urban areas have received polio vaccine compared with 72 percent of children whose fathers reside in rural areas. Furthermore, 50 percent of children born to men with no education have received polio vaccine compared with 87 percent of children of men with more than secondary education. While 63 percent of children of men in the lowest wealth quintile have received polio vaccine, the corresponding proportion for children of men in the highest wealth quintile is 88 percent.

Appendix Table A-14.5 shows the percentage of children immunized with each vaccine by province in which the father resides.

Table 14.5 Father's report on children's vaccination

Among last births in the two years preceding the survey, percentage receiving vaccination according to father's report, by type of vaccination, according to father's background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Vaccination | | | | | Number of fathers |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | BCG | Polio | DPT | Measles | Hepatitis | |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| 15-19 | * | * | * | * | * | 18 |
| 20-24 | 74.2 | 74.8 | 63.0 | 56.9 | 55.0 | 181 |
| 25-29 | 76.9 | 77.3 | 66.9 | 61.7 | 60.5 | 554 |
| 30-34 | 76.8 | 78.1 | 68.0 | 60.2 | 63.5 | 699 |
| 35-39 | 80.3 | 81.3 | 74.8 | 67.7 | 70.1 | 530 |
| 40-44 | 78.5 | 79.0 | 72.2 | 62.3 | 61.5 | 307 |
| 45-49 | 72.8 | 70.6 | 61.8 | 57.7 | 54.7 | 114 |
| 50-54 | (64.7) | (64.7) | (60.8) | (50.8) | (67.5) | 44 |
| **Residence** | | | | | | |
| Urban | 81.8 | 82.2 | 74.0 | 64.9 | 70.1 | 1,272 |
| Rural | 72.0 | 72.3 | 62.7 | 58.0 | 54.7 | 1,173 |
| **Education** | | | | | | |
| No education | 50.0 | 50.2 | 47.5 | 39.9 | 42.5 | 46 |
| Some primary | 54.7 | 53.1 | 40.4 | 34.8 | 41.9 | 223 |
| Completed primary | 69.9 | 71.4 | 61.2 | 53.1 | 50.8 | 452 |
| Some secondary | 78.6 | 81.7 | 70.8 | 64.5 | 63.7 | 645 |
| Completed secondary | 83.3 | 82.2 | 74.2 | 66.7 | 68.3 | 737 |
| More than secondary | 88.4 | 86.8 | 82.9 | 76.3 | 80.7 | 342 |
| **Wealth quintile** | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 61.3 | 62.6 | 52.9 | 50.0 | 48.8 | 479 |
| Second | 76.1 | 75.2 | 67.3 | 56.3 | 55.6 | 516 |
| Middle | 80.3 | 81.0 | 69.4 | 62.0 | 63.5 | 459 |
| Fourth | 81.3 | 80.8 | 71.1 | 62.6 | 66.3 | 519 |
| Highest | 86.4 | 87.9 | 82.2 | 77.6 | 79.9 | 471 |
| Total | 77.1 | 77.5 | 68.5 | 61.5 | 62.7 | 2,445 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

# ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY 15

**Key Findings**

- The maternal mortality ratio is 359 deaths per 100,000 live births for the five-year period before the survey.
- The age-adjusted maternal mortality rate for women age 15-49 is 0.27 per 1,000 women-years of exposure.
- The number of maternal deaths was 92 for the five years preceding the survey.
- The number of maternal deaths was highest in the age groups 25-29, 30-34, and 35-39.
- Male adult mortality is consistently higher than female adult mortality in every age group. The probability of dying is also higher among male adults than among female adults.

This chapter discusses the mortality of adults, including deaths among women from maternal causes. Although the level of maternal mortality is generally considered to be one of the most important indicators of a country's health, reliable data are scarce, and estimates can vary widely. Abou Zahr estimated that maternal mortality occurs in only about 5 percent of child deaths (2011:123). Therefore, interpreting these results should be done cautiously.

Data that allow estimation of adult and maternal mortality using a direct estimation procedure have been collected in the Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) since 1994. The surveys collected information on the survivorship of all live births to the respondent's natural mother (i.e., the respondent's brothers and sisters). The direct approach to estimating adult and maternal mortality maximizes use of the available data, including information on the age of surviving siblings, the age at death of siblings who died, and the number of years ago the sibling died. This allows the data to be aggregated for determining the number of person-years of exposure to mortality risk and the number of sibling deaths occurring in defined calendar periods. Rates of maternal and adult mortality are obtained by dividing maternal (or all female or male adult) deaths by person-years of exposure (Ruttenberg and Sullivan, 1991). Another simple measure of maternal mortality is the proportion of deaths of all women of reproductive age due to maternal causes (PMDF). It is believed that PMDF is more accurately recorded than maternal deaths per se (Hill, Kenneth, et. al., 2007). PMDF is obtained directly by dividing maternal deaths by deaths of women of reproductive age.

## 15.1 DATA

To obtain data on adult and maternal mortality, the IDHS woman's questionnaire included a sibling survivorship history, which obtained a detailed account of the survivorship of all of the live-born children of the respondent's mother (i.e., maternal siblings). Similar to the pre-2007 IDHS, sibling history was collected only from female respondents in the 2012 IDHS. In the 2007 IDHS, male respondents were also asked the same questions with the main objective of expanding the basis for calculating the mortality rates.

To obtain the sibling history, each respondent was first asked to give the total number of her/his mother's live births. The respondent was next asked to provide a list of all of the children born to her/his mother starting with the first-born. Then the respondent was asked whether each of these siblings was still alive at the time of the survey. For living siblings, current age was collected; for deceased siblings, age at death

and years since death were collected. Interviewers were instructed that when a respondent could not provide precise information on age at death or years since death, approximate but quantitative answers were acceptable. For sisters who died at age 10 or older, three questions were used to determine whether the death was maternity-related: "*Was [NAME OF SISTER] pregnant when she died?" or "Did [NAME OF SISTER] die during childbirth?"* and if negative, "*Did [NAME OF SISTER] die within 2 months after the end of a pregnancy?*"

The estimation of adult and maternal mortality requires reasonably accurate reporting of the number of sisters and brothers the respondent ever had, the number who died, and (for maternal mortality) the number of sisters who died of maternity-related causes. There is no definitive procedure for establishing the completeness or accuracy of retrospective data on sibling survivorship. Table 15.1 examines several indicators of the quality of the sibling survivorship data from the IDHS, including the completeness of the reporting of sibling survivorship, the current age for surviving siblings, and the age at death and years since death for deceased siblings.

Of the 195,945 siblings reported in the sibling histories of the IDHS female respondents, survival status was unknown for 106 (about 0.1 percent). Among surviving siblings, current ages (used to estimate exposure to death) were reported for virtually all surviving siblings (99 percent). Among deceased siblings, complete reporting of age at death and years since death was also nearly universal. For 82 percent of deceased siblings, both age at death and years since death (or year of death) were reported. Age at death was missing for only about 1 percent of deceased siblings, while the years since death were missing for 15 percent of deceased siblings. Rather than exclude siblings with missing data from further analysis, information on the birth order of siblings in conjunction with other information was used to impute the missing data.[1] It is also important to note that 13 percent of the sisters' deaths out of a total of 846 dead sisters in the sample could not be categorized as a maternal or non-maternal death. This information may affect the maternal mortality ratio calculation. The sibling survivorship data, including cases with imputed values, were used in the direct estimation of adult and maternal mortality.

Table 15.1 Completeness of information on siblings

Completeness of data reported by interviewed women on (1) survival status of all of their siblings, (2) age of their surviving siblings, and (3) age at death (AD) and years since death (YSD) of their deceased siblings (unweighted), Indonesia 2012.

| | Sisters | | Brothers | | All siblings | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| **All siblings** | 94,757 | 100.0 | 101,188 | 100.0 | 195,945 | 100.0 |
| Surviving | 82,740 | 87.3 | 85,835 | 84.8 | 168,575 | 86.0 |
| Deceased | 11,975 | 12.6 | 15,289 | 15.1 | 27,264 | 13.9 |
| Survival status unknown | 42 | 0.0 | 64 | 0.1 | 106 | 0.1 |
| **Surviving siblings** | 82,740 | 100.0 | 85,835 | 100.0 | 168,575 | 100.0 |
| Age reported | 82,011 | 99.1 | 85,066 | 99.1 | 167,077 | 99.1 |
| Age missing | 729 | 0.9 | 769 | 0.9 | 1,498 | 0.9 |
| **Deceased siblings** | 11,975 | 100.0 | 15,289 | 100.0 | 27,264 | 100.0 |
| AD and YSD reported | 9,801 | 81.8 | 12,503 | 81.8 | 22,304 | 81.8 |
| Missing only AD | 116 | 1.0 | 184 | 1.2 | 300 | 1.1 |
| Missing only YSD | 1,823 | 15.2 | 2,236 | 14.6 | 4,059 | 14.9 |
| Missing AD and YSD | 235 | 2.0 | 366 | 2.4 | 601 | 2.2 |

[1] The imputation procedure is based on the assumption that the reported birth order of siblings in the history is correct. The first step is to calculate birth dates. For each living sibling with a reported age and each dead sibling with complete information on both age at death and years since death, the birth date was calculated. For a sibling missing these data, a birth date was imputed within the range defined by the birth dates of the bracketed siblings. In the case of living siblings, an age was then calculated from the imputed birth date. In the case of dead siblings, if either the age at death or years since death was reported, that information was combined with the birth date to produce the information missing. If both pieces of information were missing, the distribution of the ages at death for siblings for whom the years since death were unreported, but age at death was reported, was used as a basis for imputing the age at death.

Table 15.2 shows the average sibling size in Indonesia and the sex ratio at birth based on the age of respondents. The information was not present in the 2007 IDHS report, but it is important to show it, because the maternal mortality ratio is calculated based on the sisterhood method. The mean sibling size in Indonesia based on the 2012 IDHS is 5 with a sex ratio of 106. The average number of siblings is largest for the age group 45-49.

Table 15.2 Sibship size and sex ratio of siblings

Mean sibship size and sex ratio of siblings at birth, Indonesia 2012

| Age of respondents | Mean sibship size[1] | Sex ratio of siblings at birth[2] |
|---|---|---|
| 15-19 | 4.0 | 105.6 |
| 20-24 | 4.4 | 102.6 |
| 25-29 | 4.8 | 106.7 |
| 30-34 | 5.2 | 107.3 |
| 35-39 | 5.7 | 104.3 |
| 40-44 | 5.9 | 107.2 |
| 45-49 | 6.1 | 105.7 |
| Total | 5.1 | 105.7 |

[1] Includes the respondent
[2] Excludes the respondent

## 15.2 DIRECT ESTIMATES OF ADULT MORTALITY

Table 15.3 presents the age-specific female and male mortality rates for the five-year period before the survey, which roughly corresponds to 2008-2012. Longer age-specific death rates are computed by dividing the number of deaths in each age group by the total person-months of exposure in that age group during a specified reference period. Since the number of deaths on which the rates are based is not large (785 female and 1,001 male deaths), the age-specific rates are subject to large sampling variation. The female mortality rate is 2.49 deaths, and the male mortality rate is 3.11 deaths per 1,000 population. As expected, mortality increases with age for both sexes. In general, in all age groups, male mortality rates are slightly higher than female rates.

Table 15.3 Adult mortality rates

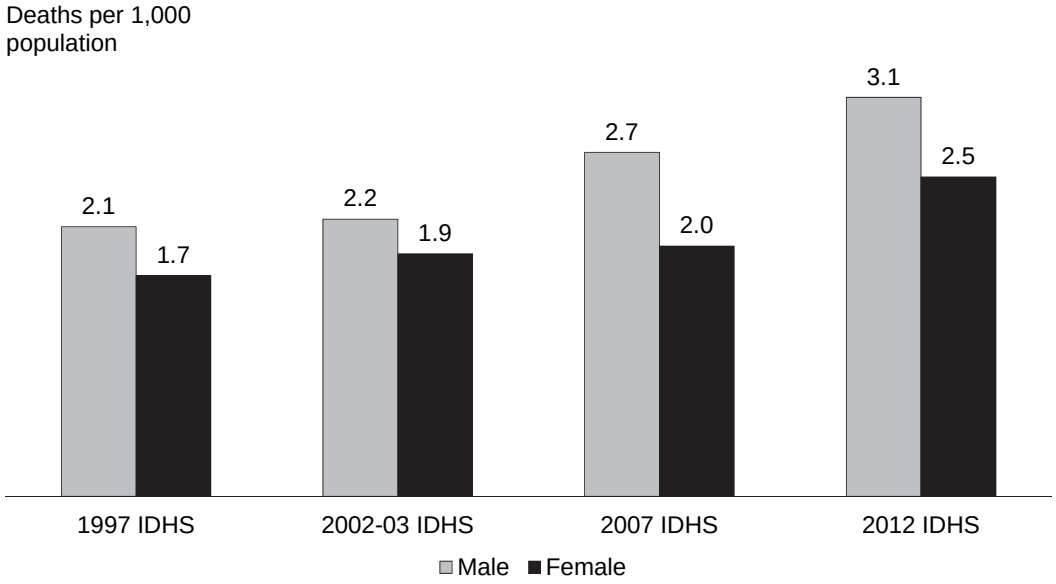
Direct estimates of female and male mortality rates for the five years preceding the survey, by five-year age groups, Indonesia 2012

| Age | Deaths | Exposure years | Mortality rates[1] |
|---|---|---|---|
| FEMALE | | | |
| 15-19 | 45 | 34,164 | 1.32 |
| 20-24 | 50 | 45,438 | 1.09 |
| 25-29 | 89 | 57,051 | 1.55 |
| 30-34 | 106 | 60,601 | 1.75 |
| 35-39 | 136 | 56,825 | 2.40 |
| 40-44 | 157 | 44,343 | 3.54 |
| 45-49 | 202 | 30,496 | 6.63 |
| 15-49 | 785 | 328,918 | 2.49 |
| MALE | | | |
| 15-19 | 62 | 33,457 | 1.87 |
| 20-24 | 84 | 47,099 | 1.79 |
| 25-29 | 122 | 59,987 | 2.03 |
| 30-34 | 141 | 62,053 | 2.27 |
| 35-39 | 144 | 58,722 | 2.45 |
| 40-44 | 208 | 44,523 | 4.67 |
| 45-49 | 240 | 30,937 | 7.76 |
| 15-49 | 1,001 | 336,778 | 3.11 |

[1] Expressed per 1,000 population
[a] Age-adjusted rate

Analysis of the past-to-present IDHS surveys indicates continuous increases in both female and male adult mortality from 1992 to 2012 (Figure 15.1). Adult mortality rates for female adults increased from 1.7 per 1,000 in the 1997 IDHS to 2.5 per 1,000 in the 2012 IDHS, whereas male adult mortality rates increased from 2.1 to 3.1 per thousand in the same period.

***Figure 15.1*** **Trend in adult mortality rates age 15-49 (per 1,000 population), by sex, IDHS 1997-2012**




## 15.3 ESTIMATES OF MATERNAL MORTALITY

Direct age-specific estimates of maternal mortality from the reported survivorship of sisters are shown in Table 15.4 for the five-year period before the survey. Age-specific mortality rates are calculated by dividing the number of maternal deaths by woman-years of exposure. To remove the effect of truncation bias (the upper boundary for eligibility for women interviewed in the IDHS is 49 years), the overall rate for women age 15-49 is standardized by the age distribution of the survey respondents. Maternal deaths are defined as any deaths that occur during pregnancy, during childbirth, or within two months after the birth or termination of a pregnancy.[2] The number of maternal deaths (92) is small, so age-specific rates are subject to very large sampling errors and should be interpreted with caution. The preferred approach is to calculate one estimate for all childbearing ages (15-49). For the period 0-4 years before the survey, the rate of deaths due to causes related to pregnancy and childbearing is 0.27 maternal deaths per 1,000 woman-years of exposure. Maternal deaths or the proportion of deaths of women of reproductive age due to maternal causes (PMDF) represent 11.7 percent of all deaths of women age 15-49.

The maternal mortality rate can be converted to a maternal mortality ratio and expressed per 100,000 live births by dividing the rate by the general fertility rate (75) for the same time period. In this way, the obstetrical risk of pregnancy and childbearing is highlighted. By direct estimation procedures, the maternal mortality ratio is estimated to be 359 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births for the period 2008-2012.

[2] This definition includes all deaths that occurred during pregnancy and two months after pregnancy, even if the death is due to nonmaternal causes. However, this definition is unlikely to result in overreporting of maternal deaths because most deaths of women in the specified period are due to maternal causes, and maternal deaths are more likely to be underreported than overreported.

Table 15.4 Maternal mortality

Direct estimates of maternal mortality rates for the five years preceding the survey, by five-year age groups, Indonesia 2012

| Age | Percentage of female deaths that are maternal | Maternal deaths | Exposure years | Maternal mortality rate[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15-19 | 9.9 | 4 | 34,164 | 0.13 |
| 20-24 | 23.2 | 12 | 45,438 | 0.25 |
| 25-29 | 22.4 | 20 | 57,051 | 0.35 |
| 30-34 | 16.2 | 17 | 60,601 | 0.28 |
| 35-39 | 13.1 | 18 | 56,825 | 0.31 |
| 40-44 | 8.9 | 14 | 44,343 | 0.32 |
| 45-49 | 3.4 | 7 | 30,496 | 0.22 |
| 15-49 | 11.7 | 92 | 328,918 | 0.27 |
| General fertility rate (GFR)[2] | | | | 75 |
| Maternal mortality ratio (MMR)[3] | | | | 359 |
| Lifetime risk of maternal death[4] | | | | 0.009 |

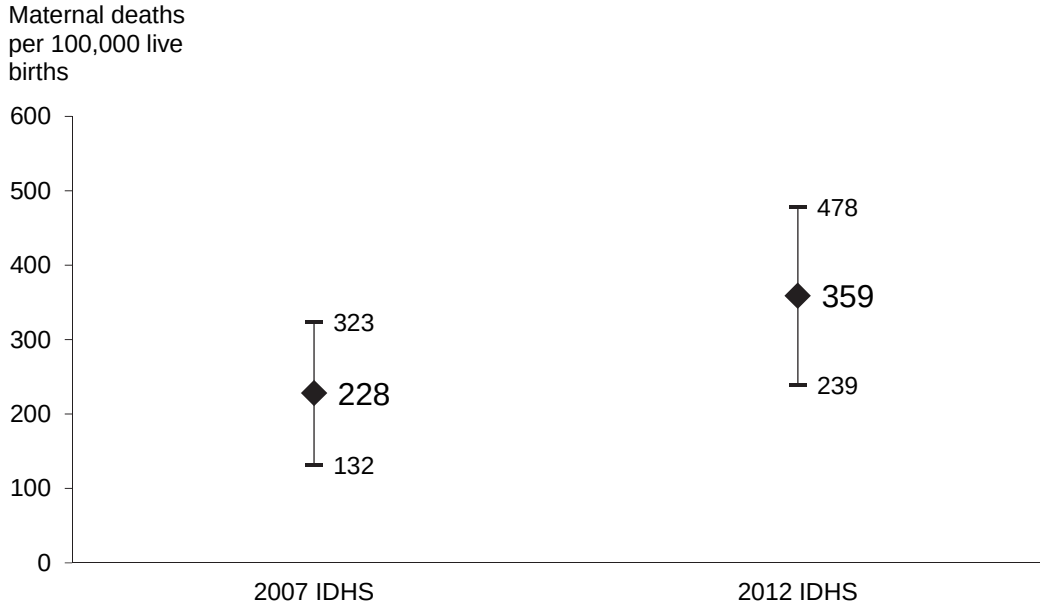
CI: Confidence interval
[1] Expressed per 1,000 woman-years of exposure
[2] Expressed per 1,000 woman age 15-49
[3] Expressed per 100,000 live births; calculated as the age-adjusted maternal mortality rate times 100 divided by the age-adjusted general fertility rate
[4] Calculated as $1-(1-MMR)^{TFR}$ where TFR represents the total fertility rate for the five years preceding the survey

## 15.4 TRENDS IN MATERNAL MORTALITY

The maternal mortality ratio (MMRatio) is one of the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) indicators to be achieved in 2015. Indonesia's MMRatio target for 2015 is 102 per 100.000 live births. The MMRatio showed the maternal mortality ratios for the five-year period prior to the survey. Quality of reporting may suffer due to memory lapses if the period of time is longer than 5 years. Based on results from other countries, it may be that the low level of reporting for the distant past relative to the recent period is due to recall problems (Stanton et al. 1997:33). Analysis of maternal mortality ratio (MMRatio) trends shows declines in the MMRatio based on the 1994 IDHS to the 2007 IDHS. The MMRatio in the 1997 IDHS was 390 deaths per 100,000 births. Unpublished analysis of data from the 1997 IDHS implied a slight decline to 334 deaths per 100,000 births for the period 1993-1997. The MMRatio estimate decreased to 307 deaths per 100,000 births in the 2002-2003 IDHS and 228 deaths per 100,000 births in the 2007 IDHS. However, the figure increased in the 2012 IDHS to 359.

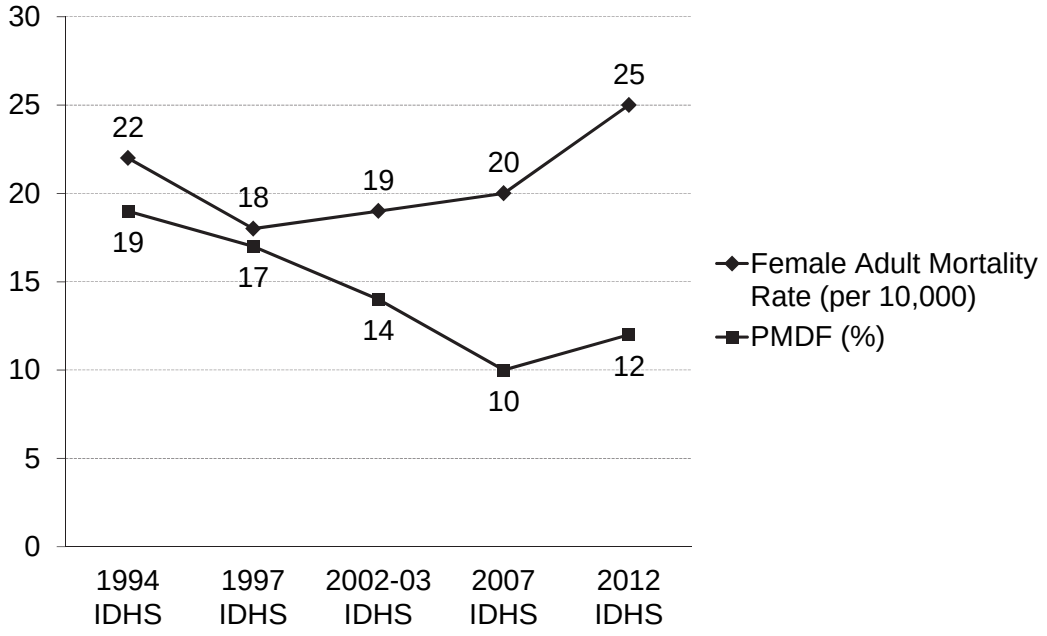
Despite the increase of the MMRatio in the 2012 IDHS, one must be cautious in interpreting the results. It does not necessarily indicate a failure in reducing the role of maternal deaths on overall adult female mortality. One must take into account the sampling error associated with the selected respondents as well as the nonsampling error. Figure 15.2 shows the range of the estimates based on a 95 percent confidence interval. The range of the MMRatio for the 2012 IDHS can be from 239 to 478 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. In the 2007 IDHS, the range is 132 to 323. Such a wide confidence interval around the estimates also indicates that routine sample surveys, such as the DHS, cannot provide the information needed to monitor progress towards the MDG target (Hill et. al., 2006).

***Figure 15.2*** **Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) with confidence intervals for the five years preceding the 2007 IDHS and the 2012 IDHS**




Moreover, it is important to note that the 2012 IDHS asked questions of all women age 15-49 about maternal death, whereas the 2007 IDHS asked questions only of ever-married women age 15-49 in the sample. The increase is actually consistent with the increase of female adult mortality in Indonesia. Figure 15.3 shows changes of female adult mortality and PMDF for the last five IDHS surveys. PMDF had declined from 19 percent (1994 IDHS) to 10 percent (2007 IDHS). However, it then increased slightly to 12 percent (2012 IDHS). The trend of the adult female maternal mortality rate shows more telling evidence of increasing mortality. The adult female mortality rate decreased from the 1992 IDHS to the 2002-2003 IDHS. It began to increase, somewhat slowly at first. Then it increased sharply, from 20 deaths to 25 deaths per 10,000 population between the 2007 IDHS and 2012 IDHS.

***Figure 15.3*** **Changes in adult female mortality rates and PMDF, IDHS 1994-2012**




The increase of female adult mortality and the MMRatio from the 2007 IDHS to the 2012 IDHS is also reflected in the probability of dying for adults. Table 15.5 shows that the probability of dying for women between the ages of 15 and 50 shows an increase from 69 per 1,000 in the 2007 IDHS to 87 per 1,000 in IDHS2012. However, there is a need to analyze other factors, such as maternal care (See Chapter 9), before concluding that the maternal mortality also increased in the same period.

Table 15.5 Adult mortality probabilities

The probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 50 for women and men for the five years preceding the survey, Indonesia 2007

| Survey | Female ${}_{35}q_{15}$[1] | Male ${}_{35}q_{15}$[1] |
|---|---|---|
| 2007 Indonesia DHS | 69 | 94 |
| 2012 Indonesia DHS | 87 | 108 |

[1] The probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50, expressed per 1,000 person-years of exposure

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# PROVINCIAL TABLES

# Appendix A

## CHAPTER 2 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Table A-2.1 Hand washing

Percentage of households in which the place most often used for washing hands was observed, and among households in which the place for hand washing was observed, percent distribution by availability of water, soap, and other cleansing agents, by province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Percentage of households where place for washing hands was observed | Number of households | Among households where place for hand washing was observed | | | | | | | | Number of households with place for hand washing observed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Soap and water[1] | Water and cleansing agent[2] other than soap only | Water only | Soap but no water[3] | Cleansing agent other than soap only[2] | No water, no soap, no other cleansing agent | Missing | Total | |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 73.8 | 751 | 84.7 | 0.6 | 10.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 554 |
| North Sumatera | 74.2 | 2,162 | 91.1 | 0.0 | 7.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,605 |
| West Sumatera | 76.3 | 807 | 87.9 | 0.3 | 10.2 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 616 |
| Riau | 81.1 | 936 | 96.9 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 759 |
| Jambi | 78.9 | 542 | 85.3 | 0.0 | 14.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 428 |
| South Sumatera | 61.3 | 1,305 | 95.3 | 0.1 | 3.2 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 800 |
| Bengkulu | 84.1 | 304 | 92.5 | 0.1 | 4.5 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 256 |
| Lampung | 82.6 | 1,418 | 92.1 | 0.4 | 5.8 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,171 |
| Bangka Belitung | 79.1 | 236 | 97.3 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 187 |
| Riau Islands | 75.6 | 301 | 90.7 | 0.0 | 6.1 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 228 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 83.2 | 1,630 | 96.1 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,357 |
| West Java | 85.8 | 8,125 | 96.4 | 0.3 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 6,968 |
| Central Java | 86.4 | 6,382 | 91.5 | 0.8 | 6.8 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5,515 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 94.7 | 759 | 87.0 | 0.0 | 9.4 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 719 |
| East Java | 78.4 | 7,581 | 93.8 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5,942 |
| Banten | 87.8 | 1,842 | 94.1 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,617 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 84.8 | 787 | 90.5 | 0.1 | 8.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 667 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 66.6 | 947 | 72.7 | 0.5 | 25.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 630 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 61.6 | 750 | 71.6 | 0.2 | 19.6 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 462 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 60.6 | 724 | 96.3 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 439 |
| Central Kalimantan | 75.9 | 399 | 87.0 | 1.8 | 9.0 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 303 |
| South Kalimantan | 91.8 | 739 | 96.5 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 679 |
| East Kalimantan | 91.9 | 581 | 95.9 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 533 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 65.2 | 419 | 86.3 | 0.0 | 9.8 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 274 |
| Central Sulawesi | 71.2 | 437 | 84.8 | 0.2 | 10.1 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 311 |
| South Sulawesi | 73.2 | 1,316 | 86.0 | 0.0 | 9.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 964 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 86.5 | 355 | 90.0 | 0.3 | 7.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 307 |
| Gorontalo | 62.9 | 173 | 89.3 | 0.2 | 9.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 109 |
| West Sulawesi | 71.9 | 182 | 76.0 | 0.2 | 18.8 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 131 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 53.2 | 229 | 86.9 | 0.2 | 6.7 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 122 |
| North Maluku | 51.2 | 145 | 95.6 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 74 |
| West Papua | 55.0 | 112 | 95.4 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 62 |
| Papua | 34.2 | 473 | 89.0 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 162 |
| Total | 79.7 | 43,852 | 92.3 | 0.3 | 5.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 34,950 |

[1] Soap includes soap or detergent in bar, liquid, powder, or paste form. This column includes households with soap and water only as well as those that had soap and water and another cleansing agent.
[2] Cleansing agents other than soap include locally available materials such as ash, mud, or sand.
[3] Includes households with soap only as well as those with soap and another cleansing agent

Table A-2.2.1 Educational attainment of the female household population

Percent distribution of the de facto female household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | No education | Some primary | Completed primary[1] | Some secondary | Completed secondary[2] | More than secondary | Don't know/ missing | Total | Number | Median years completed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 6.5 | 25.9 | 14.8 | 24.2 | 14.3 | 14.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,457 | 6.3 |
| North Sumatera | 5.1 | 23.0 | 15.3 | 27.0 | 21.1 | 8.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 4,022 | 7.5 |
| West Sumatera | 5.2 | 25.7 | 15.2 | 23.5 | 18.4 | 11.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,511 | 6.8 |
| Riau | 6.3 | 26.0 | 17.1 | 24.7 | 16.6 | 8.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,683 | 5.9 |
| Jambi | 9.8 | 27.8 | 18.6 | 23.5 | 12.9 | 7.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 941 | 5.6 |
| South Sumatera | 6.0 | 28.5 | 21.2 | 21.9 | 14.6 | 7.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 2,247 | 5.7 |
| Bengkulu | 8.0 | 26.2 | 17.4 | 23.1 | 16.2 | 8.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 518 | 5.9 |
| Lampung | 7.0 | 28.1 | 21.1 | 24.8 | 14.2 | 4.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 2,356 | 5.7 |
| Bangka Belitung | 7.0 | 30.8 | 21.6 | 20.3 | 13.3 | 6.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 403 | 5.5 |
| Riau Islands | 7.2 | 20.7 | 14.1 | 18.1 | 30.8 | 8.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 477 | 8.3 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 3.8 | 13.9 | 15.1 | 22.3 | 28.9 | 15.5 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 2,923 | 8.8 |
| West Java | 7.3 | 25.2 | 24.0 | 21.4 | 14.9 | 7.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 14,181 | 5.7 |
| Central Java | 12.3 | 23.9 | 22.9 | 21.5 | 12.0 | 7.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 10,881 | 5.6 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 10.5 | 19.1 | 13.6 | 20.8 | 20.8 | 14.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,194 | 8.1 |
| East Java | 16.4 | 22.9 | 20.8 | 20.5 | 12.8 | 6.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 13,233 | 5.5 |
| Banten | 8.8 | 24.8 | 19.3 | 23.3 | 16.4 | 7.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 3,388 | 5.8 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 16.4 | 18.9 | 18.4 | 17.7 | 17.1 | 11.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,343 | 5.8 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 18.3 | 24.5 | 17.2 | 21.2 | 12.0 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,675 | 5.4 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 10.4 | 30.0 | 21.0 | 20.4 | 10.0 | 7.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,533 | 5.4 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 16.7 | 29.1 | 18.6 | 19.8 | 10.4 | 4.9 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,324 | 5.2 |
| Central Kalimantan | 7.0 | 27.3 | 22.1 | 22.1 | 12.4 | 8.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 670 | 5.7 |
| South Kalimantan | 7.7 | 31.3 | 16.3 | 24.2 | 12.0 | 8.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,190 | 5.6 |
| East Kalimantan | 6.4 | 24.7 | 15.2 | 24.0 | 20.4 | 9.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,034 | 6.6 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 1.9 | 24.0 | 15.2 | 27.1 | 21.3 | 10.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 753 | 8.0 |
| Central Sulawesi | 8.5 | 25.6 | 20.3 | 25.6 | 11.3 | 8.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 816 | 5.7 |
| South Sulawesi | 10.8 | 23.1 | 17.9 | 23.1 | 14.6 | 9.9 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 2,678 | 5.8 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 9.7 | 25.5 | 15.4 | 24.7 | 13.6 | 10.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 653 | 5.8 |
| Gorontalo | 4.9 | 34.2 | 19.9 | 19.4 | 11.4 | 9.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 351 | 5.5 |
| West Sulawesi | 14.3 | 30.4 | 20.3 | 20.1 | 7.8 | 6.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 338 | 5.2 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 4.9 | 26.6 | 15.5 | 23.4 | 18.7 | 10.5 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 480 | 6.3 |
| North Maluku | 7.3 | 28.3 | 15.9 | 23.2 | 14.4 | 10.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 316 | 5.8 |
| West Papua | 10.0 | 26.7 | 13.0 | 20.9 | 17.1 | 11.6 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 209 | 5.8 |
| Papua | 32.5 | 23.3 | 11.1 | 16.4 | 9.4 | 5.7 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 803 | 3.5 |
| Total | 10.3 | 24.4 | 20.0 | 22.0 | 15.0 | 8.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 77,581 | 5.7 |

[1] Completed 6th grade at the primary level
[2] Completed 6th grade at the secondary level

Table A-2.2.2 Educational attainment of the male household population

Percent distribution of the de facto male household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | No education | Some primary | Completed primary[1] | Some secondary | Completed secondary[2] | More than secondary | Don't know/ missing | Total | Number | Median years completed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 2.9 | 24.6 | 14.8 | 27.3 | 18.6 | 11.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,350 | 7.6 |
| North Sumatera | 3.2 | 23.4 | 14.1 | 28.3 | 23.7 | 7.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 3,860 | 8.0 |
| West Sumatera | 3.2 | 27.8 | 12.8 | 28.5 | 19.0 | 8.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,451 | 6.9 |
| Riau | 3.8 | 23.8 | 18.0 | 26.3 | 20.2 | 7.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,702 | 6.8 |
| Jambi | 5.4 | 25.0 | 21.1 | 24.0 | 17.8 | 6.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 974 | 5.9 |
| South Sumatera | 2.8 | 26.6 | 21.2 | 24.2 | 18.3 | 6.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,275 | 5.9 |
| Bengkulu | 3.5 | 25.9 | 17.6 | 26.9 | 17.3 | 8.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 514 | 6.5 |
| Lampung | 4.0 | 27.3 | 22.4 | 27.0 | 15.7 | 3.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,482 | 5.8 |
| Bangka Belitung | 3.9 | 32.8 | 18.0 | 22.1 | 17.1 | 5.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 416 | 5.7 |
| Riau Islands | 5.7 | 21.9 | 14.8 | 19.4 | 29.6 | 8.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 488 | 8.2 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 2.5 | 12.4 | 11.5 | 22.3 | 36.1 | 14.9 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 2,943 | 11.0 |
| West Java | 5.0 | 22.6 | 23.1 | 22.4 | 18.3 | 8.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 13,900 | 5.9 |
| Central Java | 5.7 | 24.5 | 24.5 | 23.0 | 15.9 | 6.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 9,597 | 5.8 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 4.5 | 18.0 | 12.6 | 22.6 | 25.2 | 17.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,117 | 8.7 |
| East Java | 8.3 | 24.5 | 22.0 | 21.9 | 16.8 | 6.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 12,218 | 5.7 |
| Banten | 4.6 | 24.0 | 18.0 | 23.2 | 21.6 | 8.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 3,426 | 6.8 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 7.0 | 18.5 | 17.2 | 20.1 | 22.7 | 14.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,391 | 8.2 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 9.4 | 27.8 | 14.2 | 23.2 | 15.6 | 9.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,481 | 5.8 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 8.0 | 36.1 | 16.7 | 21.2 | 10.4 | 7.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,539 | 5.3 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 9.1 | 32.5 | 17.4 | 20.1 | 15.5 | 5.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,315 | 5.4 |
| Central Kalimantan | 3.5 | 28.0 | 20.0 | 23.1 | 16.7 | 8.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 686 | 5.8 |
| South Kalimantan | 4.7 | 26.7 | 17.3 | 25.0 | 16.3 | 9.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,151 | 6.0 |
| East Kalimantan | 4.5 | 24.4 | 14.0 | 23.4 | 25.3 | 8.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,078 | 8.0 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 1.5 | 24.7 | 15.5 | 26.8 | 21.9 | 8.8 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 745 | 7.8 |
| Central Sulawesi | 6.6 | 27.2 | 20.9 | 23.1 | 14.1 | 8.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 842 | 5.7 |
| South Sulawesi | 7.1 | 25.4 | 17.5 | 23.6 | 16.9 | 8.4 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 2,433 | 5.9 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 5.6 | 29.6 | 13.5 | 23.1 | 18.0 | 10.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 646 | 5.9 |
| Gorontalo | 5.5 | 39.1 | 17.5 | 18.4 | 11.4 | 7.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 320 | 5.3 |
| West Sulawesi | 11.2 | 33.4 | 18.4 | 21.1 | 9.5 | 6.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 320 | 5.3 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 2.6 | 27.0 | 13.3 | 27.5 | 21.1 | 8.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 470 | 6.9 |
| North Maluku | 4.9 | 26.0 | 14.4 | 25.4 | 19.4 | 9.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 307 | 6.8 |
| West Papua | 6.1 | 27.1 | 11.4 | 21.8 | 20.2 | 12.7 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 216 | 7.2 |
| Papua | 19.1 | 21.9 | 12.0 | 21.0 | 17.1 | 7.2 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 832 | 5.6 |
| Total | 5.7 | 24.3 | 19.6 | 23.3 | 18.8 | 8.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 74,484 | 5.9 |

[1] Completed 6th grade at the primary level
[2] Completed 6th grade at the secondary level

# CHAPTER 3 CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

Table A-3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 and married men age 15-54 by selected province, Indonesia 2012

| | Women | | | Men | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Province | Weighted percent | Weighted number | Unweighted number | Weighted percent | Weighted number | Unweighted number |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 1.9 | 877 | 1,433 | 1.6 | 153 | 240 |
| North Sumatera | 5.3 | 2,394 | 1,830 | 5.0 | 470 | 372 |
| West Sumatera | 1.9 | 852 | 1,339 | 1.8 | 164 | 239 |
| Riau | 2.3 | 1,040 | 1,386 | 2.5 | 231 | 305 |
| Jambi | 1.3 | 580 | 1,112 | 1.6 | 145 | 292 |
| South Sumatera | 3.0 | 1,358 | 1,335 | 3.2 | 295 | 293 |
| Bengkulu | 0.7 | 306 | 997 | 0.7 | 67 | 223 |
| Lampung | 3.2 | 1,443 | 1,354 | 3.6 | 334 | 307 |
| Bangka Belitung | 0.5 | 245 | 1,095 | 0.6 | 52 | 236 |
| Riau Islands | 0.7 | 323 | 1,041 | 0.7 | 64 | 224 |
| **Java** | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 4.3 | 1,939 | 2,391 | 4.0 | 374 | 466 |
| West Java | 18.1 | 8,265 | 2,224 | 17.8 | 1,654 | 439 |
| Central Java | 13.7 | 6,240 | 1,998 | 13.1 | 1,224 | 405 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 1.4 | 654 | 1,519 | 1.5 | 135 | 329 |
| East Java | 16.2 | 7,374 | 1,979 | 17.4 | 1,621 | 449 |
| Banten | 4.7 | 2,148 | 2,068 | 4.8 | 450 | 435 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | |
| Bali | 1.7 | 790 | 1,601 | 1.9 | 173 | 365 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 2.2 | 997 | 1,368 | 1.8 | 171 | 238 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 2.0 | 892 | 1,218 | 1.7 | 158 | 217 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 1.7 | 756 | 1,267 | 1.8 | 165 | 256 |
| Central Kalimantan | 0.9 | 409 | 996 | 1.0 | 93 | 211 |
| South Kalimantan | 1.6 | 730 | 1,273 | 1.6 | 152 | 270 |
| East Kalimantan | 1.5 | 671 | 1,079 | 1.5 | 139 | 205 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 0.9 | 427 | 1,281 | 0.9 | 87 | 241 |
| Central Sulawesi | 1.1 | 486 | 1,142 | 1.1 | 98 | 234 |
| South Sulawesi | 3.4 | 1,530 | 1,778 | 2.8 | 258 | 295 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 0.8 | 382 | 1,094 | 0.8 | 77 | 221 |
| Gorontalo | 0.4 | 203 | 1,153 | 0.4 | 39 | 223 |
| West Sulawesi | 0.4 | 191 | 1,050 | 0.4 | 33 | 187 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 0.6 | 260 | 1,129 | 0.5 | 47 | 215 |
| North Maluku | 0.4 | 188 | 1,149 | 0.4 | 35 | 216 |
| West Papua | 0.3 | 130 | 1,008 | 0.3 | 28 | 239 |
| Papua | 1.2 | 527 | 920 | 1.3 | 120 | 219 |
| Total | 100.0 | 45,607 | 45,607 | 100.0 | 9,306 | 9,306 |

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

Table A-3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Highest level of schooling | | | | | | Total | Median years completed | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No education | Some primary | Completed primary[1] | Some secondary | Completed secondary[2] | More than secondary | | | |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 1.7 | 11.0 | 14.5 | 28.2 | 22.7 | 22.0 | 100.0 | 9.1 | 877 |
| North Sumatera | 1.0 | 8.3 | 13.1 | 31.9 | 33.3 | 12.4 | 100.0 | 9.7 | 2,394 |
| West Sumatera | 1.0 | 8.9 | 13.0 | 30.2 | 28.4 | 18.4 | 100.0 | 9.6 | 852 |
| Riau | 2.5 | 11.5 | 18.0 | 29.4 | 25.2 | 13.4 | 100.0 | 8.7 | 1,040 |
| Jambi | 4.8 | 16.3 | 19.6 | 29.4 | 19.1 | 10.9 | 100.0 | 8.2 | 580 |
| South Sumatera | 1.6 | 15.4 | 22.0 | 27.4 | 22.5 | 11.1 | 100.0 | 8.3 | 1,358 |
| Bengkulu | 2.7 | 11.5 | 16.6 | 29.8 | 26.2 | 13.3 | 100.0 | 8.8 | 306 |
| Lampung | 1.2 | 13.3 | 24.4 | 31.8 | 22.2 | 7.1 | 100.0 | 8.3 | 1,443 |
| Bangka Belitung | 3.5 | 16.4 | 24.7 | 24.1 | 21.0 | 10.3 | 100.0 | 8.1 | 245 |
| Riau Islands | 3.0 | 7.6 | 12.8 | 20.4 | 43.8 | 12.5 | 100.0 | 11.1 | 323 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 1.0 | 4.0 | 12.2 | 25.0 | 38.8 | 19.0 | 100.0 | 11.2 | 1,939 |
| West Java | 1.8 | 9.8 | 27.0 | 27.4 | 23.4 | 10.7 | 100.0 | 8.4 | 8,265 |
| Central Java | 2.6 | 10.5 | 27.9 | 28.0 | 19.3 | 11.5 | 100.0 | 8.3 | 6,240 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 0.5 | 5.0 | 11.3 | 26.2 | 32.5 | 24.6 | 100.0 | 11.2 | 654 |
| East Java | 4.9 | 10.1 | 26.7 | 27.9 | 20.7 | 9.6 | 100.0 | 8.3 | 7,374 |
| Banten | 3.1 | 12.4 | 22.2 | 28.1 | 23.8 | 10.4 | 100.0 | 8.4 | 2,148 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 5.4 | 8.5 | 20.2 | 22.0 | 26.4 | 17.4 | 100.0 | 8.9 | 790 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 7.8 | 13.8 | 21.4 | 27.2 | 19.3 | 10.4 | 100.0 | 8.1 | 997 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 3.7 | 13.7 | 25.2 | 28.6 | 15.8 | 12.9 | 100.0 | 7.5 | 892 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 8.2 | 16.7 | 24.6 | 26.1 | 16.7 | 7.7 | 100.0 | 6.0 | 756 |
| Central Kalimantan | 2.5 | 14.3 | 25.1 | 26.6 | 18.8 | 12.7 | 100.0 | 8.1 | 409 |
| South Kalimantan | 3.0 | 17.8 | 18.4 | 30.7 | 18.2 | 11.8 | 100.0 | 8.2 | 730 |
| East Kalimantan | 1.5 | 10.6 | 15.2 | 28.3 | 31.1 | 13.3 | 100.0 | 9.1 | 671 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 0.6 | 10.6 | 11.7 | 31.3 | 30.2 | 15.6 | 100.0 | 9.8 | 427 |
| Central Sulawesi | 3.8 | 10.7 | 22.5 | 32.3 | 17.5 | 13.2 | 100.0 | 8.3 | 486 |
| South Sulawesi | 3.2 | 10.5 | 19.2 | 28.8 | 22.8 | 15.5 | 100.0 | 8.7 | 1,530 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 4.3 | 11.0 | 15.6 | 29.8 | 21.6 | 17.8 | 100.0 | 8.7 | 382 |
| Gorontalo | 1.7 | 22.5 | 20.5 | 23.8 | 16.9 | 14.7 | 100.0 | 7.8 | 203 |
| West Sulawesi | 7.2 | 15.8 | 24.9 | 26.6 | 14.0 | 11.4 | 100.0 | 6.4 | 191 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 2.3 | 7.8 | 13.5 | 27.3 | 31.6 | 17.5 | 100.0 | 10.7 | 260 |
| North Maluku | 1.7 | 12.7 | 16.8 | 28.4 | 22.2 | 18.2 | 100.0 | 9.0 | 188 |
| West Papua | 5.2 | 12.1 | 12.9 | 24.5 | 26.8 | 18.6 | 100.0 | 9.0 | 130 |
| Papua | 37.0 | 9.1 | 11.0 | 21.1 | 13.0 | 8.9 | 100.0 | 5.3 | 527 |
| Total | 3.3 | 10.7 | 22.5 | 28.0 | 23.4 | 12.2 | 100.0 | 8.5 | 45,607 |

[1] Completed 6th grade at the primary level
[2] Completed 6th grade at the secondary level

Table A-3.2.2 Educational attainment: Men

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-54 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Highest level of schooling | | | | | | Total | Median years completed | Number of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No education | Some primary | Completed primary[1] | Some secondary | Completed secondary[2] | More than secondary | | | |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 1.5 | 15.9 | 14.3 | 33.7 | 20.0 | 14.6 | 100.0 | 8.5 | 153 |
| North Sumatera | 0.6 | 8.4 | 17.6 | 27.2 | 37.2 | 9.1 | 100.0 | 9.0 | 470 |
| West Sumatera | 0.4 | 17.2 | 12.7 | 29.0 | 24.3 | 16.5 | 100.0 | 8.6 | 164 |
| Riau | 1.8 | 12.5 | 17.3 | 29.5 | 29.1 | 9.7 | 100.0 | 8.6 | 231 |
| Jambi | 3.9 | 18.3 | 24.8 | 20.6 | 23.6 | 8.9 | 100.0 | 7.3 | 145 |
| South Sumatera | 0.7 | 17.1 | 27.4 | 23.6 | 20.7 | 10.6 | 100.0 | 8.1 | 295 |
| Bengkulu | 0.0 | 15.0 | 14.6 | 30.4 | 25.9 | 14.2 | 100.0 | 8.7 | 67 |
| Lampung | 1.3 | 25.5 | 23.5 | 25.1 | 19.5 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 6.0 | 334 |
| Bangka Belitung | 2.0 | 21.5 | 21.8 | 22.1 | 23.1 | 9.5 | 100.0 | 7.6 | 52 |
| Riau Islands | 1.7 | 10.4 | 16.1 | 15.1 | 40.1 | 16.7 | 100.0 | 11.2 | 64 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 0.4 | 4.7 | 12.0 | 20.3 | 47.3 | 15.2 | 100.0 | 11.3 | 374 |
| West Java | 2.7 | 11.0 | 26.2 | 17.8 | 25.4 | 16.8 | 100.0 | 8.5 | 1,654 |
| Central Java | 3.1 | 17.2 | 31.5 | 18.9 | 18.6 | 10.8 | 100.0 | 5.9 | 1,224 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 1.1 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 21.4 | 38.7 | 18.9 | 100.0 | 11.2 | 135 |
| East Java | 3.3 | 16.8 | 25.0 | 18.5 | 28.5 | 8.0 | 100.0 | 8.1 | 1,621 |
| Banten | 1.7 | 16.4 | 19.0 | 19.2 | 31.2 | 12.6 | 100.0 | 8.7 | 450 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 2.7 | 8.8 | 17.4 | 20.8 | 32.2 | 18.1 | 100.0 | 11.0 | 173 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 6.9 | 18.0 | 20.6 | 24.1 | 19.4 | 11.1 | 100.0 | 8.1 | 171 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 2.6 | 20.4 | 22.7 | 21.6 | 18.1 | 14.7 | 100.0 | 6.1 | 158 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 2.9 | 21.2 | 23.7 | 23.6 | 21.9 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 7.1 | 165 |
| Central Kalimantan | 1.4 | 19.0 | 20.5 | 24.4 | 23.4 | 11.3 | 100.0 | 8.1 | 93 |
| South Kalimantan | 2.0 | 14.9 | 14.7 | 32.2 | 20.8 | 15.4 | 100.0 | 8.5 | 152 |
| East Kalimantan | 2.2 | 12.7 | 15.1 | 22.9 | 32.6 | 14.4 | 100.0 | 9.0 | 139 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 0.8 | 18.6 | 11.8 | 28.8 | 30.1 | 9.9 | 100.0 | 8.8 | 87 |
| Central Sulawesi | 4.5 | 13.5 | 27.1 | 26.2 | 16.4 | 12.3 | 100.0 | 6.8 | 98 |
| South Sulawesi | 5.8 | 13.3 | 21.8 | 24.3 | 22.8 | 12.0 | 100.0 | 8.3 | 258 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 5.5 | 15.8 | 15.0 | 23.1 | 24.4 | 16.1 | 100.0 | 8.6 | 77 |
| Gorontalo | (1.8) | (31.3) | (22.3) | (18.1) | (16.5) | 10.0 | 100.0 | (5.7) | 39 |
| West Sulawesi | (8.1) | (28.4) | (22.5) | (16.4) | (17.6) | (7.0) | 100.0 | (5.6) | 33 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | (0.7) | (16.7) | (12.1) | (26.2) | (34.8) | (9.5) | 100.0 | (9.0) | 47 |
| North Maluku | (1.1) | (9.6) | (15.6) | (29.7) | (27.5) | (16.5) | 100.0 | (8.9) | 35 |
| West Papua | (2.9) | (12.6) | (13.9) | (19.5) | (31.8) | (19.3) | 100.0 | (11.0) | 28 |
| Papua | 26.6 | 7.3 | 16.3 | 14.0 | 22.7 | 13.2 | 100.0 | 6.0 | 120 |
| Total | 2.9 | 14.7 | 22.8 | 21.3 | 26.4 | 12.0 | 100.0 | 8.4 | 9,306 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Completed 6th grade at the primary level
[2] Completed 6th grade at the secondary level

Table A-3.3.1 Literacy: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by level of schooling attended, level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Secondary school or higher | No schooling or primary school: Can read a whole sentence | Can read part of a sentence | Cannot read at all | Blind/ visually impaired | Missing | Total | Percentage literate[1] | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 72.8 | 14.5 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 92.7 | 877 |
| North Sumatera | 77.7 | 14.0 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 94.8 | 2,394 |
| West Sumatera | 77.0 | 13.9 | 2.9 | 4.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 93.9 | 852 |
| Riau | 68.0 | 21.0 | 3.9 | 5.7 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 93.0 | 1,040 |
| Jambi | 59.4 | 25.7 | 5.7 | 8.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90.7 | 580 |
| South Sumatera | 61.0 | 26.6 | 5.4 | 6.4 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 93.0 | 1,358 |
| Bengkulu | 69.3 | 16.5 | 7.0 | 5.9 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 92.8 | 306 |
| Lampung | 61.1 | 27.4 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 93.4 | 1,443 |
| Bangka Belitung | 55.4 | 33.3 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 93.5 | 245 |
| Riau Islands | 76.7 | 16.2 | 2.1 | 4.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 95.0 | 323 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 82.9 | 12.3 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 97.1 | 1,939 |
| West Java | 61.4 | 30.2 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 95.1 | 8,265 |
| Central Java | 58.9 | 28.9 | 5.6 | 6.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 93.4 | 6,240 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 83.2 | 12.8 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 97.5 | 654 |
| East Java | 58.2 | 27.0 | 5.8 | 7.7 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 91.0 | 7,374 |
| Banten | 62.3 | 26.3 | 4.9 | 5.8 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 93.5 | 2,148 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 65.9 | 19.7 | 4.8 | 9.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 90.4 | 790 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 56.9 | 26.0 | 3.8 | 12.7 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 86.8 | 997 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 57.4 | 28.3 | 2.7 | 10.1 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 88.5 | 892 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 50.5 | 22.1 | 13.6 | 12.3 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 86.2 | 756 |
| Central Kalimantan | 58.1 | 29.4 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 93.5 | 409 |
| South Kalimantan | 60.8 | 28.1 | 4.5 | 6.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 93.4 | 730 |
| East Kalimantan | 72.7 | 20.8 | 1.8 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 95.2 | 671 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 77.1 | 14.6 | 2.3 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 94.1 | 427 |
| Central Sulawesi | 63.0 | 22.2 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 92.3 | 486 |
| South Sulawesi | 67.1 | 19.6 | 4.3 | 7.6 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 91.0 | 1,530 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 69.1 | 16.1 | 4.7 | 9.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 89.9 | 382 |
| Gorontalo | 55.4 | 31.1 | 5.0 | 7.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 91.4 | 203 |
| West Sulawesi | 52.1 | 28.4 | 5.3 | 11.8 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 85.8 | 191 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 76.3 | 11.9 | 4.3 | 6.9 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 92.5 | 260 |
| North Maluku | 68.8 | 15.2 | 6.6 | 8.0 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 90.6 | 188 |
| West Papua | 69.8 | 13.2 | 5.6 | 9.7 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 88.7 | 130 |
| Papua | 43.0 | 10.2 | 9.4 | 36.7 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 62.6 | 527 |
| Total | 63.5 | 24.4 | 4.6 | 6.5 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 92.6 | 45,607 |

[1] Refers to women who attended secondary school or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

Table A-3.3.2 Literacy: Men

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-54 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Secondary school or higher | No schooling or primary school: Can read a whole sentence | Can read part of a sentence | Cannot read at all | Blind/ visually impaired | Missing | Total | Percentage literate[1] | Number of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 68.3 | 17.8 | 5.0 | 8.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91.2 | 153 |
| North Sumatera | 73.4 | 22.3 | 0.7 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 470 |
| West Sumatera | 69.7 | 19.8 | 2.5 | 5.6 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 92.0 | 164 |
| Riau | 68.3 | 22.0 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 94.1 | 231 |
| Jambi | 53.1 | 35.3 | 6.4 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 94.8 | 145 |
| South Sumatera | 54.9 | 32.6 | 6.6 | 4.9 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 94.1 | 295 |
| Bengkulu | 70.4 | 20.2 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 95.1 | 67 |
| Lampung | 49.7 | 34.9 | 7.7 | 5.0 | 0.8 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 92.3 | 334 |
| Bangka Belitung | 54.7 | 32.8 | 7.1 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 94.6 | 52 |
| Riau Islands | 71.9 | 21.1 | 4.4 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.4 | 64 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 82.8 | 14.0 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 98.1 | 374 |
| West Java | 60.1 | 31.9 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 95.5 | 1,654 |
| Central Java | 48.3 | 35.6 | 7.1 | 8.3 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 90.9 | 1,224 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 79.0 | 13.4 | 4.3 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 96.7 | 135 |
| East Java | 54.9 | 31.6 | 2.8 | 8.6 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 89.3 | 1,621 |
| Banten | 63.0 | 29.3 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 96.3 | 450 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 71.2 | 20.6 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.1 | 173 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 54.5 | 29.0 | 6.0 | 10.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 89.5 | 171 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 54.3 | 32.5 | 2.6 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 89.4 | 158 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 52.2 | 21.6 | 16.8 | 8.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 90.5 | 165 |
| Central Kalimantan | 59.2 | 31.3 | 5.1 | 3.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 95.6 | 93 |
| South Kalimantan | 68.4 | 25.0 | 2.5 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 95.9 | 152 |
| East Kalimantan | 70.0 | 21.2 | 3.5 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 94.6 | 139 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 68.8 | 18.5 | 5.3 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 92.6 | 87 |
| Central Sulawesi | 54.9 | 30.4 | 4.6 | 8.2 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 89.9 | 98 |
| South Sulawesi | 59.1 | 24.9 | 5.7 | 9.6 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 89.8 | 258 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 63.6 | 21.3 | 5.3 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 90.2 | 77 |
| Gorontalo | (44.6) | (39.1) | (2.3) | (12.7) | 0.5 | (1.3) | 100.0 | (86.0) | 39 |
| West Sulawesi | (41.0) | (36.4) | (4.6) | (17.4) | 0.6 | (0.6) | 100.0 | (82.0) | 33 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | (70.6) | (23.6) | (2.8) | (2.8) | 0.0 | (0.3) | 100.0 | 96.9 | 47 |
| North Maluku | (73.7) | (13.6) | (6.4) | (5.7) | 0.0 | (0.6) | 100.0 | (93.7) | 35 |
| West Papua | (70.6) | (16.2) | (6.4) | (6.0) | 0.3 | (0.8) | 100.0 | (93.2) | 28 |
| Papua | 49.8 | 15.5 | 7.6 | 26.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 73.0 | 120 |
| Total | 59.7 | 28.6 | 4.5 | 6.2 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 92.7 | 9,306 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Refers to men who attended secondary school or higher and men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

Table A-3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, by province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Reads a newspaper at least once a week | Watches television at least once a week | Listens to the radio 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 of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 15.7 | 82.3 | 14.9 | 4.3 | 14.2 | 877 |
| North Sumatera | 13.4 | 85.0 | 20.7 | 4.3 | 12.0 | 2,394 |
| West Sumatera | 14.4 | 87.1 | 17.9 | 4.6 | 10.0 | 852 |
| Riau | 20.1 | 89.1 | 22.7 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 1,040 |
| Jambi | 12.4 | 89.5 | 13.8 | 2.6 | 8.7 | 580 |
| South Sumatera | 13.5 | 87.4 | 15.8 | 5.2 | 11.1 | 1,358 |
| Bengkulu | 18.7 | 84.4 | 19.2 | 5.2 | 12.3 | 306 |
| Lampung | 10.3 | 86.7 | 17.7 | 2.7 | 10.8 | 1,443 |
| Bangka Belitung | 19.9 | 94.8 | 25.0 | 8.5 | 3.5 | 245 |
| Riau Islands | 24.7 | 90.0 | 19.1 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 323 |
| **Java** | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 20.7 | 91.3 | 22.3 | 7.9 | 6.8 | 1,939 |
| West Java | 11.8 | 89.7 | 17.0 | 4.4 | 8.6 | 8,265 |
| Central Java | 11.1 | 85.4 | 21.4 | 4.3 | 11.6 | 6,240 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 34.1 | 89.5 | 35.9 | 14.6 | 6.1 | 654 |
| East Java | 13.3 | 89.0 | 24.3 | 5.2 | 8.5 | 7,374 |
| Banten | 9.6 | 89.8 | 14.7 | 3.4 | 8.4 | 2,148 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | |
| Bali | 12.7 | 76.7 | 23.9 | 6.5 | 20.5 | 790 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 5.5 | 68.1 | 10.5 | 1.5 | 29.9 | 997 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 14.2 | 49.2 | 19.4 | 5.9 | 43.7 | 892 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 6.0 | 83.7 | 11.7 | 1.7 | 14.5 | 756 |
| Central Kalimantan | 13.6 | 89.4 | 15.5 | 3.8 | 8.9 | 409 |
| South Kalimantan | 11.6 | 93.7 | 18.6 | 3.2 | 5.3 | 730 |
| East Kalimantan | 15.5 | 93.9 | 13.8 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 671 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 17.8 | 87.7 | 15.5 | 6.0 | 11.1 | 427 |
| Central Sulawesi | 11.5 | 79.7 | 12.1 | 2.3 | 18.2 | 486 |
| South Sulawesi | 17.2 | 88.8 | 21.2 | 6.4 | 9.4 | 1,530 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 20.6 | 86.7 | 19.5 | 8.2 | 10.7 | 382 |
| Gorontalo | 13.8 | 76.1 | 29.9 | 7.5 | 18.7 | 203 |
| West Sulawesi | 8.3 | 76.4 | 8.2 | 1.8 | 22.2 | 191 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 10.3 | 69.9 | 8.1 | 2.2 | 28.3 | 260 |
| North Maluku | 15.2 | 73.0 | 9.4 | 4.2 | 25.5 | 188 |
| West Papua | 9.3 | 65.5 | 16.1 | 3.3 | 31.2 | 130 |
| Papua | 8.0 | 42.3 | 10.8 | 4.4 | 56.7 | 527 |
| Total | 13.3 | 85.9 | 19.3 | 4.9 | 11.7 | 45,607 |

Table A-3.4.2 Exposure to mass media: Men

Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, by province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Reads a newspaper at least once a week | Watches television at least once a week | Listens to the radio 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 of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 50.0 | 90.7 | 22.6 | 15.9 | 7.9 | 153 |
| North Sumatera | 24.4 | 91.6 | 16.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 470 |
| West Sumatera | 24.2 | 92.7 | 21.0 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 164 |
| Riau | 17.8 | 94.2 | 17.1 | 4.9 | 4.0 | 231 |
| Jambi | 22.0 | 91.6 | 16.3 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 145 |
| South Sumatera | 13.2 | 85.9 | 11.8 | 2.9 | 13.3 | 295 |
| Bengkulu | 30.5 | 89.6 | 21.6 | 7.8 | 6.8 | 67 |
| Lampung | 14.1 | 92.9 | 22.0 | 4.2 | 5.9 | 334 |
| Bangka Belitung | 28.7 | 93.6 | 36.9 | 14.3 | 4.7 | 52 |
| Riau Islands | 37.5 | 92.7 | 15.4 | 10.0 | 6.5 | 64 |
| **Java** | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 47.4 | 96.6 | 22.2 | 17.6 | 2.3 | 374 |
| West Java | 24.4 | 91.8 | 18.0 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 1,654 |
| Central Java | 21.1 | 89.4 | 27.6 | 8.9 | 7.7 | 1,224 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 45.1 | 91.8 | 45.4 | 20.9 | 2.1 | 135 |
| East Java | 17.1 | 85.5 | 26.9 | 7.4 | 12.5 | 1,621 |
| Banten | 17.0 | 90.9 | 24.0 | 5.9 | 8.1 | 450 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | |
| Bali | 26.3 | 69.8 | 24.8 | 10.2 | 23.3 | 173 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 13.5 | 85.1 | 13.8 | 4.0 | 13.2 | 171 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 24.9 | 58.7 | 25.8 | 11.8 | 34.9 | 158 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 8.6 | 85.4 | 13.1 | 1.7 | 12.8 | 165 |
| Central Kalimantan | 18.2 | 89.1 | 11.2 | 4.5 | 9.6 | 93 |
| South Kalimantan | 27.6 | 90.8 | 24.5 | 10.5 | 8.5 | 152 |
| East Kalimantan | 19.0 | 93.9 | 15.5 | 3.5 | 5.6 | 139 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 36.9 | 84.9 | 16.2 | 6.9 | 12.5 | 87 |
| Central Sulawesi | 13.7 | 93.9 | 18.0 | 3.7 | 5.8 | 98 |
| South Sulawesi | 19.6 | 94.6 | 13.7 | 5.6 | 4.6 | 258 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 21.0 | 83.5 | 13.8 | 4.8 | 16.5 | 77 |
| Gorontalo | (23.2) | (85.1) | (35.6) | (15.1) | (12.7) | 39 |
| West Sulawesi | (13.4) | (77.4) | (12.1) | (3.8) | (22.2) | 33 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | |
| Maluku | (11.4) | (78.0) | (13.9) | (2.8) | (18.4) | 47 |
| North Maluku | (16.7) | (75.6) | (11.8) | (7.1) | (23.4) | 35 |
| West Papua | (15.3) | (71.0) | (12.5) | (4.8) | (25.4) | 28 |
| Papua | 8.4 | 34.5 | 10.4 | 3.5 | 63.1 | 120 |
| Total | 22.1 | 88.2 | 21.6 | 7.5 | 9.7 | 9,306 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table A-3.5.1 Employment status: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by employment status, according to province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey | | Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey | Missing/don't know | Total | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Currently employed[1] | Not currently employed | | | | |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 53.7 | 4.9 | 41.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 877 |
| North Sumatera | 56.7 | 4.6 | 38.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,394 |
| West Sumatera | 59.2 | 4.3 | 36.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 852 |
| Riau | 57.4 | 7.3 | 35.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,040 |
| Jambi | 59.9 | 5.3 | 34.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 580 |
| South Sumatera | 58.0 | 5.1 | 36.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,358 |
| Bengkulu | 62.2 | 4.3 | 33.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 306 |
| Lampung | 55.5 | 6.6 | 37.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,443 |
| Bangka Belitung | 50.5 | 8.8 | 40.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 245 |
| Riau Islands | 51.2 | 6.2 | 42.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 323 |
| **Java** | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 54.2 | 4.9 | 40.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,939 |
| West Java | 48.9 | 5.9 | 45.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8,265 |
| Central Java | 55.4 | 7.7 | 36.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6,240 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 67.6 | 5.3 | 27.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 654 |
| East Java | 59.8 | 5.7 | 34.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7,374 |
| Banten | 49.8 | 4.7 | 45.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,148 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | |
| Bali | 73.1 | 3.7 | 23.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 790 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 61.6 | 7.9 | 30.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 997 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 58.4 | 7.0 | 34.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 892 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 61.0 | 3.6 | 35.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 756 |
| Central Kalimantan | 54.0 | 7.7 | 38.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 409 |
| South Kalimantan | 57.8 | 3.8 | 38.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 730 |
| East Kalimantan | 53.1 | 4.2 | 42.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 671 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 44.9 | 4.4 | 50.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 427 |
| Central Sulawesi | 61.8 | 4.2 | 33.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 486 |
| South Sulawesi | 45.6 | 6.1 | 48.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,530 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 59.5 | 5.9 | 34.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 382 |
| Gorontalo | 45.0 | 5.4 | 49.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 203 |
| West Sulawesi | 56.6 | 5.1 | 38.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 191 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 46.3 | 0.9 | 52.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 260 |
| North Maluku | 50.6 | 3.6 | 45.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 188 |
| West Papua | 45.6 | 3.8 | 50.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 130 |
| Papua | 71.8 | 3.1 | 25.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 527 |
| Total | 55.4 | 5.8 | 38.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 45,607 |

[1] "Currently employed" is defined as having done work in the past seven days. Includes persons who did not work in the past seven days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

Table A-3.5.2 Employment status: Men

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-54 by employment status, according to province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey | | Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey | Total | Number of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Currently employed[1] | Not currently employed | | | |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | |
| Aceh | 97.7 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 153 |
| North Sumatera | 99.1 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 470 |
| West Sumatera | 99.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 164 |
| Riau | 99.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 231 |
| Jambi | 99.1 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 145 |
| South Sumatera | 99.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 295 |
| Bengkulu | 98.2 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 67 |
| Lampung | 99.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 334 |
| Bangka Belitung | 98.8 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 52 |
| Riau Islands | 98.3 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 64 |
| **Java** | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 96.9 | 0.6 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 374 |
| West Java | 97.1 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 1,654 |
| Central Java | 98.8 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,224 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 98.6 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 135 |
| East Java | 98.6 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,621 |
| Banten | 99.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 450 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | |
| Bali | 99.1 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 173 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 95.5 | 4.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 171 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 98.4 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 158 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 99.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 165 |
| Central Kalimantan | 98.7 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 93 |
| South Kalimantan | 98.6 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 152 |
| East Kalimantan | 97.3 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 139 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 98.1 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 87 |
| Central Sulawesi | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98 |
| South Sulawesi | 99.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 258 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 77 |
| Gorontalo | (98.7) | (0.9) | (0.4) | 100.0 | 39 |
| West Sulawesi | (99.6) | (0.0) | (0.4) | 100.0 | 33 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | |
| Maluku | (96.8) | (2.3) | (0.9) | 100.0 | 47 |
| North Maluku | (94.6) | (3.9) | (1.5) | 100.0 | 35 |
| West Papua | (97.9) | (1.1) | (1.0) | 100.0 | 28 |
| Papua | 95.3 | 0.9 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 120 |
| Total | 98.3 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 9,306 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] "Currently employed" is defined as having done work in the past seven days. Includes persons who did not work in the past seven days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

Table A-3.6.1 Occupation: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Professional/ technical/ managerial | Clerical | Sales and services | Skilled manual | Unskilled manual | Agriculture | Missing | Total | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 17.5 | 6.8 | 26.1 | 19.7 | 2.5 | 27.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 514 |
| North Sumatera | 9.8 | 3.8 | 32.8 | 20.1 | 7.0 | 26.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,468 |
| West Sumatera | 16.7 | 6.9 | 34.6 | 21.6 | 0.4 | 19.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 541 |
| Riau | 13.3 | 5.6 | 39.8 | 21.0 | 3.6 | 16.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 672 |
| Jambi | 9.7 | 4.9 | 23.2 | 17.2 | 0.9 | 44.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 378 |
| South Sumatera | 11.8 | 3.7 | 26.7 | 16.5 | 2.0 | 39.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 857 |
| Bengkulu | 11.9 | 4.7 | 24.4 | 17.8 | 0.8 | 40.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 204 |
| Lampung | 8.7 | 2.8 | 32.4 | 24.3 | 1.1 | 30.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 896 |
| Bangka Belitung | 11.1 | 6.1 | 40.1 | 22.0 | 1.2 | 19.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 145 |
| Riau Islands | 13.2 | 11.2 | 41.8 | 29.4 | 0.8 | 3.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 186 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 16.5 | 13.9 | 51.0 | 15.1 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,145 |
| West Java | 8.9 | 7.0 | 45.7 | 28.2 | 1.5 | 8.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,531 |
| Central Java | 8.9 | 3.5 | 34.1 | 27.3 | 6.0 | 20.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,937 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 14.6 | 6.3 | 41.2 | 22.9 | 3.0 | 12.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 477 |
| East Java | 10.5 | 2.7 | 32.4 | 33.9 | 2.6 | 17.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 4,829 |
| Banten | 10.0 | 9.2 | 37.1 | 33.0 | 6.4 | 4.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,170 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 11.8 | 8.3 | 37.0 | 26.5 | 3.1 | 13.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 607 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 8.2 | 3.3 | 23.1 | 24.3 | 11.7 | 29.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 692 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 10.8 | 5.1 | 22.1 | 19.9 | 0.7 | 41.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 583 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 6.6 | 4.6 | 21.3 | 14.0 | 0.9 | 52.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 488 |
| Central Kalimantan | 10.1 | 6.3 | 29.4 | 20.6 | 1.0 | 32.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 252 |
| South Kalimantan | 9.7 | 4.9 | 40.4 | 19.4 | 1.1 | 24.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 449 |
| East Kalimantan | 13.4 | 11.0 | 46.0 | 15.2 | 2.1 | 12.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 384 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 19.6 | 9.4 | 43.3 | 15.7 | 1.2 | 10.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 210 |
| Central Sulawesi | 10.5 | 6.5 | 35.1 | 12.2 | 4.0 | 31.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 321 |
| South Sulawesi | 15.3 | 6.6 | 40.6 | 13.7 | 1.8 | 21.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 792 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 12.9 | 7.5 | 33.8 | 23.6 | 0.0 | 21.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 250 |
| Gorontalo | 11.8 | 11.9 | 39.8 | 18.2 | 2.9 | 15.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 102 |
| West Sulawesi | 9.3 | 2.9 | 27.3 | 18.7 | 0.0 | 39.8 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 118 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 19.0 | 5.9 | 37.3 | 11.6 | 2.3 | 23.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 123 |
| North Maluku | 15.0 | 11.1 | 34.1 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 25.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 102 |
| West Papua | 16.2 | 11.5 | 38.8 | 8.8 | 2.3 | 22.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 64 |
| Papua | 4.6 | 4.3 | 14.1 | 19.8 | 0.0 | 56.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 395 |
| Total | 10.7 | 5.5 | 35.7 | 25.0 | 3.2 | 19.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 27,882 |

Table A-3.6.2 Occupation: Men

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-54 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Professional/ technical/ managerial | Clerical | Sales and services | Skilled manual | Agriculture | Missing | Total | Number of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 10.5 | 4.4 | 18.8 | 30.7 | 31.9 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 153 |
| North Sumatera | 7.9 | 5.0 | 14.3 | 28.5 | 30.0 | 14.3 | 100.0 | 466 |
| West Sumatera | 9.4 | 6.0 | 17.3 | 37.9 | 27.0 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 163 |
| Riau | 9.7 | 7.1 | 15.0 | 34.9 | 29.3 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 230 |
| Jambi | 8.6 | 3.7 | 8.6 | 35.7 | 41.6 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 144 |
| South Sumatera | 7.1 | 2.8 | 14.1 | 26.3 | 48.2 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 294 |
| Bengkulu | 9.0 | 7.5 | 10.2 | 25.7 | 46.5 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 67 |
| Lampung | 4.3 | 1.9 | 14.4 | 33.0 | 42.6 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 334 |
| Bangka Belitung | 9.4 | 3.4 | 10.8 | 46.5 | 25.5 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 51 |
| Riau Islands | 17.5 | 8.8 | 14.7 | 45.4 | 12.0 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 64 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 16.1 | 9.8 | 34.1 | 30.5 | 0.5 | 9.0 | 100.0 | 364 |
| West Java | 12.5 | 6.0 | 27.0 | 42.8 | 8.7 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 1,632 |
| Central Java | 8.2 | 3.6 | 18.6 | 33.5 | 27.0 | 9.1 | 100.0 | 1,219 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 18.2 | 5.6 | 24.5 | 35.1 | 11.5 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 134 |
| East Java | 7.6 | 2.4 | 19.6 | 37.6 | 28.3 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 1,613 |
| Banten | 9.8 | 4.8 | 24.1 | 46.4 | 6.5 | 8.3 | 100.0 | 447 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 12.9 | 6.7 | 25.5 | 34.8 | 13.3 | 6.8 | 100.0 | 172 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 7.5 | 2.4 | 12.9 | 33.2 | 32.6 | 11.4 | 100.0 | 170 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 8.7 | 9.0 | 10.4 | 29.1 | 40.4 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 156 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 8.4 | 4.7 | 8.3 | 29.7 | 48.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 165 |
| Central Kalimantan | 10.1 | 6.7 | 13.9 | 34.8 | 32.2 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 93 |
| South Kalimantan | 12.2 | 5.1 | 20.6 | 31.6 | 26.9 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 152 |
| East Kalimantan | 11.7 | 5.4 | 22.1 | 32.2 | 20.8 | 7.8 | 100.0 | 138 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 10.6 | 4.4 | 18.8 | 35.7 | 26.5 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 87 |
| Central Sulawesi | 6.2 | 5.5 | 15.4 | 20.5 | 47.0 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 98 |
| South Sulawesi | 10.9 | 3.5 | 20.9 | 28.1 | 32.2 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 257 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 13.9 | 2.9 | 10.6 | 28.0 | 43.3 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 77 |
| Gorontalo | 7.6 | 7.1 | 18.9 | 24.1 | 33.8 | 8.5 | 100.0 | 39 |
| West Sulawesi | 3.7 | 3.4 | 13.8 | 21.4 | 57.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 33 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 7.9 | 5.8 | 12.2 | 30.9 | 38.1 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 47 |
| North Maluku | 11.5 | 8.8 | 12.8 | 30.6 | 32.5 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 35 |
| West Papua | 13.8 | 10.9 | 18.9 | 29.1 | 23.4 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 28 |
| Papua | 10.0 | 7.8 | 9.6 | 16.7 | 54.6 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 115 |
| Total | 9.8 | 4.7 | 19.8 | 35.3 | 25.0 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 9,236 |

Table A-3.7.1 Health insurance coverage: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 with specific types of health insurance coverage, according to province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Social security | Other employer based insurance | Privately purchased commercial insurance | Other | None | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 59.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 11.4 | 26.8 | 877 |
| North Sumatera | 16.8 | 7.1 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 73.4 | 2,394 |
| West Sumatera | 29.0 | 5.1 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 63.5 | 852 |
| Riau | 15.0 | 10.1 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 67.2 | 1,040 |
| Jambi | 17.2 | 5.2 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 74.9 | 580 |
| South Sumatera | 21.5 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 72.8 | 1,358 |
| Bengkulu | 29.9 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 65.9 | 306 |
| Lampung | 32.5 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 63.9 | 1,443 |
| Bangka Belitung | 16.9 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 17.3 | 61.0 | 245 |
| Riau Islands | 14.8 | 25.8 | 4.8 | 2.9 | 52.9 | 323 |
| **Java** | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 7.2 | 13.5 | 10.0 | 1.4 | 69.0 | 1,939 |
| West Java | 24.7 | 10.1 | 4.9 | 1.6 | 60.4 | 8,265 |
| Central Java | 26.6 | 4.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 65.9 | 6,240 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 36.5 | 7.7 | 3.8 | 8.8 | 45.5 | 654 |
| East Java | 22.3 | 5.4 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 70.2 | 7,374 |
| Banten | 17.8 | 14.3 | 3.7 | 1.2 | 63.8 | 2,148 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | |
| Bali | 18.4 | 9.0 | 4.9 | 17.3 | 56.1 | 790 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 44.8 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 52.1 | 997 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 60.7 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 37.4 | 892 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 23.2 | 4.4 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 71.1 | 756 |
| Central Kalimantan | 26.4 | 8.3 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 63.0 | 409 |
| South Kalimantan | 23.7 | 7.2 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 64.7 | 730 |
| East Kalimantan | 23.3 | 21.9 | 3.8 | 21.2 | 34.2 | 671 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 27.7 | 6.0 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 64.2 | 427 |
| Central Sulawesi | 37.5 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 58.9 | 486 |
| South Sulawesi | 33.3 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 6.4 | 58.2 | 1,530 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 45.6 | 3.0 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 50.4 | 382 |
| Gorontalo | 48.8 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 48.0 | 203 |
| West Sulawesi | 34.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 64.8 | 191 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 44.4 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 53.0 | 260 |
| North Maluku | 33.7 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 13.6 | 50.3 | 188 |
| West Papua | 48.6 | 3.9 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 46.7 | 130 |
| Papua | 21.2 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 75.5 | 527 |
| Total | 25.7 | 6.9 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 63.0 | 45,607 |

Table A-3.7.2 Health insurance coverage: Men

Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 with specific types of health insurance coverage, according to province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Social security | Other employer based insurance | Privately purchased commercial insurance | Other | None | Number of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 43.2 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 5.6 | 48.6 | 153 |
| North Sumatera | 9.8 | 12.6 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 76.0 | 470 |
| West Sumatera | 13.5 | 10.2 | 3.8 | 0.9 | 72.5 | 164 |
| Riau | 14.7 | 11.7 | 5.2 | 0.4 | 68.2 | 231 |
| Jambi | 7.8 | 5.8 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 83.4 | 145 |
| South Sumatera | 14.2 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 1.3 | 74.3 | 295 |
| Bengkulu | 27.4 | 4.7 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 65.8 | 67 |
| Lampung | 31.0 | 5.0 | 2.7 | 0.7 | 61.8 | 334 |
| Bangka Belitung | 11.8 | 5.3 | 2.9 | 11.8 | 68.6 | 52 |
| Riau Islands | 5.7 | 24.3 | 7.4 | 8.4 | 55.7 | 64 |
| **Java** | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 1.2 | 15.4 | 11.7 | 0.6 | 72.9 | 374 |
| West Java | 16.9 | 13.2 | 6.5 | 0.4 | 67.1 | 1,654 |
| Central Java | 20.9 | 7.0 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 70.0 | 1,224 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 26.5 | 6.0 | 8.0 | 5.7 | 55.5 | 135 |
| East Java | 14.5 | 3.9 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 79.7 | 1,621 |
| Banten | 14.2 | 20.9 | 8.1 | 0.3 | 59.9 | 450 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | |
| Bali | 9.7 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 17.8 | 58.3 | 173 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 44.9 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 52.3 | 171 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 46.3 | 0.9 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 48.6 | 158 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 13.6 | 5.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 78.7 | 165 |
| Central Kalimantan | 15.2 | 7.2 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 76.5 | 93 |
| South Kalimantan | 19.2 | 10.9 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 64.8 | 152 |
| East Kalimantan | 14.7 | 22.5 | 9.5 | 11.7 | 46.5 | 139 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 12.0 | 7.4 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 78.7 | 87 |
| Central Sulawesi | 23.4 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 73.6 | 98 |
| South Sulawesi | 20.7 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 28.7 | 47.1 | 258 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 26.6 | 3.9 | 0.2 | 3.9 | 65.7 | 77 |
| Gorontalo | (35.7) | (2.9) | (0.8) | (4.2) | (57.2) | 39 |
| West Sulawesi | (24.5) | (0.6) | (0.7) | (0.6) | (73.6) | 33 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | |
| Maluku | (28.4) | (2.3) | (2.2) | (0.4) | (66.7) | 47 |
| North Maluku | (21.7) | (7.4) | (3.2) | (5.5) | (62.3) | 35 |
| West Papua | (29.8) | (6.8) | (0.0) | (0.6) | (63.3) | 28 |
| Papua | 18.1 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 0.5 | 76.8 | 120 |
| Total | 17.8 | 8.8 | 3.9 | 2.5 | 68.8 | 9,306 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table A-3.8.1 Use of tobacco: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who smoke cigarettes or a pipe or use other tobacco products, according to province , Indonesia 2012

| Province | Uses tobacco | | | Does not use tobacco | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cigarettes | Pipe | Other tobacco | | |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | |
| Aceh | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 98.4 | 877 |
| North Sumatera | 4.6 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 93.1 | 2,394 |
| West Sumatera | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 97.8 | 852 |
| Riau | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 98.0 | 1,040 |
| Jambi | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 98.9 | 580 |
| South Sumatera | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 98.6 | 1,358 |
| Bengkulu | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 97.9 | 306 |
| Lampung | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 98.2 | 1,443 |
| Bangka Belitung | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 97.5 | 245 |
| Riau Islands | 6.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 93.5 | 323 |
| **Java** | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 97.1 | 1,939 |
| West Java | 4.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 95.8 | 8,265 |
| Central Java | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 99.1 | 6,240 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 99.4 | 654 |
| East Java | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 99.1 | 7,374 |
| Banten | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 97.5 | 2,148 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | |
| Bali | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 98.5 | 790 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 98.8 | 997 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 1.6 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 95.2 | 892 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 2.8 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 95.3 | 756 |
| Central Kalimantan | 5.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 93.3 | 409 |
| South Kalimantan | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 99.4 | 730 |
| East Kalimantan | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 97.7 | 671 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 6.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 93.0 | 427 |
| Central Sulawesi | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 97.1 | 486 |
| South Sulawesi | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 99.0 | 1,530 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 1.5 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 96.9 | 382 |
| Gorontalo | 3.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 96.8 | 203 |
| West Sulawesi | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 98.0 | 191 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | |
| Maluku | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 98.3 | 260 |
| North Maluku | 5.4 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 93.6 | 188 |
| West Papua | 3.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 96.8 | 130 |
| Papua | 16.1 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 81.4 | 527 |
| Total | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 97.3 | 45,607 |

Table A-3.8.2 Use of tobacco: Men

Percentage of married men age 15-54 who smoke cigarettes or a pipe or use other tobacco products and the percent distribution of cigarette smokers by number of cigarettes smoked in preceding 24 hours, according to province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Uses tobacco | | | Does not use tobacco | Number of men | Percent distribution of men who smoke cigarettes by number of cigarettes smoked in the past 24 hours | | | | | | Total | Number of cigarette smokers |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cigarettes | Pipe | Other tobacco | | | 0 | 1-2 | 3-5 | 6-9 | 10+ | Don't know/ missing | | |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 84.8 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 13.7 | 153 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 3.5 | 9.6 | 84.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 129 |
| North Sumatera | 77.5 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 21.4 | 470 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 4.6 | 11.7 | 83.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 364 |
| West Sumatera | 75.7 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 24.3 | 164 | 1.2 | 3.5 | 4.1 | 9.6 | 81.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 124 |
| Riau | 73.4 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 26.3 | 231 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 5.7 | 7.8 | 83.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 169 |
| Jambi | 68.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 31.8 | 145 | 1.6 | 3.5 | 5.6 | 8.3 | 81.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99 |
| South Sumatera | 76.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 23.8 | 295 | 1.6 | 3.6 | 9.4 | 11.5 | 73.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 225 |
| Bengkulu | 75.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 24.3 | 67 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 6.7 | 8.5 | 82.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 51 |
| Lampung | 82.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.1 | 334 | 0.8 | 3.9 | 17.9 | 15.5 | 62.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 277 |
| Bangka Belitung | (66.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 33.7 | 52 | (1.4) | (3.5) | (2.7) | (11.7) | (80.7) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 34 |
| Riau Islands | 62.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 37.1 | 64 | (0.0) | (3.3) | (4.0) | (7.2) | (85.6) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 40 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 62.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 37.7 | 374 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 10.2 | 13.7 | 70.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 233 |
| West Java | 76.2 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 23.5 | 1,654 | 1.2 | 3.0 | 10.1 | 17.8 | 67.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,261 |
| Central Java | 69.6 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 30.4 | 1,224 | 0.3 | 7.0 | 14.0 | 17.8 | 60.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 852 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 59.5 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 40.3 | 135 | 1.5 | 7.7 | 15.5 | 17.7 | 57.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 81 |
| East Java | 70.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 29.9 | 1,621 | 1.3 | 6.8 | 9.7 | 15.3 | 66.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,136 |
| Banten | 77.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 22.6 | 450 | 0.0 | 6.5 | 9.6 | 24.4 | 59.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 348 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 59.2 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 39.7 | 173 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 13.2 | 17.7 | 65.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 102 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 84.8 | 0.0 | 13.0 | 15.2 | 171 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 10.4 | 15.6 | 72.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 145 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 69.8 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 27.4 | 158 | 2.8 | 8.8 | 19.7 | 18.5 | 49.5 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 110 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 67.1 | 0.5 | 5.1 | 32.0 | 165 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 84.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 111 |
| Central Kalimantan | 68.7 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 30.8 | 93 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 11.1 | 82.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 64 |
| South Kalimantan | 61.9 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 38.1 | 152 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 6.3 | 9.0 | 83.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 94 |
| East Kalimantan | 61.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 38.5 | 139 | 1.6 | 4.0 | 7.1 | 8.0 | 79.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 85 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 70.8 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 29.2 | 87 | 0.5 | 4.9 | 13.6 | 19.9 | 59.8 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 62 |
| Central Sulawesi | 67.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 32.1 | 98 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 10.2 | 8.7 | 77.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 67 |
| South Sulawesi | 65.7 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 34.3 | 258 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 6.1 | 13.2 | 79.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 169 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 77.3 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 22.7 | 77 | 2.0 | 4.3 | 5.7 | 14.8 | 73.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 60 |
| Gorontalo | (75.6) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (24.4) | 39 | (2.4) | (4.9) | (18.2) | (23.5) | (51.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 30 |
| West Sulawesi | (70.6) | (0.0) | (1.1) | (29.4) | 33 | (0.0) | (3.5) | (3.6) | (7.7) | (85.3) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 23 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | (74.5) | (0.0) | (18.4) | (20.9) | 47 | (1.2) | (9.2) | (21.8) | (17.7) | (50.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 35 |
| North Maluku | (71.0) | (0.0) | (3.2) | (26.3) | 35 | (0.0) | (2.5) | (13.4) | (20.5) | (63.2) | (0.5) | 100.0 | 25 |
| West Papua | (64.5) | (0.0) | (8.1) | (34.4) | 28 | (2.2) | (7.1) | (4.5) | (19.7) | (65.6) | (0.9) | 100.0 | 18 |
| Papua | (68.7) | (1.0) | 3.3 | 30.9 | 120 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 12.5 | 13.7 | 69.9 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 82 |
| Total | 72.1 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 27.7 | 9,306 | 0.8 | 4.4 | 10.1 | 15.3 | 69.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 6,708 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

# CHAPTER 4 MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

Table A-4.1 Number of men's wives

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-54 by number of wives, according to province, Indonesia 2012

| Background characteristic | Number of wives | | Total | Number of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2+ | | |
| **Sumatera** | | | | |
| Aceh | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 153 |
| North Sumatera | 99.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 470 |
| West Sumatera | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 164 |
| Riau | 99.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 231 |
| Jambi | 99.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 145 |
| South Sumatera | 99.1 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 295 |
| Bengkulu | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 67 |
| Lampung | 99.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 334 |
| Bangka Belitung | 99.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 52 |
| Riau Islands | 99.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 64 |
| **Java** | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 99.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 374 |
| West Java | 99.1 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 1,654 |
| Central Java | 99.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,224 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 99.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 135 |
| East Java | 99.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 1,621 |
| Banten | 99.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 450 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | |
| Bali | 97.9 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 173 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 99.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 171 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 97.9 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 158 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 99.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 165 |
| Central Kalimantan | 98.5 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 93 |
| South Kalimantan | 98.1 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 152 |
| East Kalimantan | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 139 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 99.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 87 |
| Central Sulawesi | 99.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 98 |
| South Sulawesi | 99.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 258 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 99.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 77 |
| Gorontalo | (99.1) | (0.9 ) | 100.0 | 39 |
| West Sulawesi | (99.5) | (0.5 ) | 100.0 | 33 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | |
| Maluku | (99.0) | (1.0) | 100.0 | 47 |
| North Maluku | (99.6) | (0.4) | 100.0 | 35 |
| West Papua | (98.8) | (1.2) | 100.0 | 28 |
| Papua | 95.6 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 120 |
| Total | 99.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 9,306 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table A-4.2 Median age at first marriage by province

Median age at first marriage among women age 20-49 and age 25-49, median age at first marriage among ever-married women age 20-49 and age 25-49, and median age at first marriage among currently married men age 25-54, according to province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Women age | | Ever-married women age | | Currently married men age 25-54 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 20-49 | 25-49 | 20-49 | 25-49 | |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | |
| Aceh | a | 21.2 | a | 20.7 | a |
| North Sumatera | a | 22.0 | a | 21.6 | 24.9 |
| West Sumatera | a | 21.7 | a | 21.3 | a |
| Riau | a | 20.8 | a | 20.6 | 24.3 |
| Jambi | 19.4 | 19.3 | 19.0 | 19.1 | 23.6 |
| South Sumatera | a | 20.3 | 19.9 | 20.0 | 23.6 |
| Bengkulu | 19.9 | 19.8 | 19.5 | 19.6 | 24.0 |
| Lampung | 20.0 | 19.7 | 19.7 | 19.7 | 24.5 |
| Bangka Belitung | a | 20.0 | 19.6 | 19.8 | 23.8 |
| Riau Islands | a | 22.9 | a | 22.3 | a |
| **Java** | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | a | 23.1 | a | 22.3 | a |
| West Java | 19.9 | 19.6 | 19.4 | 19.4 | 24.1 |
| Central Java | a | 20.3 | a | 20.1 | 24.5 |
| DI Yogyakarta | a | 22.9 | a | 22.5 | a |
| East Java | 19.9 | 19.8 | 19.4 | 19.5 | 24.0 |
| Banten | 19.9 | 19.5 | 19.3 | 19.3 | 24.2 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | |
| Bali | a | 21.9 | a | 21.5 | 24.6 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | a | 19.9 | 19.4 | 19.5 | 23.5 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | a | 22.1 | a | 21.6 | a |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 19.6 | 19.5 | 19.2 | 19.3 | 23.3 |
| Central Kalimantan | 19.4 | 19.2 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 23.1 |
| South Kalimantan | 19.5 | 19.3 | 18.9 | 19.0 | 23.8 |
| East Kalimantan | a | 20.5 | a | 20.2 | 24.9 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | a | 21.3 | a | 21.0 | 23.7 |
| Central Sulawesi | 19.8 | 19.7 | 19.3 | 19.5 | 23.5 |
| South Sulawesi | a | 21.1 | 19.9 | 20.2 | 24.3 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 19.6 | 19.3 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 23.5 |
| Gorontalo | a | 20.3 | 19.7 | 20.0 | 22.9 |
| West Sulawesi | 19.9 | 19.8 | 18.9 | 19.1 | 23.4 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | |
| Maluku | a | 21.7 | a | 21.2 | 24.3 |
| North Maluku | a | 20.7 | a | 20.3 | 23.9 |
| West Papua | a | 21.0 | a | 20.7 | 24.8 |
| Papua | 19.8 | 19.9 | 19.3 | 19.6 | 23.3 |
| Total | a | 20.4 | 19.9 | 20.1 | 24.3 |

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse/partner.
a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the respondents began living with their spouse/partners for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table A-4.3 Median age at first sexual intercourse by province

Median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 20-49 and age 25-49, median age at first sexual intercourse among ever-married women age 20-49 and age 25-49, and median age at first sexual intercourse among currently married men age 25-54, according to province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Women age | | Ever-married women age | | Married men age |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 20-49 | 25-49 | 20-49 | 25-49 | 25-54 |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | |
| Aceh | a | 21.6 | a | 21.0 | a |
| North Sumatera | a | 22.1 | a | 21.8 | 24.5 |
| West Sumatera | a | 22.4 | a | 22.0 | a |
| Riau | a | 21.1 | a | 20.9 | 24.1 |
| Jambi | 19.7 | 19.6 | 19.3 | 19.4 | 23.3 |
| South Sumatera | a | 20.5 | a | 20.3 | 23.4 |
| Bengkulu | a | 20.0 | 19.6 | 19.8 | 24.1 |
| Lampung | a | 20.0 | 19.9 | 19.9 | 24.4 |
| Bangka Belitung | a | 20.2 | 19.8 | 20.0 | 23.5 |
| Riau Islands | a | 23.5 | a | 22.8 | 25.0 |
| **Java** | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | a | 23.4 | a | 22.6 | a |
| West Java | a | 20.0 | 19.7 | 19.8 | 23.8 |
| Central Java | a | 20.5 | a | 20.3 | 24.3 |
| DI Yogyakarta | a | 23.0 | a | 22.5 | a |
| East Java | a | 20.0 | 19.7 | 19.8 | 23.5 |
| Banten | a | 19.9 | 19.6 | 19.7 | 24.1 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | |
| Bali | a | 21.0 | a | 20.7 | 22.4 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | a | 20.0 | 19.5 | 19.6 | 22.5 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | a | 22.2 | a | 21.6 | 22.8 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | a | 20.3 | 19.7 | 20.0 | 22.9 |
| Central Kalimantan | 19.5 | 19.5 | 19.1 | 19.3 | 22.4 |
| South Kalimantan | 19.6 | 19.4 | 19.0 | 19.1 | 23.8 |
| East Kalimantan | a | 20.6 | a | 20.3 | 23.9 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | a | 21.0 | a | 20.8 | 20.0 |
| Central Sulawesi | a | 20.0 | 19.5 | 19.7 | 21.5 |
| South Sulawesi | a | 21.5 | a | 20.6 | 23.0 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 19.8 | 19.6 | 19.2 | 19.3 | 21.7 |
| Gorontalo | a | 20.5 | 19.8 | 20.3 | 21.5 |
| West Sulawesi | a | 20.2 | 19.2 | 19.4 | 21.6 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | |
| Maluku | a | 21.1 | a | 20.6 | 20.4 |
| North Maluku | a | 20.8 | a | 20.4 | 20.2 |
| West Papua | a | 20.9 | a | 20.6 | 20.8 |
| Papua | 19.7 | 19.8 | 19.2 | 19.5 | 20.8 |
| Total | a | 20.6 | a | 20.3 | 23.8 |

a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the respondents had sexual intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table A-4.4 Recent sexual activity: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Timing of last sexual intercourse | | | | Never had sexual intercourse | Total | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Within the past 4 weeks | Within 1 year[1] | One or more years | Missing | | | |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 54.6 | 7.0 | 5.8 | 1.6 | 31.0 | 100.0 | 877 |
| North Sumatera | 54.9 | 9.3 | 6.0 | 0.4 | 29.4 | 100.0 | 2,394 |
| West Sumatera | 57.9 | 10.1 | 4.9 | 0.6 | 26.5 | 100.0 | 852 |
| Riau | 63.2 | 12.5 | 3.6 | 0.4 | 20.3 | 100.0 | 1,040 |
| Jambi | 66.5 | 10.7 | 5.1 | 0.1 | 17.5 | 100.0 | 580 |
| South Sumatera | 65.4 | 11.3 | 3.4 | 0.1 | 19.8 | 100.0 | 1,358 |
| Bengkulu | 61.9 | 11.6 | 5.3 | 0.5 | 20.7 | 100.0 | 306 |
| Lampung | 65.8 | 10.9 | 4.0 | 0.4 | 18.9 | 100.0 | 1,443 |
| Bangka Belitung | 63.6 | 10.4 | 4.9 | 0.3 | 20.7 | 100.0 | 245 |
| Riau Islands | 55.5 | 12.9 | 5.1 | 1.5 | 25.0 | 100.0 | 323 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 54.1 | 10.3 | 6.0 | 0.2 | 29.5 | 100.0 | 1,939 |
| West Java | 61.8 | 12.3 | 6.2 | 0.3 | 19.5 | 100.0 | 8,265 |
| Central Java | 55.4 | 16.6 | 6.3 | 0.6 | 21.2 | 100.0 | 6,240 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 58.0 | 10.5 | 5.4 | 0.1 | 26.1 | 100.0 | 654 |
| East Java | 59.9 | 14.9 | 7.0 | 1.1 | 17.2 | 100.0 | 7,374 |
| Banten | 62.8 | 9.2 | 5.0 | 0.2 | 22.8 | 100.0 | 2,148 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 63.5 | 12.0 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 19.4 | 100.0 | 790 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 50.4 | 14.5 | 13.5 | 0.1 | 21.6 | 100.0 | 997 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 44.2 | 16.4 | 11.4 | 0.4 | 27.6 | 100.0 | 892 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 62.0 | 13.7 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 17.1 | 100.0 | 756 |
| Central Kalimantan | 67.7 | 10.2 | 5.3 | 0.8 | 15.9 | 100.0 | 409 |
| South Kalimantan | 64.3 | 8.9 | 6.6 | 0.7 | 19.6 | 100.0 | 730 |
| East Kalimantan | 60.9 | 12.2 | 4.8 | 0.8 | 21.4 | 100.0 | 671 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 62.9 | 11.8 | 4.5 | 0.4 | 20.4 | 100.0 | 427 |
| Central Sulawesi | 61.1 | 13.6 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 19.4 | 100.0 | 486 |
| South Sulawesi | 50.5 | 12.6 | 6.8 | 0.8 | 29.3 | 100.0 | 1,530 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 58.0 | 13.7 | 6.8 | 0.2 | 21.4 | 100.0 | 382 |
| Gorontalo | 58.5 | 14.4 | 4.3 | 0.1 | 22.7 | 100.0 | 203 |
| West Sulawesi | 55.2 | 10.3 | 6.1 | 2.0 | 26.3 | 100.0 | 191 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 52.6 | 13.9 | 6.2 | 0.3 | 27.0 | 100.0 | 260 |
| North Maluku | 54.7 | 14.2 | 7.5 | 0.2 | 23.5 | 100.0 | 188 |
| West Papua | 50.1 | 16.5 | 8.5 | 3.7 | 21.2 | 100.0 | 130 |
| Papua | 54.7 | 12.3 | 14.8 | 1.1 | 17.1 | 100.0 | 527 |
| Total | 58.9 | 12.8 | 6.3 | 0.5 | 21.5 | 100.0 | 45,607 |

[1] Excludes women who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks

# CHAPTER 5 FERTILITY

Table A-5.1 Fertility by province

Total fertility rate for the three years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, and mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 years, by province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Total fertility rate | Percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant | Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Sumatera** | | | |
| Aceh | 2.8 | 5.2 | 3.9 |
| North Sumatera | 3.0 | 5.8 | 4.0 |
| West Sumatera | 2.8 | 5.7 | 3.5 |
| Riau | 2.9 | 6.1 | 4.0 |
| Jambi | 2.3 | 5.3 | 3.4 |
| South Sumatera | 2.8 | 4.6 | 3.3 |
| Bengkulu | 2.2 | 6.1 | 3.5 |
| Lampung | 2.7 | 4.8 | 3.6 |
| Bangka Belitung | 2.6 | 4.3 | 3.5 |
| Riau Islands | 2.6 | 4.7 | 3.2 |
| **Java** | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 2.3 | 4.1 | 2.6 |
| West Java | 2.5 | 4.4 | 3.4 |
| Central Java | 2.5 | 4.0 | 2.8 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 2.1 | 3.4 | 2.3 |
| East Java | 2.3 | 2.9 | 2.6 |
| Banten | 2.5 | 3.7 | 3.8 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | |
| Bali | 2.3 | 3.1 | 2.5 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 2.8 | 4.8 | 3.7 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 3.3 | 6.2 | 4.2 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 3.1 | 5.3 | 3.7 |
| Central Kalimantan | 2.8 | 5.5 | 3.6 |
| South Kalimantan | 2.5 | 3.8 | 3.2 |
| East Kalimantan | 2.8 | 5.2 | 3.4 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 2.6 | 3.6 | 2.7 |
| Central Sulawesi | 3.2 | 5.3 | 3.9 |
| South Sulawesi | 2.6 | 3.9 | 3.3 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 3.0 | 5.7 | 4.1 |
| Gorontalo | 2.6 | 4.1 | 3.4 |
| West Sulawesi | 3.6 | 4.6 | 4.3 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | |
| Maluku | 3.2 | 4.5 | 4.2 |
| North Maluku | 3.1 | 5.3 | 4.0 |
| West Papua | 3.7 | 5.2 | 3.9 |
| Papua | 3.5 | 2.5 | 3.9 |
| Total | 2.6 | 4.3 | 3.2 |

Table A-5.2 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of non-first births in the five years preceding the survey by number of months since preceding birth, and median number of months since preceding birth, according to province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Months since preceding birth | | | | | | Total | Number of non-first births | Median number of months since preceding birth |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 7-17 | 18-23 | 24-35 | 36-47 | 48-59 | 60+ | | | |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 5.8 | 8.6 | 16.6 | 15.8 | 16.9 | 36.5 | 100.0 | 235 | 50.5 |
| North Sumatera | 6.1 | 10.5 | 25.9 | 18.5 | 14.5 | 24.5 | 100.0 | 706 | 40.2 |
| West Sumatera | 4.0 | 7.4 | 17.4 | 16.0 | 14.8 | 40.4 | 100.0 | 216 | 51.4 |
| Riau | 4.3 | 8.4 | 16.8 | 17.5 | 10.8 | 42.2 | 100.0 | 311 | 50.3 |
| Jambi | 5.8 | 4.3 | 10.3 | 11.6 | 13.1 | 54.9 | 100.0 | 128 | 66.8 |
| South Sumatera | 5.3 | 5.9 | 12.1 | 12.6 | 10.7 | 53.4 | 100.0 | 333 | 62.7 |
| Bengkulu | 3.1 | 2.4 | 11.5 | 18.9 | 10.5 | 53.6 | 100.0 | 70 | 63.8 |
| Lampung | 2.2 | 3.3 | 10.2 | 9.9 | 11.0 | 63.4 | 100.0 | 306 | - |
| Bangka Belitung | 4.7 | 3.9 | 10.8 | 11.4 | 13.8 | 55.4 | 100.0 | 64 | 64.2 |
| Riau Islands | 6.2 | 7.6 | 16.1 | 18.2 | 15.1 | 36.9 | 100.0 | 91 | 48.8 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 5.6 | 5.8 | 12.7 | 14.4 | 12.4 | 49.1 | 100.0 | 353 | 59.5 |
| West Java | 2.3 | 4.5 | 11.4 | 12.1 | 11.3 | 58.3 | 100.0 | 1,911 | 67.5 |
| Central Java | 3.3 | 3.7 | 10.0 | 8.7 | 9.5 | 65.0 | 100.0 | 1,100 | - |
| DI Yogyakarta | 3.5 | 5.4 | 11.6 | 12.8 | 7.5 | 59.2 | 100.0 | 102 | 67.2 |
| East Java | 4.3 | 4.4 | 8.5 | 11.3 | 10.9 | 60.7 | 100.0 | 1,291 | 69.2 |
| Banten | 2.8 | 3.6 | 13.1 | 11.5 | 9.9 | 59.0 | 100.0 | 500 | 69.1 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 4.7 | 7.2 | 11.8 | 17.4 | 13.3 | 45.5 | 100.0 | 143 | 55.2 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 3.1 | 4.7 | 13.8 | 11.3 | 16.3 | 50.9 | 100.0 | 223 | 60.7 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 6.8 | 8.7 | 27.1 | 19.6 | 14.1 | 23.7 | 100.0 | 319 | 41.3 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 2.9 | 3.8 | 15.5 | 14.1 | 13.0 | 50.7 | 100.0 | 203 | 60.6 |
| Central Kalimantan | 6.1 | 6.8 | 8.6 | 11.8 | 13.0 | 53.7 | 100.0 | 104 | 63.2 |
| South Kalimantan | 4.2 | 5.7 | 7.8 | 12.3 | 11.6 | 58.3 | 100.0 | 158 | 67.8 |
| East Kalimantan | 3.9 | 6.3 | 17.0 | 16.3 | 15.5 | 41.1 | 100.0 | 179 | 53.3 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 2.6 | 7.0 | 15.0 | 13.1 | 12.5 | 49.9 | 100.0 | 99 | 58.7 |
| Central Sulawesi | 10.1 | 8.6 | 19.2 | 14.2 | 12.3 | 35.6 | 100.0 | 150 | 45.1 |
| South Sulawesi | 6.0 | 7.5 | 19.5 | 13.5 | 12.3 | 41.1 | 100.0 | 404 | 49.7 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 5.8 | 7.0 | 15.4 | 19.6 | 17.0 | 35.2 | 100.0 | 125 | 48.9 |
| Gorontalo | 5.2 | 6.5 | 16.1 | 15.8 | 11.2 | 45.1 | 100.0 | 50 | 51.5 |
| West Sulawesi | 7.6 | 11.9 | 24.3 | 15.7 | 14.6 | 25.9 | 100.0 | 72 | 38.9 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 11.6 | 15.7 | 24.6 | 15.1 | 10.0 | 23.1 | 100.0 | 95 | 35.1 |
| North Maluku | 6.8 | 9.8 | 24.2 | 14.2 | 10.3 | 34.6 | 100.0 | 61 | 44.4 |
| West Papua | 11.6 | 13.6 | 23.3 | 15.3 | 10.7 | 25.4 | 100.0 | 51 | 36.5 |
| Papua | 10.5 | 17.8 | 23.8 | 14.9 | 8.1 | 24.8 | 100.0 | 204 | 35.1 |
| Total | 4.4 | 6.1 | 14.2 | 13.2 | 11.9 | 50.3 | 100.0 | 10,355 | 60.2 |

Note: First-order births are excluded. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth.

Table A-5.3 Median duration of amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence and postpartum insusceptibility

Median number of months of postpartum amenorrhea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility following births in the three years preceding the survey, by province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Postpartum amenorrhea | Postpartum abstinence | Postpartum insusceptibility[1] |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Sumatera** | | | |
| Aceh | 3.8 | 2.7 | 4.2 |
| North Sumatera | 4.2 | 2.3 | 5.0 |
| West Sumatera | 2.2 | 2.4 | 3.1 |
| Riau | 2.9 | 2.4 | 3.7 |
| Jambi | 3.6 | 2.5 | 3.8 |
| South Sumatera | 3.1 | 3.2 | 4.1 |
| Bengkulu | 2.2 | 1.4 | 2.3 |
| Lampung | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.8 |
| Bangka Belitung | 2.4 | 1.7 | 2.6 |
| Riau Islands | 2.3 | 1.9 | 2.3 |
| **Java** | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 2.4 | 2.3 | 3.4 |
| West Java | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.4 |
| Central Java | 2.3 | 2.3 | 3.6 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 4.9 | 3.1 | 6.1 |
| East Java | 2.1 | 2.9 | 4.7 |
| Banten | 2.1 | 1.9 | 3.2 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | |
| Bali | 3.0 | 2.4 | 3.5 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 3.4 | 2.2 | 4.2 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 5.3 | 4.6 | 11.5 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.9 |
| Central Kalimantan | 2.8 | 2.6 | 3.6 |
| South Kalimantan | 2.5 | 2.9 | 3.5 |
| East Kalimantan | 1.8 | 2.3 | 3.2 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 1.0 | 3.2 | 3.6 |
| Central Sulawesi | 3.3 | 2.2 | 3.7 |
| South Sulawesi | 3.0 | 2.2 | 3.8 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 4.4 | 3.6 | 6.6 |
| Gorontalo | 2.1 | 2.6 | 4.1 |
| West Sulawesi | 4.0 | 1.9 | 4.4 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | |
| Maluku | 3.1 | 2.9 | 11.2 |
| North Maluku | 6.0 | 2.0 | 9.6 |
| West Papua | 2.3 | 3.4 | 4.2 |
| Papua | 6.5 | 8.4 | 10.3 |
| Total | 2.4 | 2.4 | 3.8 |

Note: Medians are based on the status at the time of the survey (current status).
[1] Includes births for which mothers are either still amenorrheic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

Table A-5.5 Median age at first birth

Median age at first birth among women age 25-49 years, according to province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Women age 25-49 |
|---|---|
| **Sumatera** | |
| Aceh | 22.8 |
| North Sumatera | 23.2 |
| West Sumatera | 23.3 |
| Riau | 22.2 |
| Jambi | 21.0 |
| South Sumatera | 21.9 |
| Bengkulu | 21.2 |
| Lampung | 21.0 |
| Bangka Belitung | 21.3 |
| Riau Islands | 24.6 |
| **Java** | |
| DKI Jakarta | 24.4 |
| West Java | 21.5 |
| Central Java | 21.9 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 24.3 |
| East Java | 21.8 |
| Banten | 21.1 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | |
| Bali | 23.2 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 21.7 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 23.4 |
| **Kalimantan** | |
| West Kalimantan | 20.9 |
| Central Kalimantan | 20.9 |
| South Kalimantan | 21.2 |
| East Kalimantan | 21.9 |
| **Sulawesi** | |
| North Sulawesi | 22.0 |
| Central Sulawesi | 21.3 |
| South Sulawesi | 22.9 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 21.1 |
| Gorontalo | 21.8 |
| West Sulawesi | 21.7 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | |
| Maluku | 22.8 |
| North Maluku | 21.9 |
| West Papua | 22.1 |
| Papua | 21.7 |
| Total | 22.0 |

Table A-5.6 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Percentage of women age 15-19 who: Have had a live birth | Are pregnant with first child | Percentage who have begun childbearing | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sumatera** | | | | |
| Aceh | 3.0 | 2.2 | 5.2 | 142 |
| North Sumatera | 3.1 | 1.6 | 4.7 | 455 |
| West Sumatera | 1.4 | 1.9 | 3.3 | 145 |
| Riau | 4.4 | 1.5 | 5.8 | 144 |
| Jambi | 12.6 | 3.8 | 16.4 | 87 |
| South Sumatera | 9.1 | 2.8 | 11.9 | 190 |
| Bengkulu | 4.7 | 4.1 | 8.8 | 49 |
| Lampung | 8.1 | 3.8 | 11.9 | 220 |
| Bangka Belitung | 9.7 | 1.9 | 11.6 | 37 |
| Riau Islands | 4.4 | 0.4 | 4.8 | 36 |
| **Java** | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 2.4 | 1.6 | 4.1 | 278 |
| West Java | 7.6 | 3.6 | 11.2 | 1,260 |
| Central Java | 4.7 | 1.1 | 5.7 | 943 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 4.7 | 1.4 | 6.1 | 96 |
| East Java | 8.0 | 2.1 | 10.1 | 931 |
| Banten | 6.2 | 1.3 | 7.5 | 358 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | |
| Bali | 6.8 | 2.1 | 8.9 | 106 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 8.4 | 3.8 | 12.3 | 152 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 4.1 | 2.2 | 6.3 | 159 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 19.8 | 3.1 | 22.9 | 114 |
| Central Kalimantan | 16.7 | 3.8 | 20.5 | 59 |
| South Kalimantan | 12.7 | 3.7 | 16.4 | 114 |
| East Kalimantan | 9.3 | 3.7 | 13.0 | 100 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 10.8 | 4.2 | 15.0 | 71 |
| Central Sulawesi | 14.5 | 5.2 | 19.7 | 79 |
| South Sulawesi | 6.7 | 3.9 | 10.6 | 274 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 10.7 | 5.1 | 15.8 | 62 |
| Gorontalo | 8.8 | 4.9 | 13.6 | 35 |
| West Sulawesi | 15.5 | 1.6 | 17.1 | 33 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | |
| Maluku | 5.4 | 2.6 | 7.9 | 47 |
| North Maluku | 9.2 | 2.6 | 11.8 | 35 |
| West Papua | 13.0 | 4.3 | 17.3 | 22 |
| Papua | 11.8 | 2.5 | 14.3 | 93 |
| Total | 7.0 | 2.5 | 9.5 | 6,927 |

# CHAPTER 6 FERTILITY PREFERENCES

Table A-6.1.1 Desire to limit childbearing: Women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who want no more children, by number of living children, according to province, Indonesia 2012

| | Number of living children | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Province | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6+ | Total |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 0.0 | 4.6 | 21.4 | 46.9 | 63.5 | 72.6 | 65.6 | 32.6 |
| North Sumatera | 3.1 | 8.1 | 45.1 | 82.6 | 87.7 | 92.2 | 90.5 | 56.0 |
| West Sumatera | 0.0 | 5.3 | 41.1 | 73.4 | 81.3 | (90.4) | * | 46.6 |
| Riau | 1.7 | 5.5 | 41.5 | 68.8 | 92.1 | 93.5 | 92.9 | 48.2 |
| Jambi | 0.0 | 5.8 | 55.3 | 78.9 | 88.4 | (91.7) | * | 47.8 |
| South Sumatera | 0.0 | 10.0 | 53.5 | 86.4 | 95.4 | (92.8) | * | 49.8 |
| Bengkulu | 0.0 | 5.0 | 55.6 | 85.0 | 93.0 | (82.6) | * | 53.8 |
| Lampung | (1.8) | 5.9 | 55.7 | 81.2 | 88.7 | (88.4) | (94.9) | 48.7 |
| Bangka Belitung | (8.2) | 8.2 | 57.4 | 75.5 | 92.7 | * | * | 51.4 |
| Riau Islands | 0.0 | 13.7 | 45.1 | 76.7 | 86.9 | (100.0) | * | 47.3 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 1.7 | 8.8 | 62.0 | 86.9 | 89.8 | * | * | 48.5 |
| West Java | 2.0 | 9.0 | 62.5 | 84.6 | 81.6 | (89.0) | 86.6 | 51.7 |
| Central Java | 0.0 | 13.7 | 73.0 | 91.5 | 94.3 | * | * | 55.5 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 1.6 | 19.9 | 87.9 | 97.0 | 97.3 | * | * | 62.8 |
| East Java | 5.0 | 14.7 | 73.7 | 94.1 | 87.1 | (92.5) | * | 53.4 |
| Banten | 3.0 | 4.9 | 44.4 | 70.0 | 74.0 | 81.6 | (85.8) | 40.8 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 7.0 | 25.1 | 80.0 | 87.0 | 93.4 | * | * | 63.6 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 0.0 | 6.5 | 27.9 | 56.4 | 79.6 | (90.8) | * | 33.0 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 0.0 | 6.7 | 35.7 | 58.4 | 79.2 | 96.6 | 90.7 | 50.2 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | (8.8) | 5.9 | 45.8 | 68.1 | 81.4 | (83.4) | (85.9) | 45.0 |
| Central Kalimantan | (5.5) | 5.8 | 53.2 | 73.5 | 78.0 | (80.6) | * | 44.2 |
| South Kalimantan | 6.0 | 10.7 | 53.1 | 77.0 | 65.2 | * | * | 43.6 |
| East Kalimantan | (8.3) | 7.3 | 56.4 | 72.5 | 84.5 | (93.5) | (93.6) | 50.3 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | (6.8) | 16.6 | 65.1 | 84.9 | 91.1 | (89.5) | * | 57.0 |
| Central Sulawesi | 0.0 | 11.0 | 47.9 | 64.3 | 82.4 | (73.5) | (82.0) | 46.9 |
| South Sulawesi | 4.7 | 8.3 | 34.8 | 56.7 | 67.3 | 77.5 | 83.2 | 40.3 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | (4.9) | 3.6 | 34.2 | 52.9 | 66.9 | (68.8) | (88.5) | 39.8 |
| Gorontalo | 3.6 | 12.5 | 55.4 | 77.1 | 84.9 | (90.7) | * | 49.3 |
| West Sulawesi | 0.0 | 6.6 | 23.8 | 46.4 | 50.7 | 70.9 | 74.6 | 35.2 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | (2.0) | 11.5 | 51.6 | 60.9 | 78.5 | 80.4 | 90.3 | 51.7 |
| North Maluku | (4.6) | 9.2 | 33.0 | 59.2 | 76.3 | (84.1) | (86.5) | 43.5 |
| West Papua | 5.6 | 7.5 | 38.4 | 58.4 | 77.8 | (71.0) | (73.8) | 40.1 |
| Papua | 0.0 | 7.6 | 32.1 | 37.6 | 56.4 | (64.9) | (71.1) | 29.7 |
| Total | 2.7 | 10.7 | 60.6 | 80.3 | 83.2 | 88.1 | 88.1 | 50.1 |

Note: Women who have been sterilized are considered to want no more children.
Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table A-6.1.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Men

Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 who want no more children, by number of living children, according to province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Number of living children | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6+ | |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | * | 2.6 | 15.8 | 26.8 | * | * | * | 23.3 |
| North Sumatera | * | 3.4 | 45.2 | 73.0 | 82.8 | (85.1) | (84.5) | 54.0 |
| West Sumatera | * | 5.4 | 26.3 | 56.3 | * | * | * | 35.0 |
| Riau | * | 2.5 | 39.9 | 48.7 | (74.1) | * | * | 37.9 |
| Jambi | * | 2.8 | 38.7 | 65.6 | (73.3) | * | * | 38.3 |
| South Sumatera | * | 4.4 | 58.7 | 74.6 | (89.3) | * | * | 49.0 |
| Bengkulu | * | 8.0 | 49.8 | (82.2) | (92.5) | * | * | 49.5 |
| Lampung | * | 2.1 | 40.4 | 77.6 | (76.2) | * | * | 41.2 |
| Bangka Belitung | * | 2.9 | 38.6 | 51.0 | * | * | * | 33.8 |
| Riau Islands | * | 1.3 | 24.4 | (48.6) | * | * | * | 25.0 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 0.0 | 11.9 | 50.7 | 80.3 | (77.5) | * | * | 44.2 |
| West Java | 0.0 | 11.3 | 53.2 | 72.3 | (82.0) | * | * | 46.0 |
| Central Java | * | 7.9 | 70.3 | 86.3 | (84.6) | * | * | 52.7 |
| DI Yogyakarta | * | 24.2 | 76.9 | 92.5 | * | * | * | 58.9 |
| East Java | 0.0 | 11.0 | 68.8 | 81.8 | * | * | * | 49.4 |
| Banten | * | 3.4 | 42.0 | 67.6 | 67.3 | * | * | 38.6 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | (8.9) | 26.9 | 75.0 | 81.4 | * | * | * | 61.1 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | * | 1.7 | 32.4 | (48.9) | (55.8) | * | * | 32.1 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | * | (8.7) | 30.9 | (43.5) | (88.1) | * | * | 43.8 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | * | 9.9 | 39.6 | (65.9) | (79.9) | * | * | 43.4 |
| Central Kalimantan | * | 4.4 | 54.3 | (74.0) | * | * | * | 43.5 |
| South Kalimantan | 0.0 | 4.8 | 36.5 | (56.6) | * | * | * | 30.1 |
| East Kalimantan | * | 2.2 | 36.6 | (71.4) | * | * | * | 40.3 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | * | 18.6 | 51.4 | (80.3) | * | * | * | 49.0 |
| Central Sulawesi | * | 3.5 | 36.6 | 43.5 | * | * | * | 32.0 |
| South Sulawesi | * | 0.0 | 28.4 | 37.5 | (55.6) | * | * | 31.1 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | * | (2.4) | 19.6 | (38.6) | (47.0) | * | * | 31.8 |
| Gorontalo | * | 12.6 | 33.6 | (36.0) | 82.2 | * | * | 33.2 |
| West Sulawesi | * | (3.0) | (40.3) | (27.8) | (36.3) | * | * | 28.4 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | * | (10.4) | 46.4 | (61.7) | * | * | * | 49.3 |
| North Maluku | * | 3.1 | 28.2 | 55.4 | * | * | * | 36.8 |
| West Papua | * | (8.5) | 33.7 | (52.6) | (61.9) | * | * | 41.6 |
| Papua | (3.1) | (9.9) | (29.7) | (27.6) | (55.5) | * | * | 29.0 |
| Total | 0.7 | 8.5 | 53.7 | 70.0 | 76.4 | 81.5 | 81.1 | 45.0 |

Note: Men who have been sterilized or who state in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilized are considered to want no more children.
Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table A-6.2 Mean ideal number of children

Mean ideal number of children for ever-married women age 15-49, all women age 15-49, and married men age 15-54 by province, Indonesia 2012

| | Ever-married women | | All women | | Married men | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Province | Mean | Number of women[1] | Mean | Number of women[1] | Mean | Number of women[1] |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 3.8 | 479 | 3.5 | 701 | 4.1 | 114 |
| North Sumatera | 3.2 | 1,604 | 3.0 | 2,244 | 3.3 | 427 |
| West Sumatera | 2.9 | 568 | 2.8 | 783 | 3.1 | 130 |
| Riau | 2.8 | 699 | 2.7 | 891 | 3.2 | 194 |
| Jambi | 2.6 | 405 | 2.6 | 495 | 2.9 | 133 |
| South Sumatera | 2.7 | 1,026 | 2.6 | 1,278 | 3.0 | 258 |
| Bengkulu | 2.8 | 224 | 2.6 | 283 | 2.9 | 63 |
| Lampung | 2.6 | 1,104 | 2.6 | 1,374 | 2.8 | 302 |
| Bangka Belitung | 2.7 | 181 | 2.7 | 230 | 3.0 | 46 |
| Riau Islands | 2.7 | 213 | 2.6 | 282 | 2.9 | 62 |
| **Java** | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 2.5 | 1,258 | 2.4 | 1,795 | 2.6 | 316 |
| West Java | 2.6 | 5,856 | 2.6 | 7,358 | 2.7 | 1,524 |
| Central Java | 2.5 | 4,712 | 2.4 | 5,945 | 2.6 | 1,176 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 2.2 | 471 | 2.2 | 644 | 2.3 | 130 |
| East Java | 2.4 | 5,873 | 2.3 | 7,078 | 2.6 | 1,428 |
| Banten | 3.0 | 1,346 | 2.9 | 1,783 | 3.1 | 367 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | |
| Bali | 2.3 | 597 | 2.2 | 759 | 2.4 | 172 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 3.0 | 680 | 2.9 | 875 | 3.4 | 131 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 3.4 | 568 | 3.1 | 814 | 3.5 | 137 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 2.8 | 556 | 2.7 | 675 | 3.0 | 147 |
| Central Kalimantan | 2.8 | 307 | 2.7 | 363 | 3.0 | 86 |
| South Kalimantan | 2.7 | 473 | 2.6 | 601 | 2.5 | 126 |
| East Kalimantan | 2.6 | 462 | 2.5 | 596 | 2.9 | 118 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 2.2 | 316 | 2.1 | 391 | 2.3 | 79 |
| Central Sulawesi | 2.6 | 358 | 2.5 | 446 | 3.4 | 91 |
| South Sulawesi | 2.8 | 913 | 2.6 | 1,313 | 3.1 | 161 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 3.1 | 277 | 3.0 | 355 | 3.8 | 75 |
| Gorontalo | 2.5 | 145 | 2.4 | 186 | 2.5 | 28 |
| West Sulawesi | 3.5 | 122 | 3.2 | 164 | 4.0 | 29 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 3.1 | 180 | 2.9 | 256 | 3.5 | 46 |
| North Maluku | 3.0 | 113 | 2.8 | 157 | 3.3 | 32 |
| West Papua | 2.6 | 74 | 2.5 | 99 | 4.1 | 24 |
| Papua | 3.3 | 379 | 3.1 | 469 | 3.8 | 99 |
| Total | 2.7 | 32,537 | 2.6 | 41,683 | 2.8 | 8,250 |

[1] Number of women and men who gave a numeric response

Table A-6.3 Wanted fertility rates

Total wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates for the three years preceding the survey, by province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Total wanted fertility rates | Total fertility rate |
|---|---|---|
| **Sumatera** | | |
| Aceh | 2.1 | 2.8 |
| North Sumatera | 2.3 | 3.0 |
| West Sumatera | 2.2 | 2.8 |
| Riau | 2.1 | 2.9 |
| Jambi | 1.7 | 2.3 |
| South Sumatera | 2.3 | 2.8 |
| Bengkulu | 1.8 | 2.2 |
| Lampung | 2.3 | 2.7 |
| Bangka Belitung | 2.1 | 2.6 |
| Riau Islands | 1.8 | 2.6 |
| **Java** | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 1.8 | 2.3 |
| West Java | 1.9 | 2.5 |
| Central Java | 2.1 | 2.5 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 1.8 | 2.1 |
| East Java | 2.0 | 2.3 |
| Banten | 1.9 | 2.5 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | |
| Bali | 1.9 | 2.3 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 2.2 | 2.8 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 2.5 | 3.3 |
| **Kalimantan** | | |
| West Kalimantan | 2.3 | 3.1 |
| Central Kalimantan | 2.2 | 2.8 |
| South Kalimantan | 2.0 | 2.5 |
| East Kalimantan | 2.0 | 2.8 |
| **Sulawesi** | | |
| North Sulawesi | 1.8 | 2.6 |
| Central Sulawesi | 2.2 | 3.2 |
| South Sulawesi | 1.8 | 2.6 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 2.3 | 3.0 |
| Gorontalo | 1.9 | 2.6 |
| West Sulawesi | 2.5 | 3.6 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | |
| Maluku | 2.4 | 3.2 |
| North Maluku | 2.2 | 3.1 |
| West Papua | 1.9 | 3.7 |
| Papua | 2.4 | 3.5 |
| Total | 2.0 | 2.6 |

Note: Rates are calculated based on births to women age 15-49 in the period 1-36 months preceding the survey. The total fertility rates are the same as those presented in Table 5.2.

# CHAPTER 7 FAMILY PLANNING

Table A-7.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods by province

Percentage of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 who have heard of at least one contraceptive method and who have heard of at least one modern method by province, Indonesia 2012

| | Women | | | Men | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Province | Heard of any method | Heard of any modern method[1] | Number | Heard of any method | Heard of any modern method[1] | Number |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 96.6 | 96.6 | 877 | 93.8 | 93.8 | 153 |
| North Sumatera | 95.7 | 95.5 | 2,394 | 95.2 | 94.9 | 470 |
| West Sumatera | 98.1 | 98.1 | 852 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 164 |
| Riau | 99.3 | 99.3 | 1,040 | 97.6 | 97.6 | 231 |
| Jambi | 99.5 | 99.5 | 580 | 98.9 | 98.6 | 145 |
| South Sumatera | 98.3 | 98.3 | 1,358 | 99.2 | 99.2 | 295 |
| Bengkulu | 99.7 | 99.6 | 306 | 98.1 | 98.1 | 67 |
| Lampung | 99.1 | 99.1 | 1,443 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 334 |
| Bangka Belitung | 99.4 | 99.2 | 245 | 97.5 | 97.5 | 52 |
| Riau Islands | 99.5 | 99.5 | 323 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 64 |
| **Java** | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 99.3 | 99.3 | 1,939 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 374 |
| West Java | 99.0 | 98.9 | 8,265 | 98.5 | 98.5 | 1,654 |
| Central Java | 99.2 | 99.1 | 6,240 | 97.2 | 96.9 | 1,224 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 99.8 | 99.8 | 654 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 135 |
| East Java | 98.8 | 98.8 | 7,374 | 97.3 | 97.3 | 1,621 |
| Banten | 98.9 | 98.9 | 2,148 | 99.3 | 99.3 | 450 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | |
| Bali | 97.5 | 97.4 | 790 | 98.5 | 98.5 | 173 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 99.4 | 99.4 | 997 | 97.1 | 97.1 | 171 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 94.7 | 94.3 | 892 | 95.7 | 94.7 | 158 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 98.0 | 98.0 | 756 | 97.5 | 97.5 | 165 |
| Central Kalimantan | 99.0 | 98.9 | 409 | 98.6 | 97.0 | 93 |
| South Kalimantan | 98.9 | 98.9 | 730 | 98.9 | 98.9 | 152 |
| East Kalimantan | 98.7 | 98.6 | 671 | 97.9 | 97.9 | 139 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 99.0 | 99.0 | 427 | 97.9 | 97.9 | 87 |
| Central Sulawesi | 97.6 | 97.4 | 486 | 95.5 | 95.0 | 98 |
| South Sulawesi | 97.1 | 97.0 | 1,530 | 95.4 | 93.8 | 258 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 97.5 | 97.5 | 382 | 96.7 | 96.7 | 77 |
| Gorontalo | 98.6 | 98.6 | 203 | 97.3 | 97.3 | 39 |
| West Sulawesi | 95.1 | 95.1 | 191 | 92.5 | 91.9 | 33 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 95.6 | 95.2 | 260 | 96.8 | 95.9 | 47 |
| North Maluku | 97.6 | 97.4 | 188 | 93.1 | 92.6 | 35 |
| West Papua | 91.6 | 91.0 | 130 | 91.6 | 88.9 | 28 |
| Papua | 58.8 | 57.1 | 527 | 66.4 | 65.0 | 120 |
| Total | 98.0 | 98.0 | 45,607 | 97.3 | 97.2 | 9,306 |

na = Not applicable

[1] Female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, diaphragm, foam or jelly, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and emergency contraception

Table A-7.2.1 Exposure to family planning messages through mass media: Currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message on radio, on television, or in a newspaper in the past few months, according to province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Radio | Television | Newspaper/ magazine | Poster | Pamphlet | None of these five media sources | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 5.4 | 27.1 | 9.6 | 18.6 | 16.8 | 62.0 | 558 |
| North Sumatera | 7.4 | 25.4 | 6.9 | 17.0 | 15.3 | 63.9 | 1,564 |
| West Sumatera | 12.4 | 62.2 | 20.8 | 33.4 | 18.2 | 31.6 | 588 |
| Riau | 8.6 | 44.2 | 17.0 | 34.0 | 22.8 | 41.6 | 791 |
| Jambi | 7.7 | 47.8 | 11.4 | 23.1 | 8.8 | 45.7 | 452 |
| South Sumatera | 7.0 | 43.5 | 9.0 | 20.3 | 10.9 | 51.1 | 1,051 |
| Bengkulu | 9.3 | 50.6 | 15.6 | 24.0 | 11.6 | 40.7 | 230 |
| Lampung | 6.0 | 42.1 | 8.0 | 21.1 | 7.1 | 50.9 | 1,118 |
| Bangka Belitung | 9.8 | 37.7 | 11.8 | 34.5 | 6.5 | 41.1 | 183 |
| Riau Islands | 11.0 | 40.3 | 17.5 | 31.5 | 14.1 | 44.1 | 228 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 11.9 | 72.9 | 31.3 | 46.2 | 28.6 | 18.4 | 1,261 |
| West Java | 9.7 | 58.0 | 13.9 | 27.9 | 14.8 | 36.9 | 6,170 |
| Central Java | 10.1 | 38.7 | 13.3 | 24.2 | 13.4 | 51.0 | 4,657 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 15.5 | 40.8 | 23.5 | 34.8 | 18.2 | 39.0 | 456 |
| East Java | 11.0 | 40.6 | 13.2 | 25.5 | 10.8 | 47.6 | 5,765 |
| Banten | 8.9 | 62.2 | 17.7 | 31.3 | 18.0 | 31.5 | 1,557 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 12.5 | 44.8 | 14.6 | 22.7 | 11.7 | 49.0 | 589 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 8.1 | 39.4 | 5.3 | 18.0 | 5.3 | 56.0 | 686 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 12.6 | 29.8 | 13.7 | 37.3 | 18.8 | 50.3 | 584 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 3.1 | 17.7 | 4.2 | 9.2 | 3.4 | 76.8 | 591 |
| Central Kalimantan | 4.4 | 28.4 | 10.5 | 16.7 | 7.3 | 65.3 | 325 |
| South Kalimantan | 4.2 | 29.1 | 9.1 | 30.1 | 10.1 | 55.1 | 536 |
| East Kalimantan | 7.3 | 44.0 | 15.0 | 31.0 | 16.7 | 43.1 | 498 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 7.5 | 49.4 | 15.9 | 24.9 | 13.5 | 44.6 | 316 |
| Central Sulawesi | 11.2 | 52.7 | 13.2 | 26.2 | 9.6 | 40.5 | 362 |
| South Sulawesi | 12.3 | 59.8 | 17.1 | 31.1 | 13.0 | 34.5 | 1,000 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 10.7 | 47.4 | 12.6 | 20.5 | 9.7 | 48.3 | 282 |
| Gorontalo | 23.9 | 49.7 | 16.7 | 29.6 | 19.3 | 43.2 | 149 |
| West Sulawesi | 3.5 | 27.6 | 5.6 | 16.7 | 5.1 | 64.1 | 131 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 5.0 | 26.7 | 6.8 | 7.8 | 3.2 | 69.7 | 175 |
| North Maluku | 5.5 | 30.4 | 10.5 | 15.3 | 7.0 | 62.9 | 131 |
| West Papua | 12.9 | 32.4 | 12.4 | 29.1 | 17.2 | 54.1 | 94 |
| Papua | 5.4 | 21.3 | 10.0 | 16.5 | 12.0 | 70.9 | 384 |
| Total | 9.5 | 45.3 | 13.6 | 26.2 | 13.6 | 45.8 | 33,465 |

Table A-7.2.2 Exposure to family planning messages through mass media: Men

Percentage of currently married men age 15-54 who heard or saw a family planning message on radio, on television or in a newspaper in the past few months, according to province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Radio | Television | Newspaper/ magazine | Poster | Pamphlet | None of these five media sources | Number of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 9.7 | 31.9 | 19.7 | 24.7 | 30.2 | 50.3 | 153 |
| North Sumatera | 11.6 | 59.2 | 21.6 | 47.2 | 29.3 | 24.4 | 470 |
| West Sumatera | 7.1 | 38.0 | 14.5 | 29.1 | 31.5 | 36.5 | 164 |
| Riau | 8.8 | 49.0 | 21.2 | 43.6 | 31.0 | 36.8 | 231 |
| Jambi | 7.3 | 30.3 | 14.1 | 19.4 | 19.7 | 59.6 | 145 |
| South Sumatera | 8.2 | 32.0 | 15.0 | 17.9 | 6.7 | 59.0 | 295 |
| Bengkulu | 7.7 | 39.3 | 21.7 | 29.9 | 12.8 | 47.7 | 67 |
| Lampung | 11.6 | 58.9 | 15.5 | 22.6 | 11.2 | 35.4 | 334 |
| Bangka Belitung | 12.0 | 41.7 | 16.9 | 13.7 | 6.2 | 47.3 | 52 |
| Riau Islands | 5.8 | 39.9 | 14.5 | 20.9 | 6.5 | 50.5 | 64 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 8.2 | 49.0 | 22.4 | 48.6 | 12.9 | 28.6 | 374 |
| West Java | 16.2 | 63.0 | 25.4 | 37.5 | 18.9 | 25.5 | 1,654 |
| Central Java | 12.8 | 49.2 | 21.6 | 40.2 | 14.8 | 36.7 | 1,224 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 19.0 | 45.3 | 33.1 | 42.5 | 16.8 | 33.2 | 135 |
| East Java | 14.4 | 42.5 | 17.6 | 45.5 | 28.3 | 36.2 | 1,621 |
| Banten | 13.6 | 47.0 | 16.3 | 39.9 | 14.4 | 36.7 | 450 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 16.4 | 51.2 | 21.9 | 20.7 | 11.6 | 43.7 | 173 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 9.7 | 30.9 | 9.1 | 11.6 | 2.4 | 61.9 | 171 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 16.3 | 20.3 | 17.8 | 37.7 | 16.8 | 50.7 | 158 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 6.6 | 41.1 | 10.4 | 24.2 | 6.8 | 53.3 | 165 |
| Central Kalimantan | 5.6 | 47.5 | 16.0 | 21.0 | 5.7 | 44.5 | 93 |
| South Kalimantan | 13.5 | 56.7 | 22.2 | 49.7 | 9.0 | 28.9 | 152 |
| East Kalimantan | 8.3 | 39.6 | 14.4 | 26.9 | 7.6 | 49.7 | 139 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 14.1 | 48.3 | 21.1 | 22.2 | 11.1 | 47.0 | 87 |
| Central Sulawesi | 7.1 | 31.4 | 9.0 | 18.5 | 10.4 | 61.2 | 98 |
| South Sulawesi | 5.7 | 38.2 | 12.2 | 15.8 | 5.7 | 56.8 | 258 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 7.1 | 44.8 | 12.3 | 20.1 | 12.6 | 47.8 | 77 |
| Gorontalo | 18.3 | 52.9 | 16.1 | 22.0 | 8.7 | 40.4 | 39 |
| West Sulawesi | 4.8 | 34.1 | 10.6 | 16.5 | 10.9 | 57.5 | 33 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 13.5 | 42.5 | 16.7 | 15.3 | 14.0 | 54.0 | 47 |
| North Maluku | 11.7 | 34.4 | 16.5 | 23.5 | 6.1 | 59.8 | 35 |
| West Papua | 12.8 | 39.8 | 17.1 | 37.0 | 21.2 | 41.2 | 28 |
| Papua | 15.7 | 25.8 | 15.7 | 22.7 | 20.0 | 63.8 | 120 |
| Total | 12.5 | 47.7 | 19.4 | 35.7 | 18.0 | 38.0 | 9,306 |

Table A-7.3 Exposure to family planning messages through personal contact: Currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message through personal contact in the past 6 months, according to province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Family planning officer | Teacher | Religious leader | Doctor | Nurse/ midwife | Village leader | Women's group | Pharmacist | Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 9.1 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 5.9 | 23.9 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 558 |
| North Sumatera | 5.1 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 13.3 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 1,564 |
| West Sumatera | 11.1 | 1.3 | 3.7 | 8.2 | 26.5 | 2.9 | 5.0 | 1.2 | 588 |
| Riau | 6.3 | 0.5 | 2.9 | 7.4 | 20.1 | 1.1 | 4.3 | 0.7 | 791 |
| Jambi | 4.7 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 3.6 | 12.6 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 452 |
| South Sumatera | 4.2 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 4.6 | 19.8 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 1,051 |
| Bengkulu | 11.6 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 5.8 | 30.6 | 2.3 | 5.0 | 0.8 | 230 |
| Lampung | 7.6 | 1.1 | 3.3 | 5.3 | 26.5 | 2.5 | 3.8 | 0.8 | 1,118 |
| Bangka Belitung | 7.0 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 2.9 | 22.1 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 183 |
| Riau Islands | 8.8 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 7.6 | 18.4 | 0.6 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 228 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 7.2 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 9.7 | 21.6 | 0.4 | 4.5 | 0.7 | 1,261 |
| West Java | 7.9 | 0.5 | 2.3 | 7.0 | 28.0 | 1.2 | 4.0 | 0.6 | 6,170 |
| Central Java | 16.3 | 0.5 | 2.6 | 7.9 | 30.2 | 6.1 | 15.4 | 0.6 | 4,657 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 13.6 | 0.8 | 2.8 | 9.9 | 27.9 | 2.3 | 13.1 | 0.7 | 456 |
| East Java | 14.1 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 4.9 | 21.4 | 1.8 | 10.3 | 0.6 | 5,765 |
| Banten | 4.2 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 3.7 | 15.9 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 1,557 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 7.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 7.6 | 23.8 | 0.7 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 589 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 15.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 4.1 | 23.6 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 686 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 24.8 | 0.9 | 2.4 | 8.5 | 41.4 | 3.9 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 584 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 4.5 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 2.6 | 17.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 591 |
| Central Kalimantan | 8.0 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 3.5 | 15.3 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 325 |
| South Kalimantan | 7.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 19.7 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 536 |
| East Kalimantan | 8.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 7.8 | 20.7 | 0.9 | 3.1 | 0.3 | 498 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 13.1 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 11.5 | 20.5 | 5.6 | 7.2 | 1.9 | 316 |
| Central Sulawesi | 16.7 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 8.0 | 20.2 | 1.8 | 3.4 | 0.8 | 362 |
| South Sulawesi | 9.5 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 9.9 | 25.8 | 1.0 | 2.8 | 0.8 | 1,000 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 13.2 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 6.3 | 18.3 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 0.4 | 282 |
| Gorontalo | 16.3 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 11.3 | 22.2 | 8.3 | 10.6 | 1.6 | 149 |
| West Sulawesi | 7.7 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 5.2 | 22.1 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 131 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 6.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 3.2 | 22.0 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 175 |
| North Maluku | 12.3 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 7.7 | 18.0 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 1.2 | 131 |
| West Papua | 1.9 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 5.8 | 20.5 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 94 |
| Papua | 7.3 | 0.2 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 14.5 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 384 |
| Total | 10.4 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 6.2 | 23.7 | 2.0 | 6.1 | 0.6 | 33,465 |

Table A-7.4 Contact of nonusers with fieldworkers/health providers about family planning

Among ever-married women age 15-49 who are not using contraception, the percentage who during the past 6 months were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning, the percentage who visited a health facility and discussed family planning, the percentage who visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning, and the percentage who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility, by province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Percentage of women who were visited by fieldworker who discussed family planning | Percentage of women who visited a health facility in the past 6 months and who: | | Percentage of women who did not discuss family planning either with fieldworker or at a health facility | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Discussed family planning | Did not discuss family planning | | |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | |
| Aceh | 6.3 | 8.5 | 37.5 | 87.1 | 343 |
| North Sumatera | 2.3 | 4.5 | 28.8 | 93.6 | 806 |
| West Sumatera | 6.9 | 10.2 | 43.5 | 85.0 | 289 |
| Riau | 2.7 | 5.4 | 39.4 | 92.6 | 344 |
| Jambi | 2.8 | 4.2 | 39.2 | 93.5 | 175 |
| South Sumatera | 3.2 | 5.0 | 33.6 | 92.2 | 376 |
| Bengkulu | 6.0 | 15.2 | 33.9 | 81.2 | 95 |
| Lampung | 1.7 | 10.2 | 42.9 | 88.6 | 380 |
| Bangka Belitung | 2.7 | 7.2 | 37.8 | 90.8 | 65 |
| Riau Islands | 5.0 | 8.8 | 27.8 | 87.5 | 117 |
| **Java** | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 3.1 | 7.5 | 41.3 | 90.5 | 635 |
| West Java | 3.6 | 8.7 | 42.4 | 89.5 | 2,799 |
| Central Java | 8.5 | 8.5 | 38.0 | 85.2 | 1,878 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 2.2 | 14.2 | 51.7 | 84.6 | 155 |
| East Java | 7.8 | 9.3 | 36.3 | 85.5 | 2,313 |
| Banten | 1.6 | 4.4 | 41.7 | 94.2 | 657 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | |
| Bali | 3.7 | 11.1 | 33.2 | 87.5 | 218 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 6.0 | 6.3 | 28.3 | 89.7 | 391 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 9.8 | 21.4 | 33.5 | 75.0 | 353 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 6.6 | 4.7 | 31.8 | 90.0 | 241 |
| Central Kalimantan | 4.0 | 4.5 | 32.9 | 92.1 | 124 |
| South Kalimantan | 3.3 | 6.6 | 36.9 | 91.2 | 217 |
| East Kalimantan | 4.7 | 6.7 | 49.9 | 90.2 | 225 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 2.8 | 8.6 | 25.3 | 89.4 | 115 |
| Central Sulawesi | 8.3 | 16.0 | 36.4 | 78.0 | 186 |
| South Sulawesi | 6.2 | 8.5 | 37.4 | 87.4 | 518 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 5.3 | 10.9 | 35.8 | 86.0 | 154 |
| Gorontalo | 6.9 | 12.1 | 38.5 | 85.7 | 61 |
| West Sulawesi | 3.3 | 4.0 | 29.9 | 93.3 | 72 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | |
| Maluku | 4.9 | 6.6 | 26.4 | 90.6 | 103 |
| North Maluku | 13.8 | 8.4 | 25.7 | 81.4 | 69 |
| West Papua | 2.7 | 5.1 | 42.7 | 93.1 | 60 |
| Papua | 3.2 | 4.8 | 33.2 | 92.7 | 338 |
| Total | 5.2 | 8.3 | 37.7 | 88.2 | 14,874 |

Table A-7.5.1 Current use of contraception by province: All women

Percent distribution of all women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Any method | Any modern method | Modern method: Female sterilization | Male sterilization | Pill | IUD | Injectables | Implants | Male condom | LAM | Other | Any traditional method | Traditional method: Rhythm | Withdrawal | Other | Not currently using | Total | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 29.9 | 28.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 6.1 | 1.4 | 19.1 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 70.1 | 100.0 | 877 |
| North Sumatera | 36.8 | 28.3 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 1.3 | 12.0 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 8.5 | 1.5 | 6.2 | 0.8 | 63.2 | 100.0 | 2,394 |
| West Sumatera | 39.5 | 34.8 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 6.6 | 2.6 | 19.2 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 0.9 | 3.6 | 0.1 | 60.5 | 100.0 | 852 |
| Riau | 46.6 | 41.2 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 10.3 | 1.5 | 22.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 1.9 | 3.4 | 0.1 | 53.4 | 100.0 | 1,040 |
| Jambi | 52.2 | 48.4 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 14.6 | 2.9 | 25.6 | 3.4 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 0.7 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 47.8 | 100.0 | 580 |
| South Sumatera | 52.3 | 49.9 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 7.3 | 1.2 | 33.8 | 4.3 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 47.7 | 100.0 | 1,358 |
| Bengkulu | 48.4 | 46.2 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 8.4 | 2.6 | 24.7 | 6.8 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 51.6 | 100.0 | 306 |
| Lampung | 54.6 | 51.5 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 11.2 | 2.1 | 31.9 | 4.1 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 45.4 | 100.0 | 1,443 |
| Bangka Belitung | 52.6 | 49.5 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 15.2 | 0.8 | 28.1 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 47.4 | 100.0 | 245 |
| Riau Islands | 37.8 | 34.2 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 1.9 | 16.4 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 62.2 | 100.0 | 323 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 37.6 | 35.1 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 8.4 | 4.2 | 17.2 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 62.4 | 100.0 | 1,939 |
| West Java | 46.7 | 45.3 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 12.5 | 3.1 | 25.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 53.3 | 100.0 | 8,265 |
| Central Java | 48.8 | 46.1 | 3.6 | 0.3 | 7.5 | 2.8 | 25.3 | 4.3 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 51.2 | 100.0 | 6,240 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 49.6 | 42.2 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 7.2 | 9.7 | 15.8 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 7.3 | 2.6 | 4.4 | 0.3 | 50.4 | 100.0 | 654 |
| East Java | 51.4 | 49.2 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 11.5 | 4.1 | 27.2 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 48.6 | 100.0 | 7,374 |
| Banten | 46.5 | 44.5 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 9.4 | 2.5 | 27.7 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 53.5 | 100.0 | 2,148 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 50.9 | 45.7 | 4.4 | 0.5 | 6.7 | 14.7 | 16.2 | 0.5 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 0.1 | 49.1 | 100.0 | 790 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 38.8 | 38.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 2.6 | 25.4 | 3.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 61.2 | 100.0 | 997 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 31.8 | 25.2 | 2.9 | 0.1 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 13.1 | 2.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 68.2 | 100.0 | 892 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 50.9 | 50.0 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 12.2 | 1.0 | 33.7 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 49.1 | 100.0 | 756 |
| Central Kalimantan | 53.5 | 51.5 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 18.9 | 0.6 | 28.4 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 46.5 | 100.0 | 409 |
| South Kalimantan | 50.4 | 49.0 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 19.7 | 1.0 | 24.7 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 49.6 | 100.0 | 730 |
| East Kalimantan | 44.9 | 40.5 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 14.1 | 2.1 | 19.1 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 55.1 | 100.0 | 671 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 51.8 | 48.0 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 14.5 | 3.9 | 20.2 | 6.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 48.2 | 100.0 | 427 |
| Central Sulawesi | 41.9 | 39.5 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 15.3 | 2.4 | 17.6 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 58.1 | 100.0 | 486 |
| South Sulawesi | 36.7 | 31.2 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 9.0 | 0.8 | 18.3 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 0.8 | 4.5 | 0.2 | 63.3 | 100.0 | 1,530 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 38.2 | 36.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 11.2 | 1.0 | 17.8 | 4.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 61.8 | 100.0 | 382 |
| Gorontalo | 46.9 | 45.7 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 12.4 | 2.8 | 18.0 | 10.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 53.1 | 100.0 | 203 |
| West Sulawesi | 35.8 | 33.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 16.8 | 0.4 | 12.9 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 64.2 | 100.0 | 191 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 30.7 | 27.3 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 0.3 | 17.7 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 69.3 | 100.0 | 260 |
| North Maluku | 37.6 | 35.7 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 5.8 | 0.8 | 20.4 | 6.2 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 62.4 | 100.0 | 188 |
| West Papua | 30.8 | 29.7 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 7.3 | 0.1 | 16.7 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 69.2 | 100.0 | 130 |
| Papua | 16.2 | 14.3 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 7.3 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 83.8 | 100.0 | 527 |
| Total | 45.7 | 42.7 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 10.0 | 3.0 | 23.5 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 54.3 | 100.0 | 45,607 |

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.
LAM = Lactational amenorrhea method

Table A-7.5.2 Current use of contraception by province: Currently married women

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

| | | | Modern method | | | | | | | | | Any | Traditional method | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Province | Any method | Any modern method | Female sterili-zation | Male sterili-zation | Pill | IUD | Inject-ables | Im-plants | Male condom | LAM | Other | tradi-tional method | Rhythm | With-drawal | Other | Not current-ly using | Total | Number of men |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 46.8 | 44.4 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 9.6 | 2.1 | 30.0 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 53.2 | 100.0 | 558 |
| North Sumatera | 55.9 | 42.8 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 10.8 | 2.1 | 18.3 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 13.1 | 2.3 | 9.5 | 1.2 | 44.1 | 100.0 | 1,564 |
| West Sumatera | 56.9 | 50.2 | 3.0 | 0.1 | 9.6 | 3.6 | 27.9 | 4.2 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 1.3 | 5.2 | 0.2 | 43.1 | 100.0 | 588 |
| Riau | 61.1 | 54.0 | 3.6 | 0.2 | 13.6 | 1.9 | 29.1 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 2.5 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 38.9 | 100.0 | 791 |
| Jambi | 66.9 | 62.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 18.8 | 3.7 | 32.9 | 4.3 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 0.9 | 3.0 | 0.9 | 33.1 | 100.0 | 452 |
| South Sumatera | 67.6 | 64.4 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 9.5 | 1.6 | 43.7 | 5.6 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 32.4 | 100.0 | 1,051 |
| Bengkulu | 64.2 | 61.2 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 11.1 | 3.4 | 32.9 | 9.0 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 0.6 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 35.8 | 100.0 | 230 |
| Lampung | 70.3 | 66.3 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 14.4 | 2.7 | 41.2 | 5.3 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 1.2 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 29.7 | 100.0 | 1,118 |
| Bangka Belitung | 69.6 | 65.3 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 20.2 | 1.1 | 37.4 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 30.4 | 100.0 | 183 |
| Riau Islands | 53.1 | 48.0 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 14.2 | 2.6 | 22.8 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 0.6 | 46.9 | 100.0 | 228 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 57.3 | 53.4 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 13.0 | 6.2 | 26.4 | 1.4 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 42.7 | 100.0 | 1,261 |
| West Java | 62.2 | 60.3 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 16.6 | 4.1 | 33.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 37.8 | 100.0 | 6,170 |
| Central Java | 65.2 | 61.5 | 4.7 | 0.4 | 10.1 | 3.6 | 33.9 | 5.8 | 2.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 0.9 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 34.8 | 100.0 | 4,657 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 69.9 | 59.6 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 10.4 | 13.6 | 22.6 | 3.8 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 10.3 | 3.8 | 6.1 | 0.5 | 30.1 | 100.0 | 456 |
| East Java | 65.3 | 62.4 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 14.7 | 5.0 | 34.7 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 34.7 | 100.0 | 5,765 |
| Banten | 64.0 | 61.3 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 13.0 | 3.5 | 38.1 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 36.0 | 100.0 | 1,557 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 66.2 | 59.6 | 5.6 | 0.7 | 9.0 | 19.0 | 21.6 | 0.7 | 2.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 0.1 | 33.8 | 100.0 | 589 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 56.0 | 55.1 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 3.8 | 36.8 | 5.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 44.0 | 100.0 | 686 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 47.9 | 38.3 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 20.0 | 4.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.6 | 5.5 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 52.1 | 100.0 | 584 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 65.1 | 63.9 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 15.6 | 1.3 | 43.2 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 34.9 | 100.0 | 591 |
| Central Kalimantan | 67.3 | 64.8 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 23.7 | 0.8 | 35.8 | 2.6 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 32.7 | 100.0 | 325 |
| South Kalimantan | 68.3 | 66.4 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 26.7 | 1.3 | 33.5 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 31.7 | 100.0 | 536 |
| East Kalimantan | 60.1 | 54.1 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 19.0 | 2.6 | 25.7 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 0.6 | 39.9 | 100.0 | 498 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 68.9 | 63.7 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 19.5 | 5.1 | 27.2 | 8.8 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 31.1 | 100.0 | 316 |
| Central Sulawesi | 55.7 | 52.5 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 20.5 | 3.1 | 23.4 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 44.3 | 100.0 | 362 |
| South Sulawesi | 55.8 | 47.5 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 13.8 | 1.1 | 27.8 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 8.4 | 1.2 | 6.8 | 0.3 | 44.2 | 100.0 | 1,000 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 51.5 | 48.4 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 15.1 | 1.3 | 23.9 | 6.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 48.5 | 100.0 | 282 |
| Gorontalo | 63.2 | 61.5 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 16.7 | 3.4 | 24.6 | 13.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 36.8 | 100.0 | 149 |
| West Sulawesi | 52.2 | 48.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 24.5 | 0.6 | 18.8 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 0.6 | 2.7 | 0.8 | 47.8 | 100.0 | 131 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 45.5 | 40.4 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 0.5 | 26.3 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 5.1 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 54.5 | 100.0 | 175 |
| North Maluku | 53.7 | 51.1 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 8.3 | 1.2 | 29.2 | 8.9 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 46.3 | 100.0 | 131 |
| West Papua | 42.5 | 41.0 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 10.2 | 0.2 | 23.2 | 2.9 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 57.5 | 100.0 | 94 |
| Papua | 21.8 | 19.1 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 0.6 | 10.0 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 78.2 | 100.0 | 384 |
| Total | 61.9 | 57.9 | 3.2 | 0.2 | 13.6 | 3.9 | 31.9 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 38.1 | 100.0 | 33,465 |

Table A-7.6 Pill use compliance

Percentage of women age 15-49 who are using the pill; among pill users who have the pill package, percent distribution who can show the pill package by type of pill, and percentage of pill users who complied with pill use instructions, according to province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Percent using | Currently married women | Among pill users who have the pill package | | | | Percentage of pill users | | Number of pill users |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Combination[1] | Single[2] | Other | Package not seen | Took pill in order | Took pill <2 days ago | |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 9.6 | 558 | 84.6 | 8.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 87.1 | 86.8 | 53 |
| North Sumatera | 10.8 | 1,564 | 80.9 | 5.7 | 7.9 | 2.3 | 91.5 | 83.8 | 169 |
| West Sumatera | 9.6 | 588 | 80.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 73.1 | 80.5 | 56 |
| Riau | 13.5 | 791 | 84.4 | 3.4 | 7.9 | 1.4 | 81.1 | 85.6 | 106 |
| Jambi | 18.8 | 452 | 85.3 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 75.8 | 88.5 | 85 |
| South Sumatera | 9.5 | 1,051 | 93.8 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 0.9 | 83.8 | 84.2 | 99 |
| Bengkulu | 11.1 | 230 | 84.3 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 8.5 | 79.0 | 89.6 | 26 |
| Lampung | 14.4 | 1,118 | 97.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 88.2 | 87.5 | 161 |
| Bangka Belitung | 20.3 | 183 | 89.6 | 6.1 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 94.8 | 90.1 | 37 |
| Riau Islands | 14.2 | 228 | 83.0 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 77.0 | 83.5 | 32 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 13.0 | 1,261 | 83.1 | 8.9 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 84.0 | 84.9 | 164 |
| West Java | 16.6 | 6,170 | 90.3 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 84.8 | 84.6 | 1,026 |
| Central Java | 10.1 | 4,657 | 82.8 | 2.4 | 5.9 | 2.9 | 76.1 | 75.1 | 471 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 10.4 | 456 | 94.3 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 90.8 | 86.5 | 47 |
| East Java | 14.5 | 5,765 | 89.1 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 89.0 | 86.5 | 838 |
| Banten | 13.0 | 1,557 | 88.5 | 3.7 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 85.4 | 86.1 | 203 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 9.0 | 589 | 73.2 | 13.3 | 7.2 | 1.5 | 89.6 | 87.4 | 53 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 7.1 | 686 | 89.8 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 91.4 | 96.1 | 49 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 4.4 | 584 | (89.7) | (5.2) | 0.0 | (5.1) | (86.8) | (94.4) | 26 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 15.6 | 591 | 81.7 | 9.8 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 89.1 | 92.8 | 92 |
| Central Kalimantan | 23.7 | 325 | 87.4 | 5.7 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 91.1 | 88.0 | 77 |
| South Kalimantan | 26.6 | 536 | 93.3 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 88.8 | 88.6 | 143 |
| East Kalimantan | 19.0 | 498 | 93.6 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 89.7 | 85.4 | 95 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 19.6 | 316 | 82.9 | 1.6 | 6.2 | 0.8 | 85.8 | 87.2 | 62 |
| Central Sulawesi | 20.5 | 362 | 83.1 | 5.0 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 86.1 | 85.2 | 74 |
| South Sulawesi | 13.7 | 1,000 | 90.8 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 84.9 | 88.9 | 137 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 15.1 | 282 | 89.6 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 83.5 | 80.7 | 43 |
| Gorontalo | 16.8 | 149 | 86.2 | 2.7 | 0.7 | 3.2 | 79.8 | 83.9 | 25 |
| West Sulawesi | 24.6 | 131 | 90.6 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 79.4 | 84.6 | 32 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 5.9 | 175 | (82.1) | (2.2) | (4.7) | (2.2) | (70.0) | (82.5) | 10 |
| North Maluku | 8.3 | 131 | 86.1 | 6.2 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 89.6 | 89.3 | 11 |
| West Papua | 10.2 | 94 | 73.0 | 12.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 77.0 | 77.4 | 10 |
| Papua | 3.8 | 384 | (74.2) | (6.5) | 0.0 | (11.8) | (64.7) | (72.2) | 14 |
| Total | 13.5 | 33,465 | 87.8 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 85.1 | 84.9 | 4,528 |

Note: Table excludes pill users who do not know the brand name. Total number includes a small number of unmarried women using the pill.
[1] Combination brand include: Andalan, Diane, Pilkab, Kimbinasi, Lyndiol, Microdyol, Mycrogynon, Microlut, Planak, Trinordiol 21/Trinordiol 28, Yasmin.
[2] Excluton

Table A-7.7 Use of injectables

Percentage of users of one-month injectables who had an injection in the past four weeks and percentage of users of three-month injectables who had an injection in the past three months, according to province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Percent of users of one-month injectable contraception who had an injection in the past four weeks | Number of users | Percent of users of three-month injectable contraception who had an injection in the past three months | Number of users |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sumatera** | | | | |
| Aceh | 98.7 | 36 | 95.8 | 132 |
| North Sumatera | 100.0 | 85 | 95.8 | 203 |
| West Sumatera | 96.4 | 30 | 97.8 | 134 |
| Riau | 93.1 | 57 | 95.1 | 174 |
| Jambi | 100.0 | 18 | 98.1 | 131 |
| South Sumatera | 100.0 | 47 | 99.1 | 412 |
| Bengkulu | 96.5 | 10 | 96.5 | 66 |
| Lampung | 100.0 | 33 | 96.8 | 428 |
| Bangka Belitung | 95.5 | 19 | 97.3 | 50 |
| Riau Islands | 97.7 | 15 | 94.4 | 38 |
| **Java** | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 94.0 | 93 | 96.0 | 239 |
| West Java | 96.8 | 323 | 97.6 | 1,741 |
| Central Java | 94.7 | 115 | 95.6 | 1,463 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 100.0 | 10 | 98.7 | 93 |
| East Java | 92.9 | 264 | 99.3 | 1,740 |
| Banten | 98.3 | 64 | 93.6 | 530 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | |
| Bali | 100.0 | 26 | 98.0 | 102 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 100.0 | 11 | 97.7 | 242 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 100.0 | 3 | 97.5 | 114 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 95.2 | 22 | 98.9 | 233 |
| Central Kalimantan | 96.2 | 13 | 97.7 | 103 |
| South Kalimantan | 94.0 | 29 | 96.5 | 151 |
| East Kalimantan | 97.4 | 27 | 96.8 | 101 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 98.3 | 16 | 93.3 | 71 |
| Central Sulawesi | 100.0 | 7 | 96.8 | 78 |
| South Sulawesi | 95.8 | 15 | 94.2 | 264 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 92.0 | 8 | 97.1 | 59 |
| Gorontalo | 100.0 | 2 | 92.3 | 34 |
| West Sulawesi | 71.7 | 2 | 93.9 | 22 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | |
| Maluku | 80.8 | 2 | 92.6 | 44 |
| North Maluku | 100.0 | 2 | 95.9 | 36 |
| West Papua | 89.8 | 4 | 94.3 | 18 |
| Papua | 100.0 | 4 | 86.5 | 35 |
| Total | 96.0 | 1,414 | 97.0 | 9,282 |

Table A-7.8 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Unmet need for family planning | | | Met need for family planning (currently using) | | | Total demand for family planning[1] | | | Percentage of demand satisfied[2] | Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods[3] | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | For spacing | For limiting | Total | For spacing | For limiting | Total | For spacing | For limiting | Total | | | |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 8.2 | 5.7 | 14.0 | 28.2 | 18.5 | 46.8 | 36.5 | 24.3 | 60.7 | 77.0 | 73.1 | 558 |
| North Sumatera | 4.1 | 9.2 | 13.2 | 19.0 | 36.8 | 55.9 | 23.1 | 46.0 | 69.1 | 80.9 | 61.9 | 1,564 |
| West Sumatera | 5.7 | 8.0 | 13.7 | 26.2 | 30.7 | 56.9 | 31.9 | 38.7 | 70.7 | 80.6 | 71.1 | 588 |
| Riau | 4.1 | 7.7 | 11.8 | 28.3 | 32.8 | 61.1 | 32.4 | 40.4 | 72.8 | 83.9 | 74.1 | 791 |
| Jambi | 3.1 | 4.8 | 7.9 | 32.3 | 34.5 | 66.9 | 35.4 | 39.4 | 74.8 | 89.4 | 82.9 | 452 |
| South Sumatera | 2.6 | 5.5 | 8.1 | 31.1 | 36.5 | 67.6 | 33.7 | 42.0 | 75.7 | 89.3 | 85.1 | 1,051 |
| Bengkulu | 4.0 | 5.1 | 9.1 | 25.0 | 39.2 | 64.2 | 29.0 | 44.4 | 73.3 | 87.5 | 83.5 | 230 |
| Lampung | 3.0 | 4.9 | 7.9 | 32.1 | 38.2 | 70.3 | 35.0 | 43.1 | 78.2 | 89.9 | 84.8 | 1,118 |
| Bangka Belitung | 3.5 | 6.3 | 9.8 | 30.7 | 38.9 | 69.6 | 34.2 | 45.2 | 79.4 | 87.6 | 82.3 | 183 |
| Riau Islands | 6.3 | 8.2 | 14.5 | 22.3 | 30.9 | 53.1 | 28.6 | 39.0 | 67.6 | 78.6 | 71.0 | 228 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 5.1 | 8.1 | 13.2 | 24.8 | 32.4 | 57.3 | 29.9 | 40.5 | 70.5 | 81.3 | 75.8 | 1,261 |
| West Java | 3.5 | 7.5 | 11.0 | 26.7 | 35.6 | 62.2 | 30.2 | 43.1 | 73.2 | 85.0 | 82.3 | 6,170 |
| Central Java | 3.9 | 6.4 | 10.4 | 24.5 | 40.6 | 65.2 | 28.4 | 47.1 | 75.5 | 86.3 | 81.4 | 4,657 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 3.6 | 7.9 | 11.5 | 21.0 | 48.9 | 69.9 | 24.6 | 56.8 | 81.4 | 85.8 | 73.2 | 456 |
| East Java | 3.5 | 6.6 | 10.1 | 26.0 | 39.2 | 65.3 | 29.5 | 45.9 | 75.4 | 86.6 | 82.8 | 5,765 |
| Banten | 4.5 | 5.7 | 10.2 | 36.5 | 27.5 | 64.0 | 41.0 | 33.1 | 74.2 | 86.3 | 82.6 | 1,557 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 3.2 | 6.1 | 9.3 | 17.7 | 48.5 | 66.2 | 20.9 | 54.6 | 75.5 | 87.7 | 78.9 | 589 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 11.1 | 5.0 | 16.1 | 34.7 | 21.4 | 56.0 | 45.8 | 26.4 | 72.2 | 77.6 | 76.3 | 686 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 8.6 | 8.9 | 17.5 | 19.4 | 28.5 | 47.9 | 28.0 | 37.5 | 65.5 | 73.2 | 58.6 | 584 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 5.2 | 4.6 | 9.8 | 33.2 | 31.9 | 65.1 | 38.3 | 36.5 | 74.8 | 87.0 | 85.5 | 591 |
| Central Kalimantan | 3.6 | 4.0 | 7.6 | 34.9 | 32.4 | 67.3 | 38.5 | 36.4 | 74.9 | 89.8 | 86.5 | 325 |
| South Kalimantan | 3.0 | 5.4 | 8.4 | 35.0 | 33.3 | 68.3 | 38.0 | 38.7 | 76.7 | 89.1 | 86.6 | 536 |
| East Kalimantan | 5.4 | 7.6 | 13.0 | 24.6 | 35.4 | 60.1 | 30.0 | 43.0 | 73.0 | 82.3 | 74.1 | 498 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 3.1 | 7.7 | 10.8 | 27.0 | 41.8 | 68.9 | 30.1 | 49.5 | 79.7 | 86.4 | 80.0 | 316 |
| Central Sulawesi | 7.0 | 8.8 | 15.7 | 26.3 | 29.4 | 55.7 | 33.3 | 38.2 | 71.5 | 78.0 | 73.4 | 362 |
| South Sulawesi | 7.1 | 7.3 | 14.3 | 28.5 | 27.3 | 55.8 | 35.6 | 34.6 | 70.2 | 79.6 | 67.6 | 1,000 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 8.4 | 10.0 | 18.4 | 28.9 | 22.6 | 51.5 | 37.3 | 32.6 | 69.8 | 73.7 | 69.4 | 282 |
| Gorontalo | 6.4 | 7.2 | 13.6 | 27.5 | 35.7 | 63.2 | 33.9 | 42.9 | 76.8 | 82.3 | 80.1 | 149 |
| West Sulawesi | 7.4 | 6.9 | 14.2 | 31.1 | 21.0 | 52.2 | 38.5 | 27.9 | 66.4 | 78.5 | 72.3 | 131 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 8.1 | 11.1 | 19.2 | 17.9 | 27.6 | 45.5 | 26.0 | 38.7 | 64.7 | 70.3 | 62.4 | 175 |
| North Maluku | 5.6 | 8.3 | 14.0 | 27.2 | 26.5 | 53.7 | 32.8 | 34.8 | 67.7 | 79.3 | 75.5 | 131 |
| West Papua | 10.6 | 10.0 | 20.6 | 21.3 | 21.2 | 42.5 | 31.8 | 31.3 | 63.1 | 67.4 | 64.9 | 94 |
| Papua | 16.2 | 7.6 | 23.8 | 9.9 | 11.9 | 21.8 | 26.0 | 19.5 | 45.5 | 47.8 | 42.0 | 384 |
| Total | 4.5 | 6.9 | 11.4 | 26.7 | 35.2 | 61.9 | 31.1 | 42.1 | 73.2 | 84.5 | 79.0 | 33,465 |

Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012.
[1] Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need
[2] Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand
[3] Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, and lactational amenorrhea method (LAM)

# CHAPTER 8 INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Table A-8.1 Early childhood mortality rates by province

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, by province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Neonatal mortality (NN) | Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)[1] | Infant mortality ($_1q_0$) | Child mortality ($_4q_1$) | Under-five mortality ($_5q_0$) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sumatera** | | | | | |
| Aceh | 28 | 18 | 47 | 6 | 52 |
| North Sumatera | 26 | 14 | 40 | 15 | 54 |
| West Sumatera | 17 | 10 | 27 | 7 | 34 |
| Riau | 15 | 9 | 24 | 4 | 28 |
| Jambi | 16 | 18 | 34 | 3 | 36 |
| South Sumatera | 20 | 8 | 29 | 9 | 37 |
| Bengkulu | 21 | 8 | 29 | 7 | 35 |
| Lampung | 20 | 10 | 30 | 8 | 38 |
| Bangka Belitung | 20 | 7 | 27 | 6 | 32 |
| Riau Islands | 21 | 13 | 35 | 8 | 42 |
| **Java** | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 15 | 7 | 22 | 10 | 31 |
| West Java | 17 | 13 | 30 | 9 | 38 |
| Central Java | 22 | 10 | 32 | 7 | 38 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 18 | 7 | 25 | 5 | 30 |
| East Java | 14 | 15 | 30 | 4 | 34 |
| Banten | 23 | 9 | 32 | 7 | 38 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | |
| Bali | 18 | 11 | 29 | 4 | 33 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 33 | 24 | 57 | 18 | 75 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 26 | 19 | 45 | 14 | 58 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 18 | 13 | 31 | 6 | 37 |
| Central Kalimantan | 25 | 24 | 49 | 8 | 56 |
| South Kalimantan | 30 | 14 | 44 | 13 | 57 |
| East Kalimantan | 12 | 9 | 21 | 10 | 31 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 23 | 9 | 33 | 4 | 37 |
| Central Sulawesi | 26 | 32 | 58 | 28 | 85 |
| South Sulawesi | 13 | 12 | 25 | 13 | 37 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 25 | 20 | 45 | 10 | 55 |
| Gorontalo | 26 | 41 | 67 | 11 | 78 |
| West Sulawesi | 26 | 34 | 60 | 11 | 70 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | |
| Maluku | 24 | 12 | 36 | 24 | 60 |
| North Maluku | 37 | 24 | 62 | 25 | 85 |
| West Papua | 35 | 39 | 74 | 38 | 109 |
| Papua | 27 | 27 | 54 | 64 | 115 |
| Total | 20 | 14 | 34 | 10 | 43 |

[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table A-8.2 Perinatal mortality

Number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths, and the perinatal mortality rate for the five-year period preceding the survey, by province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Number of stillbirths[1] | Number of early neonatal deaths[2] | Perinatal mortality rate[3] | Number of pregnancies of 7+ months duration |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sumatera** | | | | |
| Aceh | 7 | 6 | 35 | 372 |
| North Sumatera | 14 | 21 | 32 | 1,072 |
| West Sumatera | 3 | 8 | 30 | 345 |
| Riau | 7 | 7 | 30 | 491 |
| Jambi | 5 | 1 | 28 | 226 |
| South Sumatera | 7 | 8 | 25 | 584 |
| Bengkulu | 1 | 1 | 19 | 107 |
| Lampung | 10 | 7 | 31 | 548 |
| Bangka Belitung | 0 | 2 | 27 | 99 |
| Riau Islands | 1 | 1 | 16 | 140 |
| **Java** | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 1 | 11 | 18 | 642 |
| West Java | 34 | 41 | 25 | 3,043 |
| Central Java | 11 | 52 | 32 | 1,990 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 2 | 3 | 24 | 191 |
| East Java | 26 | 23 | 20 | 2,441 |
| Banten | 3 | 13 | 20 | 785 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | |
| Bali | 2 | 2 | 16 | 241 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 4 | 11 | 38 | 401 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 10 | 8 | 41 | 446 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 6 | 2 | 22 | 337 |
| Central Kalimantan | 3 | 3 | 31 | 177 |
| South Kalimantan | 3 | 4 | 26 | 275 |
| East Kalimantan | 1 | 4 | 18 | 272 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 1 | 3 | 24 | 159 |
| Central Sulawesi | 4 | 7 | 47 | 224 |
| South Sulawesi | 6 | 7 | 22 | 586 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 2 | 2 | 22 | 182 |
| Gorontalo | 1 | 1 | 20 | 76 |
| West Sulawesi | 1 | 1 | 26 | 101 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | |
| Maluku | 1 | 1 | 21 | 131 |
| North Maluku | 2 | 2 | 46 | 90 |
| West Papua | 2 | 2 | 51 | 74 |
| Papua | 2 | 4 | 19 | 279 |
| Total | 181 | 268 | 26 | 17,129 |

[1] Stillbirths are fetal deaths in pregnancies lasting seven or more months.
[2] Early neonatal deaths are deaths at age 0-6 days among live-born children.
[3]The sum of the number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths divided by the number of pregnancies of seven or more months' duration, expressed per 1,000.

Table A-9.1 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent birth and the percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider for the most recent birth, according to province, Indonesia 2012

| | Antenatal care provider | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Province | Doctor | Obste-trician | Nurse/ midwife/ village midwife | Traditional birth attendant | Other | Missing | No ANC | Total | Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider[1] | Number of women |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 0.6 | 28.1 | 66.6 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 95.3 | 294 |
| North Sumatera | 1.7 | 16.2 | 75.3 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 93.2 | 833 |
| West Sumatera | 2.0 | 22.3 | 71.6 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 95.9 | 286 |
| Riau | 3.4 | 24.6 | 67.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 95.8 | 413 |
| Jambi | 1.6 | 14.4 | 76.6 | 4.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 92.6 | 198 |
| South Sumatera | 1.4 | 18.5 | 77.3 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 97.2 | 511 |
| Bengkulu | 1.0 | 14.3 | 81.3 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 96 |
| Lampung | 1.4 | 9.8 | 86.1 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 97.3 | 486 |
| Bangka Belitung | 1.7 | 20.0 | 74.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 96.2 | 87 |
| Riau Islands | 3.4 | 36.7 | 56.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 96.8 | 113 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 2.4 | 31.6 | 64.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 98.6 | 556 |
| West Java | 0.7 | 19.2 | 76.3 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 96.2 | 2,675 |
| Central Java | 1.3 | 17.7 | 79.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 98.6 | 1,824 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 1.3 | 37.5 | 60.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 98.9 | 171 |
| East Java | 1.0 | 17.1 | 80.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 2,213 |
| Banten | 0.0 | 15.1 | 81.3 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 96.4 | 706 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 0.8 | 41.8 | 56.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 208 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 1.5 | 10.2 | 86.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 98.4 | 350 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 4.5 | 13.5 | 74.2 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 6.4 | 100.0 | 92.1 | 338 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 0.9 | 9.5 | 77.0 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 8.8 | 100.0 | 87.4 | 293 |
| Central Kalimantan | 2.0 | 9.9 | 76.6 | 3.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 7.3 | 100.0 | 88.5 | 154 |
| South Kalimantan | 1.1 | 19.4 | 72.8 | 3.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 93.2 | 247 |
| East Kalimantan | 3.7 | 37.6 | 56.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 97.4 | 231 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 3.8 | 30.4 | 60.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 95.1 | 137 |
| Central Sulawesi | 3.1 | 11.9 | 78.1 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 93.2 | 175 |
| South Sulawesi | 1.3 | 18.5 | 75.1 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 94.9 | 474 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 1.2 | 14.9 | 77.0 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 93.1 | 150 |
| Gorontalo | 2.2 | 28.3 | 63.7 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 94.2 | 66 |
| West Sulawesi | 2.3 | 7.7 | 75.1 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 12.3 | 100.0 | 85.0 | 77 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 3.2 | 17.9 | 65.3 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 11.3 | 100.0 | 86.5 | 97 |
| North Maluku | 2.7 | 21.7 | 65.7 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.1 | 100.0 | 90.1 | 71 |
| West Papua | 5.7 | 32.3 | 48.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 12.8 | 100.0 | 86.1 | 52 |
| Papua | 3.7 | 13.6 | 40.5 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 38.0 | 100.0 | 57.8 | 202 |
| Total | 1.4 | 19.0 | 75.3 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 95.7 | 14,782 |

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualifications is considered in this tabulation.
[1] Skilled provider includes doctor, obstetrician, nurse, midwife, and village midwife.

Table A-9.2 Components of antenatal care

Among women age 15-49 with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, percentage who received antenatal care for the most recent live birth, by content of care received, and the percentage who took iron tablets or syrup for the most recent birth, according to province, Indonesia 2012

| | Among women who received antenatal care for their most recent birth in the past five years, the percentage with selected services | | | | | | | Among women with a live birth in the past five years, the percentage who during the pregnancy of their last birth: | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Province | Informed of signs of pregnancy complications | Blood pressure measured | Urine sample taken | Blood sample taken | Stomach examined | Consultation | Number of women with ANC for their most recent birth | Took iron tablets or syrup | Number of women with a live birth in the past five years |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 49.9 | 94.1 | 35.4 | 31.2 | 97.5 | 86.7 | 286 | 54.9 | 294 |
| North Sumatera | 39.8 | 90.5 | 31.8 | 16.2 | 97.7 | 83.6 | 796 | 60.0 | 833 |
| West Sumatera | 60.3 | 95.1 | 44.5 | 43.5 | 97.7 | 86.9 | 280 | 78.9 | 286 |
| Riau | 50.0 | 95.1 | 36.5 | 27.1 | 98.9 | 85.6 | 398 | 63.1 | 413 |
| Jambi | 43.9 | 92.6 | 29.7 | 42.9 | 97.9 | 79.1 | 192 | 71.6 | 198 |
| South Sumatera | 39.7 | 93.8 | 29.7 | 31.1 | 93.6 | 73.3 | 501 | 68.0 | 511 |
| Bengkulu | 59.7 | 96.1 | 32.7 | 36.6 | 99.4 | 79.7 | 95 | 77.7 | 96 |
| Lampung | 53.7 | 98.8 | 52.7 | 34.3 | 97.4 | 89.1 | 479 | 79.2 | 486 |
| Bangka Belitung | 56.8 | 96.0 | 50.8 | 43.5 | 98.4 | 89.9 | 84 | 77.3 | 87 |
| Riau Islands | 47.5 | 94.7 | 40.6 | 25.7 | 98.9 | 92.4 | 111 | 71.5 | 113 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 64.8 | 98.5 | 71.0 | 68.1 | 98.5 | 93.4 | 549 | 81.9 | 556 |
| West Java | 55.5 | 97.3 | 50.5 | 41.8 | 99.0 | 85.9 | 2,605 | 71.7 | 2,675 |
| Central Java | 57.9 | 97.2 | 55.1 | 46.9 | 98.8 | 85.9 | 1,808 | 81.5 | 1,824 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 66.5 | 99.8 | 70.9 | 66.7 | 98.9 | 95.7 | 169 | 96.6 | 171 |
| East Java | 55.1 | 98.5 | 52.6 | 42.9 | 97.7 | 85.6 | 2,191 | 88.0 | 2,213 |
| Banten | 51.4 | 96.5 | 59.1 | 37.2 | 98.2 | 87.3 | 695 | 73.7 | 706 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 56.9 | 95.9 | 41.2 | 30.2 | 99.1 | 90.6 | 207 | 85.2 | 208 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 59.6 | 94.1 | 65.0 | 52.8 | 97.6 | 63.6 | 347 | 90.0 | 350 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 54.5 | 92.8 | 40.8 | 55.0 | 98.4 | 81.4 | 315 | 86.9 | 338 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 34.1 | 97.0 | 33.8 | 26.7 | 98.9 | 73.6 | 266 | 46.3 | 293 |
| Central Kalimantan | 56.9 | 91.8 | 41.3 | 46.4 | 97.8 | 86.4 | 143 | 72.2 | 154 |
| South Kalimantan | 52.3 | 94.8 | 38.4 | 39.3 | 97.2 | 86.3 | 240 | 86.0 | 247 |
| East Kalimantan | 57.1 | 97.2 | 46.4 | 41.3 | 99.5 | 82.9 | 226 | 84.1 | 231 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 51.6 | 95.8 | 31.1 | 40.2 | 98.6 | 72.4 | 132 | 78.5 | 137 |
| Central Sulawesi | 59.1 | 93.6 | 29.0 | 34.0 | 97.4 | 81.0 | 165 | 67.2 | 175 |
| South Sulawesi | 49.3 | 94.0 | 46.0 | 46.7 | 95.9 | 82.7 | 456 | 73.4 | 474 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 39.0 | 90.2 | 22.1 | 31.2 | 98.5 | 70.3 | 143 | 68.6 | 150 |
| Gorontalo | 51.9 | 93.5 | 33.5 | 37.7 | 98.2 | 76.8 | 63 | 78.9 | 66 |
| West Sulawesi | 42.4 | 92.3 | 38.8 | 43.2 | 96.4 | 77.7 | 67 | 54.0 | 77 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 27.9 | 89.3 | 16.2 | 31.4 | 99.8 | 69.1 | 85 | 64.7 | 97 |
| North Maluku | 37.4 | 91.4 | 25.3 | 44.7 | 95.1 | 67.3 | 65 | 69.2 | 71 |
| West Papua | 38.2 | 92.7 | 29.1 | 55.9 | 96.1 | 66.9 | 45 | 65.5 | 52 |
| Papua | 35.9 | 85.7 | 33.1 | 46.7 | 94.9 | 75.1 | 121 | 31.9 | 202 |
| Total | 53.0 | 96.0 | 47.7 | 41.0 | 98.0 | 84.1 | 14,327 | 75.5 | 14,782 |

Table A-9.3 Tetanus toxoid injections

Among mothers age 15-49 with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, the percentage receiving two or more tetanus toxoid injections (TTI) during the pregnancy for the last live birth and the percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, according to province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Percentage receiving two or more injections during last pregnancy | Percentage whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[1] | Number of mothers |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Sumatera** | | | |
| Aceh | 47.5 | 61.7 | 294 |
| North Sumatera | 18.1 | 23.0 | 833 |
| West Sumatera | 44.4 | 61.3 | 286 |
| Riau | 28.1 | 44.1 | 413 |
| Jambi | 48.4 | 61.7 | 198 |
| South Sumatera | 46.2 | 54.3 | 511 |
| Bengkulu | 64.5 | 70.9 | 96 |
| Lampung | 54.8 | 66.1 | 486 |
| Bangka Belitung | 41.1 | 60.9 | 87 |
| Riau Islands | 24.9 | 44.1 | 113 |
| **Java** | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 47.0 | 58.5 | 556 |
| West Java | 58.1 | 65.8 | 2,675 |
| Central Java | 48.1 | 68.9 | 1,824 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 46.9 | 78.0 | 171 |
| East Java | 23.5 | 49.5 | 2,213 |
| Banten | 53.6 | 64.9 | 706 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | |
| Bali | 54.2 | 78.8 | 208 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 64.6 | 79.5 | 350 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 61.6 | 77.8 | 338 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 37.1 | 49.6 | 293 |
| Central Kalimantan | 58.8 | 66.2 | 154 |
| South Kalimantan | 51.9 | 68.8 | 247 |
| East Kalimantan | 38.1 | 75.0 | 231 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 67.9 | 75.4 | 137 |
| Central Sulawesi | 64.8 | 71.9 | 175 |
| South Sulawesi | 57.7 | 70.4 | 474 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 65.7 | 73.9 | 150 |
| Gorontalo | 53.0 | 73.4 | 66 |
| West Sulawesi | 47.7 | 61.5 | 77 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | |
| Maluku | 52.4 | 60.9 | 97 |
| North Maluku | 63.2 | 72.1 | 71 |
| West Papua | 52.2 | 64.6 | 52 |
| Papua | 26.2 | 36.4 | 202 |
| Total | 45.4 | 60.4 | 14,782 |

[1] Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of her last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the last live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the last birth.

Table A-9.4 Complications during pregnancy

Percentage of last births in the five years preceding the survey for which the mother had complications associated with the pregnancy, by type of complications, by province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Premature labor | Excessive vaginal bleeding | Fever | Convulsions and fainting | Other | Missing | No complications | Number of births |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 4.5 | 3.9 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 7.4 | 0.2 | 83.9 | 294 |
| North Sumatera | 2.1 | 4.6 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 7.0 | 0.1 | 86.8 | 833 |
| West Sumatera | 3.0 | 3.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 10.6 | 0.0 | 84.8 | 286 |
| Riau | 2.1 | 4.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 9.7 | 0.7 | 84.1 | 413 |
| Jambi | 3.1 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 87.9 | 198 |
| South Sumatera | 1.6 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 88.0 | 511 |
| Bengkulu | 3.9 | 4.5 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 0.7 | 85.8 | 96 |
| Lampung | 0.9 | 4.8 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 3.1 | 0.4 | 90.5 | 486 |
| Bangka Belitung | 1.5 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 0.3 | 88.9 | 87 |
| Riau Islands | 1.2 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 9.5 | 0.5 | 86.8 | 113 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 3.3 | 5.5 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 9.3 | 0.7 | 82.2 | 556 |
| West Java | 1.3 | 3.6 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 7.8 | 1.0 | 87.2 | 2,675 |
| Central Java | 2.6 | 2.9 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 8.5 | 0.3 | 86.4 | 1,824 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 1.2 | 3.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 8.7 | 0.2 | 87.4 | 171 |
| East Java | 2.2 | 3.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 86.7 | 2,213 |
| Banten | 2.3 | 5.2 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 6.3 | 0.2 | 86.6 | 706 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 2.6 | 3.8 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 87.1 | 208 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 3.0 | 5.1 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 87.4 | 350 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 3.1 | 4.0 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 8.4 | 0.5 | 85.2 | 338 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 2.0 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 3.8 | 0.4 | 90.5 | 293 |
| Central Kalimantan | 1.9 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 88.2 | 154 |
| South Kalimantan | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 9.4 | 0.2 | 88.5 | 247 |
| East Kalimantan | 1.1 | 3.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 87.4 | 231 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 1.5 | 3.6 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 4.0 | 0.4 | 90.7 | 137 |
| Central Sulawesi | 3.8 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 0.8 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 88.0 | 175 |
| South Sulawesi | 4.0 | 3.4 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 10.3 | 0.7 | 83.1 | 474 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 1.6 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 3.7 | 0.5 | 92.0 | 150 |
| Gorontalo | 5.3 | 3.9 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 6.0 | 0.3 | 83.8 | 66 |
| West Sulawesi | 3.1 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 11.2 | 0.5 | 85.2 | 77 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 3.2 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 92.4 | 97 |
| North Maluku | 0.8 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 93.0 | 71 |
| West Papua | 2.9 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 4.6 | 0.7 | 88.6 | 52 |
| Papua | 2.3 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 88.5 | 202 |
| Total | 2.2 | 3.6 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 7.5 | 0.4 | 86.8 | 14,782 |

Table A-9.5 Place of delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery and percentage delivered in a health facility, according to province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Health facility | | Home | Other | Missing | Total | Percentage delivered in a health facility | Number of births |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Public sector | Private sector | | | | | | |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 18.1 | 35.2 | 45.5 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 53.3 | 365 |
| North Sumatera | 8.5 | 39.5 | 51.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 48.0 | 1,058 |
| West Sumatera | 17.8 | 56.6 | 24.8 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 74.5 | 343 |
| Riau | 9.2 | 42.5 | 47.4 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 51.7 | 484 |
| Jambi | 12.3 | 28.7 | 58.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 41.1 | 221 |
| South Sumatera | 12.4 | 43.5 | 43.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 56.0 | 577 |
| Bengkulu | 16.7 | 18.4 | 64.3 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 35.0 | 106 |
| Lampung | 8.6 | 52.9 | 38.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 61.4 | 538 |
| Bangka Belitung | 18.9 | 46.3 | 33.7 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 65.2 | 99 |
| Riau Islands | 16.5 | 65.2 | 16.8 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 81.8 | 139 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 21.9 | 74.2 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 96.1 | 642 |
| West Java | 15.1 | 48.3 | 35.6 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 63.3 | 3,009 |
| Central Java | 16.7 | 58.8 | 24.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 75.5 | 1,979 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 24.6 | 69.2 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 93.8 | 189 |
| East Java | 15.3 | 69.4 | 15.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 84.7 | 2,416 |
| Banten | 7.8 | 52.8 | 38.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 60.6 | 782 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 28.0 | 70.4 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.4 | 239 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 59.2 | 15.2 | 24.9 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 74.5 | 397 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 35.6 | 5.5 | 57.4 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 41.0 | 436 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 13.4 | 27.3 | 57.5 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 40.8 | 332 |
| Central Kalimantan | 11.1 | 11.2 | 77.2 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 22.3 | 174 |
| South Kalimantan | 17.5 | 18.1 | 63.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 35.7 | 273 |
| East Kalimantan | 16.7 | 46.9 | 36.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 63.5 | 271 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 36.6 | 23.1 | 39.4 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 59.8 | 159 |
| Central Sulawesi | 23.1 | 7.4 | 68.8 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 30.5 | 220 |
| South Sulawesi | 28.1 | 19.6 | 50.5 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 47.7 | 580 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 15.4 | 6.4 | 77.3 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 21.7 | 180 |
| Gorontalo | 31.0 | 9.7 | 58.8 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 40.7 | 76 |
| West Sulawesi | 11.6 | 5.1 | 82.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 16.7 | 100 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 14.8 | 6.8 | 77.1 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 21.6 | 130 |
| North Maluku | 14.9 | 5.7 | 78.6 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 20.6 | 88 |
| West Papua | 32.0 | 6.3 | 58.9 | 0.5 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 38.3 | 72 |
| Papua | 21.1 | 5.9 | 70.2 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 27.0 | 277 |
| Total | 17.3 | 45.9 | 36.0 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 63.2 | 16,948 |

[1] Includes only the most recent birth in the five years preceding the survey

Table A-9.6.1 Assistance during delivery: The most qualified person

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by the most qualified person providing assistance during delivery, percentage of birth assisted by a skilled provider and percentage delivered by caesarean-section, according to province, Indonesia 2012

| | Person providing assistance during delivery | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Province | Doctor | Obste-trician | Nurse/ midwife/ village midwife | Traditional birth attendant | Relative/ friend | Other | No one | Missing | Total | Percentage delivered by a skilled provider[1] | Percentage delivered by C-section | Number of births |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 0.2 | 18.5 | 71.1 | 9.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 89.8 | 12.0 | 365 |
| North Sumatera | 0.7 | 18.4 | 69.2 | 7.6 | 3.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 88.4 | 14.5 | 1,058 |
| West Sumatera | 0.4 | 24.0 | 66.2 | 8.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 90.5 | 20.3 | 343 |
| Riau | 0.6 | 20.1 | 65.7 | 11.7 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 86.4 | 14.6 | 484 |
| Jambi | 0.0 | 14.8 | 60.8 | 22.4 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 75.7 | 9.7 | 221 |
| South Sumatera | 0.7 | 19.1 | 65.2 | 13.6 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 85.1 | 12.5 | 577 |
| Bengkulu | 2.5 | 14.8 | 69.8 | 11.3 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 87.2 | 8.9 | 106 |
| Lampung | 0.4 | 11.7 | 72.5 | 13.3 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 84.6 | 12.0 | 538 |
| Bangka Belitung | 1.5 | 22.6 | 65.2 | 8.3 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 89.3 | 12.3 | 99 |
| Riau Islands | 1.1 | 29.4 | 64.3 | 3.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 94.7 | 18.6 | 139 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 2.0 | 37.1 | 59.6 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 26.5 | 642 |
| West Java | 0.4 | 19.9 | 60.0 | 17.3 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 80.3 | 10.7 | 3,009 |
| Central Java | 0.6 | 24.8 | 68.1 | 5.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 93.6 | 13.7 | 1,979 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 1.1 | 42.0 | 54.9 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 15.5 | 189 |
| East Java | 0.7 | 19.7 | 69.4 | 9.2 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 89.8 | 12.6 | 2,416 |
| Banten | 2.0 | 16.8 | 58.5 | 21.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 77.3 | 12.9 | 782 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 2.2 | 44.8 | 51.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 22.4 | 239 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 3.5 | 15.2 | 63.1 | 16.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 81.7 | 9.7 | 397 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 3.3 | 7.5 | 46.0 | 29.9 | 10.7 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 56.8 | 5.2 | 436 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 1.2 | 10.5 | 60.6 | 25.7 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 72.2 | 7.1 | 332 |
| Central Kalimantan | 0.6 | 9.2 | 60.4 | 27.7 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 70.2 | 5.8 | 174 |
| South Kalimantan | 0.9 | 17.6 | 61.6 | 19.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 80.1 | 7.7 | 273 |
| East Kalimantan | 2.5 | 22.5 | 58.8 | 14.1 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 83.8 | 14.5 | 271 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 3.5 | 29.4 | 52.9 | 12.4 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 85.8 | 12.0 | 159 |
| Central Sulawesi | 1.2 | 13.8 | 47.9 | 25.6 | 11.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 62.9 | 9.2 | 220 |
| South Sulawesi | 1.3 | 19.8 | 54.6 | 17.8 | 3.9 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 75.8 | 8.2 | 580 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 0.3 | 7.0 | 58.6 | 29.6 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 65.9 | 4.7 | 180 |
| Gorontalo | 2.1 | 17.4 | 55.5 | 23.4 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 74.9 | 8.4 | 76 |
| West Sulawesi | 0.4 | 4.5 | 38.5 | 43.5 | 11.2 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 43.3 | 3.6 | 100 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 1.1 | 8.4 | 40.3 | 46.0 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 49.9 | 5.0 | 130 |
| North Maluku | 1.1 | 11.3 | 39.1 | 40.8 | 4.3 | 0.4 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 51.5 | 6.7 | 88 |
| West Papua | 2.0 | 12.6 | 47.9 | 12.8 | 16.0 | 4.6 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 62.6 | 8.4 | 72 |
| Papua | 0.3 | 11.4 | 28.2 | 9.3 | 42.2 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 39.9 | 3.9 | 277 |
| Total | 1.0 | 20.0 | 62.2 | 13.5 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 83.1 | 12.3 | 16,948 |

Note: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation.
[1] Skilled provider includes doctor, obstetrician, nurse, midwife, and village midwife.

Table A-9.6.2 Assistance during delivery: The least qualified person

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by the least qualified person providing assistance during delivery, percentage of birth assisted by a skilled provider and percentage delivered by caesarean-section, according to province, Indonesia 2012

| | Person providing assistance during delivery | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Province | Doctor | Obste-trician | Nurse/ midwife/ village midwife | Traditional birth attendant | Relative/ friend | Other | No one | Missing | Total | Percentage delivered by a skilled provider[1] | Percentage delivered by C-section | Number of births |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 0.0 | 10.3 | 70.2 | 14.3 | 4.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 80.6 | 12.0 | 365.1 |
| North Sumatera | 0.3 | 11.3 | 69.2 | 11.7 | 6.8 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 80.8 | 14.5 | 1,057.9 |
| West Sumatera | 0.2 | 16.8 | 66.1 | 9.9 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 83.1 | 20.3 | 342.5 |
| Riau | 0.3 | 8.4 | 62.1 | 16.9 | 11.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 70.8 | 14.6 | 483.6 |
| Jambi | 0.0 | 6.9 | 50.7 | 31.7 | 10.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 57.5 | 9.7 | 220.6 |
| South Sumatera | 0.4 | 11.9 | 59.0 | 21.1 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 71.3 | 12.5 | 577.3 |
| Bengkulu | 0.6 | 8.4 | 64.0 | 21.2 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 73.0 | 8.9 | 106.3 |
| Lampung | 0.2 | 6.0 | 55.5 | 20.7 | 16.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 61.8 | 12.0 | 537.6 |
| Bangka Belitung | 0.2 | 8.9 | 66.3 | 15.0 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 75.4 | 12.3 | 98.7 |
| Riau Islands | 0.0 | 19.8 | 72.5 | 4.4 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 92.3 | 18.6 | 138.9 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 0.8 | 23.8 | 71.1 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 95.7 | 26.5 | 641.5 |
| West Java | 0.0 | 7.6 | 46.8 | 20.3 | 23.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 54.4 | 10.7 | 3,008.8 |
| Central Java | 0.5 | 10.9 | 67.6 | 15.6 | 4.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 78.9 | 13.7 | 1,978.9 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 0.0 | 12.0 | 80.3 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 92.3 | 15.5 | 189.3 |
| East Java | 0.3 | 10.6 | 70.3 | 9.9 | 8.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 81.2 | 12.6 | 2,415.5 |
| Banten | 0.1 | 8.6 | 47.9 | 20.8 | 22.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 56.6 | 12.9 | 782.1 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 0.2 | 19.0 | 75.6 | 0.6 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 94.9 | 22.4 | 239.5 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 0.5 | 5.1 | 60.6 | 27.2 | 5.1 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 66.2 | 9.7 | 396.7 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 0.1 | 1.7 | 45.8 | 30.8 | 19.0 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 47.5 | 5.2 | 436.1 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 0.8 | 6.4 | 53.2 | 28.4 | 9.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 60.4 | 7.1 | 331.7 |
| Central Kalimantan | 0.0 | 3.0 | 45.6 | 33.2 | 17.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 48.7 | 5.8 | 174.1 |
| South Kalimantan | 0.2 | 9.0 | 47.7 | 29.2 | 13.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 57.0 | 7.7 | 272.6 |
| East Kalimantan | 0.5 | 6.3 | 64.6 | 17.1 | 11.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 71.5 | 14.5 | 271.1 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 1.2 | 10.9 | 61.2 | 14.2 | 10.9 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 73.2 | 12.0 | 158.5 |
| Central Sulawesi | 0.2 | 3.2 | 37.8 | 23.6 | 34.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 41.3 | 9.2 | 220.3 |
| South Sulawesi | 0.3 | 11.4 | 49.6 | 21.2 | 15.0 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 61.3 | 8.2 | 580.1 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 0.2 | 2.8 | 35.9 | 46.2 | 13.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 38.9 | 4.7 | 180.1 |
| Gorontalo | 0.5 | 7.2 | 39.5 | 45.9 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 47.1 | 8.4 | 75.8 |
| West Sulawesi | 0.4 | 3.7 | 23.0 | 53.7 | 17.3 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 27.0 | 3.6 | 99.8 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 0.8 | 5.6 | 33.4 | 50.3 | 8.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 39.8 | 5.0 | 129.9 |
| North Maluku | 0.0 | 5.2 | 34.3 | 47.6 | 9.5 | 0.4 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 39.5 | 6.7 | 88.0 |
| West Papua | 1.0 | 6.2 | 51.9 | 13.3 | 19.1 | 4.6 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 59.0 | 8.4 | 72.0 |
| Papua | 0.2 | 5.6 | 30.2 | 8.3 | 47.3 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 35.9 | 3.9 | 277.3 |
| Total | 0.3 | 9.7 | 58.4 | 17.7 | 12.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 68.3 | 12.3 | 16,948.3 |

Table A-9.7 Delivery characteristics

Percentage of births in the last five years preceding the survey delivered by caesarean section and percent distribution by birth weight and by mother's estimate of baby's size at birth, according to province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Delivery by C-section | Birth weight: Not weighed | Birth weight: Less than 2.5 kg | Birth weight: 2.5 kg or more | Birth weight: Don't know/ missing | Total | Percent distribution of all live births by size of child at birth: Very small | Smaller than average | Average or larger | Don't know/ missing | Total | Number of births |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 8.9 | 13.0 | 6.5 | 78.7 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 1.3 | 12.1 | 81.0 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 365 |
| North Sumatera | 12.4 | 14.9 | 4.2 | 79.6 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 1.7 | 9.9 | 83.1 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 1,058 |
| West Sumatera | 17.4 | 3.3 | 4.6 | 90.2 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 1.4 | 8.5 | 88.8 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 343 |
| Riau | 11.8 | 8.3 | 4.3 | 85.3 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 1.7 | 8.8 | 85.3 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 484 |
| Jambi | 6.9 | 15.5 | 4.7 | 79.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2.4 | 14.3 | 80.6 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 221 |
| South Sumatera | 9.8 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 87.1 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 1.0 | 11.4 | 85.8 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 577 |
| Bengkulu | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 88.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 1.9 | 9.9 | 84.7 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 106 |
| Lampung | 9.8 | 7.3 | 6.1 | 86.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 0.9 | 8.9 | 87.8 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 538 |
| Bangka Belitung | 10.0 | 2.9 | 5.4 | 90.1 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 1.0 | 12.7 | 84.6 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 99 |
| Riau Islands | 14.3 | 2.7 | 5.5 | 89.8 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 0.6 | 7.6 | 89.7 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 139 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 20.1 | 0.1 | 4.7 | 93.8 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 0.6 | 11.0 | 87.1 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 642 |
| West Java | 8.7 | 4.0 | 6.5 | 87.2 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 2.0 | 11.8 | 82.9 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 3,009 |
| Central Java | 10.4 | 0.7 | 6.9 | 92.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1.9 | 10.1 | 87.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,979 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 13.1 | 0.2 | 9.2 | 90.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 2.5 | 8.8 | 88.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 189 |
| East Java | 9.8 | 6.2 | 7.8 | 85.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 2.9 | 12.5 | 83.7 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 2,416 |
| Banten | 9.6 | 10.6 | 7.9 | 80.7 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 1.7 | 10.4 | 85.8 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 782 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 17.2 | 0.8 | 6.7 | 92.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2.6 | 6.5 | 90.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 239 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 7.5 | 8.8 | 9.6 | 80.8 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 3.2 | 13.1 | 80.5 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 397 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 3.9 | 29.6 | 10.6 | 57.2 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 3.0 | 15.1 | 72.8 | 9.2 | 100.0 | 436 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 4.8 | 18.2 | 6.9 | 73.3 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 0.3 | 10.2 | 84.6 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 332 |
| Central Kalimantan | 4.1 | 17.5 | 4.6 | 77.1 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 2.3 | 9.4 | 85.2 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 174 |
| South Kalimantan | 6.5 | 8.2 | 6.6 | 84.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1.5 | 11.8 | 83.8 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 273 |
| East Kalimantan | 11.7 | 3.1 | 5.0 | 91.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 0.7 | 12.0 | 87.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 271 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 10.5 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 84.9 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 2.8 | 14.5 | 80.6 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 159 |
| Central Sulawesi | 6.3 | 23.9 | 10.7 | 63.5 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 2.4 | 13.4 | 77.1 | 7.1 | 100.0 | 220 |
| South Sulawesi | 7.2 | 14.8 | 6.9 | 75.5 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 2.6 | 18.0 | 74.8 | 4.6 | 100.0 | 580 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 3.1 | 28.0 | 3.3 | 65.9 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 2.8 | 16.6 | 76.9 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 180 |
| Gorontalo | 5.8 | 20.1 | 9.6 | 67.7 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 4.3 | 16.6 | 73.7 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 76 |
| West Sulawesi | 2.7 | 42.3 | 5.5 | 48.6 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 2.1 | 17.5 | 72.4 | 7.9 | 100.0 | 100 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 4.4 | 46.1 | 2.9 | 48.8 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 1.0 | 13.1 | 77.7 | 8.2 | 100.0 | 130 |
| North Maluku | 5.9 | 41.1 | 4.3 | 51.3 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 2.5 | 12.4 | 75.9 | 9.2 | 100.0 | 88 |
| West Papua | 6.6 | 30.4 | 5.8 | 58.1 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 2.7 | 10.3 | 71.0 | 15.9 | 100.0 | 72 |
| Papua | 3.2 | 52.1 | 2.7 | 34.3 | 10.9 | 100.0 | 0.7 | 5.2 | 82.6 | 11.5 | 100.0 | 277 |
| Total | 9.7 | 9.2 | 6.5 | 82.8 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 1.9 | 11.5 | 83.6 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 16,948 |

Table A-9.8 Timing of first postnatal checkup

Among women age 15-49 giving birth in the two years preceding the survey, the percent distribution of the mother's first postnatal check-up for the last live birth by time after delivery, and the percentage of women with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey who received a postnatal checkup in the first two days after giving birth, according to province, Indonesia 2012

| | Time after delivery of mother's first postnatal checkup | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Province | Less than 4 hours | 4-23 hours | 1-2 days | 3-6 days | 7-41 days | Don't know/ missing | No postnatal checkup[1] | Total | Percentage of women with a postnatal checkup in the first two days after birth | Number of women |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 44.8 | 11.4 | 19.5 | 6.5 | 3.9 | 0.2 | 13.6 | 100.0 | 75.7 | 144 |
| North Sumatera | 36.0 | 19.2 | 15.9 | 1.6 | 4.3 | 1.7 | 21.3 | 100.0 | 71.1 | 388 |
| West Sumatera | 54.7 | 14.9 | 12.7 | 0.5 | 3.9 | 2.6 | 10.7 | 100.0 | 82.3 | 138 |
| Riau | 46.6 | 20.1 | 15.1 | 2.5 | 4.1 | 1.7 | 9.9 | 100.0 | 81.8 | 176 |
| Jambi | 42.8 | 16.4 | 14.8 | 7.5 | 8.0 | 0.6 | 9.9 | 100.0 | 74.0 | 94 |
| South Sumatera | 49.2 | 13.9 | 15.9 | 4.0 | 7.1 | 0.8 | 8.9 | 100.0 | 79.1 | 222 |
| Bengkulu | 55.5 | 15.8 | 19.2 | 0.9 | 3.1 | 1.2 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 90.6 | 42 |
| Lampung | 50.6 | 19.6 | 13.9 | 4.6 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 8.3 | 100.0 | 84.1 | 226 |
| Bangka Belitung | 55.8 | 10.6 | 16.5 | 5.7 | 4.8 | 0.4 | 6.2 | 100.0 | 82.9 | 40 |
| Riau Islands | 53.6 | 14.9 | 13.8 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 3.9 | 8.6 | 100.0 | 82.3 | 58 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 64.9 | 12.4 | 10.2 | 3.4 | 4.6 | 0.9 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 87.4 | 253 |
| West Java | 59.0 | 10.2 | 10.8 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 0.6 | 10.9 | 100.0 | 80.1 | 1,207 |
| Central Java | 68.8 | 12.8 | 7.6 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 0.3 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 89.2 | 847 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 63.5 | 23.7 | 9.2 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 96.4 | 69 |
| East Java | 63.5 | 17.7 | 7.2 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 88.4 | 1,014 |
| Banten | 58.0 | 10.9 | 6.7 | 4.7 | 8.3 | 1.6 | 9.8 | 100.0 | 75.6 | 316 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 64.5 | 19.7 | 9.1 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 93.3 | 91 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 68.2 | 11.4 | 8.7 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 7.2 | 100.0 | 88.8 | 158 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 40.6 | 8.9 | 7.5 | 1.6 | 4.3 | 0.8 | 36.2 | 100.0 | 57.0 | 158 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 38.2 | 3.6 | 17.7 | 9.0 | 3.6 | 1.2 | 26.7 | 100.0 | 59.4 | 151 |
| Central Kalimantan | 49.1 | 6.0 | 19.0 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 0.6 | 17.0 | 100.0 | 74.1 | 71 |
| South Kalimantan | 53.2 | 11.1 | 14.9 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 1.3 | 12.7 | 100.0 | 79.1 | 111 |
| East Kalimantan | 59.2 | 17.9 | 6.1 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 13.2 | 100.0 | 83.2 | 109 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 42.3 | 11.4 | 15.9 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 6.0 | 15.7 | 100.0 | 69.7 | 64 |
| Central Sulawesi | 46.1 | 15.1 | 14.2 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 19.3 | 100.0 | 75.4 | 90 |
| South Sulawesi | 60.8 | 5.7 | 9.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 5.1 | 15.0 | 100.0 | 75.6 | 238 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 55.7 | 7.0 | 14.4 | 5.4 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 15.9 | 100.0 | 77.1 | 70 |
| Gorontalo | 38.4 | 29.2 | 13.4 | 1.3 | 4.9 | 1.5 | 11.4 | 100.0 | 81.0 | 29 |
| West Sulawesi | 32.5 | 8.6 | 18.9 | 1.1 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 31.7 | 100.0 | 60.0 | 40 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 33.6 | 11.5 | 15.3 | 3.4 | 4.1 | 0.3 | 31.8 | 100.0 | 60.4 | 49 |
| North Maluku | 46.2 | 4.6 | 10.0 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 0.5 | 30.9 | 100.0 | 60.7 | 34 |
| West Papua | 34.3 | 11.1 | 8.9 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 38.3 | 100.0 | 54.2 | 29 |
| Papua | 15.6 | 6.3 | 7.5 | 2.3 | 5.1 | 9.3 | 53.9 | 100.0 | 29.4 | 106 |
| Total | 55.8 | 13.3 | 10.9 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 1.6 | 11.3 | 100.0 | 80.1 | 6,830 |

[1] Includes women who received a checkup after 41 days

Table A-9.9 Type of provider of first postnatal checkup for the mother

Among women age 15-49 giving birth in the two years preceding the survey, the percent distribution by type of provider of the mother's first postnatal health check in the two days after the last live birth, according to province, Indonesia 2012

| | Type of health provider of mother's first postnatal checkup | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Province | Doctor | Obstetrician | Nurse/ midwife/ village midwife | Traditional birth attendant | No postnatal checkup in the first two days after birth | Total | Number of women |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 0.5 | 12.3 | 60.6 | 2.3 | 24.3 | 100.0 | 144 |
| North Sumatera | 1.7 | 12.5 | 55.9 | 1.0 | 28.9 | 100.0 | 388 |
| West Sumatera | 2.3 | 15.9 | 62.0 | 2.2 | 17.7 | 100.0 | 138 |
| Riau | 0.4 | 18.4 | 60.2 | 2.9 | 18.2 | 100.0 | 176 |
| Jambi | 0.0 | 13.4 | 58.4 | 2.3 | 26.0 | 100.0 | 94 |
| South Sumatera | 1.6 | 16.7 | 59.3 | 1.4 | 20.9 | 100.0 | 222 |
| Bengkulu | 2.3 | 9.9 | 76.0 | 2.4 | 9.4 | 100.0 | 42 |
| Lampung | 0.5 | 8.8 | 71.4 | 3.3 | 15.9 | 100.0 | 226 |
| Bangka Belitung | 1.1 | 19.5 | 60.9 | 1.5 | 17.1 | 100.0 | 40 |
| Riau Islands | 1.6 | 29.2 | 49.6 | 2.0 | 17.7 | 100.0 | 58 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 2.1 | 33.9 | 51.4 | 0.0 | 12.6 | 100.0 | 253 |
| West Java | 0.0 | 17.0 | 60.9 | 2.2 | 19.9 | 100.0 | 1,207 |
| Central Java | 2.1 | 18.6 | 67.8 | 0.7 | 10.8 | 100.0 | 847 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 2.9 | 38.1 | 55.4 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 69 |
| East Java | 1.1 | 17.1 | 69.5 | 0.8 | 11.6 | 100.0 | 1,014 |
| Banten | 0.7 | 11.8 | 58.0 | 5.1 | 24.4 | 100.0 | 316 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 2.5 | 38.0 | 52.8 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 91 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 1.7 | 9.6 | 72.4 | 5.2 | 11.2 | 100.0 | 158 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 4.8 | 7.6 | 43.5 | 1.2 | 43.0 | 100.0 | 158 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 0.8 | 11.1 | 45.2 | 2.2 | 40.6 | 100.0 | 151 |
| Central Kalimantan | 1.8 | 8.3 | 59.8 | 4.3 | 25.9 | 100.0 | 71 |
| South Kalimantan | 0.5 | 11.7 | 63.9 | 2.9 | 20.9 | 100.0 | 111 |
| East Kalimantan | 2.9 | 21.5 | 56.1 | 2.7 | 16.8 | 100.0 | 109 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 5.6 | 26.5 | 33.5 | 4.1 | 30.3 | 100.0 | 64 |
| Central Sulawesi | 1.4 | 14.1 | 57.6 | 2.3 | 24.6 | 100.0 | 90 |
| South Sulawesi | 2.5 | 17.2 | 50.7 | 5.2 | 24.4 | 100.0 | 238 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 0.0 | 9.9 | 55.7 | 11.5 | 22.9 | 100.0 | 70 |
| Gorontalo | 1.4 | 20.1 | 51.5 | 8.0 | 19.0 | 100.0 | 29 |
| West Sulawesi | 1.2 | 2.3 | 52.6 | 3.9 | 40.0 | 100.0 | 40 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 4.2 | 7.3 | 40.2 | 8.7 | 39.6 | 100.0 | 49 |
| North Maluku | 2.2 | 10.6 | 42.7 | 5.2 | 39.3 | 100.0 | 34 |
| West Papua | 3.0 | 15.8 | 34.0 | 1.4 | 45.8 | 100.0 | 29 |
| Papua | 1.5 | 11.9 | 16.1 | 0.0 | 70.6 | 100.0 | 106 |
| Total | 1.4 | 16.6 | 60.0 | 2.1 | 19.9 | 100.0 | 6,830 |

[1] Includes women who received a checkup more than 2 days after giving birth and women receiving a checkup within 2 days of giving birth from a provider other than a doctor, obstetrician, nurse/midwife/village midwife, or traditional birth attendant.

Table A-9.10 Timing of first postnatal checkup for the newborn

Percent distribution of last births in the two years preceding the survey by time after birth of first postnatal checkup, and the percentage of births with a postnatal checkup in the first two days after birth, according to province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Time after birth of newborn's first postnatal checkup | | | | | | No postnatal checkup[1] | Total | Percentage of births with a postnatal checkup in the first two days after birth | Number of births |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Less than 1 hour | 1-3 hours | 4-23 hours | 1-2 days | 3-6 days | Don't know/ missing | | | | |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 13.0 | 14.3 | 8.0 | 13.6 | 4.7 | 0.5 | 45.8 | 100.0 | 48.9 | 144 |
| North Sumatera | 0.6 | 14.1 | 9.4 | 10.3 | 0.6 | 2.7 | 62.2 | 100.0 | 34.5 | 388 |
| West Sumatera | 3.1 | 24.0 | 8.9 | 9.4 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 48.7 | 100.0 | 45.4 | 138 |
| Riau | 8.6 | 17.9 | 8.1 | 14.6 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 47.8 | 100.0 | 49.2 | 176 |
| Jambi | 7.2 | 17.3 | 11.1 | 15.0 | 7.6 | 2.1 | 39.8 | 100.0 | 50.5 | 94 |
| South Sumatera | 5.5 | 22.4 | 4.4 | 7.3 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 55.6 | 100.0 | 39.5 | 222 |
| Bengkulu | 19.9 | 37.1 | 9.1 | 15.5 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 16.6 | 100.0 | 81.7 | 42 |
| Lampung | 4.5 | 15.1 | 10.3 | 8.5 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 59.9 | 100.0 | 38.4 | 226 |
| Bangka Belitung | 11.4 | 18.2 | 5.1 | 11.1 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 52.1 | 100.0 | 45.8 | 40 |
| Riau Islands | 9.2 | 23.2 | 3.1 | 4.8 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 55.4 | 100.0 | 40.3 | 58 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 11.5 | 20.6 | 5.3 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 55.3 | 100.0 | 40.8 | 253 |
| West Java | 25.4 | 16.4 | 1.3 | 6.9 | 3.8 | 1.9 | 44.4 | 100.0 | 49.9 | 1,207 |
| Central Java | 15.2 | 32.8 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 36.6 | 100.0 | 58.3 | 847 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 15.3 | 56.1 | 14.6 | 4.1 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 7.2 | 100.0 | 90.1 | 69 |
| East Java | 9.5 | 26.8 | 10.5 | 5.6 | 7.2 | 3.8 | 36.7 | 100.0 | 52.3 | 1,014 |
| Banten | 3.5 | 27.6 | 2.8 | 7.0 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 55.9 | 100.0 | 40.9 | 316 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 2.2 | 38.0 | 10.4 | 7.4 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 38.6 | 100.0 | 58.0 | 91 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 13.6 | 34.5 | 8.7 | 10.8 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 29.1 | 100.0 | 67.7 | 158 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 1.1 | 22.7 | 5.7 | 7.5 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 60.5 | 100.0 | 37.0 | 158 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 2.6 | 8.6 | 0.9 | 10.8 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 70.4 | 100.0 | 23.0 | 151 |
| Central Kalimantan | 7.6 | 14.8 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 65.5 | 100.0 | 27.5 | 71 |
| South Kalimantan | 20.4 | 21.5 | 9.2 | 10.8 | 3.6 | 1.9 | 32.5 | 100.0 | 62.0 | 111 |
| East Kalimantan | 27.8 | 30.9 | 10.6 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 22.1 | 100.0 | 72.6 | 109 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 8.0 | 15.5 | 7.9 | 7.3 | 5.3 | 2.6 | 53.4 | 100.0 | 38.7 | 64 |
| Central Sulawesi | 1.3 | 27.1 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 46.5 | 100.0 | 49.8 | 90 |
| South Sulawesi | 11.5 | 20.7 | 2.3 | 5.7 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 57.5 | 100.0 | 40.1 | 238 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 8.0 | 28.3 | 6.7 | 9.4 | 3.7 | 1.8 | 42.0 | 100.0 | 52.5 | 70 |
| Gorontalo | 3.0 | 31.9 | 17.0 | 10.7 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 33.7 | 100.0 | 62.6 | 29 |
| West Sulawesi | 1.2 | 14.6 | 3.1 | 4.2 | 1.6 | 3.0 | 72.3 | 100.0 | 23.1 | 40 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 1.9 | 16.9 | 6.8 | 12.8 | 3.7 | 1.0 | 56.9 | 100.0 | 38.4 | 49 |
| North Maluku | 2.4 | 21.4 | 1.8 | 12.5 | 8.4 | 1.0 | 52.5 | 100.0 | 38.2 | 34 |
| West Papua | 0.0 | 7.0 | 2.0 | 4.6 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 84.5 | 100.0 | 13.5 | 29 |
| Papua | 0.0 | 5.4 | 1.9 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 82.2 | 100.0 | 10.7 | 106 |
| Total | 11.7 | 22.7 | 6.1 | 7.4 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 46.6 | 100.0 | 47.8 | 6,830 |

[1] Includes newborns who received a checkup after the first week

Table A-9.11 Type of provider of first postnatal checkup for the newborn

Percent distribution of last births in the two years preceding the survey by type of provider of the newborn's first postnatal health check during the two days after the last live birth, according to province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Type of health provider of newborn's first postnatal checkup | | | | | No postnatal checkup in the first two days after birth | Total | Number of births |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Doctor | Obstetrician | Pediatrician | Nurse/ midwife/ village midwife | Traditional birth attendant | | | |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 0.0 | 6.4 | 2.8 | 39.2 | 0.5 | 51.1 | 100.0 | 144 |
| North Sumatera | 1.0 | 2.0 | 5.0 | 25.8 | 0.7 | 65.5 | 100.0 | 388 |
| West Sumatera | 0.4 | 4.1 | 3.3 | 35.4 | 2.2 | 54.6 | 100.0 | 138 |
| Riau | 0.4 | 3.8 | 5.3 | 37.3 | 2.3 | 50.8 | 100.0 | 176 |
| Jambi | 0.4 | 3.5 | 4.7 | 38.3 | 3.6 | 49.5 | 100.0 | 94 |
| South Sumatera | 0.4 | 8.3 | 2.3 | 28.0 | 0.5 | 60.5 | 100.0 | 222 |
| Bengkulu | 0.0 | 6.6 | 2.0 | 70.7 | 2.4 | 18.3 | 100.0 | 42 |
| Lampung | 0.0 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 30.6 | 3.8 | 61.6 | 100.0 | 226 |
| Bangka Belitung | 0.0 | 5.9 | 2.7 | 35.6 | 1.6 | 54.2 | 100.0 | 40 |
| Riau Islands | 0.0 | 9.2 | 5.0 | 26.1 | 0.0 | 59.7 | 100.0 | 58 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 0.4 | 5.6 | 14.4 | 20.3 | 0.0 | 59.2 | 100.0 | 253 |
| West Java | 0.0 | 4.4 | 5.2 | 37.5 | 2.8 | 50.1 | 100.0 | 1,207 |
| Central Java | 0.3 | 3.6 | 6.2 | 45.8 | 2.4 | 41.7 | 100.0 | 847 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 0.6 | 4.2 | 34.5 | 49.9 | 1.0 | 9.9 | 100.0 | 69 |
| East Java | 0.4 | 2.3 | 9.1 | 39.2 | 1.4 | 47.7 | 100.0 | 1,014 |
| Banten | 0.3 | 2.3 | 5.1 | 30.3 | 2.9 | 59.1 | 100.0 | 316 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 0.6 | 6.7 | 17.2 | 33.5 | 0.0 | 42.0 | 100.0 | 91 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 0.8 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 58.8 | 4.0 | 32.3 | 100.0 | 158 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 2.3 | 0.6 | 3.2 | 30.4 | 0.6 | 63.0 | 100.0 | 158 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 0.9 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 15.0 | 2.7 | 77.0 | 100.0 | 151 |
| Central Kalimantan | 1.3 | 1.3 | 2.8 | 21.5 | 0.5 | 72.5 | 100.0 | 71 |
| South Kalimantan | 0.0 | 6.3 | 2.8 | 50.4 | 2.5 | 38.0 | 100.0 | 111 |
| East Kalimantan | 2.2 | 5.5 | 16.4 | 45.2 | 3.3 | 27.4 | 100.0 | 109 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 3.6 | 4.0 | 9.6 | 19.6 | 1.9 | 61.3 | 100.0 | 64 |
| Central Sulawesi | 0.6 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 39.3 | 3.2 | 50.2 | 100.0 | 90 |
| South Sulawesi | 1.2 | 3.4 | 6.9 | 26.7 | 1.9 | 59.9 | 100.0 | 238 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 0.6 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 39.2 | 8.7 | 47.5 | 100.0 | 70 |
| Gorontalo | 0.0 | 3.0 | 8.7 | 41.5 | 9.4 | 37.4 | 100.0 | 29 |
| West Sulawesi | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 21.1 | 1.5 | 76.9 | 100.0 | 40 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 1.4 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 24.5 | 9.5 | 61.6 | 100.0 | 49 |
| North Maluku | 1.5 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 28.5 | 4.2 | 61.8 | 100.0 | 34 |
| West Papua | 0.0 | 1.4 | 2.8 | 8.8 | 0.6 | 86.5 | 100.0 | 29 |
| Papua | 1.0 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 6.1 | 1.2 | 89.3 | 100.0 | 106 |
| Total | 0.5 | 3.6 | 6.1 | 35.4 | 2.1 | 52.2 | 100.0 | 6,830 |

Table A-9.12 Problems in accessing health care

Percentage of women age 15-49 who reported that they have serious problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, by type of problem, according to province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Problems in accessing health care | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Getting permission to go for treatment | Getting money for treatment | Distance to health facility | Not wanting to go alone | At least one problem accessing health care | Number of women |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 7.7 | 12.3 | 9.2 | 21.3 | 29.4 | 877 |
| North Sumatera | 2.7 | 13.8 | 10.2 | 22.9 | 32.9 | 2,394 |
| West Sumatera | 2.8 | 13.1 | 8.4 | 30.2 | 40.9 | 852 |
| Riau | 3.2 | 11.3 | 9.6 | 33.9 | 43.1 | 1,040 |
| Jambi | 6.8 | 15.1 | 16.4 | 22.5 | 35.9 | 580 |
| South Sumatera | 5.3 | 14.9 | 14.6 | 22.5 | 35.3 | 1,358 |
| Bengkulu | 2.4 | 12.7 | 7.7 | 22.5 | 33.1 | 306 |
| Lampung | 7.6 | 15.7 | 14.1 | 26.5 | 37.0 | 1,443 |
| Bangka Belitung | 2.8 | 7.5 | 4.7 | 28.2 | 31.9 | 245 |
| Riau Islands | 4.5 | 11.5 | 8.1 | 17.6 | 25.9 | 323 |
| **Java** | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 2.2 | 9.9 | 5.0 | 18.5 | 25.9 | 1,939 |
| West Java | 5.8 | 16.2 | 11.0 | 20.9 | 32.9 | 8,265 |
| Central Java | 3.4 | 19.7 | 8.7 | 20.6 | 36.0 | 6,240 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 3.0 | 12.4 | 6.7 | 23.3 | 31.5 | 654 |
| East Java | 3.5 | 9.7 | 5.5 | 24.5 | 31.8 | 7,374 |
| Banten | 14.1 | 18.9 | 12.2 | 25.0 | 39.0 | 2,148 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | |
| Bali | 13.9 | 20.5 | 23.6 | 42.2 | 49.0 | 790 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 5.0 | 16.0 | 9.0 | 12.9 | 25.7 | 997 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 2.7 | 16.9 | 16.5 | 19.5 | 34.0 | 892 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 2.8 | 5.7 | 13.6 | 26.2 | 30.5 | 756 |
| Central Kalimantan | 2.6 | 9.3 | 12.1 | 21.9 | 29.3 | 409 |
| South Kalimantan | 2.0 | 9.4 | 12.1 | 29.1 | 35.2 | 730 |
| East Kalimantan | 1.7 | 5.9 | 5.0 | 21.9 | 26.2 | 671 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 2.0 | 18.0 | 9.0 | 14.6 | 32.5 | 427 |
| Central Sulawesi | 7.1 | 22.5 | 18.9 | 28.9 | 43.6 | 486 |
| South Sulawesi | 2.3 | 13.2 | 9.8 | 17.1 | 29.4 | 1,530 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 5.5 | 21.3 | 13.6 | 20.4 | 34.8 | 382 |
| Gorontalo | 8.0 | 17.4 | 16.2 | 22.6 | 33.6 | 203 |
| West Sulawesi | 12.1 | 37.9 | 32.9 | 37.6 | 54.1 | 191 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 5.6 | 23.0 | 12.4 | 14.4 | 32.1 | 260 |
| North Maluku | 5.6 | 19.4 | 12.1 | 15.0 | 29.6 | 188 |
| West Papua | 24.6 | 39.9 | 27.3 | 27.9 | 53.5 | 130 |
| Papua | 24.9 | 57.8 | 50.5 | 26.8 | 64.0 | 527 |
| Total | 5.1 | 15.2 | 10.5 | 22.8 | 34.1 | 45,607 |

# CHAPTER 10 CHILD HEALTH

Table A-10.1 Child's weight and size at birth

Percentage of live births in the five years preceding the survey with a reported birth weight; among live births in the five years preceding the survey that have a reported birth weight, percent distribution by birth weight; and percent distribution of all live births in the five years preceding the survey by mother's estimate of baby's size at birth, according to province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Percentage of all births that have a reported birth weight[1] | Percent distribution of births with a reported birth weight[1] | | | | Percent distribution of all live births by size of child at birth | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Less than 2.5 kg | 2.5 kg or more | Total | Number of births | Very small | Smaller than average | Average or larger | Don't know/ missing | Total | Number of births |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 85.2 | 7.6 | 92.4 | 100.0 | 311 | 1.3 | 12.1 | 81.0 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 365 |
| North Sumatera | 83.8 | 5.0 | 95.0 | 100.0 | 886 | 1.7 | 9.9 | 83.1 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 1,058 |
| West Sumatera | 94.9 | 4.9 | 95.1 | 100.0 | 325 | 1.4 | 8.5 | 88.8 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 343 |
| Riau | 89.6 | 4.8 | 95.2 | 100.0 | 433 | 1.7 | 8.8 | 85.3 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 484 |
| Jambi | 84.5 | 5.6 | 94.4 | 100.0 | 187 | 2.4 | 14.3 | 80.6 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 221 |
| South Sumatera | 93.3 | 6.7 | 93.3 | 100.0 | 539 | 1.0 | 11.4 | 85.8 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 577 |
| Bengkulu | 93.0 | 5.4 | 94.6 | 100.0 | 99 | 1.9 | 9.9 | 84.7 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 106 |
| Lampung | 92.4 | 6.6 | 93.4 | 100.0 | 497 | 0.9 | 8.9 | 87.8 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 538 |
| Bangka Belitung | 95.5 | 5.7 | 94.3 | 100.0 | 94 | 1.0 | 12.7 | 84.6 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 99 |
| Riau Islands | 95.4 | 5.8 | 94.2 | 100.0 | 132 | 0.6 | 7.6 | 89.7 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 139 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 98.4 | 4.7 | 95.3 | 100.0 | 632 | 0.6 | 11.0 | 87.1 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 642 |
| West Java | 93.7 | 6.9 | 93.1 | 100.0 | 2,818 | 2.0 | 11.8 | 82.9 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 3,009 |
| Central Java | 98.8 | 7.0 | 93.0 | 100.0 | 1,956 | 1.9 | 10.1 | 87.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,979 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 99.4 | 9.4 | 90.6 | 100.0 | 188 | 2.5 | 8.8 | 88.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 189 |
| East Java | 93.0 | 8.4 | 91.6 | 100.0 | 2,246 | 2.9 | 12.5 | 83.7 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 2,416 |
| Banten | 88.6 | 8.9 | 91.1 | 100.0 | 693 | 1.7 | 10.4 | 85.8 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 782 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 99.0 | 6.8 | 93.2 | 100.0 | 237 | 2.6 | 6.5 | 90.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 239 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 90.4 | 10.6 | 89.4 | 100.0 | 358 | 3.2 | 13.1 | 80.5 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 397 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 67.8 | 15.7 | 84.3 | 100.0 | 296 | 3.0 | 15.1 | 72.8 | 9.2 | 100.0 | 436 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 80.2 | 8.6 | 91.4 | 100.0 | 266 | 0.3 | 10.2 | 84.6 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 332 |
| Central Kalimantan | 81.7 | 5.6 | 94.4 | 100.0 | 142 | 2.3 | 9.4 | 85.2 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 174 |
| South Kalimantan | 91.2 | 7.2 | 92.8 | 100.0 | 249 | 1.5 | 11.8 | 83.8 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 273 |
| East Kalimantan | 96.5 | 5.2 | 94.8 | 100.0 | 262 | 0.7 | 12.0 | 87.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 271 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 92.0 | 7.7 | 92.3 | 100.0 | 146 | 2.8 | 14.5 | 80.6 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 159 |
| Central Sulawesi | 74.1 | 14.4 | 85.6 | 100.0 | 163 | 2.4 | 13.4 | 77.1 | 7.1 | 100.0 | 220 |
| South Sulawesi | 82.4 | 8.4 | 91.6 | 100.0 | 478 | 2.6 | 18.0 | 74.8 | 4.6 | 100.0 | 580 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 69.2 | 4.8 | 95.2 | 100.0 | 125 | 2.8 | 16.6 | 76.9 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 180 |
| Gorontalo | 77.4 | 12.5 | 87.5 | 100.0 | 59 | 4.3 | 16.6 | 73.7 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 76 |
| West Sulawesi | 54.1 | 10.2 | 89.8 | 100.0 | 54 | 2.1 | 17.5 | 72.4 | 7.9 | 100.0 | 100 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 51.7 | 5.7 | 94.3 | 100.0 | 67 | 1.0 | 13.1 | 77.7 | 8.2 | 100.0 | 130 |
| North Maluku | 55.6 | 7.7 | 92.3 | 100.0 | 49 | 2.5 | 12.4 | 75.9 | 9.2 | 100.0 | 88 |
| West Papua | 63.9 | 9.1 | 90.9 | 100.0 | 46 | 2.7 | 10.3 | 71.0 | 15.9 | 100.0 | 72 |
| Papua | 37.0 | 7.2 | 92.8 | 100.0 | 103 | 0.7 | 5.2 | 82.6 | 11.5 | 100.0 | 277 |
| Total | 89.3 | 7.3 | 92.7 | 100.0 | 15,135 | 1.9 | 11.5 | 83.6 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 16,948 |

[1] Based on either a written record or the mother's recall

Table A-10.2 Vaccinations by province

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card and the mother's report), by province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | BCG | DPT 1 | DPT 2 | DPT 3 | Polio 1 | Polio 2 | Polio 3 | Hepatitis 0 | Hepatitis 1 | Hepatitis 2 | Hepatitis 3 | Measles | All basic vaccinations excluding Hepatitis B | All basic vaccinations[2] | No vaccinations | Percentage with a vaccination card seen | Number of children |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 77.6 | 76.8 | 67.6 | 57.6 | 83.6 | 75.5 | 64.5 | 67.5 | 59.6 | 56.1 | 31.4 | 59.8 | 49.7 | 29.9 | 11.5 | 25.5 | 68 |
| North Sumatera | 80.4 | 76.7 | 68.4 | 61.1 | 87.0 | 81.5 | 65.3 | 67.6 | 57.3 | 47.0 | 18.1 | 64.2 | 50.8 | 16.8 | 12.4 | 26.9 | 194 |
| West Sumatera | 89.0 | 81.8 | 74.7 | 62.9 | 92.2 | 79.4 | 73.8 | 78.8 | 67.8 | 62.3 | 36.8 | 69.5 | 59.4 | 34.9 | 6.3 | 26.9 | 69 |
| Riau | 82.4 | 84.2 | 78.2 | 67.0 | 86.6 | 81.6 | 69.0 | 80.4 | 71.9 | 60.4 | 35.1 | 70.8 | 57.6 | 33.3 | 12.5 | 36.7 | 86 |
| Jambi | 79.1 | 80.7 | 76.3 | 69.3 | 82.3 | 80.7 | 69.6 | 77.5 | 73.6 | 68.4 | 49.6 | 76.7 | 65.7 | 47.3 | 17.7 | 28.0 | 41 |
| South Sumatera | 90.1 | 88.3 | 77.9 | 69.5 | 90.6 | 79.4 | 68.6 | 84.6 | 71.2 | 63.2 | 32.6 | 80.1 | 63.3 | 30.2 | 7.5 | 38.1 | 113 |
| Bengkulu | 88.9 | 92.9 | 84.8 | 71.9 | 91.1 | 89.7 | 77.9 | 87.8 | 78.2 | 69.6 | 18.7 | 82.1 | 66.7 | 13.8 | 7.1 | 35.8 | 18 |
| Lampung | 95.3 | 95.8 | 86.0 | 74.1 | 95.8 | 91.9 | 79.4 | 95.9 | 86.2 | 65.6 | 38.8 | 89.3 | 68.9 | 36.5 | 2.5 | 48.1 | 119 |
| Bangka Belitung | 84.7 | 81.4 | 78.6 | 72.8 | 87.8 | 79.4 | 76.4 | 87.8 | 77.6 | 64.2 | 56.0 | 74.9 | 70.2 | 54.7 | 12.2 | 43.9 | 16 |
| Riau Islands | 85.2 | 85.0 | 78.3 | 74.2 | 87.8 | 84.8 | 76.2 | 79.3 | 77.1 | 72.1 | 36.0 | 75.7 | 65.3 | 34.0 | 10.3 | 28.2 | 32 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 93.3 | 92.3 | 84.2 | 77.5 | 95.3 | 88.7 | 82.8 | 87.7 | 78.8 | 68.3 | 39.1 | 86.5 | 73.2 | 36.7 | 4.7 | 24.3 | 110 |
| West Java | 94.1 | 91.8 | 81.8 | 73.8 | 95.2 | 88.7 | 77.0 | 89.2 | 78.0 | 69.5 | 41.8 | 81.1 | 65.6 | 38.8 | 3.5 | 41.6 | 608 |
| Central Java | 91.8 | 94.2 | 89.7 | 82.7 | 95.6 | 92.6 | 87.3 | 92.6 | 85.0 | 78.9 | 64.7 | 92.6 | 78.7 | 63.2 | 4.4 | 56.5 | 420 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 96.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 97.5 | 98.8 | 96.1 | 93.7 | 77.5 | 97.1 | 93.5 | 76.2 | 0.0 | 69.4 | 30 |
| East Java | 96.8 | 95.7 | 90.7 | 83.6 | 96.5 | 92.3 | 86.7 | 93.1 | 80.7 | 75.8 | 54.4 | 87.8 | 77.2 | 52.0 | 2.6 | 53.9 | 458 |
| Banten | 82.0 | 78.7 | 68.7 | 49.1 | 83.5 | 73.6 | 54.9 | 74.5 | 53.8 | 43.1 | 23.3 | 61.4 | 37.9 | 20.8 | 13.5 | 30.3 | 143 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 98.7 | 96.3 | 93.6 | 89.2 | 98.7 | 94.8 | 89.2 | 97.2 | 85.7 | 80.0 | 60.3 | 93.1 | 87.0 | 59.5 | 1.3 | 57.5 | 42 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 92.2 | 92.9 | 85.1 | 70.7 | 92.9 | 91.8 | 75.5 | 90.9 | 75.7 | 58.5 | 33.7 | 89.9 | 66.0 | 32.7 | 5.4 | 35.2 | 78 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 87.6 | 91.7 | 83.8 | 76.4 | 93.3 | 89.5 | 81.6 | 90.9 | 81.7 | 77.6 | 47.0 | 82.7 | 73.1 | 46.5 | 6.7 | 30.7 | 77 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 79.5 | 77.4 | 71.8 | 62.8 | 80.2 | 74.4 | 66.9 | 79.8 | 71.8 | 62.6 | 35.8 | 71.6 | 57.5 | 34.3 | 16.2 | 43.8 | 85 |
| Central Kalimantan | 72.3 | 67.2 | 57.3 | 52.5 | 79.7 | 69.2 | 57.5 | 67.6 | 54.7 | 49.9 | 27.5 | 64.2 | 45.9 | 27.5 | 15.9 | 32.7 | 36 |
| South Kalimantan | 83.1 | 79.2 | 69.1 | 62.1 | 84.4 | 78.1 | 72.1 | 74.2 | 68.1 | 63.3 | 36.5 | 73.6 | 61.4 | 34.7 | 11.4 | 40.5 | 57 |
| East Kalimantan | 91.6 | 94.1 | 86.4 | 80.4 | 95.3 | 90.2 | 83.0 | 92.8 | 81.9 | 67.5 | 51.4 | 89.0 | 76.6 | 50.1 | 4.7 | 58.0 | 53 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 97.3 | 94.0 | 89.4 | 84.2 | 94.1 | 88.5 | 84.2 | 89.8 | 82.4 | 74.8 | 49.6 | 87.5 | 77.1 | 48.6 | 2.7 | 41.1 | 31 |
| Central Sulawesi | 86.3 | 86.0 | 77.7 | 71.5 | 85.3 | 78.3 | 76.1 | 84.0 | 71.0 | 61.7 | 31.2 | 82.9 | 67.2 | 31.2 | 12.5 | 39.6 | 48 |
| South Sulawesi | 82.2 | 79.6 | 69.4 | 60.3 | 85.0 | 74.7 | 61.1 | 76.4 | 60.7 | 53.5 | 39.0 | 71.9 | 48.7 | 33.3 | 12.0 | 26.5 | 122 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 87.8 | 87.2 | 84.6 | 75.7 | 89.5 | 86.6 | 78.3 | 83.2 | 76.6 | 71.0 | 32.5 | 81.4 | 70.5 | 32.5 | 9.2 | 26.7 | 42 |
| Gorontalo | 94.5 | 90.3 | 81.1 | 71.5 | 93.1 | 79.8 | 72.3 | 93.0 | 74.7 | 64.9 | 47.8 | 91.6 | 67.4 | 47.8 | 5.5 | 45.8 | 14 |
| West Sulawesi | 71.7 | 70.5 | 58.3 | 49.8 | 74.9 | 68.2 | 56.4 | 71.3 | 52.1 | 47.0 | 32.5 | 60.9 | 43.4 | 28.3 | 18.5 | 26.3 | 21 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 76.6 | 71.1 | 59.9 | 46.9 | 78.4 | 66.5 | 53.6 | 69.3 | 60.3 | 50.4 | 20.6 | 65.1 | 44.2 | 19.7 | 18.8 | 26.9 | 25 |
| North Maluku | 91.1 | 92.0 | 83.4 | 62.2 | 91.0 | 84.4 | 68.0 | 85.9 | 78.7 | 54.7 | 21.1 | 83.4 | 55.1 | 21.1 | 6.0 | 19.9 | 16 |
| West Papua | 72.3 | 74.5 | 69.5 | 58.1 | 75.9 | 69.5 | 59.6 | 70.4 | 66.6 | 58.2 | 29.9 | 62.9 | 50.7 | 26.1 | 23.0 | 34.6 | 13 |
| Papua | 59.4 | 51.9 | 48.0 | 35.3 | 51.6 | 49.0 | 43.4 | 50.3 | 45.4 | 36.2 | 14.1 | 49.0 | 34.0 | 14.1 | 38.4 | 16.7 | 47 |
| Total | 89.3 | 88.1 | 80.7 | 72.0 | 91.2 | 85.5 | 75.9 | 85.3 | 74.5 | 66.3 | 42.4 | 80.1 | 65.6 | 40.3 | 7.3 | 41.1 | 3,333 |

[1] BCG, measles, all four doses of Hepatitis B, three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine excluding polio 4

Table A-10.3 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI

Among children under age five, the percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the two weeks preceding the survey and among children with symptoms of ARI, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider and the percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to province, Indonesia 2012

| | Among children under age five: | | Among children under age five with symptoms of ARI: | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Province | Percentage with symptoms of ARI[1] | Number of children | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[2] | Percentage who received antibiotics | Number of children |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | |
| Aceh | 7.6 | 353 | 88.2 | 39.3 | 27 |
| North Sumatera | 4.6 | 1,026 | 74.4 | 45.5 | 47 |
| West Sumatera | 8.6 | 332 | 74.9 | 52.4 | 28 |
| Riau | 5.3 | 472 | 79.3 | 45.4 | 25 |
| Jambi | 5.8 | 217 | 73.2 | 68.0 | 13 |
| South Sumatera | 4.5 | 559 | 84.3 | 76.2 | 25 |
| Bengkulu | 7.8 | 103 | 94.6 | 55.5 | 8 |
| Lampung | 3.6 | 524 | 54.7 | 29.7 | 19 |
| Bangka Belitung | 5.0 | 96 | 85.1 | 28.5 | 5 |
| Riau Islands | 4.3 | 135 | 82.5 | 32.5 | 6 |
| **Java** | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 7.2 | 625 | 83.7 | 39.0 | 45 |
| West Java | 4.1 | 2,888 | 75.7 | 30.2 | 120 |
| Central Java | 5.0 | 1,902 | 77.9 | 22.2 | 94 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 3.8 | 183 | 75.3 | 7.5 | 7 |
| East Java | 3.9 | 2,371 | 76.2 | 35.8 | 93 |
| Banten | 4.3 | 756 | 87.0 | 68.7 | 33 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | |
| Bali | 3.0 | 232 | 93.8 | 80.8 | 7 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 6.9 | 375 | 71.4 | 47.5 | 26 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 6.7 | 415 | 67.4 | 25.2 | 28 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 9.0 | 322 | 70.7 | 39.1 | 29 |
| Central Kalimantan | 5.1 | 168 | 71.9 | 71.6 | 9 |
| South Kalimantan | 4.1 | 262 | 57.5 | 89.6 | 11 |
| East Kalimantan | 7.3 | 265 | 80.4 | 36.0 | 19 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 4.0 | 154 | 68.9 | 9.9 | 6 |
| Central Sulawesi | 12.0 | 202 | 63.2 | 26.5 | 24 |
| South Sulawesi | 6.0 | 564 | 64.0 | 37.1 | 34 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 9.3 | 173 | 73.7 | 42.5 | 16 |
| Gorontalo | 8.9 | 72 | 62.0 | 13.2 | 6 |
| West Sulawesi | 8.1 | 96 | 60.3 | 20.8 | 8 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | |
| Maluku | 2.7 | 126 | 73.8 | 60.9 | 3 |
| North Maluku | 5.1 | 84 | 55.9 | 29.7 | 4 |
| West Papua | 2.6 | 66 | 100.0 | 32.9 | 2 |
| Papua | 2.4 | 260 | 53.7 | 29.2 | 6 |
| Total | 5.1 | 16,380 | 75.3 | 38.9 | 833 |

[1] Symptoms of ARI (cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing which was chest-related and/or by difficult breathing which was chest-related) is considered a proxy for pneumonia
[2] Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner
[3] Includes grass, shrubs, crop residues

Table A-10.4 Prevalence and treatment of fever

Among children under age five, the percentage who had a fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; and among children with fever, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, the percentage who took antimalarial drugs, and the percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, by province, Indonesia 2012

| | Among children under age five | | Among children under age five with fever | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Province | Percentage with fever | Number of children | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[1] | Percentage who took antimalarial drugs | Percentage who took antibiotic drugs | Number of children |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 35.8 | 353 | 83.0 | 4.8 | 40.4 | 127 |
| North Sumatera | 27.2 | 1,026 | 69.4 | 0.4 | 46.3 | 279 |
| West Sumatera | 33.6 | 332 | 80.4 | 0.0 | 52.0 | 111 |
| Riau | 32.4 | 472 | 73.0 | 1.0 | 30.7 | 153 |
| Jambi | 34.5 | 217 | 65.6 | 0.0 | 45.7 | 75 |
| South Sumatera | 22.0 | 559 | 67.1 | 0.0 | 48.0 | 123 |
| Bengkulu | 30.1 | 103 | 77.5 | 0.0 | 45.4 | 31 |
| Lampung | 28.6 | 524 | 75.6 | 2.4 | 27.3 | 150 |
| Bangka Belitung | 31.9 | 96 | 73.8 | 0.0 | 32.1 | 30 |
| Riau Islands | 28.7 | 135 | 77.2 | 0.8 | 34.3 | 39 |
| **Java** | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 28.7 | 625 | 76.5 | 0.5 | 35.4 | 180 |
| West Java | 27.5 | 2,888 | 69.9 | 0.0 | 30.6 | 793 |
| Central Java | 29.9 | 1,902 | 78.1 | 0.5 | 34.3 | 569 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 31.6 | 183 | 69.9 | 0.8 | 19.0 | 58 |
| East Java | 37.3 | 2,371 | 83.5 | 0.0 | 34.3 | 885 |
| Banten | 31.7 | 756 | 75.3 | 0.5 | 42.1 | 240 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | |
| Bali | 24.4 | 232 | 84.1 | 2.6 | 60.6 | 57 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 35.9 | 375 | 71.3 | 2.2 | 36.8 | 135 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 37.6 | 415 | 67.2 | 5.9 | 30.2 | 156 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 32.5 | 322 | 64.6 | 0.0 | 31.9 | 104 |
| Central Kalimantan | 33.3 | 168 | 60.5 | 0.0 | 36.1 | 56 |
| South Kalimantan | 32.8 | 262 | 52.0 | 0.0 | 54.8 | 86 |
| East Kalimantan | 33.4 | 265 | 75.3 | 0.0 | 43.5 | 89 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 35.0 | 154 | 72.5 | 0.6 | 29.5 | 54 |
| Central Sulawesi | 42.5 | 202 | 59.6 | 0.6 | 23.4 | 86 |
| South Sulawesi | 35.0 | 564 | 63.5 | 0.0 | 34.8 | 197 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 27.8 | 173 | 62.3 | 4.3 | 31.9 | 48 |
| Gorontalo | 46.5 | 72 | 60.9 | 0.6 | 18.2 | 33 |
| West Sulawesi | 37.7 | 96 | 60.6 | 0.0 | 21.7 | 36 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 19.1 | 126 | 63.6 | 0.0 | 37.3 | 24 |
| North Maluku | 30.8 | 84 | 59.6 | 1.5 | 27.3 | 26 |
| West Papua | 24.3 | 66 | 76.0 | 18.1 | 25.7 | 16 |
| Papua | 15.8 | 260 | 65.0 | 6.8 | 25.2 | 41 |
| Total | 31.0 | 16,380 | 73.5 | 0.8 | 35.5 | 5,086 |

[1] Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner

Table A-10.5 Prevalence of diarrhea

Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey, by province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey | | Number of children |
|---|---|---|---|
| | All diarrhea | Diarrhea with blood | |
| **Sumatera** | | | |
| Aceh | 16.0 | 0.0 | 353 |
| North Sumatera | 13.7 | 0.1 | 1,026 |
| West Sumatera | 15.1 | 0.2 | 332 |
| Riau | 17.4 | 0.0 | 472 |
| Jambi | 16.7 | 0.0 | 217 |
| South Sumatera | 11.5 | 0.2 | 559 |
| Bengkulu | 18.6 | 0.0 | 103 |
| Lampung | 13.0 | 0.0 | 524 |
| Bangka Belitung | 9.8 | 0.0 | 96 |
| Riau Islands | 11.2 | 0.0 | 135 |
| **Java** | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 13.8 | 0.0 | 625 |
| West Java | 12.6 | 0.0 | 2,888 |
| Central Java | 13.7 | 0.0 | 1,902 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 7.4 | 0.0 | 183 |
| East Java | 14.1 | 0.1 | 2,371 |
| Banten | 16.0 | 0.1 | 756 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | |
| Bali | 10.1 | 0.0 | 232 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 14.0 | 0.4 | 375 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 17.6 | 0.7 | 415 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 24.0 | 0.4 | 322 |
| Central Kalimantan | 18.5 | 0.3 | 168 |
| South Kalimantan | 17.1 | 0.5 | 262 |
| East Kalimantan | 13.7 | 0.3 | 265 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 12.9 | 0.0 | 154 |
| Central Sulawesi | 17.9 | 0.5 | 202 |
| South Sulawesi | 19.6 | 0.3 | 564 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 15.9 | 0.2 | 173 |
| Gorontalo | 20.8 | 0.5 | 72 |
| West Sulawesi | 19.9 | 0.4 | 96 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | |
| Maluku | 8.7 | 0.2 | 126 |
| North Maluku | 13.4 | 0.0 | 84 |
| West Papua | 9.2 | 0.0 | 66 |
| Papua | 9.9 | 0.4 | 260 |
| Total | 14.3 | 0.1 | 16,380 |

[1] See Table 2.1 for definition of categories
[2] See Table 2.2 for definition of categories
[3] Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

Table A-10.6 Diarrhea treatment

Among children under age five who had diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, the percentage given oral rehydration therapy (ORT), the percentage given increased fluids, the percentage given ORT or increased fluids, and the percentage who were given other treatments, by province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Percentage of children with diarrhea for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[1] | Oral rehydration therapy (ORT) | | | | | Other treatments | | | | | | | Number of children with diarrhea |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Fluid from ORS packets or pre-packaged liquid | Recom-mended home fluids (RHF) | Either ORS or RHF | Increased fluids | ORT or increased fluids | Anti-biotic drugs | Anti-motility drugs | Zinc supple-ments | Intra-venous solution | Home remedy/ other | Missing | No treat-ment | |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 69.9 | 25.1 | 14.6 | 31.4 | 45.4 | 65.9 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 9.7 | 0.0 | 52.4 | 0.0 | 10.6 | 56 |
| North Sumatera | 59.5 | 25.0 | 7.2 | 32.2 | 43.1 | 64.0 | 13.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 46.2 | 1.8 | 15.8 | 140 |
| West Sumatera | 67.0 | 34.2 | 20.8 | 44.5 | 54.3 | 73.1 | 12.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 38.6 | 0.0 | 15.6 | 50 |
| Riau | 63.5 | 37.6 | 16.7 | 46.9 | 48.2 | 72.6 | 11.6 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 52.2 | 0.0 | 11.0 | 82 |
| Jambi | 70.0 | 41.3 | 18.7 | 52.2 | 32.7 | 63.3 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 50.0 | 0.0 | 16.5 | 36 |
| South Sumatera | 65.7 | 40.4 | 16.3 | 49.8 | 37.8 | 62.0 | 15.5 | 1.7 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 35.6 | 0.0 | 17.6 | 64 |
| Bengkulu | 81.6 | 53.6 | 27.1 | 54.8 | 54.2 | 75.2 | 13.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 34.1 | 0.0 | 9.8 | 19 |
| Lampung | 67.7 | 32.2 | 13.4 | 37.7 | 42.1 | 60.9 | 18.2 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 53.7 | 0.0 | 13.5 | 68 |
| Bangka Belitung | (69.8) | (44.0) | (21.9) | (56.0) | (40.7) | (73.0) | (14.7) | (0.0) | (5.1) | (0.0) | (58.2) | (0.0) | (7.5) | (9) |
| Riau Islands | (64.0) | (67.1) | (14.0) | (73.3) | (37.6) | (86.5) | (22.5) | (0.0) | (6.6) | (0.0) | (40.8) | (0.0) | (8.8) | (15) |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 66.2 | 35.7 | 12.0 | 43.1 | 40.0 | 66.5 | 16.4 | 1.0 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 47.1 | 0.9 | 15.7 | 86 |
| West Java | 65.5 | 35.9 | 15.4 | 40.8 | 47.5 | 64.5 | 8.9 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 50.5 | 0.0 | 14.9 | 363 |
| Central Java | 68.4 | 27.3 | 16.2 | 32.1 | 39.2 | 55.0 | 14.5 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 47.3 | 1.3 | 22.7 | 260 |
| DI Yogyakarta | (45.3) | (37.1) | (18.3) | (50.3) | (63.0) | (77.6) | (10.3) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (57.6) | (3.6) | (7.2) | (14) |
| East Java | 71.9 | 53.2 | 23.9 | 63.7 | 42.3 | 75.8 | 11.1 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 51.2 | 0.0 | 6.9 | 335 |
| Banten | 62.6 | 43.5 | 13.1 | 53.7 | 41.3 | 70.4 | 17.9 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 26.8 | 0.8 | 17.6 | 121 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | (76.0) | (50.2) | (19.7) | (57.9) | (35.2) | (71.2) | (29.2) | (0.0) | (3.0) | (0.0) | (26.2) | (0.0) | (12.3) | (24) |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 63.8 | 49.6 | 14.6 | 58.0 | 49.2 | 81.4 | 15.1 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 33.2 | 0.0 | 10.2 | 53 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 60.8 | 43.4 | 27.5 | 61.8 | 20.1 | 70.4 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 31.4 | 0.0 | 12.9 | 73 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 54.1 | 31.7 | 19.9 | 43.2 | 26.2 | 59.4 | 12.5 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 36.5 | 0.0 | 18.0 | 77 |
| Central Kalimantan | 53.2 | 34.2 | 33.1 | 50.7 | 24.7 | 59.1 | 13.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 59.0 | 0.0 | 16.8 | 31 |
| South Kalimantan | 45.8 | 30.3 | 7.5 | 32.7 | 30.4 | 56.7 | 32.2 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 36.5 | 0.0 | 14.0 | 45 |
| East Kalimantan | 68.1 | 55.4 | 17.9 | 61.0 | 33.2 | 74.2 | 25.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 46.9 | 0.0 | 10.4 | 36 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 64.3 | 45.5 | 17.9 | 51.7 | 54.3 | 74.7 | 14.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 46.2 | 0.0 | 13.5 | 20 |
| Central Sulawesi | 59.5 | 46.8 | 25.4 | 59.5 | 36.6 | 73.0 | 12.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 31.1 | 0.0 | 11.1 | 36 |
| South Sulawesi | 56.8 | 36.1 | 14.0 | 40.9 | 29.7 | 55.4 | 8.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 42.6 | 0.8 | 22.0 | 110 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 55.4 | 44.3 | 21.6 | 57.1 | 39.3 | 72.9 | 8.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 30.2 | 0.0 | 13.6 | 28 |
| Gorontalo | 55.5 | 49.2 | 27.5 | 56.7 | 52.6 | 76.1 | 5.1 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 39.7 | 0.0 | 8.8 | 15 |
| West Sulawesi | 56.8 | 34.8 | 22.5 | 48.8 | 29.8 | 57.8 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 29.5 | 0.0 | 28.9 | 19 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 54.0 | 51.9 | 21.5 | 58.5 | 12.6 | 62.7 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 37.4 | 2.2 | 18.6 | 11 |
| North Maluku | (60.6) | (49.4) | (20.4) | (57.3) | (28.3) | (64.3) | (1.6) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (40.1) | (0.0) | (12.7) | (11) |
| West Papua | (47.6) | (38.6) | (37.6) | (54.5) | (22.7) | (68.3) | (11.5) | (2.6) | (0.0) | (1.3) | (33.7) | (0.0) | (15.4) | (6) |
| Papua | (65.0) | (42.3) | (20.5) | (51.9) | (7.9) | (51.9) | (13.3) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (28.9) | (0.0) | (33.7) | (26) |
| Total | 64.6 | 38.8 | 17.4 | 46.8 | 40.1 | 66.2 | 12.5 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 44.6 | 0.4 | 14.9 | 2,341 |

Note: ORT includes fluid prepared from oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets, pre-packaged ORS fluid, and recommended home fluids (RHF).
[1] Excludes pharmacy, shop and traditional practitioner

Table A-10.7 Feeding practices during diarrhea

Percent distribution of children under age five who had diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food offered compared with normal practice, the percentage of children given increased fluids and continued feeding during the diarrhea episode, and the percentage of children who continued feeding and were given ORT and/or increased fluids during the episode of diarrhea, by province, Indonesia 2012

| | Amount of liquids given | | | | | | | Amount of food given | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Province | More | Same as usual | Some-what less | Much less | None | Don't know/ miss-ing | Total | More | Same as usual | Some-what less | Much less | None | Never gave food | Don't know/ miss-ing | Total | Percent-age given increased fluids and continued feeding[1] | Percent-age who continued feeding and were given ORT and/or in-creased fluids[1] | Number of children with diar-rhea |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 45.4 | 33.3 | 20.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5.2 | 37.5 | 44.8 | 9.9 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 40.7 | 58.6 | 56 |
| North Sumatera | 43.1 | 37.4 | 17.6 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 8.5 | 34.3 | 48.9 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 38.7 | 58.7 | 140 |
| West Sumatera | 54.3 | 42.8 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4.6 | 46.2 | 41.4 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 53.1 | 70.6 | 50 |
| Riau | 48.2 | 38.0 | 11.6 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 10.6 | 35.7 | 44.1 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 41.5 | 64.9 | 82 |
| Jambi | 32.7 | 36.9 | 21.2 | 1.8 | 7.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 28.8 | 56.7 | 11.8 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 29.5 | 56.6 | 36 |
| South Sumatera | 37.8 | 44.4 | 12.9 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 10.5 | 28.6 | 52.5 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 34.4 | 58.6 | 64 |
| Bengkulu | 54.2 | 27.5 | 16.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 9.7 | 24.8 | 59.4 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 52.9 | 70.8 | 19 |
| Lampung | 42.1 | 39.9 | 16.8 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4.5 | 31.1 | 46.3 | 5.4 | 3.2 | 9.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 31.2 | 50.0 | 68 |
| Bangka Belitung | (40.7) | (32.2) | (22.6) | (2.3) | (2.3) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (12.6) | (29.1) | (50.5) | (7.9) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (40.7) | (70.7) | (9) |
| Riau Islands | (37.6) | (46.2) | (16.2) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (6.4) | (48.0) | (40.8) | (0.0) | (2.5) | (2.3) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (35.3) | (81.7) | (15) |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 40.0 | 41.8 | 15.6 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6.8 | 37.2 | 47.6 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 5.1 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 37.2 | 61.8 | 86 |
| West Java | 47.5 | 36.3 | 12.0 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 13.4 | 39.8 | 36.5 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 6.5 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 43.3 | 59.2 | 363 |
| Central Java | 39.2 | 42.5 | 14.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 10.0 | 30.5 | 44.0 | 3.6 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 37.9 | 52.6 | 260 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 63.0 | 28.6 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 2.7 | 38.2 | 45.1 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 59.1 | 70.3 | 14 |
| East Java | 42.3 | 48.5 | 8.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 12.0 | 45.0 | 33.0 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 41.1 | 68.0 | 335 |
| Banten | 41.3 | 36.9 | 20.1 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.3 | 39.5 | 45.2 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 37.8 | 66.1 | 121 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | (35.2) | (48.9) | (12.9) | (3.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (11.4) | (38.6) | (47.9) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (2.1) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (33.1) | (69.1) | (24) |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 49.2 | 30.5 | 20.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6.9 | 36.8 | 46.8 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 44.2 | 74.9 | 53 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 20.1 | 50.6 | 27.1 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 6.4 | 37.0 | 46.0 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 16.1 | 64.0 | 73 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 26.2 | 46.8 | 19.7 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2.7 | 35.9 | 51.5 | 7.3 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 23.7 | 51.1 | 77 |
| Central Kalimantan | 24.7 | 56.6 | 17.3 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 12.3 | 35.5 | 49.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 24.7 | 57.7 | 31 |
| South Kalimantan | 30.4 | 52.8 | 15.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 9.2 | 57.7 | 26.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 29.0 | 53.9 | 45 |
| East Kalimantan | 33.2 | 47.8 | 15.4 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 19.2 | 38.0 | 32.2 | 5.2 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 31.5 | 66.6 | 36 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 54.3 | 36.1 | 9.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 24.5 | 47.0 | 25.2 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 54.3 | 73.0 | 20 |
| Central Sulawesi | 36.6 | 50.9 | 10.9 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.3 | 47.8 | 36.1 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 35.2 | 68.5 | 36 |
| South Sulawesi | 29.7 | 47.7 | 13.7 | 0.8 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.2 | 43.0 | 42.3 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 28.8 | 54.5 | 110 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 39.3 | 40.5 | 18.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 14.0 | 36.9 | 36.8 | 1.0 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 34.5 | 64.9 | 28 |
| Gorontalo | 52.6 | 30.1 | 12.5 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 8.8 | 40.5 | 38.9 | 10.4 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 48.4 | 68.4 | 15 |
| West Sulawesi | 29.8 | 52.8 | 17.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8.0 | 54.3 | 32.1 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 28.6 | 55.5 | 19 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | (12.6) | (63.2) | (24.2) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (3.8) | (54.8) | (37.5) | (1.9) | (0.0) | (2.1) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (12.6) | (62.7) | (11) |
| North Maluku | 28.3 | 52.9 | 15.7 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 11.0 | 48.9 | 38.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 28.3 | 62.6 | 11 |
| West Papua | (22.7) | (55.6) | (14.0) | (0.0) | (7.7) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (8.8) | (53.0) | (32.1) | (0.0) | (3.7) | (0.0) | (2.5) | 100.0 | (22.7) | (63.5) | (6) |
| Papua | (7.9) | (66.2) | (18.7) | (2.4) | (4.8) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (4.2) | (65.5) | (27.8) | (0.0) | (2.4) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (7.9) | (51.9) | (26) |
| Total | 40.1 | 42.5 | 14.3 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 9.5 | 39.0 | 41.5 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 4.9 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 37.1 | 61.0 | 2,341 |

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhea and food should not be reduced.
[1] Continued feeding practices includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhea episode

Table A-10.8 Knowledge of ORS packets or pre-packaged liquids

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets or ORS pre-packaged liquids for treatment of diarrhea by province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Percentage of women who know about ORS packets or ORS pre-packaged liquids | Number of women |
|---|---|---|
| **Sumatera** | | |
| Aceh | 93.4 | 294 |
| North Sumatera | 90.5 | 833 |
| West Sumatera | 94.6 | 286 |
| Riau | 91.3 | 413 |
| Jambi | 90.0 | 198 |
| South Sumatera | 91.0 | 511 |
| Bengkulu | 96.2 | 96 |
| Lampung | 94.3 | 486 |
| Bangka Belitung | 93.6 | 87 |
| Riau Islands | 94.7 | 113 |
| **Java** | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 98.8 | 556 |
| West Java | 97.2 | 2,675 |
| Central Java | 94.2 | 1,824 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 99.8 | 171 |
| East Java | 96.6 | 2,213 |
| Banten | 95.5 | 706 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | |
| Bali | 96.4 | 208 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 96.8 | 350 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 90.2 | 338 |
| **Kalimantan** | | |
| West Kalimantan | 86.7 | 293 |
| Central Kalimantan | 92.1 | 154 |
| South Kalimantan | 95.5 | 247 |
| East Kalimantan | 97.1 | 231 |
| **Sulawesi** | | |
| North Sulawesi | 95.6 | 137 |
| Central Sulawesi | 86.7 | 175 |
| South Sulawesi | 91.3 | 475 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 90.4 | 150 |
| Gorontalo | 89.4 | 66 |
| West Sulawesi | 79.5 | 77 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | |
| Maluku | 83.7 | 97 |
| North Maluku | 83.2 | 71 |
| West Papua | 78.7 | 52 |
| Papua | 55.4 | 203 |
| Total | 93.8 | 14,786 |

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

Table A-10.9 Disposal of children's stools

Percent distribution of youngest children under age five living with the mother by the manner of disposal of the child's last fecal matter, and percentage of children whose stools are disposed of safely, according to province, Indonesia 2012

| | Manner of disposal of children's stools | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Province | Used toilet/ latrine | Put/ rinsed in toilet/ latrine | Throw outside the dwelling | Buried in the yard | Rinse away | Use dispos-able diapers | Use washable diapers | Left in the open/not disposed of | Other | Total | Percentage of children whose stools are disposed of safely[1] | Number of children |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 19.5 | 14.8 | 8.5 | 9.6 | 20.4 | 7.7 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 14.0 | 99.1 | 34.3 | 291 |
| North Sumatera | 32.8 | 23.8 | 3.5 | 8.9 | 19.6 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 7.4 | 99.5 | 56.6 | 811 |
| West Sumatera | 31.6 | 22.5 | 1.8 | 4.0 | 2.7 | 6.5 | 11.7 | 0.3 | 19.0 | 100.0 | 54.1 | 281 |
| Riau | 34.3 | 21.2 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 18.4 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 9.0 | 100.0 | 55.4 | 399 |
| Jambi | 38.2 | 14.2 | 3.6 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 6.7 | 0.9 | 22.6 | 100.0 | 52.4 | 195 |
| South Sumatera | 36.7 | 21.6 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 6.3 | 2.3 | 12.6 | 0.5 | 12.1 | 99.8 | 58.2 | 498 |
| Bengkulu | 30.5 | 36.5 | 3.3 | 6.7 | 10.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 11.3 | 99.4 | 67.0 | 94 |
| Lampung | 38.3 | 34.1 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 10.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 8.6 | 99.7 | 72.4 | 479 |
| Bangka Belitung | 43.2 | 16.7 | 11.1 | 7.5 | 8.0 | 1.0 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 8.2 | 100.0 | 59.9 | 84 |
| Riau Islands | 34.0 | 32.4 | 13.1 | 0.8 | 5.7 | 4.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 8.8 | 100.0 | 66.4 | 109 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 40.2 | 26.5 | 11.5 | 0.0 | 8.8 | 7.8 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 99.3 | 66.6 | 523 |
| West Java | 44.1 | 22.6 | 7.9 | 1.3 | 11.8 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 8.2 | 98.5 | 66.7 | 2,571 |
| Central Java | 27.9 | 40.2 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 19.9 | 99.8 | 68.1 | 1,775 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 49.0 | 32.3 | 2.5 | 3.8 | 5.2 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 81.3 | 168 |
| East Java | 35.2 | 31.0 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 3.3 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 15.8 | 99.6 | 66.2 | 2,159 |
| Banten | 30.9 | 40.8 | 5.6 | 4.1 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 14.7 | 100.0 | 71.6 | 676 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 44.2 | 13.5 | 6.8 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 11.9 | 8.1 | 2.2 | 6.6 | 100.0 | 57.8 | 202 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 35.3 | 4.4 | 2.4 | 10.8 | 1.0 | 12.2 | 4.2 | 6.4 | 23.4 | 100.0 | 39.7 | 335 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 24.0 | 19.6 | 2.7 | 11.2 | 5.3 | 2.1 | 10.4 | 14.8 | 9.7 | 99.8 | 43.6 | 322 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 28.2 | 11.7 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 10.3 | 10.0 | 8.7 | 2.8 | 22.5 | 98.9 | 39.9 | 288 |
| Central Kalimantan | 27.1 | 18.2 | 5.4 | 2.0 | 11.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 33.0 | 99.8 | 45.3 | 152 |
| South Kalimantan | 34.3 | 18.7 | 11.1 | 1.9 | 7.0 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 0.3 | 18.6 | 99.7 | 52.9 | 238 |
| East Kalimantan | 36.1 | 27.2 | 17.0 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.3 | 100.0 | 63.3 | 225 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 30.4 | 21.3 | 2.8 | 7.7 | 3.1 | 19.1 | 8.8 | 0.3 | 5.5 | 98.9 | 51.6 | 131 |
| Central Sulawesi | 18.9 | 21.3 | 4.5 | 10.4 | 8.4 | 7.9 | 5.2 | 1.5 | 21.8 | 100.0 | 40.3 | 166 |
| South Sulawesi | 41.7 | 7.2 | 3.7 | 5.6 | 3.6 | 11.9 | 8.4 | 1.7 | 14.7 | 98.6 | 48.9 | 464 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 26.1 | 17.6 | 3.6 | 7.5 | 8.4 | 10.7 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 22.2 | 99.5 | 43.7 | 145 |
| Gorontalo | 17.2 | 11.5 | 8.0 | 12.7 | 1.7 | 12.5 | 8.9 | 5.5 | 22.0 | 100.0 | 28.7 | 62 |
| West Sulawesi | 12.3 | 16.4 | 1.8 | 11.3 | 13.5 | 8.7 | 7.5 | 6.6 | 21.9 | 100.0 | 28.7 | 74 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 24.8 | 11.1 | 4.1 | 12.7 | 1.2 | 16.5 | 3.6 | 2.3 | 23.7 | 100.0 | 35.8 | 93 |
| North Maluku | 21.2 | 17.1 | 9.8 | 7.3 | 4.0 | 13.3 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 20.2 | 99.2 | 38.3 | 66 |
| West Papua | 29.6 | 5.8 | 1.9 | 3.9 | 15.2 | 18.4 | 9.2 | 0.0 | 13.8 | 97.8 | 35.4 | 47 |
| Papua | 11.9 | 16.8 | 9.4 | 7.1 | 2.1 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 9.4 | 33.0 | 98.0 | 28.7 | 189 |
| Total | 34.6 | 25.6 | 5.6 | 4.6 | 7.6 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 13.8 | 99.4 | 60.2 | 14,314 |

[1] Children's stools are considered to be disposed of safely if the child used a toilet or latrine, if the fecal matter was put/rinsed into a toilet or latrine or if it was buried.
[2] See Table 2.2 for definition of categories
[3] Facilities that would be considered improved if they were not shared by two or more households

# CHAPTER 11 INFANT FEEDING

Table A-11.1 Initial breastfeeding

Among last-born children who were born in the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who were ever breastfed and the percentages who started breastfeeding within one hour and within one day of birth; and among last-born children born in the two years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, the percentage who received a prelacteal feed, by province, Indonesia 2012

| | Among last-born children born in the past two years: | | | | Among last-born children born in the past two years who were ever breastfed: | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Province | Percentage ever breastfed | Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth | Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth[1] | Number of last-born children | Percentage who received a prelacteal feed[2] | Number of last-born children ever breastfed |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 95.6 | 46.4 | 63.5 | 144 | 65.8 | 138 |
| North Sumatera | 94.2 | 17.1 | 38.9 | 388 | 77.7 | 366 |
| West Sumatera | 96.2 | 38.6 | 72.1 | 138 | 61.5 | 133 |
| Riau | 91.8 | 26.2 | 44.9 | 176 | 80.5 | 162 |
| Jambi | 96.5 | 35.7 | 53.5 | 94 | 81.2 | 91 |
| South Sumatera | 96.3 | 35.9 | 58.8 | 222 | 69.3 | 214 |
| Bengkulu | 95.0 | 39.8 | 61.4 | 42 | 63.2 | 40 |
| Lampung | 95.2 | 43.9 | 60.9 | 226 | 62.2 | 215 |
| Bangka Belitung | 90.1 | 53.4 | 60.2 | 40 | 60.5 | 36 |
| Riau Islands | 92.2 | 51.5 | 70.7 | 58 | 63.8 | 53 |
| **Java** | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 93.7 | 60.1 | 71.8 | 253 | 55.1 | 237 |
| West Java | 96.8 | 56.7 | 76.0 | 1,207 | 58.2 | 1,168 |
| Central Java | 96.8 | 54.9 | 74.1 | 847 | 54.7 | 820 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 95.8 | 55.1 | 75.2 | 69 | 49.1 | 66 |
| East Java | 96.9 | 52.2 | 66.7 | 1,014 | 66.9 | 983 |
| Banten | 95.5 | 49.5 | 62.7 | 316 | 60.7 | 302 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | |
| Bali | 90.5 | 47.9 | 59.6 | 91 | 64.3 | 82 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 98.7 | 73.7 | 85.3 | 158 | 29.0 | 156 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 98.0 | 68.2 | 80.2 | 158 | 27.2 | 155 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 92.9 | 39.1 | 48.6 | 151 | 64.6 | 140 |
| Central Kalimantan | 95.8 | 42.6 | 48.2 | 71 | 68.0 | 68 |
| South Kalimantan | 95.3 | 46.8 | 59.8 | 111 | 69.0 | 106 |
| East Kalimantan | 94.5 | 46.9 | 62.0 | 109 | 63.2 | 103 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 93.5 | 40.9 | 59.2 | 64 | 69.4 | 60 |
| Central Sulawesi | 97.1 | 38.9 | 58.3 | 90 | 65.2 | 87 |
| South Sulawesi | 95.3 | 56.9 | 67.2 | 238 | 50.9 | 227 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 94.2 | 43.2 | 55.4 | 70 | 56.3 | 66 |
| Gorontalo | 94.7 | 36.7 | 63.5 | 29 | 71.5 | 27 |
| West Sulawesi | 96.1 | 56.7 | 70.9 | 40 | 47.0 | 38 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 89.2 | 35.1 | 60.2 | 49 | 54.2 | 44 |
| North Maluku | 94.5 | 47.6 | 62.4 | 34 | 44.0 | 32 |
| West Papua | 95.6 | 32.5 | 64.9 | 29 | 43.3 | 28 |
| Papua | 96.9 | 64.1 | 78.4 | 106 | 35.5 | 103 |
| Total | 95.8 | 49.3 | 66.3 | 6,830 | 60.3 | 6,543 |

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the two years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview.
[1] Includes children who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth
[2] Children given something other than breast milk during the first three days of life
[3] Doctor, nurse/midwife, or village midwife

Table A-11.2 Median duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children born in the three years preceding the survey, by province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among children born in the past three years[1] | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Any breastfeeding | Exclusive breastfeeding | Predominant breastfeeding[2] |
| **Sumatera** | | | |
| Aceh | 20.4 | 2.3 | 2.9 |
| North Sumatera | 18.2 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| West Sumatera | 21.2 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Riau | 18.2 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| Jambi | 19.8 | 2.0 | 2.8 |
| South Sumatera | 22.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Bengkulu | 21.3 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Lampung | 21.8 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Bangka Belitung | 11.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| Riau Islands | 9.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| **Java** | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 14.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| West Java | 23.4 | 1.1 | 3.1 |
| Central Java | 22.9 | 2.2 | 2.5 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 22.6 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| East Java | 19.9 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Banten | 20.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | |
| Bali | 16.4 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 21.4 | 4.2 | 5.0 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 17.4 | 2.8 | 3.2 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 29.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Central Kalimantan | 18.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| South Kalimantan | 22.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| East Kalimantan | 12.4 | 0.7 | 1.2 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 16.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Central Sulawesi | 18.4 | 1.7 | 2.2 |
| South Sulawesi | 20.3 | 3.1 | 3.6 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 17.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| Gorontalo | 15.9 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| West Sulawesi | 21.4 | 1.7 | 2.9 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | |
| Maluku | 15.2 | 1.1 | 1.9 |
| North Maluku | 19.4 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| West Papua | 17.9 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Papua | 19.7 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| Total | 21.4 | 0.7 | 1.8 |

Note: Median and mean durations are based on the distributions at the time of the survey of the proportion of births by months since birth. Includes children living and deceased at the time of the survey.

[1] It is assumed that non-last-born children and last-born children not currently living with the mother are not currently breastfeeding.

[2] Either exclusively breastfed or received breast milk and plain water, and/or non-milk liquids only

Table A-11.3 Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed according to three IYCF feeding practices based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, by province, Indonesia 2012

| | Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed: | | | | Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed: | | | | | Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed: | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Province | 4+ food groups[1] | Minimum meal frequency[2] | Both 4+ food groups and minimum meal frequency | Number of breast-fed children 6-23 months | Milk or milk products[3] | 4+ food groups[1] | Minimum meal frequency[4] | With 3 IYCF practices[5] | Number of non-breast-fed children 6-23 months | Breast milk, milk, or milk products[6] | 4+ food groups[1] | Minimum meal frequency[7] | With 3 IYCF practices | Number of all children 6-23 months |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 41.7 | 68.7 | 34.2 | 75 | 75.5 | 70.0 | 86.1 | 35.5 | 29 | 93.1 | 49.7 | 73.6 | 34.5 | 104 |
| North Sumatera | 48.4 | 65.8 | 34.9 | 186 | 52.2 | 68.6 | 59.7 | 31.8 | 98 | 83.5 | 55.4 | 63.7 | 33.8 | 285 |
| West Sumatera | 63.1 | 67.0 | 44.9 | 76 | 68.9 | 81.8 | 84.3 | 40.8 | 27 | 91.9 | 68.0 | 71.5 | 43.8 | 102 |
| Riau | 53.2 | 65.4 | 34.8 | 81 | 79.2 | 79.0 | 83.8 | 46.4 | 41 | 93.0 | 61.9 | 71.6 | 38.7 | 122 |
| Jambi | 46.7 | 68.0 | 37.4 | 50 | 97.6 | 88.0 | 97.6 | 53.8 | 21 | 99.3 | 59.1 | 76.9 | 42.3 | 71 |
| South Sumatera | 53.0 | 55.9 | 29.7 | 125 | 84.0 | 71.8 | 89.7 | 45.7 | 38 | 96.3 | 57.3 | 63.7 | 33.4 | 163 |
| Bengkulu | 63.9 | 65.4 | 41.4 | 24 | 58.9 | 74.1 | 62.7 | 29.6 | 7 | 90.3 | 66.3 | 64.7 | 38.6 | 31 |
| Lampung | 62.0 | 69.5 | 44.1 | 133 | 76.5 | 88.0 | 78.0 | 56.0 | 41 | 94.4 | 68.2 | 71.5 | 46.9 | 175 |
| Bangka Belitung | 39.7 | 66.2 | 33.0 | 14 | 81.5 | 68.6 | 77.8 | 38.7 | 12 | 91.5 | 52.9 | 71.5 | 35.6 | 26 |
| Riau Islands | 70.6 | 60.6 | 41.6 | 23 | 87.8 | 70.1 | 93.7 | 40.4 | 18 | 94.6 | 70.4 | 75.1 | 41.1 | 41 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 63.1 | 61.2 | 34.6 | 109 | 87.7 | 91.3 | 93.4 | 64.0 | 73 | 95.1 | 74.4 | 74.1 | 46.5 | 183 |
| West Java | 48.7 | 47.6 | 24.7 | 718 | 76.5 | 79.9 | 80.0 | 45.3 | 196 | 95.0 | 55.4 | 54.6 | 29.1 | 914 |
| Central Java | 58.3 | 61.1 | 38.7 | 489 | 78.5 | 68.2 | 81.5 | 42.3 | 113 | 96.0 | 60.2 | 64.9 | 39.4 | 602 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 66.7 | 77.1 | 51.2 | 42 | 91.3 | 90.7 | 100.0 | 75.3 | 9 | 98.4 | 71.0 | 81.2 | 55.5 | 51 |
| East Java | 56.3 | 72.4 | 43.1 | 536 | 68.2 | 82.3 | 80.8 | 46.1 | 207 | 91.1 | 63.5 | 74.7 | 44.0 | 742 |
| Banten | 55.9 | 54.9 | 34.3 | 168 | 77.1 | 85.5 | 81.6 | 41.9 | 62 | 93.8 | 63.9 | 62.1 | 36.4 | 229 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 50.1 | 73.1 | 40.4 | 41 | 72.4 | 73.5 | 73.1 | 42.9 | 24 | 89.8 | 58.8 | 73.1 | 41.3 | 65 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 40.5 | 61.6 | 31.3 | 93 | 49.0 | 53.1 | 56.7 | 21.3 | 20 | 90.9 | 42.8 | 60.7 | 29.5 | 113 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 40.8 | 67.0 | 27.3 | 76 | 36.2 | 52.6 | 46.6 | 26.4 | 32 | 81.1 | 44.3 | 61.0 | 27.0 | 108 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 44.8 | 51.3 | 27.0 | 92 | 75.3 | 75.6 | 78.7 | 48.8 | 23 | 95.0 | 51.0 | 56.8 | 31.4 | 115 |
| Central Kalimantan | 45.4 | 73.0 | 35.1 | 38 | 86.0 | 79.7 | 86.7 | 49.7 | 15 | 96.0 | 55.2 | 76.9 | 39.3 | 53 |
| South Kalimantan | 52.9 | 68.5 | 41.0 | 62 | 85.4 | 68.2 | 89.8 | 34.0 | 22 | 96.1 | 56.9 | 74.2 | 39.2 | 85 |
| East Kalimantan | 53.3 | 72.3 | 42.0 | 48 | 97.1 | 78.6 | 98.6 | 63.5 | 30 | 98.9 | 63.1 | 82.5 | 50.4 | 78 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 42.0 | 63.6 | 29.7 | 31 | 85.1 | 62.7 | 86.6 | 34.9 | 20 | 94.2 | 50.0 | 72.5 | 31.7 | 51 |
| Central Sulawesi | 54.3 | 69.8 | 39.5 | 45 | 63.3 | 71.7 | 70.7 | 30.0 | 21 | 88.2 | 59.9 | 70.1 | 36.4 | 66 |
| South Sulawesi | 45.5 | 65.4 | 29.8 | 115 | 71.6 | 65.9 | 74.1 | 40.5 | 57 | 90.7 | 52.2 | 68.3 | 33.3 | 172 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 29.0 | 69.0 | 22.2 | 34 | 61.9 | 71.1 | 73.5 | 41.7 | 20 | 85.9 | 44.6 | 70.7 | 29.4 | 54 |
| Gorontalo | 33.9 | 78.1 | 32.4 | 13 | 85.3 | 63.6 | 87.3 | 34.7 | 8 | 94.6 | 44.8 | 81.4 | 33.2 | 21 |
| West Sulawesi | 24.0 | 69.2 | 17.9 | 22 | 32.4 | 36.6 | 53.9 | 10.9 | 6 | 84.7 | 26.8 | 65.7 | 16.3 | 29 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 33.2 | 53.0 | 18.6 | 21 | 59.7 | 63.3 | 62.9 | 20.5 | 15 | 83.3 | 45.7 | 57.1 | 19.4 | 35 |
| North Maluku | 34.2 | 62.0 | 24.3 | 18 | 45.7 | 59.6 | 56.8 | 25.0 | 8 | 84.0 | 41.7 | 60.5 | 24.5 | 25 |
| West Papua | 25.0 | 48.5 | 13.5 | 12 | 61.2 | 49.6 | 51.2 | 22.7 | 7 | 85.6 | 34.1 | 49.5 | 16.9 | 18 |
| Papua | 33.6 | 42.0 | 15.7 | 49 | 56.0 | 62.6 | 58.2 | 26.6 | 21 | 86.8 | 42.3 | 46.8 | 19.0 | 70 |
| Total | 51.8 | 61.4 | 34.2 | 3,657 | 72.7 | 75.5 | 78.7 | 43.1 | 1,342 | 92.7 | 58.2 | 66.1 | 36.6 | 4,999 |

[1] Food groups: A- infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; b. foods made from grains, roots, and tubers, including porridge and fortified baby food from grains; c. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables (and red palm oil); d. other fruits and vegetables; e. eggs; f. meat, poultry, fish, and shellfish (and organ meats); g. legumes and nuts.
[2] For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for children 9-23 months.
[3] Includes two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk, and yogurt
[4] For non-breastfed children age 6-23 months, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food or milk feeds at least four times a day.
[5] Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum standard of three Infant and young child feeding practices if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency, and receive solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk/milk products group.
[6] Breastfeeding, or not breastfeeding and receiving two or more feedings of commercial infant formula, fresh, tinned and powdered animal milk, and yogurt
[7] Children are fed the minimum recommended number of times per day according to their age and breastfeeding status as described in footnotes 2 and 4.

Table A-11.4 Micronutrient intake among children

Among youngest children age 6-23 months who are living with their mother, the percentages who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, and among all children 6-59 months, the percentages who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey, who were given iron supplements in the past seven days, and who were given deworming medication in the six months preceding the survey, by province, Indonesia 2012

| | Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother: | | | Among all children age 6-59 months: | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Province | Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours[1] | Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours[2] | Number of children | Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months | Percentage given iron supplements in last 7 days | Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months[3] | Number of children |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 71.7 | 60.5 | 104 | 48.7 | 8.7 | 29.4 | 316 |
| North Sumatera | 82.9 | 73.1 | 285 | 42.1 | 9.5 | 30.2 | 936 |
| West Sumatera | 82.9 | 75.3 | 102 | 55.6 | 8.0 | 24.1 | 298 |
| Riau | 83.8 | 70.1 | 122 | 49.7 | 6.8 | 30.3 | 424 |
| Jambi | 76.4 | 66.9 | 71 | 50.3 | 8.1 | 32.5 | 195 |
| South Sumatera | 82.4 | 72.7 | 163 | 49.0 | 7.8 | 31.3 | 506 |
| Bengkulu | 95.3 | 76.8 | 31 | 58.9 | 11.3 | 30.3 | 93 |
| Lampung | 88.9 | 76.3 | 175 | 60.6 | 11.7 | 34.8 | 475 |
| Bangka Belitung | 74.8 | 62.7 | 26 | 48.9 | 14.6 | 29.9 | 84 |
| Riau Islands | 88.9 | 73.9 | 41 | 56.2 | 11.0 | 20.9 | 121 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 87.9 | 78.3 | 183 | 61.0 | 25.9 | 33.7 | 563 |
| West Java | 82.6 | 61.8 | 914 | 65.7 | 15.4 | 28.7 | 2,640 |
| Central Java | 82.1 | 62.2 | 602 | 70.3 | 11.3 | 23.0 | 1,688 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 88.3 | 72.3 | 51 | 70.3 | 15.1 | 25.7 | 168 |
| East Java | 85.3 | 72.3 | 742 | 68.2 | 20.0 | 19.5 | 2,130 |
| Banten | 85.1 | 66.3 | 229 | 62.4 | 13.4 | 27.2 | 684 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 79.3 | 64.5 | 65 | 66.9 | 22.3 | 13.7 | 210 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 82.9 | 61.4 | 113 | 74.7 | 12.3 | 18.1 | 334 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 79.0 | 60.4 | 108 | 59.7 | 8.9 | 24.9 | 371 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 77.2 | 69.0 | 115 | 55.3 | 12.3 | 27.8 | 290 |
| Central Kalimantan | 77.8 | 67.3 | 53 | 48.8 | 8.2 | 26.0 | 152 |
| South Kalimantan | 79.8 | 68.8 | 85 | 64.3 | 12.3 | 15.5 | 238 |
| East Kalimantan | 87.0 | 74.8 | 78 | 68.4 | 9.9 | 30.0 | 238 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 71.3 | 60.4 | 51 | 69.5 | 13.7 | 20.1 | 143 |
| Central Sulawesi | 85.0 | 77.3 | 66 | 65.3 | 11.7 | 23.5 | 184 |
| South Sulawesi | 80.8 | 69.2 | 172 | 55.9 | 11.6 | 32.4 | 499 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 76.7 | 68.4 | 54 | 63.9 | 8.1 | 23.1 | 159 |
| Gorontalo | 77.2 | 67.5 | 21 | 60.5 | 16.3 | 6.6 | 65 |
| West Sulawesi | 74.5 | 50.8 | 29 | 32.0 | 4.6 | 17.2 | 86 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 79.8 | 62.6 | 35 | 58.1 | 13.8 | 24.7 | 113 |
| North Maluku | 64.3 | 57.9 | 25 | 57.5 | 14.4 | 28.2 | 77 |
| West Papua | 75.9 | 52.0 | 18 | 38.3 | 10.5 | 30.9 | 58 |
| Papua | 84.6 | 56.8 | 70 | 36.1 | 11.2 | 15.1 | 228 |
| Total | 82.7 | 67.5 | 4,999 | 61.1 | 13.6 | 25.9 | 14,766 |

Note: Information on vitamin A is based on both mother's recall and the immunization card (where available). Information on iron supplements and deworming medication is based on the mother's recall.
na = Not applicable
[1] Includes meat (and organ meat), fish, poultry, eggs, yellow squash, carrots, yellow or orange sweet potatoes, dark green leafy vegetables (spinach, kangkung, katuk, and squash leaf), mangoes, papayas, jackfruit, cempedak, persimmon, yellow melon, and other locally grown fruits and vegetables that are rich in vitamin A
[2] Includes meat (including organ meat), fish, poultry and eggs
[3] Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminthes and for schistosomiasis.

Table A-11.5 Micronutrient intake among mothers

Among women age 15-49 with a child born in the past five years, the percentage who received a vitamin A dose in the first two months after the birth of the last child and the percent distribution by number of days they took iron tablets or syrup during the pregnancy of the last child, by province Indonesia 2012

| Province | Percentage who received vitamin A dose postpartum[1] | Number of days women took iron tablets or syrup during pregnancy of last birth | | | | | | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | None | <60 | 60-89 | 90+ | Don't know/ Missing | Total | |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 40.6 | 44.1 | 25.8 | 4.8 | 9.4 | 15.9 | 100.0 | 294 |
| North Sumatera | 33.0 | 37.5 | 44.0 | 3.5 | 8.7 | 6.3 | 100.0 | 833 |
| West Sumatera | 43.2 | 20.2 | 38.1 | 6.5 | 25.6 | 9.7 | 100.0 | 286 |
| Riau | 35.4 | 34.0 | 36.5 | 4.6 | 17.6 | 7.3 | 100.0 | 413 |
| Jambi | 44.0 | 27.7 | 48.6 | 7.8 | 12.4 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 198 |
| South Sumatera | 46.0 | 31.4 | 46.7 | 3.2 | 12.9 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 511 |
| Bengkulu | 43.5 | 20.9 | 33.3 | 12.1 | 24.9 | 8.8 | 100.0 | 96 |
| Lampung | 47.4 | 19.5 | 57.4 | 4.2 | 11.4 | 7.6 | 100.0 | 486 |
| Bangka Belitung | 52.5 | 19.3 | 44.4 | 8.6 | 22.9 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 87 |
| Riau Islands | 37.9 | 24.6 | 21.0 | 3.4 | 19.0 | 32.0 | 100.0 | 113 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 48.5 | 15.7 | 28.8 | 6.2 | 44.3 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 556 |
| West Java | 43.3 | 25.4 | 25.1 | 8.1 | 31.5 | 9.8 | 100.0 | 2,675 |
| Central Java | 56.5 | 17.6 | 22.0 | 6.8 | 50.7 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 1,824 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 54.8 | 3.2 | 10.7 | 8.7 | 77.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 171 |
| East Java | 60.7 | 11.8 | 24.1 | 12.0 | 49.2 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 2,213 |
| Banten | 52.7 | 24.7 | 23.7 | 5.7 | 37.8 | 8.1 | 100.0 | 706 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 55.5 | 14.8 | 18.0 | 3.7 | 58.6 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 208 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 50.2 | 10.0 | 46.2 | 10.4 | 32.9 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 350 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 54.9 | 12.6 | 16.1 | 7.3 | 62.1 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 338 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 34.8 | 52.8 | 36.5 | 1.6 | 3.6 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 293 |
| Central Kalimantan | 39.9 | 27.6 | 30.1 | 10.9 | 28.5 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 154 |
| South Kalimantan | 46.7 | 12.8 | 24.4 | 11.7 | 44.6 | 6.5 | 100.0 | 247 |
| East Kalimantan | 44.3 | 13.9 | 49.5 | 5.4 | 28.2 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 231 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 47.5 | 20.0 | 55.8 | 7.4 | 8.7 | 8.0 | 100.0 | 137 |
| Central Sulawesi | 44.1 | 32.8 | 43.1 | 4.7 | 17.5 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 175 |
| South Sulawesi | 43.2 | 24.6 | 45.3 | 5.2 | 16.9 | 8.0 | 100.0 | 475 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 45.8 | 30.9 | 56.1 | 2.0 | 9.7 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 150 |
| Gorontalo | 50.2 | 20.6 | 54.8 | 8.3 | 11.0 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 66 |
| West Sulawesi | 31.3 | 43.4 | 35.5 | 6.9 | 4.7 | 9.5 | 100.0 | 77 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 40.1 | 35.1 | 32.3 | 6.7 | 24.0 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 97 |
| North Maluku | 50.1 | 30.6 | 31.3 | 4.1 | 30.5 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 71 |
| West Papua | 45.7 | 33.5 | 44.8 | 3.9 | 6.2 | 11.5 | 100.0 | 52 |
| Papua | 29.7 | 47.8 | 15.7 | 1.3 | 4.3 | 30.9 | 100.0 | 203 |
| Total | 48.1 | 22.9 | 30.9 | 7.1 | 32.7 | 6.4 | 100.0 | 14,786 |

[1] In the first two months after delivery of last birth

# CHAPTER 12 HIV AND AIDS-RELATED KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR

Table A-12.1 Knowledge of AIDS

Percentage of women age 15-49 and currently-married men age 15-54 who have heard of AIDS, by province, Indonesia 2012

| | Women | | Currently-married men | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Province | Has heard of AIDS | Number of respondents | Has heard of AIDS | Number of respondents |
| **Sumatera** | | | | |
| Aceh | 70.8 | 877 | 72.7 | 153 |
| North Sumatera | 75.1 | 2,394 | 83.3 | 470 |
| West Sumatera | 80.8 | 852 | 85.6 | 164 |
| Riau | 79.2 | 1,040 | 88.0 | 231 |
| Jambi | 66.9 | 580 | 78.2 | 145 |
| South Sumatera | 67.9 | 1,358 | 77.2 | 295 |
| Bengkulu | 70.3 | 306 | 84.1 | 67 |
| Lampung | 78.8 | 1,443 | 82.8 | 334 |
| Bangka Belitung | 82.6 | 245 | 86.3 | 52 |
| Riau Islands | 91.1 | 323 | 88.9 | 64 |
| **Java** | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 96.0 | 1,939 | 98.7 | 374 |
| West Java | 79.6 | 8,265 | 88.1 | 1,654 |
| Central Java | 79.6 | 6,240 | 78.1 | 1,224 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 95.2 | 654 | 94.5 | 135 |
| East Java | 75.1 | 7,374 | 82.3 | 1,621 |
| Banten | 76.2 | 2,148 | 78.9 | 450 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | |
| Bali | 83.2 | 790 | 94.8 | 173 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 60.6 | 997 | 78.0 | 171 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 65.5 | 892 | 70.3 | 158 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 62.3 | 756 | 68.5 | 165 |
| Central Kalimantan | 71.6 | 409 | 79.8 | 93 |
| South Kalimantan | 77.2 | 730 | 87.3 | 152 |
| East Kalimantan | 84.3 | 671 | 82.0 | 139 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 84.6 | 427 | 88.4 | 87 |
| Central Sulawesi | 69.2 | 486 | 71.7 | 98 |
| South Sulawesi | 69.9 | 1,530 | 66.7 | 258 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 71.6 | 382 | 69.4 | 77 |
| Gorontalo | 64.5 | 203 | 59.4 | 39 |
| West Sulawesi | 49.2 | 191 | 53.0 | 33 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | |
| Maluku | 72.1 | 260 | 81.0 | 47 |
| North Maluku | 66.0 | 188 | 63.3 | 35 |
| West Papua | 80.3 | 130 | 92.7 | 28 |
| Papua | 52.2 | 527 | 81.1 | 120 |
| Total | 76.7 | 45,607 | 82.3 | 9,306 |

na = Not applicable

Table A-12.2 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods

Percentage of women 15-49 and currently-married men age 15-54 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of getting the AIDS virus by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, and by having one sex partner and has no other partners, by province, Indonesia 2012

| | Women | | | | Currently-married men | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Province | Using condoms[1] | Limiting sexual intercourse to one partner[2] | Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one partner[1,2] | Number of women | Using condoms[1] | Limiting sexual intercourse to one partner[2] | Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one partner[1,2] | Number of men |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 34.3 | 45.1 | 27.7 | 877 | 37.8 | 49.7 | 30.4 | 153 |
| North Sumatera | 45.4 | 58.7 | 40.3 | 2,394 | 60.3 | 55.4 | 42.4 | 470 |
| West Sumatera | 47.1 | 58.8 | 40.3 | 852 | 60.3 | 74.0 | 58.6 | 164 |
| Riau | 41.1 | 57.1 | 34.7 | 1,040 | 56.1 | 70.9 | 49.6 | 231 |
| Jambi | 40.3 | 51.6 | 36.5 | 580 | 60.5 | 61.2 | 52.3 | 145 |
| South Sumatera | 35.3 | 49.2 | 31.6 | 1,358 | 59.0 | 62.1 | 51.5 | 295 |
| Bengkulu | 39.7 | 50.4 | 34.1 | 306 | 39.7 | 65.2 | 36.0 | 67 |
| Lampung | 41.2 | 57.1 | 35.9 | 1,443 | 61.8 | 73.3 | 59.6 | 334 |
| Bangka Belitung | 43.7 | 55.4 | 37.0 | 245 | 50.9 | 56.5 | 43.1 | 52 |
| Riau Islands | 58.0 | 67.3 | 46.8 | 323 | 50.4 | 73.7 | 45.6 | 64 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 51.0 | 66.5 | 41.8 | 1,939 | 77.3 | 90.2 | 74.3 | 374 |
| West Java | 42.1 | 61.0 | 36.1 | 8,265 | 63.2 | 65.7 | 50.8 | 1,654 |
| Central Java | 45.2 | 56.8 | 38.7 | 6,240 | 59.9 | 59.6 | 48.8 | 1,224 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 74.2 | 87.2 | 70.4 | 654 | 80.5 | 86.2 | 75.2 | 135 |
| East Java | 43.8 | 61.8 | 40.2 | 7,374 | 58.7 | 59.9 | 47.0 | 1,621 |
| Banten | 42.6 | 55.6 | 36.2 | 2,148 | 58.3 | 61.0 | 51.0 | 450 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 53.9 | 63.9 | 47.0 | 790 | 81.5 | 79.8 | 72.1 | 173 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 33.0 | 43.9 | 28.8 | 997 | 40.7 | 48.7 | 33.7 | 171 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 35.0 | 51.8 | 31.1 | 892 | 46.0 | 54.0 | 42.0 | 158 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 37.5 | 42.9 | 28.8 | 756 | 34.4 | 39.9 | 25.6 | 165 |
| Central Kalimantan | 35.0 | 51.5 | 29.9 | 409 | 55.8 | 68.4 | 52.9 | 93 |
| South Kalimantan | 45.3 | 61.2 | 41.7 | 730 | 63.1 | 67.5 | 52.4 | 152 |
| East Kalimantan | 46.8 | 62.5 | 40.0 | 671 | 56.3 | 70.5 | 51.6 | 139 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 48.2 | 63.4 | 42.1 | 427 | 58.8 | 70.8 | 52.1 | 87 |
| Central Sulawesi | 34.5 | 46.4 | 28.5 | 486 | 49.3 | 59.5 | 42.4 | 98 |
| South Sulawesi | 35.7 | 46.8 | 29.4 | 1,530 | 39.5 | 47.9 | 35.1 | 258 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 41.4 | 56.4 | 37.7 | 382 | 43.3 | 57.2 | 38.4 | 77 |
| Gorontalo | 27.3 | 42.7 | 22.0 | 203 | 34.3 | 38.2 | 26.4 | 39 |
| West Sulawesi | 22.9 | 28.7 | 18.2 | 191 | 33.3 | 40.1 | 31.3 | 33 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 45.4 | 58.2 | 40.3 | 260 | 45.1 | 43.8 | 27.7 | 47 |
| North Maluku | 34.6 | 43.5 | 30.1 | 188 | 36.8 | 45.7 | 32.4 | 35 |
| West Papua | 39.4 | 54.8 | 31.9 | 130 | 54.6 | 57.8 | 42.1 | 28 |
| Papua | 27.9 | 35.6 | 24.5 | 527 | 45.4 | 50.3 | 36.5 | 120 |
| Total | 42.9 | 57.6 | 37.3 | 45,607 | 58.5 | 62.8 | 49.1 | 9,306 |

na = Not applicable
[1] Using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse
[2] Partner who has no other partners

Table A-12.3.1 Comprehensive knowledge about AIDS: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who say that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of the AIDS virus, and the percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about AIDS by province, Indonesia 2012

| | Percentage of respondents who say that: | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Province | A healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus | The AIDS virus cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites | The AIDS virus cannot be transmitted by supernatural means | A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has the AIDS virus | A person can get infected by sharing unsterilized needle or syringe | Percentage who say that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus and who reject the two most common local miscon-ceptions[1] | Percentage with a compre-hensive knowledge about AIDS[2] | Number of women |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 52.9 | 23.4 | 53.0 | 24.6 | 62.7 | 12.0 | 6.7 | 877 |
| North Sumatera | 60.5 | 33.0 | 57.8 | 31.7 | 68.7 | 17.8 | 12.2 | 2,394 |
| West Sumatera | 67.2 | 32.2 | 61.3 | 33.0 | 75.1 | 16.9 | 11.4 | 852 |
| Riau | 59.2 | 29.8 | 56.4 | 31.5 | 72.1 | 14.4 | 8.8 | 1,040 |
| Jambi | 51.0 | 26.1 | 47.2 | 27.7 | 60.7 | 13.6 | 9.7 | 580 |
| South Sumatera | 52.2 | 30.0 | 50.4 | 23.3 | 61.7 | 11.9 | 6.8 | 1,358 |
| Bengkulu | 54.0 | 25.2 | 50.9 | 28.4 | 65.0 | 12.5 | 8.0 | 306 |
| Lampung | 64.9 | 29.2 | 56.5 | 27.8 | 71.8 | 13.9 | 8.7 | 1,443 |
| Bangka Belitung | 62.8 | 27.3 | 60.2 | 27.0 | 75.8 | 10.8 | 7.0 | 245 |
| Riau Islands | 74.9 | 36.7 | 70.0 | 38.6 | 84.0 | 21.9 | 15.1 | 323 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 78.3 | 54.2 | 84.2 | 54.1 | 92.6 | 31.8 | 15.0 | 1,939 |
| West Java | 66.8 | 36.0 | 62.0 | 33.3 | 73.3 | 17.8 | 10.5 | 8,265 |
| Central Java | 68.2 | 39.3 | 63.6 | 35.0 | 73.4 | 20.9 | 12.6 | 6,240 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 89.8 | 56.4 | 86.2 | 58.7 | 92.3 | 40.7 | 33.4 | 654 |
| East Java | 58.2 | 35.7 | 63.7 | 33.7 | 68.5 | 18.5 | 13.0 | 7,374 |
| Banten | 61.8 | 34.3 | 58.8 | 30.7 | 69.8 | 18.0 | 11.4 | 2,148 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 65.8 | 46.5 | 68.8 | 45.1 | 78.8 | 26.9 | 17.3 | 790 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 41.7 | 30.8 | 44.3 | 28.2 | 56.4 | 13.8 | 7.8 | 997 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 49.5 | 27.4 | 44.8 | 26.9 | 59.0 | 16.1 | 11.0 | 892 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 47.3 | 24.2 | 52.1 | 26.4 | 58.8 | 14.0 | 9.1 | 756 |
| Central Kalimantan | 53.7 | 29.6 | 50.5 | 25.7 | 65.9 | 13.7 | 7.6 | 409 |
| South Kalimantan | 62.1 | 33.2 | 59.2 | 29.7 | 69.7 | 17.8 | 11.8 | 730 |
| East Kalimantan | 72.5 | 34.3 | 65.2 | 35.0 | 79.2 | 18.5 | 10.7 | 671 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 52.2 | 33.8 | 66.3 | 32.9 | 77.1 | 13.4 | 9.1 | 427 |
| Central Sulawesi | 50.3 | 31.3 | 57.0 | 26.7 | 64.1 | 14.6 | 6.9 | 486 |
| South Sulawesi | 48.6 | 26.6 | 52.3 | 20.8 | 61.2 | 9.5 | 5.9 | 1,530 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 50.8 | 30.9 | 55.8 | 26.3 | 63.6 | 12.8 | 9.1 | 382 |
| Gorontalo | 36.4 | 31.0 | 53.6 | 23.7 | 48.2 | 10.7 | 5.7 | 203 |
| West Sulawesi | 30.9 | 17.8 | 35.2 | 18.1 | 41.1 | 7.7 | 4.9 | 191 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 51.3 | 34.6 | 56.8 | 28.8 | 67.4 | 13.9 | 9.0 | 260 |
| North Maluku | 43.5 | 34.2 | 49.0 | 24.7 | 56.7 | 15.2 | 10.0 | 188 |
| West Papua | 54.4 | 40.6 | 63.6 | 47.9 | 70.7 | 25.8 | 13.1 | 130 |
| Papua | 36.6 | 30.7 | 37.3 | 35.9 | 46.0 | 22.5 | 14.9 | 527 |
| Total | 61.4 | 35.1 | 60.6 | 33.0 | 70.5 | 18.2 | 11.4 | 45,607 |

[1] Two most common local misconceptions: the AIDS virus can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food with a person who has AIDS virus.
[2] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting the AIDS virus, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention; the AIDS virus cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites or by sharing food with a person who has the AIDS virus.

Table A-12.3.2 Comprehensive knowledge about AIDS: Men

Percentage of currently-married men age 15-54 who say that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about transmission or prevention of the AIDS virus, and the percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about AIDS by province, Indonesia 2012

| | Percentage of respondents who say that: | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Province | A healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus | The AIDS virus cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites | The AIDS virus cannot be transmitted by supernatural means | A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has the AIDS virus | A person can get infected by sharing unsterilized needle or syringe | Percentage who say that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus and who reject the two most common local miscon-ceptions[1] | Percentage with a compre-hensive knowledge about AIDS[2] | Number of men |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 43.8 | 17.5 | 48.2 | 20.8 | 50.0 | 6.1 | 2.8 | 153 |
| North Sumatera | 65.9 | 32.2 | 72.3 | 36.3 | 79.0 | 17.7 | 10.4 | 470 |
| West Sumatera | 61.0 | 21.1 | 63.2 | 24.8 | 72.2 | 9.1 | 8.3 | 164 |
| Riau | 73.3 | 26.5 | 68.5 | 38.6 | 80.7 | 15.1 | 13.0 | 231 |
| Jambi | 58.9 | 26.0 | 56.8 | 30.2 | 68.5 | 14.2 | 11.1 | 145 |
| South Sumatera | 62.9 | 26.3 | 57.7 | 27.5 | 68.7 | 13.9 | 11.2 | 295 |
| Bengkulu | 60.4 | 17.4 | 56.1 | 25.3 | 73.2 | 7.2 | 5.7 | 67 |
| Lampung | 68.3 | 31.2 | 69.7 | 35.5 | 72.6 | 17.2 | 14.6 | 334 |
| Bangka Belitung | 52.4 | 27.2 | 52.4 | 29.6 | 79.2 | 9.9 | 7.4 | 52 |
| Riau Islands | 74.8 | 56.8 | 80.4 | 63.6 | 84.4 | 40.8 | 18.9 | 64 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 66.5 | 56.7 | 86.4 | 56.5 | 97.1 | 32.3 | 25.9 | 374 |
| West Java | 68.7 | 34.6 | 68.0 | 35.0 | 81.5 | 16.4 | 12.3 | 1,654 |
| Central Java | 68.8 | 32.1 | 68.7 | 34.5 | 73.6 | 18.6 | 12.9 | 1,224 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 86.2 | 53.7 | 86.6 | 52.0 | 90.8 | 37.6 | 32.1 | 135 |
| East Java | 63.8 | 31.3 | 72.4 | 30.2 | 73.0 | 14.4 | 11.0 | 1,621 |
| Banten | 51.7 | 30.1 | 59.0 | 38.1 | 69.7 | 17.3 | 14.0 | 450 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 82.0 | 55.9 | 81.6 | 43.8 | 89.8 | 29.9 | 26.5 | 173 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 30.8 | 26.0 | 53.8 | 18.1 | 56.4 | 7.9 | 4.5 | 171 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 48.4 | 27.3 | 52.4 | 23.8 | 59.1 | 9.9 | 8.4 | 158 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 48.5 | 30.4 | 55.5 | 28.6 | 60.6 | 17.2 | 8.8 | 165 |
| Central Kalimantan | 51.3 | 26.7 | 64.5 | 21.4 | 76.8 | 6.8 | 5.1 | 93 |
| South Kalimantan | 69.7 | 34.4 | 62.1 | 30.7 | 79.4 | 17.2 | 13.2 | 152 |
| East Kalimantan | 61.1 | 32.2 | 68.6 | 30.8 | 78.3 | 16.4 | 13.3 | 139 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 66.3 | 22.0 | 60.2 | 23.6 | 79.5 | 8.6 | 7.3 | 87 |
| Central Sulawesi | 57.8 | 24.0 | 53.6 | 22.5 | 66.1 | 10.9 | 7.3 | 98 |
| South Sulawesi | 39.5 | 23.3 | 51.6 | 27.1 | 57.7 | 10.1 | 5.1 | 258 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 50.9 | 26.0 | 54.1 | 28.4 | 57.5 | 15.0 | 12.1 | 77 |
| Gorontalo | 30.8 | 19.2 | 41.8 | 14.4 | 50.3 | 5.2 | 2.9 | 39 |
| West Sulawesi | 37.1 | 17.7 | 39.6 | 15.9 | 43.6 | 7.6 | 6.0 | 33 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 58.5 | 35.4 | 75.7 | 27.9 | 75.0 | 15.0 | 6.5 | 47 |
| North Maluku | 40.1 | 18.0 | 53.4 | 17.7 | 52.7 | 5.7 | 1.8 | 35 |
| West Papua | 29.1 | 46.6 | 73.5 | 47.4 | 81.4 | 18.0 | 13.2 | 28 |
| Papua | 37.7 | 22.3 | 41.3 | 31.4 | 60.1 | 13.4 | 10.3 | 120 |
| Total | 62.7 | 32.3 | 66.8 | 33.4 | 74.5 | 16.5 | 12.3 | 9,306 |

[1] Two most common local misconceptions: the AIDS virus can be transmitted by mosquito bites and by sharing food with a person who has AIDS virus.
[2] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting the AIDS virus, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention; the AIDS virus cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites or by sharing food with a person who has the AIDS virus.

Table A-12.4 Payment for sexual intercourse and condom use at last paid sexual intercourse

Percentage of currently-married men age 15-54 who ever paid for sexual intercourse and percentage reporting payment for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, by province Indonesia 2012

| | Among all men: | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Province | Percentage who ever paid for sexual intercourse | Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months | Number of men |
| **Sumatera** | | | |
| Aceh | 0.9 | 0.0 | 153 |
| North Sumatera | 5.8 | 1.0 | 470 |
| West Sumatera | 7.5 | 2.2 | 164 |
| Riau | 4.8 | 1.1 | 231 |
| Jambi | 7.8 | 1.2 | 145 |
| South Sumatera | 7.4 | 1.6 | 295 |
| Bengkulu | 1.8 | 1.3 | 67 |
| Lampung | 6.5 | 3.5 | 334 |
| Bangka Belitung | 5.4 | 2.2 | 52 |
| Riau Islands | 4.9 | 2.9 | 64 |
| **Java** | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 0.9 | 0.7 | 374 |
| West Java | 5.5 | 2.0 | 1,654 |
| Central Java | 5.2 | 1.0 | 1,224 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 7.5 | 2.5 | 135 |
| East Java | 3.7 | 2.4 | 1,621 |
| Banten | 2.2 | 1.2 | 450 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | |
| Bali | 6.9 | 3.0 | 173 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 2.4 | 1.9 | 171 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 19.4 | 7.6 | 158 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 6.1 | 2.9 | 165 |
| Central Kalimantan | 4.7 | 0.0 | 93 |
| South Kalimantan | 9.2 | 1.2 | 152 |
| East Kalimantan | 12.1 | 5.7 | 139 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 3.0 | 0.8 | 87 |
| Central Sulawesi | 2.1 | 2.1 | 98 |
| South Sulawesi | 8.6 | 2.4 | 258 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 8.8 | 2.2 | 77 |
| Gorontalo | 9.2 | 7.3 | 39 |
| West Sulawesi | 8.6 | 1.1 | 33 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | |
| Maluku | 11.9 | 4.2 | 47 |
| North Maluku | 7.8 | 1.4 | 35 |
| West Papua | 12.5 | 5.6 | 28 |
| Papua | 4.6 | 4.1 | 120 |
| Total | 5.4 | 2.0 | 9,306 |

Table A-12.5 Self-reported prevalence of sexually-transmitted infections (STIs) and STIs symptoms

Among women age 15-49 and currently-married men age 15-54 who ever had sexual intercourse, the percentage reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months, by province, Indonesia 2012

| | Women | | | | | Currently-married men | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Province | STI | Bad smelling/ abnormal genital discharge | Genital sore/ulcer | STI/genital discharge/ sore or ulcer | Number of respondents who ever had sexual intercourse | STI | Genital sore/ulcer | STI/genital discharge/ sore or ulcer | Number of respondents who ever had sexual intercourse |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 0.1 | 11.2 | 1.6 | 12.2 | 604 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 153 |
| North Sumatera | 0.0 | 17.0 | 1.7 | 17.9 | 1,686 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 470 |
| West Sumatera | 0.1 | 16.1 | 3.2 | 18.9 | 626 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 163 |
| Riau | 0.0 | 14.8 | 2.0 | 16.2 | 828 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 229 |
| Jambi | 0.1 | 21.7 | 2.6 | 22.5 | 478 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 145 |
| South Sumatera | 0.0 | 12.1 | 3.5 | 14.3 | 1,089 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 295 |
| Bengkulu | 0.4 | 10.6 | 2.8 | 12.0 | 242 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 67 |
| Lampung | 0.1 | 13.7 | 1.7 | 14.9 | 1,168 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 334 |
| Bangka Belitung | 0.1 | 13.5 | 2.2 | 14.6 | 194 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 52 |
| Riau Islands | 0.0 | 15.1 | 1.2 | 15.4 | 242 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 64 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 0.1 | 9.5 | 3.2 | 11.4 | 1,363 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 374 |
| West Java | 0.1 | 8.3 | 1.1 | 8.9 | 6,651 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1,651 |
| Central Java | 0.1 | 8.5 | 1.6 | 9.2 | 4,915 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1,217 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 0.0 | 7.6 | 1.3 | 8.4 | 484 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 135 |
| East Java | 0.1 | 9.4 | 2.9 | 11.5 | 6,100 | 0.2 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 1,617 |
| Banten | 0.1 | 9.0 | 1.2 | 9.8 | 1,656 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 450 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 0.1 | 4.4 | 0.9 | 5.2 | 637 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 173 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 0.1 | 7.5 | 1.0 | 8.0 | 781 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 171 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 0.3 | 19.5 | 5.2 | 21.5 | 644 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 157 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 0.2 | 7.2 | 2.0 | 8.6 | 626 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 165 |
| Central Kalimantan | 0.2 | 9.5 | 2.1 | 10.9 | 343 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 92 |
| South Kalimantan | 0.1 | 9.5 | 0.8 | 9.9 | 587 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 152 |
| East Kalimantan | 0.2 | 9.9 | 1.8 | 11.0 | 527 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 138 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 0.7 | 10.8 | 2.6 | 12.5 | 338 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 87 |
| Central Sulawesi | 0.5 | 13.2 | 2.9 | 14.7 | 391 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 98 |
| South Sulawesi | 0.4 | 14.7 | 3.2 | 16.9 | 1,078 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 258 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 0.0 | 14.3 | 1.7 | 15.0 | 300 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 77 |
| Gorontalo | 0.2 | 7.4 | 2.4 | 8.4 | 157 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 39 |
| West Sulawesi | 0.0 | 17.4 | 1.3 | 18.2 | 141 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 33 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 0.3 | 11.6 | 3.0 | 13.1 | 190 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 47 |
| North Maluku | 0.6 | 16.2 | 2.1 | 16.9 | 144 | 1.4 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 35 |
| West Papua | 0.6 | 6.8 | 1.7 | 8.0 | 99 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 28 |
| Papua | 0.0 | 11.4 | 2.3 | 11.8 | 432 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 119 |
| Total | 0.1 | 10.5 | 2.0 | 11.7 | 35,742 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 9,285 |

Table A-12.6 Prevalence of medical injections

Percentage of women age 15-49 and currently-married men age 15-54 who received at least one medical injection in the last 12 months, the average number of medical injections per person in the last 12 months, and among those who received a medical injection, the percentage of last medical injections for which the syringe and needle were taken from a new, unopened package, by province, Indonesia 2012

| | Women | | | | | Currently-married men | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Province | Percentage who received a medical injection in the last 12 months | Average number of medical injections per person in the last 12 months | Number of respondents | For last injection, syringe and needle taken from a new, unopened package | Number of respondents receiving medical injections in the last 12 months | Percentage who received a medical injection in the last 12 months | Average number of medical injections per person in the last 12 months | Number of respondents | For last injection, syringe and needle taken from a new, unopened package | Number of respondents receiving medical injections in the last 12 months |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 40.7 | 1.8 | 877 | 90.1 | 357 | 30.9 | 1.5 | 153 | 83.3 | 47 |
| North Sumatera | 44.9 | 2.1 | 2,394 | 92.2 | 1,074 | 40.3 | 1.5 | 470 | 89.6 | 189 |
| West Sumatera | 38.0 | 1.5 | 852 | 94.0 | 324 | 15.3 | 0.5 | 164 | (88.8) | 25 |
| Riau | 47.4 | 2.0 | 1,040 | 91.4 | 493 | 31.8 | 1.0 | 231 | 83.0 | 73 |
| Jambi | 51.3 | 2.1 | 580 | 94.1 | 298 | 36.4 | 1.6 | 145 | 85.2 | 53 |
| South Sumatera | 56.2 | 2.6 | 1,358 | 92.2 | 764 | 32.9 | 0.9 | 295 | 90.6 | 97 |
| Bengkulu | 57.0 | 2.3 | 306 | 95.5 | 175 | 46.1 | 1.3 | 67 | 90.7 | 31 |
| Lampung | 46.7 | 1.8 | 1,443 | 93.7 | 673 | 38.4 | 1.1 | 334 | 89.3 | 129 |
| Bangka Belitung | 56.4 | 2.7 | 245 | 95.5 | 138 | 39.5 | 1.0 | 52 | 83.0 | 20 |
| Riau Islands | 38.8 | 1.6 | 323 | 92.7 | 126 | 19.7 | 0.6 | 64 | 85.9 | 13 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 33.1 | 1.2 | 1,939 | 95.2 | 641 | 16.1 | 0.6 | 374 | 95.0 | 60 |
| West Java | 44.5 | 1.7 | 8,265 | 93.3 | 3,678 | 18.7 | 0.5 | 1,654 | 83.3 | 309 |
| Central Java | 46.6 | 1.6 | 6,240 | 93.5 | 2,911 | 25.3 | 0.7 | 1,224 | 88.1 | 310 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 37.2 | 1.5 | 654 | 94.7 | 243 | 23.8 | 0.5 | 135 | 84.3 | 32 |
| East Java | 54.8 | 2.2 | 7,374 | 94.3 | 4,041 | 30.4 | 1.4 | 1,621 | 80.2 | 492 |
| Banten | 43.4 | 1.6 | 2,148 | 93.0 | 932 | 20.1 | 0.6 | 450 | 87.4 | 90 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 46.2 | 1.7 | 790 | 96.5 | 365 | 35.6 | 1.1 | 173 | 91.5 | 61 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 58.8 | 2.1 | 997 | 95.9 | 586 | 45.2 | 1.7 | 171 | 85.2 | 77 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 39.2 | 1.3 | 892 | 97.0 | 349 | 31.4 | 0.9 | 158 | 96.6 | 49 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 53.8 | 2.0 | 756 | 96.4 | 407 | 32.1 | 1.1 | 165 | 88.8 | 53 |
| Central Kalimantan | 48.8 | 2.2 | 409 | 91.6 | 200 | 33.4 | 1.3 | 93 | 94.8 | 31 |
| South Kalimantan | 49.3 | 2.1 | 730 | 89.8 | 360 | 45.0 | 1.4 | 152 | 87.0 | 69 |
| East Kalimantan | 41.0 | 1.5 | 671 | 92.0 | 275 | 37.2 | 1.6 | 139 | 93.2 | 52 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 35.7 | 1.4 | 427 | 89.8 | 152 | 17.9 | 0.7 | 87 | (91.7) | 16 |
| Central Sulawesi | 44.6 | 1.6 | 486 | 96.3 | 216 | 35.4 | 1.3 | 98 | 92.7 | 35 |
| South Sulawesi | 34.5 | 1.2 | 1,530 | 94.7 | 528 | 22.0 | 0.5 | 258 | 78.4 | 57 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 36.5 | 1.3 | 382 | 95.9 | 139 | 17.7 | 0.5 | 77 | (91.6) | 14 |
| Gorontalo | 58.6 | 1.8 | 203 | 94.5 | 119 | 50.3 | 2.0 | 39 | 90.8 | 20 |
| West Sulawesi | 31.6 | 0.9 | 191 | 93.5 | 60 | 14.7 | 0.5 | 33 | (64.5) | 5 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 38.3 | 1.3 | 260 | 96.1 | 99 | 31.6 | 1.2 | 47 | 93.1 | 15 |
| North Maluku | 40.1 | 1.3 | 188 | 93.2 | 75 | 27.0 | 0.9 | 35 | 94.2 | 9 |
| West Papua | 36.3 | 1.2 | 130 | 90.6 | 47 | 31.7 | 0.9 | 28 | 87.7 | 9 |
| Papua | 27.2 | 0.7 | 527 | 88.0 | 143 | 20.5 | 1.0 | 120 | (92.9) | 25 |
| Total | 46.0 | 1.8 | 45,607 | 93.7 | 20,990 | 27.6 | 0.9 | 9,306 | 86.3 | 2,567 |

Note: Medical injections are those given by a doctor, nurse, pharmacist, dentist or other health worker. Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable

Table A-12.7 Comprehensive knowledge about AIDS and of a source of condoms among youth

Percentage of women age 15-24 with comprehensive knowledge about AIDS and percentage with knowledge of a source of condoms, by province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS[1] | Percentage who know a condom source[1] | Number of respondents |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Sumatera** | | | |
| Aceh | 7.6 | 40.8 | 288 |
| North Sumatera | 11.8 | 48.3 | 788 |
| West Sumatera | 8.7 | 45.1 | 258 |
| Riau | 8.4 | 54.3 | 282 |
| Jambi | 10.8 | 38.1 | 167 |
| South Sumatera | 5.3 | 40.0 | 391 |
| Bengkulu | 4.2 | 48.9 | 91 |
| Lampung | 8.4 | 46.1 | 429 |
| Bangka Belitung | 9.2 | 44.6 | 79 |
| Riau Islands | 13.3 | 58.4 | 82 |
| **Java** | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 14.3 | 72.2 | 550 |
| West Java | 9.6 | 54.2 | 2,319 |
| Central Java | 16.0 | 61.1 | 1,773 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 30.6 | 83.2 | 177 |
| East Java | 13.7 | 45.9 | 1,919 |
| Banten | 8.5 | 53.5 | 686 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | |
| Bali | 21.2 | 63.6 | 199 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 7.9 | 33.0 | 304 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 10.9 | 34.9 | 279 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 8.6 | 28.6 | 228 |
| Central Kalimantan | 8.9 | 34.7 | 126 |
| South Kalimantan | 10.2 | 43.7 | 230 |
| East Kalimantan | 9.6 | 50.7 | 198 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 8.8 | 46.4 | 125 |
| Central Sulawesi | 6.5 | 40.8 | 147 |
| South Sulawesi | 5.6 | 36.9 | 482 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 13.6 | 41.3 | 119 |
| Gorontalo | 6.4 | 31.8 | 66 |
| West Sulawesi | 4.2 | 25.8 | 66 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | |
| Maluku | 10.8 | 36.6 | 91 |
| North Maluku | 9.9 | 30.3 | 65 |
| West Papua | 11.6 | 41.5 | 45 |
| Papua | 14.3 | 25.9 | 182 |
| Total | 11.4 | 49.8 | 13,232 |

[1] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting the AIDS virus, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention of the AIDS virus. The components of comprehensive knowledge are presented in Tables 13.2, 13.3.1 and 13.3.2.

[2] For this table, the following responses are not considered sources for condoms: friends or relatives.

Table A-12.8.1 Source of information on HIV/AIDS: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS by source of information on HIV/AIDS by province, Indonesia 2012

| | Source of information on HIV/AIDS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Province | Radio | Television | News-paper/ maga-zines | Poster | Health profes-sional | Religious institution | School/ teacher | Commu-nity meeting | Friend/ relative | Work place | Internet | Other | Number of women who have heard of AIDS |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 10.9 | 77.0 | 32.5 | 3.4 | 7.1 | 0.3 | 24.3 | 1.4 | 32.3 | 3.1 | 4.7 | 2.3 | 621 |
| North Sumatera | 12.5 | 74.8 | 28.1 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 0.8 | 25.2 | 1.4 | 36.7 | 2.3 | 3.4 | 0.7 | 1,799 |
| West Sumatera | 17.6 | 78.0 | 36.2 | 8.1 | 13.8 | 0.2 | 20.5 | 3.3 | 28.5 | 2.2 | 5.1 | 2.0 | 688 |
| Riau | 15.1 | 75.7 | 33.9 | 7.4 | 10.2 | 0.5 | 17.7 | 3.3 | 30.6 | 2.1 | 4.1 | 5.0 | 823 |
| Jambi | 11.7 | 79.2 | 28.1 | 4.1 | 5.2 | 0.2 | 18.4 | 1.2 | 32.8 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 2.3 | 388 |
| South Sumatera | 11.3 | 82.9 | 21.8 | 2.9 | 4.8 | 0.1 | 13.9 | 0.8 | 26.1 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 1.2 | 922 |
| Bengkulu | 10.6 | 74.5 | 27.3 | 5.0 | 11.4 | 0.6 | 20.4 | 1.9 | 30.1 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 216 |
| Lampung | 12.9 | 76.1 | 21.0 | 3.3 | 5.5 | 0.1 | 14.7 | 1.7 | 28.4 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 1,138 |
| Bangka Belitung | 16.2 | 74.6 | 25.7 | 4.0 | 6.0 | 0.4 | 16.5 | 1.3 | 45.0 | 4.5 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 203 |
| Riau Islands | 12.1 | 71.5 | 33.4 | 4.6 | 7.3 | 1.5 | 17.2 | 6.1 | 34.9 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 295 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 13.4 | 83.7 | 36.2 | 7.0 | 6.2 | 0.4 | 14.5 | 5.1 | 27.6 | 7.4 | 8.2 | 2.8 | 1,861 |
| West Java | 15.3 | 84.9 | 27.4 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 0.5 | 17.0 | 1.5 | 24.9 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 2.2 | 6,581 |
| Central Java | 16.7 | 78.1 | 28.2 | 5.4 | 7.1 | 0.3 | 19.3 | 5.7 | 20.2 | 2.4 | 5.1 | 3.8 | 4,966 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 24.0 | 80.0 | 51.0 | 8.6 | 10.6 | 0.8 | 23.3 | 9.8 | 22.1 | 3.6 | 8.5 | 2.0 | 623 |
| East Java | 12.8 | 78.3 | 26.6 | 5.3 | 6.4 | 0.1 | 14.7 | 3.3 | 27.9 | 3.0 | 5.1 | 1.0 | 5,541 |
| Banten | 11.3 | 84.1 | 25.9 | 3.3 | 4.7 | 0.1 | 17.5 | 1.2 | 22.5 | 6.7 | 5.8 | 1.9 | 1,638 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 18.6 | 74.1 | 31.1 | 6.5 | 10.6 | 0.5 | 17.6 | 9.0 | 44.4 | 7.8 | 6.9 | 1.8 | 658 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 18.4 | 80.5 | 18.8 | 4.1 | 7.2 | 0.3 | 18.3 | 2.3 | 37.7 | 6.8 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 604 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 17.9 | 40.4 | 30.3 | 3.9 | 30.8 | 2.8 | 27.8 | 6.4 | 53.8 | 4.8 | 2.2 | 6.4 | 584 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 7.7 | 73.8 | 13.3 | 1.6 | 5.2 | 0.3 | 11.1 | 2.0 | 34.6 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 471 |
| Central Kalimantan | 6.9 | 75.5 | 25.3 | 4.5 | 8.1 | 0.2 | 14.3 | 5.8 | 38.3 | 4.0 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 293 |
| South Kalimantan | 10.1 | 84.1 | 21.6 | 4.1 | 5.7 | 0.1 | 15.1 | 4.1 | 27.1 | 2.6 | 5.1 | 1.1 | 564 |
| East Kalimantan | 7.8 | 77.6 | 23.3 | 3.8 | 9.8 | 0.9 | 18.8 | 3.4 | 35.7 | 3.6 | 4.8 | 2.4 | 565 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 12.0 | 76.2 | 31.2 | 3.1 | 8.3 | 1.9 | 17.9 | 6.8 | 36.9 | 5.7 | 4.8 | 1.5 | 361 |
| Central Sulawesi | 8.0 | 71.9 | 21.0 | 3.6 | 12.0 | 0.4 | 17.1 | 4.2 | 41.3 | 6.5 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 336 |
| South Sulawesi | 14.2 | 71.6 | 26.9 | 5.3 | 8.8 | 0.5 | 20.5 | 4.9 | 34.7 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 1,070 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 11.4 | 69.3 | 20.5 | 3.1 | 10.5 | 0.0 | 20.1 | 2.1 | 37.2 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 2.5 | 274 |
| Gorontalo | 30.3 | 73.4 | 26.3 | 6.8 | 13.0 | 0.4 | 19.7 | 5.4 | 26.0 | 4.1 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 131 |
| West Sulawesi | 9.1 | 68.0 | 22.6 | 4.3 | 8.9 | 0.4 | 20.4 | 4.0 | 27.8 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 2.2 | 94 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 7.3 | 57.6 | 20.3 | 2.9 | 13.4 | 1.6 | 21.7 | 5.8 | 56.8 | 4.9 | 3.2 | 0.5 | 187 |
| North Maluku | 7.5 | 53.4 | 21.4 | 4.2 | 15.7 | 3.7 | 22.6 | 4.3 | 46.8 | 4.8 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 124 |
| West Papua | 19.7 | 51.6 | 23.5 | 9.7 | 36.7 | 5.2 | 21.7 | 10.9 | 37.3 | 6.3 | 1.7 | 4.7 | 105 |
| Papua | 18.7 | 46.6 | 18.0 | 11.3 | 24.6 | 13.0 | 19.1 | 15.5 | 44.5 | 5.0 | 3.6 | 5.1 | 275 |
| Total | 14.1 | 78.2 | 27.7 | 5.1 | 7.5 | 0.5 | 17.8 | 3.5 | 28.7 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 2.4 | 34,997 |

Table A-12.8.2 Source of information on HIV/AIDS: Men

Percent distribution of currently-married men age 15-54 who have heard of AIDS by source of information on HIV/AIDS by province, Indonesia 2012

| | Source of information on HIV/AIDS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Province | Radio | Television | News-paper/ maga-zines | Poster | Health profes-sional | Religious institution | School/ teacher | Commu-nity meeting | Friend/ relative | Work place | Internet | Other | Number of men who have heard of AIDS |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 12.3 | 77.2 | 56.2 | 4.2 | 10.4 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 32.6 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 6.6 | 111 |
| North Sumatera | 6.8 | 81.4 | 39.6 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 55.2 | 12.4 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 391 |
| West Sumatera | 19.3 | 82.4 | 47.2 | 8.2 | 12.7 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 2.8 | 44.6 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 7.3 | 140 |
| Riau | 12.2 | 88.7 | 33.4 | 8.0 | 6.2 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 24.6 | 11.8 | 3.1 | 1.2 | 203 |
| Jambi | 20.1 | 87.8 | 40.6 | 7.2 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 28.7 | 8.9 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 113 |
| South Sumatera | 15.5 | 90.2 | 37.3 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 35.8 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 3.5 | 228 |
| Bengkulu | 24.1 | 81.3 | 39.6 | 7.9 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 31.8 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 56 |
| Lampung | 23.5 | 88.1 | 29.2 | 3.7 | 6.5 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 31.4 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 277 |
| Bangka Belitung | 21.9 | 86.1 | 34.7 | 9.9 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 2.0 | 49.0 | 5.9 | 2.4 | 3.8 | 45 |
| Riau Islands | 11.8 | 87.8 | 43.5 | 8.3 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 3.3 | 6.1 | 52.4 | 19.9 | 3.8 | 1.8 | 57 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 9.4 | 87.5 | 49.4 | 21.0 | 6.0 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 17.0 | 14.3 | 6.6 | 1.3 | 369 |
| West Java | 23.3 | 92.5 | 42.6 | 10.8 | 8.2 | 0.8 | 5.8 | 3.1 | 33.6 | 23.5 | 7.3 | 4.0 | 1,458 |
| Central Java | 22.5 | 89.3 | 36.3 | 7.8 | 7.3 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 5.6 | 46.9 | 10.1 | 4.9 | 2.6 | 956 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 36.1 | 83.6 | 62.6 | 9.8 | 16.4 | 1.1 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 34.5 | 4.3 | 7.1 | 1.6 | 128 |
| East Java | 25.5 | 85.6 | 37.6 | 12.9 | 7.5 | 0.5 | 4.0 | 2.8 | 48.2 | 14.6 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 1,334 |
| Banten | 13.1 | 86.5 | 38.7 | 3.6 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 32.5 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 355 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 22.8 | 80.2 | 42.1 | 3.9 | 9.6 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 5.6 | 49.7 | 8.0 | 2.9 | 0.8 | 164 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 17.9 | 76.2 | 17.1 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 45.4 | 19.9 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 133 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 27.3 | 54.2 | 38.9 | 7.8 | 23.0 | 1.1 | 4.5 | 16.1 | 54.1 | 5.9 | 1.6 | 3.9 | 111 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 13.7 | 82.6 | 25.9 | 4.5 | 9.8 | 0.6 | 3.6 | 0.7 | 33.7 | 14.1 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 113 |
| Central Kalimantan | 7.6 | 87.1 | 25.1 | 2.7 | 6.3 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 35.1 | 25.0 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 74 |
| South Kalimantan | 18.1 | 87.8 | 31.0 | 7.6 | 12.6 | 0.0 | 6.2 | 1.2 | 29.7 | 8.6 | 7.6 | 3.3 | 133 |
| East Kalimantan | 18.5 | 86.3 | 40.8 | 8.0 | 13.5 | 0.4 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 48.8 | 7.4 | 4.7 | 2.0 | 114 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 16.3 | 81.3 | 36.8 | 3.8 | 6.3 | 2.5 | 4.4 | 2.2 | 48.6 | 18.5 | 0.9 | 2.6 | 77 |
| Central Sulawesi | 10.3 | 83.6 | 26.3 | 6.1 | 11.4 | 4.5 | 6.1 | 2.5 | 52.4 | 3.9 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 70 |
| South Sulawesi | 15.6 | 82.9 | 28.1 | 2.5 | 7.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.6 | 29.6 | 13.5 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 172 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 16.4 | 83.8 | 24.9 | 3.1 | 11.5 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 39.8 | 16.5 | 1.9 | 3.5 | 54 |
| Gorontalo | 36.9 | 82.9 | 31.8 | 7.3 | 8.8 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 3.8 | 19.9 | 2.3 | 4.0 | 5.2 | 23 |
| West Sulawesi | 14.0 | 84.8 | 25.9 | 1.9 | 16.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 46.7 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 18 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 13.9 | 76.3 | 21.5 | 3.1 | 12.6 | 3.0 | 6.9 | 4.2 | 47.9 | 15.5 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 38 |
| North Maluku | 13.1 | 71.5 | 43.8 | 4.8 | 12.5 | 2.8 | 5.9 | 4.9 | 53.7 | 6.1 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 22 |
| West Papua | 18.2 | 60.7 | 29.6 | 24.3 | 36.2 | 6.3 | 17.0 | 9.5 | 47.8 | 19.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 26 |
| Papua | 17.0 | 44.5 | 18.1 | 12.2 | 31.1 | 24.2 | 4.1 | 11.8 | 38.1 | 8.7 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 97 |
| Total | 19.8 | 85.9 | 38.2 | 8.7 | 8.2 | 1.0 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 39.7 | 13.0 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 7,661 |

# CHAPTER 13 WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT AND DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH OUTCOMES

Table A-13.1.1 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings: Women

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey by person who decides how wife's cash earnings are used and by whether she earned more or less than her husband, according to province, Indonesia 2012

| | Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used: | | | | | | Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings: | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Province | Mainly wife | Wife and husband jointly | Mainly husband | Other | Missing | Total | More | Less | About the same | Husband has no earnings | Don't know/ Missing | Total | Number of women |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 34.9 | 53.2 | 11.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 18.7 | 52.1 | 19.1 | 1.0 | 9.0 | 100.0 | 235 |
| North Sumatera | 60.7 | 30.5 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 17.0 | 59.7 | 18.1 | 1.7 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 630 |
| West Sumatera | 50.2 | 44.2 | 4.3 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 18.7 | 59.6 | 14.6 | 1.2 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 285 |
| Riau | 60.4 | 31.3 | 8.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 14.4 | 64.0 | 18.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 367 |
| Jambi | 52.4 | 44.7 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 10.4 | 59.5 | 23.9 | 1.4 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 180 |
| South Sumatera | 65.2 | 27.9 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 16.4 | 54.2 | 27.3 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 438 |
| Bengkulu | 60.9 | 33.0 | 5.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 12.8 | 55.1 | 24.4 | 1.4 | 6.3 | 100.0 | 85 |
| Lampung | 69.8 | 25.5 | 4.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 11.4 | 59.8 | 19.5 | 2.0 | 7.3 | 100.0 | 408 |
| Bangka Belitung | 66.4 | 26.3 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 14.2 | 71.3 | 12.6 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 84 |
| Riau Islands | 62.7 | 31.4 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 17.3 | 54.2 | 20.8 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 105 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 74.4 | 17.6 | 6.6 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 22.8 | 47.2 | 22.0 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 619 |
| West Java | 68.1 | 27.4 | 3.6 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 16.7 | 58.1 | 20.8 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 2,633 |
| Central Java | 57.5 | 36.9 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 14.9 | 60.7 | 21.3 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 2,400 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 63.9 | 33.8 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 14.6 | 64.0 | 17.7 | 0.9 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 298 |
| East Java | 72.1 | 21.3 | 5.3 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 14.5 | 66.0 | 16.5 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 2,944 |
| Banten | 77.2 | 18.0 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 22.3 | 54.3 | 19.3 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 693 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 57.2 | 29.0 | 13.4 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 16.7 | 61.3 | 18.7 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 391 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 67.6 | 26.5 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 11.7 | 67.4 | 15.8 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 341 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 63.4 | 31.7 | 3.9 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 18.4 | 69.8 | 9.4 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 203 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 69.7 | 25.6 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 8.6 | 60.2 | 29.0 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 262 |
| Central Kalimantan | 53.2 | 44.0 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 12.5 | 59.9 | 24.3 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 157 |
| South Kalimantan | 68.8 | 23.8 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 16.9 | 56.3 | 22.1 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 233 |
| East Kalimantan | 57.8 | 38.2 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 12.6 | 63.8 | 16.9 | 4.1 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 208 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 59.9 | 33.9 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 21.0 | 61.0 | 14.1 | 0.8 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 130 |
| Central Sulawesi | 60.4 | 37.7 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 21.5 | 61.7 | 13.5 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 146 |
| South Sulawesi | 75.9 | 18.1 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 22.1 | 58.3 | 14.7 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 326 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 73.2 | 19.3 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 16.5 | 66.1 | 12.5 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 96 |
| Gorontalo | 68.8 | 22.3 | 8.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 14.9 | 69.3 | 11.7 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 65 |
| West Sulawesi | 63.5 | 33.2 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 12.8 | 58.1 | 16.2 | 1.1 | 11.7 | 100.0 | 43 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 49.4 | 38.9 | 9.6 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 22.8 | 60.1 | 11.2 | 2.2 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 53 |
| North Maluku | 44.6 | 47.2 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 22.6 | 56.3 | 19.3 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 59 |
| West Papua | 65.1 | 29.4 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 17.3 | 47.9 | 23.7 | 6.2 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 36 |
| Papua | 47.1 | 21.1 | 30.4 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 23.9 | 42.5 | 26.9 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 80 |
| Total | 65.3 | 28.5 | 5.3 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 16.2 | 60.2 | 19.3 | 1.6 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 15,233 |

Table A-13.1.2 Control over men's cash earnings

Percent distributions of currently married men age 15-54 who receive cash earnings and of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands receive cash earnings, by person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used, according to province, Indonesia 2012

| | Men | | | | | | | Women | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Province | Mainly wife | Husband and wife jointly | Mainly husband | Other | Missing | Total | Number | Mainly wife | Husband and wife jointly | Mainly husband | Other | Missing | Total | Number |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 21.6 | 64.3 | 14.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 144 | 17.4 | 67.3 | 15.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 556 |
| North Sumatera | 62.6 | 31.3 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 411 | 41.4 | 45.9 | 12.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,546 |
| West Sumatera | 20.9 | 66.7 | 12.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 161 | 26.0 | 63.4 | 10.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 583 |
| Riau | 44.7 | 44.8 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 230 | 39.5 | 47.0 | 13.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 783 |
| Jambi | 38.6 | 42.7 | 18.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 143 | 22.7 | 70.0 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 449 |
| South Sumatera | 42.8 | 40.1 | 17.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 294 | 45.6 | 38.7 | 15.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,046 |
| Bengkulu | 51.3 | 42.7 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 66 | 34.5 | 54.8 | 10.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 229 |
| Lampung | 64.1 | 20.3 | 15.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 320 | 48.6 | 43.5 | 7.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,106 |
| Bangka Belitung | 43.7 | 46.7 | 9.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 50 | 43.4 | 46.5 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 181 |
| Riau Islands | 52.9 | 40.0 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 63 | 32.3 | 57.2 | 10.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 224 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 43.2 | 27.8 | 28.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 348 | 49.5 | 34.3 | 15.6 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,231 |
| West Java | 50.6 | 39.3 | 9.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,498 | 50.1 | 40.5 | 9.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 6,079 |
| Central Java | 43.6 | 46.9 | 8.8 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,076 | 31.6 | 57.6 | 10.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,629 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 29.9 | 56.2 | 13.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 129 | 26.4 | 64.4 | 9.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 453 |
| East Java | 40.5 | 38.3 | 21.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,536 | 44.0 | 41.7 | 14.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,730 |
| Banten | 43.8 | 42.3 | 13.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 440 | 47.8 | 36.0 | 16.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,543 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 12.0 | 71.4 | 15.8 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 168 | 23.1 | 41.9 | 34.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 582 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 16.0 | 79.7 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 164 | 41.7 | 51.5 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 673 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 46.1 | 49.3 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 89 | 41.9 | 44.6 | 13.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 577 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 39.9 | 50.5 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 137 | 20.2 | 71.6 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 589 |
| Central Kalimantan | 61.2 | 31.6 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90 | 26.0 | 68.5 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 321 |
| South Kalimantan | 30.5 | 49.8 | 19.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 145 | 33.0 | 50.8 | 15.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 532 |
| East Kalimantan | 58.9 | 32.9 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 134 | 31.0 | 60.9 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 489 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 47.7 | 46.9 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 83 | 45.0 | 45.3 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 314 |
| Central Sulawesi | 36.3 | 54.1 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 82 | 34.9 | 56.8 | 8.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 360 |
| South Sulawesi | 44.7 | 51.3 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 230 | 64.4 | 25.9 | 8.9 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 988 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 67.6 | 29.5 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 62 | 62.0 | 29.3 | 7.9 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 280 |
| Gorontalo | 52.8 | 39.0 | 8.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 37 | 43.3 | 38.8 | 17.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 147 |
| West Sulawesi | 43.5 | 37.2 | 19.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 30 | 39.2 | 55.1 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 130 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 64.4 | 28.5 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 41 | 37.6 | 49.3 | 12.9 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 170 |
| North Maluku | 81.1 | 12.8 | 5.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 34 | 31.2 | 59.0 | 9.4 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 130 |
| West Papua | 38.5 | 55.1 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 25 | 38.2 | 50.2 | 11.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 88 |
| Papua | 45.6 | 46.6 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 76 | 43.6 | 30.5 | 24.8 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 380 |
| Total | 44.5 | 42.3 | 13.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 8,538 | 41.4 | 46.3 | 12.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 33,118 |

na = Not applicable

Table A-13.2.1 Ownership of assets: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by ownership of housing and land, according to province, Indonesia 2012

| | Percentage who own a house: | | | | | | Percentage who own land: | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Province | Alone | Jointly | Alone and jointly | Percentage who do not own a house | Missing | Total | Alone | Jointly | Alone and jointly | Percentage who do not own land | Missing | Total | Number |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 7.8 | 36.9 | 2.8 | 52.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10.3 | 30.5 | 2.2 | 56.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 877 |
| North Sumatera | 13.4 | 24.9 | 0.4 | 61.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 10.5 | 22.4 | 0.5 | 66.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,394 |
| West Sumatera | 11.3 | 28.3 | 0.4 | 60.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 16.6 | 24.7 | 0.4 | 58.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 852 |
| Riau | 12.8 | 34.2 | 0.9 | 52.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 14.8 | 33.5 | 1.1 | 50.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,040 |
| Jambi | 5.8 | 44.2 | 0.7 | 49.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 7.9 | 40.7 | 1.3 | 50.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 580 |
| South Sumatera | 6.8 | 42.8 | 4.2 | 46.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8.1 | 36.1 | 4.2 | 51.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,358 |
| Bengkulu | 12.1 | 44.7 | 1.1 | 42.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 12.2 | 45.5 | 1.3 | 41.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 306 |
| Lampung | 10.9 | 38.8 | 5.6 | 44.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 10.8 | 31.9 | 4.9 | 52.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,443 |
| Bangka Belitung | 6.9 | 46.7 | 7.9 | 38.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 7.8 | 40.0 | 7.6 | 44.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 245 |
| Riau Islands | 13.1 | 33.9 | 4.8 | 48.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 11.5 | 21.5 | 3.4 | 63.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 323 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 13.8 | 14.9 | 3.4 | 67.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 11.6 | 11.2 | 2.1 | 74.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,939 |
| West Java | 18.8 | 28.2 | 3.2 | 49.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 16.0 | 23.9 | 2.7 | 57.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 8,265 |
| Central Java | 9.3 | 35.7 | 5.6 | 49.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 8.3 | 15.4 | 4.8 | 71.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 6,240 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 6.8 | 36.7 | 0.9 | 55.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 11.7 | 27.4 | 1.0 | 59.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 654 |
| East Java | 19.4 | 32.9 | 1.0 | 46.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 17.4 | 27.3 | 0.7 | 54.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 7,374 |
| Banten | 10.5 | 39.3 | 0.9 | 49.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6.6 | 33.0 | 0.9 | 59.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,148 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 3.2 | 32.1 | 2.3 | 62.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3.0 | 18.2 | 1.2 | 77.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 790 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 9.4 | 47.2 | 0.8 | 42.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 7.4 | 38.4 | 2.0 | 52.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 997 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 10.1 | 36.3 | 0.4 | 53.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 12.8 | 32.5 | 0.7 | 54.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 892 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 20.6 | 40.1 | 3.6 | 35.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 20.6 | 38.1 | 2.9 | 38.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 756 |
| Central Kalimantan | 5.7 | 49.7 | 0.2 | 44.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 8.2 | 47.6 | 0.1 | 43.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 409 |
| South Kalimantan | 10.1 | 37.1 | 0.6 | 52.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 10.0 | 35.8 | 1.2 | 53.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 730 |
| East Kalimantan | 7.8 | 32.2 | 1.7 | 58.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10.3 | 33.5 | 2.7 | 53.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 671 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 10.5 | 36.2 | 8.1 | 44.7 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 12.5 | 28.7 | 7.7 | 50.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 427 |
| Central Sulawesi | 7.3 | 43.6 | 0.9 | 48.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 9.4 | 37.8 | 0.8 | 51.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 486 |
| South Sulawesi | 16.3 | 24.8 | 4.5 | 54.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 18.4 | 18.6 | 5.5 | 57.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,530 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 7.1 | 46.8 | 3.7 | 42.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.6 | 43.7 | 6.1 | 42.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 382 |
| Gorontalo | 10.5 | 31.3 | 4.0 | 54.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 12.4 | 26.2 | 4.3 | 57.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 203 |
| West Sulawesi | 5.9 | 57.1 | 3.3 | 33.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 6.2 | 49.1 | 4.5 | 40.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 191 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 4.3 | 35.4 | 3.4 | 56.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 5.9 | 29.2 | 2.7 | 62.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 260 |
| North Maluku | 4.4 | 48.5 | 3.2 | 43.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.4 | 42.2 | 2.6 | 47.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 188 |
| West Papua | 5.9 | 28.9 | 2.3 | 62.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 9.0 | 20.4 | 2.0 | 68.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 130 |
| Papua | 10.9 | 41.1 | 8.1 | 39.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 11.4 | 34.1 | 7.9 | 45.9 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 527 |
| Total | 13.3 | 33.3 | 2.8 | 50.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 12.5 | 26.2 | 2.5 | 58.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 45,607 |

Table A-13.2.2 Ownership of assets: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-54 by ownership of housing and land, according to province, Indonesia 2012

| | Percentage who own a house: | | | | | | Percentage who own land: | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Province | Alone | Jointly | Alone and jointly | Percentage who do not own a house | Missing | Total | Alone | Jointly | Alone and jointly | Percentage who do not own land | Missing | Total | Number |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 26.1 | 46.1 | 0.0 | 27.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 29.7 | 41.4 | 1.7 | 27.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 153 |
| North Sumatera | 8.4 | 48.4 | 2.3 | 40.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10.2 | 40.2 | 1.3 | 48.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 470 |
| West Sumatera | 22.6 | 26.7 | 1.5 | 48.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 26.8 | 26.6 | 1.7 | 45.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 164 |
| Riau | 36.2 | 20.7 | 0.6 | 42.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 36.6 | 16.0 | 0.9 | 45.4 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 231 |
| Jambi | 44.6 | 22.1 | 0.0 | 33.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 47.3 | 22.9 | 2.2 | 27.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 145 |
| South Sumatera | 68.1 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 28.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 59.4 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 37.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 295 |
| Bengkulu | 54.4 | 14.7 | 0.0 | 30.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 36.7 | 26.9 | 0.5 | 36.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 67 |
| Lampung | 16.4 | 58.5 | 1.2 | 23.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 17.9 | 47.4 | 1.2 | 33.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 334 |
| Bangka Belitung | 7.9 | 50.9 | 19.2 | 22.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 12.2 | 42.3 | 19.7 | 25.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 52 |
| Riau Islands | 52.6 | 17.6 | 2.5 | 27.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 38.8 | 16.8 | 1.6 | 42.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 64 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 10.4 | 34.5 | 1.5 | 53.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 9.2 | 27.2 | 0.8 | 62.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 374 |
| West Java | 20.1 | 44.6 | 1.2 | 33.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 13.7 | 41.0 | 1.7 | 43.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,654 |
| Central Java | 44.2 | 27.2 | 0.9 | 27.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 31.7 | 18.6 | 0.5 | 48.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,224 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 24.9 | 39.4 | 2.0 | 33.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 31.0 | 24.4 | 5.4 | 39.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 135 |
| East Java | 29.9 | 37.5 | 0.6 | 32.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 23.7 | 30.2 | 1.1 | 45.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,621 |
| Banten | 19.7 | 33.4 | 13.6 | 33.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 17.3 | 30.0 | 5.9 | 46.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 450 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 60.4 | 13.9 | 0.0 | 25.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 36.1 | 11.0 | 0.3 | 52.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 173 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 51.8 | 34.5 | 2.5 | 10.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 47.3 | 15.5 | 0.0 | 35.9 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 171 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 71.6 | 11.2 | 1.1 | 15.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 78.3 | 12.4 | 2.8 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 158 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 25.5 | 45.5 | 0.3 | 28.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 26.3 | 38.2 | 0.0 | 35.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 165 |
| Central Kalimantan | 64.0 | 4.6 | 0.5 | 30.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 67.1 | 4.5 | 1.5 | 27.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93 |
| South Kalimantan | 61.6 | 9.1 | 0.4 | 28.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 55.0 | 8.6 | 0.4 | 36.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 152 |
| East Kalimantan | 43.9 | 22.4 | 0.6 | 32.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 44.3 | 22.2 | 0.6 | 32.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 139 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 18.9 | 51.4 | 0.8 | 28.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 20.6 | 45.0 | 0.8 | 33.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 87 |
| Central Sulawesi | 59.3 | 8.7 | 0.8 | 31.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 68.5 | 8.2 | 0.6 | 22.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98 |
| South Sulawesi | 15.5 | 40.0 | 11.0 | 33.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 18.9 | 33.9 | 11.0 | 36.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 258 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 33.3 | 37.0 | 1.0 | 28.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 34.6 | 39.7 | 1.4 | 24.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 77 |
| Gorontalo | 35.3 | 29.3 | 0.5 | 34.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 38.7 | 25.4 | 1.4 | 34.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 39 |
| West Sulawesi | 55.4 | 28.2 | 0.6 | 15.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 45.4 | 19.9 | 1.0 | 33.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 33 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 57.1 | 14.0 | 0.4 | 28.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 56.1 | 10.1 | 0.0 | 33.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 47 |
| North Maluku | 48.5 | 14.6 | 1.3 | 35.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 52.9 | 16.5 | 1.9 | 28.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 35 |
| West Papua | 65.3 | 7.7 | 0.5 | 26.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 60.7 | 7.3 | 1.0 | 30.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 28 |
| Papua | 59.6 | 17.5 | 5.5 | 17.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 49.1 | 22.0 | 5.7 | 23.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 120 |
| Total | 32.0 | 33.9 | 2.0 | 31.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 27.5 | 28.4 | 1.8 | 42.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 9,306 |

na = Not Applicable

Table A-13.3.1 Women's participation in decision making

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their husband, by province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Specific decisions | | | Percentage who participate in all three decisions | Percentage who participate in none of the three decisions | Number of women |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Woman's own health care | Making major household purchases | Visits to her family or relatives | | | |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 77.4 | 81.1 | 85.0 | 68.7 | 9.4 | 558 |
| North Sumatera | 80.6 | 79.5 | 83.6 | 70.8 | 10.6 | 1,564 |
| West Sumatera | 78.7 | 84.5 | 89.5 | 67.4 | 3.9 | 588 |
| Riau | 74.8 | 76.5 | 85.2 | 60.0 | 6.3 | 791 |
| Jambi | 86.8 | 88.0 | 91.4 | 78.2 | 2.9 | 452 |
| South Sumatera | 83.4 | 76.6 | 75.3 | 65.9 | 8.6 | 1,051 |
| Bengkulu | 85.9 | 86.9 | 88.5 | 74.9 | 3.9 | 230 |
| Lampung | 83.7 | 83.5 | 87.3 | 69.1 | 3.0 | 1,118 |
| Bangka Belitung | 87.6 | 83.4 | 83.4 | 73.1 | 6.5 | 183 |
| Riau Islands | 87.2 | 89.5 | 91.3 | 79.1 | 3.2 | 228 |
| **Java** | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 84.8 | 79.0 | 83.3 | 70.2 | 7.7 | 1,261 |
| West Java | 83.6 | 83.5 | 87.4 | 69.6 | 3.5 | 6,170 |
| Central Java | 86.8 | 79.5 | 87.4 | 71.2 | 5.3 | 4,657 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 92.0 | 84.3 | 90.9 | 74.4 | 0.8 | 456 |
| East Java | 81.8 | 80.5 | 86.7 | 69.9 | 7.0 | 5,765 |
| Banten | 81.3 | 77.0 | 79.9 | 63.9 | 7.0 | 1,557 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | |
| Bali | 64.5 | 65.5 | 74.9 | 51.9 | 15.9 | 589 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 77.9 | 88.0 | 89.4 | 72.2 | 5.7 | 686 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 84.6 | 87.7 | 90.1 | 74.4 | 2.7 | 584 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 93.7 | 94.2 | 93.3 | 86.5 | 1.6 | 591 |
| Central Kalimantan | 88.3 | 92.0 | 93.7 | 81.6 | 1.9 | 325 |
| South Kalimantan | 80.3 | 84.0 | 85.1 | 70.7 | 8.1 | 536 |
| East Kalimantan | 93.1 | 88.6 | 91.4 | 81.4 | 2.3 | 498 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 89.6 | 87.2 | 89.1 | 82.3 | 6.6 | 316 |
| Central Sulawesi | 85.2 | 88.6 | 87.2 | 74.7 | 3.4 | 362 |
| South Sulawesi | 87.9 | 86.9 | 85.4 | 75.6 | 4.8 | 1,000 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 70.1 | 75.3 | 71.4 | 56.6 | 15.0 | 282 |
| Gorontalo | 74.9 | 74.5 | 73.8 | 57.0 | 12.0 | 149 |
| West Sulawesi | 93.5 | 94.4 | 92.6 | 87.0 | 1.8 | 131 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 86.8 | 82.8 | 82.8 | 73.2 | 7.1 | 175 |
| North Maluku | 87.7 | 87.7 | 89.8 | 80.2 | 5.3 | 131 |
| West Papua | 86.8 | 82.9 | 81.2 | 71.8 | 6.2 | 94 |
| Papua | 79.5 | 73.9 | 74.7 | 67.1 | 15.8 | 384 |
| Total | 83.3 | 81.7 | 85.9 | 70.3 | 5.9 | 33,465 |

Table A-13.3.2 Men's participation in decision making by provinces

Percentage of currently married men age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their wife, by province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Specific decision | | Both decisions | Neither of the two decisions | Number of men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Man's own health | Making major household purchases | | | |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | |
| Aceh | 79.3 | 80.4 | 67.5 | 7.8 | 153 |
| North Sumatera | 65.2 | 76.3 | 53.8 | 12.3 | 470 |
| West Sumatera | 70.3 | 80.8 | 60.6 | 9.5 | 164 |
| Riau | 68.7 | 70.0 | 58.5 | 19.8 | 231 |
| Jambi | 71.5 | 90.9 | 67.2 | 4.8 | 145 |
| South Sumatera | 82.8 | 84.5 | 75.8 | 8.5 | 295 |
| Bengkulu | 74.7 | 79.7 | 63.5 | 9.1 | 67 |
| Lampung | 56.7 | 68.6 | 42.5 | 17.3 | 334 |
| Bangka Belitung | 83.7 | 77.4 | 69.2 | 8.0 | 52 |
| Riau Islands | 51.8 | 54.9 | 43.3 | 36.7 | 64 |
| **Java** | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 69.5 | 84.6 | 60.9 | 6.8 | 374 |
| West Java | 69.8 | 78.7 | 58.5 | 9.9 | 1,654 |
| Central Java | 71.0 | 74.2 | 58.3 | 13.1 | 1,224 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 81.3 | 80.8 | 69.2 | 7.0 | 135 |
| East Java | 65.9 | 78.3 | 56.2 | 12.1 | 1,621 |
| Banten | 70.6 | 68.3 | 54.5 | 15.6 | 450 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | |
| Bali | 87.2 | 93.3 | 84.8 | 4.3 | 173 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 93.6 | 92.2 | 89.7 | 4.0 | 171 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 77.3 | 60.2 | 52.6 | 15.2 | 158 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 82.5 | 82.4 | 73.9 | 9.0 | 165 |
| Central Kalimantan | 53.2 | 51.8 | 37.0 | 32.0 | 93 |
| South Kalimantan | 72.0 | 86.4 | 62.1 | 3.7 | 152 |
| East Kalimantan | 69.5 | 54.6 | 43.7 | 19.5 | 139 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 64.6 | 70.3 | 55.0 | 20.1 | 87 |
| Central Sulawesi | 74.5 | 70.2 | 60.3 | 15.6 | 98 |
| South Sulawesi | 79.2 | 60.3 | 53.9 | 14.4 | 258 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 91.5 | 84.5 | 81.1 | 5.1 | 77 |
| Gorontalo | 77.2 | 74.1 | 60.4 | 9.1 | 39 |
| West Sulawesi | 85.6 | 73.9 | 67.7 | 8.2 | 33 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | |
| Maluku | 58.4 | 61.4 | 36.9 | 17.1 | 47 |
| North Maluku | 37.5 | 47.0 | 30.5 | 46.0 | 35 |
| West Papua | 83.0 | 82.1 | 69.9 | 4.8 | 28 |
| Papua | 77.9 | 71.6 | 65.6 | 16.0 | 120 |
| Total | 70.8 | 76.2 | 59.0 | 12.0 | 9,306 |

Table A-13.4.1 Attitude toward wife beating: Women

Percentage of all women age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she: | | | | | Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason | Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Burns the food | Argues with him | Goes out without telling him | Neglects the children | Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him | | |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 4.6 | 11.8 | 42.7 | 41.1 | 14.5 | 52.2 | 877 |
| North Sumatera | 2.2 | 4.8 | 20.6 | 25.9 | 9.2 | 32.4 | 2,394 |
| West Sumatera | 2.4 | 5.8 | 25.6 | 31.2 | 9.5 | 37.8 | 852 |
| Riau | 3.6 | 6.1 | 29.7 | 33.3 | 11.9 | 43.6 | 1,040 |
| Jambi | 4.2 | 6.9 | 29.8 | 31.3 | 15.7 | 40.0 | 580 |
| South Sumatera | 3.3 | 5.6 | 20.4 | 25.7 | 10.8 | 30.5 | 1,358 |
| Bengkulu | 5.0 | 6.7 | 29.1 | 29.2 | 11.1 | 39.4 | 306 |
| Lampung | 4.7 | 7.7 | 29.3 | 32.7 | 12.2 | 41.3 | 1,443 |
| Bangka Belitung | 2.4 | 7.2 | 30.7 | 39.6 | 12.9 | 47.4 | 245 |
| Riau Islands | 2.1 | 4.3 | 25.1 | 29.4 | 7.2 | 36.6 | 323 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 0.6 | 2.2 | 11.0 | 13.6 | 4.4 | 18.4 | 1,939 |
| West Java | 2.1 | 3.2 | 21.5 | 25.4 | 9.2 | 32.7 | 8,265 |
| Central Java | 1.1 | 3.3 | 18.4 | 22.0 | 5.9 | 27.9 | 6,240 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 0.3 | 1.5 | 10.3 | 13.6 | 3.1 | 18.0 | 654 |
| East Java | 1.2 | 4.8 | 26.3 | 29.7 | 7.6 | 36.9 | 7,374 |
| Banten | 1.8 | 3.6 | 23.7 | 26.2 | 11.2 | 34.3 | 2,148 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 3.4 | 6.3 | 16.1 | 19.9 | 6.7 | 24.3 | 790 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 7.0 | 20.6 | 52.4 | 53.3 | 24.0 | 62.4 | 997 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 17.4 | 23.9 | 36.3 | 38.2 | 14.5 | 48.1 | 892 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 2.0 | 5.7 | 16.7 | 18.9 | 5.5 | 23.3 | 756 |
| Central Kalimantan | 3.5 | 9.3 | 27.4 | 30.1 | 8.4 | 38.7 | 409 |
| South Kalimantan | 0.8 | 4.2 | 29.1 | 28.2 | 7.8 | 36.8 | 730 |
| East Kalimantan | 1.4 | 3.8 | 20.2 | 24.0 | 5.1 | 30.3 | 671 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 1.6 | 4.0 | 15.3 | 17.5 | 3.6 | 21.7 | 427 |
| Central Sulawesi | 4.5 | 9.8 | 42.9 | 44.0 | 11.7 | 55.1 | 486 |
| South Sulawesi | 2.2 | 6.9 | 27.1 | 31.2 | 8.3 | 38.8 | 1,530 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 5.0 | 6.6 | 28.3 | 30.9 | 7.7 | 37.2 | 382 |
| Gorontalo | 3.4 | 10.0 | 29.7 | 33.0 | 6.0 | 41.0 | 203 |
| West Sulawesi | 3.2 | 9.2 | 40.1 | 37.9 | 10.8 | 48.7 | 191 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 10.5 | 26.3 | 40.0 | 42.9 | 17.8 | 52.9 | 260 |
| North Maluku | 7.6 | 17.8 | 33.9 | 34.6 | 14.7 | 45.3 | 188 |
| West Papua | 9.8 | 17.3 | 33.1 | 37.5 | 15.3 | 46.3 | 130 |
| Papua | 3.6 | 10.4 | 17.3 | 16.0 | 5.9 | 24.7 | 527 |
| Total | 2.5 | 5.7 | 24.0 | 27.3 | 8.9 | 34.5 | 45,607 |

Table A-13.4.2 Attitude toward wife beating: Men

Percentage of all men age 15-54 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she: | | | | | Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason | Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Burns the food | Argues with him | Goes out without telling him | Neglects the children | Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him | | |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 2.7 | 6.0 | 19.2 | 15.2 | 4.5 | 24.7 | 153 |
| North Sumatera | 0.9 | 1.9 | 8.1 | 9.4 | 2.2 | 14.1 | 470 |
| West Sumatera | 0.7 | 1.8 | 9.7 | 11.5 | 3.4 | 14.4 | 164 |
| Riau | 1.2 | 4.8 | 16.8 | 18.2 | 3.8 | 26.3 | 231 |
| Jambi | 0.4 | 2.8 | 11.4 | 12.2 | 2.0 | 17.9 | 145 |
| South Sumatera | 1.1 | 5.1 | 12.6 | 18.7 | 2.9 | 21.0 | 295 |
| Bengkulu | 0.0 | 2.7 | 9.3 | 9.8 | 0.9 | 14.5 | 67 |
| Lampung | 0.7 | 5.3 | 15.7 | 18.7 | 5.2 | 25.3 | 334 |
| Bangka Belitung | 0.7 | 5.0 | 18.3 | 20.6 | 4.6 | 27.0 | 52 |
| Riau Islands | 0.5 | 0.7 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 1.3 | 3.6 | 64 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 5.5 | 1.3 | 5.5 | 374 |
| West Java | 1.4 | 1.1 | 12.5 | 9.3 | 2.1 | 16.1 | 1,654 |
| Central Java | 0.0 | 2.4 | 9.1 | 10.3 | 2.6 | 14.9 | 1,224 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 0.0 | 1.6 | 7.9 | 14.2 | 1.5 | 18.7 | 135 |
| East Java | 1.1 | 4.7 | 16.3 | 15.1 | 5.5 | 21.9 | 1,621 |
| Banten | 0.0 | 2.0 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 2.0 | 9.8 | 450 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 0.6 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 4.0 | 1.7 | 4.8 | 173 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 0.0 | 2.0 | 8.3 | 3.4 | 1.6 | 9.5 | 171 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 3.0 | 15.3 | 19.2 | 21.4 | 3.8 | 29.8 | 158 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 2.0 | 3.7 | 8.6 | 11.9 | 4.2 | 16.0 | 165 |
| Central Kalimantan | 1.3 | 5.2 | 9.8 | 15.6 | 1.8 | 21.1 | 93 |
| South Kalimantan | 0.4 | 1.6 | 8.4 | 8.7 | 1.4 | 13.0 | 152 |
| East Kalimantan | 0.0 | 3.8 | 10.6 | 11.1 | 1.4 | 13.4 | 139 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 1.0 | 3.4 | 8.4 | 11.8 | 2.7 | 15.0 | 87 |
| Central Sulawesi | 0.8 | 6.9 | 23.5 | 17.9 | 2.9 | 32.4 | 98 |
| South Sulawesi | 0.0 | 1.0 | 8.0 | 7.4 | 1.1 | 10.9 | 258 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 0.5 | 11.9 | 16.1 | 17.8 | 9.8 | 27.8 | 77 |
| Gorontalo | 0.8 | 5.4 | 12.0 | 9.5 | 0.9 | 16.9 | 39 |
| West Sulawesi | 0.7 | 2.3 | 14.5 | 10.5 | 2.6 | 18.9 | 33 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 2.3 | 13.4 | 7.0 | 10.5 | 2.8 | 20.7 | 47 |
| North Maluku | 0.4 | 5.3 | 9.9 | 11.3 | 2.3 | 15.1 | 35 |
| West Papua | 1.3 | 4.2 | 5.5 | 7.9 | 1.4 | 11.7 | 28 |
| Papua | 3.1 | 19.4 | 31.7 | 31.5 | 9.5 | 41.4 | 120 |
| Total | 0.8 | 3.4 | 11.8 | 11.9 | 3.1 | 17.3 | 9,306 |

# CHAPTER 14 FATHER'S PARTICIPATION IN FAMILY HEALTH CARE

Table A-14.1 Care received by mother during pregnancy

Among last birth in the two years preceding the survey, according to the report from child's father, percentage the mother received antenatal checkup, percentage who was born in a hospital or health facility, and among births whose mother received antenatal care, percentage the father was present during the antenatal checkup, according to province, Indonesia 2012

| | | | | Among births whose mothers were received antenatal checkup | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Province | Mother received antenatal checkup | Birth born in a hospital or health facility | Number of fathers | Father was present during the antenatal checkup | Number of fathers |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | |
| Aceh | 87.9 | 50.4 | 48 | 75.3 | 42 |
| North Sumatera | 93.5 | 71.2 | 141 | 79.6 | 132 |
| West Sumatera | 100.0 | 61.5 | 56 | 72.4 | 56 |
| Riau | 96.3 | 53.8 | 72 | 93.8 | 69 |
| Jambi | 90.8 | 55.5 | 40 | 84.6 | 36 |
| South Sumatera | 94.2 | 63.4 | 89 | 69.2 | 84 |
| Bengkulu | 96.2 | 42.5 | 18 | 89.0 | 18 |
| Lampung | 93.6 | 67.6 | 83 | 89.6 | 78 |
| Bangka Belitung | 95.1 | 54.1 | 14 | 78.6 | 14 |
| Riau Islands | 99.3 | 78.0 | 21 | 88.9 | 21 |
| **Java** | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 97.9 | 95.5 | 91 | 96.5 | 89 |
| West Java | 91.8 | 64.4 | 410 | 80.0 | 377 |
| Central Java | 98.7 | 82.6 | 286 | 87.8 | 283 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 98.1 | 90.2 | 25 | 96.7 | 25 |
| East Java | 92.8 | 87.9 | 399 | 76.5 | 371 |
| Banten | 96.9 | 58.0 | 111 | 73.0 | 107 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | |
| Bali | 98.7 | 97.6 | 34 | 93.7 | 34 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 98.9 | 76.5 | 57 | 75.3 | 56 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 90.9 | 51.4 | 55 | 52.0 | 50 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 90.1 | 42.5 | 43 | 73.2 | 39 |
| Central Kalimantan | 93.0 | 37.4 | 28 | 70.9 | 26 |
| South Kalimantan | 98.9 | 38.0 | 44 | 96.5 | 44 |
| East Kalimantan | 96.5 | 65.1 | 37 | 82.7 | 35 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 94.4 | 59.1 | 18 | 62.2 | 17 |
| Central Sulawesi | 92.9 | 42.1 | 25 | 55.8 | 23 |
| South Sulawesi | 95.1 | 52.6 | 77 | 51.4 | 74 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 90.8 | 22.7 | 27 | 47.0 | 25 |
| Gorontalo | 92.7 | 58.9 | 10 | 62.6 | 9 |
| West Sulawesi | 73.6 | 22.5 | 11 | 47.0 | 8 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | |
| Maluku | 90.1 | 37.1 | 16 | 46.0 | 14 |
| North Maluku | 73.6 | 22.6 | 10 | 51.2 | 8 |
| West Papua | 62.2 | 35.8 | 9 | 80.9 | 6 |
| Papua | 59.4 | 21.5 | 38 | 67.1 | 23 |
| Total | 93.7 | 67.9 | 2,445 | 78.5 | 2,290 |

Table A-14.2 Preparation for delivery

Percentage of last births born in the two years preceding the survey whose father discussed specific topics about delivery, according to province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Percentage of fathers who discussed topics about delivery | | | | | | No topics discussed | Number of fathers |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Place to deliver | Transportation | Delivery assistance | Payment | Blood donor | Any topic | | |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 39.0 | 31.8 | 41.5 | 37.2 | 16.1 | 44.1 | 55.9 | 48 |
| North Sumatera | 41.3 | 14.8 | 25.1 | 28.1 | 5.2 | 43.2 | 56.8 | 141 |
| West Sumatera | 47.8 | 29.4 | 45.7 | 40.2 | 14.4 | 57.2 | 42.8 | 56 |
| Riau | 49.1 | 40.3 | 50.0 | 43.5 | 20.1 | 52.0 | 48.0 | 72 |
| Jambi | 31.8 | 28.1 | 38.6 | 32.8 | 11.5 | 42.2 | 57.8 | 40 |
| South Sumatera | 25.3 | 19.7 | 23.1 | 20.0 | 7.1 | 26.6 | 73.4 | 89 |
| Bengkulu | 49.1 | 34.1 | 44.3 | 38.7 | 24.9 | 54.2 | 45.8 | 18 |
| Lampung | 46.1 | 29.2 | 47.8 | 52.1 | 15.0 | 57.4 | 42.6 | 83 |
| Bangka Belitung | 38.1 | 19.8 | 34.9 | 25.2 | 7.7 | 42.2 | 57.8 | 14 |
| Riau Islands | 70.8 | 45.9 | 65.2 | 61.7 | 3.6 | 72.7 | 27.3 | 21 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 35.1 | 24.4 | 33.8 | 29.5 | 10.1 | 40.8 | 59.2 | 91 |
| West Java | 58.5 | 52.6 | 60.2 | 61.4 | 24.2 | 62.3 | 37.7 | 410 |
| Central Java | 49.8 | 31.5 | 55.9 | 51.2 | 12.7 | 67.2 | 32.8 | 286 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 67.0 | 34.4 | 60.3 | 55.4 | 12.7 | 74.7 | 25.3 | 25 |
| East Java | 43.7 | 30.9 | 49.0 | 39.7 | 13.3 | 51.8 | 48.2 | 399 |
| Banten | 40.6 | 24.2 | 41.9 | 39.6 | 8.1 | 50.4 | 49.6 | 111 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 61.1 | 39.7 | 49.5 | 59.3 | 16.2 | 68.0 | 32.0 | 34 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 30.6 | 24.7 | 28.1 | 30.8 | 18.3 | 34.5 | 65.5 | 57 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 25.4 | 18.5 | 21.4 | 14.6 | 8.5 | 25.4 | 74.6 | 55 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 23.9 | 19.6 | 33.2 | 28.7 | 10.6 | 33.2 | 66.8 | 43 |
| Central Kalimantan | 47.2 | 36.7 | 50.4 | 44.0 | 13.8 | 50.4 | 49.6 | 28 |
| South Kalimantan | 52.2 | 43.5 | 51.0 | 52.2 | 28.7 | 53.5 | 46.5 | 44 |
| East Kalimantan | 48.8 | 35.9 | 55.1 | 41.2 | 7.2 | 57.3 | 42.7 | 37 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 28.0 | 24.3 | 23.4 | 21.3 | 5.6 | 28.0 | 72.0 | 18 |
| Central Sulawesi | 36.6 | 24.4 | 34.6 | 33.7 | 7.2 | 39.7 | 60.3 | 25 |
| South Sulawesi | 17.0 | 8.9 | 15.4 | 12.0 | 1.2 | 22.3 | 77.7 | 77 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 27.6 | 18.4 | 28.6 | 26.3 | 6.5 | 33.9 | 66.1 | 27 |
| Gorontalo | 23.0 | 12.7 | 21.4 | 22.9 | 10.1 | 24.6 | 75.4 | 10 |
| West Sulawesi | 17.8 | 11.9 | 24.5 | 12.9 | 8.6 | 25.5 | 74.5 | 11 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 19.8 | 8.5 | 18.0 | 19.7 | 5.6 | 21.1 | 78.9 | 16 |
| North Maluku | 18.0 | 14.7 | 21.7 | 16.8 | 11.7 | 21.7 | 78.3 | 10 |
| West Papua | 29.0 | 18.6 | 31.9 | 31.1 | 3.5 | 39.0 | 61.0 | 9 |
| Papua | 15.7 | 14.7 | 23.9 | 16.3 | 4.0 | 27.9 | 72.1 | 38 |
| Total | 43.4 | 31.2 | 44.4 | 41.1 | 13.6 | 50.5 | 49.5 | 2,445 |

Table A-14.3 Father's contact with health care provider about wife's health and pregnancy

Percentage of last births in the two years preceding the survey whose father discussed with a health care provider about the health of the mother or the pregnancy, and among these fathers, percentage who discussed specific topics according to province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Talked with health care provider | Topics of discussion: Type of foods she eats during pregnancy | How much rest she should have during pregnancy | Type of health problems for which she should get immediate medical attention | Number of fathers |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sumatera** | | | | | |
| Aceh | 48.3 | 39.2 | 37.7 | 33.2 | 48 |
| North Sumatera | 54.1 | 51.3 | 49.2 | 48.6 | 141 |
| West Sumatera | 60.1 | 58.1 | 51.1 | 49.5 | 56 |
| Riau | 63.7 | 59.1 | 54.8 | 52.5 | 72 |
| Jambi | 42.2 | 39.1 | 40.5 | 33.3 | 40 |
| South Sumatera | 42.7 | 27.4 | 26.0 | 29.3 | 89 |
| Bengkulu | 66.7 | 63.1 | 61.7 | 61.8 | 18 |
| Lampung | 63.2 | 60.2 | 59.3 | 57.5 | 83 |
| Bangka Belitung | 48.1 | 38.6 | 44.0 | 42.1 | 14 |
| Riau Islands | 77.0 | 65.1 | 58.4 | 71.5 | 21 |
| **Java** | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 57.6 | 55.7 | 52.5 | 49.2 | 91 |
| West Java | 64.0 | 60.3 | 57.5 | 57.5 | 410 |
| Central Java | 77.7 | 70.5 | 70.4 | 68.2 | 286 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 79.4 | 76.3 | 66.9 | 58.2 | 25 |
| East Java | 59.3 | 56.6 | 51.8 | 48.3 | 399 |
| Banten | 56.7 | 52.7 | 56.2 | 51.2 | 111 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | |
| Bali | 79.1 | 74.3 | 74.1 | 72.8 | 34 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 42.4 | 37.4 | 38.7 | 36.1 | 57 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 26.9 | 24.3 | 24.4 | 25.8 | 55 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 38.8 | 27.2 | 26.9 | 22.2 | 43 |
| Central Kalimantan | 52.0 | 47.3 | 42.5 | 45.8 | 28 |
| South Kalimantan | 59.8 | 57.1 | 58.4 | 58.4 | 44 |
| East Kalimantan | 60.9 | 52.8 | 50.4 | 44.7 | 37 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 30.1 | 28.0 | 30.1 | 28.0 | 18 |
| Central Sulawesi | 46.2 | 40.4 | 32.7 | 37.8 | 25 |
| South Sulawesi | 28.0 | 25.7 | 25.8 | 26.9 | 77 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 41.2 | 29.6 | 33.5 | 29.8 | 27 |
| Gorontalo | 27.9 | 27.9 | 26.2 | 24.7 | 10 |
| West Sulawesi | 30.0 | 24.5 | 27.2 | 27.1 | 11 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | |
| Maluku | 30.9 | 25.4 | 25.4 | 25.4 | 16 |
| North Maluku | 23.5 | 21.8 | 23.5 | 21.8 | 10 |
| West Papua | 42.3 | 31.6 | 35.0 | 33.4 | 9 |
| Papua | 34.0 | 31.0 | 29.4 | 27.9 | 38 |
| Total | 57.5 | 52.8 | 50.8 | 49.2 | 2,445 |

Table A-14.4 Father's knowledge about amount to drink for children with diarrhea

Among last births in the two years preceding the survey, percent distribution of father's knowledge about the amount of drink to be given when a child has diarrhea, according to province, Indonesia 2012

| | Amount to drink, when that child has diarrhea | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Province | Nothing to drink | Less than usual/much less | About the same | More | Don't know | Missing | Total | Number of fathers |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 1.6 | 9.5 | 33.8 | 24.7 | 20.7 | 9.8 | 100.0 | 48 |
| North Sumatera | 0.0 | 3.8 | 26.0 | 63.6 | 4.6 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 141 |
| West Sumatera | 0.0 | 1.4 | 32.8 | 61.2 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 56 |
| Riau | 0.0 | 5.4 | 10.7 | 62.7 | 19.5 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 72 |
| Jambi | 0.0 | 5.7 | 29.3 | 49.6 | 12.9 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 40 |
| South Sumatera | 2.5 | 3.4 | 28.8 | 50.9 | 12.2 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 89 |
| Bengkulu | 1.1 | 3.3 | 20.5 | 59.0 | 16.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 18 |
| Lampung | 0.0 | 4.7 | 21.1 | 61.8 | 8.9 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 83 |
| Bangka Belitung | 1.5 | 1.6 | 13.5 | 55.0 | 19.2 | 9.2 | 100.0 | 14 |
| Riau Islands | 0.0 | 2.5 | 10.5 | 73.2 | 11.3 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 21 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 94.2 | 4.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 91 |
| West Java | 1.8 | 2.9 | 14.6 | 61.9 | 12.4 | 6.4 | 100.0 | 410 |
| Central Java | 0.0 | 3.3 | 12.7 | 76.3 | 6.5 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 286 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 0.0 | 4.6 | 7.7 | 83.9 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 25 |
| East Java | 0.0 | 6.4 | 22.3 | 52.3 | 14.6 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 399 |
| Banten | 0.0 | 3.7 | 22.0 | 51.3 | 23.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 111 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 0.0 | 1.8 | 7.1 | 89.9 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 34 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 0.0 | 0.0 | 32.8 | 53.3 | 13.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 57 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 1.5 | 14.0 | 34.6 | 34.3 | 15.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 55 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 0.0 | 3.2 | 38.6 | 50.0 | 4.8 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 43 |
| Central Kalimantan | 0.0 | 2.9 | 27.1 | 61.4 | 8.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 28 |
| South Kalimantan | 0.0 | 2.5 | 13.4 | 79.1 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 44 |
| East Kalimantan | 0.0 | 3.5 | 18.4 | 65.2 | 12.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 37 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 0.0 | 6.9 | 10.4 | 66.9 | 11.6 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 18 |
| Central Sulawesi | 0.0 | 9.1 | 30.2 | 41.2 | 18.0 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 25 |
| South Sulawesi | 0.0 | 4.5 | 14.6 | 39.7 | 41.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 77 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 0.0 | 7.1 | 30.4 | 45.8 | 16.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 27 |
| Gorontalo | 1.6 | 8.1 | 13.0 | 54.9 | 22.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10 |
| West Sulawesi | 0.0 | 1.8 | 29.1 | 52.5 | 14.6 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 11 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 1.4 | 11.3 | 29.4 | 35.0 | 19.9 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 16 |
| North Maluku | 3.2 | 5.4 | 27.0 | 20.7 | 40.3 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 10 |
| West Papua | 0.0 | 3.9 | 23.6 | 33.9 | 25.2 | 13.5 | 100.0 | 9 |
| Papua | 4.3 | 7.3 | 33.9 | 8.0 | 34.5 | 11.9 | 100.0 | 38 |
| Total | 0.6 | 4.3 | 19.9 | 59.1 | 13.1 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 2,445 |

Table A-14.5 Father's report on children's vaccination

Among last births in the two years preceding the survey, percentage received vaccination according to father's report, by type of vaccination, according to province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Vaccination | | | | | Number of fathers |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | BCG | Polio | DPT | Measles | Hepatitis | |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 42.9 | 49.7 | 39.2 | 41.5 | 35.9 | 48 |
| North Sumatera | 80.9 | 75.8 | 67.8 | 57.3 | 66.1 | 141 |
| West Sumatera | 77.5 | 76.8 | 71.6 | 62.4 | 68.8 | 56 |
| Riau | 72.6 | 75.1 | 64.4 | 59.9 | 59.4 | 72 |
| Jambi | 68.6 | 70.4 | 65.4 | 54.7 | 64.8 | 40 |
| South Sumatera | 79.2 | 72.5 | 67.6 | 68.2 | 66.9 | 89 |
| Bengkulu | 88.8 | 93.2 | 83.8 | 76.5 | 82.4 | 18 |
| Lampung | 78.4 | 72.1 | 72.8 | 62.6 | 67.6 | 83 |
| Bangka Belitung | 79.4 | 76.8 | 69.4 | 61.9 | 76.3 | 14 |
| Riau Islands | 85.8 | 93.7 | 80.7 | 72.7 | 75.0 | 21 |
| **Java** | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 73.6 | 81.7 | 65.3 | 52.4 | 74.6 | 91 |
| West Java | 76.1 | 81.7 | 66.9 | 60.9 | 61.2 | 410 |
| Central Java | 86.6 | 84.3 | 74.0 | 72.8 | 57.8 | 286 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 85.9 | 87.2 | 86.8 | 73.7 | 83.3 | 25 |
| East Java | 74.7 | 76.5 | 68.6 | 59.5 | 62.0 | 399 |
| Banten | 74.9 | 71.4 | 67.4 | 55.6 | 62.7 | 111 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | |
| Bali | 100.0 | 97.7 | 90.4 | 73.8 | 86.9 | 34 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 90.9 | 87.0 | 81.4 | 66.0 | 62.9 | 57 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 69.9 | 54.7 | 46.0 | 55.2 | 45.5 | 55 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 74.1 | 75.9 | 63.7 | 64.4 | 55.7 | 43 |
| Central Kalimantan | 56.0 | 64.4 | 52.8 | 45.2 | 45.5 | 28 |
| South Kalimantan | 88.1 | 86.2 | 83.2 | 77.5 | 70.7 | 44 |
| East Kalimantan | 93.0 | 93.5 | 89.9 | 69.3 | 77.8 | 37 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 85.6 | 87.6 | 81.9 | 80.3 | 80.4 | 18 |
| Central Sulawesi | 78.6 | 82.2 | 64.7 | 63.4 | 67.5 | 25 |
| South Sulawesi | 74.3 | 75.4 | 70.9 | 54.5 | 68.3 | 77 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 79.6 | 85.5 | 78.7 | 72.4 | 75.6 | 27 |
| Gorontalo | 77.5 | 72.2 | 72.5 | 60.8 | 74.4 | 10 |
| West Sulawesi | 32.3 | 32.3 | 23.4 | 29.4 | 20.4 | 11 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 72.9 | 73.4 | 62.4 | 58.8 | 54.2 | 16 |
| North Maluku | 69.2 | 68.0 | 62.1 | 64.1 | 65.0 | 10 |
| West Papua | 60.2 | 51.3 | 41.8 | 37.8 | 36.0 | 9 |
| Papua | 54.5 | 54.5 | 48.4 | 41.1 | 40.1 | 38 |
| Total | 77.1 | 77.5 | 68.5 | 61.5 | 62.7 | 2,445 |

# SURVEY DESIGN

# *Appendix* B

## B.1 INTRODUCTION

The primary objective of the 2012 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) is to provide policymakers and program managers with national- and provincial-level data on representative samples of all women age 15-49 and currently-married men age 15-54.

Specifically, the 2012 IDHS was designed to:

- estimate demographic rates, particularly fertility and under-5 mortality rates;
- measure the level of contraceptive knowledge and practice;
- measure key child health indicators including the level of immunizations, the prevalence and treatment of diarrhea and other childhood diseases, and child feeding practices;
- assess the coverage of maternity care services;
- explore men's involvement in reproductive health;
- provide data on awareness of AIDS/STIs; and
- investigate the direct and indirect determinants of maternal and child health.

## B.2 SAMPLE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

Indonesia is divided into 33 provinces. Each province is subdivided into districts (regency in areas mostly rural and municipality in urban areas). Districts are subdivided into subdistricts, and each subdistrict is divided into villages. The entire village is classified as urban or rural.

The 2012 IDHS sample is aimed at providing reliable estimates of key characteristics for women age 15-49 and currently-married men age 15-54 in Indonesia as a whole, in urban and rural areas, and in each of the 33 provinces included in the survey. To achieve this objective, a total of 1,840 census blocks (CBs)—874 in urban areas and 966 in rural areas—were selected from the list of CBs in the selected primary sampling units formed during the 2010 population census.

Because the sample was designed to provide reliable indicators for each province, the number of CBs in each province was not allocated in proportion to the population of the province or its urban-rural classification. Therefore, a final weighing adjustment procedure was done to obtain estimates for all domains. A minimum of 43 CBs per province was imposed in the 2012 IDHS design.

The 2012 IDHS sample is stratified by province and urban-rural areas. The selected CBs were allocated to each stratum using the square root formula allocations as follows:

$$n_h = \frac{\sqrt{m_h}}{\sum_{h=1}^{k} \sqrt{m_h}} \times n$$

*Where* $n_h$: sample size of census block strata-*h*

$m_h$: sample size of household strata *h*

*n:* the target sample census block, and

*k*: number of allocated domains

The allocation of census blocks and households in each province by urban and rural areas is presented in Table B.1.1.

Table B.1.1 Sample allocation by province

| | Census blocks | | | Households | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Province | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | |
| DI Aceh | 21 | 33 | 54 | 525 | 825 | 1350 |
| North Sumatera | 31 | 38 | 69 | 775 | 950 | 1725 |
| West Sumatera | 24 | 30 | 54 | 600 | 750 | 1350 |
| Riau | 23 | 31 | 54 | 575 | 775 | 1350 |
| Jambi | 16 | 27 | 43 | 400 | 675 | 1075 |
| South Sumatera | 21 | 33 | 54 | 525 | 825 | 1350 |
| Bengkulu | 15 | 28 | 43 | 375 | 700 | 1075 |
| Lampung | 18 | 36 | 54 | 450 | 900 | 1350 |
| Bangka Belitung | 22 | 21 | 43 | 550 | 525 | 1075 |
| Riau Islands | 28 | 15 | 43 | 700 | 375 | 1075 |
| **Java** | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 90 | 0 | 90 | 2250 | 0 | 2250 |
| West Java | 57 | 37 | 94 | 1425 | 925 | 2350 |
| Central Java | 41 | 43 | 84 | 1025 | 1075 | 2100 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 45 | 29 | 74 | 1125 | 725 | 1850 |
| East Java | 41 | 43 | 84 | 1025 | 1075 | 2100 |
| Banten | 48 | 27 | 75 | 1200 | 675 | 1875 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | |
| Bali | 38 | 30 | 68 | 950 | 750 | 1700 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 25 | 29 | 54 | 625 | 725 | 1350 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 13 | 30 | 43 | 325 | 750 | 1075 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 20 | 34 | 54 | 500 | 850 | 1350 |
| Central Kalimantan | 17 | 26 | 43 | 425 | 650 | 1075 |
| South Kalimantan | 24 | 30 | 54 | 600 | 750 | 1350 |
| East Kalimantan | 24 | 19 | 43 | 600 | 475 | 1075 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 23 | 31 | 54 | 575 | 775 | 1350 |
| Central Sulawesi | 15 | 28 | 43 | 375 | 700 | 1075 |
| South Sulawesi | 27 | 42 | 69 | 675 | 1050 | 1725 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 15 | 28 | 43 | 375 | 700 | 1075 |
| Gorontalo | 17 | 26 | 43 | 425 | 650 | 1075 |
| West Sulawesi | 14 | 29 | 43 | 350 | 725 | 1075 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 17 | 26 | 43 | 425 | 650 | 1075 |
| North Maluku | 15 | 28 | 43 | 375 | 700 | 1075 |
| West Papua | 17 | 27 | 44 | 425 | 675 | 1100 |
| Papua | 12 | 32 | 44 | 300 | 800 | 1100 |
| Total | 874 | 966 | 1840 | 21850 | 24150 | 46000 |

In each CB, a complete household listing and mapping was conducted in April 2012. The complete list of households in each CB is the basis for the second-stage sampling. An average of 25 households was selected systematically from each CB. All women age 15-49 were eligible for interview in the IDHS, and all never-married men age 15-24 were eligible to be interviewed in the ARH component of the IDHS. Eight households were selected systematically from the 25 households for the men's survey. In these households, all currently married men age 15-54 were eligible for individual interview.

The expected number of women age 15-49 and currently married men age 15-54 are shown in Table B.1.2.

Table B.1.2 Expected number of respondents by province

| | Women 15-49 | | | Currently married men 15-54 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Province | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | |
| DI Aceh | 630 | 990 | 1620 | 151 | 238 | 389 |
| North Sumatera | 930 | 1140 | 2070 | 223 | 274 | 497 |
| West Sumatera | 720 | 900 | 1620 | 173 | 216 | 389 |
| Riau | 690 | 930 | 1620 | 166 | 223 | 389 |
| Jambi | 480 | 810 | 1290 | 115 | 194 | 310 |
| South Sumatera | 630 | 990 | 1620 | 151 | 238 | 389 |
| Bengkulu | 450 | 840 | 1290 | 108 | 202 | 310 |
| Lampung | 540 | 1080 | 1620 | 130 | 259 | 389 |
| Bangka Belitung | 660 | 630 | 1290 | 158 | 151 | 310 |
| Riau Islands | 840 | 450 | 1290 | 202 | 108 | 310 |
| **Java** | | | | | | |
| DKI Jakarta | 2700 | 0 | 2700 | 648 | 0 | 648 |
| West Java | 1710 | 1110 | 2820 | 410 | 266 | 677 |
| Central Java | 1230 | 1290 | 2520 | 295 | 310 | 605 |
| DI Yogyakarta | 1350 | 870 | 2220 | 324 | 209 | 533 |
| East Java | 1230 | 1290 | 2520 | 295 | 310 | 605 |
| Banten | 1440 | 810 | 2250 | 346 | 194 | 540 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | |
| Bali | 1140 | 900 | 2040 | 274 | 216 | 490 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 750 | 870 | 1620 | 180 | 209 | 389 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 390 | 900 | 1290 | 94 | 216 | 310 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 600 | 1020 | 1620 | 144 | 245 | 389 |
| Central Kalimantan | 510 | 780 | 1290 | 122 | 187 | 310 |
| South Kalimantan | 720 | 900 | 1620 | 173 | 216 | 389 |
| East Kalimantan | 720 | 570 | 1290 | 173 | 137 | 310 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 690 | 930 | 1620 | 166 | 223 | 389 |
| Central Sulawesi | 450 | 840 | 1290 | 108 | 202 | 310 |
| South Sulawesi | 810 | 1260 | 2070 | 194 | 302 | 497 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 450 | 840 | 1290 | 108 | 202 | 310 |
| Gorontalo | 510 | 780 | 1290 | 122 | 187 | 310 |
| West Sulawesi | 420 | 870 | 1290 | 101 | 209 | 310 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 510 | 780 | 1290 | 122 | 187 | 310 |
| North Maluku | 450 | 840 | 1290 | 108 | 202 | 310 |
| West Papua | 510 | 810 | 1320 | 122 | 194 | 317 |
| Papua | 360 | 960 | 1320 | 86 | 230 | 317 |
| Total | 26220 | 28980 | 55200 | 6293 | 6955 | 13248 |

Results of the household sample implementation by urban-rural residence, by province as well as by male and female subsample, are shown in Tables B.2.1 to B.3.3. As shown in Table B.2.1, 46,024 households were selected for the 2012 IDHS. Of these, 99 percent were successfully interviewed; 2 percent were not interviewed because they were vacant, and 2 percent were away during the survey fieldworkers' visit. Other reasons for not interviewing households include having no competent respondent in the household, the dwelling was not found, or the dwelling had been destroyed. The level of successful household interviews varies little across provinces (Table B.2.2).

Table B.2.3 presents the survey coverage for interviews of women. Of 47,533 women eligible for individual interview, 96 percent were successfully interviewed and 2 percent were not interviewed because they were not at home. Urban women were as likely as rural women to be interviewed in the survey. The response rates varied by province, ranging from 86 percent in West Papua to 99 percent in Bangka Belitung.

Table B.2.1 Sample implementation: Women

Percent distribution of households and eligible women by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible women and overall women response rates, according to urban-rural residence (unweighted), Indonesia 2012

| Result | Residence | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Urban | Rural | |
| **Selected households** | | | |
| Completed (C) | 94.7 | 95.8 | 95.3 |
| Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP) | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Refused (R) | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Dwelling not found (DNF) | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Household absent (HA) | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV) | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.1 |
| Dwelling destroyed (DD) | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Other (O) | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of sampled households | 22,039 | 23,985 | 46,024 |
| Household response rate (HRR)[1] | 98.8 | 99.2 | 99.0 |
| **Eligible women** | | | |
| Completed (EWC) | 95.6 | 96.3 | 95.9 |
| Not at home (EWNH) | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 |
| Postponed (EWP) | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Refused (EWR) | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| Partly completed (EWPC) | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Incapacitated (EWI) | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Other (EWO) | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women | 23,949 | 23,584 | 47,533 |
| Eligible women response rate (EWRR)[2] | 95.6 | 96.3 | 95.9 |
| Overall women response rate (OWRR)[3] | 94.4 | 95.5 | 95.0 |

[1] Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

[2] The eligible women response rate (EWRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EWC).
[3] The overall women response rate (OWRR) is calculated as:

$$OWRR = HRR * EWRR/100$$

Table B.2.2 Sample implementation: result of household interview: Women

Percent distribution of households and eligible women by results of the household interview and household response rate, according to urban-rural residence and province, Indonesia 2012

| | Selected households | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Residence and province | Completed (C) | No competent respondent at home (HP) | Postponed (P) | Refused (R) | Dwelling not found (DNF) | Household absent (HA) | Dwelling vacant/ address not a dwelling (DV) | Dwelling destroyed (DD) | Other (O) | Total | Number of sampled households | Household response rate (HRR)[1] |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 94.7 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 22,039 | 98.8 |
| Rural | 95.8 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 23,985 | 99.2 |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 94.3 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 3.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,359 | 98.4 |
| North Sumatera | 97.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,743 | 99.8 |
| West Sumatera | 95.7 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,351 | 98.9 |
| Riau | 94.7 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,350 | 98.9 |
| Jambi | 97.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,076 | 99.8 |
| South Sumatera | 96.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,350 | 99.1 |
| Bengkulu | 94.8 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,076 | 98.5 |
| Lampung | 97.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,354 | 99.8 |
| Bangka Belitung | 97.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,075 | 99.7 |
| Riau Islands | 93.8 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,083 | 98.7 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jakarta | 92.7 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 3.0 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 2,284 | 97.5 |
| West Java | 95.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 2,371 | 99.7 |
| Central Java | 97.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,117 | 99.7 |
| Yogyakarta | 96.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,856 | 99.4 |
| East Java | 98.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,106 | 99.8 |
| Banten | 96.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,881 | 99.2 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 96.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,701 | 99.6 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 96.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,362 | 99.6 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 96.9 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,080 | 99.2 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 93.1 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 3.7 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 1,350 | 98.4 |
| Central Kalimantan | 92.8 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 1,076 | 98.2 |
| South Kalimantan | 96.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,368 | 99.7 |
| East Kalimantan | 90.3 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,076 | 97.1 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 95.9 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,377 | 99.2 |
| Central Sulawesi | 96.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,078 | 99.5 |
| South Sulawesi | 94.7 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 1,724 | 98.3 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 95.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,075 | 99.4 |
| Gorontalo | 94.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 1,113 | 99.3 |
| West Sulawesi | 94.2 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,072 | 98.2 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 96.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,075 | 99.3 |
| North Maluku | 89.9 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 4.5 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,077 | 97.4 |
| West Papua | 89.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 4.4 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 1,063 | 96.4 |
| Papua | 93.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 3.7 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 925 | 98.2 |
| Total | 95.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 46,024 | 99.0 |

[1] Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

Table B.2.3 Sample implementation: result of individual interview: Women

Percent distribution of eligible women by results of the individual interview, and eligible women and overall response rates, according to urban-rural residence and province , Indonesia 2012

| Residence and province | Eligible women: Completed (EWC) | Not at home (EWNH) | Postponed (EWP) | Refused (EWR) | Partly completed (EWPC) | Incapaci-tated (EWI) | Other (EWO) | Total | Number of women | Eligible women response rate (EWRR)[1] | Overall women response rate (ORR)[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 95.6 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 23,949 | 95.6 | 94.4 |
| Rural | 96.3 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 23,584 | 96.3 | 95.5 |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 94.7 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,513 | 94.7 | 93.2 |
| North Sumatera | 97.9 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,870 | 97.9 | 97.6 |
| West Sumatera | 96.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,395 | 96.0 | 94.9 |
| Riau | 96.9 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,431 | 96.9 | 95.8 |
| Jambi | 97.9 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,136 | 97.9 | 97.7 |
| South Sumatera | 97.5 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,369 | 97.5 | 96.6 |
| Bengkulu | 95.7 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,042 | 95.7 | 94.2 |
| Lampung | 98.5 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,375 | 98.5 | 98.3 |
| Bangka Belitung | 99.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,106 | 99.0 | 98.7 |
| Riau Islands | 95.3 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,092 | 95.3 | 94.1 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jakarta | 94.4 | 3.6 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,532 | 94.4 | 92.1 |
| West Java | 96.6 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 2,303 | 96.6 | 96.3 |
| Central Java | 97.8 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,042 | 97.8 | 97.5 |
| Yogyakarta | 98.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,541 | 98.6 | 98.0 |
| East Java | 97.5 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 2,030 | 97.5 | 97.3 |
| Banten | 97.7 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,116 | 97.7 | 96.9 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 97.3 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,645 | 97.3 | 97.0 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 98.1 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,395 | 98.1 | 97.7 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 95.8 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,272 | 95.8 | 95.0 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 95.2 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,331 | 95.2 | 93.7 |
| Central Kalimantan | 95.5 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,043 | 95.5 | 93.8 |
| South Kalimantan | 97.6 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,304 | 97.6 | 97.3 |
| East Kalimantan | 95.4 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,131 | 95.4 | 92.6 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 95.1 | 4.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,347 | 95.1 | 94.3 |
| Central Sulawesi | 95.4 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,197 | 95.4 | 94.9 |
| South Sulawesi | 92.4 | 5.6 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,924 | 92.4 | 90.8 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 96.3 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,136 | 96.3 | 95.7 |
| Gorontalo | 92.5 | 5.4 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,247 | 92.5 | 91.9 |
| West Sulawesi | 95.7 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,097 | 95.7 | 94.0 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 95.1 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,187 | 95.1 | 94.5 |
| North Maluku | 89.0 | 7.4 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,291 | 89.0 | 86.7 |
| West Papua | 89.6 | 4.3 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 1,125 | 89.6 | 86.4 |
| Papua | 95.0 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 968 | 95.0 | 93.3 |
| Total | 95.9 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 47,533 | 95.9 | 95.0 |

[1] The eligible women response rate (EWRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EWC).
[2] The overall women response rate (OWRR) is calculated as:

OWRR = HRR * EWRR/100

Table B.3.1 shows that 14,706 households were selected for the male subsample of the 2012 IDHS. Ninety-nine percent of those households were successfully interviewed, and 2 percent were not interviewed because the household was absent. The overall household response rate varies little by province (Table B.3.2).

Table B.3.3 shows that 10,086 currently married men were identified for individual interview and, of these, 92 percent had completed interviews. The principal reason for nonresponse among eligible men was the failure to find them at home despite repeated visits to the household (6 percent). The lower response rate for men than for women was due to the more frequent and longer absence of men from the household. The level of successful household interviews among the provinces ranges from 81 percent in East Kalimantan to 99 percent in Jambi.

Table B.3.1 Sample implementation: Men

Percent distribution of households and eligible men by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible men and overall men response rates, according to urban-rural residence (unweighted), Indonesia 2012

| | Residence | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Result | Urban | Rural | Total |
| **Selected households** | | | |
| Completed (C) | 95.3 | 95.9 | 95.6 |
| Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP) | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Refused (R) | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Dwelling not found (DNF) | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Household absent (HA) | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV) | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Dwelling destroyed (DD) | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Other (O) | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of sampled households | 7,020 | 7,686 | 14,706 |
| Household response rate (HRR)[1] | 98.8 | 99.3 | 99.1 |
| **Eligible men** | | | |
| Completed (EMC) | 91.3 | 93.1 | 92.3 |
| Not at home (EMNH) | 6.3 | 5.4 | 5.8 |
| Postponed (EMP) | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Refused (EMR) | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Partly completed (EMPC) | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Incapacitated (EMI) | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Other (EMO) | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of men | 4,836 | 5,250 | 10,086 |
| Eligible men response rate (EMRR)[2] | 91.3 | 93.1 | 92.3 |
| Overall men response rate (ORR)[3] | 90.2 | 92.5 | 91.4 |

[1] Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

[2] The eligible men response rate (EMRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EMC).

[3] The overall men's response rate (OMRR) is calculated as:

$$OMRR = HRR * EMRR/100$$

Table B.3.2 Sample implementation: result of the household interview: Men

Percent distribution of households by results of the household and household response rate, according to urban-rural residence and province, Indonesia 2012

| | Selected households | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Province | Completed (C) | No competent respondent at home (HP) | Postponed (P) | Refused (R) | Dwelling not found (DNF) | Household absent (HA) | Dwelling vacant/ address not a dwelling (DV) | Dwelling destroyed (DD) | Other (O) | Total | Number of sampled households | Household response rate (HRR)[1] |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 95.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 7,020.0 | 98.8 |
| Rural | 95.9 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 7,686.0 | 99.3 |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 95.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 435.0 | 99.0 |
| North Sumatera | 97.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 555.0 | 99.6 |
| West Sumatera | 95.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 433.0 | 99.3 |
| Riau | 94.2 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 432.0 | 98.1 |
| Jambi | 97.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 345.0 | 99.7 |
| South Sumatera | 96.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 432.0 | 99.5 |
| Bengkulu | 95.1 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 344.0 | 98.5 |
| Lampung | 96.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 432.0 | 99.8 |
| Bangka Belitung | 98.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 344.0 | 99.4 |
| Riau Islands | 93.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 345.0 | 98.8 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jakarta | 93.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 727.0 | 97.8 |
| West Java | 95.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 756.0 | 99.7 |
| Central Java | 97.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 672.0 | 99.7 |
| Yogyakarta | 97.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 593.0 | 99.3 |
| East Java | 97.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 673.0 | 99.8 |
| Banten | 97.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 605.0 | 99.0 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 97.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 544.0 | 99.8 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 96.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 435.0 | 99.3 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 96.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 346.0 | 98.8 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 93.8 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 3.5 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 432.0 | 98.8 |
| Central Kalimantan | 95.1 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 344.0 | 98.2 |
| South Kalimantan | 96.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 434.0 | 100.0 |
| East Kalimantan | 89.8 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 4.1 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 344.0 | 96.6 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 95.9 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 437.0 | 99.1 |
| Central Sulawesi | 96.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 345.0 | 99.7 |
| South Sulawesi | 95.1 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 552.0 | 98.7 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 97.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 344.0 | 100.0 |
| Gorontalo | 94.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 353.0 | 99.7 |
| West Sulawesi | 94.5 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 344.0 | 98.5 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 95.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 345.0 | 98.5 |
| North Maluku | 90.5 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 346.0 | 97.2 |
| West Papua | 91.2 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 5.0 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 342.0 | 98.1 |
| Papua | 95.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 296.0 | 98.6 |
| Total | 95.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 14,706.0 | 99.1 |

[1] Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

Table B.3.3 Sample implementation: result of the individual interview: men

Percent distribution of households by results of the individual interview, eligible men and overall response rate, according to urban-rural residence and province, Indonesia 2012

| Province | Eligible men | | | | | | | Total | Number of men | Eligible men response rate (EMRR)[1] | Overall men response rate (ORR)[2] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Completed (EMC) | Not at home (EMNH) | Postponed (EMP) | Refused (EMR) | Partly completed (EMPC) | Incapaci-tated (EMI) | Other (EMO) | | | | |
| **Residence** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 91.3 | 6.3 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 4,836 | 91.3 | 90.2 |
| Rural | 93.1 | 5.4 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 5,250 | 93.1 | 92.5 |
| **Sumatera** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aceh | 86.6 | 12.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 277 | 86.6 | 85.8 |
| North Sumatera | 96.6 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 385 | 96.6 | 96.3 |
| West Sumatera | 86.0 | 10.8 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 278 | 86.0 | 85.4 |
| Riau | 92.7 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 329 | 92.7 | 90.9 |
| Jambi | 99.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 294 | 99.3 | 99.0 |
| South Sumatera | 94.5 | 4.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 310 | 94.5 | 94.1 |
| Bengkulu | 94.9 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 235 | 94.9 | 93.5 |
| Lampung | 93.3 | 5.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 329 | 93.3 | 93.1 |
| Bangka Belitung | 96.3 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 245 | 96.3 | 95.8 |
| Riau Islands | 94.9 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 236 | 94.9 | 93.8 |
| **Java** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jakarta | 91.0 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 512 | 91.0 | 89.0 |
| West Java | 90.9 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 483 | 90.9 | 90.6 |
| Central Java | 95.7 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 423 | 95.7 | 95.5 |
| Yogyakarta | 96.2 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 342 | 96.2 | 95.5 |
| East Java | 95.5 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 470 | 95.5 | 95.4 |
| Banten | 93.1 | 6.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 467 | 93.1 | 92.2 |
| **Bali and Nusa Tenggara** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bali | 96.6 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 378 | 96.6 | 96.4 |
| West Nusa Tenggara | 95.6 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 249 | 95.6 | 94.9 |
| East Nusa Tenggara | 93.9 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 231 | 93.9 | 92.8 |
| **Kalimantan** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Kalimantan | 83.7 | 12.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 306 | 83.7 | 82.6 |
| Central Kalimantan | 85.1 | 10.5 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 248 | 85.1 | 83.5 |
| South Kalimantan | 94.7 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 285 | 94.7 | 94.7 |
| East Kalimantan | 83.3 | 12.6 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 246 | 83.3 | 80.5 |
| **Sulawesi** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Sulawesi | 83.4 | 14.2 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 289 | 83.4 | 82.6 |
| Central Sulawesi | 95.5 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 245 | 95.5 | 95.2 |
| South Sulawesi | 87.8 | 10.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 336 | 87.8 | 86.6 |
| Southeast Sulawesi | 92.1 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 240 | 92.1 | 92.1 |
| Gorontalo | 87.1 | 10.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 256 | 87.1 | 86.8 |
| West Sulawesi | 94.9 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 197 | 94.9 | 93.5 |
| **Maluku and Papua** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maluku | 96.8 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 222 | 96.8 | 95.4 |
| North Maluku | 85.4 | 12.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 253 | 85.4 | 83.0 |
| West Papua | 93.0 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 257 | 93.0 | 91.2 |
| Papua | 94.0 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 233 | 94.0 | 92.7 |
| Total | 92.3 | 5.8 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 10,086 | 92.3 | 91.4 |

[1] The eligible men response rate (EMRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EMC).

[2] The overall men's response rate (OMRR) is calculated as:

OMRR = HRR * EMRR/100

# ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS *Appendix* C

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: (1) nonsampling errors, and (2) sampling errors. Nonsampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the 2012 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (2012 IDHS) to minimize this type of error, nonsampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in the 2012 IDHS is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and identical size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling error is a measure of the variability between all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

A sampling error is usually measured in terms of the *standard error* for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the 2012 IDHS sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulae. The computer software used to calculate sampling errors for the 2012 IDHS is a SAS program. This program used the Taylor linearization method for variance estimation for survey estimates that are means or proportions. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as fertility and mortality rates.

The Taylor linearization method treats any percentage or average as a ratio estimate, $r = y/x$, where $y$ represents the total sample value for variable $y$, and $x$ represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of $r$ is computed using the formula given below, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1}{x^2}\sum_{h=1}^{H}\left[(1-f_h)\frac{m_h}{m_h-1}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h}\right)\right]$$

in which

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi}\text{, and } z_h = y_h - rx_h$$

where $h$ represents the stratum which varies from 1 to $H$,
$m_h$ is the total number of clusters selected in the $h^{th}$ stratum,
$y_{hi}$ is the sum of the weighted values of variable $y$ in the $i^{th}$ cluster in the $h^{th}$ stratum,
$x_{hi}$ is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the $i^{th}$ cluster in the $h^{th}$ stratum, and
$f_h$ is the sampling fraction of PSU in the $h^{th}$ stratum which is small and ignored

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers *all but one* clusters in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the 2012 IDHS, there were 1832 non-empty clusters. Hence, 1832 replications were created. The variance of a rate $r$ is calculated as follows:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1}{k(k-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{k} (r_i - r)^2$$

in which

$$r_i = kr - (k-1)r_{(i)}$$

where $r$ is the estimate computed from the full sample of 1832 clusters,
$r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 1831 clusters ($i^{th}$ cluster excluded), and
$k$ is the total number of clusters.

In addition to the standard error, the program computes the design effect (DEFT) for each estimate, which is defined as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error due to the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design, such as multistage and cluster selection. The program also computes the relative standard error and the confidence limits for the estimates.

Sampling errors for the 2012 IDHS are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest for woman's survey and for man's surveys, respectively. The results are presented in this appendix for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas separately, and for each of the 33 provinces. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, or rate) and the base population are given in Table C.1. Tables C.2 to C.37 present the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N-UNWE) and weighted (N-WEIG) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95 percent confidence limits (R±2SE), for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error considering simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1).

The confidence interval (e.g., as calculated for *children ever born to women over age 40*) can be interpreted as follows: the overall average from the national sample is 3.205 and its standard error is 0.036. Therefore, to obtain the 95 percent confidence limits, one adds and subtracts twice the standard error to the sample estimate, i.e., 3.205±2×0.0.036. There is a high probability (95 percent) that the *true* average number of children ever born to all women over age 40 is between 3.134 and 3.276.

For the total sample, the value of the design effect (DEFT), averaged over all variables for the women survey, is 1.762 which means that, due to multistage and clustering of the sample, the average standard error is increased by a factor of 1.762 over that in an equivalent simple random sample.

Table C.1 List of indicators for sampling errors, Indonesia DHS 2012

| Variable | Estimate | Base population |
|---|---|---|
| | WOMEN | |
| Urban residence | Proportion | All women 15-49 |
| Literacy | Proportion | All women 15-49 |
| No education | Proportion | All women 15-49 |
| Secondary or higher education | Proportion | All women 15-49 |
| Never married (never in union) | Proportion | All women 15-49 |
| Currently married (in union) | Proportion | All women 15-49 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | Proportion | All women age 20-49 |
| Currently pregnant | Proportion | All women 15-49 |
| Children ever born | Mean | All women 15-49 |
| Children surviving | Mean | All women 15-49 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | Mean | Women age 40-49 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | Proportion | All women 15-49 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | Proportion | All women 15-49 |
| Currently using any method | Proportion | Currently married women 15-49 |
| Currently using a modern method | Proportion | Currently married women 15-49 |
| Currently using a traditional method | Proportion | Currently married women 15-49 |
| Currently using pill | Proportion | Currently married women 15-49 |
| Currently using IUD | Proportion | Currently married women 15-49 |
| Currently using condoms | Proportion | Currently married women 15-49 |
| Currently using injectables | Proportion | Currently married women 15-49 |
| Currently using female sterilization | Proportion | Currently married women 15-49 |
| Currently using rhythm | Proportion | Currently married women 15-49 |
| Currently using withdrawal | Proportion | Currently married women 15-49 |
| Used public sector source | Proportion | Current users of modern method |
| Want no more children | Proportion | Currently married women 15-49 |
| Want to delay next birth at least 2 years | Proportion | Currently married women 15-49 |
| Ideal number of children | Mean | All women 15-49 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | Proportion | Women with at least 1 live birth in past 5 years |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | Proportion | Women with at least 1 live birth in past 5 years |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | Proportion | Births occurring 1-59 months before survey |
| Had diarrhea in 2 weeks before survey | Proportion | Children under 5 years |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | Proportion | Children under 5 years with diarrhea in past two weeks |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | Proportion | Children under 5 years with diarrhea in past two weeks |
| Vaccination card seen | Proportion | Children age 12-23 months |
| Received BCG vaccination | Proportion | Children age 12-23 months |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | Proportion | Children age 12-23 months |
| Received polio vaccination (3 doses) | Proportion | Children age 12-23 months |
| Received measles vaccination | Proportion | Children age 12-23 months |
| Received all vaccinations | Proportion | Children age 12-23 months |
| Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years) | Rate | Women years of exposure to child birth |
| Neonatal mortality* | Rate | Children exposed to the risk of mortality |
| Postneonatal mortality* | Rate | Children exposed to the risk of mortality |
| Infant mortality* | Rate | Children exposed to the risk of mortality |
| Child mortality* | Rate | Children exposed to the risk of mortality |
| Under-5 mortality* | Rate | Children exposed to the risk of mortality |
| | MEN | |
| Urban residence | Proportion | Currently married men 15-54 |
| Literacy | Proportion | Currently married men 15-54 |
| No education | Proportion | Currently married men 15-54 |
| Secondary or higher education | Proportion | Currently married men 15-54 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | Proportion | Currently married men 20-54 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | Proportion | Currently married men 15-54 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | Proportion | Currently married men 15-54 |
| Currently using any method | Proportion | Currently married men 15-54 |
| Currently using a modern method | Proportion | Currently married men 15-54 |
| Want no more children | Proportion | Currently married men 15-54 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | Proportion | Currently married men 15-54 |
| Ideal number of children | Mean | Currently married men 15-54 |

* Mortality rates are calculated for last 0-4 years before the survey for the national sample, and last 0-9 years before the survey for regional samples

Table C.2 Sampling errors: Total sample, Indonesia 2012

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases: Unweighted (N) | Number of cases: Weighted (WN) | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits: R-2SE | Confidence limits: R+2SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.522 | 0.005 | 45,607 | 45,607 | 2.171 | 0.010 | 0.512 | 0.532 |
| Literacy | 0.926 | 0.003 | 45,607 | 45,607 | 2.234 | 0.003 | 0.921 | 0.932 |
| No education | 0.033 | 0.002 | 45,607 | 45,607 | 2.415 | 0.061 | 0.029 | 0.037 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.635 | 0.007 | 45,607 | 45,607 | 2.947 | 0.010 | 0.622 | 0.649 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.217 | 0.004 | 45,607 | 45,607 | 1.867 | 0.017 | 0.210 | 0.225 |
| Currently married (in union) | 0.734 | 0.004 | 45,607 | 45,607 | 1.793 | 0.005 | 0.726 | 0.741 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.266 | 0.005 | 38,400 | 38,680 | 2.416 | 0.021 | 0.255 | 0.276 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.043 | 0.001 | 45,607 | 45,607 | 1.423 | 0.032 | 0.040 | 0.045 |
| Children ever born | 1.782 | 0.013 | 45,607 | 45,607 | 1.688 | 0.008 | 1.755 | 1.809 |
| Children surviving | 1.656 | 0.012 | 45,607 | 45,607 | 1.609 | 0.007 | 1.633 | 1.679 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 3.205 | 0.036 | 10,906 | 11,659 | 1.976 | 0.011 | 3.134 | 3.276 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.980 | 0.001 | 45,607 | 45,607 | 1.740 | 0.001 | 0.978 | 0.983 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.980 | 0.001 | 45,607 | 45,607 | 1.756 | 0.001 | 0.977 | 0.982 |
| Currently using any method | 0.619 | 0.005 | 32,706 | 33,465 | 1.751 | 0.008 | 0.609 | 0.628 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.579 | 0.005 | 32,706 | 33,465 | 1.756 | 0.008 | 0.569 | 0.588 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.040 | 0.002 | 32,706 | 33,465 | 1.639 | 0.044 | 0.036 | 0.044 |
| Currently using pill | 0.136 | 0.004 | 32,706 | 33,465 | 2.099 | 0.029 | 0.128 | 0.144 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.039 | 0.002 | 32,706 | 33,465 | 1.862 | 0.051 | 0.035 | 0.043 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.018 | 0.001 | 32,706 | 33,465 | 1.799 | 0.075 | 0.015 | 0.020 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.319 | 0.005 | 32,706 | 33,465 | 1.940 | 0.016 | 0.309 | 0.329 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.032 | 0.002 | 32,706 | 33,465 | 1.908 | 0.058 | 0.028 | 0.036 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.013 | 0.001 | 32,706 | 33,465 | 1.534 | 0.074 | 0.011 | 0.015 |
| Currently using withdrawal | 0.023 | 0.001 | 32,706 | 33,465 | 1.621 | 0.058 | 0.020 | 0.026 |
| Used public sector source | 0.229 | 0.006 | 18,189 | 19,468 | 2.039 | 0.028 | 0.216 | 0.242 |
| Want no more children | 0.501 | 0.005 | 32,706 | 33,465 | 1.734 | 0.010 | 0.492 | 0.511 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.234 | 0.004 | 32,706 | 33,465 | 1.703 | 0.017 | 0.226 | 0.242 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.585 | 0.013 | 41,127 | 41,683 | 2.462 | 0.005 | 2.559 | 2.612 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.957 | 0.003 | 15,262 | 14,782 | 1.678 | 0.003 | 0.951 | 0.963 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.604 | 0.007 | 15,262 | 14,782 | 1.803 | 0.012 | 0.590 | 0.619 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.831 | 0.007 | 18,021 | 16,948 | 2.195 | 0.009 | 0.817 | 0.846 |
| Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks | 0.143 | 0.004 | 17,369 | 16,381 | 1.505 | 0.030 | 0.134 | 0.151 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.388 | 0.015 | 2,505 | 2,341 | 1.424 | 0.038 | 0.358 | 0.417 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.646 | 0.015 | 2,505 | 2,341 | 1.431 | 0.023 | 0.617 | 0.676 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.411 | 0.014 | 3,502 | 3,333 | 1.622 | 0.034 | 0.383 | 0.439 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.893 | 0.008 | 3,502 | 3,333 | 1.433 | 0.009 | 0.877 | 0.909 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.720 | 0.012 | 3,502 | 3,333 | 1.473 | 0.016 | 0.697 | 0.744 |
| Received polio vaccination (3 doses) | 0.759 | 0.011 | 3,502 | 3,333 | 1.453 | 0.014 | 0.737 | 0.781 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.801 | 0.010 | 3,502 | 3,333 | 1.431 | 0.013 | 0.781 | 0.822 |
| Received all vaccinations | 0.656 | 0.013 | 3,502 | 3,333 | 1.510 | 0.019 | 0.630 | 0.681 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.597 | 0.036 | 129,810 | 130,086 | 1.571 | 0.014 | 2.525 | 2.668 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0-4 years) | 19.206 | 1.625 | 18,156 | 17,026 | 1.394 | 0.085 | 15.956 | 22.457 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0-4 years) | 12.584 | 1.295 | 18,179 | 17,076 | 1.321 | 0.103 | 9.994 | 15.173 |
| Infant mortality (last 0-4 years) | 31.790 | 2.075 | 18,179 | 17,045 | 1.390 | 0.065 | 27.641 | 35.940 |
| Child mortality (last 0-4 years) | 8.773 | 0.986 | 17,965 | 16,818 | 1.290 | 0.112 | 6.800 | 10.745 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0-4 years) | 40.284 | 2.322 | 18,261 | 17,109 | 1.394 | 0.058 | 35.640 | 44.928 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.509 | 0.006 | 9,306 | 9,306 | 1.204 | 0.012 | 0.497 | 0.522 |
| Literacy | 0.927 | 0.005 | 9,306 | 9,306 | 1.750 | 0.005 | 0.918 | 0.937 |
| No education | 0.029 | 0.003 | 9,306 | 9,306 | 1.817 | 0.110 | 0.022 | 0.035 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.597 | 0.009 | 9,306 | 9,306 | 1.854 | 0.016 | 0.578 | 0.615 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.082 | 0.004 | 9,269 | 9,278 | 1.301 | 0.045 | 0.075 | 0.090 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.973 | 0.003 | 9,306 | 9,306 | 1.518 | 0.003 | 0.968 | 0.978 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.972 | 0.003 | 9,306 | 9,306 | 1.487 | 0.003 | 0.966 | 0.977 |
| Currently using any method | 0.047 | 0.004 | 9,306 | 9,306 | 1.720 | 0.081 | 0.039 | 0.054 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.027 | 0.003 | 9,306 | 9,306 | 1.667 | 0.103 | 0.022 | 0.033 |
| Want no more children | 0.450 | 0.008 | 9,306 | 9,306 | 1.481 | 0.017 | 0.435 | 0.466 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.249 | 0.007 | 9,306 | 9,306 | 1.530 | 0.028 | 0.236 | 0.263 |
| Ideal family size | 2.832 | 0.021 | 8,142 | 8,250 | 1.446 | 0.007 | 2.790 | 2.874 |

Table C.3 Sampling errors: Urban sample, Indonesia 2012

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases: Unweighted (N) | Number of cases: Weighted (WN) | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits: R-2SE | Confidence limits: R+2SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 1.000 | 0.000 | 22,898 | 23,805 | na | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Literacy | 0.959 | 0.002 | 22,898 | 23,805 | 1.866 | 0.003 | 0.954 | 0.964 |
| No education | 0.016 | 0.002 | 22,898 | 23,805 | 1.979 | 0.104 | 0.012 | 0.019 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.752 | 0.010 | 22,898 | 23,805 | 3.354 | 0.013 | 0.733 | 0.771 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.257 | 0.006 | 22,898 | 23,805 | 2.034 | 0.023 | 0.246 | 0.269 |
| Currently married (in union) | 0.692 | 0.006 | 22,898 | 23,805 | 1.928 | 0.009 | 0.680 | 0.703 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.186 | 0.007 | 19,185 | 20,108 | 2.655 | 0.040 | 0.171 | 0.200 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.041 | 0.002 | 22,898 | 23,805 | 1.476 | 0.047 | 0.037 | 0.045 |
| Children ever born | 1.617 | 0.019 | 22,898 | 23,805 | 1.777 | 0.011 | 1.580 | 1.654 |
| Children surviving | 1.532 | 0.017 | 22,898 | 23,805 | 1.744 | 0.011 | 1.498 | 1.566 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 2.986 | 0.046 | 5,452 | 6,023 | 2.010 | 0.016 | 2.893 | 3.079 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.989 | 0.001 | 22,898 | 23,805 | 1.649 | 0.001 | 0.986 | 0.991 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.988 | 0.001 | 22,898 | 23,805 | 1.640 | 0.001 | 0.986 | 0.991 |
| Currently using any method | 0.621 | 0.006 | 15,268 | 16,466 | 1.620 | 0.010 | 0.608 | 0.634 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.570 | 0.006 | 15,268 | 16,466 | 1.583 | 0.011 | 0.558 | 0.583 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.051 | 0.003 | 15,268 | 16,466 | 1.573 | 0.055 | 0.045 | 0.056 |
| Currently using pill | 0.139 | 0.006 | 15,268 | 16,466 | 2.082 | 0.042 | 0.127 | 0.151 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.051 | 0.003 | 15,268 | 16,466 | 1.759 | 0.061 | 0.045 | 0.057 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.029 | 0.003 | 15,268 | 16,466 | 1.834 | 0.086 | 0.024 | 0.034 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.286 | 0.007 | 15,268 | 16,466 | 1.945 | 0.025 | 0.271 | 0.300 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.040 | 0.003 | 15,268 | 16,466 | 1.639 | 0.065 | 0.035 | 0.045 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.019 | 0.002 | 15,268 | 16,466 | 1.552 | 0.090 | 0.016 | 0.023 |
| Currently using withdrawal | 0.028 | 0.002 | 15,268 | 16,466 | 1.548 | 0.074 | 0.024 | 0.032 |
| Used public sector source | 0.196 | 0.008 | 8,283 | 9,450 | 1.902 | 0.042 | 0.180 | 0.213 |
| Want no more children | 0.525 | 0.007 | 15,268 | 16,466 | 1.687 | 0.013 | 0.511 | 0.538 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.219 | 0.006 | 15,268 | 16,466 | 1.775 | 0.027 | 0.207 | 0.231 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.485 | 0.015 | 20,911 | 21,887 | 2.209 | 0.006 | 2.456 | 2.515 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.982 | 0.003 | 6,994 | 7,358 | 2.029 | 0.003 | 0.975 | 0.988 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.614 | 0.010 | 6,994 | 7,358 | 1.689 | 0.016 | 0.594 | 0.634 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.918 | 0.008 | 8,185 | 8,405 | 2.452 | 0.009 | 0.901 | 0.935 |
| Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks | 0.132 | 0.006 | 7,958 | 8,173 | 1.539 | 0.046 | 0.120 | 0.144 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.408 | 0.023 | 1,036 | 1,078 | 1.493 | 0.058 | 0.361 | 0.455 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.632 | 0.023 | 1,036 | 1,078 | 1.485 | 0.037 | 0.586 | 0.679 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.428 | 0.021 | 1,587 | 1,624 | 1.620 | 0.049 | 0.387 | 0.470 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.937 | 0.008 | 1,587 | 1,624 | 1.259 | 0.008 | 0.921 | 0.953 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.771 | 0.015 | 1,587 | 1,624 | 1.406 | 0.020 | 0.740 | 0.801 |
| Received polio vaccination (3 doses) | 0.804 | 0.013 | 1,587 | 1,624 | 1.310 | 0.017 | 0.777 | 0.831 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.823 | 0.014 | 1,587 | 1,624 | 1.415 | 0.017 | 0.795 | 0.851 |
| Received all vaccinations | 0.694 | 0.017 | 1,587 | 1,624 | 1.442 | 0.025 | 0.660 | 0.729 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.445 | 0.049 | 65,293 | 68,131 | 1.622 | 0.020 | 2.347 | 2.542 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 15.185 | 1.665 | 16,458 | 16,757 | 1.561 | 0.110 | 11.856 | 18.515 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 11.046 | 1.324 | 16,422 | 16,714 | 1.422 | 0.120 | 8.398 | 13.693 |
| Infant mortality (last 0-9 years) | 26.231 | 2.028 | 16,469 | 16,766 | 1.478 | 0.077 | 22.175 | 30.287 |
| Child mortality (last 0-9 years) | 7.606 | 1.089 | 16,206 | 16,400 | 1.490 | 0.143 | 5.428 | 9.785 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years) | 33.638 | 2.223 | 16,494 | 16,798 | 1.452 | 0.066 | 29.193 | 38.083 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 1.000 | 0.000 | 4,417 | 4,739 | na | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Literacy | 0.958 | 0.005 | 4,417 | 4,739 | 1.828 | 0.006 | 0.947 | 0.969 |
| No education | 0.014 | 0.004 | 4,417 | 4,739 | 2.066 | 0.263 | 0.007 | 0.021 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.731 | 0.014 | 4,417 | 4,739 | 2.070 | 0.019 | 0.703 | 0.758 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.061 | 0.005 | 4,403 | 4,725 | 1.326 | 0.079 | 0.051 | 0.070 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.986 | 0.003 | 4,417 | 4,739 | 1.770 | 0.003 | 0.980 | 0.992 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.986 | 0.003 | 4,417 | 4,739 | 1.739 | 0.003 | 0.980 | 0.992 |
| Currently using any method | 0.065 | 0.006 | 4,417 | 4,739 | 1.743 | 0.099 | 0.052 | 0.078 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.041 | 0.005 | 4,417 | 4,739 | 1.643 | 0.119 | 0.031 | 0.051 |
| Want no more children | 0.473 | 0.011 | 4,417 | 4,739 | 1.468 | 0.023 | 0.451 | 0.495 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.229 | 0.010 | 4,417 | 4,739 | 1.535 | 0.042 | 0.209 | 0.248 |
| Ideal family size | 2.714 | 0.025 | 3,912 | 4,245 | 1.404 | 0.009 | 2.664 | 2.763 |

Table C.4 Sampling errors: Rural sample, Indonesia 2012

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases Unweighted (N) | Number of cases Weighted (WN) | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits R-2SE | Confidence limits R+2SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.000 | 0.000 | 22,709 | 21,802 | na | na | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Literacy | 0.890 | 0.005 | 22,709 | 21,802 | 2.418 | 0.006 | 0.880 | 0.900 |
| No education | 0.052 | 0.004 | 22,709 | 21,802 | 2.607 | 0.074 | 0.044 | 0.059 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.509 | 0.009 | 22,709 | 21,802 | 2.679 | 0.017 | 0.491 | 0.526 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.174 | 0.004 | 22,709 | 21,802 | 1.551 | 0.022 | 0.166 | 0.182 |
| Currently married (in union) | 0.780 | 0.004 | 22,709 | 21,802 | 1.557 | 0.005 | 0.771 | 0.788 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.352 | 0.008 | 19,215 | 18,573 | 2.244 | 0.022 | 0.337 | 0.368 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.044 | 0.002 | 22,709 | 21,802 | 1.363 | 0.042 | 0.041 | 0.048 |
| Children ever born | 1.961 | 0.020 | 22,709 | 21,802 | 1.630 | 0.010 | 1.922 | 2.001 |
| Children surviving | 1.792 | 0.016 | 22,709 | 21,802 | 1.483 | 0.009 | 1.760 | 1.823 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 3.439 | 0.055 | 5,454 | 5,637 | 1.996 | 0.016 | 3.329 | 3.549 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.971 | 0.002 | 22,709 | 21,802 | 1.801 | 0.002 | 0.967 | 0.975 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.970 | 0.002 | 22,709 | 21,802 | 1.828 | 0.002 | 0.966 | 0.974 |
| Currently using any method | 0.616 | 0.007 | 17,438 | 16,999 | 1.878 | 0.011 | 0.603 | 0.630 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.587 | 0.007 | 17,438 | 16,999 | 1.917 | 0.012 | 0.572 | 0.601 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.030 | 0.002 | 17,438 | 16,999 | 1.698 | 0.073 | 0.025 | 0.034 |
| Currently using pill | 0.132 | 0.005 | 17,438 | 16,999 | 2.111 | 0.041 | 0.121 | 0.143 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.028 | 0.002 | 17,438 | 16,999 | 2.007 | 0.090 | 0.023 | 0.033 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.006 | 0.001 | 17,438 | 16,999 | 1.386 | 0.133 | 0.005 | 0.008 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.352 | 0.007 | 17,438 | 16,999 | 1.923 | 0.020 | 0.338 | 0.366 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.024 | 0.003 | 17,438 | 16,999 | 2.262 | 0.108 | 0.019 | 0.030 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.007 | 0.001 | 17,438 | 16,999 | 1.389 | 0.124 | 0.005 | 0.009 |
| Currently using withdrawal | 0.018 | 0.002 | 17,438 | 16,999 | 1.698 | 0.094 | 0.015 | 0.022 |
| Used public sector source | 0.260 | 0.009 | 9,906 | 10,019 | 2.142 | 0.036 | 0.241 | 0.279 |
| Want no more children | 0.479 | 0.007 | 17,438 | 16,999 | 1.782 | 0.014 | 0.465 | 0.492 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.248 | 0.005 | 17,438 | 16,999 | 1.631 | 0.022 | 0.237 | 0.259 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.696 | 0.023 | 20,216 | 19,797 | 2.687 | 0.008 | 2.650 | 2.741 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.933 | 0.005 | 8,268 | 7,424 | 1.593 | 0.005 | 0.923 | 0.942 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.595 | 0.011 | 8,268 | 7,424 | 1.912 | 0.018 | 0.573 | 0.616 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.746 | 0.011 | 9,836 | 8,543 | 2.159 | 0.015 | 0.723 | 0.769 |
| Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks | 0.154 | 0.006 | 9,411 | 8,208 | 1.468 | 0.039 | 0.142 | 0.166 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.371 | 0.019 | 1,469 | 1,263 | 1.356 | 0.050 | 0.333 | 0.408 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.658 | 0.019 | 1,469 | 1,263 | 1.371 | 0.028 | 0.621 | 0.695 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.395 | 0.019 | 1,915 | 1,709 | 1.631 | 0.049 | 0.356 | 0.433 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.851 | 0.013 | 1,915 | 1,709 | 1.515 | 0.015 | 0.825 | 0.877 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.672 | 0.017 | 1,915 | 1,709 | 1.542 | 0.026 | 0.638 | 0.707 |
| Received polio vaccination (3 doses) | 0.717 | 0.017 | 1,915 | 1,709 | 1.575 | 0.024 | 0.682 | 0.751 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.781 | 0.015 | 1,915 | 1,709 | 1.452 | 0.019 | 0.752 | 0.810 |
| Received all vaccinations | 0.619 | 0.019 | 1,915 | 1,709 | 1.586 | 0.030 | 0.582 | 0.656 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.772 | 0.051 | 64,517 | 61,954 | 1.518 | 0.018 | 2.670 | 2.874 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 24.299 | 1.711 | 20,168 | 17,412 | 1.344 | 0.070 | 20.878 | 27.720 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 16.171 | 1.280 | 20,200 | 17,428 | 1.289 | 0.079 | 13.610 | 18.732 |
| Infant mortality (last 0-9 years) | 40.470 | 2.147 | 20,186 | 17,419 | 1.330 | 0.053 | 36.175 | 44.765 |
| Child mortality (last 0-9 years) | 11.602 | 1.080 | 19,964 | 17,174 | 1.178 | 0.093 | 9.442 | 13.762 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years) | 51.603 | 2.503 | 20,256 | 17,461 | 1.351 | 0.049 | 46.597 | 56.609 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.000 | 0.000 | 4,889 | 4,567 | na | na | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Literacy | 0.895 | 0.008 | 4,889 | 4,567 | 1.756 | 0.009 | 0.880 | 0.910 |
| No education | 0.044 | 0.005 | 4,889 | 4,567 | 1.763 | 0.118 | 0.033 | 0.054 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.457 | 0.012 | 4,889 | 4,567 | 1.710 | 0.027 | 0.433 | 0.482 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.105 | 0.006 | 4,866 | 4,553 | 1.295 | 0.054 | 0.094 | 0.117 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.960 | 0.004 | 4,889 | 4,567 | 1.442 | 0.004 | 0.952 | 0.968 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.957 | 0.004 | 4,889 | 4,567 | 1.413 | 0.004 | 0.949 | 0.965 |
| Currently using any method | 0.027 | 0.004 | 4,889 | 4,567 | 1.558 | 0.133 | 0.020 | 0.035 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.013 | 0.003 | 4,889 | 4,567 | 1.617 | 0.204 | 0.008 | 0.018 |
| Want no more children | 0.427 | 0.011 | 4,889 | 4,567 | 1.490 | 0.025 | 0.406 | 0.448 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.271 | 0.010 | 4,889 | 4,567 | 1.528 | 0.036 | 0.251 | 0.290 |
| Ideal family size | 2.957 | 0.035 | 4,230 | 4,004 | 1.518 | 0.012 | 2.887 | 3.027 |

Table C.5 Sampling errors: Aceh sample, Indonesia 2012

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases: Unweighted (N) | Number of cases: Weighted (WN) | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits: R-2SE | Confidence limits: R+2SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.262 | 0.022 | 1,433 | 877 | 1.902 | 0.084 | 0.218 | 0.306 |
| Literacy | 0.927 | 0.012 | 1,433 | 877 | 1.675 | 0.012 | 0.904 | 0.950 |
| No education | 0.017 | 0.006 | 1,433 | 877 | 1.676 | 0.335 | 0.006 | 0.029 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.728 | 0.027 | 1,433 | 877 | 2.290 | 0.037 | 0.674 | 0.782 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.310 | 0.017 | 1,433 | 877 | 1.405 | 0.055 | 0.275 | 0.344 |
| Currently married (in union) | 0.637 | 0.019 | 1,433 | 877 | 1.484 | 0.030 | 0.599 | 0.675 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.195 | 0.018 | 1,201 | 735 | 1.604 | 0.094 | 0.159 | 0.232 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.052 | 0.007 | 1,433 | 877 | 1.251 | 0.142 | 0.037 | 0.066 |
| Children ever born | 1.887 | 0.069 | 1,433 | 877 | 1.245 | 0.036 | 1.749 | 2.024 |
| Children surviving | 1.743 | 0.059 | 1,433 | 877 | 1.168 | 0.034 | 1.626 | 1.861 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 3.852 | 0.163 | 309 | 188 | 1.196 | 0.042 | 3.525 | 4.178 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.966 | 0.007 | 1,433 | 877 | 1.481 | 0.007 | 0.952 | 0.980 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.966 | 0.007 | 1,433 | 877 | 1.481 | 0.007 | 0.952 | 0.980 |
| Currently using any method | 0.468 | 0.027 | 908 | 558 | 1.608 | 0.057 | 0.415 | 0.521 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.444 | 0.027 | 908 | 558 | 1.620 | 0.060 | 0.391 | 0.498 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.024 | 0.006 | 908 | 558 | 1.158 | 0.248 | 0.012 | 0.035 |
| Currently using pill | 0.096 | 0.015 | 908 | 558 | 1.583 | 0.162 | 0.065 | 0.127 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.021 | 0.005 | 908 | 558 | 1.050 | 0.241 | 0.011 | 0.030 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.012 | 0.003 | 908 | 558 | 0.898 | 0.270 | 0.006 | 0.019 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.300 | 0.022 | 908 | 558 | 1.470 | 0.075 | 0.255 | 0.345 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.008 | 0.003 | 908 | 558 | 0.905 | 0.342 | 0.002 | 0.013 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.007 | 0.003 | 908 | 558 | 0.922 | 0.369 | 0.002 | 0.012 |
| Currently using withdrawal | 0.011 | 0.004 | 908 | 558 | 1.126 | 0.355 | 0.003 | 0.019 |
| Used public sector source | 0.225 | 0.035 | 401 | 247 | 1.664 | 0.155 | 0.155 | 0.294 |
| Want no more children | 0.326 | 0.018 | 908 | 558 | 1.140 | 0.054 | 0.290 | 0.361 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.283 | 0.016 | 908 | 558 | 1.057 | 0.056 | 0.251 | 0.314 |
| Ideal number of children | 3.540 | 0.074 | 1,157 | 701 | 1.661 | 0.021 | 3.392 | 3.688 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.953 | 0.010 | 473 | 294 | 1.021 | 0.010 | 0.934 | 0.973 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.617 | 0.035 | 473 | 294 | 1.568 | 0.057 | 0.547 | 0.687 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.898 | 0.020 | 586 | 365 | 1.336 | 0.022 | 0.858 | 0.937 |
| Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks | 0.160 | 0.020 | 567 | 353 | 1.249 | 0.124 | 0.120 | 0.199 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.251 | 0.061 | 85 | 56 | 1.325 | 0.242 | 0.130 | 0.373 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.699 | 0.052 | 85 | 56 | 1.064 | 0.074 | 0.595 | 0.802 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.255 | 0.051 | 107 | 68 | 1.222 | 0.201 | 0.153 | 0.357 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.776 | 0.048 | 107 | 68 | 1.203 | 0.062 | 0.680 | 0.872 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.576 | 0.057 | 107 | 68 | 1.202 | 0.100 | 0.461 | 0.690 |
| Received polio vaccination (3 doses) | 0.645 | 0.050 | 107 | 68 | 1.078 | 0.078 | 0.544 | 0.746 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.598 | 0.055 | 107 | 68 | 1.160 | 0.093 | 0.487 | 0.709 |
| Received all vaccinations | 0.497 | 0.056 | 107 | 68 | 1.157 | 0.113 | 0.384 | 0.609 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.833 | 0.159 | 4,088 | 2,498 | 1.254 | 0.056 | 2.515 | 3.151 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 28.195 | 5.930 | 1,152 | 712 | 1.056 | 0.210 | 16.334 | 40.056 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 18.314 | 4.494 | 1,158 | 716 | 1.076 | 0.245 | 9.327 | 27.301 |
| Infant mortality (last 0-9 years) | 46.509 | 7.596 | 1,152 | 712 | 1.079 | 0.163 | 31.318 | 61.700 |
| Child mortality (last 0-9 years) | 6.201 | 2.950 | 1,133 | 698 | 1.243 | 0.476 | 0.300 | 12.101 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years) | 52.421 | 8.698 | 1,155 | 714 | 1.174 | 0.166 | 35.025 | 69.817 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.251 | 0.026 | 240 | 153 | 0.944 | 0.105 | 0.198 | 0.304 |
| Literacy | 0.912 | 0.022 | 240 | 153 | 1.186 | 0.024 | 0.868 | 0.955 |
| No education | 0.015 | 0.011 | 240 | 153 | 1.373 | 0.728 | 0.000 | 0.036 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.683 | 0.036 | 240 | 153 | 1.196 | 0.053 | 0.611 | 0.755 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.051 | 0.014 | 240 | 153 | 0.986 | 0.274 | 0.023 | 0.080 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.938 | 0.019 | 240 | 153 | 1.185 | 0.020 | 0.901 | 0.975 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.938 | 0.019 | 240 | 153 | 1.185 | 0.020 | 0.901 | 0.975 |
| Currently using any method | 0.013 | 0.010 | 240 | 153 | 1.430 | 0.822 | 0.000 | 0.033 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.008 | 0.006 | 240 | 153 | 1.010 | 0.746 | 0.000 | 0.019 |
| Want no more children | 0.233 | 0.030 | 240 | 153 | 1.101 | 0.129 | 0.173 | 0.293 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.356 | 0.030 | 240 | 153 | 0.983 | 0.086 | 0.295 | 0.417 |
| Ideal family size | 4.071 | 0.167 | 180 | 114 | 1.174 | 0.041 | 3.737 | 4.405 |

Table C.6 Sampling errors: North Sumatera sample, Indonesia 2012

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases: Unweighted (N) | Number of cases: Weighted (WN) | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits: R-2SE | Confidence limits: R+2SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.525 | 0.017 | 1,830 | 2,394 | 1.434 | 0.032 | 0.491 | 0.558 |
| Literacy | 0.948 | 0.010 | 1,830 | 2,394 | 2.009 | 0.011 | 0.928 | 0.969 |
| No education | 0.010 | 0.005 | 1,830 | 2,394 | 2.215 | 0.514 | 0.000 | 0.020 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.777 | 0.019 | 1,830 | 2,394 | 1.995 | 0.025 | 0.738 | 0.815 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.295 | 0.015 | 1,830 | 2,394 | 1.402 | 0.051 | 0.265 | 0.325 |
| Currently married (in union) | 0.653 | 0.014 | 1,830 | 2,394 | 1.298 | 0.022 | 0.624 | 0.682 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.124 | 0.011 | 1,476 | 1,939 | 1.253 | 0.087 | 0.102 | 0.145 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.058 | 0.007 | 1,830 | 2,394 | 1.189 | 0.112 | 0.045 | 0.072 |
| Children ever born | 1.998 | 0.060 | 1,830 | 2,394 | 1.216 | 0.030 | 1.878 | 2.119 |
| Children surviving | 1.845 | 0.048 | 1,830 | 2,394 | 1.102 | 0.026 | 1.748 | 1.942 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 4.008 | 0.137 | 442 | 572 | 1.317 | 0.034 | 3.734 | 4.283 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.957 | 0.007 | 1,830 | 2,394 | 1.455 | 0.007 | 0.943 | 0.971 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.955 | 0.007 | 1,830 | 2,394 | 1.504 | 0.008 | 0.940 | 0.969 |
| Currently using any method | 0.559 | 0.020 | 1,193 | 1,564 | 1.368 | 0.035 | 0.519 | 0.598 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.428 | 0.020 | 1,193 | 1,564 | 1.386 | 0.046 | 0.388 | 0.468 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.131 | 0.013 | 1,193 | 1,564 | 1.313 | 0.098 | 0.105 | 0.156 |
| Currently using pill | 0.108 | 0.016 | 1,193 | 1,564 | 1.804 | 0.150 | 0.076 | 0.141 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.021 | 0.005 | 1,193 | 1,564 | 1.193 | 0.239 | 0.011 | 0.030 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.019 | 0.004 | 1,193 | 1,564 | 1.040 | 0.214 | 0.011 | 0.028 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.183 | 0.014 | 1,193 | 1,564 | 1.244 | 0.076 | 0.156 | 0.211 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.064 | 0.010 | 1,193 | 1,564 | 1.424 | 0.158 | 0.044 | 0.084 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.023 | 0.005 | 1,193 | 1,564 | 1.171 | 0.219 | 0.013 | 0.034 |
| Currently using withdrawal | 0.095 | 0.013 | 1,193 | 1,564 | 1.475 | 0.132 | 0.070 | 0.120 |
| Used public sector source | 0.189 | 0.025 | 515 | 676 | 1.446 | 0.132 | 0.139 | 0.239 |
| Want no more children | 0.560 | 0.015 | 1,193 | 1,564 | 1.018 | 0.026 | 0.531 | 0.590 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.228 | 0.011 | 1,193 | 1,564 | 0.883 | 0.047 | 0.207 | 0.250 |
| Ideal number of children | 3.000 | 0.059 | 1,715 | 2,244 | 1.908 | 0.020 | 2.882 | 3.118 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.932 | 0.017 | 633 | 833 | 1.654 | 0.018 | 0.899 | 0.965 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.230 | 0.022 | 633 | 833 | 1.326 | 0.096 | 0.185 | 0.274 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.884 | 0.029 | 812 | 1,058 | 2.028 | 0.033 | 0.825 | 0.942 |
| Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks | 0.137 | 0.016 | 788 | 1,026 | 1.272 | 0.116 | 0.105 | 0.168 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.250 | 0.043 | 109 | 140 | 0.981 | 0.170 | 0.165 | 0.335 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.595 | 0.055 | 109 | 140 | 1.098 | 0.092 | 0.486 | 0.704 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.269 | 0.043 | 149 | 194 | 1.149 | 0.159 | 0.184 | 0.355 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.804 | 0.039 | 149 | 194 | 1.183 | 0.048 | 0.726 | 0.881 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.611 | 0.047 | 149 | 194 | 1.165 | 0.077 | 0.517 | 0.705 |
| Received polio vaccination (3 doses) | 0.653 | 0.046 | 149 | 194 | 1.165 | 0.070 | 0.562 | 0.745 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.642 | 0.046 | 149 | 194 | 1.152 | 0.071 | 0.550 | 0.733 |
| Received all vaccinations | 0.508 | 0.050 | 149 | 194 | 1.213 | 0.099 | 0.408 | 0.609 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.970 | 0.144 | 5,117 | 6,701 | 1.088 | 0.048 | 2.682 | 3.257 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 26.405 | 4.758 | 1,623 | 2,110 | 1.034 | 0.180 | 16.890 | 35.920 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 13.842 | 3.046 | 1,616 | 2,100 | 1.017 | 0.220 | 7.751 | 19.933 |
| Infant mortality (last 0-9 years) | 40.247 | 5.271 | 1,624 | 2,111 | 0.990 | 0.131 | 29.705 | 50.790 |
| Child mortality (last 0-9 years) | 14.786 | 3.595 | 1,577 | 2,050 | 1.123 | 0.243 | 7.595 | 21.976 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years) | 54.438 | 7.296 | 1,630 | 2,119 | 1.136 | 0.134 | 39.847 | 69.029 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.513 | 0.021 | 372 | 470 | 0.826 | 0.042 | 0.471 | 0.556 |
| Literacy | 0.965 | 0.011 | 372 | 470 | 1.146 | 0.011 | 0.943 | 0.987 |
| No education | 0.006 | 0.004 | 372 | 470 | 0.922 | 0.636 | 0.000 | 0.013 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.734 | 0.026 | 372 | 470 | 1.140 | 0.036 | 0.682 | 0.787 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.070 | 0.015 | 371 | 469 | 1.124 | 0.213 | 0.040 | 0.100 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.952 | 0.010 | 372 | 470 | 0.940 | 0.011 | 0.931 | 0.973 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.949 | 0.010 | 372 | 470 | 0.920 | 0.011 | 0.928 | 0.970 |
| Currently using any method | 0.081 | 0.015 | 372 | 470 | 1.081 | 0.189 | 0.050 | 0.112 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.037 | 0.010 | 372 | 470 | 0.984 | 0.262 | 0.018 | 0.056 |
| Want no more children | 0.540 | 0.027 | 372 | 470 | 1.051 | 0.050 | 0.486 | 0.595 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.163 | 0.020 | 372 | 470 | 1.059 | 0.125 | 0.122 | 0.204 |
| Ideal family size | 3.347 | 0.090 | 338 | 427 | 1.155 | 0.027 | 3.168 | 3.527 |

Table C.7 Sampling errors: West Sumatera sample, Indonesia 2012

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases: Unweighted (N) | Number of cases: Weighted (WN) | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits: R-2SE | Confidence limits: R+2SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.405 | 0.018 | 1,339 | 852 | 1.363 | 0.045 | 0.369 | 0.442 |
| Literacy | 0.939 | 0.010 | 1,339 | 852 | 1.464 | 0.010 | 0.919 | 0.958 |
| No education | 0.010 | 0.003 | 1,339 | 852 | 1.162 | 0.315 | 0.004 | 0.016 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.770 | 0.023 | 1,339 | 852 | 1.988 | 0.030 | 0.725 | 0.816 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.266 | 0.015 | 1,339 | 852 | 1.259 | 0.057 | 0.235 | 0.296 |
| Currently married (in union) | 0.689 | 0.014 | 1,339 | 852 | 1.139 | 0.021 | 0.661 | 0.718 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.143 | 0.021 | 1,111 | 707 | 1.981 | 0.146 | 0.101 | 0.185 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.057 | 0.006 | 1,339 | 852 | 0.983 | 0.110 | 0.044 | 0.069 |
| Children ever born | 1.793 | 0.049 | 1,339 | 852 | 1.049 | 0.028 | 1.694 | 1.892 |
| Children surviving | 1.707 | 0.048 | 1,339 | 852 | 1.075 | 0.028 | 1.612 | 1.803 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 3.506 | 0.110 | 299 | 190 | 1.113 | 0.031 | 3.286 | 3.726 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.981 | 0.004 | 1,339 | 852 | 1.110 | 0.004 | 0.972 | 0.989 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.981 | 0.004 | 1,339 | 852 | 1.110 | 0.004 | 0.972 | 0.989 |
| Currently using any method | 0.569 | 0.019 | 910 | 588 | 1.165 | 0.034 | 0.531 | 0.608 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.502 | 0.022 | 910 | 588 | 1.298 | 0.043 | 0.459 | 0.545 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.067 | 0.009 | 910 | 588 | 1.102 | 0.136 | 0.049 | 0.085 |
| Currently using pill | 0.096 | 0.014 | 910 | 588 | 1.403 | 0.143 | 0.069 | 0.123 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.036 | 0.008 | 910 | 588 | 1.350 | 0.231 | 0.019 | 0.053 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.019 | 0.005 | 910 | 588 | 1.190 | 0.285 | 0.008 | 0.030 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.279 | 0.021 | 910 | 588 | 1.378 | 0.073 | 0.238 | 0.320 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.030 | 0.005 | 910 | 588 | 0.976 | 0.185 | 0.019 | 0.041 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.013 | 0.004 | 910 | 588 | 1.080 | 0.314 | 0.005 | 0.021 |
| Currently using withdrawal | 0.052 | 0.008 | 910 | 588 | 1.108 | 0.156 | 0.036 | 0.069 |
| Used public sector source | 0.293 | 0.030 | 450 | 297 | 1.414 | 0.104 | 0.232 | 0.354 |
| Want no more children | 0.466 | 0.017 | 910 | 588 | 1.045 | 0.037 | 0.431 | 0.500 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.242 | 0.014 | 910 | 588 | 0.978 | 0.057 | 0.214 | 0.270 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.768 | 0.049 | 1,235 | 783 | 1.673 | 0.018 | 2.670 | 2.866 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.959 | 0.017 | 442 | 286 | 1.765 | 0.017 | 0.926 | 0.993 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.613 | 0.030 | 442 | 286 | 1.292 | 0.049 | 0.553 | 0.673 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.905 | 0.021 | 530 | 343 | 1.496 | 0.024 | 0.863 | 0.948 |
| Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks | 0.151 | 0.021 | 514 | 332 | 1.287 | 0.140 | 0.109 | 0.194 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.342 | 0.058 | 76 | 50 | 1.049 | 0.171 | 0.225 | 0.458 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.670 | 0.054 | 76 | 50 | 0.995 | 0.080 | 0.563 | 0.778 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.269 | 0.052 | 104 | 69 | 1.192 | 0.192 | 0.166 | 0.372 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.890 | 0.037 | 104 | 69 | 1.206 | 0.041 | 0.816 | 0.963 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.629 | 0.061 | 104 | 69 | 1.265 | 0.097 | 0.507 | 0.750 |
| Received polio vaccination (3 doses) | 0.738 | 0.063 | 104 | 69 | 1.420 | 0.085 | 0.613 | 0.864 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.695 | 0.062 | 104 | 69 | 1.347 | 0.089 | 0.571 | 0.819 |
| Received all vaccinations | 0.594 | 0.060 | 104 | 69 | 1.227 | 0.101 | 0.474 | 0.714 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.842 | 0.157 | 3,770 | 2,399 | 1.125 | 0.055 | 2.529 | 3.155 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 17.413 | 3.932 | 1,078 | 698 | 1.009 | 0.226 | 9.550 | 25.277 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 9.520 | 2.718 | 1,081 | 700 | 0.925 | 0.285 | 4.085 | 14.956 |
| Infant mortality (last 0-9 years) | 26.934 | 4.584 | 1,078 | 698 | 0.950 | 0.170 | 17.767 | 36.101 |
| Child mortality (last 0-9 years) | 7.211 | 2.760 | 1,056 | 683 | 1.072 | 0.383 | 1.691 | 12.731 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years) | 33.951 | 5.502 | 1,082 | 701 | 1.012 | 0.162 | 22.946 | 44.955 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.382 | 0.025 | 239 | 164 | 0.795 | 0.065 | 0.332 | 0.432 |
| Literacy | 0.920 | 0.018 | 239 | 164 | 1.027 | 0.020 | 0.884 | 0.956 |
| No education | 0.004 | 0.004 | 239 | 164 | 0.971 | 0.998 | 0.000 | 0.012 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.697 | 0.038 | 239 | 164 | 1.264 | 0.054 | 0.622 | 0.773 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.068 | 0.019 | 239 | 164 | 1.155 | 0.278 | 0.030 | 0.106 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 1.000 | 0.000 | 239 | 164 | na | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 1.000 | 0.000 | 239 | 164 | na | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Currently using any method | 0.059 | 0.016 | 239 | 164 | 1.069 | 0.276 | 0.027 | 0.092 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.036 | 0.011 | 239 | 164 | 0.955 | 0.321 | 0.013 | 0.059 |
| Want no more children | 0.350 | 0.033 | 239 | 164 | 1.062 | 0.094 | 0.284 | 0.416 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.237 | 0.029 | 239 | 164 | 1.068 | 0.124 | 0.179 | 0.296 |
| Ideal family size | 3.075 | 0.097 | 188 | 130 | 1.044 | 0.032 | 2.880 | 3.269 |

Table C.8 Sampling errors: Riau sample, Indonesia 2012

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases: Unweighted (N) | Number of cases: Weighted (WN) | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits: R-2SE | Confidence limits: R+2SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.427 | 0.025 | 1,386 | 1,040 | 1.858 | 0.058 | 0.377 | 0.476 |
| Literacy | 0.930 | 0.008 | 1,386 | 1,040 | 1.211 | 0.009 | 0.913 | 0.946 |
| No education | 0.025 | 0.007 | 1,386 | 1,040 | 1.613 | 0.273 | 0.011 | 0.038 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.680 | 0.023 | 1,386 | 1,040 | 1.842 | 0.034 | 0.634 | 0.727 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.203 | 0.013 | 1,386 | 1,040 | 1.195 | 0.064 | 0.177 | 0.229 |
| Currently married (in union) | 0.761 | 0.015 | 1,386 | 1,040 | 1.274 | 0.019 | 0.732 | 0.790 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.210 | 0.017 | 1,195 | 896 | 1.428 | 0.080 | 0.177 | 0.244 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.061 | 0.006 | 1,386 | 1,040 | 0.911 | 0.096 | 0.049 | 0.073 |
| Children ever born | 2.048 | 0.051 | 1,386 | 1,040 | 0.992 | 0.025 | 1.946 | 2.150 |
| Children surviving | 1.944 | 0.046 | 1,386 | 1,040 | 0.957 | 0.024 | 1.852 | 2.036 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 4.037 | 0.156 | 295 | 218 | 1.262 | 0.039 | 3.724 | 4.350 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.993 | 0.002 | 1,386 | 1,040 | 1.081 | 0.002 | 0.988 | 0.998 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.993 | 0.002 | 1,386 | 1,040 | 1.081 | 0.002 | 0.988 | 0.998 |
| Currently using any method | 0.611 | 0.015 | 1,049 | 791 | 1.008 | 0.025 | 0.581 | 0.641 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.540 | 0.017 | 1,049 | 791 | 1.128 | 0.032 | 0.505 | 0.575 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.071 | 0.010 | 1,049 | 791 | 1.293 | 0.144 | 0.051 | 0.092 |
| Currently using pill | 0.136 | 0.012 | 1,049 | 791 | 1.147 | 0.089 | 0.111 | 0.160 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.019 | 0.005 | 1,049 | 791 | 1.068 | 0.235 | 0.010 | 0.028 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.027 | 0.006 | 1,049 | 791 | 1.269 | 0.235 | 0.014 | 0.040 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.291 | 0.019 | 1,049 | 791 | 1.323 | 0.064 | 0.254 | 0.329 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.036 | 0.008 | 1,049 | 791 | 1.382 | 0.222 | 0.020 | 0.052 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.025 | 0.005 | 1,049 | 791 | 0.970 | 0.188 | 0.016 | 0.034 |
| Currently using withdrawal | 0.045 | 0.008 | 1,049 | 791 | 1.305 | 0.186 | 0.028 | 0.062 |
| Used public sector source | 0.143 | 0.019 | 568 | 428 | 1.292 | 0.133 | 0.105 | 0.181 |
| Want no more children | 0.482 | 0.020 | 1,049 | 791 | 1.310 | 0.042 | 0.441 | 0.522 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.242 | 0.016 | 1,049 | 791 | 1.212 | 0.066 | 0.210 | 0.275 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.746 | 0.043 | 1,182 | 891 | 1.321 | 0.015 | 2.661 | 2.831 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.958 | 0.011 | 553 | 413 | 1.229 | 0.011 | 0.937 | 0.979 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.441 | 0.029 | 553 | 413 | 1.346 | 0.065 | 0.384 | 0.498 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.864 | 0.022 | 653 | 484 | 1.469 | 0.026 | 0.820 | 0.909 |
| Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks | 0.174 | 0.015 | 635 | 472 | 0.948 | 0.087 | 0.143 | 0.204 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.376 | 0.056 | 109 | 82 | 1.115 | 0.149 | 0.264 | 0.489 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.635 | 0.052 | 109 | 82 | 1.084 | 0.081 | 0.532 | 0.739 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.367 | 0.048 | 120 | 86 | 1.047 | 0.131 | 0.271 | 0.464 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.824 | 0.036 | 120 | 86 | 1.008 | 0.044 | 0.752 | 0.896 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.670 | 0.047 | 120 | 86 | 1.059 | 0.070 | 0.576 | 0.764 |
| Received polio vaccination (3 doses) | 0.690 | 0.047 | 120 | 86 | 1.080 | 0.068 | 0.595 | 0.784 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.708 | 0.048 | 120 | 86 | 1.130 | 0.068 | 0.611 | 0.805 |
| Received all vaccinations | 0.576 | 0.058 | 120 | 86 | 1.242 | 0.101 | 0.459 | 0.693 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.930 | 0.136 | 3,966 | 2,972 | 1.041 | 0.046 | 2.658 | 3.201 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 14.809 | 4.019 | 1,284 | 957 | 1.026 | 0.271 | 6.771 | 22.847 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 9.237 | 2.498 | 1,281 | 954 | 0.945 | 0.270 | 4.241 | 14.233 |
| Infant mortality (last 0-9 years) | 24.046 | 5.213 | 1,284 | 957 | 1.117 | 0.217 | 13.620 | 34.472 |
| Child mortality (last 0-9 years) | 3.809 | 2.049 | 1,255 | 937 | 1.130 | 0.538 | 0.000 | 7.907 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years) | 27.763 | 5.675 | 1,285 | 957 | 1.130 | 0.204 | 16.413 | 39.113 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.397 | 0.028 | 305 | 231 | 1.004 | 0.071 | 0.341 | 0.453 |
| Literacy | 0.941 | 0.012 | 305 | 231 | 0.903 | 0.013 | 0.917 | 0.965 |
| No education | 0.018 | 0.008 | 305 | 231 | 1.091 | 0.457 | 0.002 | 0.035 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.683 | 0.029 | 305 | 231 | 1.083 | 0.042 | 0.625 | 0.741 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.033 | 0.009 | 304 | 230 | 0.885 | 0.274 | 0.015 | 0.051 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.976 | 0.010 | 305 | 231 | 1.173 | 0.011 | 0.956 | 0.997 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.976 | 0.010 | 305 | 231 | 1.173 | 0.011 | 0.956 | 0.997 |
| Currently using any method | 0.080 | 0.022 | 305 | 231 | 1.432 | 0.280 | 0.035 | 0.124 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.044 | 0.014 | 305 | 231 | 1.168 | 0.311 | 0.017 | 0.072 |
| Want no more children | 0.379 | 0.030 | 305 | 231 | 1.060 | 0.078 | 0.320 | 0.438 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.235 | 0.023 | 305 | 231 | 0.930 | 0.096 | 0.190 | 0.280 |
| Ideal family size | 3.182 | 0.086 | 255 | 194 | 1.004 | 0.027 | 3.009 | 3.354 |

Table C.9 Sampling errors: Jambi sample, Indonesia 2012

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases: Unweighted (N) | Number of cases: Weighted (WN) | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits: R-2SE | Confidence limits: R+2SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.311 | 0.010 | 1,112 | 580 | 0.753 | 0.034 | 0.290 | 0.332 |
| Literacy | 0.907 | 0.011 | 1,112 | 580 | 1.260 | 0.012 | 0.886 | 0.929 |
| No education | 0.048 | 0.008 | 1,112 | 580 | 1.223 | 0.163 | 0.032 | 0.064 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.594 | 0.030 | 1,112 | 580 | 2.001 | 0.050 | 0.535 | 0.653 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.176 | 0.011 | 1,112 | 580 | 0.974 | 0.063 | 0.154 | 0.198 |
| Currently married (in union) | 0.779 | 0.013 | 1,112 | 580 | 1.065 | 0.017 | 0.753 | 0.806 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.355 | 0.027 | 947 | 493 | 1.751 | 0.077 | 0.301 | 0.410 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.053 | 0.007 | 1,112 | 580 | 1.017 | 0.129 | 0.039 | 0.067 |
| Children ever born | 1.844 | 0.054 | 1,112 | 580 | 1.106 | 0.029 | 1.737 | 1.951 |
| Children surviving | 1.714 | 0.039 | 1,112 | 580 | 0.907 | 0.023 | 1.636 | 1.792 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 3.418 | 0.163 | 236 | 123 | 1.429 | 0.048 | 3.092 | 3.745 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.995 | 0.002 | 1,112 | 580 | 1.000 | 0.002 | 0.991 | 0.999 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.995 | 0.002 | 1,112 | 580 | 1.000 | 0.002 | 0.991 | 0.999 |
| Currently using any method | 0.669 | 0.016 | 859 | 452 | 1.007 | 0.024 | 0.636 | 0.701 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.620 | 0.017 | 859 | 452 | 1.050 | 0.028 | 0.585 | 0.655 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.048 | 0.009 | 859 | 452 | 1.267 | 0.192 | 0.030 | 0.067 |
| Currently using pill | 0.188 | 0.023 | 859 | 452 | 1.715 | 0.122 | 0.142 | 0.234 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.037 | 0.011 | 859 | 452 | 1.738 | 0.301 | 0.015 | 0.060 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.014 | 0.004 | 859 | 452 | 1.065 | 0.309 | 0.005 | 0.022 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.329 | 0.024 | 859 | 452 | 1.521 | 0.074 | 0.280 | 0.378 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.009 | 0.003 | 859 | 452 | 1.080 | 0.391 | 0.002 | 0.016 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.009 | 0.003 | 859 | 452 | 0.948 | 0.341 | 0.003 | 0.015 |
| Currently using withdrawal | 0.030 | 0.007 | 859 | 452 | 1.140 | 0.221 | 0.017 | 0.044 |
| Used public sector source | 0.172 | 0.025 | 525 | 281 | 1.540 | 0.148 | 0.121 | 0.223 |
| Want no more children | 0.478 | 0.019 | 859 | 452 | 1.111 | 0.040 | 0.440 | 0.516 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.266 | 0.019 | 859 | 452 | 1.252 | 0.071 | 0.228 | 0.304 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.559 | 0.048 | 954 | 495 | 1.441 | 0.019 | 2.463 | 2.656 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.926 | 0.027 | 373 | 198 | 2.009 | 0.029 | 0.872 | 0.980 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.617 | 0.037 | 373 | 198 | 1.458 | 0.059 | 0.544 | 0.690 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.757 | 0.044 | 420 | 221 | 1.920 | 0.058 | 0.669 | 0.844 |
| Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks | 0.167 | 0.021 | 414 | 217 | 1.108 | 0.123 | 0.125 | 0.208 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.413 | 0.071 | 65 | 36 | 1.183 | 0.173 | 0.270 | 0.555 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.700 | 0.050 | 65 | 36 | 0.906 | 0.072 | 0.600 | 0.801 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.280 | 0.056 | 77 | 41 | 1.092 | 0.198 | 0.169 | 0.392 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.791 | 0.075 | 77 | 41 | 1.625 | 0.095 | 0.641 | 0.941 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.693 | 0.082 | 77 | 41 | 1.563 | 0.118 | 0.529 | 0.857 |
| Received polio vaccination (3 doses) | 0.696 | 0.084 | 77 | 41 | 1.607 | 0.121 | 0.528 | 0.864 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.767 | 0.074 | 77 | 41 | 1.548 | 0.097 | 0.619 | 0.916 |
| Received all vaccinations | 0.657 | 0.083 | 77 | 41 | 1.549 | 0.127 | 0.490 | 0.824 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.306 | 0.141 | 3,186 | 1,661 | 1.110 | 0.061 | 2.024 | 2.588 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 15.712 | 4.668 | 852 | 448 | 0.923 | 0.297 | 6.376 | 25.047 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 17.790 | 5.555 | 852 | 449 | 1.081 | 0.312 | 6.680 | 28.900 |
| Infant mortality (last 0-9 years) | 33.501 | 8.498 | 853 | 449 | 1.118 | 0.254 | 16.505 | 50.498 |
| Child mortality (last 0-9 years) | 3.020 | 1.733 | 832 | 436 | 0.852 | 0.574 | 0.000 | 6.486 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years) | 36.420 | 8.492 | 854 | 449 | 1.108 | 0.233 | 19.437 | 53.403 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.273 | 0.019 | 292 | 145 | 0.723 | 0.069 | 0.236 | 0.311 |
| Literacy | 0.948 | 0.013 | 292 | 145 | 0.971 | 0.013 | 0.923 | 0.973 |
| No education | 0.039 | 0.012 | 292 | 145 | 1.073 | 0.313 | 0.015 | 0.063 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.531 | 0.037 | 292 | 145 | 1.254 | 0.069 | 0.457 | 0.604 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.072 | 0.017 | 288 | 143 | 1.133 | 0.240 | 0.038 | 0.107 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.989 | 0.006 | 292 | 145 | 1.004 | 0.006 | 0.976 | 1.001 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.986 | 0.007 | 292 | 145 | 0.991 | 0.007 | 0.972 | 1.000 |
| Currently using any method | 0.025 | 0.008 | 292 | 145 | 0.906 | 0.331 | 0.008 | 0.042 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.019 | 0.007 | 292 | 145 | 0.906 | 0.382 | 0.004 | 0.033 |
| Want no more children | 0.383 | 0.030 | 292 | 145 | 1.053 | 0.078 | 0.323 | 0.443 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.300 | 0.032 | 292 | 145 | 1.178 | 0.106 | 0.236 | 0.363 |
| Ideal family size | 2.857 | 0.077 | 267 | 133 | 1.033 | 0.027 | 2.703 | 3.010 |

Table C.10 Sampling errors: South Sumatera sample, Indonesia 2012

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases: Unweighted (N) | Number of cases: Weighted (WN) | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits: R-2SE | Confidence limits: R+2SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.359 | 0.020 | 1,335 | 1,358 | 1.546 | 0.057 | 0.318 | 0.400 |
| Literacy | 0.930 | 0.008 | 1,335 | 1,358 | 1.121 | 0.008 | 0.914 | 0.945 |
| No education | 0.016 | 0.003 | 1,335 | 1,358 | 0.989 | 0.211 | 0.009 | 0.023 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.610 | 0.021 | 1,335 | 1,358 | 1.599 | 0.035 | 0.567 | 0.653 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.200 | 0.016 | 1,335 | 1,358 | 1.426 | 0.078 | 0.169 | 0.231 |
| Currently married (in union) | 0.774 | 0.017 | 1,335 | 1,358 | 1.469 | 0.022 | 0.740 | 0.808 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.284 | 0.019 | 1,145 | 1,169 | 1.391 | 0.065 | 0.247 | 0.321 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.046 | 0.005 | 1,335 | 1,358 | 0.853 | 0.107 | 0.036 | 0.055 |
| Children ever born | 1.779 | 0.051 | 1,335 | 1,358 | 1.174 | 0.028 | 1.678 | 1.880 |
| Children surviving | 1.665 | 0.046 | 1,335 | 1,358 | 1.165 | 0.027 | 1.574 | 1.756 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 3.254 | 0.112 | 304 | 306 | 1.173 | 0.034 | 3.030 | 3.478 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.983 | 0.004 | 1,335 | 1,358 | 1.096 | 0.004 | 0.975 | 0.990 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.983 | 0.004 | 1,335 | 1,358 | 1.096 | 0.004 | 0.975 | 0.990 |
| Currently using any method | 0.676 | 0.015 | 1,022 | 1,051 | 0.999 | 0.022 | 0.647 | 0.705 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.644 | 0.017 | 1,022 | 1,051 | 1.155 | 0.027 | 0.610 | 0.679 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.032 | 0.007 | 1,022 | 1,051 | 1.301 | 0.225 | 0.018 | 0.046 |
| Currently using pill | 0.095 | 0.011 | 1,022 | 1,051 | 1.154 | 0.112 | 0.073 | 0.116 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.016 | 0.004 | 1,022 | 1,051 | 1.065 | 0.261 | 0.008 | 0.024 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.014 | 0.003 | 1,022 | 1,051 | 0.959 | 0.256 | 0.007 | 0.021 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.437 | 0.019 | 1,022 | 1,051 | 1.195 | 0.042 | 0.400 | 0.474 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.026 | 0.006 | 1,022 | 1,051 | 1.125 | 0.214 | 0.015 | 0.038 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.009 | 0.003 | 1,022 | 1,051 | 1.153 | 0.389 | 0.002 | 0.015 |
| Currently using withdrawal | 0.021 | 0.005 | 1,022 | 1,051 | 1.088 | 0.230 | 0.012 | 0.031 |
| Used public sector source | 0.135 | 0.026 | 647 | 677 | 1.901 | 0.190 | 0.084 | 0.186 |
| Want no more children | 0.498 | 0.014 | 1,022 | 1,051 | 0.920 | 0.029 | 0.469 | 0.526 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.229 | 0.010 | 1,022 | 1,051 | 0.735 | 0.042 | 0.210 | 0.249 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.595 | 0.040 | 1,257 | 1,278 | 1.339 | 0.015 | 2.515 | 2.675 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.972 | 0.008 | 493 | 511 | 1.039 | 0.008 | 0.956 | 0.987 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.543 | 0.032 | 493 | 511 | 1.451 | 0.060 | 0.478 | 0.608 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.851 | 0.030 | 557 | 577 | 1.877 | 0.035 | 0.791 | 0.910 |
| Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks | 0.115 | 0.016 | 539 | 559 | 1.162 | 0.144 | 0.082 | 0.148 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.404 | 0.066 | 60 | 64 | 1.052 | 0.162 | 0.273 | 0.536 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.657 | 0.061 | 60 | 64 | 0.976 | 0.093 | 0.534 | 0.779 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.381 | 0.045 | 110 | 113 | 0.974 | 0.119 | 0.291 | 0.471 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.901 | 0.035 | 110 | 113 | 1.228 | 0.039 | 0.831 | 0.971 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.695 | 0.051 | 110 | 113 | 1.168 | 0.074 | 0.593 | 0.798 |
| Received polio vaccination (3 doses) | 0.686 | 0.054 | 110 | 113 | 1.209 | 0.078 | 0.579 | 0.793 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.801 | 0.043 | 110 | 113 | 1.130 | 0.054 | 0.714 | 0.887 |
| Received all vaccinations | 0.633 | 0.050 | 110 | 113 | 1.095 | 0.080 | 0.532 | 0.734 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.762 | 0.153 | 3,813 | 3,882 | 1.084 | 0.055 | 2.456 | 3.067 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 20.249 | 3.883 | 1,057 | 1,090 | 0.912 | 0.192 | 12.482 | 28.016 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 8.315 | 2.669 | 1,049 | 1,082 | 0.986 | 0.321 | 2.977 | 13.654 |
| Infant mortality (last 0-9 years) | 28.565 | 4.692 | 1,057 | 1,090 | 0.908 | 0.164 | 19.182 | 37.948 |
| Child mortality (last 0-9 years) | 8.543 | 2.757 | 1,037 | 1,070 | 0.940 | 0.323 | 3.029 | 14.057 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years) | 36.864 | 5.662 | 1,059 | 1,092 | 0.972 | 0.154 | 25.540 | 48.187 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.341 | 0.021 | 293 | 295 | 0.774 | 0.063 | 0.299 | 0.384 |
| Literacy | 0.941 | 0.014 | 293 | 295 | 1.008 | 0.015 | 0.913 | 0.969 |
| No education | 0.007 | 0.005 | 293 | 295 | 0.999 | 0.707 | 0.000 | 0.016 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.549 | 0.034 | 293 | 295 | 1.180 | 0.063 | 0.480 | 0.618 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.099 | 0.017 | 292 | 294 | 0.972 | 0.172 | 0.065 | 0.133 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.992 | 0.005 | 293 | 295 | 1.056 | 0.006 | 0.981 | 1.003 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.992 | 0.005 | 293 | 295 | 1.056 | 0.006 | 0.981 | 1.003 |
| Currently using any method | 0.037 | 0.014 | 293 | 295 | 1.264 | 0.375 | 0.009 | 0.066 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.015 | 0.009 | 293 | 295 | 1.215 | 0.578 | 0.000 | 0.032 |
| Want no more children | 0.490 | 0.030 | 293 | 295 | 1.018 | 0.061 | 0.430 | 0.549 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.309 | 0.023 | 293 | 295 | 0.850 | 0.074 | 0.263 | 0.355 |
| Ideal family size | 3.043 | 0.131 | 257 | 258 | 1.256 | 0.043 | 2.781 | 3.305 |

Table C.11 Sampling errors: Bengkulu sample, Indonesia 2012

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases: Unweighted (N) | Number of cases: Weighted (WN) | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits: R-2SE | Confidence limits: R+2SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.306 | 0.021 | 997 | 306 | 1.412 | 0.067 | 0.265 | 0.347 |
| Literacy | 0.928 | 0.011 | 997 | 306 | 1.365 | 0.012 | 0.905 | 0.950 |
| No education | 0.027 | 0.009 | 997 | 306 | 1.818 | 0.349 | 0.008 | 0.045 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.693 | 0.027 | 997 | 306 | 1.816 | 0.038 | 0.640 | 0.746 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.207 | 0.017 | 997 | 306 | 1.305 | 0.081 | 0.174 | 0.241 |
| Currently married (in union) | 0.751 | 0.016 | 997 | 306 | 1.166 | 0.021 | 0.719 | 0.783 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.312 | 0.026 | 838 | 258 | 1.621 | 0.083 | 0.260 | 0.364 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.061 | 0.007 | 997 | 306 | 0.899 | 0.112 | 0.047 | 0.074 |
| Children ever born | 1.921 | 0.067 | 997 | 306 | 1.251 | 0.035 | 1.786 | 2.055 |
| Children surviving | 1.796 | 0.059 | 997 | 306 | 1.208 | 0.033 | 1.678 | 1.913 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 3.486 | 0.140 | 246 | 77 | 1.323 | 0.040 | 3.205 | 3.766 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.997 | 0.002 | 997 | 306 | 0.994 | 0.002 | 0.994 | 1.000 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.996 | 0.002 | 997 | 306 | 1.128 | 0.002 | 0.992 | 1.001 |
| Currently using any method | 0.642 | 0.024 | 736 | 230 | 1.366 | 0.038 | 0.594 | 0.690 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.612 | 0.024 | 736 | 230 | 1.355 | 0.040 | 0.564 | 0.661 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.030 | 0.008 | 736 | 230 | 1.284 | 0.271 | 0.014 | 0.046 |
| Currently using pill | 0.111 | 0.014 | 736 | 230 | 1.164 | 0.121 | 0.084 | 0.139 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.034 | 0.010 | 736 | 230 | 1.530 | 0.302 | 0.013 | 0.054 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.022 | 0.005 | 736 | 230 | 0.882 | 0.218 | 0.012 | 0.031 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.329 | 0.023 | 736 | 230 | 1.352 | 0.071 | 0.282 | 0.376 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.026 | 0.007 | 736 | 230 | 1.213 | 0.272 | 0.012 | 0.041 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.006 | 0.003 | 736 | 230 | 0.938 | 0.439 | 0.001 | 0.012 |
| Currently using withdrawal | 0.021 | 0.007 | 736 | 230 | 1.402 | 0.355 | 0.006 | 0.036 |
| Used public sector source | 0.186 | 0.022 | 448 | 141 | 1.201 | 0.119 | 0.141 | 0.230 |
| Want no more children | 0.538 | 0.021 | 736 | 230 | 1.134 | 0.039 | 0.496 | 0.580 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.187 | 0.015 | 736 | 230 | 1.066 | 0.082 | 0.156 | 0.217 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.627 | 0.044 | 922 | 283 | 1.240 | 0.017 | 2.540 | 2.714 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.965 | 0.010 | 312 | 96 | 0.939 | 0.010 | 0.946 | 0.985 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.709 | 0.025 | 312 | 96 | 0.973 | 0.036 | 0.659 | 0.760 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.872 | 0.029 | 345 | 106 | 1.485 | 0.033 | 0.814 | 0.929 |
| Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks | 0.186 | 0.028 | 334 | 103 | 1.247 | 0.150 | 0.130 | 0.241 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.536 | 0.087 | 62 | 19 | 1.335 | 0.162 | 0.362 | 0.709 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.816 | 0.051 | 62 | 19 | 1.023 | 0.063 | 0.714 | 0.919 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.358 | 0.089 | 59 | 18 | 1.404 | 0.248 | 0.181 | 0.535 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.889 | 0.040 | 59 | 18 | 0.968 | 0.045 | 0.809 | 0.969 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.719 | 0.059 | 59 | 18 | 1.005 | 0.083 | 0.600 | 0.838 |
| Received polio vaccination (3 doses) | 0.779 | 0.050 | 59 | 18 | 0.913 | 0.064 | 0.679 | 0.879 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.821 | 0.047 | 59 | 18 | 0.931 | 0.057 | 0.728 | 0.915 |
| Received all vaccinations | 0.667 | 0.058 | 59 | 18 | 0.943 | 0.088 | 0.550 | 0.784 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.234 | 0.142 | 2,819 | 867 | 0.957 | 0.064 | 1.949 | 2.519 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 20.620 | 5.803 | 769 | 239 | 1.153 | 0.281 | 9.014 | 32.226 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 8.435 | 3.205 | 762 | 237 | 0.977 | 0.380 | 2.025 | 14.844 |
| Infant mortality (last 0-9 years) | 29.054 | 6.372 | 769 | 239 | 1.079 | 0.219 | 16.310 | 41.799 |
| Child mortality (last 0-9 years) | 6.589 | 2.788 | 763 | 238 | 0.942 | 0.423 | 1.013 | 12.165 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years) | 35.452 | 7.095 | 770 | 240 | 1.093 | 0.200 | 21.262 | 49.641 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.260 | 0.023 | 223 | 67 | 0.792 | 0.090 | 0.213 | 0.306 |
| Literacy | 0.951 | 0.014 | 223 | 67 | 0.992 | 0.015 | 0.922 | 0.980 |
| No education | 0.000 | 0.000 | 223 | 67 | na | na | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.704 | 0.036 | 223 | 67 | 1.190 | 0.052 | 0.631 | 0.777 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.091 | 0.021 | 220 | 66 | 1.080 | 0.231 | 0.049 | 0.133 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.981 | 0.011 | 223 | 67 | 1.229 | 0.012 | 0.958 | 1.003 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.981 | 0.011 | 223 | 67 | 1.229 | 0.012 | 0.958 | 1.003 |
| Currently using any method | 0.057 | 0.019 | 223 | 67 | 1.241 | 0.340 | 0.018 | 0.095 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.024 | 0.010 | 223 | 67 | 0.988 | 0.426 | 0.004 | 0.044 |
| Want no more children | 0.495 | 0.037 | 223 | 67 | 1.103 | 0.075 | 0.421 | 0.569 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.262 | 0.027 | 223 | 67 | 0.910 | 0.102 | 0.208 | 0.316 |
| Ideal family size | 2.938 | 0.073 | 211 | 63 | 0.858 | 0.025 | 2.792 | 3.085 |

Table C.12 Sampling errors: Lampung sample, Indonesia 2012

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases Unweighted (N) | Number of cases Weighted (WN) | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits R-2SE | Confidence limits R+2SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.285 | 0.016 | 1,354 | 1,443 | 1.263 | 0.054 | 0.254 | 0.316 |
| Literacy | 0.934 | 0.008 | 1,354 | 1,443 | 1.170 | 0.008 | 0.918 | 0.949 |
| No education | 0.012 | 0.003 | 1,354 | 1,443 | 1.126 | 0.278 | 0.005 | 0.019 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.611 | 0.020 | 1,354 | 1,443 | 1.520 | 0.033 | 0.570 | 0.651 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.191 | 0.012 | 1,354 | 1,443 | 1.141 | 0.064 | 0.167 | 0.216 |
| Currently married (in union) | 0.775 | 0.014 | 1,354 | 1,443 | 1.224 | 0.018 | 0.747 | 0.803 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.284 | 0.018 | 1,138 | 1,223 | 1.337 | 0.063 | 0.248 | 0.320 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.048 | 0.005 | 1,354 | 1,443 | 0.924 | 0.112 | 0.038 | 0.059 |
| Children ever born | 1.874 | 0.055 | 1,354 | 1,443 | 1.220 | 0.029 | 1.764 | 1.983 |
| Children surviving | 1.753 | 0.049 | 1,354 | 1,443 | 1.196 | 0.028 | 1.655 | 1.851 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 3.591 | 0.137 | 340 | 366 | 1.544 | 0.038 | 3.318 | 3.864 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.991 | 0.003 | 1,354 | 1,443 | 1.080 | 0.003 | 0.985 | 0.996 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.991 | 0.003 | 1,354 | 1,443 | 1.080 | 0.003 | 0.985 | 0.996 |
| Currently using any method | 0.703 | 0.020 | 1,023 | 1,118 | 1.426 | 0.029 | 0.662 | 0.744 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.663 | 0.022 | 1,023 | 1,118 | 1.466 | 0.033 | 0.619 | 0.706 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.040 | 0.006 | 1,023 | 1,118 | 0.998 | 0.153 | 0.028 | 0.052 |
| Currently using pill | 0.144 | 0.013 | 1,023 | 1,118 | 1.204 | 0.092 | 0.118 | 0.171 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.027 | 0.006 | 1,023 | 1,118 | 1.079 | 0.201 | 0.016 | 0.038 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.015 | 0.006 | 1,023 | 1,118 | 1.477 | 0.376 | 0.004 | 0.026 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.412 | 0.021 | 1,023 | 1,118 | 1.354 | 0.051 | 0.370 | 0.454 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.010 | 0.003 | 1,023 | 1,118 | 0.993 | 0.317 | 0.003 | 0.016 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.012 | 0.004 | 1,023 | 1,118 | 1.093 | 0.312 | 0.004 | 0.019 |
| Currently using withdrawal | 0.027 | 0.005 | 1,023 | 1,118 | 1.046 | 0.197 | 0.016 | 0.037 |
| Used public sector source | 0.140 | 0.023 | 672 | 743 | 1.701 | 0.163 | 0.094 | 0.185 |
| Want no more children | 0.487 | 0.017 | 1,023 | 1,118 | 1.067 | 0.034 | 0.454 | 0.520 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.300 | 0.013 | 1,023 | 1,118 | 0.940 | 0.045 | 0.273 | 0.327 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.573 | 0.043 | 1,293 | 1,374 | 1.626 | 0.017 | 2.487 | 2.658 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.973 | 0.011 | 447 | 486 | 1.410 | 0.011 | 0.951 | 0.995 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.661 | 0.028 | 447 | 486 | 1.265 | 0.043 | 0.604 | 0.718 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.846 | 0.030 | 495 | 538 | 1.690 | 0.036 | 0.786 | 0.906 |
| Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks | 0.130 | 0.018 | 484 | 524 | 1.123 | 0.134 | 0.095 | 0.165 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.322 | 0.057 | 66 | 68 | 0.953 | 0.176 | 0.209 | 0.436 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.677 | 0.061 | 66 | 68 | 1.022 | 0.090 | 0.555 | 0.799 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.481 | 0.054 | 108 | 119 | 1.118 | 0.113 | 0.373 | 0.589 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.953 | 0.021 | 108 | 119 | 1.029 | 0.022 | 0.911 | 0.994 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.741 | 0.042 | 108 | 119 | 1.009 | 0.057 | 0.657 | 0.826 |
| Received polio vaccination (3 doses) | 0.794 | 0.038 | 108 | 119 | 0.973 | 0.048 | 0.719 | 0.870 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.893 | 0.029 | 108 | 119 | 0.978 | 0.032 | 0.835 | 0.951 |
| Received all vaccinations | 0.689 | 0.042 | 108 | 119 | 0.936 | 0.061 | 0.605 | 0.772 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.695 | 0.147 | 3,846 | 4,110 | 1.223 | 0.055 | 2.400 | 2.989 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 20.089 | 5.571 | 982 | 1,061 | 1.230 | 0.277 | 8.947 | 31.232 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 9.858 | 2.960 | 982 | 1,061 | 0.959 | 0.300 | 3.937 | 15.779 |
| Infant mortality (last 0-9 years) | 29.947 | 6.519 | 983 | 1,062 | 1.175 | 0.218 | 16.910 | 42.985 |
| Child mortality (last 0-9 years) | 8.203 | 3.340 | 973 | 1,051 | 1.161 | 0.407 | 1.523 | 14.883 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years) | 37.905 | 7.364 | 983 | 1,062 | 1.208 | 0.194 | 23.176 | 52.633 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.251 | 0.019 | 307 | 334 | 0.770 | 0.076 | 0.213 | 0.289 |
| Literacy | 0.923 | 0.016 | 307 | 334 | 1.083 | 0.018 | 0.890 | 0.956 |
| No education | 0.013 | 0.007 | 307 | 334 | 1.008 | 0.500 | 0.000 | 0.026 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.497 | 0.034 | 307 | 334 | 1.204 | 0.069 | 0.428 | 0.566 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.068 | 0.014 | 307 | 334 | 0.959 | 0.203 | 0.040 | 0.095 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.990 | 0.008 | 307 | 334 | 1.337 | 0.008 | 0.975 | 1.005 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.990 | 0.008 | 307 | 334 | 1.337 | 0.008 | 0.975 | 1.005 |
| Currently using any method | 0.020 | 0.007 | 307 | 334 | 0.881 | 0.356 | 0.006 | 0.033 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.012 | 0.006 | 307 | 334 | 0.967 | 0.503 | 0.000 | 0.024 |
| Want no more children | 0.412 | 0.028 | 307 | 334 | 1.004 | 0.068 | 0.356 | 0.469 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.342 | 0.028 | 307 | 334 | 1.025 | 0.081 | 0.286 | 0.398 |
| Ideal family size | 2.804 | 0.076 | 277 | 302 | 1.087 | 0.027 | 2.652 | 2.956 |

Table C.13 Sampling errors: Bangka Belitung sample, Indonesia 2012

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases Unweighted (N) | Number of cases Weighted (WN) | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits R-2SE | Confidence limits R+2SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.468 | 0.026 | 1,095 | 245 | 1.744 | 0.056 | 0.415 | 0.521 |
| Literacy | 0.935 | 0.010 | 1,095 | 245 | 1.352 | 0.011 | 0.915 | 0.955 |
| No education | 0.035 | 0.008 | 1,095 | 245 | 1.409 | 0.224 | 0.019 | 0.050 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.554 | 0.026 | 1,095 | 245 | 1.728 | 0.047 | 0.502 | 0.606 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.207 | 0.017 | 1,095 | 245 | 1.355 | 0.080 | 0.174 | 0.241 |
| Currently married (in union) | 0.747 | 0.016 | 1,095 | 245 | 1.240 | 0.022 | 0.714 | 0.779 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.281 | 0.022 | 932 | 208 | 1.496 | 0.078 | 0.237 | 0.325 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.043 | 0.006 | 1,095 | 245 | 1.014 | 0.144 | 0.031 | 0.056 |
| Children ever born | 1.846 | 0.063 | 1,095 | 245 | 1.241 | 0.034 | 1.720 | 1.973 |
| Children surviving | 1.723 | 0.058 | 1,095 | 245 | 1.245 | 0.034 | 1.608 | 1.839 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 3.527 | 0.176 | 225 | 51 | 1.300 | 0.050 | 3.174 | 3.880 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.994 | 0.002 | 1,095 | 245 | 0.932 | 0.002 | 0.989 | 0.998 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.992 | 0.002 | 1,095 | 245 | 0.880 | 0.002 | 0.987 | 0.997 |
| Currently using any method | 0.696 | 0.019 | 819 | 183 | 1.178 | 0.027 | 0.658 | 0.734 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.653 | 0.020 | 819 | 183 | 1.224 | 0.031 | 0.612 | 0.694 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.042 | 0.009 | 819 | 183 | 1.327 | 0.221 | 0.024 | 0.061 |
| Currently using pill | 0.202 | 0.021 | 819 | 183 | 1.476 | 0.103 | 0.161 | 0.244 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.011 | 0.004 | 819 | 183 | 1.116 | 0.371 | 0.003 | 0.019 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.022 | 0.005 | 819 | 183 | 1.024 | 0.241 | 0.011 | 0.032 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.374 | 0.016 | 819 | 183 | 0.959 | 0.043 | 0.342 | 0.407 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.020 | 0.005 | 819 | 183 | 1.089 | 0.267 | 0.009 | 0.031 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.013 | 0.004 | 819 | 183 | 1.049 | 0.323 | 0.005 | 0.021 |
| Currently using withdrawal | 0.030 | 0.007 | 819 | 183 | 1.222 | 0.245 | 0.015 | 0.044 |
| Used public sector source | 0.238 | 0.027 | 541 | 121 | 1.458 | 0.112 | 0.185 | 0.292 |
| Want no more children | 0.514 | 0.018 | 819 | 183 | 1.034 | 0.035 | 0.478 | 0.550 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.213 | 0.018 | 819 | 183 | 1.277 | 0.086 | 0.176 | 0.250 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.653 | 0.051 | 1,026 | 230 | 1.557 | 0.019 | 2.551 | 2.756 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.962 | 0.012 | 389 | 87 | 1.246 | 0.013 | 0.938 | 0.986 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.609 | 0.025 | 389 | 87 | 1.010 | 0.041 | 0.559 | 0.659 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.893 | 0.023 | 443 | 99 | 1.477 | 0.026 | 0.847 | 0.940 |
| Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks | 0.098 | 0.014 | 429 | 96 | 0.932 | 0.143 | 0.070 | 0.126 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.440 | 0.079 | 42 | 9 | 0.999 | 0.180 | 0.281 | 0.598 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.698 | 0.075 | 42 | 9 | 0.997 | 0.107 | 0.549 | 0.848 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.439 | 0.062 | 71 | 16 | 1.048 | 0.141 | 0.315 | 0.563 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.847 | 0.045 | 71 | 16 | 1.048 | 0.053 | 0.757 | 0.937 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.728 | 0.069 | 71 | 16 | 1.306 | 0.095 | 0.590 | 0.866 |
| Received polio vaccination (3 doses) | 0.764 | 0.056 | 71 | 16 | 1.119 | 0.074 | 0.651 | 0.877 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.749 | 0.058 | 71 | 16 | 1.125 | 0.077 | 0.633 | 0.865 |
| Received all vaccinations | 0.702 | 0.069 | 71 | 16 | 1.276 | 0.099 | 0.564 | 0.841 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.591 | 0.137 | 3,125 | 700 | 1.050 | 0.053 | 2.317 | 2.866 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 19.748 | 3.994 | 902 | 201 | 0.843 | 0.202 | 11.759 | 27.736 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 6.822 | 2.613 | 900 | 201 | 0.965 | 0.383 | 1.596 | 12.048 |
| Infant mortality (last 0-9 years) | 26.570 | 4.319 | 902 | 201 | 0.814 | 0.163 | 17.933 | 35.207 |
| Child mortality (last 0-9 years) | 6.060 | 2.379 | 872 | 194 | 0.976 | 0.393 | 1.302 | 10.819 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years) | 32.469 | 5.328 | 902 | 201 | 0.921 | 0.164 | 21.814 | 43.124 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.448 | 0.029 | 236 | 52 | 0.896 | 0.065 | 0.390 | 0.506 |
| Literacy | 0.946 | 0.017 | 236 | 52 | 1.164 | 0.018 | 0.912 | 0.981 |
| No education | 0.020 | 0.008 | 236 | 52 | 0.928 | 0.429 | 0.003 | 0.036 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.547 | 0.042 | 236 | 52 | 1.302 | 0.077 | 0.463 | 0.632 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.037 | 0.012 | 234 | 51 | 0.997 | 0.332 | 0.013 | 0.062 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.975 | 0.009 | 236 | 52 | 0.921 | 0.010 | 0.956 | 0.994 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.975 | 0.009 | 236 | 52 | 0.921 | 0.010 | 0.956 | 0.994 |
| Currently using any method | 0.054 | 0.018 | 236 | 52 | 1.233 | 0.339 | 0.017 | 0.090 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.015 | 0.008 | 236 | 52 | 1.051 | 0.561 | 0.000 | 0.031 |
| Want no more children | 0.338 | 0.034 | 236 | 52 | 1.095 | 0.100 | 0.271 | 0.406 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.251 | 0.037 | 236 | 52 | 1.314 | 0.148 | 0.177 | 0.326 |
| Ideal family size | 2.959 | 0.141 | 210 | 46 | 1.308 | 0.048 | 2.677 | 3.242 |

Table C.14 Sampling errors: Riau Islands sample, Indonesia 2012

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases Unweighted (N) | Number of cases Weighted (WN) | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits R-2SE | Confidence limits R+2SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.832 | 0.012 | 1,041 | 323 | 1.017 | 0.014 | 0.809 | 0.856 |
| Literacy | 0.950 | 0.011 | 1,041 | 323 | 1.693 | 0.012 | 0.927 | 0.973 |
| No education | 0.030 | 0.007 | 1,041 | 323 | 1.247 | 0.221 | 0.016 | 0.043 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.767 | 0.026 | 1,041 | 323 | 1.976 | 0.034 | 0.715 | 0.819 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.260 | 0.029 | 1,041 | 323 | 2.157 | 0.113 | 0.202 | 0.319 |
| Currently married (in union) | 0.706 | 0.028 | 1,041 | 323 | 1.984 | 0.040 | 0.650 | 0.762 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.145 | 0.019 | 926 | 287 | 1.663 | 0.133 | 0.106 | 0.184 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.047 | 0.007 | 1,041 | 323 | 0.991 | 0.138 | 0.034 | 0.060 |
| Children ever born | 1.669 | 0.088 | 1,041 | 323 | 1.765 | 0.053 | 1.492 | 1.846 |
| Children surviving | 1.573 | 0.081 | 1,041 | 323 | 1.733 | 0.051 | 1.412 | 1.734 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 3.239 | 0.169 | 193 | 58 | 1.237 | 0.052 | 2.900 | 3.577 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.995 | 0.002 | 1,041 | 323 | 1.009 | 0.002 | 0.990 | 0.999 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.995 | 0.002 | 1,041 | 323 | 1.009 | 0.002 | 0.990 | 0.999 |
| Currently using any method | 0.531 | 0.026 | 750 | 228 | 1.428 | 0.049 | 0.479 | 0.584 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.480 | 0.022 | 750 | 228 | 1.178 | 0.045 | 0.437 | 0.523 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.051 | 0.010 | 750 | 228 | 1.261 | 0.198 | 0.031 | 0.071 |
| Currently using pill | 0.142 | 0.013 | 750 | 228 | 1.023 | 0.092 | 0.116 | 0.168 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.026 | 0.008 | 750 | 228 | 1.325 | 0.295 | 0.011 | 0.042 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.024 | 0.007 | 750 | 228 | 1.247 | 0.289 | 0.010 | 0.038 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.228 | 0.021 | 750 | 228 | 1.345 | 0.090 | 0.187 | 0.269 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.031 | 0.008 | 750 | 228 | 1.196 | 0.244 | 0.016 | 0.046 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.020 | 0.007 | 750 | 228 | 1.287 | 0.330 | 0.007 | 0.033 |
| Currently using withdrawal | 0.025 | 0.008 | 750 | 228 | 1.342 | 0.307 | 0.010 | 0.040 |
| Used public sector source | 0.163 | 0.024 | 379 | 111 | 1.286 | 0.150 | 0.114 | 0.212 |
| Want no more children | 0.473 | 0.024 | 750 | 228 | 1.319 | 0.051 | 0.425 | 0.521 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.178 | 0.014 | 750 | 228 | 1.002 | 0.079 | 0.150 | 0.206 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.604 | 0.046 | 907 | 282 | 1.336 | 0.018 | 2.511 | 2.697 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.968 | 0.010 | 369 | 113 | 1.132 | 0.011 | 0.947 | 0.988 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.441 | 0.027 | 369 | 113 | 1.063 | 0.062 | 0.386 | 0.496 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.947 | 0.016 | 449 | 139 | 1.333 | 0.017 | 0.915 | 0.980 |
| Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks | 0.112 | 0.018 | 432 | 135 | 1.182 | 0.159 | 0.077 | 0.148 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.671 | 0.063 | 44 | 15 | 0.931 | 0.093 | 0.546 | 0.796 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.640 | 0.075 | 44 | 15 | 1.092 | 0.117 | 0.490 | 0.791 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.282 | 0.039 | 104 | 32 | 0.849 | 0.137 | 0.205 | 0.359 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.852 | 0.031 | 104 | 32 | 0.894 | 0.036 | 0.790 | 0.914 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.742 | 0.042 | 104 | 32 | 0.931 | 0.056 | 0.658 | 0.825 |
| Received polio vaccination (3 doses) | 0.762 | 0.045 | 104 | 32 | 1.028 | 0.059 | 0.672 | 0.853 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.757 | 0.049 | 104 | 32 | 1.103 | 0.064 | 0.659 | 0.854 |
| Received all vaccinations | 0.653 | 0.044 | 104 | 32 | 0.910 | 0.067 | 0.565 | 0.740 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.603 | 0.219 | 3,011 | 936 | 1.394 | 0.084 | 2.165 | 3.042 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 21.311 | 5.215 | 931 | 284 | 0.950 | 0.245 | 10.880 | 31.742 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 13.448 | 4.473 | 938 | 285 | 0.867 | 0.333 | 4.501 | 22.395 |
| Infant mortality (last 0-9 years) | 34.759 | 6.603 | 932 | 284 | 0.882 | 0.190 | 21.553 | 47.966 |
| Child mortality (last 0-9 years) | 7.865 | 2.873 | 940 | 285 | 0.958 | 0.365 | 2.118 | 13.612 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years) | 42.351 | 7.805 | 936 | 285 | 0.922 | 0.184 | 26.740 | 57.962 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.801 | 0.021 | 224 | 64 | 0.772 | 0.026 | 0.760 | 0.842 |
| Literacy | 0.974 | 0.007 | 224 | 64 | 0.710 | 0.008 | 0.959 | 0.989 |
| No education | 0.017 | 0.007 | 224 | 64 | 0.797 | 0.409 | 0.003 | 0.030 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.719 | 0.033 | 224 | 64 | 1.096 | 0.046 | 0.653 | 0.785 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.048 | 0.015 | 224 | 64 | 1.060 | 0.315 | 0.018 | 0.079 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 1.000 | 0.000 | 224 | 64 | na | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 1.000 | 0.000 | 224 | 64 | na | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Currently using any method | 0.007 | 0.004 | 224 | 64 | 0.649 | 0.525 | 0.000 | 0.014 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.005 | 0.003 | 224 | 64 | 0.679 | 0.673 | 0.000 | 0.011 |
| Want no more children | 0.250 | 0.038 | 224 | 64 | 1.305 | 0.151 | 0.174 | 0.326 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.162 | 0.030 | 224 | 64 | 1.211 | 0.185 | 0.102 | 0.221 |
| Ideal family size | 2.875 | 0.082 | 213 | 62 | 1.087 | 0.028 | 2.711 | 3.038 |

Table C.15 Sampling errors: Jakarta sample, Indonesia 2012

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases Unweighted (N) | Number of cases Weighted (WN) | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits R-2SE | Confidence limits R+2SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 1.000 | 0.000 | 2,391 | 1,939 | na | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Literacy | 0.971 | 0.003 | 2,391 | 1,939 | 1.005 | 0.004 | 0.964 | 0.978 |
| No education | 0.010 | 0.002 | 2,391 | 1,939 | 0.919 | 0.190 | 0.006 | 0.013 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.829 | 0.011 | 2,391 | 1,939 | 1.483 | 0.014 | 0.806 | 0.851 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.296 | 0.013 | 2,391 | 1,939 | 1.344 | 0.042 | 0.271 | 0.321 |
| Currently married (in union) | 0.650 | 0.013 | 2,391 | 1,939 | 1.317 | 0.020 | 0.625 | 0.676 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.130 | 0.009 | 2,044 | 1,661 | 1.215 | 0.070 | 0.112 | 0.148 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.041 | 0.005 | 2,391 | 1,939 | 1.158 | 0.114 | 0.032 | 0.051 |
| Children ever born | 1.409 | 0.035 | 2,391 | 1,939 | 1.169 | 0.025 | 1.339 | 1.480 |
| Children surviving | 1.350 | 0.032 | 2,391 | 1,939 | 1.130 | 0.024 | 1.286 | 1.415 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 2.614 | 0.075 | 590 | 483 | 1.163 | 0.029 | 2.463 | 2.765 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.993 | 0.002 | 2,391 | 1,939 | 1.058 | 0.002 | 0.990 | 0.997 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.993 | 0.002 | 2,391 | 1,939 | 1.087 | 0.002 | 0.989 | 0.997 |
| Currently using any method | 0.573 | 0.015 | 1,561 | 1,261 | 1.206 | 0.026 | 0.543 | 0.603 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.534 | 0.015 | 1,561 | 1,261 | 1.164 | 0.028 | 0.505 | 0.564 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.039 | 0.005 | 1,561 | 1,261 | 1.120 | 0.142 | 0.028 | 0.050 |
| Currently using pill | 0.130 | 0.009 | 1,561 | 1,261 | 1.075 | 0.070 | 0.112 | 0.148 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.062 | 0.008 | 1,561 | 1,261 | 1.356 | 0.133 | 0.046 | 0.079 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.028 | 0.005 | 1,561 | 1,261 | 1.199 | 0.180 | 0.018 | 0.037 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.264 | 0.015 | 1,561 | 1,261 | 1.343 | 0.057 | 0.234 | 0.294 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.036 | 0.005 | 1,561 | 1,261 | 1.090 | 0.143 | 0.026 | 0.046 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.020 | 0.004 | 1,561 | 1,261 | 1.055 | 0.185 | 0.013 | 0.028 |
| Currently using withdrawal | 0.018 | 0.003 | 1,561 | 1,261 | 1.007 | 0.187 | 0.011 | 0.025 |
| Used public sector source | 0.189 | 0.017 | 838 | 680 | 1.269 | 0.091 | 0.154 | 0.223 |
| Want no more children | 0.485 | 0.014 | 1,561 | 1,261 | 1.144 | 0.030 | 0.457 | 0.514 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.211 | 0.011 | 1,561 | 1,261 | 1.067 | 0.052 | 0.189 | 0.233 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.429 | 0.027 | 2,212 | 1,795 | 1.328 | 0.011 | 2.374 | 2.483 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.986 | 0.004 | 688 | 556 | 0.946 | 0.004 | 0.978 | 0.995 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.585 | 0.022 | 688 | 556 | 1.175 | 0.038 | 0.541 | 0.629 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.987 | 0.004 | 790 | 642 | 1.010 | 0.004 | 0.979 | 0.996 |
| Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks | 0.138 | 0.014 | 769 | 625 | 1.107 | 0.101 | 0.110 | 0.166 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.357 | 0.045 | 104 | 86 | 0.999 | 0.127 | 0.266 | 0.447 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.662 | 0.051 | 104 | 86 | 1.134 | 0.077 | 0.560 | 0.764 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.243 | 0.039 | 135 | 110 | 1.066 | 0.162 | 0.164 | 0.322 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.933 | 0.023 | 135 | 110 | 0.978 | 0.025 | 0.886 | 0.979 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.775 | 0.037 | 135 | 110 | 1.003 | 0.048 | 0.701 | 0.849 |
| Received polio vaccination (3 doses) | 0.828 | 0.035 | 135 | 110 | 1.046 | 0.043 | 0.757 | 0.898 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.865 | 0.030 | 135 | 110 | 0.982 | 0.035 | 0.805 | 0.926 |
| Received all vaccinations | 0.732 | 0.038 | 135 | 110 | 0.967 | 0.051 | 0.656 | 0.807 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.277 | 0.099 | 6,858 | 5,564 | 1.187 | 0.044 | 2.078 | 2.476 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 15.136 | 3.372 | 1,508 | 1,218 | 1.029 | 0.223 | 8.393 | 21.880 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 6.886 | 2.218 | 1,492 | 1,206 | 1.028 | 0.322 | 2.450 | 11.323 |
| Infant mortality (last 0-9 years) | 22.023 | 3.815 | 1,508 | 1,218 | 0.984 | 0.173 | 14.392 | 29.654 |
| Child mortality (last 0-9 years) | 9.512 | 2.515 | 1,457 | 1,174 | 0.979 | 0.264 | 4.481 | 14.542 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years) | 31.325 | 4.672 | 1,509 | 1,219 | 1.034 | 0.149 | 21.981 | 40.669 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 1.000 | 0.000 | 466 | 374 | na | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Literacy | 0.981 | 0.007 | 466 | 374 | 1.122 | 0.007 | 0.967 | 0.996 |
| No education | 0.004 | 0.003 | 466 | 374 | 0.977 | 0.703 | 0.000 | 0.010 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.828 | 0.018 | 466 | 374 | 1.010 | 0.021 | 0.793 | 0.864 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.032 | 0.008 | 466 | 374 | 0.995 | 0.253 | 0.016 | 0.048 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.997 | 0.002 | 466 | 374 | 1.075 | 0.003 | 0.992 | 1.002 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.997 | 0.002 | 466 | 374 | 1.075 | 0.003 | 0.992 | 1.002 |
| Currently using any method | 0.048 | 0.011 | 466 | 374 | 1.061 | 0.218 | 0.027 | 0.070 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.035 | 0.009 | 466 | 374 | 1.056 | 0.256 | 0.017 | 0.053 |
| Want no more children | 0.442 | 0.027 | 466 | 374 | 1.172 | 0.061 | 0.388 | 0.496 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.250 | 0.023 | 466 | 374 | 1.162 | 0.093 | 0.203 | 0.297 |
| Ideal family size | 2.614 | 0.053 | 392 | 316 | 1.078 | 0.020 | 2.509 | 2.720 |

Table C.16 Sampling errors: West Java sample, Indonesia 2012

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases: Unweighted (N) | Number of cases: Weighted (WN) | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits: R-2SE | Confidence limits: R+2SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.682 | 0.015 | 2,224 | 8,265 | 1.505 | 0.022 | 0.652 | 0.712 |
| Literacy | 0.951 | 0.007 | 2,224 | 8,265 | 1.453 | 0.007 | 0.937 | 0.964 |
| No education | 0.018 | 0.004 | 2,224 | 8,265 | 1.602 | 0.255 | 0.009 | 0.026 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.614 | 0.022 | 2,224 | 8,265 | 2.095 | 0.035 | 0.571 | 0.658 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.194 | 0.010 | 2,224 | 8,265 | 1.142 | 0.049 | 0.175 | 0.214 |
| Currently married (in union) | 0.747 | 0.010 | 2,224 | 8,265 | 1.043 | 0.013 | 0.727 | 0.766 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.304 | 0.017 | 1,886 | 7,005 | 1.646 | 0.057 | 0.269 | 0.339 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.044 | 0.004 | 2,224 | 8,265 | 1.016 | 0.100 | 0.035 | 0.053 |
| Children ever born | 1.850 | 0.044 | 2,224 | 8,265 | 1.185 | 0.024 | 1.763 | 1.938 |
| Children surviving | 1.722 | 0.037 | 2,224 | 8,265 | 1.122 | 0.022 | 1.648 | 1.796 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 3.445 | 0.129 | 578 | 2,142 | 1.616 | 0.037 | 3.187 | 3.703 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.990 | 0.002 | 2,224 | 8,265 | 1.088 | 0.002 | 0.985 | 0.995 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.989 | 0.002 | 2,224 | 8,265 | 1.075 | 0.002 | 0.985 | 0.994 |
| Currently using any method | 0.622 | 0.014 | 1,666 | 6,170 | 1.154 | 0.022 | 0.595 | 0.650 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.603 | 0.014 | 1,666 | 6,170 | 1.159 | 0.023 | 0.575 | 0.631 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.019 | 0.004 | 1,666 | 6,170 | 1.150 | 0.200 | 0.012 | 0.027 |
| Currently using pill | 0.166 | 0.013 | 1,666 | 6,170 | 1.468 | 0.081 | 0.139 | 0.193 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.041 | 0.006 | 1,666 | 6,170 | 1.279 | 0.152 | 0.028 | 0.053 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.015 | 0.004 | 1,666 | 6,170 | 1.188 | 0.234 | 0.008 | 0.022 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.334 | 0.014 | 1,666 | 6,170 | 1.210 | 0.042 | 0.306 | 0.362 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.031 | 0.005 | 1,666 | 6,170 | 1.064 | 0.147 | 0.022 | 0.040 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.008 | 0.002 | 1,666 | 6,170 | 1.063 | 0.297 | 0.003 | 0.012 |
| Currently using withdrawal | 0.009 | 0.003 | 1,666 | 6,170 | 1.124 | 0.293 | 0.004 | 0.014 |
| Used public sector source | 0.150 | 0.016 | 1,015 | 3,738 | 1.424 | 0.107 | 0.118 | 0.181 |
| Want no more children | 0.517 | 0.015 | 1,666 | 6,170 | 1.225 | 0.029 | 0.487 | 0.547 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.208 | 0.012 | 1,666 | 6,170 | 1.207 | 0.058 | 0.184 | 0.232 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.568 | 0.031 | 1,980 | 7,358 | 1.376 | 0.012 | 2.505 | 2.630 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.962 | 0.010 | 718 | 2,675 | 1.390 | 0.010 | 0.942 | 0.982 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.658 | 0.021 | 718 | 2,675 | 1.182 | 0.032 | 0.617 | 0.700 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.803 | 0.026 | 805 | 3,009 | 1.736 | 0.033 | 0.750 | 0.856 |
| Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks | 0.126 | 0.013 | 773 | 2,888 | 1.075 | 0.103 | 0.100 | 0.152 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.359 | 0.052 | 99 | 363 | 1.092 | 0.146 | 0.255 | 0.464 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.655 | 0.050 | 99 | 363 | 1.029 | 0.076 | 0.555 | 0.754 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.416 | 0.044 | 164 | 608 | 1.128 | 0.105 | 0.329 | 0.503 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.941 | 0.021 | 164 | 608 | 1.045 | 0.022 | 0.900 | 0.983 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.738 | 0.039 | 164 | 608 | 1.121 | 0.053 | 0.660 | 0.816 |
| Received polio vaccination (3 doses) | 0.770 | 0.035 | 164 | 608 | 1.053 | 0.046 | 0.700 | 0.841 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.811 | 0.033 | 164 | 608 | 1.060 | 0.041 | 0.745 | 0.877 |
| Received all vaccinations | 0.656 | 0.041 | 164 | 608 | 1.104 | 0.063 | 0.574 | 0.739 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.547 | 0.104 | 6,342 | 23,568 | 1.042 | 0.041 | 2.339 | 2.754 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 16.609 | 3.882 | 1,661 | 6,189 | 1.059 | 0.234 | 8.846 | 24.372 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 13.185 | 3.031 | 1,661 | 6,187 | 0.964 | 0.230 | 7.123 | 19.246 |
| Infant mortality (last 0-9 years) | 29.794 | 4.646 | 1,661 | 6,189 | 1.008 | 0.156 | 20.502 | 39.086 |
| Child mortality (last 0-9 years) | 8.696 | 2.299 | 1,650 | 6,126 | 0.987 | 0.264 | 4.098 | 13.295 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years) | 38.231 | 4.949 | 1,665 | 6,204 | 0.984 | 0.129 | 28.333 | 48.128 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.688 | 0.018 | 439 | 1,654 | 0.825 | 0.027 | 0.652 | 0.725 |
| Literacy | 0.955 | 0.013 | 439 | 1,654 | 1.350 | 0.014 | 0.929 | 0.982 |
| No education | 0.027 | 0.010 | 439 | 1,654 | 1.324 | 0.378 | 0.007 | 0.048 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.601 | 0.030 | 439 | 1,654 | 1.288 | 0.050 | 0.541 | 0.661 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.066 | 0.011 | 437 | 1,647 | 0.927 | 0.166 | 0.044 | 0.089 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.985 | 0.007 | 439 | 1,654 | 1.191 | 0.007 | 0.972 | 0.999 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.985 | 0.007 | 439 | 1,654 | 1.191 | 0.007 | 0.972 | 0.999 |
| Currently using any method | 0.044 | 0.013 | 439 | 1,654 | 1.354 | 0.302 | 0.017 | 0.071 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.037 | 0.011 | 439 | 1,654 | 1.198 | 0.292 | 0.015 | 0.059 |
| Want no more children | 0.460 | 0.025 | 439 | 1,654 | 1.048 | 0.054 | 0.410 | 0.510 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.195 | 0.021 | 439 | 1,654 | 1.133 | 0.110 | 0.152 | 0.238 |
| Ideal family size | 2.653 | 0.056 | 405 | 1,524 | 1.104 | 0.021 | 2.540 | 2.765 |

Table C.17 Sampling errors: Central Java sample, Indonesia 2012

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases: Unweighted (N) | Number of cases: Weighted (WN) | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits: R-2SE | Confidence limits: R+2SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.469 | 0.018 | 1,998 | 6,240 | 1.573 | 0.038 | 0.434 | 0.504 |
| Literacy | 0.934 | 0.008 | 1,998 | 6,240 | 1.396 | 0.008 | 0.918 | 0.949 |
| No education | 0.026 | 0.004 | 1,998 | 6,240 | 1.208 | 0.164 | 0.018 | 0.035 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.589 | 0.021 | 1,998 | 6,240 | 1.915 | 0.036 | 0.547 | 0.631 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.211 | 0.014 | 1,998 | 6,240 | 1.586 | 0.069 | 0.182 | 0.240 |
| Currently married (in union) | 0.746 | 0.015 | 1,998 | 6,240 | 1.493 | 0.019 | 0.717 | 0.775 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.258 | 0.018 | 1,695 | 5,298 | 1.690 | 0.070 | 0.222 | 0.294 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.040 | 0.005 | 1,998 | 6,240 | 1.046 | 0.115 | 0.031 | 0.049 |
| Children ever born | 1.609 | 0.041 | 1,998 | 6,240 | 1.282 | 0.025 | 1.528 | 1.691 |
| Children surviving | 1.507 | 0.037 | 1,998 | 6,240 | 1.273 | 0.025 | 1.432 | 1.582 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 2.757 | 0.075 | 571 | 1,789 | 1.237 | 0.027 | 2.608 | 2.906 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.992 | 0.002 | 1,998 | 6,240 | 1.097 | 0.002 | 0.987 | 0.996 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.991 | 0.002 | 1,998 | 6,240 | 1.080 | 0.002 | 0.986 | 0.996 |
| Currently using any method | 0.652 | 0.016 | 1,485 | 4,657 | 1.253 | 0.024 | 0.621 | 0.683 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.615 | 0.016 | 1,485 | 4,657 | 1.247 | 0.026 | 0.583 | 0.646 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.037 | 0.006 | 1,485 | 4,657 | 1.194 | 0.159 | 0.025 | 0.048 |
| Currently using pill | 0.101 | 0.011 | 1,485 | 4,657 | 1.446 | 0.112 | 0.078 | 0.124 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.036 | 0.007 | 1,485 | 4,657 | 1.514 | 0.204 | 0.021 | 0.051 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.029 | 0.005 | 1,485 | 4,657 | 1.054 | 0.158 | 0.020 | 0.038 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.339 | 0.017 | 1,485 | 4,657 | 1.378 | 0.050 | 0.305 | 0.373 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.047 | 0.007 | 1,485 | 4,657 | 1.236 | 0.145 | 0.033 | 0.061 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.009 | 0.003 | 1,485 | 4,657 | 1.161 | 0.322 | 0.003 | 0.014 |
| Currently using withdrawal | 0.027 | 0.005 | 1,485 | 4,657 | 1.171 | 0.181 | 0.018 | 0.037 |
| Used public sector source | 0.246 | 0.022 | 916 | 2,873 | 1.531 | 0.089 | 0.202 | 0.290 |
| Want no more children | 0.555 | 0.016 | 1,485 | 4,657 | 1.242 | 0.029 | 0.523 | 0.587 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.249 | 0.015 | 1,485 | 4,657 | 1.320 | 0.060 | 0.219 | 0.278 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.414 | 0.029 | 1,905 | 5,945 | 1.463 | 0.012 | 2.356 | 2.473 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.986 | 0.006 | 583 | 1,824 | 1.124 | 0.006 | 0.974 | 0.997 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.689 | 0.026 | 583 | 1,824 | 1.374 | 0.038 | 0.636 | 0.741 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.936 | 0.014 | 633 | 1,979 | 1.440 | 0.015 | 0.907 | 0.964 |
| Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks | 0.137 | 0.015 | 609 | 1,902 | 1.069 | 0.111 | 0.106 | 0.167 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.273 | 0.054 | 83 | 260 | 1.103 | 0.196 | 0.166 | 0.380 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.684 | 0.050 | 83 | 260 | 0.981 | 0.073 | 0.584 | 0.783 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.565 | 0.046 | 133 | 420 | 1.051 | 0.081 | 0.474 | 0.656 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.918 | 0.032 | 133 | 420 | 1.345 | 0.035 | 0.855 | 0.982 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.827 | 0.038 | 133 | 420 | 1.167 | 0.046 | 0.751 | 0.904 |
| Received polio vaccination (3 doses) | 0.873 | 0.039 | 133 | 420 | 1.343 | 0.044 | 0.796 | 0.951 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.926 | 0.023 | 133 | 420 | 1.030 | 0.025 | 0.879 | 0.972 |
| Received all vaccinations | 0.787 | 0.045 | 133 | 420 | 1.278 | 0.057 | 0.697 | 0.878 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.453 | 0.110 | 5,684 | 17,742 | 1.059 | 0.045 | 2.233 | 2.674 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 22.082 | 4.398 | 1,237 | 3,857 | 0.961 | 0.199 | 13.285 | 30.879 |
| Post-neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 9.949 | 2.876 | 1,238 | 3,862 | 0.933 | 0.289 | 4.196 | 15.701 |
| Infant mortality (last 0-9 years) | 32.031 | 5.511 | 1,237 | 3,857 | 1.013 | 0.172 | 21.008 | 43.054 |
| Child mortality (last 0-9 years) | 6.515 | 2.375 | 1,222 | 3,814 | 0.945 | 0.365 | 1.765 | 11.265 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years) | 38.337 | 5.462 | 1,238 | 3,860 | 0.940 | 0.142 | 27.414 | 49.261 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.477 | 0.023 | 405 | 1,224 | 0.909 | 0.047 | 0.432 | 0.522 |
| Literacy | 0.909 | 0.016 | 405 | 1,224 | 1.122 | 0.018 | 0.877 | 0.941 |
| No education | 0.031 | 0.008 | 405 | 1,224 | 0.926 | 0.258 | 0.015 | 0.047 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.483 | 0.033 | 405 | 1,224 | 1.327 | 0.068 | 0.417 | 0.549 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.061 | 0.011 | 404 | 1,220 | 0.946 | 0.185 | 0.039 | 0.084 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.972 | 0.008 | 405 | 1,224 | 0.953 | 0.008 | 0.956 | 0.987 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.969 | 0.008 | 405 | 1,224 | 0.938 | 0.008 | 0.953 | 0.985 |
| Currently using any method | 0.059 | 0.013 | 405 | 1,224 | 1.092 | 0.216 | 0.034 | 0.085 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.033 | 0.008 | 405 | 1,224 | 0.875 | 0.236 | 0.017 | 0.048 |
| Want no more children | 0.527 | 0.026 | 405 | 1,224 | 1.036 | 0.049 | 0.475 | 0.578 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.258 | 0.023 | 405 | 1,224 | 1.054 | 0.089 | 0.212 | 0.304 |
| Ideal family size | 2.594 | 0.054 | 389 | 1,176 | 1.080 | 0.021 | 2.486 | 2.703 |

Table C.18 Sampling errors: Yogyakarta sample, Indonesia 2012

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases Unweighted (N) | Number of cases Weighted (WN) | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits R-2SE | Confidence limits R+2SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.694 | 0.016 | 1,519 | 654 | 1.354 | 0.023 | 0.662 | 0.726 |
| Literacy | 0.975 | 0.004 | 1,519 | 654 | 1.038 | 0.004 | 0.967 | 0.983 |
| No education | 0.005 | 0.002 | 1,519 | 654 | 0.908 | 0.317 | 0.002 | 0.009 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.832 | 0.014 | 1,519 | 654 | 1.503 | 0.017 | 0.804 | 0.861 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.268 | 0.014 | 1,519 | 654 | 1.251 | 0.053 | 0.240 | 0.297 |
| Currently married (in union) | 0.698 | 0.014 | 1,519 | 654 | 1.189 | 0.020 | 0.670 | 0.726 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.119 | 0.011 | 1,301 | 559 | 1.221 | 0.092 | 0.097 | 0.141 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.034 | 0.005 | 1,519 | 654 | 1.005 | 0.139 | 0.024 | 0.043 |
| Children ever born | 1.353 | 0.036 | 1,519 | 654 | 1.181 | 0.027 | 1.281 | 1.426 |
| Children surviving | 1.308 | 0.035 | 1,519 | 654 | 1.171 | 0.027 | 1.238 | 1.378 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 2.254 | 0.053 | 468 | 200 | 1.048 | 0.023 | 2.149 | 2.360 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.998 | 0.001 | 1,519 | 654 | 0.937 | 0.001 | 0.996 | 1.000 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.998 | 0.001 | 1,519 | 654 | 0.937 | 0.001 | 0.996 | 1.000 |
| Currently using any method | 0.699 | 0.015 | 1,072 | 456 | 1.046 | 0.021 | 0.669 | 0.728 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.596 | 0.015 | 1,072 | 456 | 0.991 | 0.025 | 0.566 | 0.625 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.103 | 0.010 | 1,072 | 456 | 1.120 | 0.101 | 0.082 | 0.124 |
| Currently using pill | 0.104 | 0.011 | 1,072 | 456 | 1.202 | 0.108 | 0.081 | 0.126 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.136 | 0.012 | 1,072 | 456 | 1.156 | 0.089 | 0.112 | 0.160 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.054 | 0.008 | 1,072 | 456 | 1.110 | 0.143 | 0.038 | 0.069 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.226 | 0.016 | 1,072 | 456 | 1.250 | 0.071 | 0.194 | 0.258 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.037 | 0.007 | 1,072 | 456 | 1.173 | 0.182 | 0.024 | 0.051 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.038 | 0.005 | 1,072 | 456 | 0.932 | 0.144 | 0.027 | 0.049 |
| Currently using withdrawal | 0.061 | 0.009 | 1,072 | 456 | 1.166 | 0.140 | 0.044 | 0.078 |
| Used public sector source | 0.333 | 0.019 | 653 | 276 | 1.043 | 0.058 | 0.294 | 0.371 |
| Want no more children | 0.628 | 0.017 | 1,072 | 456 | 1.168 | 0.027 | 0.593 | 0.662 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.201 | 0.014 | 1,072 | 456 | 1.124 | 0.068 | 0.174 | 0.229 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.193 | 0.019 | 1,494 | 644 | 1.148 | 0.009 | 2.154 | 2.232 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.989 | 0.005 | 402 | 171 | 0.917 | 0.005 | 0.979 | 0.998 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.780 | 0.022 | 402 | 171 | 1.082 | 0.029 | 0.735 | 0.825 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.980 | 0.009 | 444 | 189 | 1.206 | 0.009 | 0.963 | 0.998 |
| Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks | 0.074 | 0.012 | 430 | 183 | 0.908 | 0.158 | 0.051 | 0.097 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.371 | 0.085 | 31 | 14 | 0.957 | 0.230 | 0.200 | 0.542 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.453 | 0.085 | 31 | 14 | 0.938 | 0.188 | 0.283 | 0.624 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.694 | 0.058 | 69 | 30 | 1.051 | 0.083 | 0.578 | 0.810 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 1.000 | 0.000 | 69 | 30 | na | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.964 | 0.020 | 69 | 30 | 0.877 | 0.020 | 0.925 | 1.003 |
| Received polio vaccination (3 doses) | 0.975 | 0.017 | 69 | 30 | 0.901 | 0.017 | 0.941 | 1.009 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.971 | 0.021 | 69 | 30 | 1.022 | 0.021 | 0.929 | 1.012 |
| Received all vaccinations | 0.935 | 0.028 | 69 | 30 | 0.951 | 0.030 | 0.879 | 0.991 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.068 | 0.119 | 4,357 | 1,876 | 1.039 | 0.058 | 1.830 | 2.307 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 18.129 | 4.317 | 875 | 376 | 0.964 | 0.238 | 9.496 | 26.762 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 6.872 | 3.220 | 875 | 376 | 1.151 | 0.469 | 0.432 | 13.312 |
| Infant mortality (last 0-9 years) | 25.001 | 5.450 | 876 | 377 | 1.044 | 0.218 | 14.101 | 35.900 |
| Child mortality (last 0-9 years) | 5.475 | 2.404 | 860 | 370 | 0.980 | 0.439 | 0.667 | 10.283 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years) | 30.339 | 5.899 | 877 | 377 | 1.037 | 0.194 | 18.540 | 42.138 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.648 | 0.020 | 329 | 135 | 0.750 | 0.030 | 0.609 | 0.688 |
| Literacy | 0.967 | 0.009 | 329 | 135 | 0.930 | 0.010 | 0.948 | 0.985 |
| No education | 0.011 | 0.006 | 329 | 135 | 0.950 | 0.493 | 0.000 | 0.022 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.790 | 0.026 | 329 | 135 | 1.141 | 0.032 | 0.739 | 0.841 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.041 | 0.012 | 327 | 135 | 1.113 | 0.298 | 0.017 | 0.066 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 1.000 | 0.000 | 329 | 135 | na | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 1.000 | 0.000 | 329 | 135 | na | 0.000 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Currently using any method | 0.114 | 0.020 | 329 | 135 | 1.119 | 0.173 | 0.074 | 0.153 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.038 | 0.010 | 329 | 135 | 0.925 | 0.256 | 0.019 | 0.058 |
| Want no more children | 0.589 | 0.027 | 329 | 135 | 0.978 | 0.045 | 0.536 | 0.642 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.181 | 0.025 | 329 | 135 | 1.175 | 0.138 | 0.131 | 0.231 |
| Ideal family size | 2.331 | 0.050 | 315 | 130 | 1.042 | 0.022 | 2.230 | 2.431 |

Table C.19 Sampling errors: East Java sample, Indonesia 2012

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases Unweighted (N) | Number of cases Weighted (WN) | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits R-2SE | Confidence limits R+2SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.499 | 0.013 | 1,979 | 7,374 | 1.187 | 0.027 | 0.473 | 0.526 |
| Literacy | 0.910 | 0.011 | 1,979 | 7,374 | 1.647 | 0.012 | 0.889 | 0.931 |
| No education | 0.049 | 0.009 | 1,979 | 7,374 | 1.823 | 0.180 | 0.031 | 0.067 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.582 | 0.022 | 1,979 | 7,374 | 2.014 | 0.038 | 0.538 | 0.627 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.172 | 0.011 | 1,979 | 7,374 | 1.304 | 0.064 | 0.150 | 0.195 |
| Currently married (in union) | 0.782 | 0.012 | 1,979 | 7,374 | 1.262 | 0.015 | 0.758 | 0.805 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.309 | 0.019 | 1,728 | 6,443 | 1.688 | 0.061 | 0.272 | 0.347 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.029 | 0.004 | 1,979 | 7,374 | 0.946 | 0.122 | 0.022 | 0.037 |
| Children ever born | 1.621 | 0.039 | 1,979 | 7,374 | 1.230 | 0.024 | 1.544 | 1.698 |
| Children surviving | 1.518 | 0.032 | 1,979 | 7,374 | 1.118 | 0.021 | 1.455 | 1.582 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 2.646 | 0.095 | 575 | 2,147 | 1.464 | 0.036 | 2.456 | 2.836 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.988 | 0.003 | 1,979 | 7,374 | 1.213 | 0.003 | 0.982 | 0.994 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.988 | 0.003 | 1,979 | 7,374 | 1.213 | 0.003 | 0.982 | 0.994 |
| Currently using any method | 0.653 | 0.015 | 1,545 | 5,765 | 1.209 | 0.022 | 0.623 | 0.682 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.624 | 0.015 | 1,545 | 5,765 | 1.236 | 0.024 | 0.594 | 0.655 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.028 | 0.006 | 1,545 | 5,765 | 1.423 | 0.212 | 0.016 | 0.040 |
| Currently using pill | 0.147 | 0.013 | 1,545 | 5,765 | 1.441 | 0.088 | 0.121 | 0.173 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.050 | 0.006 | 1,545 | 5,765 | 1.050 | 0.117 | 0.038 | 0.062 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.013 | 0.004 | 1,545 | 5,765 | 1.550 | 0.347 | 0.004 | 0.022 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.347 | 0.017 | 1,545 | 5,765 | 1.395 | 0.049 | 0.313 | 0.381 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.035 | 0.007 | 1,545 | 5,765 | 1.460 | 0.196 | 0.021 | 0.048 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.013 | 0.004 | 1,545 | 5,765 | 1.258 | 0.281 | 0.006 | 0.020 |
| Currently using withdrawal | 0.012 | 0.004 | 1,545 | 5,765 | 1.427 | 0.326 | 0.004 | 0.020 |
| Used public sector source | 0.239 | 0.019 | 972 | 3,626 | 1.367 | 0.078 | 0.201 | 0.276 |
| Want no more children | 0.534 | 0.015 | 1,545 | 5,765 | 1.183 | 0.028 | 0.504 | 0.564 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.221 | 0.012 | 1,545 | 5,765 | 1.132 | 0.054 | 0.197 | 0.245 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.344 | 0.056 | 1,898 | 7,078 | 2.543 | 0.024 | 2.233 | 2.455 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.987 | 0.005 | 591 | 2,213 | 1.128 | 0.005 | 0.977 | 0.998 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.495 | 0.027 | 591 | 2,213 | 1.294 | 0.054 | 0.442 | 0.548 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.898 | 0.021 | 644 | 2,416 | 1.679 | 0.024 | 0.855 | 0.941 |
| Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks | 0.141 | 0.015 | 632 | 2,371 | 1.072 | 0.107 | 0.111 | 0.171 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.532 | 0.053 | 90 | 335 | 0.993 | 0.100 | 0.425 | 0.639 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.719 | 0.055 | 90 | 335 | 1.117 | 0.077 | 0.609 | 0.830 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.539 | 0.052 | 122 | 458 | 1.134 | 0.096 | 0.436 | 0.643 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.968 | 0.015 | 122 | 458 | 0.958 | 0.016 | 0.938 | 0.999 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.836 | 0.031 | 122 | 458 | 0.933 | 0.037 | 0.774 | 0.899 |
| Received polio vaccination (3 doses) | 0.867 | 0.027 | 122 | 458 | 0.892 | 0.032 | 0.812 | 0.922 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.878 | 0.030 | 122 | 458 | 1.011 | 0.034 | 0.818 | 0.938 |
| Received all vaccinations | 0.772 | 0.033 | 122 | 458 | 0.881 | 0.043 | 0.705 | 0.839 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.326 | 0.123 | 5,717 | 21,304 | 1.215 | 0.053 | 2.080 | 2.573 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 14.452 | 4.120 | 1,307 | 4,887 | 1.145 | 0.285 | 6.211 | 22.693 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 15.424 | 3.446 | 1,304 | 4,879 | 0.963 | 0.223 | 8.531 | 22.316 |
| Infant mortality (last 0-9 years) | 29.876 | 5.253 | 1,308 | 4,891 | 1.030 | 0.176 | 19.370 | 40.381 |
| Child mortality (last 0-9 years) | 4.358 | 1.788 | 1,258 | 4,700 | 0.984 | 0.410 | 0.782 | 7.935 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years) | 34.104 | 5.703 | 1,310 | 4,898 | 1.072 | 0.167 | 22.697 | 45.511 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.490 | 0.018 | 449 | 1,621 | 0.763 | 0.037 | 0.454 | 0.526 |
| Literacy | 0.893 | 0.017 | 449 | 1,621 | 1.172 | 0.019 | 0.859 | 0.927 |
| No education | 0.033 | 0.012 | 449 | 1,621 | 1.366 | 0.347 | 0.010 | 0.057 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.549 | 0.030 | 449 | 1,621 | 1.271 | 0.055 | 0.489 | 0.608 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.067 | 0.011 | 449 | 1,621 | 0.946 | 0.167 | 0.044 | 0.089 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.973 | 0.009 | 449 | 1,621 | 1.173 | 0.009 | 0.956 | 0.991 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.973 | 0.009 | 449 | 1,621 | 1.173 | 0.009 | 0.956 | 0.991 |
| Currently using any method | 0.030 | 0.010 | 449 | 1,621 | 1.222 | 0.327 | 0.010 | 0.050 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.023 | 0.008 | 449 | 1,621 | 1.167 | 0.362 | 0.006 | 0.039 |
| Want no more children | 0.494 | 0.023 | 449 | 1,621 | 0.965 | 0.046 | 0.448 | 0.539 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.278 | 0.021 | 449 | 1,621 | 1.007 | 0.077 | 0.236 | 0.321 |
| Ideal family size | 2.572 | 0.068 | 396 | 1,428 | 1.191 | 0.026 | 2.436 | 2.708 |

Table C.20 Sampling errors: Banten sample, Indonesia 2012

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases: Unweighted (N) | Number of cases: Weighted (WN) | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits: R-2SE | Confidence limits: R+2SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.706 | 0.016 | 2,068 | 2,148 | 1.604 | 0.023 | 0.674 | 0.738 |
| Literacy | 0.935 | 0.010 | 2,068 | 2,148 | 1.835 | 0.011 | 0.915 | 0.955 |
| No education | 0.031 | 0.006 | 2,068 | 2,148 | 1.481 | 0.182 | 0.020 | 0.042 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.623 | 0.023 | 2,068 | 2,148 | 2.186 | 0.037 | 0.576 | 0.669 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.229 | 0.012 | 2,068 | 2,148 | 1.310 | 0.053 | 0.205 | 0.254 |
| Currently married (in union) | 0.725 | 0.013 | 2,068 | 2,148 | 1.362 | 0.018 | 0.698 | 0.751 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.317 | 0.020 | 1,725 | 1,790 | 1.758 | 0.062 | 0.278 | 0.356 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.037 | 0.004 | 2,068 | 2,148 | 1.006 | 0.113 | 0.029 | 0.045 |
| Children ever born | 1.850 | 0.050 | 2,068 | 2,148 | 1.228 | 0.027 | 1.750 | 1.950 |
| Children surviving | 1.687 | 0.044 | 2,068 | 2,148 | 1.249 | 0.026 | 1.598 | 1.775 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 3.788 | 0.124 | 461 | 479 | 1.306 | 0.033 | 3.539 | 4.037 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.989 | 0.002 | 2,068 | 2,148 | 1.031 | 0.002 | 0.984 | 0.993 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.989 | 0.002 | 2,068 | 2,148 | 1.031 | 0.002 | 0.984 | 0.993 |
| Currently using any method | 0.640 | 0.014 | 1,504 | 1,557 | 1.097 | 0.021 | 0.613 | 0.667 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.613 | 0.013 | 1,504 | 1,557 | 1.036 | 0.021 | 0.587 | 0.639 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.027 | 0.005 | 1,504 | 1,557 | 1.091 | 0.169 | 0.018 | 0.036 |
| Currently using pill | 0.130 | 0.010 | 1,504 | 1,557 | 1.164 | 0.078 | 0.110 | 0.151 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.035 | 0.007 | 1,504 | 1,557 | 1.504 | 0.204 | 0.021 | 0.049 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.024 | 0.005 | 1,504 | 1,557 | 1.282 | 0.209 | 0.014 | 0.035 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.381 | 0.016 | 1,504 | 1,557 | 1.307 | 0.043 | 0.348 | 0.414 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.023 | 0.004 | 1,504 | 1,557 | 1.055 | 0.179 | 0.015 | 0.031 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.013 | 0.003 | 1,504 | 1,557 | 1.042 | 0.236 | 0.007 | 0.019 |
| Currently using withdrawal | 0.014 | 0.003 | 1,504 | 1,557 | 1.078 | 0.236 | 0.007 | 0.020 |
| Used public sector source | 0.116 | 0.018 | 921 | 956 | 1.708 | 0.156 | 0.080 | 0.152 |
| Want no more children | 0.408 | 0.017 | 1,504 | 1,557 | 1.309 | 0.041 | 0.375 | 0.441 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.278 | 0.014 | 1,504 | 1,557 | 1.187 | 0.049 | 0.250 | 0.305 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.895 | 0.052 | 1,716 | 1,783 | 1.715 | 0.018 | 2.792 | 2.998 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.964 | 0.009 | 681 | 706 | 1.261 | 0.009 | 0.946 | 0.982 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.649 | 0.023 | 681 | 706 | 1.264 | 0.036 | 0.602 | 0.695 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.773 | 0.026 | 753 | 782 | 1.607 | 0.034 | 0.721 | 0.826 |
| Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks | 0.160 | 0.016 | 727 | 756 | 1.140 | 0.099 | 0.128 | 0.192 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.435 | 0.045 | 114 | 121 | 0.962 | 0.104 | 0.344 | 0.525 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.626 | 0.047 | 114 | 121 | 1.027 | 0.076 | 0.531 | 0.720 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.303 | 0.043 | 136 | 143 | 1.091 | 0.141 | 0.217 | 0.389 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.820 | 0.042 | 136 | 143 | 1.283 | 0.051 | 0.736 | 0.904 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.491 | 0.048 | 136 | 143 | 1.113 | 0.097 | 0.395 | 0.587 |
| Received polio vaccination (3 doses) | 0.549 | 0.046 | 136 | 143 | 1.082 | 0.084 | 0.457 | 0.642 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.614 | 0.050 | 136 | 143 | 1.187 | 0.081 | 0.514 | 0.713 |
| Received all vaccinations | 0.379 | 0.044 | 136 | 143 | 1.060 | 0.116 | 0.291 | 0.468 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.513 | 0.115 | 5,897 | 6,123 | 1.105 | 0.046 | 2.282 | 2.744 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 22.671 | 5.039 | 1,552 | 1,609 | 1.057 | 0.222 | 12.593 | 32.748 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 9.070 | 2.357 | 1,559 | 1,616 | 0.984 | 0.260 | 4.356 | 13.783 |
| Infant mortality (last 0-9 years) | 31.740 | 5.399 | 1,553 | 1,610 | 1.005 | 0.170 | 20.943 | 42.537 |
| Child mortality (last 0-9 years) | 6.835 | 2.535 | 1,531 | 1,582 | 1.213 | 0.371 | 1.765 | 11.906 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years) | 38.359 | 6.019 | 1,555 | 1,612 | 1.043 | 0.157 | 26.321 | 50.397 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.685 | 0.018 | 435 | 450 | 0.828 | 0.027 | 0.648 | 0.722 |
| Literacy | 0.963 | 0.010 | 435 | 450 | 1.131 | 0.011 | 0.942 | 0.983 |
| No education | 0.017 | 0.006 | 435 | 450 | 0.968 | 0.358 | 0.005 | 0.028 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.630 | 0.030 | 435 | 450 | 1.285 | 0.047 | 0.570 | 0.690 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.070 | 0.012 | 434 | 448 | 1.011 | 0.177 | 0.045 | 0.095 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.993 | 0.004 | 435 | 450 | 0.995 | 0.004 | 0.985 | 1.001 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.993 | 0.004 | 435 | 450 | 0.995 | 0.004 | 0.985 | 1.001 |
| Currently using any method | 0.045 | 0.010 | 435 | 450 | 0.969 | 0.214 | 0.026 | 0.064 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.039 | 0.009 | 435 | 450 | 1.019 | 0.244 | 0.020 | 0.057 |
| Want no more children | 0.386 | 0.025 | 435 | 450 | 1.073 | 0.065 | 0.336 | 0.436 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.277 | 0.025 | 435 | 450 | 1.147 | 0.089 | 0.228 | 0.326 |
| Ideal family size | 3.078 | 0.084 | 354 | 367 | 1.043 | 0.027 | 2.909 | 3.247 |

Table C.21 Sampling errors: Bali sample, Indonesia 2012

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases: Unweighted (N) | Number of cases: Weighted (WN) | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits: R-2SE | Confidence limits: R+2SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.656 | 0.016 | 1,601 | 790 | 1.379 | 0.025 | 0.623 | 0.688 |
| Literacy | 0.904 | 0.011 | 1,601 | 790 | 1.445 | 0.012 | 0.883 | 0.925 |
| No education | 0.054 | 0.007 | 1,601 | 790 | 1.317 | 0.137 | 0.039 | 0.069 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.659 | 0.024 | 1,601 | 790 | 2.014 | 0.036 | 0.611 | 0.707 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.223 | 0.013 | 1,601 | 790 | 1.247 | 0.058 | 0.197 | 0.249 |
| Currently married (in union) | 0.745 | 0.012 | 1,601 | 790 | 1.147 | 0.017 | 0.720 | 0.770 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.204 | 0.017 | 1,386 | 684 | 1.543 | 0.082 | 0.170 | 0.237 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.031 | 0.005 | 1,601 | 790 | 1.059 | 0.149 | 0.022 | 0.040 |
| Children ever born | 1.583 | 0.040 | 1,601 | 790 | 1.179 | 0.025 | 1.502 | 1.664 |
| Children surviving | 1.511 | 0.035 | 1,601 | 790 | 1.099 | 0.023 | 1.440 | 1.581 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 2.465 | 0.071 | 505 | 246 | 1.145 | 0.029 | 2.324 | 2.607 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.975 | 0.005 | 1,601 | 790 | 1.207 | 0.005 | 0.966 | 0.984 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.974 | 0.005 | 1,601 | 790 | 1.215 | 0.005 | 0.965 | 0.984 |
| Currently using any method | 0.662 | 0.015 | 1,205 | 589 | 1.084 | 0.022 | 0.633 | 0.692 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.596 | 0.014 | 1,205 | 589 | 1.016 | 0.024 | 0.567 | 0.625 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.066 | 0.010 | 1,205 | 589 | 1.364 | 0.148 | 0.047 | 0.086 |
| Currently using pill | 0.090 | 0.010 | 1,205 | 589 | 1.271 | 0.116 | 0.069 | 0.111 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.190 | 0.015 | 1,205 | 589 | 1.326 | 0.079 | 0.160 | 0.220 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.029 | 0.006 | 1,205 | 589 | 1.194 | 0.201 | 0.017 | 0.040 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.216 | 0.016 | 1,205 | 589 | 1.324 | 0.073 | 0.185 | 0.247 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.056 | 0.007 | 1,205 | 589 | 1.089 | 0.128 | 0.042 | 0.071 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.029 | 0.005 | 1,205 | 589 | 1.005 | 0.166 | 0.020 | 0.039 |
| Currently using withdrawal | 0.036 | 0.008 | 1,205 | 589 | 1.485 | 0.223 | 0.020 | 0.051 |
| Used public sector source | 0.216 | 0.021 | 748 | 361 | 1.367 | 0.095 | 0.175 | 0.257 |
| Want no more children | 0.636 | 0.015 | 1,205 | 589 | 1.112 | 0.024 | 0.605 | 0.667 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.145 | 0.011 | 1,205 | 589 | 1.107 | 0.078 | 0.122 | 0.167 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.232 | 0.032 | 1,538 | 759 | 1.524 | 0.014 | 2.168 | 2.295 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.993 | 0.004 | 426 | 208 | 0.980 | 0.004 | 0.986 | 1.001 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.788 | 0.024 | 426 | 208 | 1.206 | 0.030 | 0.741 | 0.836 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.987 | 0.006 | 489 | 239 | 1.129 | 0.006 | 0.975 | 0.998 |
| Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks | 0.101 | 0.020 | 474 | 232 | 1.474 | 0.201 | 0.060 | 0.142 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.502 | 0.074 | 49 | 24 | 1.023 | 0.147 | 0.355 | 0.650 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.760 | 0.049 | 49 | 24 | 0.792 | 0.064 | 0.663 | 0.858 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.575 | 0.057 | 91 | 42 | 1.063 | 0.098 | 0.462 | 0.688 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.987 | 0.013 | 91 | 42 | 1.079 | 0.013 | 0.961 | 1.013 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.892 | 0.035 | 91 | 42 | 1.048 | 0.039 | 0.822 | 0.961 |
| Received polio vaccination (3 doses) | 0.892 | 0.035 | 91 | 42 | 1.048 | 0.039 | 0.822 | 0.961 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.931 | 0.027 | 91 | 42 | 0.992 | 0.029 | 0.878 | 0.985 |
| Received all vaccinations | 0.870 | 0.035 | 91 | 42 | 0.980 | 0.041 | 0.799 | 0.940 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.312 | 0.141 | 4,593 | 2,268 | 1.205 | 0.061 | 2.031 | 2.593 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 18.359 | 4.126 | 1,008 | 491 | 0.930 | 0.225 | 10.108 | 26.611 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 10.616 | 3.501 | 1,005 | 490 | 1.093 | 0.330 | 3.613 | 17.619 |
| Infant mortality (last 0-9 years) | 28.975 | 5.524 | 1,008 | 491 | 0.994 | 0.191 | 17.928 | 40.022 |
| Child mortality (last 0-9 years) | 3.682 | 1.792 | 1,035 | 504 | 0.947 | 0.487 | 0.099 | 7.266 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years) | 32.551 | 5.757 | 1,009 | 491 | 0.990 | 0.177 | 21.036 | 44.065 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.648 | 0.022 | 365 | 173 | 0.891 | 0.034 | 0.603 | 0.692 |
| Literacy | 0.961 | 0.013 | 365 | 173 | 1.272 | 0.013 | 0.936 | 0.987 |
| No education | 0.027 | 0.011 | 365 | 173 | 1.269 | 0.403 | 0.005 | 0.048 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.712 | 0.030 | 365 | 173 | 1.253 | 0.042 | 0.652 | 0.771 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.095 | 0.016 | 364 | 172 | 1.054 | 0.171 | 0.062 | 0.127 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.985 | 0.006 | 365 | 173 | 0.942 | 0.006 | 0.974 | 0.997 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.985 | 0.006 | 365 | 173 | 0.942 | 0.006 | 0.974 | 0.997 |
| Currently using any method | 0.047 | 0.013 | 365 | 173 | 1.143 | 0.268 | 0.022 | 0.073 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.039 | 0.012 | 365 | 173 | 1.223 | 0.319 | 0.014 | 0.064 |
| Want no more children | 0.611 | 0.028 | 365 | 173 | 1.081 | 0.045 | 0.556 | 0.666 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.216 | 0.023 | 365 | 173 | 1.078 | 0.108 | 0.169 | 0.262 |
| Ideal family size | 2.447 | 0.054 | 364 | 172 | 1.225 | 0.022 | 2.339 | 2.555 |

Table C.22 Sampling errors: West Nusa Tenggara sample, Indonesia 2012

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases Unweighted (N) | Number of cases Weighted (WN) | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits R-2SE | Confidence limits R+2SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.419 | 0.021 | 1,368 | 997 | 1.601 | 0.051 | 0.376 | 0.461 |
| Literacy | 0.868 | 0.018 | 1,368 | 997 | 1.908 | 0.020 | 0.833 | 0.903 |
| No education | 0.078 | 0.013 | 1,368 | 997 | 1.840 | 0.171 | 0.051 | 0.105 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.569 | 0.026 | 1,368 | 997 | 1.916 | 0.045 | 0.518 | 0.621 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.220 | 0.014 | 1,368 | 997 | 1.250 | 0.064 | 0.192 | 0.248 |
| Currently married (in union) | 0.688 | 0.015 | 1,368 | 997 | 1.234 | 0.022 | 0.657 | 0.719 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.303 | 0.024 | 1,160 | 845 | 1.745 | 0.078 | 0.256 | 0.350 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.048 | 0.006 | 1,368 | 997 | 0.961 | 0.116 | 0.037 | 0.059 |
| Children ever born | 1.849 | 0.067 | 1,368 | 997 | 1.388 | 0.036 | 1.714 | 1.984 |
| Children surviving | 1.610 | 0.053 | 1,368 | 997 | 1.309 | 0.033 | 1.503 | 1.717 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 3.700 | 0.168 | 308 | 224 | 1.537 | 0.045 | 3.364 | 4.037 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.994 | 0.002 | 1,368 | 997 | 1.130 | 0.002 | 0.990 | 0.999 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.994 | 0.002 | 1,368 | 997 | 1.130 | 0.002 | 0.990 | 0.999 |
| Currently using any method | 0.560 | 0.022 | 937 | 686 | 1.365 | 0.040 | 0.516 | 0.605 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.551 | 0.022 | 937 | 686 | 1.360 | 0.040 | 0.506 | 0.595 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.010 | 0.003 | 937 | 686 | 0.959 | 0.317 | 0.004 | 0.016 |
| Currently using pill | 0.071 | 0.012 | 937 | 686 | 1.420 | 0.168 | 0.047 | 0.095 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.038 | 0.009 | 937 | 686 | 1.432 | 0.235 | 0.020 | 0.056 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.005 | 0.003 | 937 | 686 | 1.110 | 0.508 | 0.000 | 0.010 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.368 | 0.023 | 937 | 686 | 1.436 | 0.061 | 0.323 | 0.414 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.014 | 0.003 | 937 | 686 | 0.859 | 0.236 | 0.007 | 0.021 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.005 | 0.002 | 937 | 686 | 1.021 | 0.491 | 0.000 | 0.009 |
| Currently using withdrawal | 0.002 | 0.001 | 937 | 686 | 0.927 | 0.704 | 0.000 | 0.004 |
| Used public sector source | 0.600 | 0.035 | 519 | 380 | 1.607 | 0.058 | 0.531 | 0.669 |
| Want no more children | 0.330 | 0.020 | 937 | 686 | 1.324 | 0.062 | 0.289 | 0.371 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.411 | 0.023 | 937 | 686 | 1.434 | 0.056 | 0.365 | 0.458 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.878 | 0.064 | 1,201 | 875 | 1.679 | 0.022 | 2.751 | 3.006 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.984 | 0.006 | 475 | 350 | 1.108 | 0.006 | 0.972 | 0.997 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.795 | 0.025 | 475 | 350 | 1.352 | 0.031 | 0.745 | 0.845 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.817 | 0.035 | 539 | 397 | 1.944 | 0.043 | 0.747 | 0.888 |
| Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks | 0.140 | 0.014 | 511 | 375 | 0.930 | 0.102 | 0.111 | 0.168 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.496 | 0.062 | 72 | 53 | 1.052 | 0.125 | 0.372 | 0.620 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.638 | 0.051 | 72 | 53 | 0.906 | 0.081 | 0.535 | 0.740 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.352 | 0.065 | 106 | 78 | 1.396 | 0.185 | 0.222 | 0.482 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.922 | 0.026 | 106 | 78 | 0.999 | 0.028 | 0.870 | 0.974 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.707 | 0.053 | 106 | 78 | 1.204 | 0.075 | 0.601 | 0.814 |
| Received polio vaccination (3 doses) | 0.755 | 0.047 | 106 | 78 | 1.112 | 0.062 | 0.662 | 0.848 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.899 | 0.030 | 106 | 78 | 1.030 | 0.033 | 0.839 | 0.960 |
| Received all vaccinations | 0.660 | 0.056 | 106 | 78 | 1.214 | 0.085 | 0.548 | 0.773 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.762 | 0.155 | 3,884 | 2,830 | 1.155 | 0.056 | 2.451 | 3.073 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 33.347 | 7.207 | 1,035 | 758 | 1.160 | 0.216 | 18.932 | 47.761 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 24.090 | 5.123 | 1,039 | 761 | 1.043 | 0.213 | 13.843 | 34.336 |
| Infant mortality (last 0-9 years) | 57.436 | 9.403 | 1,037 | 759 | 1.127 | 0.164 | 38.631 | 76.242 |
| Child mortality (last 0-9 years) | 18.154 | 4.905 | 1,016 | 742 | 1.018 | 0.270 | 8.344 | 27.965 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years) | 74.548 | 11.021 | 1,040 | 761 | 1.149 | 0.148 | 52.507 | 96.589 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.420 | 0.026 | 238 | 171 | 0.805 | 0.061 | 0.368 | 0.472 |
| Literacy | 0.895 | 0.024 | 238 | 171 | 1.197 | 0.027 | 0.847 | 0.942 |
| No education | 0.069 | 0.021 | 238 | 171 | 1.246 | 0.297 | 0.028 | 0.110 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.545 | 0.034 | 238 | 171 | 1.052 | 0.062 | 0.477 | 0.613 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.174 | 0.025 | 238 | 171 | 1.021 | 0.145 | 0.123 | 0.224 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.971 | 0.012 | 238 | 171 | 1.122 | 0.013 | 0.946 | 0.995 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.971 | 0.012 | 238 | 171 | 1.122 | 0.013 | 0.946 | 0.995 |
| Currently using any method | 0.015 | 0.009 | 238 | 171 | 1.144 | 0.599 | 0.000 | 0.033 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.004 | 0.004 | 238 | 171 | 1.027 | 0.999 | 0.000 | 0.013 |
| Want no more children | 0.321 | 0.034 | 238 | 171 | 1.110 | 0.105 | 0.253 | 0.388 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.279 | 0.040 | 238 | 171 | 1.385 | 0.145 | 0.198 | 0.359 |
| Ideal family size | 3.376 | 0.143 | 182 | 131 | 1.198 | 0.042 | 3.091 | 3.661 |

Table C.23 Sampling errors: East Nusa Tenggara sample, Indonesia 2012

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases Unweighted (N) | Number of cases Weighted (WN) | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits R-2SE | Confidence limits R+2SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.213 | 0.021 | 1,218 | 892 | 1.805 | 0.099 | 0.171 | 0.256 |
| Literacy | 0.885 | 0.016 | 1,218 | 892 | 1.792 | 0.019 | 0.852 | 0.917 |
| No education | 0.037 | 0.008 | 1,218 | 892 | 1.559 | 0.229 | 0.020 | 0.054 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.574 | 0.032 | 1,218 | 892 | 2.243 | 0.055 | 0.510 | 0.638 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.290 | 0.019 | 1,218 | 892 | 1.498 | 0.067 | 0.251 | 0.329 |
| Currently married (in union) | 0.655 | 0.021 | 1,218 | 892 | 1.564 | 0.033 | 0.613 | 0.698 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.174 | 0.020 | 995 | 733 | 1.701 | 0.117 | 0.133 | 0.215 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.062 | 0.007 | 1,218 | 892 | 1.047 | 0.117 | 0.048 | 0.077 |
| Children ever born | 2.188 | 0.102 | 1,218 | 892 | 1.583 | 0.047 | 1.984 | 2.393 |
| Children surviving | 2.020 | 0.091 | 1,218 | 892 | 1.530 | 0.045 | 1.839 | 2.201 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 4.158 | 0.220 | 304 | 226 | 1.616 | 0.053 | 3.718 | 4.597 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.947 | 0.009 | 1,218 | 892 | 1.473 | 0.010 | 0.928 | 0.966 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.943 | 0.010 | 1,218 | 892 | 1.569 | 0.011 | 0.922 | 0.964 |
| Currently using any method | 0.479 | 0.029 | 778 | 584 | 1.615 | 0.060 | 0.421 | 0.537 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.383 | 0.027 | 778 | 584 | 1.575 | 0.072 | 0.328 | 0.438 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.096 | 0.014 | 778 | 584 | 1.310 | 0.144 | 0.068 | 0.124 |
| Currently using pill | 0.044 | 0.011 | 778 | 584 | 1.431 | 0.238 | 0.023 | 0.066 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.044 | 0.011 | 778 | 584 | 1.459 | 0.245 | 0.022 | 0.065 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.005 | 0.003 | 778 | 584 | 1.373 | 0.720 | 0.000 | 0.011 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.200 | 0.021 | 778 | 584 | 1.467 | 0.106 | 0.157 | 0.242 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.045 | 0.010 | 778 | 584 | 1.409 | 0.234 | 0.024 | 0.065 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.055 | 0.009 | 778 | 584 | 1.117 | 0.165 | 0.037 | 0.074 |
| Currently using withdrawal | 0.028 | 0.009 | 778 | 584 | 1.468 | 0.312 | 0.010 | 0.045 |
| Used public sector source | 0.791 | 0.030 | 303 | 224 | 1.280 | 0.038 | 0.731 | 0.851 |
| Want no more children | 0.502 | 0.023 | 778 | 584 | 1.254 | 0.045 | 0.457 | 0.547 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.269 | 0.018 | 778 | 584 | 1.143 | 0.068 | 0.232 | 0.305 |
| Ideal number of children | 3.145 | 0.094 | 1,116 | 814 | 2.154 | 0.030 | 2.957 | 3.333 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.921 | 0.017 | 438 | 338 | 1.338 | 0.018 | 0.887 | 0.955 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.778 | 0.026 | 438 | 338 | 1.341 | 0.034 | 0.726 | 0.831 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.568 | 0.051 | 562 | 436 | 2.188 | 0.090 | 0.465 | 0.670 |
| Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks | 0.176 | 0.024 | 536 | 415 | 1.442 | 0.137 | 0.128 | 0.224 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.434 | 0.049 | 91 | 73 | 0.919 | 0.112 | 0.336 | 0.531 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.608 | 0.059 | 91 | 73 | 1.136 | 0.097 | 0.490 | 0.727 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.307 | 0.063 | 100 | 77 | 1.386 | 0.206 | 0.181 | 0.434 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.876 | 0.035 | 100 | 77 | 1.062 | 0.039 | 0.807 | 0.945 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.764 | 0.045 | 100 | 77 | 1.067 | 0.059 | 0.674 | 0.853 |
| Received polio vaccination (3 doses) | 0.816 | 0.042 | 100 | 77 | 1.096 | 0.052 | 0.732 | 0.900 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.827 | 0.046 | 100 | 77 | 1.240 | 0.056 | 0.734 | 0.920 |
| Received all vaccinations | 0.731 | 0.050 | 100 | 77 | 1.129 | 0.068 | 0.632 | 0.830 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 3.282 | 0.237 | 3,403 | 2,494 | 1.395 | 0.072 | 2.808 | 3.756 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 25.566 | 5.174 | 1,239 | 952 | 1.058 | 0.202 | 15.218 | 35.914 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 19.007 | 5.692 | 1,239 | 953 | 1.249 | 0.299 | 7.623 | 30.391 |
| Infant mortality (last 0-9 years) | 44.573 | 8.064 | 1,239 | 952 | 1.240 | 0.181 | 28.444 | 60.702 |
| Child mortality (last 0-9 years) | 13.685 | 3.601 | 1,236 | 948 | 1.127 | 0.263 | 6.484 | 20.886 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years) | 57.648 | 9.598 | 1,242 | 955 | 1.331 | 0.166 | 38.451 | 76.844 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.180 | 0.021 | 217 | 158 | 0.820 | 0.119 | 0.137 | 0.223 |
| Literacy | 0.894 | 0.026 | 217 | 158 | 1.253 | 0.029 | 0.841 | 0.946 |
| No education | 0.026 | 0.013 | 217 | 158 | 1.199 | 0.499 | 0.000 | 0.052 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.543 | 0.044 | 217 | 158 | 1.286 | 0.080 | 0.456 | 0.630 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.090 | 0.026 | 217 | 158 | 1.322 | 0.286 | 0.039 | 0.142 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.957 | 0.013 | 217 | 158 | 0.913 | 0.013 | 0.932 | 0.982 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.947 | 0.013 | 217 | 158 | 0.872 | 0.014 | 0.920 | 0.973 |
| Currently using any method | 0.136 | 0.028 | 217 | 158 | 1.202 | 0.206 | 0.080 | 0.192 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.011 | 0.006 | 217 | 158 | 0.915 | 0.599 | 0.000 | 0.023 |
| Want no more children | 0.438 | 0.038 | 217 | 158 | 1.131 | 0.087 | 0.362 | 0.515 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.310 | 0.037 | 217 | 158 | 1.164 | 0.118 | 0.236 | 0.383 |
| Ideal family size | 3.520 | 0.176 | 190 | 137 | 1.169 | 0.050 | 3.168 | 3.872 |

Table C.24 Sampling errors: West Kalimantan sample, Indonesia 2012

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases: Unweighted (N) | Number of cases: Weighted (WN) | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits: R-2SE | Confidence limits: R+2SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.287 | 0.011 | 1,267 | 756 | 0.902 | 0.040 | 0.264 | 0.310 |
| Literacy | 0.862 | 0.019 | 1,267 | 756 | 1.960 | 0.022 | 0.824 | 0.900 |
| No education | 0.082 | 0.015 | 1,267 | 756 | 1.974 | 0.185 | 0.052 | 0.113 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.505 | 0.024 | 1,267 | 756 | 1.729 | 0.048 | 0.457 | 0.554 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.172 | 0.012 | 1,267 | 756 | 1.093 | 0.067 | 0.149 | 0.195 |
| Currently married (in union) | 0.782 | 0.013 | 1,267 | 756 | 1.095 | 0.016 | 0.756 | 0.807 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.310 | 0.024 | 1,073 | 642 | 1.703 | 0.078 | 0.262 | 0.358 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.053 | 0.007 | 1,267 | 756 | 1.081 | 0.128 | 0.040 | 0.067 |
| Children ever born | 2.043 | 0.065 | 1,267 | 756 | 1.283 | 0.032 | 1.914 | 2.173 |
| Children surviving | 1.895 | 0.054 | 1,267 | 756 | 1.170 | 0.028 | 1.788 | 2.003 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 3.739 | 0.169 | 273 | 162 | 1.383 | 0.045 | 3.401 | 4.078 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.980 | 0.005 | 1,267 | 756 | 1.259 | 0.005 | 0.970 | 0.990 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.980 | 0.005 | 1,267 | 756 | 1.259 | 0.005 | 0.970 | 0.990 |
| Currently using any method | 0.651 | 0.018 | 972 | 591 | 1.199 | 0.028 | 0.614 | 0.687 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.639 | 0.018 | 972 | 591 | 1.174 | 0.028 | 0.603 | 0.676 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.011 | 0.004 | 972 | 591 | 1.097 | 0.329 | 0.004 | 0.019 |
| Currently using pill | 0.156 | 0.015 | 972 | 591 | 1.268 | 0.095 | 0.127 | 0.186 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.013 | 0.004 | 972 | 591 | 1.038 | 0.289 | 0.006 | 0.021 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.008 | 0.003 | 972 | 591 | 1.068 | 0.375 | 0.002 | 0.014 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.432 | 0.019 | 972 | 591 | 1.222 | 0.045 | 0.393 | 0.471 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.016 | 0.004 | 972 | 591 | 1.058 | 0.270 | 0.007 | 0.024 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.004 | 0.002 | 972 | 591 | 0.934 | 0.451 | 0.000 | 0.008 |
| Currently using withdrawal | 0.005 | 0.002 | 972 | 591 | 1.081 | 0.493 | 0.000 | 0.010 |
| Used public sector source | 0.328 | 0.039 | 614 | 378 | 2.076 | 0.120 | 0.249 | 0.407 |
| Want no more children | 0.450 | 0.021 | 972 | 591 | 1.287 | 0.046 | 0.408 | 0.491 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.220 | 0.016 | 972 | 591 | 1.174 | 0.071 | 0.189 | 0.251 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.684 | 0.054 | 1,134 | 675 | 1.535 | 0.020 | 2.576 | 2.792 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.874 | 0.025 | 482 | 293 | 1.685 | 0.029 | 0.823 | 0.925 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.496 | 0.033 | 482 | 293 | 1.439 | 0.066 | 0.430 | 0.561 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.722 | 0.041 | 550 | 332 | 1.998 | 0.056 | 0.641 | 0.804 |
| Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks | 0.240 | 0.029 | 535 | 322 | 1.440 | 0.119 | 0.183 | 0.297 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.317 | 0.047 | 124 | 77 | 1.054 | 0.149 | 0.222 | 0.412 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.541 | 0.066 | 124 | 77 | 1.363 | 0.121 | 0.410 | 0.672 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.438 | 0.051 | 139 | 85 | 1.215 | 0.117 | 0.336 | 0.541 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.795 | 0.042 | 139 | 85 | 1.218 | 0.052 | 0.711 | 0.878 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.628 | 0.050 | 139 | 85 | 1.232 | 0.080 | 0.528 | 0.729 |
| Received polio vaccination (3 doses) | 0.669 | 0.052 | 139 | 85 | 1.300 | 0.077 | 0.565 | 0.772 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.716 | 0.048 | 139 | 85 | 1.270 | 0.068 | 0.620 | 0.813 |
| Received all vaccinations | 0.575 | 0.053 | 139 | 85 | 1.275 | 0.093 | 0.468 | 0.682 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 3.051 | 0.156 | 3,622 | 2,163 | 1.050 | 0.051 | 2.739 | 3.364 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 17.879 | 4.931 | 1,116 | 673 | 1.075 | 0.276 | 8.017 | 27.740 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 12.835 | 3.290 | 1,114 | 672 | 0.921 | 0.256 | 6.256 | 19.414 |
| Infant mortality (last 0-9 years) | 30.714 | 5.917 | 1,117 | 674 | 1.033 | 0.193 | 18.881 | 42.547 |
| Child mortality (last 0-9 years) | 5.982 | 2.346 | 1,086 | 655 | 1.018 | 0.392 | 1.290 | 10.675 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years) | 36.512 | 6.474 | 1,117 | 674 | 1.048 | 0.177 | 23.564 | 49.461 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.271 | 0.020 | 256 | 165 | 0.714 | 0.073 | 0.231 | 0.311 |
| Literacy | 0.905 | 0.019 | 256 | 165 | 1.016 | 0.021 | 0.868 | 0.942 |
| No education | 0.029 | 0.012 | 256 | 165 | 1.091 | 0.394 | 0.006 | 0.052 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.522 | 0.036 | 256 | 165 | 1.162 | 0.070 | 0.449 | 0.594 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.122 | 0.022 | 256 | 165 | 1.069 | 0.180 | 0.078 | 0.166 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.975 | 0.011 | 256 | 165 | 1.169 | 0.012 | 0.952 | 0.998 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.975 | 0.011 | 256 | 165 | 1.169 | 0.012 | 0.952 | 0.998 |
| Currently using any method | 0.015 | 0.007 | 256 | 165 | 0.978 | 0.497 | 0.000 | 0.030 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.015 | 0.007 | 256 | 165 | 0.978 | 0.497 | 0.000 | 0.030 |
| Want no more children | 0.434 | 0.032 | 256 | 165 | 1.038 | 0.074 | 0.370 | 0.499 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.236 | 0.024 | 256 | 165 | 0.906 | 0.102 | 0.188 | 0.284 |
| Ideal family size | 3.045 | 0.136 | 228 | 147 | 1.376 | 0.045 | 2.774 | 3.316 |

Table C.25 Sampling errors: Central Kalimantan sample, Indonesia 2012

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases Unweighted (N) | Number of cases Weighted (WN) | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits R-2SE | Confidence limits R+2SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.360 | 0.020 | 996 | 409 | 1.338 | 0.057 | 0.319 | 0.401 |
| Literacy | 0.935 | 0.011 | 996 | 409 | 1.390 | 0.012 | 0.913 | 0.957 |
| No education | 0.025 | 0.005 | 996 | 409 | 1.055 | 0.209 | 0.014 | 0.035 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.581 | 0.039 | 996 | 409 | 2.481 | 0.067 | 0.503 | 0.659 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.161 | 0.016 | 996 | 409 | 1.396 | 0.101 | 0.129 | 0.194 |
| Currently married (in union) | 0.794 | 0.016 | 996 | 409 | 1.268 | 0.020 | 0.762 | 0.827 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.368 | 0.024 | 855 | 350 | 1.427 | 0.064 | 0.321 | 0.415 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.055 | 0.009 | 996 | 409 | 1.205 | 0.158 | 0.038 | 0.073 |
| Children ever born | 1.961 | 0.079 | 996 | 409 | 1.400 | 0.040 | 1.802 | 2.119 |
| Children surviving | 1.793 | 0.067 | 996 | 409 | 1.334 | 0.037 | 1.659 | 1.927 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 3.635 | 0.172 | 221 | 91 | 1.242 | 0.047 | 3.290 | 3.979 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.990 | 0.003 | 996 | 409 | 0.884 | 0.003 | 0.984 | 0.995 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.989 | 0.003 | 996 | 409 | 0.866 | 0.003 | 0.983 | 0.994 |
| Currently using any method | 0.673 | 0.019 | 787 | 325 | 1.133 | 0.028 | 0.635 | 0.711 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.648 | 0.020 | 787 | 325 | 1.160 | 0.030 | 0.609 | 0.688 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.025 | 0.005 | 787 | 325 | 0.872 | 0.196 | 0.015 | 0.034 |
| Currently using pill | 0.237 | 0.020 | 787 | 325 | 1.342 | 0.086 | 0.197 | 0.278 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.008 | 0.003 | 787 | 325 | 1.070 | 0.438 | 0.001 | 0.014 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.006 | 0.002 | 787 | 325 | 0.753 | 0.339 | 0.002 | 0.010 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.358 | 0.020 | 787 | 325 | 1.179 | 0.056 | 0.317 | 0.398 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.011 | 0.004 | 787 | 325 | 1.109 | 0.373 | 0.003 | 0.019 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.008 | 0.003 | 787 | 325 | 1.071 | 0.422 | 0.001 | 0.015 |
| Currently using withdrawal | 0.003 | 0.001 | 787 | 325 | 0.784 | 0.554 | 0.000 | 0.005 |
| Used public sector source | 0.338 | 0.037 | 511 | 210 | 1.746 | 0.108 | 0.265 | 0.411 |
| Want no more children | 0.442 | 0.020 | 787 | 325 | 1.131 | 0.045 | 0.402 | 0.482 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.233 | 0.017 | 787 | 325 | 1.148 | 0.074 | 0.198 | 0.267 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.683 | 0.061 | 882 | 363 | 1.499 | 0.023 | 2.561 | 2.806 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.885 | 0.025 | 375 | 154 | 1.493 | 0.028 | 0.836 | 0.934 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.662 | 0.041 | 375 | 154 | 1.671 | 0.062 | 0.580 | 0.743 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.702 | 0.041 | 425 | 174 | 1.656 | 0.059 | 0.620 | 0.784 |
| Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks | 0.185 | 0.029 | 410 | 168 | 1.423 | 0.158 | 0.126 | 0.243 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.342 | 0.088 | 71 | 31 | 1.539 | 0.256 | 0.167 | 0.517 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.532 | 0.066 | 71 | 31 | 1.101 | 0.125 | 0.400 | 0.665 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.327 | 0.060 | 88 | 36 | 1.160 | 0.182 | 0.208 | 0.446 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.723 | 0.060 | 88 | 36 | 1.209 | 0.083 | 0.603 | 0.842 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.525 | 0.074 | 88 | 36 | 1.364 | 0.142 | 0.376 | 0.674 |
| Received polio vaccination (3 doses) | 0.575 | 0.075 | 88 | 36 | 1.402 | 0.131 | 0.424 | 0.725 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.642 | 0.065 | 88 | 36 | 1.247 | 0.101 | 0.512 | 0.771 |
| Received all vaccinations | 0.459 | 0.072 | 88 | 36 | 1.329 | 0.158 | 0.314 | 0.603 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.793 | 0.163 | 2,860 | 1,177 | 0.998 | 0.058 | 2.468 | 3.119 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 24.820 | 6.880 | 844 | 343 | 1.091 | 0.277 | 11.060 | 38.580 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 23.927 | 6.054 | 847 | 344 | 1.047 | 0.253 | 11.819 | 36.034 |
| Infant mortality (last 0-9 years) | 48.747 | 8.992 | 847 | 344 | 1.063 | 0.184 | 30.763 | 66.731 |
| Child mortality (last 0-9 years) | 8.120 | 2.879 | 831 | 337 | 0.906 | 0.355 | 2.361 | 13.878 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years) | 56.471 | 9.378 | 848 | 344 | 1.061 | 0.166 | 37.715 | 75.227 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.348 | 0.026 | 211 | 93 | 0.791 | 0.075 | 0.296 | 0.400 |
| Literacy | 0.956 | 0.015 | 211 | 93 | 1.029 | 0.015 | 0.927 | 0.985 |
| No education | 0.014 | 0.008 | 211 | 93 | 0.962 | 0.567 | 0.000 | 0.029 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.592 | 0.044 | 211 | 93 | 1.292 | 0.074 | 0.504 | 0.680 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.166 | 0.031 | 210 | 93 | 1.208 | 0.188 | 0.104 | 0.228 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.986 | 0.008 | 211 | 93 | 0.999 | 0.008 | 0.969 | 1.002 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.970 | 0.012 | 211 | 93 | 1.024 | 0.012 | 0.946 | 0.994 |
| Currently using any method | 0.027 | 0.013 | 211 | 93 | 1.163 | 0.480 | 0.001 | 0.053 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.018 | 0.010 | 211 | 93 | 1.115 | 0.571 | 0.000 | 0.038 |
| Want no more children | 0.435 | 0.037 | 211 | 93 | 1.085 | 0.085 | 0.361 | 0.509 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.254 | 0.034 | 211 | 93 | 1.136 | 0.134 | 0.186 | 0.323 |
| Ideal family size | 2.983 | 0.104 | 194 | 86 | 1.037 | 0.035 | 2.776 | 3.190 |

Table C.26 Sampling errors: South Kalimantan sample, Indonesia 2012

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases: Unweighted (N) | Number of cases: Weighted (WN) | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits: R-2SE | Confidence limits: R+2SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.430 | 0.018 | 1,273 | 730 | 1.321 | 0.043 | 0.393 | 0.467 |
| Literacy | 0.934 | 0.011 | 1,273 | 730 | 1.548 | 0.012 | 0.912 | 0.955 |
| No education | 0.030 | 0.009 | 1,273 | 730 | 1.902 | 0.303 | 0.012 | 0.048 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.608 | 0.023 | 1,273 | 730 | 1.704 | 0.038 | 0.561 | 0.654 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.199 | 0.016 | 1,273 | 730 | 1.459 | 0.082 | 0.166 | 0.232 |
| Currently married (in union) | 0.735 | 0.019 | 1,273 | 730 | 1.503 | 0.025 | 0.698 | 0.772 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.350 | 0.021 | 1,075 | 615 | 1.412 | 0.059 | 0.309 | 0.391 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.038 | 0.006 | 1,273 | 730 | 1.030 | 0.144 | 0.027 | 0.050 |
| Children ever born | 1.778 | 0.067 | 1,273 | 730 | 1.384 | 0.038 | 1.643 | 1.912 |
| Children surviving | 1.595 | 0.049 | 1,273 | 730 | 1.199 | 0.031 | 1.496 | 1.693 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 3.180 | 0.147 | 293 | 170 | 1.280 | 0.046 | 2.885 | 3.475 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.989 | 0.003 | 1,273 | 730 | 0.964 | 0.003 | 0.984 | 0.995 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.989 | 0.003 | 1,273 | 730 | 0.964 | 0.003 | 0.984 | 0.995 |
| Currently using any method | 0.683 | 0.019 | 929 | 536 | 1.214 | 0.027 | 0.646 | 0.720 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.664 | 0.018 | 929 | 536 | 1.148 | 0.027 | 0.629 | 0.700 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.019 | 0.005 | 929 | 536 | 1.093 | 0.261 | 0.009 | 0.028 |
| Currently using pill | 0.267 | 0.020 | 929 | 536 | 1.341 | 0.073 | 0.228 | 0.306 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.013 | 0.004 | 929 | 536 | 1.166 | 0.336 | 0.004 | 0.021 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.016 | 0.005 | 929 | 536 | 1.185 | 0.306 | 0.006 | 0.026 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.335 | 0.020 | 929 | 536 | 1.284 | 0.059 | 0.296 | 0.375 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.011 | 0.004 | 929 | 536 | 1.048 | 0.329 | 0.004 | 0.018 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.003 | 0.002 | 929 | 536 | 0.979 | 0.574 | 0.000 | 0.007 |
| Currently using withdrawal | 0.006 | 0.003 | 929 | 536 | 1.143 | 0.489 | 0.000 | 0.012 |
| Used public sector source | 0.235 | 0.033 | 624 | 358 | 1.915 | 0.139 | 0.169 | 0.300 |
| Want no more children | 0.436 | 0.021 | 929 | 536 | 1.311 | 0.049 | 0.394 | 0.479 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.247 | 0.018 | 929 | 536 | 1.290 | 0.074 | 0.211 | 0.284 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.599 | 0.051 | 1,052 | 601 | 1.327 | 0.020 | 2.497 | 2.700 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.932 | 0.023 | 426 | 247 | 1.877 | 0.024 | 0.887 | 0.978 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.688 | 0.027 | 426 | 247 | 1.199 | 0.039 | 0.635 | 0.742 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.801 | 0.034 | 469 | 273 | 1.762 | 0.043 | 0.733 | 0.869 |
| Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks | 0.171 | 0.016 | 450 | 262 | 0.888 | 0.092 | 0.139 | 0.202 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.303 | 0.048 | 75 | 45 | 0.913 | 0.157 | 0.207 | 0.398 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.458 | 0.062 | 75 | 45 | 1.104 | 0.136 | 0.333 | 0.583 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.405 | 0.054 | 96 | 57 | 1.085 | 0.132 | 0.298 | 0.512 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.831 | 0.046 | 96 | 57 | 1.212 | 0.055 | 0.739 | 0.922 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.621 | 0.064 | 96 | 57 | 1.307 | 0.103 | 0.494 | 0.749 |
| Received polio vaccination (3 doses) | 0.721 | 0.054 | 96 | 57 | 1.195 | 0.075 | 0.613 | 0.829 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.736 | 0.062 | 96 | 57 | 1.398 | 0.084 | 0.612 | 0.860 |
| Received all vaccinations | 0.614 | 0.064 | 96 | 57 | 1.313 | 0.105 | 0.485 | 0.742 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.545 | 0.172 | 3,650 | 2,090 | 1.308 | 0.067 | 2.202 | 2.888 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 30.238 | 7.110 | 921 | 527 | 1.166 | 0.235 | 16.019 | 44.458 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 13.916 | 4.556 | 923 | 528 | 1.166 | 0.327 | 4.804 | 23.029 |
| Infant mortality (last 0-9 years) | 44.155 | 8.841 | 922 | 528 | 1.244 | 0.200 | 26.473 | 61.837 |
| Child mortality (last 0-9 years) | 13.437 | 4.727 | 917 | 524 | 1.267 | 0.352 | 3.983 | 22.890 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years) | 56.998 | 10.974 | 926 | 530 | 1.383 | 0.193 | 35.051 | 78.946 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.384 | 0.029 | 270 | 152 | 0.977 | 0.075 | 0.326 | 0.442 |
| Literacy | 0.959 | 0.014 | 270 | 152 | 1.168 | 0.015 | 0.931 | 0.987 |
| No education | 0.020 | 0.009 | 270 | 152 | 1.047 | 0.451 | 0.002 | 0.037 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.684 | 0.036 | 270 | 152 | 1.284 | 0.053 | 0.611 | 0.757 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.091 | 0.018 | 269 | 152 | 0.998 | 0.192 | 0.056 | 0.126 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.989 | 0.008 | 270 | 152 | 1.273 | 0.008 | 0.973 | 1.005 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.989 | 0.008 | 270 | 152 | 1.273 | 0.008 | 0.973 | 1.005 |
| Currently using any method | 0.031 | 0.013 | 270 | 152 | 1.226 | 0.420 | 0.005 | 0.057 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.024 | 0.010 | 270 | 152 | 1.080 | 0.421 | 0.004 | 0.044 |
| Want no more children | 0.301 | 0.032 | 270 | 152 | 1.129 | 0.105 | 0.237 | 0.364 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.332 | 0.036 | 270 | 152 | 1.266 | 0.110 | 0.259 | 0.405 |
| Ideal family size | 2.539 | 0.096 | 222 | 126 | 0.986 | 0.038 | 2.347 | 2.731 |

Table C.27 Sampling errors: East Kalimantan sample, Indonesia 2012

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases: Unweighted (N) | Number of cases: Weighted (WN) | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits: R-2SE | Confidence limits: R+2SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.654 | 0.017 | 1,079 | 671 | 1.173 | 0.026 | 0.620 | 0.688 |
| Literacy | 0.952 | 0.009 | 1,079 | 671 | 1.380 | 0.009 | 0.935 | 0.970 |
| No education | 0.015 | 0.004 | 1,079 | 671 | 0.983 | 0.240 | 0.008 | 0.023 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.727 | 0.021 | 1,079 | 671 | 1.565 | 0.029 | 0.684 | 0.769 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.215 | 0.015 | 1,079 | 671 | 1.199 | 0.070 | 0.185 | 0.245 |
| Currently married (in union) | 0.743 | 0.017 | 1,079 | 671 | 1.271 | 0.023 | 0.709 | 0.777 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.285 | 0.021 | 916 | 570 | 1.376 | 0.072 | 0.244 | 0.326 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.052 | 0.006 | 1,079 | 671 | 0.942 | 0.122 | 0.039 | 0.065 |
| Children ever born | 1.896 | 0.070 | 1,079 | 671 | 1.293 | 0.037 | 1.756 | 2.036 |
| Children surviving | 1.775 | 0.060 | 1,079 | 671 | 1.219 | 0.034 | 1.655 | 1.895 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 3.385 | 0.192 | 257 | 159 | 1.512 | 0.057 | 3.002 | 3.768 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.987 | 0.004 | 1,079 | 671 | 1.055 | 0.004 | 0.980 | 0.994 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.986 | 0.004 | 1,079 | 671 | 1.138 | 0.004 | 0.978 | 0.994 |
| Currently using any method | 0.601 | 0.020 | 806 | 498 | 1.131 | 0.033 | 0.562 | 0.640 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.541 | 0.020 | 806 | 498 | 1.129 | 0.037 | 0.502 | 0.581 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.059 | 0.011 | 806 | 498 | 1.339 | 0.188 | 0.037 | 0.082 |
| Currently using pill | 0.190 | 0.020 | 806 | 498 | 1.449 | 0.106 | 0.150 | 0.230 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.026 | 0.006 | 806 | 498 | 1.154 | 0.249 | 0.013 | 0.039 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.022 | 0.006 | 806 | 498 | 1.239 | 0.294 | 0.009 | 0.034 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.257 | 0.023 | 806 | 498 | 1.492 | 0.090 | 0.211 | 0.303 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.027 | 0.007 | 806 | 498 | 1.206 | 0.257 | 0.013 | 0.040 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.022 | 0.007 | 806 | 498 | 1.276 | 0.299 | 0.009 | 0.035 |
| Currently using withdrawal | 0.031 | 0.006 | 806 | 498 | 0.989 | 0.195 | 0.019 | 0.043 |
| Used public sector source | 0.264 | 0.041 | 438 | 271 | 1.949 | 0.156 | 0.181 | 0.346 |
| Want no more children | 0.503 | 0.021 | 806 | 498 | 1.187 | 0.042 | 0.461 | 0.545 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.223 | 0.017 | 806 | 498 | 1.131 | 0.074 | 0.190 | 0.256 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.526 | 0.049 | 957 | 596 | 1.349 | 0.020 | 2.427 | 2.625 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.974 | 0.016 | 370 | 231 | 1.972 | 0.017 | 0.941 | 1.006 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.750 | 0.031 | 370 | 231 | 1.372 | 0.041 | 0.688 | 0.811 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.838 | 0.024 | 434 | 271 | 1.180 | 0.029 | 0.789 | 0.886 |
| Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks | 0.137 | 0.026 | 425 | 266 | 1.517 | 0.188 | 0.086 | 0.189 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.554 | 0.072 | 62 | 36 | 1.103 | 0.129 | 0.411 | 0.697 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.681 | 0.089 | 62 | 36 | 1.466 | 0.130 | 0.503 | 0.858 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.580 | 0.053 | 84 | 53 | 0.999 | 0.092 | 0.473 | 0.686 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.916 | 0.028 | 84 | 53 | 0.922 | 0.030 | 0.860 | 0.971 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.804 | 0.054 | 84 | 53 | 1.268 | 0.068 | 0.695 | 0.913 |
| Received polio vaccination (3 doses) | 0.830 | 0.042 | 84 | 53 | 1.026 | 0.050 | 0.746 | 0.913 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.890 | 0.032 | 84 | 53 | 0.934 | 0.035 | 0.827 | 0.953 |
| Received all vaccinations | 0.766 | 0.059 | 84 | 53 | 1.297 | 0.078 | 0.647 | 0.885 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.790 | 0.178 | 3,105 | 1,932 | 1.330 | 0.064 | 2.435 | 3.146 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 12.032 | 3.060 | 909 | 564 | 0.859 | 0.254 | 5.911 | 18.152 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 9.345 | 3.626 | 909 | 563 | 1.132 | 0.388 | 2.094 | 16.597 |
| Infant mortality (last 0-9 years) | 21.377 | 5.037 | 909 | 564 | 1.065 | 0.236 | 11.303 | 31.451 |
| Child mortality (last 0-9 years) | 9.904 | 3.819 | 905 | 559 | 1.051 | 0.386 | 2.267 | 17.541 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years) | 31.070 | 7.446 | 911 | 565 | 1.289 | 0.240 | 16.177 | 45.962 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.627 | 0.036 | 205 | 139 | 1.055 | 0.057 | 0.556 | 0.699 |
| Literacy | 0.946 | 0.017 | 205 | 139 | 1.078 | 0.018 | 0.912 | 0.980 |
| No education | 0.022 | 0.011 | 205 | 139 | 1.054 | 0.490 | 0.000 | 0.044 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.700 | 0.037 | 205 | 139 | 1.165 | 0.054 | 0.625 | 0.774 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.090 | 0.021 | 204 | 138 | 1.060 | 0.236 | 0.048 | 0.133 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.979 | 0.010 | 205 | 139 | 0.984 | 0.010 | 0.959 | 0.999 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.979 | 0.010 | 205 | 139 | 0.984 | 0.010 | 0.959 | 0.999 |
| Currently using any method | 0.078 | 0.021 | 205 | 139 | 1.104 | 0.265 | 0.037 | 0.120 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.041 | 0.015 | 205 | 139 | 1.065 | 0.360 | 0.012 | 0.071 |
| Want no more children | 0.403 | 0.041 | 205 | 139 | 1.193 | 0.102 | 0.321 | 0.485 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.188 | 0.029 | 205 | 139 | 1.054 | 0.153 | 0.130 | 0.246 |
| Ideal family size | 2.913 | 0.095 | 174 | 118 | 0.899 | 0.033 | 2.723 | 3.103 |

Table C.28 Sampling errors: North Sulawesi sample, Indonesia 2012

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases Unweighted (N) | Number of cases Weighted (WN) | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits R-2SE | Confidence limits R+2SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.459 | 0.025 | 1,281 | 427 | 1.818 | 0.055 | 0.408 | 0.509 |
| Literacy | 0.941 | 0.009 | 1,281 | 427 | 1.438 | 0.010 | 0.922 | 0.960 |
| No education | 0.006 | 0.003 | 1,281 | 427 | 1.169 | 0.407 | 0.001 | 0.012 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.771 | 0.022 | 1,281 | 427 | 1.896 | 0.029 | 0.727 | 0.816 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.212 | 0.013 | 1,281 | 427 | 1.114 | 0.060 | 0.187 | 0.238 |
| Currently married (in union) | 0.741 | 0.013 | 1,281 | 427 | 1.080 | 0.018 | 0.714 | 0.767 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.230 | 0.016 | 1,069 | 355 | 1.234 | 0.069 | 0.199 | 0.262 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.036 | 0.005 | 1,281 | 427 | 1.051 | 0.153 | 0.025 | 0.046 |
| Children ever born | 1.729 | 0.049 | 1,281 | 427 | 1.197 | 0.028 | 1.632 | 1.827 |
| Children surviving | 1.631 | 0.048 | 1,281 | 427 | 1.252 | 0.029 | 1.535 | 1.727 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 2.727 | 0.082 | 367 | 122 | 1.104 | 0.030 | 2.564 | 2.891 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.990 | 0.003 | 1,281 | 427 | 1.126 | 0.003 | 0.984 | 0.996 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.990 | 0.003 | 1,281 | 427 | 1.126 | 0.003 | 0.984 | 0.996 |
| Currently using any method | 0.689 | 0.018 | 951 | 316 | 1.223 | 0.027 | 0.652 | 0.725 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.637 | 0.019 | 951 | 316 | 1.186 | 0.029 | 0.600 | 0.674 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.052 | 0.007 | 951 | 316 | 0.962 | 0.134 | 0.038 | 0.065 |
| Currently using pill | 0.195 | 0.016 | 951 | 316 | 1.251 | 0.082 | 0.163 | 0.227 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.051 | 0.008 | 951 | 316 | 1.139 | 0.159 | 0.035 | 0.067 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.006 | 0.003 | 951 | 316 | 1.063 | 0.446 | 0.001 | 0.011 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.272 | 0.017 | 951 | 316 | 1.162 | 0.062 | 0.239 | 0.306 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.024 | 0.005 | 951 | 316 | 0.931 | 0.191 | 0.015 | 0.034 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.039 | 0.006 | 951 | 316 | 0.871 | 0.139 | 0.028 | 0.050 |
| Currently using withdrawal | 0.010 | 0.003 | 951 | 316 | 1.034 | 0.333 | 0.003 | 0.017 |
| Used public sector source | 0.306 | 0.024 | 617 | 205 | 1.311 | 0.080 | 0.257 | 0.355 |
| Want no more children | 0.570 | 0.016 | 951 | 316 | 0.967 | 0.027 | 0.539 | 0.601 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.153 | 0.013 | 951 | 316 | 1.075 | 0.082 | 0.128 | 0.178 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.125 | 0.026 | 1,175 | 391 | 1.203 | 0.012 | 2.073 | 2.178 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.951 | 0.011 | 412 | 137 | 1.031 | 0.012 | 0.929 | 0.973 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.754 | 0.027 | 412 | 137 | 1.261 | 0.035 | 0.701 | 0.808 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.858 | 0.027 | 475 | 159 | 1.573 | 0.031 | 0.805 | 0.912 |
| Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks | 0.129 | 0.015 | 463 | 154 | 0.958 | 0.117 | 0.099 | 0.159 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.455 | 0.062 | 59 | 20 | 0.949 | 0.137 | 0.330 | 0.580 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.643 | 0.072 | 59 | 20 | 1.148 | 0.112 | 0.500 | 0.787 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.411 | 0.058 | 94 | 31 | 1.134 | 0.141 | 0.295 | 0.527 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.973 | 0.019 | 94 | 31 | 1.117 | 0.019 | 0.935 | 1.011 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.842 | 0.052 | 94 | 31 | 1.358 | 0.061 | 0.739 | 0.945 |
| Received polio vaccination (3 doses) | 0.842 | 0.042 | 94 | 31 | 1.101 | 0.050 | 0.759 | 0.926 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.875 | 0.034 | 94 | 31 | 1.003 | 0.039 | 0.807 | 0.944 |
| Received all vaccinations | 0.771 | 0.054 | 94 | 31 | 1.236 | 0.070 | 0.663 | 0.879 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.626 | 0.147 | 3,627 | 1,207 | 1.106 | 0.056 | 2.331 | 2.921 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 23.342 | 6.246 | 947 | 315 | 1.112 | 0.268 | 10.850 | 35.835 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 9.389 | 2.870 | 945 | 314 | 0.923 | 0.306 | 3.649 | 15.130 |
| Infant mortality (last 0-9 years) | 32.732 | 6.486 | 948 | 315 | 1.024 | 0.198 | 19.759 | 45.704 |
| Child mortality (last 0-9 years) | 4.100 | 2.115 | 943 | 313 | 1.046 | 0.516 | 0.000 | 8.331 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years) | 36.697 | 6.948 | 949 | 316 | 1.062 | 0.189 | 22.801 | 50.594 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.437 | 0.032 | 241 | 87 | 1.005 | 0.074 | 0.373 | 0.502 |
| Literacy | 0.926 | 0.022 | 241 | 87 | 1.310 | 0.024 | 0.882 | 0.971 |
| No education | 0.008 | 0.005 | 241 | 87 | 0.963 | 0.701 | 0.000 | 0.019 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.688 | 0.034 | 241 | 87 | 1.130 | 0.049 | 0.621 | 0.756 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.272 | 0.033 | 240 | 87 | 1.140 | 0.121 | 0.206 | 0.338 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.979 | 0.009 | 241 | 87 | 0.978 | 0.009 | 0.961 | 0.997 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.979 | 0.009 | 241 | 87 | 0.978 | 0.009 | 0.961 | 0.997 |
| Currently using any method | 0.027 | 0.012 | 241 | 87 | 1.090 | 0.419 | 0.004 | 0.051 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.011 | 0.006 | 241 | 87 | 0.943 | 0.580 | 0.000 | 0.024 |
| Want no more children | 0.490 | 0.032 | 241 | 87 | 0.993 | 0.065 | 0.426 | 0.554 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.149 | 0.023 | 241 | 87 | 1.015 | 0.157 | 0.102 | 0.195 |
| Ideal family size | 2.332 | 0.056 | 218 | 79 | 0.974 | 0.024 | 2.219 | 2.445 |

Table C.29 Sampling errors: Central Sulawesi sample, Indonesia 2012

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases: Unweighted (N) | Number of cases: Weighted (WN) | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits: R-2SE | Confidence limits: R+2SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.264 | 0.020 | 1,142 | 486 | 1.549 | 0.077 | 0.223 | 0.304 |
| Literacy | 0.923 | 0.017 | 1,142 | 486 | 2.186 | 0.019 | 0.889 | 0.958 |
| No education | 0.038 | 0.018 | 1,142 | 486 | 3.233 | 0.483 | 0.001 | 0.075 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.630 | 0.034 | 1,142 | 486 | 2.345 | 0.053 | 0.563 | 0.697 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.198 | 0.013 | 1,142 | 486 | 1.139 | 0.068 | 0.171 | 0.225 |
| Currently married (in union) | 0.746 | 0.016 | 1,142 | 486 | 1.207 | 0.021 | 0.715 | 0.777 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.328 | 0.023 | 943 | 407 | 1.508 | 0.070 | 0.282 | 0.375 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.053 | 0.007 | 1,142 | 486 | 1.012 | 0.127 | 0.039 | 0.066 |
| Children ever born | 2.162 | 0.084 | 1,142 | 486 | 1.391 | 0.039 | 1.993 | 2.331 |
| Children surviving | 1.938 | 0.063 | 1,142 | 486 | 1.199 | 0.033 | 1.812 | 2.064 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 3.866 | 0.200 | 277 | 119 | 1.418 | 0.052 | 3.465 | 4.267 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.976 | 0.015 | 1,142 | 486 | 3.360 | 0.016 | 0.945 | 1.006 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.974 | 0.015 | 1,142 | 486 | 3.273 | 0.016 | 0.944 | 1.005 |
| Currently using any method | 0.557 | 0.026 | 825 | 362 | 1.511 | 0.047 | 0.505 | 0.610 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.525 | 0.028 | 825 | 362 | 1.618 | 0.054 | 0.468 | 0.581 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.033 | 0.007 | 825 | 362 | 1.200 | 0.228 | 0.018 | 0.047 |
| Currently using pill | 0.205 | 0.025 | 825 | 362 | 1.746 | 0.120 | 0.155 | 0.254 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.031 | 0.010 | 825 | 362 | 1.683 | 0.327 | 0.011 | 0.052 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.002 | 0.001 | 825 | 362 | 0.789 | 0.695 | 0.000 | 0.004 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.234 | 0.025 | 825 | 362 | 1.669 | 0.105 | 0.185 | 0.283 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.021 | 0.005 | 825 | 362 | 1.013 | 0.243 | 0.011 | 0.031 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.013 | 0.004 | 825 | 362 | 0.896 | 0.272 | 0.006 | 0.020 |
| Currently using withdrawal | 0.009 | 0.004 | 825 | 362 | 1.171 | 0.418 | 0.002 | 0.017 |
| Used public sector source | 0.385 | 0.041 | 434 | 191 | 1.747 | 0.106 | 0.303 | 0.467 |
| Want no more children | 0.469 | 0.021 | 825 | 362 | 1.212 | 0.045 | 0.427 | 0.511 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.249 | 0.017 | 825 | 362 | 1.096 | 0.066 | 0.216 | 0.282 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.539 | 0.065 | 1,048 | 446 | 1.921 | 0.026 | 2.409 | 2.669 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.932 | 0.032 | 393 | 175 | 2.510 | 0.034 | 0.868 | 0.995 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.719 | 0.037 | 393 | 175 | 1.649 | 0.052 | 0.644 | 0.793 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.629 | 0.053 | 492 | 220 | 2.021 | 0.084 | 0.524 | 0.734 |
| Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks | 0.179 | 0.018 | 455 | 202 | 0.990 | 0.099 | 0.144 | 0.215 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.468 | 0.060 | 80 | 36 | 1.077 | 0.128 | 0.348 | 0.588 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.595 | 0.066 | 80 | 36 | 1.210 | 0.112 | 0.462 | 0.728 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.396 | 0.057 | 108 | 48 | 1.209 | 0.144 | 0.282 | 0.510 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.863 | 0.060 | 108 | 48 | 1.810 | 0.069 | 0.744 | 0.982 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.715 | 0.072 | 108 | 48 | 1.615 | 0.100 | 0.572 | 0.859 |
| Received polio vaccination (3 doses) | 0.761 | 0.064 | 108 | 48 | 1.527 | 0.085 | 0.632 | 0.890 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.829 | 0.059 | 108 | 48 | 1.628 | 0.071 | 0.711 | 0.946 |
| Received all vaccinations | 0.672 | 0.070 | 108 | 48 | 1.516 | 0.104 | 0.533 | 0.811 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 3.191 | 0.188 | 3,228 | 1,377 | 1.142 | 0.059 | 2.814 | 3.567 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 26.297 | 5.746 | 1,032 | 459 | 0.924 | 0.218 | 14.806 | 37.788 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 31.895 | 6.693 | 1,031 | 458 | 1.238 | 0.210 | 18.509 | 45.280 |
| Infant mortality (last 0-9 years) | 58.192 | 10.003 | 1,033 | 460 | 1.161 | 0.172 | 38.185 | 78.199 |
| Child mortality (last 0-9 years) | 28.457 | 6.440 | 1,033 | 457 | 0.982 | 0.226 | 15.578 | 41.336 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years) | 84.993 | 12.437 | 1,037 | 462 | 1.130 | 0.146 | 60.119 | 109.867 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.234 | 0.025 | 234 | 98 | 0.911 | 0.108 | 0.184 | 0.285 |
| Literacy | 0.899 | 0.027 | 234 | 98 | 1.385 | 0.030 | 0.845 | 0.954 |
| No education | 0.045 | 0.020 | 234 | 98 | 1.434 | 0.431 | 0.006 | 0.085 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.549 | 0.051 | 234 | 98 | 1.573 | 0.094 | 0.446 | 0.652 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.224 | 0.025 | 229 | 96 | 0.902 | 0.111 | 0.174 | 0.273 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.955 | 0.022 | 234 | 98 | 1.589 | 0.023 | 0.912 | 0.998 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.950 | 0.023 | 234 | 98 | 1.618 | 0.024 | 0.904 | 0.996 |
| Currently using any method | 0.016 | 0.008 | 234 | 98 | 0.989 | 0.515 | 0.000 | 0.032 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.003 | 0.003 | 234 | 98 | 0.849 | 1.008 | 0.000 | 0.009 |
| Want no more children | 0.320 | 0.040 | 234 | 98 | 1.294 | 0.124 | 0.241 | 0.399 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.289 | 0.033 | 234 | 98 | 1.119 | 0.115 | 0.223 | 0.356 |
| Ideal family size | 3.423 | 0.188 | 218 | 91 | 1.320 | 0.055 | 3.048 | 3.799 |

Table C.30 Sampling errors: South Sulawesi sample, Indonesia 2012

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases Unweighted (N) | Number of cases Weighted (WN) | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits R-2SE | Confidence limits R+2SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.428 | 0.020 | 1,778 | 1,530 | 1.722 | 0.047 | 0.387 | 0.468 |
| Literacy | 0.910 | 0.010 | 1,778 | 1,530 | 1.480 | 0.011 | 0.890 | 0.930 |
| No education | 0.032 | 0.006 | 1,778 | 1,530 | 1.478 | 0.193 | 0.019 | 0.044 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.671 | 0.027 | 1,778 | 1,530 | 2.380 | 0.040 | 0.618 | 0.724 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.295 | 0.014 | 1,778 | 1,530 | 1.253 | 0.046 | 0.267 | 0.322 |
| Currently married (in union) | 0.654 | 0.014 | 1,778 | 1,530 | 1.240 | 0.021 | 0.626 | 0.682 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.248 | 0.019 | 1,455 | 1,256 | 1.641 | 0.075 | 0.211 | 0.285 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.039 | 0.005 | 1,778 | 1,530 | 1.033 | 0.122 | 0.029 | 0.048 |
| Children ever born | 1.837 | 0.065 | 1,778 | 1,530 | 1.398 | 0.035 | 1.707 | 1.966 |
| Children surviving | 1.718 | 0.062 | 1,778 | 1,530 | 1.433 | 0.036 | 1.594 | 1.842 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 3.257 | 0.144 | 413 | 359 | 1.266 | 0.044 | 2.969 | 3.545 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.971 | 0.005 | 1,778 | 1,530 | 1.136 | 0.005 | 0.962 | 0.980 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.970 | 0.005 | 1,778 | 1,530 | 1.133 | 0.005 | 0.961 | 0.980 |
| Currently using any method | 0.558 | 0.018 | 1,147 | 1,000 | 1.227 | 0.032 | 0.522 | 0.594 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.475 | 0.017 | 1,147 | 1,000 | 1.126 | 0.035 | 0.442 | 0.508 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.084 | 0.009 | 1,147 | 1,000 | 1.098 | 0.107 | 0.066 | 0.102 |
| Currently using pill | 0.138 | 0.013 | 1,147 | 1,000 | 1.228 | 0.091 | 0.113 | 0.163 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.011 | 0.003 | 1,147 | 1,000 | 1.102 | 0.302 | 0.005 | 0.018 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.008 | 0.003 | 1,147 | 1,000 | 1.167 | 0.374 | 0.002 | 0.015 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.278 | 0.017 | 1,147 | 1,000 | 1.280 | 0.061 | 0.244 | 0.312 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.015 | 0.005 | 1,147 | 1,000 | 1.393 | 0.329 | 0.005 | 0.026 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.012 | 0.004 | 1,147 | 1,000 | 1.136 | 0.304 | 0.005 | 0.019 |
| Currently using withdrawal | 0.068 | 0.008 | 1,147 | 1,000 | 1.055 | 0.115 | 0.052 | 0.084 |
| Used public sector source | 0.318 | 0.030 | 545 | 477 | 1.484 | 0.093 | 0.259 | 0.378 |
| Want no more children | 0.403 | 0.017 | 1,147 | 1,000 | 1.158 | 0.042 | 0.370 | 0.437 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.242 | 0.014 | 1,147 | 1,000 | 1.098 | 0.057 | 0.214 | 0.270 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.625 | 0.045 | 1,528 | 1,313 | 1.465 | 0.017 | 2.535 | 2.715 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.949 | 0.012 | 541 | 474 | 1.243 | 0.012 | 0.926 | 0.973 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.704 | 0.027 | 541 | 474 | 1.354 | 0.038 | 0.651 | 0.757 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.758 | 0.031 | 661 | 580 | 1.686 | 0.041 | 0.695 | 0.820 |
| Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks | 0.196 | 0.017 | 642 | 564 | 1.021 | 0.086 | 0.162 | 0.230 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.361 | 0.044 | 126 | 110 | 0.955 | 0.121 | 0.274 | 0.449 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.568 | 0.050 | 126 | 110 | 1.079 | 0.088 | 0.468 | 0.669 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.265 | 0.044 | 138 | 122 | 1.186 | 0.167 | 0.176 | 0.353 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.822 | 0.041 | 138 | 122 | 1.267 | 0.050 | 0.739 | 0.904 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.603 | 0.049 | 138 | 122 | 1.174 | 0.081 | 0.506 | 0.700 |
| Received polio vaccination (3 doses) | 0.611 | 0.049 | 138 | 122 | 1.194 | 0.081 | 0.513 | 0.710 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.719 | 0.047 | 138 | 122 | 1.243 | 0.066 | 0.624 | 0.813 |
| Received all vaccinations | 0.487 | 0.051 | 138 | 122 | 1.208 | 0.105 | 0.385 | 0.590 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.611 | 0.142 | 5,014 | 4,312 | 1.142 | 0.054 | 2.326 | 2.895 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 12.546 | 2.874 | 1,408 | 1,232 | 0.983 | 0.229 | 6.797 | 18.294 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 12.275 | 3.149 | 1,399 | 1,224 | 0.994 | 0.257 | 5.977 | 18.573 |
| Infant mortality (last 0-9 years) | 24.820 | 4.782 | 1,409 | 1,233 | 1.112 | 0.193 | 15.256 | 34.385 |
| Child mortality (last 0-9 years) | 12.773 | 3.574 | 1,395 | 1,220 | 0.989 | 0.280 | 5.626 | 19.921 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years) | 37.277 | 6.815 | 1,418 | 1,241 | 1.219 | 0.183 | 23.647 | 50.906 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.373 | 0.027 | 295 | 258 | 0.940 | 0.071 | 0.320 | 0.426 |
| Literacy | 0.898 | 0.018 | 295 | 258 | 1.030 | 0.020 | 0.861 | 0.934 |
| No education | 0.058 | 0.016 | 295 | 258 | 1.138 | 0.268 | 0.027 | 0.089 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.591 | 0.033 | 295 | 258 | 1.163 | 0.056 | 0.524 | 0.658 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.168 | 0.023 | 293 | 256 | 1.056 | 0.138 | 0.122 | 0.214 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.954 | 0.012 | 295 | 258 | 1.018 | 0.013 | 0.929 | 0.979 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.938 | 0.014 | 295 | 258 | 0.975 | 0.015 | 0.910 | 0.965 |
| Currently using any method | 0.086 | 0.018 | 295 | 258 | 1.122 | 0.213 | 0.049 | 0.123 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.017 | 0.007 | 295 | 258 | 0.982 | 0.437 | 0.002 | 0.032 |
| Want no more children | 0.311 | 0.028 | 295 | 258 | 1.038 | 0.090 | 0.255 | 0.367 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.241 | 0.025 | 295 | 258 | 0.994 | 0.103 | 0.191 | 0.290 |
| Ideal family size | 3.061 | 0.113 | 185 | 161 | 1.098 | 0.037 | 2.835 | 3.287 |

Table C.31 Sampling errors: Southeast Sulawesi sample, Indonesia 2012

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases Unweighted (N) | Number of cases Weighted (WN) | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits R-2SE | Confidence limits R+2SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.300 | 0.023 | 1,094 | 382 | 1.633 | 0.075 | 0.255 | 0.345 |
| Literacy | 0.899 | 0.020 | 1,094 | 382 | 2.174 | 0.022 | 0.859 | 0.939 |
| No education | 0.043 | 0.012 | 1,094 | 382 | 1.914 | 0.272 | 0.020 | 0.067 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.691 | 0.031 | 1,094 | 382 | 2.210 | 0.045 | 0.629 | 0.753 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.215 | 0.019 | 1,094 | 382 | 1.552 | 0.090 | 0.176 | 0.254 |
| Currently married (in union) | 0.739 | 0.019 | 1,094 | 382 | 1.430 | 0.026 | 0.701 | 0.777 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.335 | 0.023 | 913 | 320 | 1.458 | 0.068 | 0.290 | 0.381 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.057 | 0.007 | 1,094 | 382 | 1.066 | 0.132 | 0.042 | 0.071 |
| Children ever born | 2.182 | 0.078 | 1,094 | 382 | 1.265 | 0.036 | 2.026 | 2.338 |
| Children surviving | 1.996 | 0.066 | 1,094 | 382 | 1.200 | 0.033 | 1.864 | 2.128 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 4.146 | 0.185 | 226 | 79 | 1.242 | 0.045 | 3.776 | 4.517 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.975 | 0.006 | 1,094 | 382 | 1.260 | 0.006 | 0.963 | 0.987 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.975 | 0.006 | 1,094 | 382 | 1.263 | 0.006 | 0.962 | 0.987 |
| Currently using any method | 0.515 | 0.026 | 791 | 282 | 1.437 | 0.050 | 0.463 | 0.566 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.484 | 0.027 | 791 | 282 | 1.518 | 0.056 | 0.430 | 0.538 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.030 | 0.005 | 791 | 282 | 0.886 | 0.179 | 0.019 | 0.041 |
| Currently using pill | 0.151 | 0.017 | 791 | 282 | 1.344 | 0.113 | 0.117 | 0.186 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.013 | 0.004 | 791 | 282 | 1.011 | 0.310 | 0.005 | 0.021 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.003 | 0.002 | 791 | 282 | 0.952 | 0.618 | 0.000 | 0.007 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.239 | 0.021 | 791 | 282 | 1.365 | 0.087 | 0.198 | 0.281 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.015 | 0.006 | 791 | 282 | 1.331 | 0.384 | 0.003 | 0.026 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.004 | 0.002 | 791 | 282 | 0.794 | 0.442 | 0.000 | 0.008 |
| Currently using withdrawal | 0.019 | 0.004 | 791 | 282 | 0.905 | 0.231 | 0.010 | 0.028 |
| Used public sector source | 0.423 | 0.035 | 373 | 137 | 1.346 | 0.082 | 0.354 | 0.492 |
| Want no more children | 0.398 | 0.022 | 791 | 282 | 1.263 | 0.055 | 0.354 | 0.443 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.276 | 0.018 | 791 | 282 | 1.144 | 0.066 | 0.240 | 0.313 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.987 | 0.090 | 1,018 | 355 | 2.311 | 0.030 | 2.807 | 3.167 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.931 | 0.022 | 421 | 150 | 1.764 | 0.024 | 0.887 | 0.975 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.739 | 0.038 | 421 | 150 | 1.755 | 0.051 | 0.664 | 0.815 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.659 | 0.061 | 511 | 180 | 2.516 | 0.092 | 0.538 | 0.781 |
| Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks | 0.159 | 0.018 | 490 | 173 | 1.048 | 0.112 | 0.124 | 0.195 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.443 | 0.051 | 75 | 28 | 0.873 | 0.115 | 0.341 | 0.546 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.554 | 0.040 | 75 | 28 | 0.675 | 0.072 | 0.475 | 0.634 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.267 | 0.054 | 119 | 42 | 1.280 | 0.202 | 0.159 | 0.375 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.878 | 0.040 | 119 | 42 | 1.332 | 0.046 | 0.797 | 0.959 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.757 | 0.049 | 119 | 42 | 1.228 | 0.065 | 0.659 | 0.855 |
| Received polio vaccination (3 doses) | 0.783 | 0.044 | 119 | 42 | 1.152 | 0.056 | 0.695 | 0.871 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.814 | 0.043 | 119 | 42 | 1.194 | 0.053 | 0.727 | 0.900 |
| Received all vaccinations | 0.705 | 0.050 | 119 | 42 | 1.171 | 0.070 | 0.605 | 0.804 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 3.031 | 0.197 | 3,110 | 1,087 | 1.246 | 0.065 | 2.638 | 3.425 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 25.376 | 5.861 | 1,090 | 389 | 1.084 | 0.231 | 13.655 | 37.097 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 20.058 | 5.972 | 1,087 | 387 | 1.362 | 0.298 | 8.115 | 32.001 |
| Infant mortality (last 0-9 years) | 45.434 | 10.186 | 1,090 | 389 | 1.457 | 0.224 | 25.061 | 65.806 |
| Child mortality (last 0-9 years) | 9.523 | 3.306 | 1,092 | 390 | 1.007 | 0.347 | 2.910 | 16.136 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years) | 54.525 | 11.908 | 1,093 | 390 | 1.512 | 0.218 | 30.708 | 78.341 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.265 | 0.025 | 221 | 77 | 0.832 | 0.093 | 0.215 | 0.314 |
| Literacy | 0.902 | 0.025 | 221 | 77 | 1.254 | 0.028 | 0.851 | 0.952 |
| No education | 0.055 | 0.019 | 221 | 77 | 1.205 | 0.336 | 0.018 | 0.092 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.636 | 0.047 | 221 | 77 | 1.436 | 0.073 | 0.543 | 0.729 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.176 | 0.029 | 220 | 77 | 1.136 | 0.166 | 0.118 | 0.235 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.967 | 0.012 | 221 | 77 | 1.016 | 0.013 | 0.943 | 0.992 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.967 | 0.012 | 221 | 77 | 1.016 | 0.013 | 0.943 | 0.992 |
| Currently using any method | 0.031 | 0.011 | 221 | 77 | 0.979 | 0.369 | 0.008 | 0.054 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.003 | 0.003 | 221 | 77 | 0.783 | 1.003 | 0.000 | 0.008 |
| Want no more children | 0.318 | 0.039 | 221 | 77 | 1.253 | 0.124 | 0.239 | 0.397 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.469 | 0.037 | 221 | 77 | 1.113 | 0.080 | 0.394 | 0.544 |
| Ideal family size | 3.825 | 0.136 | 213 | 75 | 1.219 | 0.036 | 3.553 | 4.097 |

Table C.32 Sampling errors: Gorontalo sample, Indonesia 2012

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases: Unweighted (N) | Number of cases: Weighted (WN) | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits: R-2SE | Confidence limits: R+2SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.355 | 0.020 | 1,153 | 203 | 1.412 | 0.056 | 0.315 | 0.394 |
| Literacy | 0.914 | 0.014 | 1,153 | 203 | 1.724 | 0.016 | 0.886 | 0.943 |
| No education | 0.017 | 0.007 | 1,153 | 203 | 1.758 | 0.395 | 0.004 | 0.030 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.554 | 0.033 | 1,153 | 203 | 2.269 | 0.060 | 0.487 | 0.620 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.230 | 0.018 | 1,153 | 203 | 1.461 | 0.079 | 0.194 | 0.266 |
| Currently married (in union) | 0.734 | 0.018 | 1,153 | 203 | 1.357 | 0.024 | 0.698 | 0.769 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.290 | 0.024 | 954 | 168 | 1.601 | 0.081 | 0.243 | 0.337 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.041 | 0.005 | 1,153 | 203 | 0.882 | 0.126 | 0.031 | 0.051 |
| Children ever born | 1.857 | 0.074 | 1,153 | 203 | 1.406 | 0.040 | 1.709 | 2.004 |
| Children surviving | 1.643 | 0.060 | 1,153 | 203 | 1.322 | 0.037 | 1.523 | 1.763 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 3.420 | 0.153 | 256 | 44 | 1.221 | 0.045 | 3.114 | 3.725 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.986 | 0.004 | 1,153 | 203 | 1.169 | 0.004 | 0.978 | 0.994 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.986 | 0.004 | 1,153 | 203 | 1.169 | 0.004 | 0.978 | 0.994 |
| Currently using any method | 0.632 | 0.020 | 838 | 149 | 1.201 | 0.032 | 0.592 | 0.672 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.615 | 0.020 | 838 | 149 | 1.185 | 0.032 | 0.575 | 0.655 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.017 | 0.005 | 838 | 149 | 1.120 | 0.294 | 0.007 | 0.027 |
| Currently using pill | 0.167 | 0.015 | 838 | 149 | 1.195 | 0.092 | 0.136 | 0.198 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.034 | 0.006 | 838 | 149 | 1.030 | 0.189 | 0.021 | 0.047 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.001 | 0.001 | 838 | 149 | 1.066 | 0.997 | 0.000 | 0.004 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.246 | 0.021 | 838 | 149 | 1.442 | 0.087 | 0.203 | 0.289 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.023 | 0.006 | 838 | 149 | 1.132 | 0.253 | 0.012 | 0.035 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.007 | 0.003 | 838 | 149 | 0.950 | 0.390 | 0.002 | 0.013 |
| Currently using withdrawal | 0.005 | 0.002 | 838 | 149 | 0.990 | 0.482 | 0.000 | 0.010 |
| Used public sector source | 0.494 | 0.033 | 520 | 93 | 1.521 | 0.068 | 0.427 | 0.561 |
| Want no more children | 0.493 | 0.019 | 838 | 149 | 1.081 | 0.038 | 0.456 | 0.531 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.258 | 0.016 | 838 | 149 | 1.072 | 0.063 | 0.226 | 0.291 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.399 | 0.042 | 1,061 | 186 | 1.205 | 0.018 | 2.314 | 2.483 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.942 | 0.012 | 367 | 66 | 0.992 | 0.013 | 0.918 | 0.966 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.734 | 0.033 | 367 | 66 | 1.446 | 0.045 | 0.667 | 0.801 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.749 | 0.034 | 425 | 76 | 1.494 | 0.045 | 0.682 | 0.817 |
| Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks | 0.208 | 0.025 | 403 | 72 | 1.211 | 0.122 | 0.157 | 0.259 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.492 | 0.072 | 81 | 15 | 1.282 | 0.147 | 0.347 | 0.637 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.555 | 0.073 | 81 | 15 | 1.289 | 0.131 | 0.409 | 0.701 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.458 | 0.064 | 77 | 14 | 1.133 | 0.139 | 0.330 | 0.585 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.945 | 0.023 | 77 | 14 | 0.897 | 0.024 | 0.899 | 0.991 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.715 | 0.045 | 77 | 14 | 0.893 | 0.063 | 0.625 | 0.806 |
| Received polio vaccination (3 doses) | 0.723 | 0.051 | 77 | 14 | 1.021 | 0.071 | 0.620 | 0.826 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.916 | 0.033 | 77 | 14 | 1.055 | 0.036 | 0.850 | 0.982 |
| Received all vaccinations | 0.674 | 0.051 | 77 | 14 | 0.957 | 0.075 | 0.573 | 0.775 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 2.620 | 0.131 | 3,273 | 576 | 0.949 | 0.050 | 2.357 | 2.882 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 25.989 | 5.355 | 916 | 163 | 0.917 | 0.206 | 15.278 | 36.699 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 41.498 | 7.293 | 922 | 164 | 1.080 | 0.176 | 26.912 | 56.083 |
| Infant mortality (last 0-9 years) | 67.487 | 8.404 | 919 | 164 | 0.966 | 0.125 | 50.678 | 84.295 |
| Child mortality (last 0-9 years) | 10.805 | 3.404 | 911 | 162 | 0.962 | 0.315 | 3.997 | 17.614 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years) | 77.563 | 9.110 | 924 | 164 | 0.989 | 0.117 | 59.342 | 95.784 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.356 | 0.025 | 223 | 39 | 0.780 | 0.070 | 0.306 | 0.406 |
| Literacy | 0.860 | 0.024 | 223 | 39 | 1.017 | 0.028 | 0.812 | 0.907 |
| No education | 0.018 | 0.008 | 223 | 39 | 0.940 | 0.466 | 0.001 | 0.035 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.446 | 0.038 | 223 | 39 | 1.136 | 0.085 | 0.370 | 0.522 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.168 | 0.023 | 221 | 39 | 0.908 | 0.136 | 0.123 | 0.214 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.973 | 0.014 | 223 | 39 | 1.252 | 0.014 | 0.946 | 1.000 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.973 | 0.014 | 223 | 39 | 1.252 | 0.014 | 0.946 | 1.000 |
| Currently using any method | 0.013 | 0.007 | 223 | 39 | 0.971 | 0.574 | 0.000 | 0.027 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.005 | 0.005 | 223 | 39 | 1.010 | 1.003 | 0.000 | 0.014 |
| Want no more children | 0.332 | 0.037 | 223 | 39 | 1.163 | 0.111 | 0.258 | 0.405 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.130 | 0.026 | 223 | 39 | 1.139 | 0.198 | 0.078 | 0.181 |
| Ideal family size | 2.476 | 0.093 | 157 | 28 | 1.172 | 0.038 | 2.289 | 2.662 |

Table C.33 Sampling errors: West Sulawesi sample, Indonesia 2012

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases: Unweighted (N) | Number of cases: Weighted (WN) | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits: R-2SE | Confidence limits: R+2SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.277 | 0.027 | 1,050 | 191 | 1.926 | 0.096 | 0.224 | 0.331 |
| Literacy | 0.858 | 0.019 | 1,050 | 191 | 1.743 | 0.022 | 0.820 | 0.896 |
| No education | 0.072 | 0.015 | 1,050 | 191 | 1.898 | 0.210 | 0.042 | 0.103 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.521 | 0.031 | 1,050 | 191 | 2.033 | 0.060 | 0.458 | 0.584 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.263 | 0.019 | 1,050 | 191 | 1.433 | 0.074 | 0.224 | 0.302 |
| Currently married (in union) | 0.684 | 0.020 | 1,050 | 191 | 1.424 | 0.030 | 0.644 | 0.725 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.321 | 0.022 | 859 | 158 | 1.377 | 0.068 | 0.277 | 0.365 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.046 | 0.007 | 1,050 | 191 | 1.087 | 0.153 | 0.032 | 0.060 |
| Children ever born | 2.309 | 0.094 | 1,050 | 191 | 1.207 | 0.041 | 2.122 | 2.497 |
| Children surviving | 2.065 | 0.081 | 1,050 | 191 | 1.204 | 0.039 | 1.904 | 2.226 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 4.309 | 0.261 | 216 | 39 | 1.264 | 0.060 | 3.788 | 4.830 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.951 | 0.010 | 1,050 | 191 | 1.471 | 0.010 | 0.931 | 0.970 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.951 | 0.010 | 1,050 | 191 | 1.471 | 0.010 | 0.931 | 0.970 |
| Currently using any method | 0.522 | 0.030 | 706 | 131 | 1.587 | 0.057 | 0.462 | 0.582 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.480 | 0.031 | 706 | 131 | 1.671 | 0.066 | 0.418 | 0.543 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.041 | 0.010 | 706 | 131 | 1.385 | 0.251 | 0.021 | 0.062 |
| Currently using pill | 0.245 | 0.032 | 706 | 131 | 1.993 | 0.132 | 0.180 | 0.309 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.006 | 0.003 | 706 | 131 | 1.003 | 0.507 | 0.000 | 0.011 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.007 | 0.003 | 706 | 131 | 0.972 | 0.436 | 0.001 | 0.013 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.188 | 0.020 | 706 | 131 | 1.373 | 0.108 | 0.147 | 0.228 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.013 | 0.004 | 706 | 131 | 1.023 | 0.342 | 0.004 | 0.021 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.006 | 0.003 | 706 | 131 | 0.883 | 0.438 | 0.001 | 0.011 |
| Currently using withdrawal | 0.027 | 0.010 | 706 | 131 | 1.615 | 0.364 | 0.007 | 0.047 |
| Used public sector source | 0.279 | 0.038 | 337 | 63 | 1.541 | 0.135 | 0.204 | 0.355 |
| Want no more children | 0.352 | 0.024 | 706 | 131 | 1.332 | 0.068 | 0.304 | 0.400 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.290 | 0.026 | 706 | 131 | 1.507 | 0.089 | 0.238 | 0.341 |
| Ideal number of children | 3.197 | 0.121 | 903 | 164 | 2.211 | 0.038 | 2.954 | 3.439 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.850 | 0.035 | 410 | 77 | 1.992 | 0.041 | 0.780 | 0.920 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.615 | 0.040 | 410 | 77 | 1.686 | 0.066 | 0.534 | 0.696 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.433 | 0.045 | 534 | 100 | 1.764 | 0.103 | 0.344 | 0.522 |
| Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks | 0.199 | 0.021 | 511 | 96 | 1.126 | 0.107 | 0.156 | 0.242 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.348 | 0.051 | 98 | 19 | 1.010 | 0.145 | 0.247 | 0.449 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.568 | 0.054 | 98 | 19 | 1.057 | 0.096 | 0.459 | 0.677 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.263 | 0.046 | 110 | 21 | 1.080 | 0.176 | 0.170 | 0.355 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.717 | 0.060 | 110 | 21 | 1.367 | 0.083 | 0.598 | 0.837 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.498 | 0.060 | 110 | 21 | 1.238 | 0.120 | 0.379 | 0.617 |
| Received polio vaccination (3 doses) | 0.564 | 0.062 | 110 | 21 | 1.298 | 0.110 | 0.440 | 0.688 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.609 | 0.061 | 110 | 21 | 1.276 | 0.099 | 0.488 | 0.730 |
| Received all vaccinations | 0.434 | 0.058 | 110 | 21 | 1.223 | 0.134 | 0.318 | 0.550 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 3.574 | 0.206 | 2,968 | 542 | 1.152 | 0.058 | 3.162 | 3.987 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 25.841 | 5.183 | 1,119 | 210 | 0.996 | 0.201 | 15.474 | 36.207 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 33.818 | 6.690 | 1,123 | 210 | 1.045 | 0.198 | 20.438 | 47.197 |
| Infant mortality (last 0-9 years) | 59.658 | 9.127 | 1,120 | 210 | 1.078 | 0.153 | 41.405 | 77.911 |
| Child mortality (last 0-9 years) | 11.161 | 3.137 | 1,105 | 207 | 1.028 | 0.281 | 4.887 | 17.435 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years) | 70.153 | 9.329 | 1,122 | 210 | 1.020 | 0.133 | 51.495 | 88.812 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.228 | 0.019 | 187 | 33 | 0.622 | 0.084 | 0.190 | 0.267 |
| Literacy | 0.820 | 0.030 | 187 | 33 | 1.054 | 0.036 | 0.761 | 0.879 |
| No education | 0.081 | 0.024 | 187 | 33 | 1.198 | 0.296 | 0.033 | 0.129 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.410 | 0.040 | 187 | 33 | 1.101 | 0.097 | 0.330 | 0.489 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.181 | 0.034 | 187 | 33 | 1.192 | 0.186 | 0.114 | 0.249 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.925 | 0.030 | 187 | 33 | 1.534 | 0.032 | 0.865 | 0.984 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.919 | 0.031 | 187 | 33 | 1.547 | 0.034 | 0.856 | 0.981 |
| Currently using any method | 0.077 | 0.041 | 187 | 33 | 2.078 | 0.531 | 0.000 | 0.160 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.014 | 0.008 | 187 | 33 | 0.936 | 0.576 | 0.000 | 0.030 |
| Want no more children | 0.284 | 0.041 | 187 | 33 | 1.242 | 0.145 | 0.202 | 0.366 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.240 | 0.032 | 187 | 33 | 1.013 | 0.132 | 0.177 | 0.303 |
| Ideal family size | 3.986 | 0.260 | 162 | 29 | 1.429 | 0.065 | 3.466 | 4.506 |

Table C.34 Sampling errors: Maluku sample, Indonesia 2012

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases Unweighted (N) | Number of cases Weighted (WN) | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits R-2SE | Confidence limits R+2SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.451 | 0.022 | 1,129 | 260 | 1.491 | 0.049 | 0.406 | 0.495 |
| Literacy | 0.925 | 0.014 | 1,129 | 260 | 1.775 | 0.015 | 0.897 | 0.953 |
| No education | 0.023 | 0.008 | 1,129 | 260 | 1.803 | 0.348 | 0.007 | 0.040 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.763 | 0.024 | 1,129 | 260 | 1.873 | 0.031 | 0.716 | 0.811 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.298 | 0.019 | 1,129 | 260 | 1.404 | 0.064 | 0.259 | 0.336 |
| Currently married (in union) | 0.675 | 0.020 | 1,129 | 260 | 1.433 | 0.030 | 0.635 | 0.715 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.227 | 0.021 | 926 | 213 | 1.549 | 0.094 | 0.185 | 0.270 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.045 | 0.006 | 1,129 | 260 | 1.049 | 0.144 | 0.032 | 0.058 |
| Children ever born | 2.121 | 0.100 | 1,129 | 260 | 1.464 | 0.047 | 1.921 | 2.321 |
| Children surviving | 1.954 | 0.086 | 1,129 | 260 | 1.410 | 0.044 | 1.782 | 2.127 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 4.213 | 0.217 | 232 | 53 | 1.288 | 0.051 | 3.779 | 4.647 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.956 | 0.013 | 1,129 | 260 | 2.092 | 0.013 | 0.931 | 0.982 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.952 | 0.013 | 1,129 | 260 | 2.030 | 0.014 | 0.926 | 0.978 |
| Currently using any method | 0.455 | 0.028 | 760 | 175 | 1.559 | 0.062 | 0.399 | 0.512 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.404 | 0.031 | 760 | 175 | 1.765 | 0.078 | 0.341 | 0.467 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.051 | 0.012 | 760 | 175 | 1.495 | 0.234 | 0.027 | 0.075 |
| Currently using pill | 0.059 | 0.016 | 760 | 175 | 1.831 | 0.265 | 0.028 | 0.091 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.005 | 0.003 | 760 | 175 | 1.157 | 0.582 | 0.000 | 0.011 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.000 | 0.000 | 760 | 175 | na | na | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.263 | 0.025 | 760 | 175 | 1.572 | 0.096 | 0.212 | 0.313 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.018 | 0.005 | 760 | 175 | 1.105 | 0.298 | 0.007 | 0.028 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.027 | 0.007 | 760 | 175 | 1.129 | 0.246 | 0.014 | 0.040 |
| Currently using withdrawal | 0.011 | 0.003 | 760 | 175 | 0.931 | 0.325 | 0.004 | 0.018 |
| Used public sector source | 0.422 | 0.041 | 309 | 71 | 1.461 | 0.098 | 0.340 | 0.505 |
| Want no more children | 0.517 | 0.020 | 760 | 175 | 1.130 | 0.040 | 0.476 | 0.558 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.274 | 0.018 | 760 | 175 | 1.130 | 0.067 | 0.237 | 0.310 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.865 | 0.080 | 1,114 | 256 | 2.031 | 0.028 | 2.705 | 3.025 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.865 | 0.026 | 418 | 97 | 1.526 | 0.029 | 0.814 | 0.916 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.609 | 0.038 | 418 | 97 | 1.604 | 0.063 | 0.532 | 0.685 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.499 | 0.048 | 562 | 130 | 1.910 | 0.096 | 0.403 | 0.595 |
| Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks | 0.087 | 0.012 | 544 | 126 | 0.989 | 0.141 | 0.062 | 0.111 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.519 | 0.092 | 48 | 11 | 1.221 | 0.177 | 0.335 | 0.703 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.540 | 0.078 | 48 | 11 | 1.031 | 0.144 | 0.384 | 0.695 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.269 | 0.047 | 111 | 25 | 1.113 | 0.175 | 0.175 | 0.362 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.766 | 0.055 | 111 | 25 | 1.359 | 0.072 | 0.656 | 0.875 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.469 | 0.063 | 111 | 25 | 1.333 | 0.135 | 0.343 | 0.596 |
| Received polio vaccination (3 doses) | 0.536 | 0.066 | 111 | 25 | 1.394 | 0.123 | 0.404 | 0.668 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.651 | 0.065 | 111 | 25 | 1.427 | 0.099 | 0.521 | 0.780 |
| Received all vaccinations | 0.442 | 0.063 | 111 | 25 | 1.333 | 0.142 | 0.316 | 0.568 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 3.225 | 0.212 | 3,165 | 728 | 1.271 | 0.066 | 2.801 | 3.649 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 23.684 | 5.074 | 1,184 | 273 | 1.133 | 0.214 | 13.536 | 33.833 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 12.348 | 3.299 | 1,185 | 273 | 1.011 | 0.267 | 5.750 | 18.945 |
| Infant mortality (last 0-9 years) | 36.032 | 6.903 | 1,185 | 273 | 1.207 | 0.192 | 22.225 | 49.839 |
| Child mortality (last 0-9 years) | 24.461 | 5.396 | 1,194 | 275 | 1.188 | 0.221 | 13.669 | 35.253 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years) | 59.611 | 10.349 | 1,191 | 274 | 1.439 | 0.174 | 38.914 | 80.309 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.375 | 0.028 | 215 | 47 | 0.857 | 0.076 | 0.319 | 0.432 |
| Literacy | 0.969 | 0.017 | 215 | 47 | 1.416 | 0.017 | 0.935 | 1.003 |
| No education | 0.007 | 0.007 | 215 | 47 | 1.197 | 1.011 | 0.000 | 0.020 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.706 | 0.041 | 215 | 47 | 1.315 | 0.058 | 0.623 | 0.788 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.240 | 0.034 | 215 | 47 | 1.159 | 0.141 | 0.172 | 0.308 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.968 | 0.016 | 215 | 47 | 1.332 | 0.016 | 0.937 | 1.000 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.959 | 0.017 | 215 | 47 | 1.274 | 0.018 | 0.925 | 0.994 |
| Currently using any method | 0.018 | 0.009 | 215 | 47 | 0.987 | 0.494 | 0.000 | 0.036 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.000 | 0.000 | 215 | 47 | na | na | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Want no more children | 0.493 | 0.039 | 215 | 47 | 1.129 | 0.078 | 0.416 | 0.570 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.299 | 0.035 | 215 | 47 | 1.124 | 0.118 | 0.229 | 0.370 |
| Ideal family size | 3.534 | 0.159 | 209 | 46 | 1.217 | 0.045 | 3.215 | 3.852 |

Table C.35 Sampling errors: North Maluku sample, Indonesia 2012

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases Unweighted (N) | Number of cases Weighted (WN) | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits R-2SE | Confidence limits R+2SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.304 | 0.019 | 1,149 | 188 | 1.384 | 0.062 | 0.267 | 0.342 |
| Literacy | 0.906 | 0.014 | 1,149 | 188 | 1.612 | 0.015 | 0.879 | 0.934 |
| No education | 0.017 | 0.004 | 1,149 | 188 | 1.132 | 0.253 | 0.009 | 0.026 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.688 | 0.032 | 1,149 | 188 | 2.299 | 0.046 | 0.625 | 0.751 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.260 | 0.017 | 1,149 | 188 | 1.341 | 0.067 | 0.225 | 0.295 |
| Currently married (in union) | 0.698 | 0.019 | 1,149 | 188 | 1.431 | 0.028 | 0.659 | 0.737 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.248 | 0.023 | 935 | 154 | 1.620 | 0.092 | 0.203 | 0.294 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.053 | 0.007 | 1,149 | 188 | 1.113 | 0.139 | 0.038 | 0.068 |
| Children ever born | 2.035 | 0.105 | 1,149 | 188 | 1.737 | 0.052 | 1.825 | 2.246 |
| Children surviving | 1.828 | 0.088 | 1,149 | 188 | 1.659 | 0.048 | 1.652 | 2.004 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 3.986 | 0.226 | 236 | 38 | 1.571 | 0.057 | 3.533 | 4.439 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.976 | 0.006 | 1,149 | 188 | 1.357 | 0.006 | 0.964 | 0.988 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.974 | 0.007 | 1,149 | 188 | 1.407 | 0.007 | 0.960 | 0.987 |
| Currently using any method | 0.537 | 0.024 | 789 | 131 | 1.342 | 0.044 | 0.489 | 0.584 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.511 | 0.024 | 789 | 131 | 1.359 | 0.047 | 0.463 | 0.560 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.026 | 0.005 | 789 | 131 | 0.924 | 0.203 | 0.015 | 0.036 |
| Currently using pill | 0.083 | 0.014 | 789 | 131 | 1.433 | 0.170 | 0.055 | 0.111 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.012 | 0.004 | 789 | 131 | 0.933 | 0.307 | 0.004 | 0.019 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.010 | 0.003 | 789 | 131 | 0.926 | 0.336 | 0.003 | 0.016 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.292 | 0.022 | 789 | 131 | 1.344 | 0.075 | 0.249 | 0.336 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.019 | 0.005 | 789 | 131 | 0.945 | 0.245 | 0.009 | 0.028 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.016 | 0.004 | 789 | 131 | 0.833 | 0.233 | 0.009 | 0.023 |
| Currently using withdrawal | 0.002 | 0.002 | 789 | 131 | 1.237 | 0.995 | 0.000 | 0.006 |
| Used public sector source | 0.282 | 0.040 | 398 | 66 | 1.776 | 0.142 | 0.202 | 0.363 |
| Want no more children | 0.435 | 0.020 | 789 | 131 | 1.148 | 0.047 | 0.395 | 0.476 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.231 | 0.017 | 789 | 131 | 1.161 | 0.076 | 0.196 | 0.265 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.818 | 0.071 | 955 | 157 | 1.740 | 0.025 | 2.675 | 2.961 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.901 | 0.021 | 421 | 71 | 1.426 | 0.023 | 0.860 | 0.942 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.721 | 0.030 | 421 | 71 | 1.390 | 0.042 | 0.660 | 0.782 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.515 | 0.052 | 521 | 88 | 2.121 | 0.102 | 0.410 | 0.619 |
| Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks | 0.134 | 0.024 | 502 | 85 | 1.459 | 0.178 | 0.086 | 0.182 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.494 | 0.068 | 64 | 11 | 1.054 | 0.138 | 0.358 | 0.630 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.606 | 0.058 | 64 | 11 | 0.923 | 0.096 | 0.490 | 0.722 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.199 | 0.044 | 96 | 16 | 1.082 | 0.220 | 0.111 | 0.286 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.911 | 0.027 | 96 | 16 | 0.950 | 0.030 | 0.856 | 0.966 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.622 | 0.051 | 96 | 16 | 1.042 | 0.082 | 0.520 | 0.725 |
| Received polio vaccination (3 doses) | 0.680 | 0.041 | 96 | 16 | 0.866 | 0.060 | 0.598 | 0.762 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.834 | 0.037 | 96 | 16 | 0.986 | 0.045 | 0.759 | 0.908 |
| Received all vaccinations | 0.551 | 0.051 | 96 | 16 | 1.020 | 0.093 | 0.448 | 0.654 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 3.111 | 0.223 | 3,246 | 532 | 1.333 | 0.072 | 2.665 | 3.557 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 37.258 | 6.644 | 1,075 | 183 | 1.158 | 0.178 | 23.970 | 50.546 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 24.346 | 7.766 | 1,087 | 185 | 1.555 | 0.319 | 8.815 | 39.877 |
| Infant mortality (last 0-9 years) | 61.605 | 10.926 | 1,079 | 184 | 1.388 | 0.177 | 39.752 | 83.457 |
| Child mortality (last 0-9 years) | 24.772 | 6.997 | 1,078 | 183 | 1.516 | 0.282 | 10.778 | 38.766 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years) | 84.851 | 12.288 | 1,086 | 185 | 1.432 | 0.145 | 60.275 | 109.426 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.276 | 0.027 | 216 | 35 | 0.889 | 0.098 | 0.222 | 0.330 |
| Literacy | 0.937 | 0.018 | 216 | 35 | 1.093 | 0.019 | 0.901 | 0.974 |
| No education | 0.011 | 0.008 | 216 | 35 | 1.066 | 0.693 | 0.000 | 0.026 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.737 | 0.034 | 216 | 35 | 1.144 | 0.047 | 0.668 | 0.806 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.235 | 0.034 | 214 | 35 | 1.170 | 0.145 | 0.167 | 0.303 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.931 | 0.021 | 216 | 35 | 1.200 | 0.022 | 0.890 | 0.973 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.926 | 0.020 | 216 | 35 | 1.133 | 0.022 | 0.885 | 0.966 |
| Currently using any method | 0.027 | 0.011 | 216 | 35 | 1.009 | 0.410 | 0.005 | 0.050 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.016 | 0.009 | 216 | 35 | 1.049 | 0.556 | 0.000 | 0.034 |
| Want no more children | 0.368 | 0.034 | 216 | 35 | 1.047 | 0.094 | 0.299 | 0.437 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.337 | 0.031 | 216 | 35 | 0.966 | 0.092 | 0.275 | 0.399 |
| Ideal family size | 3.258 | 0.127 | 194 | 32 | 1.321 | 0.039 | 3.004 | 3.513 |

Table C.36 Sampling errors: West Papua sample, Indonesia 2012

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases Unweighted (N) | Number of cases Weighted (WN) | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits R-2SE | Confidence limits R+2SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.388 | 0.031 | 1,008 | 130 | 2.043 | 0.081 | 0.326 | 0.451 |
| Literacy | 0.887 | 0.019 | 1,008 | 130 | 1.928 | 0.022 | 0.848 | 0.925 |
| No education | 0.052 | 0.014 | 1,008 | 130 | 1.975 | 0.267 | 0.024 | 0.079 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.698 | 0.037 | 1,008 | 130 | 2.573 | 0.053 | 0.624 | 0.773 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.234 | 0.017 | 1,008 | 130 | 1.272 | 0.072 | 0.200 | 0.268 |
| Currently married (in union) | 0.719 | 0.018 | 1,008 | 130 | 1.277 | 0.025 | 0.683 | 0.755 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.276 | 0.025 | 839 | 108 | 1.588 | 0.089 | 0.227 | 0.325 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.052 | 0.009 | 1,008 | 130 | 1.294 | 0.174 | 0.034 | 0.070 |
| Children ever born | 2.033 | 0.105 | 1,008 | 130 | 1.608 | 0.052 | 1.823 | 2.243 |
| Children surviving | 1.820 | 0.079 | 1,008 | 130 | 1.374 | 0.043 | 1.662 | 1.978 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 3.859 | 0.224 | 191 | 24 | 1.379 | 0.058 | 3.412 | 4.306 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.916 | 0.022 | 1,008 | 130 | 2.521 | 0.024 | 0.872 | 0.960 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.910 | 0.023 | 1,008 | 130 | 2.532 | 0.025 | 0.865 | 0.956 |
| Currently using any method | 0.425 | 0.027 | 718 | 94 | 1.438 | 0.062 | 0.372 | 0.478 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.410 | 0.026 | 718 | 94 | 1.418 | 0.064 | 0.358 | 0.462 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.015 | 0.004 | 718 | 94 | 0.961 | 0.289 | 0.006 | 0.024 |
| Currently using pill | 0.102 | 0.016 | 718 | 94 | 1.421 | 0.157 | 0.070 | 0.134 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.002 | 0.001 | 718 | 94 | 0.809 | 0.695 | 0.000 | 0.005 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.005 | 0.003 | 718 | 94 | 1.257 | 0.666 | 0.000 | 0.012 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.232 | 0.024 | 718 | 94 | 1.551 | 0.105 | 0.183 | 0.281 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.040 | 0.008 | 718 | 94 | 1.131 | 0.207 | 0.023 | 0.057 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.008 | 0.003 | 718 | 94 | 1.010 | 0.408 | 0.002 | 0.015 |
| Currently using withdrawal | 0.003 | 0.002 | 718 | 94 | 0.995 | 0.718 | 0.000 | 0.007 |
| Used public sector source | 0.467 | 0.046 | 298 | 39 | 1.594 | 0.099 | 0.375 | 0.560 |
| Want no more children | 0.401 | 0.021 | 718 | 94 | 1.126 | 0.051 | 0.360 | 0.443 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.190 | 0.013 | 718 | 94 | 0.861 | 0.066 | 0.165 | 0.215 |
| Ideal number of children | 2.518 | 0.059 | 771 | 99 | 1.568 | 0.023 | 2.399 | 2.636 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.861 | 0.039 | 391 | 52 | 2.266 | 0.046 | 0.782 | 0.940 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.646 | 0.036 | 391 | 52 | 1.492 | 0.055 | 0.574 | 0.717 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.626 | 0.061 | 537 | 72 | 2.397 | 0.098 | 0.503 | 0.749 |
| Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks | 0.092 | 0.017 | 494 | 66 | 1.208 | 0.180 | 0.059 | 0.125 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.386 | 0.090 | 46 | 6 | 1.140 | 0.234 | 0.205 | 0.567 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.476 | 0.099 | 46 | 6 | 1.255 | 0.208 | 0.277 | 0.674 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.346 | 0.065 | 94 | 13 | 1.321 | 0.187 | 0.217 | 0.476 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.723 | 0.074 | 94 | 13 | 1.551 | 0.102 | 0.576 | 0.870 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.581 | 0.071 | 94 | 13 | 1.391 | 0.123 | 0.438 | 0.724 |
| Received polio vaccination (3 doses) | 0.596 | 0.074 | 94 | 13 | 1.437 | 0.124 | 0.448 | 0.743 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.629 | 0.081 | 94 | 13 | 1.592 | 0.128 | 0.468 | 0.790 |
| Received all vaccinations | 0.507 | 0.073 | 94 | 13 | 1.409 | 0.144 | 0.361 | 0.653 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 3.749 | 0.321 | 2,847 | 369 | 1.538 | 0.086 | 3.107 | 4.391 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 35.046 | 8.001 | 1,056 | 140 | 1.232 | 0.228 | 19.045 | 51.048 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 38.622 | 7.283 | 1,054 | 140 | 1.059 | 0.189 | 24.055 | 53.188 |
| Infant mortality (last 0-9 years) | 73.668 | 11.614 | 1,058 | 141 | 1.213 | 0.158 | 50.441 | 96.895 |
| Child mortality (last 0-9 years) | 37.908 | 9.443 | 1,028 | 135 | 1.297 | 0.249 | 19.021 | 56.794 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years) | 108.783 | 15.753 | 1,063 | 141 | 1.314 | 0.145 | 77.277 | 140.289 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.344 | 0.028 | 239 | 28 | 0.915 | 0.082 | 0.288 | 0.400 |
| Literacy | 0.932 | 0.017 | 239 | 28 | 1.033 | 0.018 | 0.898 | 0.965 |
| No education | 0.029 | 0.016 | 239 | 28 | 1.446 | 0.540 | 0.000 | 0.061 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.706 | 0.038 | 239 | 28 | 1.299 | 0.054 | 0.629 | 0.783 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.225 | 0.035 | 239 | 28 | 1.278 | 0.154 | 0.156 | 0.295 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.916 | 0.045 | 239 | 28 | 2.484 | 0.049 | 0.825 | 1.006 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.889 | 0.045 | 239 | 28 | 2.193 | 0.051 | 0.799 | 0.979 |
| Currently using any method | 0.033 | 0.012 | 239 | 28 | 1.035 | 0.363 | 0.009 | 0.057 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.019 | 0.010 | 239 | 28 | 1.093 | 0.506 | 0.000 | 0.039 |
| Want no more children | 0.416 | 0.034 | 239 | 28 | 1.071 | 0.082 | 0.347 | 0.484 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.162 | 0.023 | 239 | 28 | 0.953 | 0.140 | 0.117 | 0.208 |
| Ideal family size | 4.145 | 0.222 | 205 | 24 | 1.495 | 0.054 | 3.700 | 4.590 |

Table C.37 Sampling errors: Papua sample, Indonesia 2012

| Variable | Value (R) | Standard error (SE) | Number of cases: Unweighted (N) | Number of cases: Weighted (WN) | Design effect (DEFT) | Relative error (SE/R) | Confidence limits: R-2SE | Confidence limits: R+2SE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.261 | 0.029 | 920 | 527 | 1.997 | 0.111 | 0.203 | 0.319 |
| Literacy | 0.626 | 0.047 | 920 | 527 | 2.961 | 0.076 | 0.531 | 0.721 |
| No education | 0.370 | 0.051 | 920 | 527 | 3.180 | 0.138 | 0.268 | 0.472 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.430 | 0.040 | 920 | 527 | 2.455 | 0.094 | 0.349 | 0.510 |
| Never married (never in union) | 0.197 | 0.019 | 920 | 527 | 1.426 | 0.095 | 0.159 | 0.234 |
| Currently married (in union) | 0.730 | 0.025 | 920 | 527 | 1.711 | 0.034 | 0.680 | 0.780 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.344 | 0.029 | 759 | 433 | 1.690 | 0.085 | 0.285 | 0.402 |
| Currently pregnant | 0.025 | 0.005 | 920 | 527 | 1.026 | 0.210 | 0.015 | 0.036 |
| Children ever born | 2.076 | 0.104 | 920 | 527 | 1.430 | 0.050 | 1.869 | 2.283 |
| Children surviving | 1.806 | 0.084 | 920 | 527 | 1.375 | 0.046 | 1.639 | 1.974 |
| Children ever born to women age 40-49 | 3.917 | 0.248 | 199 | 113 | 1.437 | 0.063 | 3.421 | 4.413 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.588 | 0.051 | 920 | 527 | 3.132 | 0.087 | 0.486 | 0.691 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.571 | 0.052 | 920 | 527 | 3.174 | 0.091 | 0.467 | 0.675 |
| Currently using any method | 0.218 | 0.034 | 665 | 384 | 2.106 | 0.155 | 0.150 | 0.285 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.191 | 0.033 | 665 | 384 | 2.155 | 0.172 | 0.125 | 0.257 |
| Currently using a traditional method | 0.026 | 0.013 | 665 | 384 | 2.144 | 0.510 | 0.000 | 0.053 |
| Currently using pill | 0.036 | 0.007 | 665 | 384 | 1.001 | 0.201 | 0.021 | 0.050 |
| Currently using IUD | 0.006 | 0.003 | 665 | 384 | 0.925 | 0.477 | 0.000 | 0.011 |
| Currently using condoms | 0.000 | 0.000 | 665 | 384 | na | na | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Currently using injectables | 0.100 | 0.019 | 665 | 384 | 1.665 | 0.194 | 0.061 | 0.139 |
| Currently using female sterilization | 0.018 | 0.005 | 665 | 384 | 1.008 | 0.291 | 0.007 | 0.028 |
| Currently using rhythm | 0.004 | 0.003 | 665 | 384 | 1.123 | 0.720 | 0.000 | 0.009 |
| Currently using withdrawal | 0.000 | 0.000 | 665 | 384 | na | na | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| Used public sector source | 0.553 | 0.062 | 140 | 75 | 1.475 | 0.113 | 0.428 | 0.678 |
| Want no more children | 0.297 | 0.029 | 665 | 384 | 1.611 | 0.096 | 0.240 | 0.354 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.121 | 0.016 | 665 | 384 | 1.268 | 0.133 | 0.089 | 0.153 |
| Ideal number of children | 3.132 | 0.097 | 821 | 469 | 1.760 | 0.031 | 2.938 | 3.325 |
| Mothers received antenatal care for last birth | 0.578 | 0.060 | 349 | 202 | 2.270 | 0.104 | 0.457 | 0.698 |
| Mothers protected against tetanus for last birth | 0.364 | 0.048 | 349 | 202 | 1.867 | 0.132 | 0.268 | 0.461 |
| Births with skilled attendant at delivery | 0.399 | 0.056 | 476 | 277 | 2.057 | 0.139 | 0.288 | 0.511 |
| Had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks | 0.099 | 0.018 | 448 | 260 | 1.232 | 0.182 | 0.063 | 0.134 |
| Treated with ORS or pre-packed liquid | 0.423 | 0.086 | 45 | 26 | 1.109 | 0.203 | 0.251 | 0.594 |
| Sought medical treatment for diarrhea | 0.650 | 0.093 | 45 | 26 | 1.267 | 0.143 | 0.465 | 0.836 |
| Vaccination card seen | 0.167 | 0.054 | 83 | 47 | 1.230 | 0.323 | 0.059 | 0.274 |
| Received BCG vaccination | 0.594 | 0.079 | 83 | 47 | 1.452 | 0.134 | 0.435 | 0.753 |
| Received DPT vaccination (3 doses) | 0.353 | 0.069 | 83 | 47 | 1.301 | 0.196 | 0.214 | 0.491 |
| Received polio vaccination (3 doses) | 0.434 | 0.073 | 83 | 47 | 1.315 | 0.169 | 0.288 | 0.581 |
| Received measles vaccination | 0.490 | 0.075 | 83 | 47 | 1.350 | 0.154 | 0.339 | 0.641 |
| Received all vaccinations | 0.340 | 0.067 | 83 | 47 | 1.275 | 0.198 | 0.205 | 0.474 |
| Total fertility rate (last 3 years) | 3.546 | 0.257 | 2,621 | 1,500 | 1.180 | 0.072 | 3.032 | 4.060 |
| Neonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 27.180 | 6.542 | 957 | 559 | 1.145 | 0.241 | 14.097 | 40.263 |
| Postneonatal mortality (last 0-9 years) | 26.846 | 7.246 | 965 | 564 | 1.313 | 0.270 | 12.355 | 41.338 |
| Infant mortality (last 0-9 years) | 54.026 | 9.596 | 958 | 560 | 1.191 | 0.178 | 34.835 | 73.217 |
| Child mortality (last 0-9 years) | 63.970 | 15.156 | 949 | 554 | 1.524 | 0.237 | 33.657 | 94.282 |
| Under-5 mortality (last 0-9 years) | 114.540 | 19.779 | 964 | 564 | 1.625 | 0.173 | 74.981 | 154.098 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| Urban residence | 0.266 | 0.025 | 219 | 120 | 0.840 | 0.094 | 0.216 | 0.316 |
| Literacy | 0.730 | 0.045 | 219 | 120 | 1.488 | 0.061 | 0.640 | 0.820 |
| No education | 0.266 | 0.042 | 219 | 120 | 1.392 | 0.157 | 0.183 | 0.350 |
| Secondary or higher education | 0.498 | 0.044 | 219 | 120 | 1.307 | 0.089 | 0.410 | 0.587 |
| Had first sexual intercourse before age 18 | 0.246 | 0.033 | 217 | 119 | 1.110 | 0.132 | 0.181 | 0.312 |
| Knows any contraceptive method | 0.664 | 0.048 | 219 | 120 | 1.494 | 0.072 | 0.568 | 0.760 |
| Knows any modern contraceptive method | 0.650 | 0.048 | 219 | 120 | 1.468 | 0.073 | 0.555 | 0.745 |
| Currently using any method | 0.013 | 0.007 | 219 | 120 | 0.941 | 0.563 | 0.000 | 0.027 |
| Currently using a modern method | 0.009 | 0.006 | 219 | 120 | 0.975 | 0.702 | 0.000 | 0.021 |
| Want no more children | 0.290 | 0.037 | 219 | 120 | 1.203 | 0.128 | 0.216 | 0.364 |
| Want to delay birth at least 2 years | 0.149 | 0.044 | 219 | 120 | 1.804 | 0.293 | 0.062 | 0.237 |
| Ideal family size | 3.825 | 0.222 | 180 | 99 | 1.401 | 0.058 | 3.381 | 4.270 |

# DATA QUALITY TABLES

# Appendix D

Table D.1 Household age distribution

Single-year age distribution of the de facto household population by sex (weighted), Indonesia 2012

| | Women | | Men | | | Women | | Men | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Age | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| 0 | 1,754 | 2.0 | 1,801 | 2.1 | 37 | 1,402 | 1.6 | 1,264 | 1.5 |
| 1 | 1,592 | 1.8 | 1,722 | 2.0 | 38 | 1,349 | 1.5 | 1,236 | 1.5 |
| 2 | 1,629 | 1.9 | 1,681 | 2.0 | 39 | 1,325 | 1.5 | 1,279 | 1.5 |
| 3 | 1,699 | 1.9 | 1,619 | 1.9 | 40 | 1,347 | 1.5 | 1,277 | 1.5 |
| 4 | 1,592 | 1.8 | 1,725 | 2.0 | 41 | 1,232 | 1.4 | 1,187 | 1.4 |
| 5 | 1,765 | 2.0 | 1,675 | 2.0 | 42 | 1,333 | 1.5 | 1,293 | 1.5 |
| 6 | 1,717 | 2.0 | 1,694 | 2.0 | 43 | 1,266 | 1.4 | 1,230 | 1.5 |
| 7 | 1,650 | 1.9 | 1,755 | 2.1 | 44 | 1,084 | 1.2 | 1,002 | 1.2 |
| 8 | 1,681 | 1.9 | 1,925 | 2.3 | 45 | 1,114 | 1.3 | 1,031 | 1.2 |
| 9 | 1,831 | 2.1 | 1,812 | 2.1 | 46 | 1,123 | 1.3 | 1,108 | 1.3 |
| 10 | 1,605 | 1.8 | 1,665 | 2.0 | 47 | 1,098 | 1.3 | 988 | 1.2 |
| 11 | 1,712 | 2.0 | 1,961 | 2.3 | 48 | 1,100 | 1.3 | 906 | 1.1 |
| 12 | 1,802 | 2.1 | 1,930 | 2.3 | 49 | 947 | 1.1 | 854 | 1.0 |
| 13 | 1,587 | 1.8 | 1,590 | 1.9 | 50 | 1,154 | 1.3 | 943 | 1.1 |
| 14 | 1,607 | 1.8 | 1,686 | 2.0 | 51 | 981 | 1.1 | 915 | 1.1 |
| 15 | 1,528 | 1.7 | 1,506 | 1.8 | 52 | 1,036 | 1.2 | 1,002 | 1.2 |
| 16 | 1,511 | 1.7 | 1,625 | 1.9 | 53 | 771 | 0.9 | 798 | 0.9 |
| 17 | 1,468 | 1.7 | 1,484 | 1.8 | 54 | 825 | 0.9 | 834 | 1.0 |
| 18 | 1,263 | 1.4 | 1,348 | 1.6 | 55 | 900 | 1.0 | 884 | 1.0 |
| 19 | 1,307 | 1.5 | 1,261 | 1.5 | 56 | 844 | 1.0 | 733 | 0.9 |
| 20 | 1,302 | 1.5 | 1,238 | 1.5 | 57 | 730 | 0.8 | 693 | 0.8 |
| 21 | 1,264 | 1.4 | 1,143 | 1.3 | 58 | 587 | 0.7 | 704 | 0.8 |
| 22 | 1,283 | 1.5 | 1,177 | 1.4 | 59 | 491 | 0.6 | 555 | 0.7 |
| 23 | 1,345 | 1.5 | 1,059 | 1.3 | 60 | 872 | 1.0 | 749 | 0.9 |
| 24 | 1,226 | 1.4 | 1,134 | 1.3 | 61 | 528 | 0.6 | 551 | 0.7 |
| 25 | 1,270 | 1.4 | 1,246 | 1.5 | 62 | 558 | 0.6 | 570 | 0.7 |
| 26 | 1,395 | 1.6 | 1,183 | 1.4 | 63 | 376 | 0.4 | 401 | 0.5 |
| 27 | 1,393 | 1.6 | 1,319 | 1.6 | 64 | 326 | 0.4 | 286 | 0.3 |
| 28 | 1,445 | 1.6 | 1,242 | 1.5 | 65 | 552 | 0.6 | 463 | 0.5 |
| 29 | 1,505 | 1.7 | 1,322 | 1.6 | 66 | 337 | 0.4 | 266 | 0.3 |
| 30 | 1,454 | 1.7 | 1,451 | 1.7 | 67 | 392 | 0.4 | 371 | 0.4 |
| 31 | 1,415 | 1.6 | 1,339 | 1.6 | 68 | 322 | 0.4 | 262 | 0.3 |
| 32 | 1,443 | 1.6 | 1,553 | 1.8 | 69 | 260 | 0.3 | 262 | 0.3 |
| 33 | 1,337 | 1.5 | 1,190 | 1.4 | 70+ | 3,612 | 4.1 | 2,866 | 3.4 |
| 34 | 1,209 | 1.4 | 1,234 | 1.5 | Don’t know/missing | 42 | 0.0 | 20 | 0.0 |
| 35 | 1,383 | 1.6 | 1,405 | 1.7 | | | | | |
| 36 | 1,425 | 1.6 | 1,224 | 1.4 | Total | 87,611 | 100.0 | 84,706 | 100.0 |

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview.

Table D.2.1 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

De facto household population of women age 10-54, number and percent distribution of interviewed women age 15-49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed (weighted), by five-year age groups, Indonesia 2012

| Age group | Household population of women age 10-54 | Interviewed women age 15-49 | | Percentage of eligible women interviewed |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number | Percentage | |
| 10-14 | 8,313 | 0 | na | na |
| 15-19 | 7,078 | 6,780 | 15.3 | 95.8 |
| 20-24 | 6,420 | 6,130 | 13.8 | 95.5 |
| 25-29 | 7,008 | 6,794 | 15.3 | 96.9 |
| 30-34 | 6,857 | 6,685 | 15.1 | 97.5 |
| 35-39 | 6,885 | 6,711 | 15.1 | 97.5 |
| 40-44 | 6,263 | 6,092 | 13.7 | 97.3 |
| 45-49 | 5,382 | 5,229 | 11.8 | 97.2 |
| 50-54 | 4,767 | 0 | na | na |
| 15-49 | 45,893 | 44,420 | 100.0 | 96.8 |

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both household population of women and interviewed women are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire.
na = Not applicable

Table D.2.2 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

De facto household population of men age 10-59, number and percent distribution of interviewed men age 15-54, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed (weighted), by five-year age groups, Indonesia 2012

| Age group | Household population of men age 10-59 | Currently married men age 10-59 | Interviewed men age 15-54 | | Percentage of eligible men interviewed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number | Percentage | |
| 10-14 | 2,763 | 0 | 0 | na | na |
| 15-19 | 2,332 | 31 | 28 | 0.3 | 89.8 |
| 20-24 | 1,815 | 389 | 344 | 3.7 | 88.5 |
| 25-29 | 1,991 | 1,184 | 1,119 | 12.2 | 94.5 |
| 30-34 | 2,155 | 1,784 | 1,653 | 18.0 | 92.7 |
| 35-39 | 2,010 | 1,852 | 1,747 | 19.0 | 94.4 |
| 40-44 | 1,885 | 1,778 | 1,673 | 18.2 | 94.1 |
| 45-49 | 1,519 | 1,439 | 1,349 | 14.7 | 93.8 |
| 50-54 | 1,472 | 1,407 | 1,277 | 13.9 | 90.8 |
| 55-59 | 1,066 | 967 | 0 | na | na |
| 15-54 | 15,179 | 9,863 | 9,191 | 100.0 | 93.2 |

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both household population of men and interviewed men are household weights. Age is based on the Household Questionnaire.
na = Not applicable

Table D.3 Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations missing information for selected demographic and health questions (weighted), Indonesia 2012

| Subject | Percentage with information missing | Number of cases |
|---|---|---|
| Month only (Births in the 15 years preceding the survey) | 2.20 | 49,968 |
| Month and year (Births in the 15 years preceding the survey) | 0.15 | 49,968 |
| Age at death (Deceased children born in the 15 years preceding the survey) | 0.41 | 2,371 |
| Age/date at first union[1] (Ever-married women age 15-49) | 0.13 | 35,688 |
| Age/date at first union (Ever-married men age 15-54) | 0.78 | 9,306 |
| Respondent's education (All women age 15-49) | 0.05 | 45,607 |
| Respondent's education (All men age 15-54) | 0.20 | 9,306 |
| Diarrhea in last 2 weeks (Living children 0-59 months) | 0.80 | 16,380 |

[1] Both year and age missing

Table D.4 Births by calendar years

Number of births, percentage with complete birth date, sex ratio at birth, and calendar year ratio by calendar year, according to living (L), dead (D), and total (T) children (weighted), Indonesia 2012

| Calendar year | Number of births | | | Percentage with complete birth date[1] | | | Sex ratio at birth[2] | | | Calendar year ratio[3] | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | L | D | T | L | D | T | L | D | T | L | D | T |
| 0 | 1,486 | 30 | 1,516 | 99.9 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 98.2 | 267.2 | 100.0 | na | na | na |
| 1 | 3,539 | 104 | 3,642 | 99.9 | 99.6 | 99.9 | 106.7 | 126.7 | 107.2 | na | na | na |
| 2 | 3,316 | 106 | 3,422 | 99.9 | 98.8 | 99.9 | 102.5 | 148.4 | 103.6 | 99.2 | 86.2 | 98.7 |
| 3 | 3,150 | 141 | 3,291 | 99.9 | 97.0 | 99.8 | 99.1 | 143.4 | 100.7 | 95.6 | 114.8 | 96.3 |
| 4 | 3,277 | 140 | 3,417 | 99.8 | 99.0 | 99.8 | 100.0 | 134.7 | 101.2 | 104.9 | 109.1 | 105.1 |
| 5 | 3,098 | 116 | 3,214 | 99.9 | 96.9 | 99.8 | 108.8 | 113.1 | 108.9 | 93.3 | 84.1 | 92.9 |
| 6 | 3,365 | 136 | 3,501 | 98.5 | 72.6 | 97.4 | 90.6 | 102.6 | 91.0 | 109.4 | 99.6 | 109.0 |
| 7 | 3,052 | 157 | 3,209 | 98.6 | 84.4 | 97.9 | 105.1 | 161.1 | 107.3 | 91.2 | 107.8 | 91.9 |
| 8 | 3,331 | 155 | 3,486 | 97.8 | 81.1 | 97.0 | 112.5 | 119.4 | 112.8 | 103.3 | 86.2 | 102.4 |
| 9 | 3,399 | 203 | 3,603 | 97.7 | 72.9 | 96.3 | 106.5 | 170.4 | 109.3 | 106.1 | 128.5 | 107.1 |
| 0-4 | 14,768 | 522 | 15,289 | 99.9 | 98.6 | 99.9 | 101.7 | 143.2 | 102.9 | na | na | na |
| 5-9 | 16,245 | 768 | 17,013 | 98.5 | 80.5 | 97.7 | 104.3 | 134.3 | 105.5 | na | na | na |
| 10-14 | 15,113 | 957 | 16,070 | 97.5 | 65.8 | 95.6 | 106.8 | 132.2 | 108.1 | na | na | na |
| 15-19 | 12,613 | 1,041 | 13,654 | 96.6 | 59.8 | 93.8 | 106.7 | 134.2 | 108.6 | na | na | na |
| 20+ | 16,794 | 2,429 | 19,223 | 89.8 | 51.2 | 84.9 | 105.3 | 127.5 | 107.9 | na | na | na |
| All | 75,533 | 5,717 | 81,250 | 96.3 | 63.5 | 94.0 | 104.9 | 131.8 | 106.6 | na | na | na |

na = Not applicable
[1] Both year and month of birth given
[2] (Bm/Bf)x100, where Bm and Bf are the numbers of male and female births, respectively
[3] [2Bx/(Bx-1+Bx+1)]x100, where Bx is the number of births in calendar year x

Table D.5 Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of reported deaths under age 1 month by age at death in days and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at age 0-6 days, for five-year periods of birth preceding the survey (weighted), Indonesia 2012

| | Number of years preceding the survey | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age at death (days) | 0-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-19 | Total 0-19 |
| <1 | 105 | 119 | 113 | 123 | 459 |
| 1 | 81 | 80 | 83 | 88 | 332 |
| 2 | 28 | 31 | 36 | 17 | 112 |
| 3 | 27 | 14 | 16 | 37 | 94 |
| 4 | 16 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 35 |
| 5 | 9 | 14 | 9 | 5 | 36 |
| 6 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 21 |
| 7 | 15 | 30 | 47 | 52 | 145 |
| 8 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 12 |
| 9 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 16 |
| 10 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 12 | 33 |
| 11 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| 12 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 13 |
| 13 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 8 |
| 14 | 2 | 8 | 12 | 15 | 37 |
| 15 | 5 | 4 | 11 | 1 | 21 |
| 16 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 11 |
| 17 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 18 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 10 |
| 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| 20 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 10 |
| 21 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 24 |
| 22 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5 |
| 23 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 5 |
| 24 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 25 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| 26 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 28 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 31+ | 2 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 18 |
| Missing | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Total 0-30 | 322 | 349 | 370 | 423 | 1,463 |
| Percentage early neonatal[1] | 83.9 | 77.2 | 70.9 | 68.3 | 74.5 |

[1] 0-6 days / 0-30 days

Table D.6 Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under age 2 by age at death in months and the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under 1 month, for five-year periods of birth preceding the survey, Indonesia 2012

| | Number of years preceding the survey | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age at death (months) | 0-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-19 | Total 0-19 |
| <1[a] | 322 | 350 | 370 | 424 | 1,466 |
| 1 | 40 | 50 | 63 | 63 | 216 |
| 2 | 38 | 26 | 67 | 38 | 169 |
| 3 | 27 | 24 | 49 | 35 | 135 |
| 4 | 16 | 23 | 33 | 26 | 98 |
| 5 | 15 | 22 | 26 | 17 | 79 |
| 6 | 12 | 23 | 23 | 37 | 95 |
| 7 | 15 | 19 | 12 | 20 | 66 |
| 8 | 9 | 22 | 21 | 42 | 95 |
| 9 | 11 | 15 | 24 | 23 | 73 |
| 10 | 6 | 11 | 2 | 13 | 32 |
| 11 | 3 | 11 | 8 | 9 | 31 |
| 12 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 14 |
| 13 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 14 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| 15 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| 16 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| 17 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| 18 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 17 |
| 19 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| 20 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 21 |
| 21 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 23 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| 24+ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Missing | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 5 |
| 1 Year | 24 | 39 | 69 | 50 | 183 |
| Total 0-11[b] | 514 | 596 | 697 | 748 | 2,555 |
| Percentage neonatal[1] | 62.7 | 58.7 | 53.1 | 56.7 | 57.4 |

[a] Deaths under one month, reported in days
[b] Deaths under one year
[1] Under one month / under one year

# PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE 2012 INDONESIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY

*Appendix* **E**

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| | Nur Latifah Hanum, S.ST |
| | Arika Nugrahaeni, SE |
| | Suhimah |
| | Dra. Ayu Era Wardani |
| | Atsiri Purwaningsih, SH |
| | Tukijah |
| | Rini Wismawati |
| | Daru Wati |
| | Ristiana |
| | Eni Pratiwi, SE |
| | Lidwina Astu Wuryansari |
| | Edwin Wahyuni, S.S |
| | Liswinanti MZ |
| | Irvan Jaya Saputra |
| | Christina Sukarni |
| | Irvan Jaya Saputra |
| | Sunarto, S.ST, M.SE |
| | Sismuji Sanyoto |
| | Rio Jakaria, S.ST, M.Stat |
| | Diaz Radityo, S.Ant |
| | Nusa Dwi Atmaja, S.S |
| | Yadi |
| | Arif Efendi |

**East Java**

| | |
|---|---|
| Head of BPS Province | Irlan Indrocahyo, SE, M.Si |
| Field Coordinator | Ir. Diah Utami, M.Sc |
| Supervisors | M. Hilal Baidowi, SP |
| | Bagyo Trilaksono, SP, MM |
| | Djoko Santoso, SE |
| | Ir. Mukti Sumarsono |
| | Beny Kushariyadi, SE |
| | M. Isrohadi Darmawan, SE, MM |
| Editors | Muhamad Suharsa, M.Si |
| | Heru Kartiko, S.ST |
| | Insyaf Santoso, M.Si |
| | Citra Kusumaningtyas, S.Si |
| | Edwin Erifiandi, M.Si |
| | Herlina Martanti, S.Si |
| Interviewers | Santi Budi Purwasari |
| | Fatimatuzzahro |
| | Mega Citranda Utami |
| | Nuraini |
| | Ajeng Agustin Pricilia |
| | Dyah Hastuti |
| | Syari'atul Chusnah |
| | Deasy Ika Nurpriyanti |
| | Jumaiyah |
| | Erma Agus S |
| | Atmasari, S.Si |
| | Henny Noer Dian Sari, A.Md |
| | Dwi Esti Kurniasih |
| | Yuliati E. P. |
| | Dessy Narulitasari |
| | Siti Alfiyah |
| | Fitri Agustina |
| | Halima |
| | Evi Sulistio W |
| | Windhi Wijayanti, S.Si |
| | Nurshinta Endang Bestari |
| | Septytiarasari |
| | Fenny Ermawati |
| | Agustin Nur Asyshyamsi |
| | Hendra Adikara, S.ST |
| | Mahin Nasruddin |
| | Irfan, S.ST |
| | Galing Sulandari |
| | Dolox Herlambang |
| | Mamat Didi Iswanto |
| | Dwi Hidayat Bintoro |
| | Angga Kumara |
| | Andhika |
| | Sholeh |

**Banten**

| | |
|---|---|
| Head of BPS Province | Ir. Nanan Sunandi, M.Sc |
| Field Coordinator | Ir. R Gandari Adianti, M.Si |
| Supervisors | Nana Suharna, S.ST |
| | Suhandi, S.ST |
| | M. Nafies |
| | Dra. Surasti |
| Editors | Rinto Tajudin,SE |
| | Adisty Septiyani |
| | Heny Harnaningsih, A.Md |
| | Heru Susanto, S.ST |
| Interviewers | Lilis Maemunah |
| | Ucu Rospiati |
| | Rika Sumarni |
| | Ismayani Sinaga |
| | Mia Sari Dewi |
| | Nur Laeli Fitriyani, A.Md |
| | Dina Putrianti |
| | Mela Prahasta |
| | Dwiana Ari S |
| | Yeni Susniyawati |
| | Asri Romadani |
| | Anggun Citra Kusumah, A.Md |
| | Heni Handayani |
| | Canggih Hostika Fajarwati, A.Md |
| | Sri Listyani |
| | Bambang Sukandar |
| | Indrat Susanto |
| | Raditya Yoga Purnomo, A.Md |
| | Hendra Jatmika |
| | Didin Ritaudin |
| | Bastian Komara |
| | Bambang Susilo H |
| | Khoirul Minan |

**West Nusa Tenggara**

| | |
|---|---|
| Head of BPS Province | Soegarenda, MA |
| Field Coordinator | Sunarno, S.Si |
| Supervisors | M. Ikhsany Rusyda, S.ST |
| | Faruk, S.Pd, M.Pd |
| | Repta Warman, S.Sos |
| Editors | Hertina Yusnissa, S.ST |
| | Isna Zuriatina, S.ST |
| | Sri Sulastri |

| | |
|---|---|
| | Ario Bagus Sudiri, A.Md |
| | Puguh Setyo Wahananto |

**Bali**

| | |
|---|---|
| Head of BPS Province | Ir. I Gde Suarsa, M.Si |
| Field Coordinator | Indra Susilo, DP.Sc, MM |
| Supervisors | I Wayan Putrawan, S.ST |
| | Drs. I Gst. Bagus Asti Legawa |
| | A.A. Ngrh. Aris Jayandrana, S.ST |
| | I Gede Rosma Adi Wijaya, S.ST |
| Editors | Nindya Purnama Sari, S.ST |
| | I Komang Wijayadi, SE |
| | Titis Krisnawati, S.ST |
| | Citra Chintia Mutiara, S.ST |
| Interviewers | Emiyati Yane, SH |
| | Djuliati |
| | Ni Wayan Yuli Kusumawati |
| | Maryani |
| | Wartiningsih |
| | Ni Wayan Sukaniti |
| | Wayan Eka Rusiani |
| | Ida Ayu Made Adnyani |
| | Ni Nyoman Swati, SE |
| | Ni Kadek Dwi Januari |
| | Putu Sutariani |
| | Badi'ah |
| | Ni Nyoman Rumiati |
| | Desak Nyoman Sri DP |
| | Ni Komang Ayu Triani |
| | Ni Komang Kariani |
| | I Made Windi |
| | Ida Bagus Surya Budi Dharma |
| | Haji Abas, SE |
| | I Nyoman Parma Adi A |
| | I Wayan Sudarta, S.Sos |
| | I Made Wisesa |
| | I Nyoman Agus Triawan, S.Psi |
| | I Kt. Agoes Catur Segenya Putra |

**East Nusa Tenggara**

| | |
|---|---|
| Head of BPS Province | Ir. S. Aden Gultom, MM |
| Field Coordinator | Martin Suanta, SE |
| Supervisors | Heri Drajat Raharja |
| | Yulianus Siama |
| | Damianus Tasi |
| Interviewers | Atika Sadiarti |
| | Mahmudah |
| | Endang Susanti |
| | Mardiana |
| | Ni Nym Ratna P, S.ST |
| | Sri Banun |
| | Neni Harmini |
| | Sri Susanti |
| | Pepti Maya Puspita, S.ST |
| | Rini Astutiningsih |
| | Andini Desita KKH, ST |
| | Nurhasanah |
| | M. Jauhari |
| | Jupri |
| | Mugni Adipura |
| | Hairil Ansyar |
| | Salamudin |
| | Lalu Wira Buana |

**West Kalimantan**

| | |
|---|---|
| Head of BPS Province | Yomin Tofri, MA |
| Field Coordinator | Duaksa Aritonang, SE, MM |
| Supervisors | Syarif Busri, SE |
| | Uray Agustian, SE |
| | Salan, SE |
| Editors | Ibnu Mubarok. S.ST |
| | Jamiah, SP |
| | Anneke Triningtyas, A.Md |
| Interviewers | Dwi Asriatun, SE |
| | Okta Redika |
| | Musliha, SE |
| | Indriani Sartika |
| | Heni Sinaryati |
| | Purwantiwi |
| | Kurnia, SE |
| | Yanti, S.Hut |
| | Nur Eka Safitri |
| | Yessi |
| | Wiyanti, A.Md |
| | Puji Astuti, A.Md |
| | Aran Darajad, SE |
| | Drs. Edi Juliadi |
| | Febriansyah, SE |
| | Agustinus Supriadi, A.Md |
| | Ade Arfandy, S.Pd |
| | Firmansyah, SE |

| | |
|---|---|
| Editors | Fandi Akhmad |
| | Eunike W. Parameswari |
| | Aharmisa Rahmatullah |
| Interviewers | Dewi Kurnia A |
| | Evy Margaretha Rata |
| | Paulina Benedictus |
| | Anggraini Ate |
| | Fortje A. Elizabeth Non |
| | Marcelina Ch. Edon |
| | Fransiska Rosanti |
| | Ratih Damayanti |
| | Yohana Mugi |
| | Farida Razak |
| | Lusiana Retno Dewanti |
| | Margareta Lega |
| | Lamatur H. Sidabutar |
| | Hendrikus Djati |
| | Abdurahman Maulana |
| | Servasius Kako |
| | Nikolaus M. Oskar |
| | Yohanes L Regaletha |

**Central Kalimantan**

| | |
|---|---|
| Head of BPS Province | Panusunan Siregar, M.Sc |
| Field Coordinator | Drs. Syafi'i Nur, M.Si |
| Supervisors | Mulya Setiawan, S.ST |
| | Rakhmat Basuki, M.Si |
| | Yul Ismardani, S.ST |
| Editors | Fara Fajar Wicaksono, S.ST |
| | Alfina Fasriani, S.ST |
| | Ari Purwanika, S.ST |
| Interviewers | Setiani, SP |
| | Tya Annisa Ramadhani, S.ST |
| | Istiqomah Titien Rahmawati, SE |
| | Evi Tri Yuliani K, SH |
| | Deavy Seftiany |
| | Norlaela |
| | Rosalinda Nainggolan, S.ST |
| | Rusidah |
| | Fera Silai, SE |
| | Yenny Oktora |
| | Isnaniyah |
| | Emy, S.Sos |
| | Ali Akbar Sanjaya, S.ST |
| | Ikhlas Mukmin |
| | Rujito |
| | Nurdiansyah, S.ST |
| | Wahyu Efendi |
| | Muhammad Syaiful Zuhri, S.ST |

**South Kalimantan**

| | |
|---|---|
| Head of BPS Province | Iskandar Zulkarnain, SE, M.Si |
| Field Coordinator | Agnes Widiastuti, S.Si |
| Supervisors | Ahmad Mudzakkir, S.ST |
| | H.M. Ayani, SE |
| | M. Surianata, SE |
| Editors | Sukma Handayani, S.ST, M.Si |
| | Hj. Nurul Jannah, S.ST |
| | Vidia Nurina Paramita, S.ST |
| Interviewers | Yulia Safitri |
| | Etya Ainurahmi, SE |
| | Noor Maziah |
| | Zainah |
| | Musmulyani, SP |
| | Agustina Suci F, S.ST |
| | Herliani |
| | Yuniar Erna Rusida |
| | Raudatul Jannah |
| | Ria Febrianti, S.ST |
| | Rusnanta Ellyani |
| | Annisa, A.Md Keb |
| | Muh. Yamani |
| | Fadli |
| | Adi Wijaya, S.ST, M.Si |
| | Akhmad Rifani, S.ST |
| | Robimanto, SH |
| | Taufik Akbar, S.ST |

**North Sulawesi**

| | |
|---|---|
| Head of BPS Province | W.S. Dantes Simbolon, MA |
| Field Coordinator | Kelengi Meliala, MA |
| Supervisors | M. Mukhanif, M.Si |
| | Ir. James Koesbiantoro |
| | James Kindangen, SE |
| Editors | Norma F. Regar, S.Si |
| | Ichsan, Ast |
| | Prihantika, S.ST |
| Interviewers | |
| | Dina Sadaryati, SE |
| | Sevelin Paseki, SE |
| | Indah W. Lapian |
| | Retno Nurratri, S.ST |
| | Johanna M.F. Tampemawa, SE |
| | Djamila Akuba, S.ST |
| | Kusuma Dewi, S.ST |
| | Stella Lomboan |
| | Ir. Nur'aini Walangadi |

**East Kalimantan**

| | |
|---|---|
| Head of BPS Province | Drs. Johny Anwar |
| Field Coordinator | Setio Nugroho, MA |
| Supervisors | Ahmat Yani |
| | Rudy Ramadani Syoer, M.Si |
| | Yanuar Dwi Cristyawan, S.ST |
| Editors | Rizqi Elviah, S.ST |
| | Norlatifah, S.Si |
| | Ariyanti Cahyaningsih, M.Si |
| Interviewers | Aloha |
| | Fathul Jannah, SE |
| | Veny Vidya Atmojo, S.Pd |
| | Suwarsih, SE |
| | Yuliani, S.Si |
| | Annisa Febriana A, S.ST |
| | Lies Pangestuti, S.Si |
| | Anis Dina Mustikasari, S.ST |
| | Sa'diah, S.ST |
| | Risa Cahyani, SE |
| | Ajeng Fitricha W, S.Si |
| | Rike Marliani, S.Si |
| | Dwi Yunianto, SE |
| | Fadlan |
| | Noor Arifullah, S.ST |
| | Muhamad Yamin, S.Si |
| | Dandy Tri Atmojo |
| | Fitriyadi M, A.Md |

**Central Sulawesi**

| | |
|---|---|
| Head of BPS Province | Drs. Ibram Syahboedin, MA |
| Field Coordinator | Sarmiati, SE |
| Supervisors | Djasmar Marhum, SE |
| | Moh. Rizal Udjimallawan |
| | Ahmad, S.Sos |
| Editors | Winih Budiarti, S.ST |
| | Arlien Harlikah Pisananti, S.ST |
| | Vidya Hayuningtyas, S.ST |
| Interviewers | Fatmah |
| | Vita Trisayuni, S.Si |
| | Marni, SE |
| | Annisa Ristiana |
| | Nurhayati |
| | Serlita Tokare, S.Pd |
| | Ramadhani |
| | Ratna Sairani Siregar |
| | Olfiane Pelealu, SE |
| | Boe Paputungan |
| | Sarjani Harini |
| | Samsudin, M.Si |
| | Eko Pujo Santoso |
| | Sonny Nesare |
| | Arif Muttaqin, S.ST |
| | Radjid Iskandar, A.Md |
| | Richie Pinontoan |

**South Sulawesi**

| | |
|---|---|
| Head of BPS Province | Bambang Pramono, SE, M.Si |
| Field Coordinator | Nano Suharno, MA |
| Supervisors | Syamsuar, S.Si |
| | Daud Rumpa |
| | Arief Miftahuddin M.Si |
| | Mansyur Madjang, SE |
| Editors | Mita Agnes Sari Dewi, S.ST |
| | Wa Ode Al Asyaria |
| | Is Anjar Wulandari, M.Si |
| | Peni Setyowati |
| Interviewers | Cristin Ningrum, S.ST |
| | Rahmiati Rahim, S.ST |
| | Andriani |
| | Henni Tjatur |
| | Chomariah Fitriani, S.ST |
| | Setyorini Indah P. S.ST |
| | Nina Megasari |
| | Pashainu |
| | Sri Defi Novrianti, A.Md |
| | Herawati |
| | Nasruni Kasim |
| | Hasmawati Nasal |
| | A. Idil Fitri |
| | Reski Evayana, S.ST |
| | Niesty Situru |
| | Roudhatul Jannah, S.ST |
| | Oni Prasetyo Utomo, S.ST |
| | Rapiuddin |
| | Ridwan |
| | Suleman Kaseng |
| | Mubing |
| | Robby Ishak, SE |
| | Rusdiawan, A.Md Kom |
| | Andi Muttaqin |

| | |
|---|---|
| | Nurlaela Badjeber |
| | Muznah, SP |
| | Elvira |
| | Widiastuti |
| | Achmad Basuki Adibrata |
| | Theopilus Kolupe |
| | Yoel Silambi, SE |
| | Hendra Adisaputra |
| | Iswan Budi Sakti Lupa, S.Si |
| | Munawir |

**Southeast Sulawesi**

| | |
|---|---|
| Head of BPS Province | Drs. H. Wahyudin, MM |
| Field Coordinator | Dani Jaelani, S.Si, MT |
| Supervisors | Firman, S.ST |
| | Muslimin, SP |
| | Sardiman |
| Editors | Wa Ode Nasiha, SH |
| | Sri Wiyanti, SE |
| | Burit Retnowati, S.ST |
| Interviewers | Suharni |
| | Muliani Kadir, S.Si |
| | Nurwiah |
| | Sumarni |
| | Dewi Andriyanti, S.ST |
| | Masni |
| | Wulan Isfah Jamil, S.ST |
| | Lilis Dinayati, S.ST |
| | Farha Imamiah Gaffar |
| | Bonda Binti Saleh Duro |
| | Alfiany F. Wardhiningrum, S.ST |
| | Iqra Kusumawati Kasim |
| | Muhammad Natsir |
| | Yunus Samuel TB |
| | Samsul Ma'arif, S.ST |
| | Suharjufito Endo, S.ST |
| | Laode Adi Sukma |
| | Ridwan Kun Satria, S.Si |

**West Sulawesi**

| | |
|---|---|
| Head of BPS Province | Nursam Salam, SE |
| Field Coordinator | Dadang Hardiwan, S.Si, M.Si |
| Supervisors | Andi Ishak, SE. M.Si |
| | Muh. Nurhadi, S.ST |
| | M.S Alim Sudiasto, S.ST |

**Gorontalo**

| | |
|---|---|
| Head of BPS Province | Hermanto, S.Si, MM |
| Field Coordinator | Risyanto, S.Si, M.Si |
| Supervisors | Rusli Paramata, M.Si |
| | Farid Ma’ruf, S.ST, M.Si |
| | Agus Saefulah, S.ST |
| Editors | Anggit Rezqi Oktilasari, S.ST |
| | Eva Budhia, S.ST |
| | Maria Ulfa, S.ST |
| Interviewers | Masni Taniyo, SE |
| | Desi Septiyoningsih, S.ST |
| | Rusdiah Agustina, S.PSi |
| | Deisy D.A Taha, SE |
| | Cindra Datau, SE |
| | Dwi Alwi Astuti |
| | Novya R. Handayani, SE |
| | Dewi Sulistyowati, M.Si |
| | Aisa Datau, SE |
| | Anna Rahmayanti B. S.ST |
| | Dewi Apriyani Hasyim |
| | Sari Bulan |
| | Ishak Hubu, S.ST |
| | Riyadi Solih, SST |
| | Abdurrahman Assel, S.ST |
| | Abdurahman Datau, S.ST |
| | Wira Astono, A.Md |
| | Dwieyogo Ahmad |

**Maluku**

| | |
|---|---|
| Head of BPS Province | Edison Ritonga, S.Si, M.Si |
| Field Coordinator | Maritje Pattiwaellapia, SE, M.Si |
| Supervisors | Alex D. Kliwas |
| | Rita Silvia br Ginting |
| | Vandy Breemer |
| Editors | J. Leatemia |
| | S. Wattimena |
| | Agustina Lawalatta |
| Interviewers | Cristi Talakua |
| | Lissa Tumury |
| | Rezky Samson |
| | Pudji Irianingsih |
| | Salomina Tanamal |
| | Carolina Mailoa |
| | Nelva Pieries |
| | Beatrix Hehanussa |

| | |
|---|---|
| Editors | Nusrat, S.Si |
| | Hirlan Khaeri, S.ST |
| | Eka Khaerandy Oktafianto, S.ST |
| Interviewers | Rosmayani |
| | Ince Zulfiana Hadi, S.Sos |
| | Hj. Kartikasari |
| | Andriany Aziz, A.Md. Kep |
| | Luci Wulansari, S.Si |
| | Masria Rosa |
| | Maryam, SE |
| | Jerniati |
| | Nuravia, S.Si |
| | Syahriani, S.Si |
| | Rian Yeni Prastiti |
| | Nurahmi |
| | Adran |
| | Antonius Ta'dung |
| | S.A. Bangsawan |
| | Erwin Guntur |
| | Suherman Bontong, S.Si |
| | Mizwar, SP |

**North Maluku**

| | |
|---|---|
| Head of BPS Province | Ir. H. Bachdi Ruswana |
| Field Coordinator | Ir. Ismail Rumata, M.Si |
| Supervisors | Heru Agung S, S.ST, M.Stat |
| | Iwan Fajar P, S.ST, M.Si |
| | Hasnim Saadi, SE |
| Editors | Zahid Muttaqin, S.ST |
| | Bayu Suseno, S.ST |
| | Imam Mustofa, S.ST |
| Interviewers | Mardiana Machmud |
| | Mariam Abas |
| | Sandrawati Landa |
| | Rosani Hasanela, S.Si |
| | Fatmawati, S.Si |
| | Heidy Soleman |
| | Arnelia Palijama, S.Si |
| | Dian Hayati Naswaraji, SH |
| | Andriani Rahmi, S.Psi |
| | Cucu Yunaningsih, A.Md |
| | Hartini |
| | Faujia Samiun |
| | Ariyanto |
| | Samsuldin Rijal, SE |
| | Hamdayani |
| | Mahyudin Rumata |
| | Salman Kelirey |
| | Veby Irananta A |
| | Philia Pattiwaellapia |
| | Ireine Manusiwa |
| | Martje Gaspersz |
| | Delfy Sahureka |
| | Abd. Halim Tuasikal |
| | Jance Leatemia |
| | Donal Manuhua |
| | Frejon Wattimena |
| | Edo Mussa |
| | Carvy de Fretes |

**Papua**

| | |
|---|---|
| Head of BPS Province | Ir. J.A. Djarot Soetanto, MM |
| Field Coordinator | Suntono, SE, M.Si |
| Supervisors | Jianto, SE |
| | Chairil Fadli, S.ST |
| | Keinnes Irvalino Mandang |
| Editors | Abdus Salam, S.ST |
| | Japisser Sinaga, S.ST |
| | Mezach Wally |
| Interviewers | Bob Edwin Adrian Nahusona |
| | Puridin Situmorang |
| | Syahrul Popoi |
| | Septiawan, S.ST |
| | Irianti Fransisca Reynong, S.Si |
| | Yustince Yoku |
| | Senni Susanti Bangun |
| | Asma Ul Khuzna |
| | Tri Selviana S Samon |
| | Novita Ondikleuw |
| | Nurfitriah Rahman, SP |
| | Klara Ariance Jober, SE |
| | Wiwik Andrianti Matuan, S.Si |
| | Emiralda Asary |
| | Paskalinus Markus Asyerem, S.Si |
| | Yakob Weya |
| | Rusta Maji, SE |
| | Wopi Welius Siep |
| | Marten Paulus Jaya Meygar |

**West Papua**

| | |
|---|---|
| Head of BPS Province | Ir. Tanda Sirait, MM |
| Field Coordinator | Ratna MH Gusti, SE |
| Supervisors | Udin Rumuar, S.Sos |
| | Maimun, S.ST |
| | Edy Susilo, SE |
| Editors | Ali Badri, S.ST |
| | D. Costantinus Karel, SE |
| | Anita Rokhmah, S.Si |
| Interviewers | Yeddy Aprian Syakh, S.ST |
| | Alamsyah |
| | Hardi Saputra, S.ST |
| | Okovianus Antaribaba, SE |
| | Selviana Kalami, S.Kom |
| | Rika Verlita, S.ST |
| | Yuni R. Astuti, S.ST |
| | Istiva Krisnawati, S.Si |
| | Liesfani Sada, SE |
| | Frely E. Nikijuluw, SP |
| | Mersi Homer, SE |
| | Gerda Y. Kalasuat, S.Sos |
| | Novalin P. Wapai, S.Kom |
| | Since Risamena |
| | Fandy, S.Si |
| | Ferry D. Waroropui, SE |
| | Marthen Mandowen |
| | Viktor Malewa, SE |
| | Anwar |

# QUESTIONNAIRES

*Appendix* **F**

12IDHS-HH

# 2012 INDONESIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
## HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

**Confidential**

## I. IDENTIFICATION LOCATION

1. PROVINCE _____
2. REGENCY/MUNICIPALITY*) _____
3. SUBDISTRICT _____
4. VILLAGE _____
5. URBAN/RURAL**) URBAN -1 RURAL -2
6. CENSUS BLOCK NUMBER _____ B
7. 2012 IDHS SAMPLE CODE _____
8. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER _____
9. NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____
10. NAME OF RESPONDENT _____
11. SELECTED FOR MALE SURVEY YES -1 NO -2

LINE NUMBER OF RESPONDENT

## II. INTERVIEWER VISITS

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | FINAL VISIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DATE OF INTERVIEW | | | | DATE / MONTH / YEAR 2 0 1 2 |
| INTERVIEWER'S NAME | | | | INT. NUMBER |
| RESULT***) | | | | RESULT |
| NEXT VISIT DATE | | | | TOTAL NO. OF VISIT |
| NEXT VISIT TIME | | | | |

***) RESULT CODES:

1 COMPLETED
2 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT
3 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME
4 POSTPONED
5 REFUSED
6 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING
7 DWELLING DESTROYED
8 DWELLING NOT FOUND
9 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD

TOTAL MARRIED MEN AGED 15-54

TOTAL WOMEN AGED 15-49

TOTAL UNMARRIED MEN AGED 15-24

| | FIELD EDITOR | SUPERVISOR | OFFICE EDITOR | PONSER |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NAME | | | | |
| DATE | | | | |

*) Cross out category not used

**) Circle the seledted category and enter in box

## III. HOUSEHOLD

| | | | | | | | AGE ≥15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NO | USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS (NAME) | RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD | SEX | RESIDENCE | | AGE | MARITAL STATUS |
| | Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household.<br><br>AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE RELATIONSHIP AND SEX FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTION 1-5 BELOW TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE.<br><br>THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS (5)-(15) FOR EACH PERSON | What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household?<br><br>*) SEE CODES BELOW | Is (NAME) male or female?<br><br>ENCIRCLE ONE OF THE CODES | Does (NAME) usually live here?<br><br>ENCIRCLE ONE OF THE CODE | Did (NAME) stay here last night?<br><br>ENCIRCLE ONE OF THE CODE | How old is (NAME)?<br><br>AGE MUST BE FILLED.<br>IF 95 OR MORE RECORD 95'<br><br>IF LESS THAN 1<br>RECORD '00' | What is (NAME)'s current marital status?<br><br>1= NEVER MARRIED<br>2= MARRIED<br>3= LIVING TOGETHER<br>4= DIVORCED<br>5= SEPARATED<br>6= WIDOWED |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| | | | M F | YES NO | YES NO | YEARS | |
| 01 | | | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | | |
| 02 | | | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | | |
| 03 | | | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | | |
| 04 | | | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | | |
| 05 | | | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | | |
| 06 | | | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | | |
| 07 | | | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | | |
| 08 | | | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | | |
| 09 | | | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | | |
| 10 | | | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | | |
| 11 | | | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | | |
| 12 | | | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | | |
| 13 | | | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | | |

***) CODES FOR COLUMN (3): RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD**

01 = HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD
02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND
03 = CHILD
04 = SON OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
05 = GRANDCHILD
06 = PARENT
07 = PARENT-IN-LAW
08 = BROTHER OR SISTER
09 = OTHER RELATIVE
10 = ADOPTED CHILD
11 = STEPCHILD
12 = NOT RELATED
98 = DON'T KNOW

****) CODE FOR COLUMN (13 AND 16): EDUCATION**

**LEVEL:**
1 = PRIMARY SCHOOL
2 = JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
3 = SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL
4 = ACADEMY/ D1/D2/ D3
5 = UNIVERSITY
8 = DON'T KNOW

**GRADE:**
0 = FIRST YEAR
1-6 = GRADE 1-6
7 = COMPLETED
8 = DON'T KNOW

*****)CODES FOR COLUMN (17): BIRTH CERTIFICATE OWNERSHIP**

1 = HAVE BIRTH CERTIFICATE
2 = REGISTERED
3 = NEITHER
8 = DON'T KNOW

## SCHEDULE

| | | | AGE 5 YEARS OR OLDER | | AGE 5-24 YEARS | | | AGE 0-4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ELIGIBILITY | | | EVER ATTENDANCE SCHOOL | | CURRENT/ATTEND SCHOOL RECENTLY | | | BIRTH REGISTRATION |
| **CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MARRIED MAN,AGED 15-54 YEARS** | **CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMAN, AGED 15-49 YEARS** | **CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL NEVER MARRIED MAN, AGED 15-24 YEARS** | Has (NAME) ever attended school?<br><br>IF CODE '2' IS CIRCLED, GO TO NEXT HOUSEHOLD MEMBER | What is (NAME) highest level completed/ attended?<br><br>**What is (NAME) highest grade completed?**<br><br>**) SEE CODES BELOW | Did (NAME) attend school recently?<br><br>IF CODE '1' IS CIRCLED, GO TO NEXT HOUSEHOLD MEMBER | Did (NAME) attend school at any time during the 2010-2011 school year?<br><br>IF CODE '2' IS CIRCLED, GO TO NEXT HOUSEHOLD MEMBER | During the 2010-2011 school year, what level and grade [is/was] (NAME) attending?<br><br>**) SEE CODES BELOW | Does (NAME) have a birth certificate?<br><br>IF 'NO', ASK:<br><br>Has (NAME) ever been registered to the Civil Registration Office?<br><br>***) SEE CODES BELOW |
| (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) |
| | | | YES NO | LEVEL GRADE | YES NO | YES NO | LEVEL GRADE | |
| 01 | 01 | 01 | 1 2 | ☐ ☐ | 1 2 | 1 2 | ☐ ☐ | ☐ |
| 02 | 02 | 02 | 1 2 | ☐ ☐ | 1 2 | 1 2 | ☐ ☐ | ☐ |
| 03 | 03 | 03 | 1 2 | ☐ ☐ | 1 2 | 1 2 | ☐ ☐ | ☐ |
| 04 | 04 | 04 | 1 2 | ☐ ☐ | 1 2 | 1 2 | ☐ ☐ | ☐ |
| 05 | 05 | 05 | 1 2 | ☐ ☐ | 1 2 | 1 2 | ☐ ☐ | ☐ |
| 06 | 06 | 06 | 1 2 | ☐ ☐ | 1 2 | 1 2 | ☐ ☐ | ☐ |
| 07 | 07 | 07 | 1 2 | ☐ ☐ | 1 2 | 1 2 | ☐ ☐ | ☐ |
| 08 | 08 | 08 | 1 2 | ☐ ☐ | 1 2 | 1 2 | ☐ ☐ | ☐ |
| 09 | 09 | 09 | 1 2 | ☐ ☐ | 1 2 | 1 2 | ☐ ☐ | ☐ |
| 10 | 10 | 10 | 1 2 | ☐ ☐ | 1 2 | 1 2 | ☐ ☐ | ☐ |
| 11 | 11 | 11 | 1 2 | ☐ ☐ | 1 2 | 1 2 | ☐ ☐ | ☐ |
| 12 | 12 | 12 | 1 2 | ☐ ☐ | 1 2 | 1 2 | ☐ ☐ | ☐ |
| 13 | 13 | 13 | 1 2 | ☐ ☐ | 1 2 | 1 2 | ☐ ☐ | ☐ |

**TICK HERE IF CONTIUNATION SHEET USED** ☐

Just to make sure that I have a complete

| | YES | | NO |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Are there other persons such as small children or infants that we have not listed? | ☐ → | ENTER EACH IN TABLE | ☐ |
| 2) Are there any other people who may not be members of your family, such as domestic servans lodgers or friends who usually live here? | ☐ → | ENTER EACH IN TABLE | ☐ |
| 3) Are there any guests or temporary visitors staying here or anyone else who selpt here for six monts or more, who have not been listed? | ☐ → | ENTER EACH IN TABLE | ☐ |
| 4) Are there any other people who usually live here, but we have been away for less than 6 months? | ☐ → | ENTER EACH IN TABLE | ☐ |
| 5) Are there any people who have been listed as members of household have been away for less than 6 months but intended to move? | ☐ → | DELETE | ☐ |

## IV. HOUSING CONDITION

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| 101 | How often does anyone smoke inside your house?<br><br>Would you say daily, weekly, monthly, less than monthly, or never? | DAILY . . . . . 1<br>WEEKLY . . . . . 2<br>MONTHLY . . . . . 3<br>LESS THAN MONTHLY . . . . . 4<br>NEVER . . . . . 5 | |
| 102 | What is the main source of drinking water for members of your households? | PIPED WATER<br>PIPED INTO DWELLING . . . . . 11<br>PIPED INTO YARD/PLOT . . . . . 12<br>PUBLIC TAP . . . . . 13<br>OPEN WELL<br>OPEN WELL IN DWELLING . . . . . 21<br>OPEN WELL IN YARD/POLT . . . . . 22<br>OPEN PUBLIC WELL . . . . . 23<br>PROTECTED WELL<br>PROTECTED WELL IN DWELLING . . . 31<br>PROTECTED WELL IN YARD/PLOT . . . 32<br>PROTECTED PUBLIC WELL . . . . . 33<br>SPRING . . . . . 41<br>RIVERS/STREAM . . . . . 42<br>POND/LAKE . . . . . 43<br>DAM . . . . . 44<br>RAIN WATER . . . . . 51<br>TANKER TRUCK . . . . . 61<br>BOTTLED WATER . . . . . 71<br>REFILL WATER . . . . . 81<br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | → 105<br>→ 105<br>→ 105<br>→ 105 |
| 103 | Where is that water source located? | IN OWN DWELLING . . . . . 1<br>IN OWN YARD/PLOT . . . . . 2<br>ELSEWHERE . . . . . 3 | → 105 |
| 104 | How long does it take you to go there, get water, and come back? | MINUTES . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 998 | |
| 105 | Do you do anything to the water to make it safer to drink? | YES . . . . . .<br>NO . . . . . .<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . | → 107 |
| 106 | What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink?<br><br>Anything else?<br><br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED. | BOIL . . . . . A<br>ADD BLEACH/CHLORINE . . . . . B<br>STRAIN THROUGH CLOTH . . . . . C<br>USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC/<br>SAND/COMPOSITE/ETC. . . . . D<br>SOLAR DISINFECTION . . . . . E<br>LET IT STAND AND SETTLE . . . . . F<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| 107 | What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?<br><br>IF PRIVATE TOILET, RECORD IF CONNECTED TO SEPTIC TANK | PRIVATE<br>WITH SEPTIC TANK . . . . . 11<br>WITH NO SEPTIC TANK . . . . . 2<br>SHARED/PUBLIC . . . . . 21<br>RIVER/STREAM/CREEK . . . . . 31<br>PIT . . . . . 41<br>YARD/BUSH/FOREST . . . . . 51<br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | 109A<br><br>109A |
| 109 | How many households use this toilet facility? | NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS<br>IF LESS THAN 10 . . . . . [0][ ]<br><br>10 OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS . . . . . 95<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | |
| 109A | CHECK 102:<br>[ ] WELL (CODE 21, 22, 23, 31, 32, 33)<br>[ ] OTHER THAN CODE 21, 22, 23, 31, 32, 33 | | 110 |
| 109B | What is the distance between the well and the nearest septic tank?<br><br>(ROUNDED UP IN METER). IF ≥ 95 RECORD '95' | DISTANCE (IN METER . . . . . [ ][ ]<br><br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | |
| 110 | Does your household have:<br>Electricity?<br>Radio?<br>Television?<br>Telephone?<br>Hand phone?<br>Refrigerator? | YES NO<br>ELECTRICITY . . . . . 1 2<br>RADIO . . . . . 1 2<br>TELEVISION . . . . . 1 2<br>TELEPHONE . . . . . 1 2<br>HAND PHONE . . . . . 1 2<br>REFRIGERATOR . . . . . 1 2 | |
| 111 | What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking? | ELECTRICITY . . . . . 01<br>LPG/NATURAL GAS . . . . . 02<br>BIOGAS . . . . . 03<br>KEROSENE . . . . . 04<br>COAL, LIGNITE . . . . . 05<br>CHARCOAL . . . . . 06<br>WOOD . . . . . 07<br>STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS . . . . . 08<br>AGRICULTURAL CROP . . . . . 09<br>ANIMAL DUNG . . . . . 10<br>NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD . . . . . 95<br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | 114 |
| 112 | Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors? | IN THE HOUSE . . . . . 1<br>IN A SEPARATE BUILDING . . . . . 2<br>OUTDOORS . . . . . 3<br>OTHER _____ 6<br>(SPECIFY) | 114 |
| 113 | Do you have a separate room which is used as a kitchen? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| 114 | MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR.<br><br>[DON'T HAVE TO ASKED, JUST SEE THEN CIRCLE THE APROPRIATE CODE] | NATURAL FLOOR<br>EARTH/SAND . . . . . 11<br>RUDIMENTARY FLOOR<br>WOOD/PLANK . . . . . 12<br>BAMBOO . . . . . 22<br>FINISHED FLOOR<br>PARQUET . . . . . 31<br>CERAMIC/MARBLE/GRANITE . . . . . 32<br>TILE/TILES/TERRAZZO . . . . . 33<br>CEMENT/BRICK . . . . . 34<br><br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 114A | What is the floor area of this house?<br><br>(IN SQUARE METERS)<br><br>IF ≥ 995 RECORD '995' | SQUARE METERS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]<br><br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 998 | |
| 114B | How many rooms in this household are used for sleeping? | ROOMS . . . . . [ ][ ] | |
| 115 | MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF.<br><br>(RECORD OBSERVATION). | NATURAL ROOFING<br>THATCH/PALM LEAF/SOD . . . . . 11<br>RUDIMENTARY ROOFING<br>WOOD/SIRAP . . . . . 21<br>BAMBOO . . . . . 22<br>FINISHED ROOFING<br>ZINK . . . . . 31<br>ASBESTOS . . . . . 32<br>TILE . . . . . 33<br>CONCRETE . . . . . 34<br>METAL TILES . . . . . 35<br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 116 | MAIN MATERIAL OF THE EXTERIOR WALLS.<br><br>(RECORD OBSERVATION). | NATURAL WALLS<br>BAMBOO . . . . . 11<br>WOOD STEM . . . . . 12<br>FINISHED WALLS<br>BAMBOO MATTING . . . . . 31<br>WOOD . . . . . 32<br>BRICK . . . . . 33<br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 118 | Does any member of this household own:<br>- A bicycle?<br>- A motorcycle ?<br>- A rowboat?<br>- A motorboat?<br>- An animal-drawn cart (Sado,Cidomo,dokar,Andong,Bendi)?<br>- A car/truck?<br>- A ship? | YES NO<br>A bicycle? . . . . . 1 2<br>A motorcycle ? . . . . . 1 2<br>A rowboat? . . . . . 1 2<br>A motorboat? . . . . . 1 2<br>An animal-drawn cart . . . . .<br>(Sado,Cidomo,dokar,<br>Andong,Bendi)? . . . . . 1 2<br>A car/truck? . . . . . 1 2<br>A ship? . . . . . 1 2 | |
| 119 | Does any member of this household own any agricultural land? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 121 |
| 120 | How many hectares of agricultural land do members of this household own?<br><br>IF 95 OR MORE, CIRCLE '950'. | HECTARES . . . . . [ ][ ] , [ ]<br><br>95 OR MORE HECTARES . . . . . 950<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 998 | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| 121 | Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry? | YES . . . . . .<br>NO . . . . . | → 123 |
| 122 | How many of the following animals does this household own?<br><br>Cattle?<br><br>Milk Cows/Bulls?<br><br>Horses, donkeys, or mules?<br><br>Goats/sheep?<br><br>Pig?<br><br>Poultry?<br>IF NONE, ENTER '00'.<br>IF 95 OR MORE, ENTER '95'.<br>IF UNKNOWN, ENTER '98'. | CATTLE . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>COWS/BULLS . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>HORSES/DONKEYS/MULES . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>GOATS/SHEEP . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>PIG . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>POULTRY . . . . . [ ][ ] | |
| 123 | Does any member of this household have a bank account? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 137 | Please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands. | OBSERVED . . . . . 1<br>NOT OBSERVED<br>NOT IN DWELLING/YARD/PLOT . . . . . 2<br>NOT OBSERVED,<br>NO PERMISSION TO SEI . . . . . 3<br>NOT OBSERVED,<br>OTHER REASON . . . . . 4 | → STOP |
| 138 | OBSERVATION ONLY:<br><br>OBSERVE PRESENCE OF WATER AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING. | WATER IS AVAILABLE . . . . . 1<br><br>WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE . . . . . 2 | |
| 139 | OBSERVATION ONLY:<br><br>OBSERVE PRESENCE OF SOAP, DETERGENT, OR OTHER CLEANSING AGENT. | SOAP OR DETERGENT<br>(BAR, LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE) . . . . . A<br>ASH, MUD, SAND . . . . . B<br>NONE . . . . . C | |

▲
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## OBSERVATIONS

12IDHS-W

# 2012 INDONESIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
# WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

**Confidential**

| I. IDENTIFICATION | CODE |
|---|---|
| 1. PROVINCE _____ | |
| 2. REGENCY/MUNICIPALITY *) _____ | |
| 3. SUB-DISTRICT _____ | |
| 4. VILLAGE _____ | |
| 5. URBAN/RURAL **) URBAN - 1 RURAL - 2 | |
| 6. CENSUS BLOCK NUMBER _____ | B |
| 7. IDHS SAMPLE CODE 2012 _____ | |
| 8. HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE NUMBER _____ | |
| 9. NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____ | |
| 10. NAME OF RESPONDENT _____ | |
| 11. RESPONDENT'S LINE NUMBER _____ | |

## II. INTERVIEWER VISITS

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | FINAL VISIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DATE OF INTERVIEW | | | | DATE |
| | | | | MONTH |
| | | | | YEAR 2 0 1 2 |
| INTERVIEWER'S NAME | | | | INTERVIEWER |
| RESULT ***) | | | | RESULT |
| NEXT VISIT DATE | | | | |
| TIME | | | | TOTAL NO. OF VISIT |

***) RESULT CODES

1 COMPLETED
2 NOT AT HOME
3 POSTPONED
4 REFUSED
5 PARTLY COMPLETED
6 INCAPACITATED
7 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

| | FIELD EDITOR | SUPERVISOR | OFFICE EDITOR | KEYED BY |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NAME | | | | |
| DATE | | | | |

*) Cross out category not used
**) Circle selected category

## SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

**INFORMED CONSENT**

Hello. My name is ..... and I am working with BPS Statistics Indonesia. We are conducting a survey about the health of women, men and children all over Indonesia. We would very much appreciate your participation in this survey. I would like to ask you about your health (and the health of your children). The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. The survey usually takes between 30 and 40 minutes to complete. Whatever information you provide will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shown to other persons.

Participation in this survey is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any individual question or all of the questions. However, we hope that you will participate in this survey since your views are important.

Do you have any questions?

May I begin the interview now?

Signature of interviewer : _____ Date : _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . . . . 1 RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . . 2 ➡ END

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 101 | RECORD THE TIME | HOUR . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>MINUTE . . . . . [ ][ ] | |
| 102 | In what month and year were you born? | MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98<br>YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]<br>DON'T KNOW YEAR . . . . . 9998 | |
| 103 | How old were you at your last birthday?<br><br>COMPARE AND CORRECT 102 AND/OR 103 IF INCONSISTENT. IF LESS THEN 15 OR OLDER THAN 49 END INTERVIEW. CORRECT 12IDHS-HH BLOCK III COLUMN (7). | AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ] | |
| 104 | Have you ever attended school? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 108 |
| 105 | What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, junior high, senior high, academy or university? | PRIMARY . . . . . 1<br>JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2<br>SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3<br>ACADEMY . . . . . 4<br>UNIVERSITY . . . . . 5 | |
| 106 | What is the highest (grade/year) you completed at that level?<br><br>FIRST YEAR = 0 COMPLETED = 7<br>DON'T KNOW = 8 | GRADE/YEAR . . . . . [ ] | |
| 107 | CHECK 105:<br>CODE '1' CIRCLED [ ] ↓<br>CODE '2', '3', '4' OR '5' CIRCLED [ ] | | → 110 |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 108 | Now I would like you to read this sentence to me:<br><br>SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT.<br><br>IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE:<br><br>Can you read any part of the sentence to me? | CANNOT READ AT ALL . . . . . 1<br>ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE . . . . . 2<br>ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE . . . . . 3<br>BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED . . . . . 4 | |
| 109 | CHECK 108:<br><br>CODE '2', '3' CIRCLED ☐ ↓<br>CODE '1' OR '4' CIRCLED ☐ → | | 111 |
| 110 | Do you read a newspaper or magazine, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? | AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1<br>LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2<br>NOT AT ALL . . . . . 3 | |
| 111 | Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? | AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1<br>LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2<br>NOT AT ALL . . . . . 3 | |
| 112 | Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? | AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1<br>LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2<br>NOT AT ALL . . . . . 3 | |

## SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

Now I would like to ask about birth to all women, including those who have never married. I apologize if some of the questions are personal.

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 201 | I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life.<br>Have you ever given birth? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 206 |
| 202 | Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 204 |
| 203 | How many sons live with you?<br>And how many daughters live with you?<br>IF NONE, RECORD '00'. | SONS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>DAUGHTERS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ] | |
| 204 | Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 206 |
| 205 | How many sons are alive but do not live with you?<br>And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you?<br>IF NONE, RECORD '00'. | SONS ELSEWHERE . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE . . . [ ][ ] | |
| 206 | Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died?<br>If "NO" PROBE: Any baby who cried or showed signs of life but did not survive? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 208 |
| 207 | How many boys have died?<br>And how many girls have died?<br>IF NONE, RECORD '00'. | BOYS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>GIRLS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ] | |
| 208 | SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL.<br>IF NONE, RECORD '00'. | TOTAL . . . . . [ ][ ] | |
| 209 | CHECK 208:<br>Just to make sure that I have this right: you have had in TOTAL _____ births during your life. Is that correct?<br>YES [ ] ↓<br>NO [ ] → PROBE AND CORRECT 201-208 AS NECESSARY. | | |
| 210 | CHECK 208:<br>ONE OR MORE BIRTHS [ ] ↓<br>NO BIRTHS [ ] → 226 | | |

211 Now I would like to record he names of all your births, whether still alive or not. Starting with the first one you had.

RECORD NAMES OF ALL THE BIRTHS IN 212. RECORD TWINS AND TRIPLETS ON SEPARATE LINES.

(IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 12 BIRTHS, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE, STARTING WITH THE SECOND ROW).

| 212 | 213 | 214 | 215 | 216 | 217 | 218 | 219 | 220 | 221 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | IF ALIVE | IF ALIVE | IF ALIVE | IF DEAD | |
| What name was given to your (first/next) baby?<br><br>RECORD NAME BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER | Is (NAME) a boy or a girl? | Were any of these births twins? | In what month and year was (NAME) born?<br><br>PROBE: When is his/her birthday? | Is (NAME) still alive? | How old was (NAME) at his/her last birthday?<br><br>RECORD AGE AT COMPLETE D YEARS. | Is (NAME) living with you? | RECORD HOUSE-HOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD<br><br>(RECORD '00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSE-HOLD). | How old was (NAME) when he/she died?<br><br>IF "1 YEAR", PROBE: How many months old was (NAME)?<br><br>RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS. IF LESS THAN 1 DAY, RECORD '00' IN DAYS. | Were there any other live birth between (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) and (NAME)? |
| 01<br><br>(NAME) | BOY 1<br>GIRL 2 | **SING** 1<br>**MULT** 2 | MONTH<br>YEAR | YES . . 1<br>NO . . 2 → 220 | AGE IN YEARS | YES . . 1<br>NO . . 2 | HH LINE NO.<br>(NEXT BIRTH) | DAYS 1<br>MONTHS 2<br>YEARS 3 | |
| 02<br><br>(NAME) | BOY 1<br>GIRL 2 | **SING** 1<br>**MULT** 2 | MONTH<br>YEAR | YES . . 1<br>NO . . 2 → 220 | AGE IN YEARS | YES . . 1<br>NO . . 2 | HH LINE NO.<br>(TO 221) | DAYS 1<br>MONTHS 2<br>YEARS 3 | YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH<br>NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH |
| 03<br><br>(NAME) | BOY 1<br>GIRL 2 | **SING** 1<br>**MULT** 2 | MONTH<br>YEAR | YES . . 1<br>NO . . 2 → 220 | AGE IN YEARS | YES . . 1<br>NO . . 2 | LINE NUMBER<br>(TO 221) | DAYS 1<br>MONTHS 2<br>YEARS 3 | YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH<br>NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH |
| 04<br><br>(NAME) | BOY 1<br>GIRL 2 | **SING** 1<br>**MULT** 2 | MONTH<br>YEAR | YES . . 1<br>NO . . 2 → 220 | AGE IN YEARS | YES . . 1<br>NO . . 2 | HH LINE NO.<br>(TO 221) | DAYS 1<br>MONTHS 2<br>YEARS 3 | YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH<br>NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH |
| 05<br><br>(NAME) | BOY 1<br>GIRL 2 | **SING** 1<br>**MULT** 2 | MONTH<br>YEAR | YES . . 1<br>NO . . 2 → 220 | AGE IN YEARS | YES . . 1<br>NO . . 2 | HH LINE NO.<br>(TO 221) | DAYS 1<br>MONTHS 2<br>YEARS 3 | YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH<br>NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH |
| 06<br><br>(NAME) | BOY 1<br>GIRL 2 | **SING** 1<br>**MULT** 2 | MONTH<br>YEAR | YES . . 1<br>NO . . 2 → 220 | AGE IN YEARS | YES . . 1<br>NO . . 2 | HH LINE NO.<br>(TO 221) | DAYS 1<br>MONTHS 2<br>YEARS 3 | YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH<br>NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH |

| 212 | 213 | 214 | 215 | 216 | 217 | 218 | 219 | 220 | 221 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | IF ALIVE | IF ALIVE | IF ALIVE | IF DEAD | |
| What name was given to your (first/next) baby?<br><br>RECORD NAME BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER | Is (NAME) a boy or a girl? | Were any of these births twins? | In what month and year was (NAME) born?<br><br>PROBE: When is his/her birthday? | Is (NAME) still alive? | How old was (NAME) at his/her last birthday?<br><br>RECORD AGE AT COMPLETED YEARS. | Is (NAME) living with you? | RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD<br><br>(RECORD '00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSE-HOLD). | How old was (NAME) when he/she died?<br><br>IF "1 YEAR", PROBE: How many months old was (NAME)?<br><br>RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS. IF LESS THAN 1 DAY, RECORD '00' IN DAYS. | Were there any other live birth between (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) and (NAME)? |
| 07<br><br>_____<br>(NAME) | BOY 1<br>GIRL 2 | **SING** 1<br>**MULT** 2 | MONTH [ ][ ]<br>YEAR [ ][ ][ ][ ] | YES . . 1<br>NO . . 2 → 220 | AGE IN YEARS [ ][ ] | YES . . 1<br>NO . . 2 | HH LINE NO. [ ][ ] → (TO 221) | DAYS 1 [ ][ ]<br>MONTHS 2 [ ][ ]<br>YEARS 3 [ ][ ] | YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH<br>NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH |
| 08<br><br>_____<br>(NAME) | BOY 1<br>GIRL 2 | **SING** 1<br>**MULT** 2 | MONTH [ ][ ]<br>YEAR [ ][ ][ ][ ] | YES . . 1<br>NO . . 2 → 220 | AGE IN YEARS [ ][ ] | YES . . 1<br>NO . . 2 | HH LINE NO. [ ][ ] → (TO 221) | DAYS 1 [ ][ ]<br>MONTHS 2 [ ][ ]<br>YEARS 3 [ ][ ] | YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH<br>NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH |
| 09<br><br>_____<br>(NAME) | BOY 1<br>GIRL 2 | **SING** 1<br>**MULT** 2 | MONTH [ ][ ]<br>YEAR [ ][ ][ ][ ] | YES . . 1<br>NO . . 2 → 220 | AGE IN YEARS [ ][ ] | YES . . 1<br>NO . . 2 | HH LINE NO. [ ][ ] → (TO 221) | DAYS 1 [ ][ ]<br>MONTHS 2 [ ][ ]<br>YEARS 3 [ ][ ] | YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH<br>NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH |
| 10<br><br>_____<br>(NAME) | BOY 1<br>GIRL 2 | **SING** 1<br>**MULT** 2 | MONTH [ ][ ]<br>YEAR [ ][ ][ ][ ] | YES . . 1<br>NO . . 2 → 220 | AGE IN YEARS [ ][ ] | YES . . 1<br>NO . . 2 | HH LINE NO. [ ][ ] → (TO 221) | DAYS 1 [ ][ ]<br>MONTHS 2 [ ][ ]<br>YEARS 3 [ ][ ] | YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH<br>NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH |
| 11<br><br>_____<br>(NAME) | BOY 1<br>GIRL 2 | **SING** 1<br>**MULT** 2 | MONTH [ ][ ]<br>YEAR [ ][ ][ ][ ] | YES . . 1<br>NO . . 2 → 220 | AGE IN YEARS [ ][ ] | YES . . 1<br>NO . . 2 | HH LINE NO. [ ][ ] → (TO 221) | DAYS 1 [ ][ ]<br>MONTHS 2 [ ][ ]<br>YEARS 3 [ ][ ] | YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH<br>NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH |
| 12<br><br>_____<br>(NAME) | BOY 1<br>GIRL 2 | **SING** 1<br>**MULT** 2 | MONTH [ ][ ]<br>YEAR [ ][ ][ ][ ] | YES . . 1<br>NO . . 2 → 220 | AGE IN YEARS [ ][ ] | YES . . 1<br>NO . . 2 | HH LINE NO. [ ][ ] → (TO 221) | DAYS 1 [ ][ ]<br>MONTHS 2 [ ][ ]<br>YEARS 3 [ ][ ] | YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH<br>NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 222 | Have you had any live births since the birth of (NAME OF LAST BIRTH)?<br>IF YES, RECORD BIRTH(S) IN TABLE. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 223 | COMPARE 208 WITH NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN HISTORY ABOVE AND MARK √ :<br>NUMBERS ARE SAME ☐ ↓<br>NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT ☐ → (PROBE AND RECONCILE) | | |
| 224 | CHECK 215:<br>ENTER THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN JANUARY 2007 OR LATER. | NUMBER OF BIRTH . . . . . ☐<br>NONE . . . . . 0 | → 226 |
| 225 | C FOR EACH BIRTH SINCE JANUARY 2007, ENTER 'L' IN THE MONTH OF BIRTH IN COLUMN 1 OF THE CALENDAR. WRITE THE NAME OF THE CHILD TO THE LEFT OF THE 'L' CODE. FOR EACH BIRTH, ASK THE NUMBER OF MONTHS THE PREGNNACY LASTED AND RECORD 'H' IN EACH OF THE PRECEDING MONTHS ACCORDING TO THE DURATION OF PREGNANCY. (NOTE: THE NUMBER OF 'H's MUST BE ONE LESS THAN THE NUMBER OF MONTHS THAT THE PREGNANCY LASTED). | | |
| 226 | Are you pregnant now? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 230 |
| 227 | How many months pregnant are you?<br>C RECORD NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS. ENTER 'H'S IN COLUMN 1 OF CALENDAR, BEGINNING WITH THE MONTH OF INTERVIEW AND FOR THE TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS. | MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐ | |
| 228 | When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 230 |
| 229 | Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any (more) children? | LATER . . . . . 1<br>NO MORE . . . . . 2 | |
| 230 | Have you ever had a pregnancy that ended with miscarriage, abortion, or still birth? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 238 |
| 231 | When did the last such pregnancy end? | MONTH . . . . . ☐☐<br>YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ | |
| 232 | CHECK 231:<br>LAST PREGNANCY ENDED IN JANUARY 2007 OR LATER ☐ ↓<br>LAST PREGNANCY ENDED BEFORE JANUARY 2007 ☐ → 236 | | |
| 233 | How many months pregnant were you when the last such pregnancy ended?<br>C RECORD NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.ENTER 'K' IN COLUMN 1 OF CALENDAR IN THE MONTH THAT EACH PREGNANCY THAT ENDED IN MASCARRIAGE 'A' FOR PREGNANCY THAT WAS ABORTED AND 'S' FOR PREGNANCY THAT ENDED IN A STILLBIRTH AND 'H' FOR THE REMAINING NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS. | MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ | |
| 234 | Since January 2007, have you had any other pregnancies that miscarried, was aborted or ended in a stillbirth, was any else you say? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 236 |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 235 | ASK THE DATE AND THE DURATION OF PREGNANCY FOR EACH EARLIER NON-LIVE BIRTH PREGNANCY BACK TO JANUARY 2007.<br>C ENTER 'K' IN COLUMN 1 OF CALENDAR IN THE MONTH THAT EACH PREGNANCY THAT ENDED IN MASCARRIAGE 'A' FOR PREGNANCY THAT WAS ABORTED AND 'S' FOR PREGNANCY THAT ENDED IN A STILLBIRTH AND 'H' FOR THE REMAINING NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS. | | |
| 236 | CHECK 231:<br>LAST PREGNANCY ENDED IN JANUARY 2007 OR LATER ☐<br>LAST PREGNANCY ENDED BEFORE JANUARY 2007 ☐<br>Before January 2007, have you ever had a pregnancy that ended with:<br>a. miscarriage?<br>b. abortion?<br>c. stillbirth?<br>Was the pregnancy that ended with:<br>a. miscarriage?<br>b. abortion?<br>c. stillbirth? | YES NO<br>MISCARRIAGE . . . . . 1 2<br>ABORTION . . . . . 1 2<br>STILLBIRTH . . . . . 1 2 | |
| 236A | CHECK 236:<br>CODE "1" FOR MISCARRIAGE CIRCLED ☐<br>CODE "2" FOR MISCARRIAGE CIRCLED ☐ | | → 236C |
| 236B | How many times did you have a miscarriage before January 2007? | NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ | |
| 236C | CHECK 236:<br>CODE "1" FOR ABORTION CIRCLED ☐<br>CODE "2" FOR ABORTION CIRCLED ☐ | | → 236E |
| 236D | How many times did you have an abortion before January 2007? | NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ | |
| 236E | CHECK 236:<br>CODE "1" FOR STILLBIRTH CIRCLED ☐<br>CODE "2" FOR STILLBIRTH CIRCLED ☐ | | → 236G |
| 236F | How many times did you have a stillbirth before January 2007? | NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ | |
| 236G | CHECK 231:<br>LAST PREGNANCY ENDED IN JANUARY 2007 OR LATER ☐<br>LAST PREGNANCY ENDED BEFORE JANUARY 2007 ☐ | | → 238 |
| 236H | CHECK 236:<br>AT LEAST ONE CODE "1" CIRCLED ☐<br>NO CODE "1" CIRCLED ☐ | | → 238 |
| 237 | When did the last such pregnancy that terminated before January 2007 end? | MONTH . . . . . ☐☐<br>YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 238 | When did your last menstrual period start?<br><br>_____<br>(DATE, IF GIVEN) | DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 [ ][ ]<br>WEEKS AGO . . . 2 [ ][ ]<br>MONTHS AGO . . . 3 [ ][ ]<br>YEARS AGO . . . 4 [ ][ ]<br>MENOPAUSE/<br>HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY . . . 994<br>BEFORE LAST BIRTH/LAST<br>MISCARRIAGE . . . . . 995<br>NEVER MENSTRUATED . . . . . 996 | |
| 239 | From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant if she had have sexual intercourse? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | →301 |
| 240 | Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods? | JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD<br>BEGINS . . . . . 1<br>DURING HER PERIOD . . . . . 2<br>RIGHT AFTER HER<br>PERIOD HAS ENDED . . . . . 3<br>HALFWAY BETWEEN<br>TWO PERIODS . . . . . 4<br>OTHER _____ 6<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |

## SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 301 | Now I would like to talk about family planning. The various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy.<br><br>Have you ever heard of (METHOD)? | |
| 01 | FEMALE STERILIZATION<br>Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 02 | MALE STERILIZATION<br>Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 03 | IUD<br>Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 04 | INJECTABLES<br>Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 05 | IMPLANTS<br>Women can have several small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 06 | PILL<br>Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 07 | CONDOM<br>Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 08 | INTRAVAG/DIAPHRAGM<br>Women can place a contraceptive tissue or a thin flexible disk in their vagina before intercourse. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 09 | LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD (LAM) | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 10 | RHYTHM OR PERIODIC ABSTINENCE<br>Every month that a woman is sexually active she can avoid pregnancy by not having sexual intercourse on the days of the month she is most likely to get pregnant. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 11 | WITHDRAWAL<br>Men can be careful and pull out before climax. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 12 | EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION<br>As an emergency measure after unprotected sexual intercourse, within three days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 13 | OTHERS<br>Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy? | YES . . . . . 1<br>_____ (SPECIFY)<br>_____ (SPECIFY)<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 302 | CHECK 226:<br>CODE "2" OR "8" CIRCLED ☐ ↓<br>CODE "1" CIRCLED ☐ → 311 | |
| 303 | Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 → 311 |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 304 | Which method are you using?<br><br>IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD MENTIONED, FOLLOW SKIP INSTRUCTION FOR HIGHEST METHOD ON LIST.<br><br>IF INJECTABLES, ASK FOR HOW MANY MONTHS. | FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . A<br>MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . B<br>IUD . . . . . C<br>INJECTION 1 MONTH . . . . . D<br>INJECTION 3 MONTHS . . . . . E<br>IMPLANT . . . . . F<br>PILL . . . . . G<br>CONDOM . . . . . H<br>INTRAVAG/DIAPHRAGM . . . . . I<br>MAL . . . . . J<br>PERIODIC ABSTINENCE . . . . . K<br>WITHDRAWAL . . . . . L<br>OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . X<br>OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . . . . . Y | → 307<br>→ 308A<br>→ 306<br>→ 306D<br>→ 308A<br>→ 311 |
| 305 | Do you have a package of pills in the house? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 305B |
| 305A | Please show me the package of pills you are now using.<br>(RECORD TYPE OF PILLS).<br>COMBINATION :<br>- ANDALAN<br>- DIANE<br>- PILKAB<br>- KOMBINASI<br>- LYNDIOL<br>- LEVODIOL<br>- MICRODYOL<br>- MICROGYNON<br>- MICROLUT<br>- PLANAK<br>- TRINORDIOL<br>- YASMIN<br>SINGLE :<br>- EXCLUTON | PACKAGE SEEN<br>COMBINATION . . . . . 1<br>SINGLE . . . . . 2<br>OTHER . . . . . 6<br><br>PACKAGE NOT SEEN . . . . . 8 | → 305C |
| 305B | Why don't you have a/can not show the package of pills? | RAN OUT . . . . . 1<br>COST TOO MUCH . . . . . 2<br>HUSBAND AWAY . . . . . 3<br>MENSTRUATING . . . . . 4<br>OTHER . . . . . 6 | → 305E |
| 305C | CHECK THE PACKET FOR PILL USE AND CIRCLE THE CORRECT CODE. | PILLS MISSING IN ORDER . . . . . 1<br>PILLS MISSING OUT OF ORDER . . . 2<br>NO PILLS MISSING . . . . . 3 | → 305E |
| 305D | Why is it that you have not taken the pill (in order)? | DOESN'T KNOW WHAT TO DO . . . . . 1<br>HEALTH REASONS . . . . . 2<br>FIELDWORKER'S INSTRUCTION . . . 3<br>NEW PACKAGE . . . . . 4<br>MENSTRUATING . . . . . 5<br>OTHER . . . . . 6 | |
| 305E | When was the last time you took a pill?<br><br>IF PILL IS TAKEN TODAY, ENTER '00' | DAYS AGO . . . . . [ ][ ]<br><br>MORE THAN ONE MONTH AGO . . . . . 97 | |
| 305F | CHECK 305E:<br>MORE THAN TWO DAYS AGO [ ] ↓<br>TWO DAYS AGO OR LESS [ ] → 308A | | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 305G | Why aren't you taking the pills these days? | HUSBAND/PARTNER AWAY . . . . . 01<br>FORGOT . . . . . 02<br>HEALTH REASON . . . . . 03<br>COST TOO MUCH . . . . . 04<br>NO NEED TO TAKE DAILY . . . . . 05<br>RAN OUT . . . . . 06<br>MENSTRUATING . . . . . 07<br>OTHER . . . . . 96 | → 308A |
| 306 | How many weeks ago did you have an injection? | WEEKS AGO . . . . . [ ][ ] | |
| 306A | CHECK 304:<br>CODE 'D' CIRCLED [ ] ↓ | CODE 'E' CIRCLED [ ] ↓ | |
| 306B | CHECK 306:<br>MORE THAN 4 WEEKS AGO [ ] ↓<br>4 WEEKS OR LESS [ ] → 308A | MORE THAN 13 WEEKS AGO [ ] ↓<br>13 WEEKS OR LESS [ ] → 308A | |
| 306C | Why haven't you had an injection recently? | HUSBAND/PARTNER AWAY . . . . . 1<br>FORGOT . . . . . 2<br>HEALTH REASONS . . . . . 3<br>COST TOO MUCH . . . . . 4<br>OTHER . . . . . 6 | → 308A |
| 306D | When did you start using implant? | MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ] | |
| 306E | CHECK 306D:<br>COMPUTE DURATION OF IMPLANT USE. | DURATION IN MONTHS . . . . . [ ][ ] | |
| 306F | CHECK 306E:<br>MORE THAN 36 MONTHS [ ] ↓ | 36 MONTHS OR LESS [ ] → 308A | |
| 306G | Why haven't you had the implant taken out? | HUSBAND/PARTNER AWAY . . . . . 1<br>FORGOT . . . . . 2<br>HEALTH REASONS . . . . . 3<br>COST TOO MUCH . . . . . 4<br>OTHER . . . . . 6 | → 308A |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 307 | In what facility did the sterilization take place?<br><br>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE.<br><br>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE<br><br>_____<br>(NAME OF PLACE) | PUBLIC SECTOR<br>HOSPITAL . . . . . 11<br>HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12<br>CLINIC . . . . . 13<br>MOBILE UNIT . . . . . 14<br>OTHER _____ 16<br>(SPECIFY)<br>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR<br>HOSPITAL . . . . . 21<br>MATERNITY HOSPITAL . . . . . 22<br>MATERNITY HOME . . . . . 23<br>CLINIC . . . . . 24<br>PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 25<br>OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . 26<br>MOBILE UNIT . . . . . 27<br>OTHER _____ 28<br>(SPECIFY)<br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | |
| 308<br><br>308A | In what month and year was the sterilization performed?<br><br>Since what month and year have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) without stopping?<br><br>PROBE: For how long have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) now without stopping? | MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ]<br><br>YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ] | |
| 309 | How much did you (your husband/partner) pay in total for the contraceptives/sterilization, including any consultation you (he) may have had? | Rp [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] | |
| 309A | CHECK 304:<br>CODE 'A' OR 'B' CIRCLED [ ] ↓<br>CODE 'A' OR 'B' NOT CIRCLED [ ] → 310 | | |
| 309B | CHECK 304:<br>CODE 'A' CIRCLED [ ] ↓<br>Before the sterilization operation, were you told that you would not able to have any (more) children because of the operation?<br><br>CODE 'B' CIRCLED [ ] ↓<br>Before the sterilization operation, was your husband/ partner told that he would not able to have any (more) children because of the operation? | YES . . . . . 1<br><br>NO . . . . . 2<br><br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 309C | Have you ever heard about recanalisation, that is an operation to reverse sterilization? | YES . . . . . 1<br><br>NO . . . . . 2 → 310 | |
| 309D | Do you know where a person can have an operation to reverse sterilization? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 310 | CHECK 308/308A:<br>YEAR IS 2007 OR LATER [ ] ↓<br>C ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN COLUMN 1 OF THE CALENDAR AND EACH MONTH BACK TO THE DATE STARTED USING.<br>SKIP TO → 311<br><br>YEAR IS 2006 OR EARLIER [ ] ↓<br>C ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN COLUMN 1 OF THE CALENDAR AND EACH MONTH BACK TO JANUARY 2007 .<br>SKIP TO → 322 | | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 311 | I would like to ask you some questions about the times you or your partner may have used a method to avoid getting pregnant during the last few years.<br>USE CALENDAR TO PROBE FOR EARLIER PERIODS OF USE AND NONUSE, STARTING WITH MOST RECENT USE, BACK TO JANUARY 2006.<br>USE NAMES OF CHILDREN, DATES OF BIRTH, AND PERIODS OF PREGNANCY AS REFERENCE POINTS.<br>C **IN COLUMN 1:** ENTER METHOD USE CODE OR '0' FOR NONUSE IN EACH BLANK MONTH.<br>ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS:<br>• When was the last time you used a method? Which method was that?<br>• When did you start using that method? How long after the birth of (NAME)?<br>• How long did you use the method then?<br>**IN COLUMN 2:** ENTER METHOD SOURCE CODE IN FIRST MONTH OF EACH USE.<br>ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS:<br>• Where did you obtain the method when you start using it?<br>• [for LAM or rhythm] Where did you get advice on how to use the method?<br>**IN COLUMN 3:** ENTER CODES FOR REASON FOR DISCONTINUATION NEXT TO LAST MONTH OF USE.<br>NUMBER OF CODES IN COLUMN 3 MUST BE SAME AS NUMBER OF INTERRUPTIONS OF METHOD USE IN COLUMN 1.<br>ASK WHY SHE STOPPED USING THE METHOD. IF A PREGNANCY FOLLOWED, ASK WHETHER SHE BECAME PREGNANT UNINTENTIONALLY WHILE USING THE METHOD OR DELIBERATELY STOPPED TO GET PREGNANT.<br>ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS:<br>• Why did you stop using the (METHOD)?<br>• Did you become pregnant while using (METHOD), or did you stop to get pregnant, or did you stop for some other reason?<br>IF DELIBERATELY STOPPED TO BECOME PREGNANT, ASK:<br>• How many months did it take you to get pregnant after you stopped using (METHOD)?<br>AND ENTER '0' IN EACH SUCH MONTH IN COLUMN 1. | | |
| 312 | CHECK THE CALENDAR FOR USE OF ANY CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD IN ANY MONTH<br>NO METHOD USED ☐ ↓<br>ANY METHOD USED ☐ → | | 314 |
| 313 | Have you ever used anything or tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | <br>→ 324 |
| 313A | Now I would like to ask you about the first time that you did something or used a method to avoid getting pregnant.<br>How many living children did you have at that time, if any?<br>IF NONE RECORD '00' | NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN . . . . . ☐☐ | → 324 |
| 314 | CHECK 304:<br>CIRCLE METHOD CODE:<br>IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST. | NO CODE CIRCLED . . . . . 00<br>FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 01<br>MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 02<br>IUD . . . . . 03<br>INJECTION 1 MONTH . . . . . 04<br>INJECTION 3 MONTHS . . . . . 05<br>IMPLANT . . . . . 06<br>PILL . . . . . 07<br>CONDOM . . . . . 08<br>INTRAVAG/DIAPHRAGM . . . . . 09<br>MAL . . . . . 10<br>PERIODIC ABSTINENCE . . . . . 11<br>WITHDRAWAL . . . . . 12<br>OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . 95<br>OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . . . . . 96 | → 324<br>→ 317A<br>→ 326<br><br><br><br><br><br><br><br>→ 315A<br><br>→ 326 |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 315 | You first started using (CURRENT METHOD FROM 304) in (DATE FROM 308/308A). Where did you (CURRENT METHOD FROM 304) get it at that time? | PUBLIC SECTOR<br>HOSPITAL . . . . . 11<br>HEALTH CENTEF . . . . . 12<br>CLINIC . . . . . 13<br>FP FIELDWORKER . . . . . 14<br>FP MOBILE UNIT . . . . . 15<br>VILLAGE HEALTH POST . . . . . 16<br>DELIVERY POST . . . . . 17<br>HEALTH POST . . . . . 18<br>FP POST . . . . . 19 | |
| 315A | Where did you learn how to use the rhythm/lactational amenorrhea method?<br><br>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.<br><br>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.<br><br>_____<br>(NAME OF PLACE) | OTHER _____ 20<br>(SPECIFY)<br>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR<br>HOSPITAL . . . . . 31<br>MATERNITY HOSPITAL . . . . . 32<br>MATERNITY HOME . . . . . 33<br>CLINIC . . . . . 34<br>GENERAL PRACTICIONER . . . . . 35<br>OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . 36<br>MIDWIFE . . . . . 37<br>NURSE . . . . . 38<br>VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . 39<br>PHARMACY/DRUG STORE . . . . . 40<br>OTHER _____ 41<br>(SPECIFY)<br>OTHER<br>FRIENDS/RELATIVES . . . . . 51<br>SHOP . . . . . 52<br>OTHER _____ 56<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 316 | CHECK 304:<br><br>CIRCLE METHOD CODE:<br><br>IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST. | IUD . . . . . 03<br>INJECTION 1 MONTH . . . . . 04<br>INJECTION 3 MONTHS . . . . . 05<br>IMPLANT . . . . . 06<br>PILL . . . . . 07<br>CONDOM . . . . . 08<br>INTRAVAG/DIAPHRAGM . . . . . 09<br>MAL . . . . . 10<br>PERIODIC ABSTINENCE . . . . . 11 | →323<br>→320<br>→326 |
| 317 | At that time, were you ever told by a health or family planning worker about side effects or problems you might have with the method? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | →319 |
| 317A | When you got sterilized, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method? | | |
| 318 | Were you told by a health or family planning worker about side effects or problems you might have with the method? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | →320 |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 319 | Were you told what to do if you experienced side effects or problems you might have with the method? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 319A | Did you have any health problems in using (CURRENT METHOD IN 314) ? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 320 |
| 319B | What is the main health problem? | WEIGHT GAIN . . . . . 01<br>WEIGHT LOSS . . . . . 02<br>BLEEDING . . . . . 03<br>HYPERTENSION . . . . . 04<br>HEADACHE . . . . . 05<br>NAUSEA . . . . . 06<br>NO MENSTRUATION . . . . . 07<br>WEAK/TIRED . . . . . 08<br>OTHER . . . . . 96<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | |
| 320 | CHECK 317:<br>CODE '1' CIRCLED → At that time, were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use?<br>CODE '1' NOT CIRCLED → When you obtained (CURRENT METHOD FROM 314) from (SOURCE OF METHOD FROM 307 OR 315), were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 322 |
| 321 | Were you ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods of family planning that you could use? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 322 | CHECK 304:<br>CIRCLE METHOD CODE.<br>IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST. | FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 01<br>MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 02<br>IUD . . . . . 03<br>INJECTION 1 MONTH . . . . . 04<br>INJECTION 3 MONTHS . . . . . 05<br>IMPLANT . . . . . 06<br>PILL . . . . . 07<br>CONDOM . . . . . 08<br>INTRAVAG/DIAPHRAGM . . . . . 09<br>MAL . . . . . 10<br>PERIODIC ABSTINENCE . . . . . 11<br>WITHDRAWAL . . . . . 12<br>OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . 95<br>OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . . . . . 96 | 01, 02 → 326<br>10, 11, 12, 95, 96 → 326 |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 323 | Where did you obtain (CURRENT METHOD) the last time?<br><br>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE.<br><br>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.<br><br>_____<br>(NAME OF PLACE) | PUBLIC SECTOR<br>HOSPITAL . . . . . 11<br>HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12<br>CLINIC . . . . . 13<br>FP FIELDWORKER . . . . . 14<br>FP MOBILE UNIT . . . . . 15<br>VILLAGE HEALTH POST . . . . . 16<br>DELIVERY POST . . . . . 17<br>HEALTH POST . . . . . 18<br>FP POST . . . . . 19<br>OTHER _____ 20<br>(SPECIFY)<br>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR<br>HOSPITAL . . . . . 31<br>MATERNITY HOSPITAL . . . . . 32<br>MATERNITY HOME . . . . . 33<br>CLINIC . . . . . 34<br>GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . 35<br>OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . 36<br>MIDWIFE . . . . . 37<br>NURSE . . . . . 38<br>VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . 39<br>PHARMACY/DRUG STORE . . . . . 40<br>OTHER _____ 41<br>(SPECIFY)<br>OTHER<br>FRIENDS/RELATIVES . . . . . 51<br>SHOP . . . . . 52<br>OTHER _____ 56<br>(SPECIFY) | →326 |
| 324 | Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | →326 |
| 325 | Where is that?<br><br>Any other place?<br><br>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE.<br><br>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.<br><br>_____<br>(NAME OF PLACE(S)) | PUBLIC SECTOR<br>HOSPITAL . . . . . A<br>HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B<br>CLINIC . . . . . C<br>FP FIELDWORKER . . . . . D<br>FP MOBILE UNIT . . . . . E<br>VILLAGE HEALTH POST . . . . . F<br>DELIVERY POST . . . . . G<br>HEALTH POST . . . . . H<br>FP POST . . . . . I<br>OTHER _____ J<br>(SPECIFY)<br>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR<br>HOSPITAL . . . . . K<br>MATERNITY HOSPITAL . . . . . L<br>MATERNITY HOME . . . . . M<br>CLINIC . . . . . N<br>GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . O<br>OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . P<br>MIDWIFE . . . . . Q<br>NURSE . . . . . R<br>VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . S<br>PHARMACY/DRUG STORE . . . . . T<br>OTHER _____ U<br>(SPECIFY)<br>OTHER<br>FRIENDS/RELATIVES . . . . . V<br>SHOP . . . . . W<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 326 | In the last 6 months, were you visited by a fieldworker who talked to you about family planning? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 327 | In the last 6 months, have you visited by a health facility for care for yourself (or your children)? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 401 |
| 328 | Did any staff member at the health facility speak to you about family planning methods? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |

## SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 401 | CHECK 224:<br>ONE OR MORE BIRTHS IN JANUARY 2007 OR LATER ☐<br>NO BIRTHS IN JANUARY 2007 OR LATER ☐ → 556 | |
| 402 | CHECK 212: ENTER IN THE TABLE THE BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER, NAME, AND SURVIVAL STATUS OF EACH BIRTH IN JANUARY 2007 OR LATER. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH. (IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 2 BIRTHS, USE LAST COLUMN OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRES).<br>Now I would like to ask you some questions about your children born in the last five years. (We will talk about each separately). | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 403 | BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 IN BIRTH HISTORY | LAST BIRTH<br>BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ | NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH<br>BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ |
| 404 | FROM 212 AND 216 | NAME _____<br>LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐ | NAME _____<br>LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐ |
| 405 | When you got pregnant with (NAME), did you want to get pregnant at that time? | YES . . . . . 1<br>(SKIP TO 407A)<br>NO . . . . . 2 | YES . . . . . 1<br>(SKIP TO 407A)<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 406 | Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any (more) children? | LATER . . . . . 2<br>NO MORE . . . . . 3<br>(SKIP TO 407A) | LATER . . . . . 2<br>NO MORE . . . . . 3<br>(SKIP TO 407A) |
| 407 | How much longer did you want to wait? | MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐<br>YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 998 | MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐<br>YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 998 |
| 407A | Has (NAME)'s birth been registered? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>(SKIP TO 407D)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>(SKIP TO 407D)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 |
| 407B | May I see the document?<br>CHECK THE DOCUMENT(S) PRODUCED BY THE RESPONDENT.<br>IF THERE ARE MORE THAN ONE DOCUMENT, CIRCLE THE HIGHEST CODE. | NOT SEEN . . . . . 1<br>HOSPITAL RECORD . . . . . 2<br>VILLAGE RECORD . . . . . 3<br>PROOF OF BIRTH . . . . . 4<br>(SKIP TO 408)<br>BIRTH CERTIFICATE . . . . . 5 | NOT SEEN . . . . . 1<br>HOSPITAL RECORD . . . . . 2<br>VILLAGE RECORD . . . . . 3<br>PROOF OF BIRTH . . . . . 4<br>(SKIP TO 430)<br>BIRTH CERTIFICATE . . . . . 5 |
| 407C | How old was (NAME) when you registered his/her birth? | DAYS . . . . . 1 ☐☐<br>WEEEKS . . . . . 2 ☐☐<br>MONTHS . . . . . 3 ☐☐<br>YEARS . . . . . 4 ☐☐<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 998<br>(SKIP TO 408) | DAYS . . . . . 1 ☐☐<br>WEEEKS . . . . . 2 ☐☐<br>MONTHS . . . . . 3 ☐☐<br>YEARS . . . . . 4 ☐☐<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 998<br>(SKIP TO 430) |
| 407D | Why was (NAME) not registered? | COST TOO MUCH . . . . . 1<br>TOO FAR . . . . . 2<br>DID NOT KNOW IT SHOULD BE REGISTERED . . . . . 3<br>LATE, DID NOT WANT TO PAY FINE 4<br>DO NOT KNOW WHERE TO REGISTER . . . . . 5<br>OTHER . . . . . 6 | COST TOO MUCH . . . . . 1<br>TOO FAR . . . . . 2<br>DID NOT KNOW IT SHOULD BE REGISTERED . . . . . 3<br>LATE, DID NOT WANT TO PAY FINE 4<br>DO NOT KNOW WHERE TO REGISTER . . . . . 5<br>OTHER . . . . . 6 |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | LAST BIRTH<br>NAME _____ | NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH<br>NAME _____ |
|---|---|---|---|
| 408 | Did you see anyone for antenatal care for this pregnancy? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>(SKIP TO 414B) ← | |
| 409 | Whom did you see?<br><br>Anyone else?<br><br>PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED.<br><br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.<br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. | HEALTH PROFESSIONAL<br>GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . A<br>OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . B<br>NURSE . . . . . C<br>MIDWIFE . . . . . D<br>VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . E<br>OTHER PERSON<br>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F<br><br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 409A | CHECK 409:<br><br>CODE 'A', 'B', 'C','D' OR 'E' CIRCLED ☐ ↓<br>CODE 'F', OR 'X', CIRCLED ☐ → (SKIP TO 410) | | |
| 409B | Were you given an MCH book for this pregnancy?<br><br>IF YES: May I see it, please? | YES, SEEN . . . . . 1<br>YES, NOT SEEN . . . . . 2<br>NO . . . . . 3<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 410 | Where did you receive antenatal care for this pregnancy?<br><br>Anywhere else?<br><br>PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED.<br><br>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.<br><br>_____<br>(NAME OF PLACE(S)) | HOME<br>RESPONDENT'S HOME . . . . . A<br>OTHER HOME . . . . . B<br>PUBLIC SECTOR<br>HOSPITAL . . . . . C<br>HEALTH CENTE . . . . . D<br>VILLAGE HEALTH POST . . . . . E<br>DELIVERY POST . . . . . F<br>HEALTH POST . . . . . G<br>OTHER _____ H<br>(SPECIFY)<br>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR<br>HOSPITAL . . . . . I<br>MATERNITY HOSPITAL . . . . . J<br>MATERNITY HOME . . . . . K<br>CLINIC . . . . . L<br>GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . M<br>OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . N<br>MIDWIFE . . . . . O<br>NURSE . . . . . P<br>VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . Q<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 410A | Did your husband/partner accompany you in any antenatal care visits during this pregnancy? | YES . . . . . 1<br><br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 411 | How many months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care during this pregnancy? | MONTH . . . . . ☐☐<br><br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | |
| 412 | How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy? | NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐☐<br><br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98<br>(SKIP TO 413) ← | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | LAST BIRTH<br>NAME _____ | NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH<br>NAME _____ |
|---|---|---|---|
| 412A | CHECK 412:<br><br>NUMBER OF TIMES RECEIVED ANTENATAL CARE. | MORE THAN ONCE ☐ ↓<br>ONCE ☐ ↓ (SKIP TO 413) | |
| 412B | You made (NUMBER IN 409) antenatal care visits during this pregnancy. How many times did you receive antenatal care in:<br>a. The first 3 months?<br>b. Between the fourth and sixth month?<br>c. Between the seventh month and delivery?<br>SUM IN a, b AND c MUST BE EQUAL TO NUMBER IN 412. | NUMBER OF ANTENATAL VISITS<br>0 - 3 MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐<br>4 - 6 MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐<br>7 MONTH-DELIVERY . . . . . ☐☐ | |
| 412C | How many months pregnant were you the last time you received antenatal care? | MONTH . . . . . ☐☐<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | |
| 413 | As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once:<br>- Was your weight measured?<br>- Was your height measured?<br>- Was your blood pressure measured?<br>- Did you give a urine sample?<br>- Did you give a blood sample?<br>- Was your stomach examined ?<br>- Consultation? | YES NO<br>WEIGHT . . . . . 1 2<br>HEIGHT . . . . . 1 2<br>BLOOD PRESSURE . . . . . 1 2<br>URINE SAMPLE . . . . . 1 2<br>BLOOD SAMPLE . . . . . 1 2<br>STOMACH . . . . . 1 2<br>CONSULTATION . . . . . 1 2 | |
| 414 | During (any of) your antenatal care visit(s), were you told about things to look out for that might suggest problems with the pregnancy? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>(SKIP TO 414B) ←<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 414A | Were you told where to go if you had these complications? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 414B | During your pregnancy with (NAME), did you discuss with anyone about:<br>- Where you plan to delivery?<br>- Transportation to the place of delivery?<br>- Who is going to assist the delivery?<br>- Payment for the delivery?<br>- Identifying a possible blood donor? | YES NO<br>PLACE TO DELIVERY . . . . 1 2<br>TRANSPORTATION . . . . 1 2<br>DELIVERY ASSISTANT . 1 2<br>PAYMENT . . . . . 1 2<br>BLOOD DONOR . . . . . 1 2 | |
| 414C | Did you have any complications during this pregnancy (NAME)? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>(SKIP TO 415) ← | |
| 414D | What are they?<br><br>Any other complications?<br><br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.<br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. | LABOR BEFORE 9 MONTHS . . . . . A<br>VAGINAL BLEEDING . . . . . B<br>FEVER . . . . . C<br>CONVULSIONS AND FAINTING . . . . D<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | LAST BIRTH<br>NAME _____ | NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH<br>NAME _____ |
|---|---|---|---|
| 414E | What did you do to overcome the complication?<br><br>Anything else?<br><br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.<br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. | NOTHING . . . . . A<br>REST . . . . . B<br>TAKE MEDICATION . . . . . C<br>TAKE HERBS . . . . . D<br>SEE TBA . . . . . E<br>SEE MIDWIFE . . . . . F<br>SEE DOCTOR . . . . . G<br>GO TO A HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . H<br>OTHER . . . . . X<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z | |
| 415 | During this pregnancy, were you given an injection in the arm to prevent the baby from getting tetanus, that is, convulsions after birth? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>(SKIP TO 418)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 416 | During your pregnancy with (NAME), how many times did you get this injection?<br><br>IF 5 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '5'. | TIMES . . . . . [ ]<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 417 | CHECK 416: | OTHER<br>2 OR MORE TIMES<br>(SKIP TO 421) | |
| 418 | At any time before this pregnancy, did you receive any tetanus injections? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>(SKIP TO 421)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 419 | Before this pregnancy, how many times did you receive a tetanus injection?<br><br>IF 5 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '5'. | TIMES . . . . . [ ]<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 420 | How many years ago did you receive the last tetanus injection before this pregnancy? | YEARS AGO . . . . . [ ][ ] | |
| 421 | During this pregnancy, were you given or did you buy any iron tablets or iron syrup?<br>SHOW TABLET/SYRUP. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>(SKIP TO 430)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 422 | During the whole pregnancy, for how many days did you take the tablets or syrup?<br>IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF | DAYS . . . . . [ ][ ][ ]<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 998 | |
| 430 | When (NAME) was born, was he/she very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small? | VERY LARGE . . . . . 1<br>LARGER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 2<br>AVERAGE . . . . . 3<br>SMALLER THAN AVERAG . . . . . 4<br>VERY SMALL . . . . . 5<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | VERY LARGE . . . . . 1<br>LARGER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 2<br>AVERAGE . . . . . 3<br>SMALLER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 4<br>VERY SMALL . . . . . 5<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 |
| 431 | Was (NAME) weighed at birth? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>(SKIP TO 433)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>(SKIP TO 433)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | LAST BIRTH<br>NAME _____ | NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH<br>NAME _____ |
|---|---|---|---|
| 432 | How much did (NAME) weigh?<br><br>RECORD WEIGHT FROM HEALTH CARD, IF AVAILABLE. | GRAMS FROM CARD . . . . . 1 [ ][ ][ ][ ]<br>GRAMS FROM RECALL . . . . . 2 [ ][ ][ ][ ]<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 99998 | GRAMS FROM CARD . . . . . 1 [ ][ ][ ][ ]<br>GRAMS FROM RECALL . . . . . 2 [ ][ ][ ][ ]<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 99998 |
| 432A | At the time of the birth of (NAME), did you have:<br><br>- Labor, that is the strong and regular contractions lasting more than one day and one night?<br>- A lot more vaginal bleeding than normal following childbirth (more than 3 cloths)?<br>- A high fever and foul smelling vaginal discharge?<br>- Convulsions with loss of consciousness?<br>- Water breaks more than six hours before the baby was born?<br>- Any other complications?<br>IF YES, SPECIFY. | YES / NO / DON'T KNOW<br>PROLONGED LABOR 1 2 8<br>VAGINAL BLEEDING 1 2 8<br>FEVER/FOUL SMELLING . . . . . 1 2 8<br>CONVULSIONS . . . 1 2 8<br>WATER BREAKS 1 2 8<br>OTHER . . . . . 1 2 8<br>_____ (SPECIFY) | YES / NO / DON'T KNOW<br>PROLONGED LABOR 1 2 8<br>VAGINAL BLEEDING 1 2 8<br>FEVER/FOUL SMELLING . . . . . 1 2 8<br>CONVULSIONS . . . 1 2 8<br>WATER BREAKS . . . 1 2 8<br>OTHER . . . . . 1 2 8<br>_____ (SPECIFY) |
| 433 | Who assisted with the delivery of (NAME)?<br><br>Anyone else?<br>PROBE FOR THE TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL PERSONS ASSISTING.<br><br>IF RESPONDENT SAYS NO ONE ASSISTED, PROBE TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY ADULTS WERE PRESENT AT DELIVERY. | HEALTH PROFESSIONAL<br>GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . A<br>OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . B<br>NURSE . . . . . C<br>MIDWIFE . . . . . D<br>VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . E<br><br>OTHER PERSON<br>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F<br>RELATIVE/FRIEND . . . . . G<br>OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X<br><br>NO ONE . . . . . Y | HEALTH PROFESSIONAL<br>GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . A<br>OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . B<br>NURSE . . . . . C<br>MIDWIFE . . . . . D<br>VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . E<br><br>OTHER PERSON<br>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . F<br>RELATIVE/FRIEND . . . . . G<br>OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X<br><br>NO ONE . . . . . Y |
| 434 | Where did you give birth to (NAME)?<br><br>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE.<br><br>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.<br><br>_____ (NAME OF PLACE) | HOME<br>RESPONDENT'S HOME . . . . . 11 (SKIP TO 438)<br>OTHER HOME . . . . . 12<br><br>PUBLIC SECTOR<br>HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . 21<br>HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22<br>VILLAGE HEALTH POST . . . . . 23<br>DELIVERY POST . . . . . 24<br>OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 26<br><br>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR<br>HOSPITAL . . . . . 31<br>MATERNITY HOSPITAL . . . . . 32<br>MATERNITY HOME . . . . . 33<br>CLINIC . . . . . 34<br>GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . 35<br>OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . 36<br>MIDWIFE . . . . . 37<br>NURSE . . . . . 38<br>VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . 39<br>OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 40<br><br>OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 96 (SKIP TO 438) | HOME<br>RESPONDENT'S HOME . . . . . 11 (SKIP TO 438)<br>OTHER HOME . . . . . 12<br><br>PUBLIC SECTOR<br>HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . 21<br>HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22<br>VILLAGE HEALTH POST . . . . . 23<br>DELIVERY POST . . . . . 24<br>OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 26<br><br>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR<br>HOSPITAL . . . . . 31<br>MATERNITY HOSPITAL . . . . . 32<br>MATERNITY HOME . . . . . 33<br>CLINIC . . . . . 34<br>GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . 35<br>OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . 36<br>MIDWIFE . . . . . 37<br>NURSE . . . . . 38<br>VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . 39<br>OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 40<br><br>OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 96 (SKIP TO 448) |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | LAST BIRTH<br>NAME _____ | NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH<br>NAME _____ |
|---|---|---|---|
| 434A | How long after (NAME) was delivered did you stay there?<br><br>IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS.<br>IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS. | HOURS . . . . . 1<br>DAYS . . . . . 2<br>WEEKS . . . . . 3<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 998 | |
| 434B | Was your husband/partner with you when you delivered (NAME)? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 435 | Was (NAME) delivered by caesarean, that is, they cut your belly open to take the baby out? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 436 | I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. After (NAME) was born, did anyone check on your health while you were still in the facility? | YES . . . . . 1<br>(SKIP TO 439)<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 437 | Did anyone check on your health after you left the facility? | YES . . . . . 1<br>(SKIP TO 439)<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>(SKIP TO 442) | |
| 438 | I would like to talk to you about checks on your health after delivery, for example, someone asking you questions about your health or examining you. Did anyone check on your health after you gave birth to (NAME)? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>(SKIP TO 442) | |
| 439 | Who checked on your health at that time?<br><br>PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON. | HEALTH PROFESSIONAL<br>OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . 11<br>GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . 12<br>NURSE . . . . . 13<br>MIDWIFE . . . . . 14<br>VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . 15<br><br>OTHER PERSON<br>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 21<br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 440 | How long after delivery did the first check take place?<br><br>IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS.<br>IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS. | HOURS . . . . . 1<br>DAYS . . . . . 2<br>WEEKS . . . . . 3<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 998 | |
| 442 | In the two months after (NAME) was born, did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on his/her health? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>(SKIP TO 446)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | LAST BIRTH<br>NAME _____ | NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH<br>NAME _____ |
|---|---|---|---|
| 443 | How many hours, days or weeks after the birth of (NAME) first check take place?<br><br>IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS.<br>IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS. | HRS AFTER BIRTH . . 1 [ ][ ]<br>DAYS AFTER BIRTH . . . 2 [ ][ ]<br>WKS AFTER BIRTH . . . 333 [ ][ ]<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 998 | |
| 444 | Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time?<br><br>PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON. | HEALTH PROFESSIONAL<br>GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . 11<br>OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . 12<br>PEDIATRICIAN . . . . . 13<br>NURSE . . . . . 14<br>MIDWIFE . . . . . 15<br>VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . 16<br>OTHER PERSON<br>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 21<br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 445 | Where did this first check of (NAME) take place?<br><br>PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE.<br><br>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.<br><br>_____<br>(NAME OF PLACE) | HOME<br>RESPONDENT'S HOME . . . . . 11<br>OTHER HOME . . . . . 12<br>PUBLIC SECTOR<br>HOSPITAL . . . . . 21<br>HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22<br>VILLAGE HEALTH POST . . . . . 23<br>DELIVERY POST . . . . . 24<br>HEALTH POST . . . . . 25<br>OTHER _____ 26<br>(SPECIFY)<br>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR<br>HOSPITAL . . . . . 31<br>MATERNITY HOSPITAL . . . . . 32<br>MATERNITY HOME . . . . . 33<br>CLINIC . . . . . 34<br>GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . 35<br>OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . 36<br>PEDIATRICIAN . . . . . 37<br>MIDWIFE . . . . . 38<br>NURSI . . . . . 39<br>VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . 40<br>OTHER _____ 41<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 446 | In the first two months after delivery, did you receive a vitamin A dose like this?<br><br>SHOW RED CAPSULE. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 447 | Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (NAME)? | YES . . . . . 1<br>(SKIP TO 449) ←<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>(SKIP TO 450) ← | |
| 448 | Did your period return between the birth of (NAME) and your next pregnancy? | | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>(SKIP TO 452) ← |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | LAST BIRTH<br>NAME _____ | NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH<br>NAME _____ |
|---|---|---|---|
| 449 | For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you not have a period? | MONTHS . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | MONTHS . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 |
| 450 | CHECK 226:<br><br>IS RESPONDENT PREGNANT? | CODE "2" CIRCLED [ ] ↓<br>CODE "1" OR "8" CIRCLED [ ] (SKIP TO 452) ← | |
| 451 | Have you had sexual intercourse since the birth of (NAME)? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>(SKIP TO 453) ← | |
| 452 | For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you not have sexual intercourse? | MONTHS . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | MONTHS . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 |
| 453 | Did you ever breastfeed (NAME)? | YES . . . . . 1<br>(SKIP TO 455) ←<br>NO . . . . . 2 | YES . . . . . 1<br><br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 454 | CHECK 404:<br><br>IS CHILD LIVING? | LIVING [ ] ↓ (SKIP TO 460)<br>DEAD [ ] ↓ (GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501) | |
| 455 | How long after birth did you first put (NAME) to the breast?<br><br>IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00', IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS RECORD HOURS. OTHERWISE, RECORD DAYS. | IMMEDIATELY . . . . . 000<br>HOURS . . . . . 1 [ ][ ]<br>DAYS . . . . . 2 [ ][ ] | |
| 456 | In the first three days after delivery, before your milk began flowing regularly, was (NAME) given anything to drink other than breast milk? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>(SKIP TO 458) ← | |
| 457 | What was (NAME) given to drink?<br><br>Anything else?<br><br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.<br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. | MILK (OTHER THAN BREAST MILK ) . . . . . A<br>PLAIN WATER . . . . . B<br>SUGAR OR GLUCOSE WATER . . . . C<br>GRIPE WATER . . . . . D<br>SUGAR-SALT-WATER SOLUTION . . . . . E<br>FRUIT JUICE . . . . . F<br>INFANT FORMULA . . . . . G<br>TEA . . . . . H<br>HONEY . . . . . I<br>RICE WATER . . . . . J<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | LAST BIRTH<br>NAME _____ | NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH<br>NAME _____ |
|---|---|---|---|
| 458 | CHECK 404:<br><br>IS CHILD LIVING? | LIVING ☐ ↓<br>DEAD ☐ → (GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501) | LIVING ☐ ↓<br>DEAD ☐ → (GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501) |
| 459 | Are you still breastfeeding (NAME)? | YES . . . . . 1<br><br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 460 | Did (NAME) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple yesterday or last night? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 |
| 461 | | GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501 | GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501 |

## SECTION 5. IMMUNIZATION, HEALTH AND NUTRITION

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 501 | ENTER IN THE TABLE THE BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER, NAME AND SURVIVAL STATUS OF EACH BIRTH SINCE JANUARY 2006. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL LIVING CHILDREN, STARTING FROM OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH. (IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 2 BIRTHS, USE THE LAST COLUMN OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE). | | |
| 502 | BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 IN BIRTH HISTORY | LAST BIRTH<br>BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ] | NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH<br>BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ] |
| 503 | FROM 212 AND 216 | NAME _____<br>LIVING [ ]<br>DEAD [ ] (GO TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553) | NAME _____<br>LIVING [ ]<br>DEAD [ ] (GO TO503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553) |
| 504 | Do you have a card where (NAME'S) vaccinations are written down?<br><br>IF YES: May I see it please? | YES, SEEN . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 506)<br>YES, NOT SEEN . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 509)<br>NO CARD . . . . . 3 | YES, SEEN . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 506)<br>YES, NOT SEEN . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 509)<br>NO CARD . . . . . 3 |
| 505 | Did you ever have a vaccination card for (NAME)? | YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 509)<br>NO . . . . . 2 | YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 509)<br>NO . . . . . 2 |

506 (1) COPY VACCINATION DATE FOR EACH VACCINE FROM THE CARD.

(2) WRITE '44' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A VACCINATION WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED.

| | LAST BIRTH | | | NEXT LAST BIRTH | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | DAY | MONTH | YEAR | DAY | MONTH | YEAR |
| HEPATITIS B0 | | | | | | |
| BCG | | | | | | |
| POLIO 1 | | | | | | |
| DPT 1 | | | | | | |
| HEPATITIS B1 | | | | | | |
| POLIO 2 | | | | | | |
| DPT 2 | | | | | | |
| HEPATITIS B2 | | | | | | |
| POLIO 3 | | | | | | |
| DPT 3 | | | | | | |
| HEPATITIS B3 | | | | | | |
| POLIO 4 | | | | | | |
| MEASLES | | | | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 507 | CHECK 506: | OTHER [ ]<br>HEPATITIS B0 TO MEASLES ALL RECORDED [ ] (SKIP TO 511) | OTHER [ ]<br>HEPATITIS B0 TO MEASLES ALL RECORDED [ ] (SKIP TO 511) |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | LAST BIRTH<br>NAME _____ | NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH<br>NAME _____ |
|---|---|---|---|
| 508 | Has (NAME) received any vaccinations that are not recorded on this card including vaccinations given in a national immunization day campaign?<br><br>RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF THE RESPONDENT MENTIONS AT LEAST ONE OF THE VACCINATIONS IN 506. | YES . . . . . 1<br>(PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS AND WRITE '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 506)<br>(SKIP TO 511)<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>(SKIP TO 511)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | YES . . . . . 1<br>(PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS AND WRITE '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 506)<br>(SKIP TO 511)<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>(SKIP TO 511)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 |
| 509 | Did (NAME) ever receive any vaccinations to prevent him/her from getting diseases including vaccinations received in a national immunization day campaign? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>(SKIP TO 511)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>(SKIP TO 511)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 |
| 510 | Please tell me if (NAME) had any of the following vaccinations: | | |
| 510A | A BCG vaccination to against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the upper sleeve which is leaved a mark? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 |
| 510B | Polio vaccine, that is, a pink or white drops in the mouth? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>(SKIP TO 510E)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>(SKIP TO 510E)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 |
| 510C | Was the first polio vaccine given in the first two weeks after birth or later? | FIRST 2 WEEKS . . . . . 1<br>LATER . . . . . 2 | FIRST 2 WEEKS . . . . . 1<br>LATER . . . . . 2 |
| 510D | How many times was the polio vaccine received? | NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ] | NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ] |
| 510E | A DPT vaccination, that is, an injection in the thigh or buttocks, sometimes given at the same time with polio drops? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>(SKIP TO 510G)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>(SKIP TO 510G)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 |
| 510F | How many times was the DPT vaccine given? | NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ] | NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ] |
| 510G | A measles injection or an MMR injection- that is, a shot in the arm at the age of 9 months or older - to prevent him/her from getting measles? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 |
| 510H | A Hepatitis B injection - that is an injection on the outside of the thigh to prevent Hepatitis B? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>(SKIP TO 511)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>(SKIP TO 511)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | LAST BIRTH<br>NAME _____ | NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH<br>NAME _____ |
|---|---|---|---|
| 510I | How many times was the Hepatitis B vaccine received? | NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ] | NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ] |
| 511 | Within the last six months, was (NAME) given a vitamin A dose like (this/any of these)?<br>SHOW COMMON TYPES OF AMPULES/CAPSULES/SYRUPS. | YES,RED . . . . . 1<br>YES,BLUE . . . . . 2<br>NO . . . . . 3<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | YES,RED . . . . . 1<br>YES,BLUE . . . . . 2<br>NO . . . . . 3<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 |
| 512 | In the last seven days, was (NAME) given iron pills, sprinkles with iron, or iron syrup like (this/any of these)?<br>SHOW COMMON TYPES OF PILLS/ SPRINKLES/SYRUPS. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 |
| 513 | Was (NAME) given any drug for intestinal worms in the last six months? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOV . . . . . 8 | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNO\ . . . . . 8 |
| 514 | Has (NAME) had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>(SKIP TO 525)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>(SKIP TO 525)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 |
| 514A | CHECK 459:<br>LAST CHILD STILL BREASTFEED? | 'YES' [ ]<br>'NO' [ ] (SKIP TO 516) | |
| 514B | During (NAME)'s diarrhea, did you change the frequency and amount of breastfeeding? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>(SKIP TO 516) | |
| 514C | Did you reduce the number of feeds or increase them, or did you stop completely? | REDUCED . . . . . 1<br>INCREASED . . . . . 2<br>STOPPED COMPLETELY . . . . . 3 | |
| 515 | Is there blood in the stool? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DONT KNOW . . . . . 8 | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DONT KNOW . . . . . 8 |
| 516 | Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink during the diarrhea (including breastmilk).<br>Was he/she given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink?<br>IF LESS, PROBE: Was he/she given much less than usual to drink (CODE 1) or somewhat less (CODE 2)? | MUCH LESS . . . . . 1<br>SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2<br>ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3<br>MORE . . . . . 4<br>NOTHING TO DRINK . . . . . 5<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | MUCH LESS . . . . . 1<br>SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2<br>ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3<br>MORE . . . . . 4<br>NOTHING TO DRINK . . . . . 5<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | LAST BIRTH<br>NAME _____ | NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH<br>NAME _____ |
|---|---|---|---|
| 517 | When (NAME) had diarrhea, was he/she offered less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat?<br><br>IF LESS, PROBE: Was he/she offered much less than usual to eat (CODE 1) or somewhat less (CODE 2)? | MUCH LESS . . . . . 1<br>SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2<br>ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3<br>MORE . . . . . 4<br>STOPPED FOOD . . . . . 5<br>NEVER GAVE FOOD . . . . . 6<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | MUCH LESS . . . . . 1<br>SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2<br>ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3<br>MORE . . . . . 4<br>STOPPED FOOD . . . . . 5<br>NEVER GAVE FOOD . . . . . 6<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 |
| 518 | Did you seek advice or treatment for the diarrhea from any source? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>(SKIP TO 522) ← | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>(SKIP TO 522) ← |
| 519 | Where did you seek advice or treatment?<br><br>Anywhere else?<br><br>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.<br><br>_____<br>(NAME OF PLACE (S)) | PUBLIC SECTOR<br>HOSPITAL . . . . . A<br>HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B<br>CLINIC . . . . . C<br>VILLAGE HEALTH POST . . . . . D<br>DELIVERY POST . . . . . E<br>HEALTH POST . . . . . F<br>OTHER _____ G<br>(SPECIFY)<br><br>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR<br>HOSPITAL . . . . . H<br>MATERNITY HOSPITAL . . . . . I<br>MATERNITY HOME . . . . . J<br>CLINIC . . . . . K<br>GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . L<br>PEDIATRICIAN . . . . . M<br>MIDWIFE . . . . . N<br>NURSE . . . . . O<br>VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . P<br>PHARMACY/DRUG STORE . . . . Q<br>OTHER _____ R<br>(SPECIFY)<br><br>OTHER<br>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT S<br>SHOP . . . . . T<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | PUBLIC SECTOR<br>HOSPITAL . . . . . A<br>HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B<br>CLINIC . . . . . C<br>VILLAGE HEALTH POST . . . . . D<br>DELIVERY POST . . . . . E<br>HEALTH POST . . . . . F<br>OTHER _____ G<br>(SPECIFY)<br><br>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR<br>HOSPITAL . . . . . H<br>MATERNITY HOSPITAL . . . . . I<br>MATERNITY HOME . . . . . J<br>CLINIC . . . . . K<br>GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . L<br>PEDIATRICIAN . . . . . M<br>MIDWIFE . . . . . N<br>NURSE . . . . . O<br>VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . P<br>PHARMACY/DRUG STORE . . . . Q<br>OTHER _____ R<br>(SPECIFY)<br><br>OTHER<br>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDAN S<br>SHOP . . . . . T<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) |
| 520 | CHECK 519: | TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ↓<br>ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED ☐<br>(SKIP TO 522) ← | TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ↓<br>ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED ☐<br>(SKIP TO 522) ← |
| 521 | Where did you first seek advice or treatment?<br><br>USE LETTER CODE FROM 519. | FIRST PLACE . . . . . ☐ | FIRST PLACE . . . . . ☐ |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | LAST BIRTH<br>NAME _____ | NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH<br>NAME _____ |
|---|---|---|---|
| 522 | Was (NAME) given any of the following to drink:<br>a. A fluid made from a special packet called ORALIT?<br><br>b. A government-recommended homemade fluid? | YES NO DON'T KNOW<br>ORALIT PACKET . . . . . 1 2 8<br>HOMEMADE FLUID . . . 1 2 8 | YES NO DON'T KNOW<br>ORALIT PACKET . . . . . 1 2 8<br>HOMEMADE FLUID . . . 1 2 8 |
| 523 | Was anything (else) given to treat the diarrhea? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>(SKIP TO 525)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>(SKIP TO 525)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 |
| 524 | What (else) was given to treat the diarrhea?<br>Anything else? | PILL OR SYRUP<br>ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . A<br>ANTIMOTILITY . . . . . B<br>ZINC . . . . . C<br>OTHER (NOT ANTIBIOTIC, ANTI-MOTILITY, OR ZINC) . . . . . D<br>UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP . . . . E<br><br>INJECTION<br>ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . F<br>NON-ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . G<br>UNKNOWN INJECTION . . . . . H<br><br>(IV) INTRAVENOUS . . . . . I<br><br>HOME REMEDY/HERBAL MED-ICINE . . . . . J<br><br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | PILL OR SYRUP<br>ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . A<br>ANTIMOTILITY . . . . . B<br>ZINC . . . . . C<br>OTHER (NOT ANTIBIOTIC, ANTI-MOTILITY, OR ZINC) . . . . . D<br>UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUI . . . . F<br><br>INJECTION<br>ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . F<br>NON-ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . G<br>UNKNOWN INJECTION . . . . . H<br><br>(IV) INTRAVENOUS . . . . . I<br><br>HOME REMEDY/HERBAL MED-ICINE . . . . . J<br><br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) |
| 525 | Has (NAME) been ill with a fever at any time in the last 2 weeks? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 |
| 527 | Has (NAME) had an illness with a cough at any time in the last 2 weeks? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>(SKIP TO 530)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>(SKIP TO 530)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 |
| 528 | When (NAME)- had an illness with a cough, did she/he breathe faster than usual with short, rapid breaths or have? difficulty breathing? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>(SKIP TO 531)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>(SKIP TO 531)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 |
| 529 | Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or to a blocked or runny nose? | CHEST ONL' . . . . . 1<br>NOSE ONLY . . . . . 2<br>BOTH . . . . . 3<br>OTHER _____ 6<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8<br>(SKIP TO 531) | CHEST ONLY . . . . . 1<br>NOSE ONLY . . . . . 2<br>BOTH . . . . . 3<br>OTHER _____ 6<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8<br>(SKIP TO 531) |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | LAST BIRTH<br>NAME _____ | NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH<br>NAME _____ |
|---|---|---|---|
| 530 | CHECK 525:<br><br>HAD FEVER? | YES ☐ ↓<br>NO OR DK ☐ → (GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553) | YES ☐ ↓<br>NO OR DK ☐ → (GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553) |
| 531 | Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink (including breastmilk) during the illness with a (fever/cough).<br>Was he/she given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink?<br><br>IF LESS, PROBE: Was he/she given much less than usual to drink (CODE 1) or somewhat less (CODE 2)? | MUCH LESS . . . . . 1<br>SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2<br>ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3<br>MORE . . . . . 4<br>NOTHING TO DRINK . . . . . 5<br>DON'T KNOV . . . . . 8 | MUCH LESS . . . . . 1<br>SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2<br>ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3<br>MORE . . . . . 4<br>NOTHING TO DRINK . . . . . 5<br>DON'T KNO\ . . . . . 8 |
| 532 | When (NAME) had a (fever), was he/she given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat?<br><br>IF LESS, PROBE: Was he/she given much less than usual to eat (CODE 1) or somewhat less (CODE 2)? | MUCH LESS . . . . . 1<br>SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2<br>ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3<br>MORE . . . . . 4<br>STOPPED FOOD . . . . . 5<br>NEVER GAVE FOOD . . . . . 6<br>DON'T KNOV . . . . . 8 | MUCH LESS . . . . . 1<br>SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2<br>ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3<br>MORE . . . . . 4<br>STOPPED FOOD . . . . . 5<br>NEVER GAVE FOOD . . . . . 6<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 |
| 533 | Did you seek advice or treatment for the fever/cough? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>(SKIP TO 537) ← | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>(SKIP TO 537) ← |
| 534 | Where did you seek advice or treatment?<br><br>Anywhere else?<br><br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.<br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. | PUBLIC SECTOR<br>HOSPITAL . . . . . A<br>HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B<br>CLINIC . . . . . C<br>VILLAGE HEALTH POST . . . . . D<br>DELIVERY POST . . . . . E<br>HEALTH POST . . . . . F<br>OTHER _____ G<br>(SPECIFY)<br><br>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR<br>HOSPITAL . . . . . H<br>MATERNITY HOSPITAL . . . . . I<br>MATERNITY HOME . . . . . J<br>CLINIC . . . . . K<br>GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . L<br>PEDIATRICIAN . . . . . M<br>MIDWIFE . . . . . N<br>NURSE . . . . . O<br>VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . P<br>PHARMACY/DRUG STORE . . . . Q<br>OTHER _____ R<br>(SPECIFY)<br><br>OTHER<br>TRADITIONAL HEALER . . . . . S<br>SHOP . . . . . T<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | PUBLIC SECTOR<br>HOSPITAL . . . . . A<br>HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B<br>CLINIC . . . . . C<br>VILLAGE HEALTH POST . . . . . D<br>DELIVERY POST . . . . . E<br>HEALTH POST . . . . . F<br>OTHER _____ G<br>(SPECIFY)<br><br>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR<br>HOSPITAL . . . . . H<br>MATERNITY HOSPITAL . . . . . I<br>MATERNITY HOME . . . . . J<br>CLINIC . . . . . K<br>GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . L<br>PEDIATRICIAN . . . . . M<br>MIDWIFE . . . . . N<br>NURSE . . . . . O<br>VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . P<br>PHARMACY/DRUG STORE . . . . Q<br>OTHER _____ R<br>(SPECIFY)<br><br>OTHER<br>TRADITIONAL HEALER . . . . . S<br>SHOP . . . . . T<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | LAST BIRTH<br>NAME _____ | NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH<br>NAME _____ |
|---|---|---|---|
| 535 | CHECK 534: | TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ☐ ↓<br>ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED ☐ → (SKIP TO 537) | TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ☐ ↓<br>ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED ☐ → (SKIP TO 537) |
| 536 | Where did you first seek advice or treatment?<br><br>USE LETTER CODE FROM 534. | FIRST PLACE . . . . . ☐ | FIRST PLACE . . . . . ☐ |
| 537 | At any time during the illness, did (NAME) take any drugs for the illness? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>(SKIP TO 552)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>(SKIP TO 552)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 |
| 538 | What drugs did (NAME) take?<br><br>Any other drugs?<br><br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED. | ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS<br>SP/FANSIDAR . . . . . A<br>CHLOROQUINE . . . . . B<br>AMODIAQUINE . . . . . C<br>QUININE . . . . . D<br>COMBINATION WITH ARTEMISININ . . . . . E<br>OTHER ANTI-MALARIAL _____ F<br>(SPECIFY)<br><br>ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS<br>PILL/SYRUP . . . . . G<br>INJECTION . . . . . H<br><br>OTHER DRUGS<br>ASPIRIN . . . . . I<br>PARACETAMOL/ ACETAMINOPHEN . . . . . J<br>IBUPROFEN . . . . . K<br><br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z | ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS<br>SP/FANSIDAR . . . . . A<br>CHLOROQUIN . . . . . B<br>AMODIAQUINE . . . . . C<br>QUININE . . . . . D<br>COMBINATION WITH ARTEMISININ . . . . . E<br>OTHER ANTI-MALARIAL _____ F<br>(SPECIFY)<br><br>ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS<br>PILL/SYRUP . . . . . G<br>INJECTION . . . . . H<br><br>OTHER DRUGS<br>ASPIRIN . . . . . I<br>PARACETAMOL/ ACETAMINOPHEN . . . . . J<br>IBUPROFEN . . . . . K<br><br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z |
| 552 | | GO BACK TO 504 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553. | GO BACK TO 504 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553. |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 553 | CHECK 215 AND 218, ALL ROWS:<br><br>NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN IN 2006 OR LATER LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT<br><br>ONE OR MORE ☐ → RECORD NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD LIVING WITH HER AND CONTINUE WITH 554<br>_____ (NAME)<br><br>NONE ☐ | | 556 |
| 554 | The last time (NAME FROM 553) passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools? | USE TOILET/LATRINE 01<br>THROW IN THE TOILET/LATRINE . . . . 02<br>THROW OUTSIDE THE DWELLING . . . . 03<br>BURY IN THE YARD . . . . . 04<br>RINSE AWAY . . . . . 05<br>NOT DISPOSED OF . . . . . 06<br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 555 | CHECK 522, ALL COLUMNS:<br>NO CHILD RECEIVED FLUID FROM ORS PACKET/ NOT ASKED ☐ ↓<br>ANY CHILD RECEIVED FLUID FROM ORS PACKET ☐ | | 557 |
| 556 | Have you ever heard of a special product called ORALIT you can get for the treatment of diarrhea? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 556A | CHECK 218:<br>HAS AT LEAST ONE CHILD LIVING WITH HER ☐ ↓<br>HAS NO CHILD LIVING WITH HER ☐ | | 601 |
| 556B | When (your child/one of your children) is seriously ill, can you decide by yourself whether or not the child should be taken for medical treatment?<br><br>IF SAYS NO CHILD EVER SERIOUSLY ILL, ASK: If (your child/one of your children) became seriously ill, could you decide by yourself whether or not the child should be taken for medical treatment? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DEPENDS . . . . . 3 | |
| 556C | Who makes the final decision on whether or not the child should be taken for medical treatment? | RESPONDENT . . . . . 01<br>HUSBAND . . . . . 02<br>RESPONDENT & HUSBAND JOINTLY 03<br>SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 04<br>HUSBAND & SOMEONE ELSE JOINTLY 05<br>RESPONDENT & SOMEONE ELSE JOINTLY . . . . . 06<br>OTHER . . . . . 96 | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 557 | CHECK 215 DAN 218:<br>HAS AT LEAST ONE CHILD BORN SINCE JANUARY 2010 AND LIVING WITH HER ☐<br>RECORD NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD LIVING WITH HER (AND CONTINUE TO 558)<br>_____ (NAME) | HAS NO CHILDREN BORN SINCE JANUARY 2010 AND LIVING WITH HER ☐ | 601 |

558 Now I would like to ask you about liquids or foods that (NAME FROM 557) had yesterday during the day or at night (24 hours). I am interested in whether your child had the item I mention even if it was combined with other foods.

| Did (NAME FROM 557) (drink/eat): | | YES | NO | DK |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| a) Plain water? | **a)** | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| b) Juice or juice drinks? | **b)** | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| c) Clear broth? | **c)** | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| d) Milk such as tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk? | **d)** | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink milk? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'. | NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK MILK | ☐ | | |
| e) Infant formula? | **e)** | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink infant formula? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'. | NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK FORMULA | ☐ | | |
| f) Any other liquids, such as sugar water, tea, coffee, or soda? | **f)** | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| g) Yogurt? (not including Yakult, Vitacarm dll) | **g)** | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| IF YES: How many times did (NAME) eat yogurt? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'. | NUMBER OF TIMES ATE YOGURT | ☐ | | |
| h) Any baby food such as Sun, Milna or Cerelac? | **h)** | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| i) Cooked Rice, Bread, noodles, porridge, or other foods made from grains likes corn, rice, sorghum, sago, etc ? | **i)** | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| j) Yellow squash, carrots, sweet potatoes or yellow or orange in it? | **j)** | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| k) White potatoes, white yams, manioc, cassava, or any other foods made from roots? | **k)** | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| l) Any dark green, leafy vegetables (kangkung, katuk, squash leaf)? | **l)** | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| m) Fruits rich in vitamine A, such as ripe mango, papaya, jackfruit, cempedak, persimmon, melon yellow. | **m)** | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| n) Any other fruits or vegetables such as apple, avocado, green beans or peas? | **n)** | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| o) Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats? | **o)** | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| p) Any meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, or duck? | **p)** | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| q) Eggs? | **q)** | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| r) Fresh or dried fish or shellfish? | **r)** | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| s) Any foods made from beans, peas, lentils or nuts, such as mung beans, red beans, soy beans, peanuts, tofu or tempeh? | **s)** | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| t) Cheese or other food made from milk? | **t)** | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| u) Solids, semi-solid, or soft food including cakes like banana cake, bowsprit, pancong, bakwan, risoles or candy? | **u)** | 1 | 2 | 8 |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 559 | CHECK 558 (CATEGORIES "g" THROUGH "u"):<br><br>NOT A SINGLE "YES" CIRCLED ☐ ↓<br><br>AT LEAST ONE "YES" CIRCLED ☐ → | | 561 |
| 560 | Did (NAME) eat any solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night?<br><br>IF 'YES' PROBE: What kind of solid, semi-solid or soft foods did (NAME) eat? | YES . . . . . 1<br>(GO BACK TO 558 TO RECORD FOOD EATEN YESTERDAY) ←<br><br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 601 |
| 561 | How many times did (NAME FROM 557) eat solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night?<br><br>IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'. | NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐<br><br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |

## SECTION 6. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 601 | Are you currently married or living together with a man as if married? | YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED . . . . . 1<br>YES, LIVING WITH A MAN . . . . . 2<br>NO, NOT IN UNION . . . . . 3 | → 604 |
| 602 | Have you ever been married or lived together with a man as if married? | YES, FORMERLY MARRIED . . . . . 1<br>YES, LIVED WITH A MAN . . . . . 2<br>NO . . . . . 3 | → 611C |
| 603 | What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated? | WIDOWED . . . . . 1<br>DIVORCED . . . . . 2<br>SEPARATED . . . . . 3 | → 609 |
| 604 | Is your (husband/partner) living with you now or is he staying elsewhere? | LIVING WITH HER . . . . . 1<br>STAYING ELSEWHERE . . . . . 2 | |
| 605 | RECORD THE HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. IF HE IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'. | NAME _____<br>LINE NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ] | |
| 609 | Have you been married or lived with a man only once or more than once? | ONLY ONCE . . . . . 1<br>MORE THAN ONCE . . . . . 2 | → 610 |
| 609A | What was the main reason you have been married/living together more than once? | HUSBAND/PARTNER DEAD . . . . . 01<br>UNFAITHFUL . . . . . 02<br>DOMESTIC VIOLENCE . . . . . 03<br>HUSBAND UNABLE TO FULFILL MATERIAL NEEDS . . . . . 04<br>HUSBAND/PARTNER UNABLE TO FULFILL BIOLOGICAL NEEDS . . . 05<br>FREQUENT QUARRELS . . . . . 06<br>LONG SEPARATION . . . . . 07<br>NO CHILDREN . . . . . 08<br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 610 | CHECK 609:<br>MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE → In what month and year did you start living with your (husband/partner)?<br>MARRIED/ LIVED WITH AMAN MORE THAN ONCE → Now I will talk about your first (husband/partner). In what month and year did you start living with him? | MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98<br>YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]<br>DON'T KNOW YEAR . . . . . 9998 | → 611A |
| 611 | How old were you when you first living with him? | AGE . . . . . [ ][ ] | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 611A | Did you receive tetanus toxoid (TT) injection? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | <br>→611C |
| 611B | a. How many TT injections did you receive before you got married?<br><br>b. How many TT injections have you received after you get married/started living together?<br><br>NEVER HAD TT INJECTION, RECORD '0'<br>IF 5 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '5'<br>IF DON'T KNOW RECORD '8' | a. NUMBER OF INJECTIONS . . . . . [ ]<br><br>b. NUMBER OF INJECTIONS . . . . . [ ] | |
| 611C | C DETERMINE MONTHS MARRIED LIVING TOGETHER SINCE JANUARY 2007. ENTER "X" IN COLUMN 4 OF CALENDAR FOR EACH MONTH MARRIED OR "B" FOR EACH MONTH LIVING TOGETHER, AND ENTER "0" FOR EACH MONTH NOT MARRIED, SINCE JANUARY 2007.<br><br>FOR WOMEN WITH MORE THAN ONE UNION: PROBE FOR DATE WHEN CURRENT UNION STARTED AND, IF APPROPRIATE, FOR STARTING AND TERMINATION DATES OF ANY PREVIOUS<br><br>FOR WOMEN NOT CURRENTLY IN UNION: PROBE FOR DATE WHEN LAST UNION STARTED AND FOR TERMINATION DATE AND, IF APPROPRIATE, FOR THE STARTING AND TERMINATION DATES OF ANY PREVIOUS UNIONS. | | |
| 612 | CHECK FOR THE PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY. | | |
| 613 | Now I would like to ask some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues.<br><br>How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time? | NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE . . 00<br><br>AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ]<br><br>FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) HUSBAND/PARTNER . . 95 | → 629 |
| 614 | Now I would like to ask you some questions about your recent sexual activity. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question. | | |
| 615 | When was the last time you had sexual intercourse?<br><br>RECORD 'YEARS AGO' ONLY IF LAST INTERCOURSE WAS ONE OR MORE YEARS AGO. IF 12 MONTHS OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS. | DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 [ ][ ]<br>WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 [ ][ ]<br>MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 [ ][ ]<br>YEARS AGO . . . . . 4 [ ][ ] | → 629 |
| 617 | The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 629 | Do you know of a place where a person can get condoms? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | <br>→ 632A |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 630 | Where is that?<br><br>PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE.<br><br>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.<br><br>_____<br>(NAME OF PLACE)<br><br>Anywhere else?<br><br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.<br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. | PUBLIC SECTOR<br>HOSPITAL . . . . . A<br>HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B<br>CLINIC . . . . . C<br>FP FIELDWORKER . . . . . D<br>FP MOBILE UNIT . . . . . E<br>VILLAGE HEALTH POST . . . . . F<br>DELIVERY POST . . . . . G<br>HEALTH POST . . . . . H<br>FP POST . . . . . I<br>OTHER _____ J<br>(SPECIFY)<br>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR<br>HOSPITAL . . . . . K<br>MATERNITY HOSPITAL . . . . . L<br>MATERNITY HOME . . . . . M<br>CLINIC . . . . . N<br>GENERAL PRACTICIONER . . . . . O<br>OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . P<br>MIDWIFE . . . . . Q<br>NURSE . . . . . R<br>VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . S<br>PHARMACY/DRUG STORE . . . . . T<br>OTHER _____ U<br>(SPECIFY)<br>OTHER<br>FRIENDS/RELATIVES . . . . . V<br>SHOP . . . . . W<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 631 | If you wanted to, could you yourself get a condom? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 632A | CHECK 601:<br>CODE "1" OR "2" CIRCLED ☐ ↓<br>CODE "3" CIRCLED ☐ → 632G | | |
| 632B | Did your husband/partner know when you had your last menstrual period? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 632D |
| 632C | Did your husband/partner ask about your condition regarding your last menstrual period, such as:<br>Whether you had excessive bleeding?<br>Whether the period was on time?<br>The duration of the period?<br>Whether you had excessive pain?<br>Other concerns? | YES NO<br>BLEEDING . . . . . 1 2<br>ON TIME . . . . . 1 2<br>DURATION . . . . . 1 2<br>EXCESSIVE PAIN . . . 1 2<br>OTHER . . . . . 1 2 | |
| 632D | CHECK 213:<br>HAS AT LEAST ONE DAUGHTER ☐ ↓<br>NO DAUGHTER ☐ → 632G | | |
| 632E | CHECK 216, 217, & 218<br>HAS DAUGHTER(S) AGE 10 OR OLDER LIVING WITH RESPONDENT ☐ ↓<br>HAS NO DAUGHTER AGE 10 OR OLDER ☐ → 632G | | |
| 632F | Did your husband/partner know when (any of) your teenage daughter(s) had her first menstrual period? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 632G | Do you know the signs of danger during pregnancy? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 632J |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 632H | What kind of health problems can a woman have when she is pregnant?<br>Any other problems?<br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.<br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. | PROLONGED LABOR . . . . . A<br>VAGINAL BLEEDING . . . . . B<br>FEVER . . . . . C<br>CONVULSIONS . . . . . D<br>BABY IN WRONG POSITION . . . . . E<br>SWOLLEN LIMBS . . . . . F<br>FAINT . . . . . G<br>BREATHLESSNESS . . . . . H<br>TIREDNESS . . . . . I<br>OTHER . . . . . X | |
| 632I | What should she do if she experienced this problem?<br>Any other way?<br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.<br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. | NOTHING . . . . . A<br>REST . . . . . B<br>TAKE MEDICATION . . . . . C<br>TAKE HERBS . . . . . D<br>SEE TBA . . . . . E<br>SEE MIDWIFE . . . . . F<br>SEE DOCTOR . . . . . G<br>GO TO A HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . H<br>OTHER . . . . . X<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z | |
| 632J | Can you tell me what kind of problems can happen to a woman during labor and delivery?<br>Any other problems?<br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.<br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. | WATER BREAKS TOO EARLY . . . A<br>EXCESSIVE BLEEDING DURING AND AFTER DELIVERY . . . . . B<br>FEVER . . . . . C<br>LONG LABOR . . . . . D<br>FAINT . . . . . E<br>CONVULSIONS . . . . . F<br>PLACENTA DOES NOT COME OUT . . . G<br>STILLBIRTH . . . . . H<br>OTHER . . . . . X<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z | → 632L |
| 632K | What should she do if she experienced this problem?<br>Any other way?<br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.<br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. | NOTHING . . . . . A<br>REST . . . . . B<br>TAKE MEDICATION . . . . . C<br>TAKE HERBS . . . . . D<br>SEE TBA . . . . . E<br>SEE MIDWIFE . . . . . F<br>SEE DOCTOR . . . . . G<br>GO TO A HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . H<br>OTHER . . . . . X<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z | |
| 632L | Can you tell me what kind of problems can happen to the mother during the time after birth/during seclusion?<br>Any other problems?<br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.<br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. | EXCESSIVE BLEEDING . . . . . A<br>FAINT . . . . . B<br>CONVULSIONS . . . . . C<br>FEVER . . . . . D<br>FOUL-SMELLING DISCHARGE . . . . . E<br>SORE BREAST . . . . . F<br>SADNESS/DEPRESSION . . . . . G<br>OTHER . . . . . X<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z | → 701 |
| 632M | What action should be taken to the woman?<br>Any other way?<br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.<br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. | NOTHING . . . . . A<br>REST . . . . . B<br>TAKE MEDICATION . . . . . C<br>TAKE HERBS . . . . . D<br>SEE TBA . . . . . E<br>SEE MIDWIFE . . . . . F<br>SEE DOCTOR . . . . . G<br>GO TO A HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . H<br>OTHER . . . . . X<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z | |

## SECTION 7. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 701 | CHECK 304:<br>NEITHER STERILIZED ☐<br>HE OR SHE STERILIZED ☐ | | → 712 |
| 702 | CHECK 226:<br>PREGNANT ☐<br>NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ | | → 704 |
| 703 | Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children? | HAVE ANOTHER CHILD . . . . . 1<br>NO MORE . . . . . 2<br>UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 705<br>→ 711 |
| 704 | Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children? | HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD . . . . . 1<br>NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2<br>SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 3<br>UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | <br>→ 707<br>→ 712<br>→ 710 |
| 705 | CHECK 226:<br>NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐<br>How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child?<br>PREGNANT ☐<br>After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child? | MONTHS . . . . . 1 [ ][ ]<br>YEARS . . . . . 2 [ ][ ]<br>SOON/NOW . . . . . 993<br>SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 994<br>OTHER _____ 996<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 998 | <br><br>→ 710<br>→ 712<br>→ 710 |
| 706 | CHECK 226:<br>NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐<br>PREGNANT ☐ | | → 711 |
| 707 | CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD?<br>NOT CURRENTLY USING ☐<br>CURRENTLY USING ☐ | | → 712 |
| 708 | CHECK 705:<br>NOT ASKED ☐<br>24 OR MORE MONTHS OR 02 OR MORE YEARS ☐<br>00-23 MONTHS OR 00-01 YEAR ☐ | | → 711 |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 709 | CHECK 703 AND 704:<br>WANTS MORE CHILDREN ☐ → You have said that you do not want (a/another) child soon.<br>WANTS NO MORE/ CHILDREN ☐ → You have said that you do not want any (more) children.<br><br>Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy? / Can you tell me why you are not using a method to prevent pregnancy?<br><br>Any other reason? / Any other reason?<br><br>RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED. | NOT MARRIED . . . . . A<br>FERTILITY-RELATED REASON<br>NOT HAVING SEX . . . . . B<br>INFREQUENT SEX . . . . . C<br>MENOPAUSE/HISTERECTOMY . D<br>SUBFECUND/INFECUND . . . . . E<br>POSTPARTUM AMEN . . . . . F<br>BREASTFEEDING . . . . . G<br>FATALISTIC . . . . . H<br>OPPOSITION TO USE<br>RESPONDENT OPPOSED . . . . . I<br>HUSBAND OPPOSED . . . . . J<br>OTHER OPPOSED . . . . . K<br>RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION . . . . . L<br>LACK OF KNOWLEDGE<br>KNOWS NO METHODS . . . . . M<br>KNOWS NO SOURCE . . . . . N<br>METHOD RELATED REASON<br>SIDE EFFECTS/HEALTH CONCERNS . . . . . O<br>LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR . . . P<br>COSTS TOO MUCH . . . . . Q<br>PREFERRED METHOD NOT AVAILABLE . . . . . R<br>NO METHOD AVAILABLE . . . . . S<br>INCONVENIENT TO USE . . . . . T<br>INTERFERES WITH BODY'S WEIGHT GAIN/LOSS . . . . . U<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z | |
| 710 | CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD?<br>NOT ASKED ☐ → NO, NOT CURRENTLY USING ☐ → YES, CURRENTLY USING ☐ | | →712 |
| 711 | Do you think you will use a method to delay or avoid pregnancy at any time in the future? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 712<br><br>→ 712 |
| 711A | What is the main reason that you think you will not use a method at any time in the future? | FERTILITY-RELATED REASON<br>NOT HAVING SEX . . . . . 11<br>MENOPAUSE/HISTERECTOMY . . . 12<br>SUBFECUND/INFECUND . . . . . 13<br>WANTS AS MANY CHILDREN AS POSSIBLE . . . . . 14<br>FATALISTIC . . . . . 15<br>OPPOSITION TO USE<br>RESPONDENT OPPOSED . . . . . 21<br>HUSBAND OPPOSED . . . . . 22<br>OTHER OPPOSED . . . . . 23<br>RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION . . . . . 24<br>LACK OF KNOWLEDGE<br>KNOWS NO METHODS . . . . . 31<br>KNOWS NO SOURCE . . . . . 32<br>METHOD RELATED REASON<br>HEALTH CONCERNS . . . . . 41<br>FEAR OF SIDE EFFECTS . . . . . 42<br>TOO FAR . . . . . 43<br>COST TOO MUCH . . . . . 44<br>INCONVENIENT TO USE . . . . . 45<br>GAIN/LOSS WEIGHT . . . . . 46<br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 712 | CHECK 216:<br>HAS LIVING CHILDREN<br>If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?<br>NO LIVING CHILDREN<br>If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?<br>PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE. | NONE . . . . . 00<br>NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | → 714<br><br>→ 714 |
| 713 | How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it's a boy or a girl? | BOYS GIRLS EITHER<br>NUMBER [ ][ ] [ ][ ] [ ][ ]<br>OTHER _____ 999996<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 714 | In the last six months have you:<br>Heard about family planning on the radio?<br>Seen anything about family planning on the television? | YES NO<br>RADIO . . . . . 1 2<br>TELEVISION . . . . . 1 2 | |
| 714A | In the last six months have you read about family planning<br>In a newspaper or magazine?<br>In a poster?<br>In a pamphlet? | YES NO<br>NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE 1 2<br>POSTER . . . . . 1 2<br>PAMPHLET . . . . . 1 2 | |
| 714B | In the last six months, have you discussed the practice of family planning with your friends, neighbors, or relatives? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 715 |
| 714C | With whom?<br>Anyone else?<br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.<br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. | HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . A<br>MOTHER . . . . . B<br>FATHER . . . . . C<br>SISTER(S) . . . . . D<br>BROTHER(S) . . . . . E<br>DAUGHTER . . . . . F<br>SON . . . . . G<br>MOTHER-IN-LAW . . . . . H<br>FRIENDS/NEIGHBORS . . . . . I<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 715 | In the last six months, did you obtain about family planning information from:<br>FP officer?<br>Teacher?<br>Religious leader?<br>Doctor?<br>Nurse or midwife?<br>Village leader?<br>Women's group (PKK)?<br>Pharmacist? | YA TIDAK<br>FP OFFICER . . . . . 1 2<br>TEACHER . . . . . 1 2<br>RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . 1 2<br>DOCTOR . . . . . 1 2<br>NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 1 2<br>VILLAGE LEADER . . . . . 1 2<br>WOMEN'S GROUP . . . . . 1 2<br>PHARMACIST . . . . . 1 2 | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 715A | In the last six months, did you obtain about family planning information from:<br><br>Mobile information unit?<br>Art? | YA TIDAK<br><br>MOBILE UNIT . . . . . 1 2<br>TRADITIONAL ART . . . . . 1 2 | |
| 716 | CHECK 601:<br><br>MARRIED/ LIVING TOGETHER ☐ NEVER MARREID/DIVORCE SEPARATED/WIDOWED ☐ → | | 801 |
| 717 | CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD?<br><br>CURRENTLY USING ☐ NOT CURRENTLY USING OR NOT ASKED ☐ → | | 720 |
| 718 | Would you say that using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your (husband's/partner's) decision, or did you both decide together? | MAINLY RESPONDENT . . . . . 1<br>MAINLY HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2<br>JOINT DECISION . . . . . 3<br>OTHER _____ 6<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 718A | Now I want to ask you about your husband's/partner's views on family planning.<br><br>Do you think that your husband/partner approves or disapproves of couples using a contraceptive method to avoid pregnancy? | APPROVES . . . . . 1<br><br>DISAPPROVES . . . . . 2<br><br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 718B | How often did you talk to your husband/partner about family planning in the past year? | NEVER . . . . . 1<br>ONCE OR TWICE . . . . . 2<br>OFTEN . . . . . 3 | |
| 719 | CHECK 304:<br><br>NEITHER STERILIZED ☐ HE OR SHE STERILIZED ☐ → | | 801 |
| 720 | Does your (husband/partner) want the same number of children that you want, or does he want more or fewer than you want? | SAME NUMBER . . . . . 1<br>MORE CHILDREN . . . . . 2<br>FEWER CHILDREN . . . . . 3<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |

## SECTION 8. HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S BACKGROUND AND WOMEN'S WORK

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 801 | CHECK 601, 602, AND 603: RESPONDENT'S MARITAL STATUS<br>CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN ☐<br>DIVORCED/ SEPARATED/WIDOWED ☐<br>NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN ☐ | | 803<br>807 |
| 802 | How old was your husband/partner on his last birthday? | AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS ..... ☐☐ | |
| 803 | Did your (last) husband/partner ever attend school? | YES ..... 1<br>NO ..... 2 | → 805A |
| 804 | What was the highest level of school your (last) husband attended: primary, junior high school, senior high school, academy or university? | PRIMARY ..... 1<br>JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL ..... 2<br>SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL ..... 3<br>ACADEMY ..... 4<br>UNIVERSITY ..... 5<br>DON'T KNOW ..... 8 | → 805A |
| 805 | What was the highest (grade/year) your (last) husband/partner completed at that level?<br>FIRST YEAR = 0 COMPLETED = 7 | GRADE/YEAR ..... ☐<br>DON'T KNOW ..... 98 | |
| 805A | Did your (last) husband/partner work? | YES ..... 1<br>NO ..... 2 | → 807 |
| 806 | CHECK 801:<br>MARRIED/ LIVING TOGETHER ☐<br>What is your husband's/partner's occupation? That is, what kind of work does he mainly do?<br>DIVORCED/ SEPARATED/ WIDOWED ☐<br>What was your (last) husband's/partner's occupation? That is, what kind of work did he mainly do?<br>DESCRIBE AS COMPLETE AS POSSIBLE. DO NOT CIRCLE CODE AND FILL IN BOXES.<br>_____ ☐☐<br>_____ (FILLED BY BPS) | PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL ..... 01<br>MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATION 02<br>CLERICAL ..... 03<br>SALES ..... 04<br>SERVICE ..... 05<br>AGRICULTURAL WORKER ..... 06<br>INDUSTRIAL WORKER ..... 07<br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW ..... 98 | |
| 807 | Now I want to ask you about your activity in the past seven days.<br>Aside from your own housework, have you done any work in the last seven days? | YES ..... 1<br>NO ..... 2 | → 811 |
| 808 | As you know, some women take up jobs for which they are paid in cash or kind. Others sell things, have a small business or work on the family farm or in the family business.<br>In the last seven days, have you done any of these things or any other work? | YES ..... 1<br>NO ..... 2 | → 811 |
| 809 | Although you did not work in the last seven days, do you have any job or bussiness from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, maternity leave, or any other such reason? | YES ..... 1<br>NO ..... 2 | → 811 |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 810 | Have you done any work in the last 12 months? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 815 |
| 811 | What is your occupation, that is, what kind of work (do/did) you mainly do?<br><br>DESCRIBE AS COMPLETE AS POSSIBLE. DO NOT CIRCLE CODE AND FILL IN BOXES.<br><br>_____ [ ][ ]<br>_____<br>(FILLED BY BPS) | PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL . . . . . 01<br>MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATION 02<br>CLERICAL . . . . . 03<br>SALES . . . . . 04<br>SERVICE . . . . . 05<br>AGRICULTURAL WORKER . . . . . 06<br>INDUSTRIAL WORKER . . . . . 07<br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | |
| 812 | Do you do this work for a member of your family, for someone else, or are you self-employed? | FOR FAMILY MEMBER . . . . . 1<br>FOR SOMEONE ELSE/GOVERNMENT . . 2<br>SELF-EMPLOYED . . . . . 3 | |
| 813 | Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while? | THROUGHOUT THE YEAR . . . . . 1<br>SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR . . 2<br>ONCE IN A WHILE . . . . . 3 | |
| 814 | Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all? | CASH ONLY . . . . . 1<br>CASH AND KIND . . . . . 2<br>IN KIND ONLY . . . . . 3<br>NOT PAID . . . . . 4 | |
| 815 | CHECK 601, 602 AND 603:<br>CURRENTLY MARRIED/LIVING WITH A MAN [ ] ↓<br>NOT IN UNION [ ] → 823 | | |
| 816 | CHECK 814:<br>CODE 1 OR 2 CIRCLED [ ] ↓<br>CODE "3" OR "4" CIRCLED [ ] → 819 | | |
| 817 | Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your (husband/partner), or you and your (husband/partner) jointly? | RESPONDENT . . . . . 1<br>HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2<br>RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . 3<br>OTHER _____ 6<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 818 | Would you say that the money that you earn is more than what your (husband/partner) earns, less than what he earns, or about the same? | MORE THAN HIM . . . . . 1<br>LESS THAN HIM . . . . . 2<br>ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3<br>HUSBAND/PARTNER HAS NO EARNINGS . . . . . 4<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 820 |
| 819 | Who usually decides how your (husband's/partner's) earnings will be used: you, your (husband/partner), or you and your (husband/partner) jointly? | RESPONDENT . . . . . 1<br>HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2<br>RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . 3<br>HUSBAND/PARTNER HAS NO EARNINGS . . . . . 4<br>OTHER _____ 6<br>(SPECIFY) | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 820 | Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your (husband/partner), you and your (husband/partner) jointly, or someone else? | RESPONDENT . . . . . 1<br>HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2<br>RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . 3<br>SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4<br>OTHER . . . . . 6 | |
| 821 | Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases? | RESPONDENT . . . . . 1<br>HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2<br>RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . 3<br>SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4<br>OTHER . . . . . 6 | |
| 822 | Who usually makes decisions about visits to your family or relatives? | RESPONDENT . . . . . 1<br>HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2<br>RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . 3<br>SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4<br>OTHER . . . . . 6 | |
| 823 | Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else? | ALONE ONLY . . . . . 1<br>JOINTLY ONLY . . . . . 2<br>BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 3<br>DOES NOT OWN . . . . . 4 | |
| 824 | Do you own any land either alone or jointly with someone else? | ALONE ONLY . . . . . 1<br>JOINTLY ONLY . . . . . 2<br>BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 3<br>DOES NOT OWN . . . . . 4 | |
| 825 | PRESENCE OF OTHERS AT THIS POINT (PRESENT AND LISTENING, PRESENT BUT NOT LISTENING, OR NOT PRESENT) | PRES/ LISTEN / PRES/ NOT LISTEN / NOT PRES<br>CHILDREN < 10 . . . 1 2 3<br>HUSBAND . . . . . 1 2 3<br>OTHER MALES . . . 1 2 3<br>OTHER FEMALES . . . 1 2 3 | |
| 826 | In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:<br>- If she goes out without telling him?<br>- If she neglects the children?<br>- If she argues with him?<br>- If she refuses to have sex with him?<br>- If she cooks inedible meal? | YES / NO / DK<br>GOES OUT . . . . . 1 2 8<br>NEGLECT CHILDREN 1 2 8<br>ARGUES . . . . . 1 2 8<br>REFUSES SEX . . . . . 1 2 8<br>INEDIBLE FOOD . . . . . 1 2 8 | |

## SECTION 9. HIV/AIDS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 901 | Now I want to talk about something else.<br>Have you ever heard of an illness called AIDS? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | <br>→ 937 |
| 901A | From which sources of information have you learned about HIV/AIDS?<br><br>Any thing else?<br><br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.<br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. | RADIO . . . . . A<br>TELEVISION . . . . . B<br>NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE . . . . . C<br>POSTER . . . . . D<br>HEALTH PROFESSIONA . . . . . E<br>RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION . . . . . F<br>SCHOOL/TEACHER . . . . . G<br>COMMUNITY MEETING . . . . . H<br>FRIENDS/RELATIVE . . . . . I<br>WORK PLACE . . . . . J<br>INTERNET . . . . . K<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 902 | Can people reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 903 | Can people get the AIDS virus from mosquito bites? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 904 | Can people reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by using a condom every time they have sex? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 905 | Can people get the AIDS virus by sharing food with a person who has AIDS? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 906 | Can people get the AIDS virus because of witchcraft or other supernatural means? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 906A | Can people get the AIDS virus by sharing unsterilized needle or syringe? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 907 | Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have the AIDS virus? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 908 | Can the virus that causes AIDS be transmitted from a mother to a child:<br>- During pregnancy?<br>- During delivery?<br>- By breastfeeding? | YES NO DK<br>DURING PREGNANCY 1 2 8<br>DURING DELIVERY . . . 1 2 8<br>BY BREASTFEEDING . . 1 2 8 | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 908A | How to identify someone who was infected HIV/AIDS?<br><br>Any thing else?<br><br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.<br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. | PHYSICAL . . . . . A<br>BEHAVIOR . . . . . B<br>BLOOD TEST . . . . . C<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY)<br><br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z | |
| 908B | Do you know about voluntary HIV/AIDS test preceded by counseling, also known as VCT, which stands for voluntary counseling and testing? | YES . . . . . 1<br><br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 931A |
| 930 | Do you know of a place where people can go to get tested for the AIDS virus? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 931A |
| 931 | Where is that?<br><br>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE WHETHER A HOSPITAL OR CLINIC ADMINISTERED BY GOVERNMENT OR PRIVATE, WRITE IT'S NAME.<br><br>_____<br>(NAME OF PLACE)<br><br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.<br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. | PUBLIC SECTOR<br>HOSPITAL . . . . . A<br>HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B<br>CLINIC . . . . . C<br>STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . . . D<br>OTHER _____ E<br>(SPECIFY)<br><br>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR<br>HOSPITAL . . . . . F<br>HEALTH CENTER . . . . . G<br>STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . . . H<br>PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . I<br>MIDWIFE/NURSE . . . . . J<br>OTHER _____ K<br>(SPECIFY)<br><br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 931A | CHECK 601:<br>CODE "1" OR "2" CIRCLED ↓ ☐ CODE "3" CIRCLED ☐ → 932 | | |
| 931B | Have you ever talked about ways to prevent getting the virus that causes AIDS with your husband/partner? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 932 | Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had the AIDS virus? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 933 | If a member of your family got infected with the virus that causes AIDS, would you want it to remain a secret or not? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW/UNSURE . . . . . 8 | |
| 934 | If a member of your family became sick with AIDS, would you be willing to care for her or him in your own household? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW/UNSURE . . . . . 8 | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 935 | In your opinion, if a female teacher has the AIDS virus but is not sick, should she be allowed to continue teaching in the school? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW/TUNSURE/DEPENDS . . . 8 | |
| 937 | CHECK 901:<br>CODE "1" CIRCLED → Apart from AIDS, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?<br>CODE "2" CIRCLED → Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 938 |
| 937A | What kind of infection that you know? | SIPHILIS/RAJA SINGA . . . . . A<br>GONORRHEA/KENCING NANAH . . . . . B<br>KONDILOMA AKUMINATA . . . . . C<br>CHANROID . . . . . D<br>CLAMYDIA/KLAMIDIA . . . . . E<br>KANDIDIASIS . . . . . F<br>HERPES GENITAL . . . . . G<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 937B | From which sources of information have you learned about sexually transmitted infection (STIs)?<br><br>Any other place?<br><br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.<br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. | RADIO . . . . . A<br>TELEVISION . . . . . B<br>NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE . . . . . C<br>POSTER . . . . . D<br>HEALTH PROFESSIONA . . . . . E<br>RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION . . . . . F<br>SCHOOL/TEACHER . . . . . G<br>COMMUNITY MEETING . . . . . H<br>FRIENDS/RELATIVE . . . . . I<br>WORK PLACE . . . . . J<br>INTERNET . . . . . K<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 937C | If a man has a sexually transmitted disease, what symptoms might he have?<br><br>Any others?<br><br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.<br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. | ABDOMINAL PAIN . . . . . A<br>GENITAL DISCHARGE/DRIPPING . . . B<br>FOUL SMELLING DISCHARGE . . . . . C<br>BURNING PAIN ON URINATION . . . . . D<br>REDNESS/INFLAMMATION IN GENITAL AREA . . . . . E<br>KEMERAHAN / RADANG PADA SWELLING IN GENITAL AREA . . . . . F<br>GENITAL SORES/ULCERS . . . . . G<br>GENITAL WARTS . . . . . H<br>GENITAL ITCHING . . . . . I<br>BLOOD IN URINE . . . . . J<br>LOSS OF WEIGHT . . . . . K<br>IMPOTENCE . . . . . L<br>OTHER _____ W<br>(SPECIFY)<br><br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY)<br>NO SYMPTOM . . . . . Y<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 937D | If a woman has a sexually transmitted disease, what symptoms might she have?<br><br>Any others?<br><br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.<br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. | ABDOMINAL PAIN . . . . . A<br>GENITAL DISCHARGE/DRIPPING . . . B<br>FOUL SMELLING DISCHARGE . . . . . C<br>BURNING PAIN ON URINATION . . . . . D<br>REDNESS/INFLAMMATION IN GENITAL AREA . . . . . E<br>SWELLING IN GENITAL AREA . . . . . F<br>GENITAL SORES/ULCERS . . . . . G<br>GENITAL WARTS . . . . . H<br>GENITAL ITCHING . . . . . I<br>BLOOD IN URINE . . . . . J<br>LOSS OF WEIGHT . . . . . K<br>HARD TO GET PREGNANT/HAVE A CHILD . . . . . L<br><br>OTHER _____ W<br>(SPECIFY)<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY)<br>NO SYMPTOM . . . . . Y<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z | |
| 938 | CHECK 613:<br>CODE "00" NOT CIRCLED → ↓<br>CODE "00" CIRCLED → | | 947 |
| 939 | CHECK 937:<br>CODE "1" CIRCLED → ↓<br>CODE "2" CIRCLED → | | 941 |
| 940 | Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 941 | Sometimes women experience a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge.<br>During the last 12 months, have you had a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 942 | Sometimes women have a genital sore or ulcer. During the last 12 months, have you had a genital sore or ulcer? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 943 | CHECK 940, 941, AND 942:<br>HAS HAD AN INFECTION (ANY 'YES') → ↓<br>HAS NOT HAD AN INFECTION OR DOES NOT KNOW → | | 947 |
| 944 | The last time you had (PROBLEM FROM 940/941/942), did you seek any kind of advice or treatment? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 947 |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 945 | Where did you go?<br><br>Any other place?<br><br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.<br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. | NOT CURED . . . . . A<br>SELF CURED . . . . . B<br>HEALTH CENTER . . . . . C<br>HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . D<br>PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . E<br>MIDWIFE . . . . . F<br>PHARMACY/DRUG STORE . . . . . G<br>TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . H<br>FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . I<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 947 | Husband and wives do not always agree on everything. Please tell me if you think a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband/partner when:<br><br>- She knows her husband has a sexually transmitted infection?<br>- She knows her husband has sex with other women?<br>- She has recently given birth?<br>- She is tired or not in the mood? | YES NO DK<br><br>HAS STI . . . . . 1 2 8<br>OTHER WOMEN . . . . . 1 2 8<br>RECENT BIRTH . . . . . 1 2 8<br>TIRED/MOOD . . . . . 1 2 8 | |
| 947A | CHECK 214, 217 AND 218:<br><br>HAS AT LEAST ONE CHILD AGE 10-19 YEARS LIVING WITH HER ☐ ↓<br><br>HAS NO CHILD AGE 10-19 YEARS LIVING WITH HER ☐ → | | 1001 |
| 947B | Have you or your husband/partner discussed the following topics with your teenage children:<br><br>- Reproductive age?<br>- Sexually transmitted infection?<br>- Drugs?<br>- Delay in age at marriage?<br>- Issues in family planning and reproductive health?<br>- Puberty? | YES NO<br><br>REPRODUCTIVE AGE . . . . . 1 2<br>STIs . . . . . 1 2<br>DRUGS . . . . . 1 2<br>DELAY IN AGE AT MARRIAGE . . 1 2<br>ISSUES IN FP AND RH . . . . . 1 2<br>PUBERTY . . . . . 1 2 | |

## SECTION 10. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1001 | Now I would like to ask you some other questions relating to health matters. Have you had an injection for any reason in the last 12 months?<br><br>IF YES: How many injections have you had?<br><br>IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'.<br><br>IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. | NUMBER OF INJECTIONS . . . [ ][ ]<br><br>NONE . . . . . 00 | → 1004 |
| 1002 | Among these injections, how many were administered by a doctor, a nurse, a pharmacist, a dentist, or any other health worker?<br><br>IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'.<br><br>IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. | NUMBER OF INJECTIONS . . . [ ][ ]<br><br>NONE . . . . . 00 | → 1004 |
| 1003 | The last time you got an injection from a health worker, did he/she take the syringe and needle from a new, unopened package? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 1004 | Do you currently smoke cigarettes? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 1006 |
| 1005 | In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke? | NUMBER OF CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ] | |
| 1006 | Do you currently smoke or use any (other) type of tobacco? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 1008 |
| 1007 | What (other) type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use?<br><br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED. | PIPE . . . . . A<br>CHEWING TOBACCO . . . . . B<br>SNUFF . . . . . C<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 1008 | Many different factors can prevent women from getting medical advice or treatment for themselves. When you are sick and want to get medical advice or treatment, is each of the following a big problem or not? | BIG PROB-LEM / NOT A BIG PROB-LEM | |
| | Getting permission to go to the doctor? | PERMISSION TO GO . . . 1 / 2 | |
| | Getting money needed for advice or treatment? | GETTING MONEY . . . . . 1 / 2 | |
| | The distance to the health facility? | DISTANCE . . . . . 1 / 2 | |
| | Not wanting to go alone? | GO ALONE . . . . . 1 / 2 | |
| 1009 | Are you covered by any health insurance? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 1101 |
| 1010 | What type of health insurance are you covered by?<br><br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED. | HEALTH DONATION . . . . . A<br>JPK PNS/VETERAN/PENSIUN (ASKES B<br>JPK JAMSOSTEK . . . . . C<br>HEALTH CARD/JPK GAKIN/POOR CARD/JAMKESMAS CARD . . . D<br>PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE . . . E<br>BENEFOLENT FUND/SUBSTITUSION BY CORPORATE . . . . . F<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(TULISKAN) | |

## SECTION 11. MATERNAL MORTALITY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1101 | Now I want to ask you some questions about your brothers and sisters, that is, the children who was born to your natural mother, including these who are living with you, those living elsewhere, and those who have died. How many children who were born from your mother, including you? | NUMBER OF CHILDREN FROM NATURAL MOTHER . . . . . [ ][ ] |
| 1102 | CHECK 1101:<br>TWO OR MORE BIRTH [ ] ↓ ONLY ONE BIRTH [ ] → 1201 | |
| 1103 | Of all the births, how many sisters and brothers are older than you? | NUMBER OF SISTER OR BROTHER . . . . . [ ][ ] |

| QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1104 | What was the name given to your oldest (next) oldest brothers or sisters?(START FROM THE OLDEST) | . . . . . | . . . . . | . . . . . | . . . . . | . . . . . | . . . . . |
| 1105 | Is (NAME) male or female? | ML . . . . . 1<br>FM . . . . . 2 | ML . . . . . 1<br>FM . . . . . 2 | ML . . . . . 1<br>FM . . . . . 2 | ML . . . . . 1<br>FM . . . . . 2 | ML . . . . . 1<br>FM . . . . . 2 | ML . . . . . 1<br>FM . . . . . 2 |
| 1106 | Is (NAME) still alive? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>TO 1108 ↵<br>DK . . . . . 8<br>TO (2) ↵ | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>TO 1108 ↵<br>DK . . . . . 8<br>TO (3) ↵ | YES . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>TO 1108 ↵<br>DK . . . . . 8<br>TO (4) ↵ | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>TO 1108 ↵<br>DK . . . . . 8<br>TO (5) ↵ | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>TO 1108 ↵<br>DK . . . . . 8<br>TO (6) ↵ | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>TO 1108 ↵<br>DK . . . . . 8<br>TO (7) ↵ |
| 1107 | How old is (NAME)? | [ ][ ]<br>TO(2) | [ ][ ]<br>TO(3) | [ ][ ]<br>TO (4) | [ ][ ]<br>TO (5) | [ ][ ]<br>TO (6) | [ ][ ]<br>TO (7) |
| 1108 | In what year did (NAME) die? | [ ][ ][ ][ ] | [ ][ ][ ][ ] | [ ][ ][ ][ ] | [ ][ ][ ][ ] | [ ][ ][ ][ ] | [ ][ ][ ][ ] |
| 1109 | How old was (NAME) when he/she died? | [ ][ ]<br>IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 10 YEARS OLD TO (2) | [ ][ ]<br>IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 10 YEARS OLD TO (3) | [ ][ ]<br>IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 10 YEARS OLD TO (4) | [ ][ ]<br>IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 10 YEARS OLD TO (5) | [ ][ ]<br>IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 10 YEARS OLD TO (6) | [ ][ ]<br>IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 10 YEARS OLD TO (7) |
| 1110 | Was (NAME) pregnant when she died? | YES . . . . . 1<br>TO 1013 ↵<br>NO . . . . . 2 | YES . . . . . 1<br>TO 1013 ↵<br>NO . . . . . 2 | YES . . . . . 1<br>TO 1013 ↵<br>NO . . . . . 2 | YES . . . . . 1<br>TO 1013 ↵<br>NO . . . . . 2 | YES . . . . . 1<br>TO 1013 ↵<br>NO . . . . . 2 | YES . . . . . 1<br>TO 1013 ↵<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 1111 | Was (NAME) died during childbirth? | YES . . . . . 1<br>TO 1013 ↵<br>NO . . . . . 2 | YES . . . . . 1<br>TO 1013 ↵<br>NO . . . . . 2 | YES . . . . . 1<br>TO 1013 ↵<br>NO . . . . . 2 | YES . . . . . 1<br>TO 1013 ↵<br>NO . . . . . 2 | YES . . . . . 1<br>TO 1013 ↵<br>NO . . . . . 2 | YES . . . . . 1<br>TO 1013 ↵<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 1112 | Did (NAME) die within two months after the end of pregnancy? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>TO 1014 ↵ | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>TO 1014 ↵ | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>TO 1014 ↵ | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>TO 1014 ↵ | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>TO 1014 ↵ | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>TO 1014 ↵ |
| 1113 | How many children had (NAME) given birth to (before that pregnancy)? | [ ][ ] | [ ][ ] | [ ][ ] | [ ][ ] | [ ][ ] | [ ][ ] |

IF NO MORE BROTHERS OR SISTERS, GO TO 1114.

| QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1104 | What was the name given to your oldest (next) oldest brothers or sisters?(START FROM THE OLDEST) | . . . . . | . . . . . | . . . . . | . . . . . | . . . . . | . . . . . |
| 1105 | Is (NAME) male or female? | ML . . . . . 1<br>FM . . . . . 2 | ML . . . . . 1<br>FM . . . . . 2 | ML . . . . . 1<br>FM . . . . . 2 | ML . . . . . 1<br>FM . . . . . 2 | ML . . . . . 1<br>FM . . . . . 2 | ML . . . . . 1<br>FM . . . . . 2 |
| 1106 | Is (NAME) still alive? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>TO 1108<br>DK . . . . . 8<br>TO (8) | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>TO 1108<br>DK . . . . . 8<br>TO (9) | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>TO 1108<br>DK . . . . . 8<br>TO (10) | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>TO 1108<br>DK . . . . . 8<br>TO (11) | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>TO 1108<br>DK . . . . . 8<br>TO (12) | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>TO 1108<br>DK . . . . . 8<br>TO (13) |
| 1107 | How old is (NAME)? | TO(8) | TO(9) | TO (10) | TO (11) | TO (12) | TO (13) |
| 1108 | In what year did (NAME) die? | | | | | | |
| 1109 | How old was (NAME) when he/she died? | IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 10 YEARS OLD TO (8) | IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 10 YEARS OLD TO (9) | IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 10 YEARS OLD TO (10) | IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 10 YEARS OLD TO (11) | IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 10 YEARS OLD TO (12) | IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 10 YEARS OLD TO (13) |
| 1110 | Was (NAME) pregnant when she died? | YES . . . . . 1<br>TO1113<br>NO . . . . . 2 | YES . . . . . 1<br>TO 1113<br>NO . . . . . 2 | YES . . . . . 1<br>TO 1113<br>NO . . . . . 2 | YES . . . . . 1<br>TO 1113<br>NO . . . . . 2 | YES . . . . . 1<br>TO 1113<br>NO . . . . . 2 | YES . . . . . 1<br>TO 1113<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 1111 | Did (NAME) she died during childbirth? | YES . . . . . 1<br>TO1113<br>NO . . . . . 2 | YES . . . . . 1<br>TO 1113<br>NO . . . . . 2 | YES . . . . . 1<br>TO 1113<br>NO . . . . . 2 | YES . . . . . 1<br>TO 1113<br>NO . . . . . 2 | YES . . . . . 1<br>TO 1113<br>NO . . . . . 2 | YES . . . . . 1<br>TO 1113<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 1112 | Did (NAME) die within two months after the end of pregnancy? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>TO 1114 | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>TO 1114 | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>TO 1114 | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>TO 1114 | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>TO 1114 | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>TO 1114 |
| 1113 | How many children had (NAME) given birth to (before that pregnancy)? | | | | | | |

IF THERE ISN'T BROTHER OR SISTER AGAIN, GO TO 1114

'1114 CHECK 1110, 1111 AND 1112 OF ALL SISTERS:

☐ THERE IS CODE 'YES' CIRCLED

THERE ISN'T CODE 'YES' CIRCLED ☐ → 1201

To be sure, you said that your sister named _____ died (pregnant/give birth/after birth), is it true?
IF RIGHT, SKIP TO 1201.
IF FALSE, CORECT THE ANSWER AND GO TO 1201.

## 12. RESPONDENT'S ADDITIONALBACKGROUND

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1201 | CHECK 103:<br>15-24 ☐ ↓<br>25 OR OLDER ☐ → | | 1733 |
| 1202 | CHECK 601, 602, DAN 603:<br>NEVER MARRIED ☐ ↓<br>YES, FORMERLY MARRIED/LIVED WITH A MAN ☐ → | | 1733 |
| 1203 | Are you currently attending school? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 1205 |
| 1204 | What is the reason you are not currently attending school any more? | GRADUATED/HAD ENOUGH SCHOOLING . . . . . 01<br>GOT PREGNANT . . . . . 02<br>TO CARE FOR ANOTHER FAMILY MEMBER . . . . . 03<br>FAMILY NEEDED HELP ON FARM OR BUSINESS . . . . . 04<br>COULD NOT PAY SCHOOL FEES . . . 05<br>NEEDED TO EARN MONEY . . . . . 06<br>DID NOT LIKE SCHOOL/ DID NOT WANT TO CONTINUE . . . 07<br>DID NOT PASS EXAMS . . . . . 08<br>SCHOOL NOT ACCESSIBLE/ TOO FAR . . . . . 09<br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 1205 | CHECK 110:<br>CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED ☐ ↓<br>CODE '3' CIRCLED ☐ → | | 1207 |
| 1206 | In the last 6 months did you hear on the radio:<br>- About postponement of age at marriage?<br>- About HIV/AIDS?<br>- About sexually transmitted infections?<br>- About the condom/condom advertisement?<br>- About drugs?<br>- About alcoholic beverages?<br>- About how to prevent pregnancy or family planning? | YES NO<br>POSTPONE MARRIAGE . . . . . 1 2<br>HIV/AIDS . . . . . 1 2<br>STI . . . . . 1 2<br>CONDOM . . . . . 1 2<br>DRUGS . . . . . 1 2<br>ALCOHOL . . . . . 1 2<br>FAMILY PLANNING . . . . . 1 2 | |
| 1207 | CHECK 111:<br>CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED ☐ ↓<br>CODE '3' CIRCLED ☐ → | | 1209 |
| 1208 | In the last 6 months did you watch on television:<br>- About postponement of age at marriage?<br>- About HIV/AIDS?<br>- About sexually transmitted infections?<br>- About the condom/condom advertisement?<br>- About drugs?<br>- About alcoholic beverages?<br>- About how to prevent pregnancy or family planning? | YES NO<br>POSTPONE MARRIAGE . . . . . 1 2<br>HIV/AIDS . . . . . 1 2<br>STI . . . . . 1 2<br>CONDOM . . . . . 1 2<br>DRUGS . . . . . 1 2<br>ALCOHOL . . . . . 1 2<br>FAMILY PLANNING . . . . . 1 2 | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1209 | CHECK 112:<br>CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED ☐ ↓<br>CODE '3' CIRCLED ☐ → | | 1301 |
| 1210 | In the last 6 months did you read an article in a newspaper or magazine: | YES NO | |
| | - About postponement of age at marriage? | POSTPONE MARRIAGE . . . . . 1 2 | |
| | - About HIV/AIDS? | HIV/AIDS . . . . . 1 2 | |
| | - About sexually transmitted infections? | STI . . . . . 1 2 | |
| | - About the condom/condom advertisement? | CONDOM . . . . . 1 2 | |
| | - About drugs? | DRUGS . . . . . 1 2 | |
| | - About alcoholic beverages? | ALCOHOL . . . . . 1 2 | |
| | - About how to prevent pregnancy or family planning? | FAMILY PLANNING . . . . . 1 2 | |

## 13. KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE ABOUT HUMAN REPRODUCTION SYSTEM

Now I want to ask you about changes from childhood to adolescence, the reproductive system, and related issues.

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1301 | When a boy begins to change from childhood to adolescence, also known as puberty, he experiences some physical changes. Can you tell me what they are?<br><br>Any other change?<br><br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.<br>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | DEVELOP MUSCLES . . . . . A<br>CHANGE IN VOICE . . . . . B<br>GROWTH OF FACIAL HAIR,<br>PUBIC HAIR, UNDERARM HAIR,<br>CHEST, LEGS AND ARMS . . . . . C<br>INCREASE IN SEXUAL AROUSAL . . . D<br>WET DREAMS . . . . . E<br>GROWTH OF ADAM'S APPLE . . . . . F<br>HARDENING OF NIPPLES . . . . . G<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z | |
| 1302 | When a girl begins to change from childhood to adolescence, she experiences some physical changes. Can you tell me what they are?<br><br>Any other change?<br><br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.<br>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | GROWTH OF PUBIC AND<br>UNDERARM HAIR . . . . . A<br>GROWTH IN BREASTS . . . . . B<br>GROWTH IN HIPS . . . . . C<br>INCREASE IN SEXUAL AROUSAL . . . D<br>MENSTRUATION . . . . . E<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z | |
| 1303 | CHECK 1301 AND 1302:<br>NO CODE 'Z' CIRCLED OR CODE 'Z' CIRCLED IN ONE QUESTION ONLY → ↓<br>CODE 'Z' CIRCLED IN BOTH 1301 AND 1302 → | | 1305 |
| 1304 | Where did you get the information about the physical changes from childhood to adolescence?<br><br>Ar<br><br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.<br>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | FRIENDS . . . . . A<br>MOTHER . . . . . B<br>FATHER . . . . . C<br>SIBLINGS . . . . . D<br>RELATIVES . . . . . E<br>TEACHER . . . . . F<br>HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER . . . . . G<br>RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . H<br>TELEVISION . . . . . I<br>RADIO . . . . . J<br>BOOK/MAGAZINE/NEWSPAPER . . . . . K<br>INTERNE . . . . . L<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z | |
| 1305 | How old were you when you had your first menstruation? | NEVER . . . . . 00<br>AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ] | → 1311 |
| 1306 | Before you menstruated, did anyone talk to you about menstruation? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 1308 |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1307 | Who talked to you about menstruation?<br><br>Any one else?<br><br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.<br><br>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | FRIENDS . . . . . A<br>MOTHER . . . . . B<br>FATHER . . . . . C<br>SIBLINGS . . . . . D<br>RELATIVES . . . . . E<br>TEACHER . . . . . F<br>HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER . . . . . G<br>RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . H<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 1308 | The first time you menstruated, did you talk to anyone?<br><br>Who did you talk to?<br><br>Any one else?<br><br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.<br><br>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | FRIENDS . . . . . A<br>MOTHER . . . . . B<br>FATHER . . . . . C<br>SIBLINGS . . . . . D<br>RELATIVES . . . . . E<br>TEACHER . . . . . F<br>HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER . . . . . G<br>RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . H<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY)<br>NO ONE . . . . . Z | |
| 1309 | Can a woman become pregnant by having one sexual intercourse ? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 1310 | Do you know how to avoid pregnancy?<br>If "YES": What is it?<br><br>Any other way?<br><br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.<br><br>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | ABSTAIN FROM SEX . . . . . A<br>USE CONTRACEPTION . . . . . B<br>RHYTHM OR PERIODIC ABSTINENCE C<br>WITHDRAWAL . . . . . D<br>HERBS . . . . . E<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z | |
| 1311 | What service of family planning do you think should be made available to unmarried youth?<br><br>- Information about reproductive health and family planning methods?<br>- Consultation about how to use family planning methods?<br>- Provision and family planning services | YES NO<br><br>INFORMATION . . . . . 1 2<br><br>COUNSELLING . . . . . 1 2<br><br>SERVICE . . . . . 1 2 | |
| 1312 | I will now read you some statements about condom use. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement:<br><br>- Condoms can be used to prevent pregnancy<br>- A condom can protect against getting HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmihed diseases<br>- A condom can be reused | AGREE DIS-AGREE DON'T KNOW<br><br>PREVENT PREGNANCY . 1 2 8<br>PREVENT HIV/AIDS AND STI . . . . . 1 2 8<br>CAN BE REUSED 1 2 8 | |
| 1313 | Now I want to talk about a disease called anemia.<br>Have you ever heard of anemia? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 1401 |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1314 | What is anemia?<br><br>Anything else?<br><br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.<br><br>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | LOW HEMOGLOBIN (Hb) . . . . . A<br>IRON DEFICIENCY . . . . . B<br>DEFICIT IN RED BLOOD CELLS . . . . . C<br>BLOOD DEFICIT . . . . . D<br>VITAMIN DEFICIENCY . . . . . E<br>LOW BLOOD PRESSURE . . . . . F<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z | |
| 1315 | What do you think is the cause of anemia?<br><br>Anything else?<br><br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.<br><br>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | LACK OF CONSUMPTION OF<br>MEAT, FISH AND LIVER . . . . . A<br>LACK OF CONSUMPTION OF<br>VEGETABLES AND FRUITS . . . . . B<br>BLEEDING . . . . . C<br>MENSTRUATION . . . . . D<br>MALNUTRITION . . . . . E<br>INFECTIOUS DISEASE . . . . . F<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z | |
| 1316 | Can anemia be treated? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | →1401 |
| 1317 | How is anemia treated?<br><br>Anything else?<br><br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.<br><br>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | TAKE PILL TO INCREASE BLOOD . . . A<br>TAKE IRON TABLET . . . . . B<br>INCREASE CONSUMPTION OF<br>MEAT, FISH AND LIVER . . . . . C<br>INCREASE CONSUMPTION OF<br>IRON-RICH VEGETABLES . . . . . D<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z | |

## 14. MARRIAGE AND CHILDREN

Let us now talk about marriage and having children.

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1401 | At what age would you like to be married? | AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>NEVER . . . . . 95<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | |
| 1402 | In your opinion, what is the best age for a woman to get married? | AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | |
| 1403 | In your opinion, what is the best age for a man to get married? | AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | |
| 1404 | Do you think a couple who wants to get married needs to have a medical test? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | 1406 |
| 1405 | What kind of medical test ?<br><br>Anything else?<br><br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.<br>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | PHYSICAL . . . . . A<br>BLOOD . . . . . B<br>URINE . . . . . C<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z | |
| 1406 | Who is going to choose the person you will marry: your parents, yourself, or together ? | SELF . . . . . 1<br>PARENTS . . . . . 2<br>RELATIVES . . . . . 3<br>JOINTLY . . . . . 4 | |
| 1409 | Who do you think should decide on how many children a couple should have : the wife, the husband, or both? | WIFE . . . . . 1<br>HUSBAND . . . . . 2<br>BOTH . . . . . 3<br>DON'TKNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 1410 | In your opinion, what is the best age for a woman to have the first baby? | AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | |
| 1411 | In your opinion, what is the best age for a man to have the first baby? | AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | |
| 1412 | How long do you think a woman should wait after one birth before she has another birth? | MONTH . . . . . 1 [ ][ ]<br>YEARS . . . . . 2 [ ][ ]<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 998 | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | | | | SKIP TO |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1413 | If a woman has an unwanted pregnancy, what do you think she should do, have the baby and keep it, have the baby and give it away, have an abortion, or up to her? | HAVE THE BABY AND KEEP IT . . . . . 1<br>HAVE THE BABY AND GIVE IT AWAY 2<br>HAVE AN ABORTION . . . . . 3<br>UP TO HER . . . . . 4<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | | | | |
| 1414 | I'm going to read some statements about times when a woman might consider having an abortion. Please tell me, in your opinion, is it acceptable for a woman to have an abortion if: | | AGREE | DIS-AGREE | DON'T KNOW | |
| | - Her health is endangered by the pregnancy? | ENDANGER HER HEALTH . . . . . | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | - Her life is endangered by the pregancy? | ENDANGER LIFE . . . | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | - The fetus has physical deformity? | FETUS DEFORMED | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | - The pregnancy has resulted from rape? | RAPED . . . . . | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | - She is unmarried? | UNMARRIED . . . . . | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | - The couple can not afford to have a child? | CAN NOT AFFORD | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| | - She is attending school? | ATTENDING SCHOOL | 1 | 2 | 8 | |

## 15. ROLE OF FAMILY, SCHOOL, COMMUNITY, AND MASS MEDIA

Now I'd like to ask you about the role of family, school and community as sources of information on reproductive health, which includes issues related to sexuality and sexually transmitted infections, such as HIV/AIDS; and use of illegal drugs and NAPZA (narcotics, alcohol, psychotropic drugs, and other addictive substances).

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1501 | We would like to know about the people with whom you have talked about or asked questions about sexual matters. Have you talked about these things with:<br>- Friend?<br>- Mother?<br>- Father?<br>- Siblings?<br>- Family?<br>- Teacher?<br>- Health service provider?<br>- Religious leader? | YES NO<br>FRIENDS . . . . . 1 2<br>MOTHER . . . . . 1 2<br>FATHER . . . . . 1 2<br>SIBLINGS . . . . . 1 2<br>RELATIVES . . . . . 1 2<br>TEACHER . . . . . 1 2<br>HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER 1 2<br>RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . 1 2 | |
| 1502 | If you want to know more about reproductive health, who would you like to ask?<br><br>Any one else?<br><br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.<br><br>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | FRIENDS . . . . . A<br>MOTHER . . . . . B<br>FATHER . . . . . C<br>SIBLINGS . . . . . D<br>RELATIVES . . . . . E<br>TEACHER . . . . . F<br>HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER . . . . . G<br>RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . H<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z | |
| 1503 | CHECK 104:<br>HAVE ATTENDED SCHOOL ☐ NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL ☐ | | 1506 |

| | TOPIC | 1504. Have you ever been taught at school about (TOPIC)? | 1505 In what level of schooling were you when you first were taught at school about (TOPIC)? |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. | How the human reproductive system works. | YES . . . . . 1 →<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | PRIMARY . . . . . 1<br>JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2<br>SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3<br>ACADEMY . . . . . 4<br>UNIVERSITY . . . . . 5<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 |
| B. | Methods of birth control. | YES . . . . . 1 →<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | PRIMARY . . . . . 1<br>JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2<br>SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3<br>ACADEMY . . . . . 4<br>UNIVERSITY . . . . . 5<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 |
| C. | HIV/AIDS. | YES . . . . . 1 →<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | PRIMARY . . . . . 1<br>JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2<br>SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3<br>ACADEMY . . . . . 4<br>UNIVERSITY . . . . . 5<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 |
| D. | Other sexually transmitted infections. | YES . . . . . 1 →<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | PRIMARY . . . . . 1<br>JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2<br>SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3<br>ACADEMY . . . . . 4<br>UNIVERSITY . . . . . 5<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 |
| E. | NAPZA (narcotics, alcohol, psychotropic drugs and other addictive substances). | YES . . . . . 1 →<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8<br>1506 | PRIMARY . . . . . 1<br>JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2<br>SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3<br>ACADEMY . . . . . 4<br>UNIVERSITY . . . . . 5<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1506 | Have you ever attended a community-sponsored meeting about reproductive health? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | <br>→1508 |
| 1507 | What kind of meeting did you attend?<br><br>Any other?<br><br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.<br><br>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | YOUTH GROUP . . . . . A<br>RELIOUS GATHERING . . . . . B<br>YOUTH FAMILY GUIDANCE/BKR . . . . . C<br>NGO . . . . . D<br>GOVT. EXTENSION SERVICE . . . . . E<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 1508 | Have you heard of a place for young adults to obtain information and counselling about young adult reproductive health? | YES . . . . . 1<br><br>NO . . . . . 2 | <br>→1601 |
| 1509 | What places have you heard about?<br><br>_____<br>(TULISKAN)<br><br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.<br><br>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | PIK-KRR . . . . . A<br>PKRR/PIKER . . . . . B<br><br>YOUTH CENTER . . . . . C<br>OTHER . . . . . X<br>DON'T REMEMBER/DON'T KNOW . . . Z | |
| 1510 | Do you know where this place is (any of these places are)? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | <br>→1601 |
| 1511 | Have you ever visited this place (any of these places)? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | <br>→1601 |
| 1512 | What services did you find there?<br><br>Anything else?<br><br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.<br><br>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | INFORMATION ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH . . . . . A<br>COUNSELLING . . . . . B<br>MEDICAL CHECK UP . . . . . C<br>STI TREATMENT . . . . . D<br>CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS . . . . . E<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z | |
| 1513 | Apart from services you mentioned before, what other services do you want to be available in that place (those places)?<br><br>Anything else?<br><br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.<br><br>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | INFORMATION ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH . . . . . A<br>COUNSELLING . . . . . B<br>MEDICAL CHECK UP . . . . . C<br>STI TREATMENT . . . . . D<br>CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS . . . . . E<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z | |

## 16. SMOKING, DRINKING AND DRUGS

Now I'd like to ask you some question about the use of tobacco, alcohol and drugs. As we discussed earlier, you can choose not to answer any individual question or all of the questions. However, I hope you will answer these questions because your views are important. The information you give will be confidential and will only be used for scientific study.

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1601 | CHECK 1004:<br>CODE "2" CIRCLED<br>CODE "2" CIRCLED | | 1603 |
| 1602 | Have you ever tried to smoke a cigarette? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | 1605 |
| 1603 | How old were when you smoked a cigarette for the first time? | AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | |
| 1604 | How old were you when you started smoking fairly regularly? | AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>JUST TRIED . . . . . 94<br>NEVER SMOKED REGULARLY . . . 95<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | |
| 1605 | Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone to smoke? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 1606 | Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone not to smoke? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 1607 | Now I have some questions about drinking alcohol such as arak, tuak, beer, and others. Have you ever drunk an alcohol-containing beverage? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | 1611 |
| 1608 | How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol? | AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | |
| 1609 | In the last three months, on how many days did you drink an alcohol-containing beverage?<br>IF EVERY DAY: RECORD '90'. | NUMBER OF DAYS . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>DID NOT DRINK . . . . . 95 | |
| 1610 | Have you ever gotten "drunk" from drinking an alcohol-containing beverage? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 1611 | Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone to drink an alcohol-containing beverage? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 1612 | Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone not to drink an alcohol-containing beverage? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1613 | There are drugs such as ganja, putau, shabu-shabu, and others drugs which can be used for fun or get high (LOCAL TERMS: fly, boat, fantasize, etc). Do you know someone who takes drugs? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 1614 | Have you yourself ever tried to use drugs (LOCAL TERM)? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | →1622 |
| 1615 | How did you use the drug?<br>Any other way?<br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.<br>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | SMOKED . . . . . A<br>INHALED . . . . . B<br>INJECTED . . . . . C<br>DRUNK/SWALLOWED . . . . . D<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 1616 | CHECK 1615:<br>CODE 'C' NOT CIRCLED ☐ ↓<br>CODE 'C' CIRCLED ☐ → | | 1618 |
| 1617 | Have you ever injected drugs which can make you LOCAL TERMS: fly, high, intoxicated, etc. ? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | →1622 |
| 1618 | How old were you when you first injected drugs? | AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐<br>DON'T REMEMBER . . . . . 98 | |
| 1619 | Did you inject drugs in the last 12 months? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | →1621 |
| 1620 | How often did you inject the drugs? | EVERYDAY . . . . . 01<br>A FEW TIMES A WEEK . . . . . 02<br>EVERY WEEK . . . . . 03<br>LESS THAN ONCE PER WEEK . . . . 04<br>ONCE A MONTH . . . . . 05<br>LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH . . . . . 06<br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 1621 | Have you ever shared needles? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 1622 | Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone to use drugs? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 1623 | Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone not to use drugs? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |

## 17. DATING AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Now I want to ask questions about sexual activity. We are interested in finding out whether people your age are sexually active. Your responses will be treated confidentially and will only be used for scientific research.

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1701 | Do you currently have a boyfriend? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | →1703 |
| 1702 | Did you ever have a boyfriend? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 1705 |
| 1703 | How old were you when you first had a boyfriend? | AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | |
| 1704 | Have you ever done any of the following with (any of) your boyfriend? | YES NO | |
| | Held hands? | HOLD HANDS . . . . . 1 2 | |
| | Kissed lips? | KISS LIPS . . . . . 1 2 | |
| | Touched (or being touched) or aroused (being aroused) on your sensitive body parts such as genitals, breast, thigh, etc.? | PET . . . . . 1 2 | |
| | IF THE RESPONDENT IS UNCOMFORTABLE WITH THE QUESTIONS, TELL HER THAT YOU KNOW THE QUESTIONS ARE SENSTIVE BUT IT IS IMPORTANT TO GET ACCURATE INFORMATION. ASSURE THE RESPONDENT AGAIN THAT THE INFORMATION WILL BE CONFIDENTIAL. | | |
| 1705 | CHECK 613: | HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE [ ] ↓ / HAS NOT HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE [ ] | → 1712 |
| 1706 | What is the main reason for having sexual intercourse the first time?<br><br>IF THERE ARE MORE THAN ONE REASONS, CIRCLE CODE FOR THE MAIN REASON. | JUST HAPPENED . . . . . 01<br>CURIOUS/ANXIOUS TO KNOW . . . . . 02<br>FORCED BY PARTNER . . . . . 03<br>FOR MONEY . . . . . 04<br>WISH TO MARRY . . . . . 05<br>INFLUENCED BY FRIENDS . . . . . 06<br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T REMEMBER . . . . . 98 | |
| 1707 | Where did you have sexual intercourse the first time?<br><br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES | OWN HOUSE . . . . . 01<br>PARTNER'S HOUSE . . . . . 02<br>HOTEL/MOTEL . . . . . 03<br>BOARDING HOUSE . . . . . 04<br>PROSTITUTES PLACE . . . . . 05<br>VEHICLE . . . . . 06<br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T REMEMBER . . . . . 98 | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1708 | How old were you when you first had sexual intercourse? | AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | |
| 1709 | What is your relationship to the person you had sex with the first time?<br><br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. | FRIEND . . . . . 01<br>BOY/GIRLFRIEND . . . . . 02<br>RELATIVE . . . . . 03<br>FATHER . . . . . 04<br>PROSTITUTE . . . . . 05<br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 1710 | The first time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner use any thing to prevent a pregnancy? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER . . . . 8 | →1712 |
| 1711 | What did you or your partner use?<br><br>Any other method?<br><br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.<br><br>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | CONDOM . . . . . A<br>PILL . . . . . B<br>DIAPHRAGM/INTRAVAG . . . . . C<br>WITHDRAWAL . . . . . D<br><br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 1712 | Do you have any friends who have had sex before marriage? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | →1714 |
| 1713 | Because your friends have had sex, are you motivated to have sexual intercourse? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 1714 | Do you agree or disagree with the following statements:<br><br>- A man has many partners/girlfriends at the same time?<br><br>- A women has many patners/boyfriends at the same time? | YES NO DE-PENDS<br>A BOY HAS MANY GIRLFRIENDS . . 1 2 8<br>A GIRL HAS MANY BOYFRIENDS . . . . . 1 2 8 | |
| 1715 | Do you approve if a woman has sexual intercourse before marriage? | APPROVE . . . . . 1<br>DISAPPROVE . . . . . 2<br>DEPENDS . . . . . 8 | |
| 1716 | Do you approve if a man has sexual intercourse before marriage? | APPROVE . . . . . 1<br>DISAPPROVE . . . . . 2<br>DEPENDS . . . . . 8 | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1717 | Do you approve if someone has sexual intercourse before marriage if:<br>- They both like to have sex.<br>- They love each other.<br>- They plan to get married<br>- The woman is an adult and knows the consequences<br>- They want to show their love | APPROVE / DIS-APPROVE<br>LIKE SEX . . . . . 1 2<br>LOVE EACH OTHER . . . 1 2<br>PLAN TO MARRY . . . . . 1 2<br>WOMEN KNOW CONSEQUENCES . . . 1 2<br>SHOW LOVE . . . . . 1 2 | |
| 1718 | Do you strongly agree, agree or disgree of the opinion that women should maintain their virginity before marriage? | STRONGLY AGREE . . . . . 1<br>AGREE . . . . . 2<br>DISAGREE . . . . . 8 | |
| 1719 | Do you men in general still value virginity in a woman? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 1720 | CHECK 613:<br>HAS NOT HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE<br>HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE | | 1722 |
| 1721 | Do you intend to have sexual intercourse soon? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DEPENDS . . . . . 8 | |
| 1722 | Have you ever advised/influenced a friend/someone to have sexual intercourse? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 1723 | Have you ever advised/influenced a friend/someone not to have sexual intercourse? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 1724 | CHECK 228:<br>DIDN'T WANT TO GET PREGNANT<br>WANTED TO GET PREGNANT/ DIDN'T ASKED | | 1730 |
| 1725 | How many times did you become pregnant when you did not want to? | ONCE . . . . . 1<br>SEVERAL TIMES . . . . . 2 | |
| 1726 | CHECK 1725:<br>ONCE: When you had the unwanted pregnancy(ies), what did you you do?<br>SEVERAL TIMES: When you had an unwanted pregnancy(ies), what did you do? | CONTINUED THE PREGNANCY . . . . . 1<br>ATTEMPTED TO STOP THE PREGNANCY BUT FAILED . . . . . 2<br>ABORTED THE PREGNANCY . . . . . 3<br>HAD A MISCARRIAGE . . . . . 4<br>OTHER _____ 6<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | 1728<br>1730 |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1727 | What did you do with the baby? | KEPT THE BABY . . . . . 1<br>BABY CARED BY OTHER PEOPLE . . . 2<br>OTHER _____ 6<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 1728 | CHECK 1726:<br>CODE '2' OR '3' CIRCLED ☐ | CODE '1' CIRCLED ☐ | → 1730 |
| 1729 | Who helped you in stopping the pregnancy or attempting to stop the pregnancy?<br><br>Any other person?<br><br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.<br><br>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | DOCTOR . . . . . A<br>MIDWIFE/NURSE . . . . . B<br>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . C<br>PHARMACIST . . . . . D<br>FRIEND/RELATIVES . . . . . E<br>SELF . . . . . F<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z | |
| 1730 | Has any young unmarried adult you personally know ever aborted a pregnancy? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 1731 | Have you ever advised/influencd a friend/someone to abort a pregnancy? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 1732 | Have you ever advised/influencd a friend/someone not to abort a pregnancy? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 1733 | RECORD THE TIME | HOUR . . . . . ☐☐<br>MINUTE . . . . . ☐☐ | |

## INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

**TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW**

**COMMENTS ABOUT RESPONDENT:**

**COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:**

**ANY OTHER COMMENTS:**

## SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

**NAME OF SUPERVISOR:** _____ **DATE:** _____

## EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

**NAME OF EDITOR:** _____ **DATE:** _____

## CALENDAR

**INSTRUCTIONS:**
ONLY ONE CODE SHOULD APPEAR IN ANY BOX.
FOR COLUMNS 1 AND 4, ALL MONTHS SHOULD BE FILLED IN.

INFORMATION TO BE CODED FOR EACH COLUMN:

**COL. 1: BIRTHS, PREGNANCIES, CONTRACEPTIVE USE**

| | |
|---|---|
| L | BIRTH |
| H | PREGNANCIES |
| K | MISCARRIAGE |
| A | ABORTION |
| S | STILLBIRTH |
| 0 | NO METHOD |
| 1 | FEMALE STERILIZATION |
| 2 | MALE STERILIZATION |
| 3 | IUD |
| 4 | INJECTABLES |
| 5 | IMPLANTS |
| 6 | PILL |
| 7 | CONDOM |
| 8 | INTRAVAG/DIAPHRAGM |
| M | LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD |
| P | PERIODIC ABSTINENCE |
| T | WITHDRAWAL |
| D | EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION |
| X | OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) |

**COL. 2: SOURCE OF CONTRACEPTION**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | GOVT. HOSPITAL |
| 2 | GOVT. HEALTH CENTER |
| 3 | GOVT. CLINIC |
| 4 | FP FIELDWORKER |
| 5 | FP MOBILE CLINIC |
| 6 | VILLAGE HEALTH POST |
| 7 | DELIVERY POST |
| 8 | HEALTH POST |
| 9 | FP POST |
| A | PVT. HOSPITAL |
| B | PVT. CLINIC |
| C | PRIVATE DOCTOR |
| D | MIDWIFE |
| E | VILLAGE MIDWIFE |
| F | PHARMACY/DRUGSTORE |
| G | FRIENDS/RELATIVES |
| H | SHOP |
| X | OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) |

**COL. 3: REASON FOR DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTION**

| | |
|---|---|
| 0 | INFREQUENT SEX/HUSBAND AWAY |
| 1 | BECAME PREGNANT WHILE USING |
| 2 | WANTED TO BECOME PREGNANT |
| 3 | HUSBAND DISAPPROVED |
| 4 | WANTED MORE EFFECTIVE METHOD |
| 5 | HEALTH CONCERNS |
| 6 | SIDE EFFECTS |
| 7 | LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR |
| 8 | COSTS TOO MUCH |
| 9 | INCONVENIENT TO USE |
| F | DON'T KNOW/MIND |
| M | MENOPAUSAL |
| C | MARITAL DISSOLUTION/SEPARATION |
| N | IUD EXPELLED |
| X | OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) |
| Z | DON'T KNOW |

**COL. 4: MARITAL STATUS**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| X | MARRIAGE | 0 | NOT MARRIAGE |
| B | LIVING TOGETHER | | |

| | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | DES | 01 | | | | | 01 | DES | |
| | NOV | 02 | | | | | 02 | NOV | |
| | OKT | 03 | | | | | 03 | OKT | |
| | SEP | 04 | | | | | 04 | SEP | |
| 2 | AGT | 05 | | | | | 05 | AGT | 2 |
| 0 | JUL | 06 | | | | | 06 | JUL | 0 |
| 1 | JUN | 07 | | | | | 07 | JUN | 1 |
| 1 | MEI | 08 | | | | | 08 | MEI | 1 |
| | APR | 09 | | | | | 09 | APR | |
| | MAR | 10 | | | | | 10 | MAR | |
| | PEB | 11 | | | | | 11 | PEB | |
| | JAN | 12 | | | | | 12 | JAN | |
| | DES | 13 | | | | | 13 | DES | |
| | NOV | 14 | | | | | 14 | NOV | |
| | OKT | 15 | | | | | 15 | OKT | |
| | SEP | 16 | | | | | 16 | SEP | |
| 2 | AGT | 17 | | | | | 17 | AGT | 2 |
| 0 | JUL | 18 | | | | | 18 | JUL | 0 |
| 1 | JUN | 19 | | | | | 19 | JUN | 1 |
| 0 | MEI | 20 | | | | | 20 | MEI | 0 |
| | APR | 21 | | | | | 21 | APR | |
| | MAR | 22 | | | | | 22 | MAR | |
| | PEB | 23 | | | | | 23 | PEB | |
| | JAN | 24 | | | | | 24 | JAN | |
| | DES | 25 | | | | | 25 | DES | |
| | NOV | 26 | | | | | 26 | NOV | |
| | OKT | 27 | | | | | 27 | OKT | |
| | SEP | 28 | | | | | 28 | SEP | |
| 2 | AGT | 29 | | | | | 29 | AGT | 2 |
| 0 | JUL | 30 | | | | | 30 | JUL | 0 |
| 0 | JUN | 31 | | | | | 31 | JUN | 0 |
| 9 | MEI | 32 | | | | | 32 | MEI | 9 |
| | APR | 33 | | | | | 33 | APR | |
| | MAR | 34 | | | | | 34 | MAR | |
| | PEB | 35 | | | | | 35 | PEB | |
| | JAN | 36 | | | | | 36 | JAN | |
| | DES | 37 | | | | | 37 | DES | |
| | NOV | 38 | | | | | 38 | NOV | |
| | OKT | 39 | | | | | 39 | OKT | |
| | SEP | 40 | | | | | 40 | SEP | |
| 2 | AGT | 41 | | | | | 41 | AGT | 2 |
| 0 | JUL | 42 | | | | | 42 | JUL | 0 |
| 0 | JUN | 43 | | | | | 43 | JUN | 0 |
| 8 | MEI | 44 | | | | | 44 | MEI | 8 |
| | APR | 45 | | | | | 45 | APR | |
| | MAR | 46 | | | | | 46 | MAR | |
| | PEB | 47 | | | | | 47 | PEB | |
| | JAN | 48 | | | | | 48 | JAN | |
| | DES | 49 | | | | | 49 | DES | |
| | NOV | 50 | | | | | 50 | NOV | |
| | OKT | 51 | | | | | 51 | OKT | |
| | SEP | 52 | | | | | 52 | SEP | |
| 2 | AGT | 53 | | | | | 53 | AGT | 2 |
| 0 | JUL | 54 | | | | | 54 | JUL | 0 |
| 0 | JUN | 55 | | | | | 55 | JUN | 0 |
| 7 | MEI | 56 | | | | | 56 | MEI | 7 |
| | APR | 57 | | | | | 57 | APR | |
| | MAR | 58 | | | | | 58 | MAR | |
| | PEB | 59 | | | | | 59 | PEB | |
| | JAN | 60 | | | | | 60 | JAN | |
| | DES | 61 | | | | | 61 | DES | |
| | NOV | 62 | | | | | 62 | NOV | |
| | OKT | 63 | | | | | 63 | OKT | |
| | SEP | 64 | | | | | 64 | SEP | |
| 2 | AGT | 65 | | | | | 65 | AGT | 2 |
| 0 | JUL | 66 | | | | | 66 | JUL | 0 |
| 0 | JUN | 67 | | | | | 67 | JUN | 0 |
| 6 | MEI | 68 | | | | | 68 | MEI | 6 |
| | APR | 69 | | | | | 69 | APR | |
| | MAR | 70 | | | | | 70 | MAR | |
| | PEB | 71 | | | | | 71 | PEB | |
| | JAN | 72 | | | | | 72 | JAN | |

# 2012 INDONESIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
## MARRIED MAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

**Confidential**

| I. IDENTIFICATION | CODE |
|---|---|
| 1. PROVINCE _____ | |
| 2. REGENCY/MUNICIPALITY *) _____ | |
| 3. SUB-DISTRICT _____ | |
| 4. VILLAGE _____ | |
| 5. URBAN/RURAL **) URBAN -1 RURAL -2 | |
| 6. CENSUS BLOCK NUMBER _____ | B |
| 7. 2012 IDHS SAMPLE CODE . . . . . | |
| 8. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . | |
| 9. NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____ | |
| 10. NAME OF RESPONDENT _____ | |
| 11. RESPONDENT'S LINE NUMBER . . . . . | |

**II. INTERVIEWER VISITS**

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | FINAL VISIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DATE OF INTERVIEW | _____ | _____ | _____ | DATE<br>MONTH<br>YEAR 2 0 1 2 |
| INTERVIEWER'S NAME | _____ | _____ | _____ | INTERVIEWER |
| RESULT ***) | _____ | _____ | _____ | RESULT |
| NEXT VISIT DATE | _____ | _____ | | TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS |
| TIME | _____ | _____ | | |

***) RESULT CODES

1 COMPLETED
2 HOUSEHOLD MEMBER NOT AT HOME
3 POSTPONED
4 REFUSED
5 PARTLY COMPLETED
6 INCAPACITATED
7 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

| | FIELD EDITOR | SUPERVISOR | OFFICE EDITOR | KEYED BY |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NAME | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| DATE | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

*) Cross out category not used
**) Circle selected category

## SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

**INFORMED CONSENT**

Hello. My name is ..... and I am working with BPS Statistics Indonesia. We are conducting a survey about the health of women, men and children all over Indonesia. We would very much appreciate your participation in this survey. I would like to ask you about your health (and the health of your children). The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. The survey usually takes between 30 and 40 minutes to complete. Whatever information you provide will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shown to other persons.

Participation in this survey is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any individual question or all of the questions. However, we hope that you will participate in this survey since your views are important.

At this time, do you want to ask me anything about the survey?

May I begin the interview now?

Signature of interviewer: _____ Date: _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 1 ↓ RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 2 ➡ END

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 101 | RECORD THE TIME | HOUR . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>MINUTE . . . . . [ ][ ] | |
| 102 | In what month and year were you born? | MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98<br>YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]<br>DON'T KNOW YEAR . . . . . 9998 | |
| 103 | How old were you at your last birthday?<br><br>COMPARE AND CORRECT 102 AND/OR 103 IF INCONSISTENT. IF LESS THEN 15 OR OLDER THAN 54 END INTERVIEW. CORRECT 12IDHS-HH BLOCK III COLUMN (7). | AGE IN COMPLETED YEAR [ ][ ] | |
| 103A | Are you now unmarried, married, living together, divorced, separated or widowed ? | NEVER MARRIED . . . . . 1<br>MARRIED . . . . . 2<br>LIVING TOGETHER . . . . . 3<br>DIVORCED . . . . . 4<br>SEPARATED . . . . . 5<br>WIDOWED . . . . . 6 | |
| 103B | CHECK 103 AND 103A:<br><br>AGE 15-54 AND MARRIED/ LIVING TOGETHER [ ] ↓<br>OTHER [ ] → END | | |
| 104 | Have you ever attended school? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 108 |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 105 | What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, junior high, senior high, academy or university? | PRIMARY . . . . . 1<br>JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2<br>SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3<br>ACADEMY . . . . . 4<br>UNIVERSITY . . . . . 5 | |
| 106 | What is the highest (grade/year) you completed at that level?<br>FIRST YEAR = 0 DON'T KNOW = 8 COMPLETED = 7 | GRADE/YEAR . . . . . ☐ | |
| 107 | CHECK 105:<br>CODE '1' CIRCLED ☐ ↓<br>CODE '2', '3', '4' OR '5' CIRCLED ☐ → | | 110 |
| 108 | Now I would like you to read this sentence to me:<br>SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE:<br>Can you read only part of the sentence to me? | CANNOT READ AT ALL . . . . . 1<br>ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE . . . . . 2<br>ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE 3<br>BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED . . . . . 4 | |
| 109 | CHECK 108:<br>CODE '2' OR '3' CIRCLED ☐ ↓<br>CODE '1' OR '4' CIRCLED ☐ → | | 111 |
| 110 | Do you read a newspaper or magazine, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? | AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1<br>LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2<br>NOT AT ALL . . . . . 3 | |
| 111 | Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? | AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1<br>LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2<br>NOT AT ALL . . . . . 3 | |
| 112 | Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? | AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1<br>LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2<br>NOT AT ALL . . . . . 3 | |

## SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION HISTORY

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 201 | I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Do you have biological children? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 206 |
| 202 | Do you have any biological sons or daughters who are living with you? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 204 |
| 203 | How many sons live with you?<br>And how many daughters live with you?<br><br>IF NONE, RECORD '00'. | SONS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ]<br><br>DAUGHTERS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ] | |
| 204 | Do you have any biological sons or daughters who are alive but do not live with you? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 206 |
| 205 | How many sons are alive but do not live with you?<br><br>And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you?<br><br>IF NONE, RECORD '00'. | SONS ELSEWHERE . . . . . [ ][ ]<br><br>DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE . . [ ][ ] | |
| 206 | Do you have any biological son or daughter who was born alive but later died?<br><br>If "NO" PROBE: Any baby who cried or showed signs of life but did not survive? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 208 |
| 207 | How many boys have died?<br>And how many girls have died?<br><br>IF NONE, RECORD '00'. | BOYS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ]<br><br>GIRLS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ] | |
| 208 | SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL.<br><br>IF NONE, RECORD '00'. | TOTAL . . . . . [ ][ ] | |
| 208A | CHECK 208:<br>Just to make sure that I have this right: you have had in TOTAL _____child born alive, Is that correct?<br>YES [ ] ↓ NO [ ] → PROBE AND CORRECT 201-208 AS NECESSARY. | | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 209 | HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD ↓ | HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD → 212<br>HAS NOT HAD ANY CHILDREN → 301 | |
| 210 | Do the children that you have fathered all have the same biological mother? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 212 |
| 211 | In all, how many women have you fathered children with? | NUMBER OF WOMEN . . . . . [ ][ ] | |
| 212 | How old were you when your (first) child was born? | AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ] | |
| 213 | CHECK 203 AND 205:<br>AT LEAST ONE CHILD LIVES WITH FATHER ↓ | NO CHILD LIVES WITH FATHER → 301 | |
| 214 | How old is your (youngest) child? | AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ] | |
| 215 | CHECK 214:<br>(YOUNGEST) CHILD IS AGE 0-2 YEARS ↓ | AGE MORE THAN 2 YEARS → 301 | |
| 216 | What is the name of your (youngest) child?<br>_____<br>(NAME OF (YOUNGEST) CHILD) | | |
| 216A | What is the name of the mother of your (youngest) child?<br>_____<br>(NAME OF MOTHER FROM (YOUNGEST) CHILD) | | |
| 217 | When mother (MOTHER'S NAME) was pregnant with (YOUNGEST CHILD'S NAME), did she have any antenatal check-ups? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 219 |
| 218 | Were you ever present during any of those antenatal check-ups? | PRESENT . . . . . 1<br>NOT PRESENT . . . . . 2 | |
| 219 | Was (YOUNGEST CHILD'S NAME) born in a hospital or health facili | HOSPITAL/HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 1<br>OTHER . . . . . 2 | |
| 220 | When a child has diarrhea, how much should he or she be given to drink: more than usual, about the same as usual, less than usual, or nothing to drink at all? | MORE THAN USUAL . . . . . 1<br>ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 2<br>LESS THAN USUAL . . . . . 3<br>NOTHING TO DRINK . . . . . 4<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |

## SECTION 3. KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICE OF FAMILY PLANNING

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 301 | Now I would like to talk about family planning. The various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay, avoid a pregnancy.<br><br>Have you ever heard of (METHOD)? | |
| 01 | FEMALE STERILIZATION<br>Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 02 | MALE STERILIZATION<br>Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 03 | IUD<br>Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 04 | INJECTABLES<br>Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 05 | IMPLANTS<br>Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 06 | PILL<br>Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 07 | CONDOM<br>Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 08 | DIAPHRAGM<br>Women can place a contraceptive tissue or a thin flexible disk in their vagina before intercourse. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 09 | LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD (LAM) | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 10 | RHYTHM OR PERIODIC ABSTINENCE<br>Every month that a woman is sexually active she can avoid pregnancy by not having sexual intercourse on the days of the month she is most likely to get pregnant. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 11 | WITHDRAWAL<br>Men can be careful and pull out before climax. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 12 | EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION<br>As an emergency measure after unprotected sexual intercourse, within three days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 |
| 13 | OTHERS<br>Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy? | YES . . . . . 1<br>_____ (SPECIFY)<br>_____ (SPECIFY)<br>NO . . . . . 2 |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 301A | Are you currently using any method of family planning? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 301C |
| 301B | Which method are you using? | MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 1<br>CONDOM . . . . . 2<br>PERIODIC ABSTINENCE . . . . . 3<br>WITHDRAWAL . . . . . 4<br>OTHER _____ 6<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 301C | Is your wife/partner currently using any method of family planning? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 302 |
| 301D | Which method is your wife/partner using?<br><br>Any other method?<br><br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.<br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. | FEMALE STERILISATION . . . . . A<br>IUD . . . . . B<br>INJECTABLES . . . . . C<br>IMPLANT . . . . . D<br>PILL . . . . . E<br>INTRAVAG/DIAPHRAGM . . . . . F<br>LAM . . . . . G<br>PERIODIC ABSTINENCE . . . . . H<br>WITHDRAWAL . . . . . I<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 302 | In the last six months have you:<br><br>- Heard about family planning on the radio?<br>- Seen anything about family planning on the television?<br>- Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine?<br>- Read about family planning in a poster?<br>- Read about family planning in a pamphlet? | YES NO<br><br>RADIO . . . . . 1 2<br>TELEVISION . . . . . 1 2<br>NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE 1 2<br>POSTER . . . . . 1 2<br>PAMPHLET . . . . . 1 2 | |
| 303 | In the last six months, have you discussed family planning with your friend, neighbour or family ? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 304 |
| 303A | With whom?<br><br>Anyone else?<br><br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.<br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. | WIFE . . . . . A<br>MOTHER . . . . . B<br>FATHER . . . . . C<br>SISTER(S) . . . . . D<br>BROTHER(S) . . . . . E<br>DAUGHTER . . . . . F<br>SON . . . . . G<br>FATHER-IN-LAW . . . . . H<br>FRIENDS/NEIGHBORS . . . . . I<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 304 | Now I would like to ask you about a woman's risk of pregnancy.<br><br>From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant when she has sexual relations? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 306 |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 305 | Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods? | JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS . . . . . 1<br>DURING HER PERIOD . . . . . 2<br>RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED . . . . . 3<br>HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS . . . . . 4<br>OTHER _____ 6<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 306 | I will now read you some statements about contraception. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with each one.<br><br>A. Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it.<br><br>B. Women who are sterilized may become promiscuous.<br><br>C. Being sterilized for a man is equivalent to being castrated.<br><br>D. A woman is the one who gets pregnant, so she should be the one to get sterilized. | AGREE / DIS-AGREE / DK<br>CONTRACEPTION WOMEN BUSINESS . . 1 2 3<br>STERILIZED WOMEN ARE PROMISCUOUS . . 1 2 3<br>MALE STERILIZATION IS CASTRATION . . . . . 1 2 3<br>WOMAN SHOULD BE THE ONE STERILIZED . . 1 2 3 | |
| 307 | CHEK 301B : USE CONTRACEPTION<br>CODE '2' DID NOT CIRCLED → ↓<br>CODE '2' CIRCLED → | | 310A |
| 308 | Do you know of a place where you can get condoms? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 310A |
| 309 | Where is that?<br><br>Any other place?<br><br>PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE.<br><br>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.<br><br>_____<br>NAME OF PLACE(S)) | PUBLIC SECTOR<br>HOSPITAL . . . . . A<br>HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B<br>CLINIC . . . . . C<br>FP FIELDWORKER . . . . . D<br>FP MOBILE UNIT . . . . . E<br>VILLAGE HEALTH POST . . . . . F<br>DELIVERY POST . . . . . G<br>HEALTH POST . . . . . H<br>FP POST . . . . . I<br>OTHER _____ J<br>(SPECIFY)<br>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR<br>HOSPITAL . . . . . K<br>MATERNITY HOSPITAL . . . . . L<br>MATERNITY HOME . . . . . M<br>CLINIC . . . . . N<br>GENERAL PRACTICIONER . . . . . O<br>OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . P<br>MIDWIFE . . . . . Q<br>NURSE . . . . . R<br>VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . S<br>PHARMACY/DRUG STORE . . . . . T<br>OTHER _____ U<br>(SPECIFY)<br>OTHER<br>FRIENDS/RELATIVES . . . . . V<br>SHOP . . . . . W<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 310 | If you wanted to, could you yourself get a condom? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 310A | CHECK 301(07), 301A AND 301B<br>HAS HEARD OF CONDOMS AND IS USING ☐ ↓<br>HAS HEARD OF CONDOMS BUT IS NOT USING ☐ → 310F<br>NEVER HEARD CONDOMS ☐ → 310G | | |
| 310B | Have you ever experienced any problems with using condoms?<br><br>IF YES: What problems did you experience?<br><br>PROBE: Any other problems?<br><br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.<br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. | TOO EXPENSIVE . . . . . A<br>EMBARRASSING TO BUY/OBTAIN . . . B<br>DIFFICULT TO DISPOSE OF . . . . . C<br>DIFFICULT TO PUT ON/TAKE OFF . . . D<br>SPOILS THE MOOD . . . . . E<br>DIMINISHES PLEASURE . . . . . F<br>WIFE OBJECTS TO/DOES NOT LIKE . . G<br>WIFE GOT PREGNANT . . . . . H<br>INCONVENIENT TO USE/MESSY . . . . I<br>CONDOM BROKE . . . . . J<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY)<br>NO PROBLEM . . . . . Y | |
| 310C | How much do you usually pay for a packet of condoms? | Rp . . . . . ☐☐☐☐☐<br>FREE . . . . . 99995<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 99998 | → 310F |
| 310D | How many condoms are in each packet? | TOTAL . . . . . ☐ | |
| 310E | Do you think that at this price condoms are inexpensive, just affordable, or too expensive? | INEXPENSIVE . . . . . 1<br>JUST AFFORDABLE . . . . . 2<br>TOO EXPENSIVE . . . . . 3 | |
| 310F | I will now read you some statements about condom use that other men have made. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with each. | | |

| | AGREE | DIS-AGREE | DK |
|---|---|---|---|
| - Condoms diminish sexual pleasure. | SEXUAL PLEASURE . . 1 | 2 | 3 |
| - A condom is very inconvenient to use. | INCONVENIENT . . . . . 1 | 2 | 3 |
| - A condom can be reused. | CAN BE REUSED . . . . 1 | 2 | 3 |
| - A condom protects against disease. | PROTECT AGAINST DISEASE . . . . . 1 | 2 | 3 |
| - A woman has no right to tell a man to use a condom. | WOMAN'S RIGHT . . . . 1 | 2 | 3 |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 310G | CHECK 301(02), 301A AND 301B<br><br>HAS HEARD OF MALE STERILIZATION BUT NOT STERILIZED ☐ ↓<br>RESPONDENT IS STERILIZED ☐ → 310J<br>HAS NOT HEARD OF MALE STERILIZATION ☐ → 404 | | |
| 310H | Once you have had all the children you want, would you yourself ever consider getting sterilized? | WIFE ALREADY STERILIZED . . . . . 1<br>WOULD CONSIDER . . . . . 2<br>WOULD NOT CONSIDER . . . . . 3<br>UNSURE/DEPENDS . . . . . 4 | → 310J |
| 310I | Why would you never consider getting sterilized?<br><br>PROBE: Any other reasons?<br><br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.<br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. | AGAINST RELIGION . . . . . A<br>BAD FOR MAN'S HEALTH . . . . . B<br>OPERATION NOT SAFE . . . . . C<br>LESS INTRUSIVE WAYS AVAILABLE D<br>MAY WANT MORE CHILDREN/<br>MAY WANT TO REPLACE<br>CHILD WHO DIED . . . . . E<br>MAY REMARRY SOME DAY . . . . . F<br>COSTS . . . . . G<br>LOSS OF SEXUAL FUNCTION . . . . . H<br>WIFE DOESN'T AGREE . . . . . I<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 310J | In your opinion what are some of the advantages of male sterilization?<br><br>PROBE: Any other advantages?<br><br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.<br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. | PUT MAN IN CONTROL . . . . . A<br>EFFECTIVE METHOD . . . . . B<br>OPERATION IS SAFE . . . . . C<br>SAFER THAN FEMALE STERILIZATION D<br>OPERATION INEXPENSIVE . . . . . E<br>LESS EXPENSIVE THAN FEMALE<br>STERILIZATION . . . . . F<br>OPERATION IS SIMPLE . . . . . G<br>GIVE MAN FREEDOM . . . . . H<br>OTHER _____ X | |

## SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS WOMEN

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 404 | Is your (wife/partner) living with you now or is she staying elsewhere? | LIVING WITH HIM . . . . . 1<br>STAYING ELSEWHERE . . . . . 2 | |
| 405 | Do you have other wives or do you live with other women as if married? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 407 |
| 406 | How many wives or live-in partners do you have? | TOTAL NUMBER OF WIVES AND LIVE-IN PARTNERS . . . [ ][ ] | |
| 407 | CHECK 405:<br>ONE WIFE/ PARTNER ☐ → Please tell me the name of (your wife/the woman you are living with as if married).<br>MORE THAN ONE WIFE/ PARTNER ☐ → Please tell me the name of each of your wives or each woman you are living with as if married.<br>RECORD THE NAME AND THE LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EACH WIFE AND LIVE-IN PARTNER.<br>IF A WOMAN IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'. | NAME / LINE NUMBER / 408 How old was (NAME) on her last birthday? AGE<br>_____ [ ][ ] [ ][ ]<br>_____ [ ][ ] [ ][ ]<br>_____ [ ][ ] [ ][ ]<br>_____ [ ][ ] [ ][ ] | |
| 408 | ASK 408 FOR EACH PERSON. | | |
| 409 | CHECK 407:<br>ONE WIFE/ PARTNER ☐<br>MORE THAN ONE WIFE/ PARTNER ☐ | | → 411A |
| 410 | Have you been married or lived with a woman only once or more than once? | ONLY ONCE . . . . . 1<br>MORE THAN ONCE . . . . . 2 | → 411A |
| 411 | In what month and year did you start living with your (wife/partner)? | MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98<br>YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]<br>DON'T KNOW YEAR . . . . . 9998 | → 413 |
| 411A | Now I would like to ask about your first (wife/partner). In what month and year did you start living with her? | | |
| 412 | How old were you when you first started living with her? | AGE . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 413 | CHECK FOR THE PRESENCE OF OTHERS.<br><br>BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY. | | |
| 414 | Now I would like to ask some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues.<br><br>How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time? | NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE . . . . . .00<br><br>AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ]<br><br>FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) WIFE/PARTNER . . . . . 95 | → 502 |
| 430 | In the last 12 months, did you pay anyone in exchange for having sexual intercourse? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 432 |
| 431 | Have you ever paid anyone in exchange for having sexual intercourse? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 502 |
| 432 | The last time you paid someone in exchange for having sexual intercourse, was a condom used? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 502 |
| 433 | Was a condom used during sexual intercourse every time you paid someone in exchange for having sexual intercourse in the last 12 months? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 502 |
| 437 | From where did you obtain the condom the last time?<br><br>PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE.<br><br>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.<br><br>_____<br>(NAME OF PLACE) | PUBLIC SECTOR<br>HOSPITAL . . . . . 11<br>HEALTH CLINIC . . . . . 12<br>CENTER . . . . . 13<br>FP FIELDWORKER . . . . . 14<br>FP MOBILE UNIT . . . . . 15<br>VILLAGE HEALTH POST . . . . . 16<br>DELIVERY POST . . . . . 17<br>HEALTH POST . . . . . 18<br>FP POST . . . . . 19<br>OTHER _____ 20<br>(SPECIFY)<br>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR<br>HOSPITAL . . . . . 31<br>MATERNITY HOSPITAL . . . . . 32<br>MATERNITY HOME . . . . . 33<br>CLINIC . . . . . 34<br>GENERAL PRACTICIONER . . . . . 35<br>OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . 36<br>MIDWIFE . . . . . 37<br>NURSE . . . . . 38<br>VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . 39<br>PHARMACY/DRUG STORE . . . . . 40<br>OTHER _____ 41<br>(SPECIFY)<br>OTHER<br>FRIENDS/RELATIVES . . . . . 51<br>SHOP . . . . . 52<br>OTHER _____ 56<br>(SPECIFY) | |

## SECTION 5. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 502 | CHECK 301B:<br>CODE '1' NOT CIRCLED<br>CODE '1' CIRCLED | | | 509 |
| 502A | COPY THE NAME OF RESPONDENT'S WIFE FROM 407.<br><br>IF MORE THAN 2 WIVES, USE EXTRA QUESTIONNAIRE. | FIRST WIFE<br>_____<br>LINE NUMBER | SECOND WIFE<br>_____<br>LINE NUMBER | |
| 503 | Is (NAME) pregnant now? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>(SKIP TO 505)<br>DK/UNSURE . . . . . 8 | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>(SKIP TO 505)<br>DK/UNSURE . . . . . 8 | |
| 504 | Now I have some questions about the future. After the (child/children) you and your (wife(wives)/partner(s)) are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not have any more children? | HAVE ANOTHER . . . 1<br>TO 505A<br>NO MORE . . . 2<br>UNDECIDED/DON'T . . 8<br>(SKIP TO 509) | HAVE ANOTHER . . . . . 1<br>TO 505A<br>NO MORE . . . . . 2<br>UNDECIDED/DON'T . . . . 8<br>(SKIP TO 509) | |
| 505 | Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child? | HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD . . . . . 1<br>NO MORE/NONE . . . 2<br>SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 3<br>WIFE (WIVES)/ PARTNER(S) STERILIZED . . . . . 4<br>UNDECIDED/ DON'T KNOW . . . 8<br>(SKIP TO 509) | HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD . . . . . 1<br>NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2<br>SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 3<br>WIFE (WIVES)/ PARTNER(S) STERILIZED . . . . . 4<br>UNDECIDED/ DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8<br>(SKIP TO 509) | |
| 505A | Do you think (NAME) wants the same number of children that you want to have with her, or does she want more of fewer than you want? | SAME NUMBER . . . 1<br>MORE CHILDREN . . . 2<br>FEWER CHILDRE . . . 3<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | SAME NUMBER . . . . . 1<br>MORE CHILDREN . . . . . 2<br>FEWER CHILDRE . . . . . 3<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 505B | How often do you talk to (NAME) about family planning in the past year? | NEVER . . . . . 1<br>ONCE OR TWICE . . . 2<br>OFTEN . . . . . 3 | NEVER . . . . . 1<br>ONCE OR TWICE . . . . . 2<br>OFTEN . . . . . 3 | |
| 505C | Do you think that (NAME) approves or disapproves of couples using a contraceptive method to avoid pregnancy? | APPROVE . . . . . 1<br>DISAPPROVES . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | APPROVE . . . . . 1<br>DISAPPROVES . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 505D | | GO TO 503 FOR NEXT WIFE. IF NO MORE WIVES, GO TO 507 | GO TO 503 FOR NEXT WIFE. IF NO MORE WIVES, GO TO 507. | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 507 | CHECK 503:<br>WIFE/PARTNER NOT PREGNANT OR DON'T KNOW ☐<br>WIFE/PARTNER PREGNANT ☐<br><br>How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child?<br><br>After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child? | MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐<br>YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐<br><br>SOON/NOW . . . . . 993<br>COUPLE INFECUND . . . . . 994<br><br>OTHER _____ 996<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 998 | |
| 509 | CHECK 203 AND 205:<br>HAS LIVING CHILDREN ☐<br>NO LIVING CHILDREN ☐<br><br>If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life. How many children would that be?<br><br>If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life. How many children would that be?<br><br>PROBE FOR NUMERIC RESPONSE. | NONE . . . . . 00<br><br>TOTAL . . . . . ☐☐<br><br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | → 601<br><br>→ 601 |
| 510 | Amount of such, how many of these children would you like to be boys, and how many would you like to be girls and for how many would the sex not matter?<br><br>"ANY" IS THE DESIRED NUMBER OF CHILDREN WITHOUT A SPECIFIC GENDER PREFERENCE | BOY GIRL EITHER<br>TOTAL ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐<br><br>OTHER _____ 999996<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 510A | CHECK 301A:<br>CODE '2' CIRCLED ☐<br>CODE '1' CIRCLED ☐ | | → 601 |
| 510B | Do you think you will use a method to delay or avoid pregnancy at any time in the future? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 510D |
| 510C | Which contraceptive method would you prefer to use? | MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 1<br>CONDOM . . . . . 2<br>PERIODIC ABSTINENCE . . . . . 3<br>WITHDRAWAL . . . . . 4<br>OTHER _____ 6<br>(SPECIFY)<br>UNSURE . . . . . 8 | → 601 |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 510D | What is the main reason that you think you will not use a method at any time in the future? | FERTILITY-RELATED REASON<br>NOT HAVING SEX . . . . . 11<br>MENOPAUSE/HISTERECTOMY . . . 12<br>SUBFECUND/INFECUND . . . . . 13<br>WANTS AS MANY CHILDREN AS POSSIBLE . . . . . 14<br>FATALISTIC . . . . . 15<br><br>OPPOSITION TO USE<br>RESPONDENT OPPOSED . . . . . 21<br>HUSBAND OPPOSED . . . . . 22<br>OTHER OPPOSED . . . . . 23<br>RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION . . . . . 24<br><br>LACK OF KNOWLEDGE<br>KNOWS NO METHODS . . . . . 31<br>KNOWS NO SOURCE . . . . . 32<br><br>METHOD RELATED REASON<br>HEALTH CONCERNS . . . . . 41<br>FEAR OF SIDE EFFECTS . . . . . 42<br>TOO FAR . . . . . 43<br>COST TOO MUCH . . . . . 44<br>INCONVENIENT TO USE . . . . . 45<br>GAIN/LOSS WEIGHT . . . . . 46<br><br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY)<br><br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | |

## SECTION 6. EMPLOYMENT AND GENDER ROLES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 601 | Have you done any work in the last seven days at least one hour continuous? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 604 |
| 602 | Although you did not work in the last seven days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 604 |
| 603 | Have you done any work in the last 12 months? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 610 |
| 604 | What is your occupation, that is, what kind of work (do/did) you mainly do?<br><br>DESCRIBE AS COMPLETE AS POSSIBLE. DO NOT CIRCLE CODE AND FILL IN BOXES.<br><br>_____ [ ][ ]<br>_____<br>(FILLED BY BPS) | PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL . . . . . 01<br>MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATION 02<br>CLERICAL . . . . . 03<br>SALES . . . . . 04<br>SERVICE . . . . . 05<br>AGRICULTURAL WORKER . . . . . 06<br>INDUSTRIAL WORKER . . . . . 07<br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY)<br><br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | |
| 604A | Are you a family worker, laborer/employee or tried to/have a business? | FAMILY WORKER . . . 1<br>LABORER/EMPLOYEE . . . . . 2<br>TRIED TO/HAVE A BUSINESS . . . . . 3 | |
| 605 | Are you work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while? | THROUGHOUT THE YEAR . . . . . 1<br>SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR 2<br>ONCE IN A WHILE . . . . . 3 | |
| 606 | Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all? | CASH ONLY . . . . . 1<br>CASH AND KIND . . . . . 2<br>IN KIND ONLY . . . . . 3<br>NOT PAID . . . . . 4 | |
| 608 | CHECK 606:<br>CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED [ ] ↓<br>CODE '3' OR '4' CIRCLED [ ] | | → 610 |
| 609 | Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your (wife/partner), or you and your (wife/partner) jointly? | RESPONDENT . . . . . 1<br>WIFE/PARTNER . . . . . 2<br>RESPONDENT AND WIFE/<br>PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . . 3<br>OTHER _____ 6<br>SPECIFY | |
| 610 | Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your (wife/partner), you and your (wife/partner) jointly, or someone else? | RESPONDENT . . . . . 1<br>WIFE/PARTNER . . . . . 2<br>RESPONDENT AND WIFE/<br>PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . . 3<br>SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4<br>OTHER _____ 6<br>SPECIFY | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 611 | Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases? | RESPONDENT . . . . . 1<br>WIFE/PARTNER . . . . . 2<br>RESPONDENT AND WIFE/ PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . . 3<br>SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4<br>OTHER _____ 6<br>SPECIFY | |
| 612 | Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else? | ALONE ONLY . . . . . 1<br>JOINTLY ONLY . . . . . 2<br>BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 3<br>DOES NOT OWN . . . . . 4 | |
| 613 | Do you own any land either alone or jointly with someone else? | ALONE ONLY . . . . . 1<br>JOINTLY ONLY . . . . . 2<br>BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 3<br>DOES NOT OWN . . . . . 4 | |
| 614 | In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:<br><br>- If she goes out without telling him?<br>- If she neglects the children?<br>- If she argues with him?<br>- If she refuses to have sex with him?<br>- If she burns the food? | YES NO DK<br><br>GOES OUT . . . . . 1 2 8<br>NEGL. CHILDREN . . . 1 2 8<br>ARGUES . . . . . 1 2 8<br>REFUSES SEX . . . . . 1 2 8<br>BURNS FOOD . . . . . 1 2 8 | |
| 614A | Sometimes a pregnancy can have complications that lead to miscarriage or even death. What are some of the signs and symptoms that indicate that a pregnancy might be in danger?<br><br>Any other ?<br><br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.<br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. | PROLONGED LABOR . . . . . A<br>VAGINAL BLEEDING . . . . . B<br>FEVER . . . . . C<br>CONVULSIONS . . . . . D<br>BABY IN WRONG POSITION . . . . . E<br>SWOLLEN LIMBS . . . . . F<br>FAINT . . . . . G<br>BREATHLESSNESS . . . . . H<br>TIREDNESS . . . . . I<br>OTHER . . . . . X<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z | |
| 614AA | CHECK 215: HAVE YOUNGEST CHILD AGED 0-2 YEARS OLD<br><br>HAVE YOUNGEST CHILD AGED 0-2 YEARS OLD ☐ ↓<br>DID NOT HAVE YOUNGEST CHILD AGED 0-2 YEARS OLD ☐ | | → 701 |
| 614B | At any time while (NAME OF THE YOUNGEST CHILD'S MOTHER/FROM 216A) was pregnant with (NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD/FROM 216), did you yourself talk to a doctor or any other health care provider about the health of the mother or of the pregnancy? | YES . . . . . 1<br><br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 614E |
| 614C | Did the health provider talk to you about:<br><br>- What food (NAME OF THE YOUNGEST CHILD'S MOTHER/ FROM 216A) should eat during pregnancy?<br>- How much rest she should have during pregnancy?<br>- The types of health problems for which she should get immediate medical attention? | YES NO DON'T RECALL<br><br>FOOD . . . . . 1 2 3<br>REST . . . . . 1 2 3<br><br>PROBLEMS . . . . . 1 2 3 | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 614D | During (NAME OF THE YOUNGEST CHILD'S MOTHER/FROM 216) pregnancy, did you discuss with anyone about:<br>- Where (NAME OF CHILD'S MOTHER) plan to deliver?<br>- Transportation to the place of delivery?<br>- Who is going to assist the delivery?<br>- Payment for delivery?<br>- Identifying a possible blood donor? | YES NO<br>PLACE TO DELIVER . . . . . 1 2<br>TRANSPORTATION . . . . . 1 2<br>DELIVERY ASSISTANT . . . . . 1 2<br>PAYMENT . . . . . 1 2<br>BLOOD DONOR . . . . . 1 2 | |
| 614E | Has (NAME OF THE YOUNGEST CHILD/FROM 216) received (NAME OF VACCINE):<br>- BCG?<br>- Polio?<br>- DPT?<br>- Measles?<br>- Hepatitis? | YES NO DON'T KNOW<br>BCG . . . . . 1 2 8<br>POLIO . . . . . 1 2 8<br>DPT . . . . . 1 2 8<br>MEASLES . . . . . 1 2 8<br>HEPATITIS . . . . . 1 2 8 | |
| 614F | CHECK 614E<br>CODE '1' DID NOT CIRCLED → ↓<br>ANY CODE '1' CIRCLED → 614H | | |
| 614G | What is the main reason why (NAME OF THE YOUNGEST CHILD/FROM 216) has not received any of these vaccinations? | TOO EXPENSIVE . . . . . 1<br>DOES NOT KNOW WHERE TO GET THEM . . . . . 2<br>NOT AVAILABLE . . . . . 3<br>NOT IMPORTANT/NOT NEEDED . . . 4<br>NOT GOOD FOR CHILD'S HEALTH . . . 5<br>CHILD IS TOO YOUNG . . . . . 6<br>TOO FAR/NO TRANSPORT . . . . . 7<br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW ANY VACCINE . . . . . 97<br>DON'T KNOW WHY . . . . . 98 | |
| 614H | In your household who usually decides what to do if the (NAME OF THE YOUNGEST CHILD/FROM 216) is ill?<br>Anybody else?<br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.<br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. | RESPONDENT . . . . . A<br>CHILD'S MOTHER . . . . . B<br>CHILD'S STEP MOTHER . . . . . C<br>FEMALE RELATIVE . . . . . D<br>MALE RELATIVE . . . . . E<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY)<br>CHILD HAS NEVER BEEN ILL . . . . . Y | |
| 614I | Please tell me if you would be angry with (NAME OF THE YOUNGEST CHILD'S MOTHER/FROM 216A) if she ever done the following:<br>- She took (NAME OF THE YOUNGEST CHILD/FROM 216) to be vaccinated without your permission?<br>- Without asking you, she took (NAME OF THE YOUNGEST CHILD/FROM 216) to a doctor or health worker because she thought the child was ill? | YES NO DON'T KNOW<br>VACCINATION . . . . . 1 2 8<br>DOCTOR . . . . . 1 2 8 | |

## SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS AND OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 701 | Now I want to talk about something else.<br>Have you ever heard of an illness called AIDS? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 723 |
| 701A | From which sources of information have you learned about HIV/AIDS?<br><br>Any other sources?<br><br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.<br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. | RADIO . . . . . A<br>TELEVISION . . . . . B<br>NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE . . . . . C<br>POSTER . . . . . D<br>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL . . . . . E<br>RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION . . . . . F<br>SCHOOL/TEACHER . . . . . G<br>COMMUNITY MEETING . . . . . H<br>FRIENDS/RELATIVE . . . . . I<br>WORK PLACE . . . . . J<br>INTERNET . . . . . K<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 702 | Can people reduce their chance of getting the HIV/AIDS virus by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 703 | Can people get the HIV/AIDS virus from mosquito bites? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 704 | Can people reduce their chance of getting the HIV/AIDS virus by using a condom every time they have sex? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 705 | Can people get the AIDS virus by sharing food with a person who has AIDS? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 706 | Can people get the HIV/AIDS virus because of witchcraft or other supernatural means? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 706A | Can people get the AIDS virus by sharing unsterilized needle or syringe? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 707 | Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have the HIV/AIDS virus? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 708 | Can the virus that causes AIDS be transmitted from a mother to a child:<br><br>- During pregnancy?<br>- During delivery?<br>- By breastfeeding? | YES NO DK<br><br>DURING PREGNANCY 1 2 8<br>DURING DELIVERY . . . 1 2 8<br>BY BREASTFEEDING . . 1 2 8 | |
| 708A | How identify someone who was infected HIV/AIDS?<br><br>Any thing else?<br><br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.<br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. | BY RECOGNISING PHISICALLY . . . . . A<br>BY RECOGNISING BEHAVIOUR . . . . . B<br>BY BLOOD TEST/VCT<br>(VOLUNTARY COUNSELING TEST) C<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z | |
| 708B | Do you know about HIV/AIDS test voluntaryly preceding also known as VCT, wich stands for Voluntary Counseling and Testing? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 717A |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 716 | Do you know of a place where people can go to get tested for the AIDS virus? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 717A |
| 717 | Where is that?<br><br>Any other place?<br><br>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.<br><br>_____<br>(NAME OF PLACE)<br><br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.<br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. | PUBLIC SECTOR<br>HOSPITAL . . . . . A<br>HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B<br>CLINIC . . . . . C<br>STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . . . D<br>OTHER _____ E<br>(SPECIFY)<br><br>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR<br>HOSPITAL . . . . . F<br>HEALTH CENTER . . . . . G<br>STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . . . H<br>PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . I<br>MIDWIFE/NURSE . . . . . J<br>OTHER _____ K<br>(SPECIFY)<br><br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 717A | Have you ever talked about ways to prevent getting the virus that causes AIDS with your wife? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 718 | Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had the AIDS virus? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 719 | If a member of your family got infected with the virus that causes HIV/AIDS, would you want it to remain a secret or not? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW/UNSURE . . . . . 8 | |
| 720 | If a member of your family became sick with AIDS, would you be willing to care for her or him in your own household? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS . . . . . 8 | |
| 721 | In your opinion, if a female teacher has the AIDS virus but is not sick, should she be allowed to continue teaching in the school? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW/TUNSURE<br>DEPENDS . . . . . 8 | |
| 723 | CHECK 701:<br>EVER HEARD ABOUT AIDS ☐ ↓<br>Besides AIDS, have you ever heard about other infection that can be transmitted by sexual intercourse?<br><br>NEVER HEARD ABOUT AIDS ☐ ↓<br>Have you ever heard about infection that can be transmitted by sexual intercourse? | YES . . . . . 1<br><br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 724 |
| 723A | What infection have you heard about?<br><br>Any other?<br><br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.<br><br>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | SYPHILIS . . . . . A<br>GONORRHEA . . . . . B<br>GENITAL WARTS/CONDYLOMATA . . . C<br>CHANROID . . . . . D<br>CLAMYDIA . . . . . E<br>CANDIDA . . . . . F<br>GENITAL HERPES . . . . . G<br><br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 723B | From which sources of information have you learned about sexually transmitted infection (STIs)?<br><br>Any other place?<br><br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.<br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. | RADIO . . . . . A<br>TELEVISION . . . . . B<br>NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE . . . . . C<br>POSTER . . . . . D<br>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL . . . . . E<br>RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION . . . . . F<br>SCHOOL/TEACHER . . . . . G<br>COMMUNITY MEETING . . . . . H<br>FRIENDS/RELATIVE . . . . . I<br>WORK PLACE . . . . . J<br>INTERNET . . . . . K<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 723C | If a man has a sexually transmitted disease, what symptoms might he have?<br><br>Any others?<br><br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.<br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. | ABDOMINAL PAIN . . . . . A<br>GENITAL DISCHARGE/DRIPPING . . . B<br>FOUL SMELLING DISCHARGE . . . . . C<br>BURNING PAIN ON URINATION . . . . . D<br>REDNESS/INFLAMMATION IN<br>GENITAL AREA . . . . . E<br>KEMERAHAN / RADANG PADA<br>SWELLING IN GENITAL AREA . . . . . F<br>GENITAL SORES/ULCERS . . . . . G<br>GENITAL WARTS . . . . . H<br>GENITAL ITCHING . . . . . I<br>BLOOD IN URINE . . . . . J<br>LOSS OF WEIGHT . . . . . K<br>IMPOTENCE . . . . . L<br>OTHER _____ W<br>(SPECIFY)<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY)<br>NO SYMPTOM . . . . . Y<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z | |
| 723D | If a woman has a sexually transmitted disease, what symptoms might she have?<br><br>Any others?<br><br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.<br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. | ABDOMINAL PAIN . . . . . A<br>GENITAL DISCHARGE/DRIPPING . . . B<br>FOUL SMELLING DISCHARGE . . . . . C<br>BURNING PAIN ON URINATION . . . . . D<br>REDNESS/INFLAMMATION IN<br>GENITAL AREA . . . . . E<br>SWELLING IN GENITAL AREA . . . . . F<br>GENITAL SORES/ULCERS . . . . . G<br>GENITAL WARTS . . . . . H<br>GENITAL ITCHING . . . . . I<br>BLOOD IN URINE . . . . . J<br>LOSS OF WEIGHT . . . . . K<br>HARD TO GET PREGNANT/HAVE<br>A CHILD . . . . . L<br>OTHER _____ W<br>(SPECIFY)<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY)<br>NO SYMPTOM . . . . . Y<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 724 | CHECK 414:<br>CODE '00' NOT CIRCLED ↓<br>CODE '00' CIRCLED → | | 733 |
| 725 | CHECK 723:<br>CODE '1' CIRCLED ↓<br>CODE '2' CIRCLED → | | 728 |
| 726 | Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 728 | Sometimes men have a sore or ulcer near their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had a sore or ulcer near your penis? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 729 | CHECK 726 AND 728:<br>ANY CODE '1' CIRCLED ↓<br>CODE '1' DID NOT CIRCLED → | | 733 |
| 730 | The last time you had (PROBLEM FROM 726/728), did you seek any kind of advice or treatment? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 → | 733 |
| 731 | Where did you go?<br><br>Any other place?<br><br>PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE.<br><br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.<br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. | SELF CURED . . . . . A<br>HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B<br>HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . C<br>PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . D<br>MIDWIFE . . . . . E<br>PHARMACY/DRUG STORE . . . . . F<br>TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . G<br>FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . H<br><br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 733 | Husbands and wifes do not always agree on things. According to you, whether a wife's is right to refuse having sex with husband/patner if :<br><br>- She knew that her husband was exposed to sexually transmitted infections?<br><br>- She knew that her husband having sex with another?<br><br>- She just had a baby/menstruating?<br><br>- She is tired or do not want to do? | YES NO DK<br><br>EXPOSED TO SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS 1 2 3<br><br>OTHER WOMEN 1 2 3<br><br>CHILDBIRTH/ MENSTRUATING 1 2 3<br><br>TIRED/NOT WANT TO DO 1 2 3 | |

## SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 805 | Now I would like to ask you some other questions relating to health matters. Have you had an injection for any reason in the last 12 months?<br><br>IF YES: How many injections have you had?<br><br>IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'.<br><br>IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. | NUMBER OF INJECTIONS . . . [ ][ ]<br><br>NONE . . . . . 00 | → 808 |
| 806 | Among these injections, how many were administered by a doctor, a nurse, a pharmacist, a dentist, or any other health worker?<br><br>IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'.<br><br>IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. | NUMBER OF INJECTIONS . . . [ ][ ]<br><br>NONE . . . . . 00 | → 808 |
| 807 | The last time you got an injection from a health worker, did he/she take the syringe and needle from a new, unopened package? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 808 | Do you currently smoke cigarettes? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 810 |
| 809 | In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke?<br><br>IF NOT SMOKED, RECORD "00" | NUMBER OF CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ] | |
| 810 | Do you currently smoke or use any (other) type of tobacco? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 812 |
| 811 | What (other) type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use?<br><br>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED | PIPE . . . . . A<br>CHEWING TOBACCO . . . . . B<br>SNUFF . . . . . C<br><br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 812 | Are you covered by any health insurance? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 814 |
| 813 | What type of health insurance?<br><br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.<br>AND CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED | HEALTH DONATION . . . . . A<br>JPK PNS/VETERAN/<br>PENSIUN (ASKES) . . . . . B<br>JPK JAMSOSTEK . . . . . C<br>HEALTH CARD/JPK GAKIN/POOR CARD/<br>JAMKESMAS CARD . . . . . D<br>PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE . . . . . E<br>BENEFOLENT FUND/SUBT<br>BY CORPORATE . . . . . F<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 814 | RECORD THE TIME. | HOUR . . . . . [ ][ ]<br><br>MINUTES . . . . . [ ][ ] | |

## INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

**TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW**

**COMMENTS ABOUT RESPONDENT:**

**COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:**

**ANY OTHER COMMENTS:**

## SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

**NAME OF SUPERVISOR:** _____ **DATE:** _____

## EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

**NAME OF EDITOR:** _____ **DATE:** _____

12IDHS-NM

# 2012 INDONESIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
# NEVER-MARRIED MEN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

**Confidential**

| IDENTIFICATION | CODE |
|---|---|
| 1. PROVINCE _____ | |
| 2. REGENCY/MUNICIPALITY*) _____ | |
| 3. SUBDISTRICT _____ | |
| 4. VILLAGE _____ | |
| 5. URBAN/RURAL**) URBAN -1 RURAL -2 | |
| 6. CENSUS BLOCK NUMBER _____ | B |
| 7. 2012 IDHS SAMPLE CODE . . . . . | |
| 8. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . | |
| 9. NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____ | |
| 10. NAME OF RESPONDENT _____ | |
| 11. RESPONDENT LINE NUMBER . . . . . | |

## INTERVIEWER VISITS

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | FINAL VISIT |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DATE | | | | DAY |
| | | | | MONTH |
| | | | | YEAR 2 0 1 2 |
| INTERVIEWER'S NAME | | | | INT. NUMBER |
| RESULT***) | | | | RESULT |
| NEXT VISIT DATE | | | | TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS |
| TIME | | | | |

***) RESULT CODES

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | COMPLETED | 3 | POSTPONED | 5 | PARTLY COMPLETED | 7 | OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) |
| 2 | NOT AT HOME | 4 | REFUSED | 6 | INCAPACITATED | | |

| FIELD EDITOR | SUPERVISOR | OFFICE EDITOR | KEYED BY |
|---|---|---|---|
| NAME _____ | NAME _____ | | |
| DATE _____ | DATE _____ | | |

*) Cross out category not used

**) Circle selected category

## PARENT/GUARDIAN CONSENT

(READ TO PARENTS OR GUARDIAN OF MEN AGE 15-17)

In this survey, we are interviewing never married men between the ages of 15 and 24 individually. We are interested in their knowledge, attitudes, and practice in reproductive health care. This information will be useful to the government in developing plans to provide health services tailored specifically to address the needs of young people.

We would very much appreciate your permission to have your child(ren) to participate in this survey. The survey usually takes about 25 minutes to complete. Whatever information your children provide will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shown to other persons.

May we interview (NAME OF CHILDREN) in private? If you decide not to allow your child(ren) to be interviewed, we will respect your decision. What is your decision?

PARENT/GUARDIAN AGREES . . . . . 1 ⇓ SECTION 1

PARENT/GUARDIAN DOES NOT AGREE . . . . . 2 → END

Signature of interviewer: _____ Date: _____

## INFORMED CONSENT

Hello.
My name is..... I am working with Badan Pusat Statistik. We are conducting a national survey of unmarried men between age 15 and 24. We are interested in your knowledge of, attitudes toward and practice in health care.

This information will be used to help the government in developing plans to provide health services tailored specifically to address the needs of young people. We would very much appreciate your participation in this survey. The survey usually takes about 25 minutes to complete. Whatever information you provide will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shown to other persons.

Participation in this survey is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any individual question or all of the questions. However, we hope that you will participate in this survey since your views are important.

At this time, do you want to ask me anything about the survey? (GIVE CLEAR AND BRIEF RESPONSE)

During this interview, how should I address you?

_____
(SPECIFY)

May I interview (NAME) now?

RESPONDENT AGREES . . . . . 1 ⇓ SECTION 1

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . . . . 2 → END

Signature of interviewer: _____ Date: _____

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 101 | RECORD THE TIME. | HOUR . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>MINUTES . . . . . [ ][ ] | |
| 102 | In what month and year were you born? | MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98<br>YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]<br>DON'T KNOW YEAR . . . . . 9998 | |
| 103 | How old were you at your last birthday?<br><br>COMPARE AND CORRECT 103 AND 102 IF INCONSISTENT. IF AGE IS LESS THAN 15 OR OVER 24, END INTERVIEW. CORRECT 12IDHS-HH SECTION III COL (7). | AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS [ ][ ] | |
| 104 | Have you ever attended school? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 110 |
| 105 | What is the highest level of school you attended: elementary, junior high school, senior high school, academy or university? | PRIMARY SCHOOL . . . . . 1<br>JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2<br>SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3<br>ACADEMY . . . . . 4<br>UNIVERSITY . . . . . 5 | |
| 106 | What is the highest (grade/year) you completed at that level?<br><br>IN FIRST YEAR = 0, COMPLETED = 7, DON'T KNOW = 8 | GRADE . . . . . [ ] | |
| 107 | Are you currently attending school? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 109 |
| 108 | What is the reason you are not currently attending school any more?<br><br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.<br>CIRCLE THE MAIN ANSWER. | GRADUATED/HAD ENOUGH SCHOOLING . . . . . 01<br>TO CARE FOR ANOTHER FAMILY MEMBER . . . . . 02<br>FAMILY NEEDED HELP ON FARM OR BUSINESS . . . . . 03<br>COULD NOT PAY SCHOOL FEES . . . 04<br>NEEDED TO EARN MONEY . . . . . 05<br>DID NOT LIKE SCHOOL/ DID NOT WANT TO CONTINUE . . . 06<br>DID NOT PASS EXAMS . . . . . 07<br>SCHOOL NOT ACCESSIBLE/ TOO FAR . . . . . 08<br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 109 | CHECK 105:<br>CODE '1' CIRCLED ☐ CODE '2', '3', '4', OR '5' CIRCLED ☐ | | → 112 |
| 110 | Now I would like you to read this sentence.<br><br>SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE:<br>Can you read any part of the sentence to me? | CANNOT READ AT ALL . . . . . 1<br>ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE . . . . . 2<br>ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE. . 3<br>BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED . . . . . 4 | |
| 111 | CHECK 110:<br>CODE '2' OR '3' CIRCLED ☐ CODE '1' OR '4' CIRCLED ☐ | | → 114 |
| 112 | Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? | AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1<br>LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2<br>NOT AT ALL . . . . . 3 | → 114 |
| 113 | In the last 6 months did you read an article in a newspaper or magazine:<br>- About postponement of age at marriage?<br>- About HIV/AIDS?<br>- About sexually transmitted infections (STI)?<br>- About the condom/condom advertisement?<br>- About drugs?<br>- About alcoholic beverages?<br>- About how to prevent pregnancy or family planning? | YES NO<br>POSTPONE MARRIAGE . . . . . 1 2<br>HIV/AIDS . . . . . 1 2<br>STI . . . . . 1 2<br>CONDOM . . . . . 1 2<br>DRUGS . . . . . 1 2<br>ALCOHOL . . . . . 1 2<br>FAMILY PLANNING . . . . . 1 2 | |
| 114 | Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? | AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1<br>LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2<br>NOT AT ALL . . . . . 3 | → 116 |
| 115 | In the last 6 months did you hear on the radio:<br>- About postponement of age of marriage?<br>- About HIV/AIDS?<br>- About sexually transmitted infections (STI)?<br>- About the condom/condom advertisement?<br>- About drugs?<br>- About alcoholic beverages?<br>- About how to prevent pregnancy or family planning? | YES NO<br>POSTPONE MARRIAGE . . . . . 1 2<br>HIV/AIDS . . . . . 1 2<br>STI . . . . . 1 2<br>CONDOM . . . . . 1 2<br>DRUGS . . . . . 1 2<br>ALCOHOL . . . . . 1 2<br>FAMILY PLANNING . . . . . 1 2 | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 116 | Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? | AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 1<br>LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2<br>NOT AT ALL . . . . . 3 | → 118 |
| 117 | In the last 6 months did you watch on television:<br>- About postponement of age of marriage?<br>- About HIV/AIDS?<br>- About sexually transmitted infections (STI)?<br>- About the condom/condom advertisement?<br>- About drugs?<br>- About alcoholic beverages?<br>- About how to prevent pregnancy or family planning? | YES NO<br>POSTPONE MARRIAGE . . . . . 1 2<br>HIV/AIDS . . . . . 1 2<br>STI . . . . . 1 2<br>CONDOM . . . . . 1 2<br>DRUGS . . . . . 1 2<br>ALCOHOL . . . . . 1 2<br>FAMILY PLANNING . . . . . 1 2 | |
| 118 | Have you done any work in the last seven days at least one hour continuous? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 121 |
| 119 | Although you did not work in the last seven days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 121 |
| 120 | Have you done any work in the last 12 months? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 201 |
| 121 | What is your occupation, that is, what kind of work do you mainly do?<br><br>DESCRIBE AS COMPLETE AS POSSIBLE. DO NOT CIRCLE CODE AND FILL IN BOXES.<br><br>_____ [ ][ ]<br>_____<br>(FILLED BY BPS) | PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL . . . . . 01<br>MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATION 02<br>CLERICAL . . . . . 03<br>SALES . . . . . 04<br>SERVICE . . . . . 05<br>AGRICULTURAL WORKER . . . . . 06<br>INDUSTRIAL WORKER . . . . . 07<br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY)<br><br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | |
| 121A | Do you do this work for a member of your family, for someone else, or are you self-employed? | FOR FAMILY MEMBER . . . . . 1<br>FOR SOMEONE ELSE/GOVERNMENT . . 2<br>SELF-EMPLOYED . . . . . 3 | |
| 122 | Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while? | THROUGHOUT THE YEAR . . . . . 1<br>SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR 2<br>ONCE IN A WHILE . . . . . 3 | |
| 123 | Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all? | CASH ONLY . . . . . 1<br>CASH AND KIND . . . . . 2<br>IN KIND ONLY . . . . . 3<br>NOT PAID . . . . . 4 | |

## 2. KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE ABOUT HUMAN REPRODUCTION SYSTEM

Now I want to ask you about changes from childhood to adolescence, the reproductive system, and related issues.

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| 201 | When a boy begins to change from childhood to adolescence, also known as puberty, he experiences some physical changes. Can you tell me what they are?<br><br>Any other change?<br><br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.<br>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | DEVELOP MUSCLES . . . . . A<br>CHANGE IN VOICE . . . . . B<br>GROWTH OF FACIAL HAIR,<br>PUBIC HAIR, UNDERARM HAIR,<br>CHEST, LEGS AND ARMS . . . . . C<br>INCREASE IN SEXUAL AROUSAL . . . D<br>WET DREAMS . . . . . E<br>GROWTH OF ADAM'S APPLE . . . . . F<br>HARDENING OF NIPPLES . . . . . G<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z | |
| 202 | When a girl begins to change from childhood to adolescence, she experiences some physical changes. Can you tell me what they are?<br><br>Any other change?<br><br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.<br>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | GROWTH OF PUBIC AND<br>UNDERARM HAIR . . . . . A<br>GROWTH IN BREASTS . . . . . B<br>GROWTH IN HIPS . . . . . C<br>INCREASE IN SEXUAL AROUSAL . . . D<br>MENSTRUATION . . . . . E<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z | |
| 203 | CHECK 201 AND 202:<br>NO CODE 'Z' CIRCLED OR CODE 'Z' CIRCLED IN ONE QUESTION ONLY → ↓<br>CODE 'Z' CIRCLED IN BOTH 201 AND 202 → | | 205 |
| 204 | Where did you get the information about the physical changes from childhood to adolescence?<br><br>Any other source?<br><br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.<br>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | FRIENDS . . . . . A<br>MOTHER . . . . . B<br>FATHER . . . . . C<br>SIBLINGS . . . . . D<br>RELATIVES . . . . . E<br>TEACHER . . . . . F<br>HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER . . . . . G<br>RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . H<br>TELEVISION . . . . . I<br>RADIO . . . . . J<br>BOOK/MAGAZINE/NEWSPAPER . . . . . K<br>INTERNET . . . . . L<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z | |
| 205 | How old were you when you had your first wet dream? | NEVER . . . . . 00<br>AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ] | → 208 |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| 206 | Before you had wet dreams, did anyone talk to you about wet dreams? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 208 |
| 207 | Who talked to you about wet dreams?<br>Any one else?<br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.<br>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | FRIENDS . . . . . A<br>MOTHER . . . . . B<br>FATHER . . . . . C<br>SIBLINGS . . . . . D<br>RELATIVES . . . . . E<br>TEACHER . . . . . F<br>HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER . . . . . G<br>RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . H<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 208 | Is there the fertile period for woman who have menstruated?<br>Fertile period is from one menstrual period to the next, there where certain days when woman is more likely to become pregnant if she has sexual relations. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 210 |
| 209 | Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods? | JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS 1<br>DURING HER PERIOD . . . . . 2<br>RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD<br>HAS ENDED . . . . . 3<br>HALFWAY BETWEEN . . . . . 4<br>OTHER _____ 6<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 210 | Can a woman become pregnant by having one sexual intercourse ? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 211 | Do you know how to avoid pregnancy?<br>If "YES": What is it?<br>Any other way?<br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.<br>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | ABSTAIN FROM SEX . . . . . A<br>USE CONTRACEPTION . . . . . B<br>RHYTHM OR PERIODIC ABSTINENCE C<br>WITHDRAWAL . . . . . D<br>HERBS . . . . . E<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Now I would like to talk about family planning . The various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy.<br>212. Have you ever heard about (METHOD)? | | |
| | 01. **Female sterilization.**<br>Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| | 02. **Male sterilization.**<br>Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| | 03. **IUD**<br>Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| | 04. **Injectables**<br>Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one more months. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| | 05. **Implants**<br>Women can have several small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| | 06. **Pill**<br>Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| | 07. **Condom**<br>Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| | 08. **Intravag/Diaphragm**<br>Women can place at thin flexible disk in their vagina before intercourse. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| | 09. **Lactational amenorrhea methode (LAM)**<br>Women Breastfeed the baby with condition: the age of the baby less than 6 months, the baby just consume breast milk, and the mother haven't had menstruated yet. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| | 10. **Rhythm or periodic abstinence**<br>Every month that a woman is sexually active she can avoid pregnancy by not having sexual intercourse on the days of the month she is most likely to get pregnant. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| | 11. **Withdrawal.**<br>Men can be careful and pull out before climax | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| | 12. **Emergency Contraception.**<br>As an emergency measure after unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills at any time within three days to prevent pregnancy. | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| | 13. **Other methods.**<br>Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy? | YES . . . . . 1<br>_____ (SPECIFY)<br>_____ (SPECIFY)<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| 213 | CHECK 212:<br>ANY CODE '1' CIRCLED | CODE '1' DID NOT CIRCLED | 217 |
| 214 | Now I want to talk about family planning use in the future. Do you think you will use a family planning method some time in the future? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | 216 |
| 215 | What service of family planning do you think should be made available to unmarried youth?<br>- Information about reproductive health and family planning methods?<br>- Consultation about how to use family planning methods?<br>- provosion/family planning services | YES NO<br>INFORMATION . . . . . 1 2<br>COUNSELLING . . . . . 1 2<br>SERVICES . . . . . 1 2 | |
| 216 | I will now read you some statements about condom use. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with each.<br>- Condoms can be used to prevent pregnancy<br>- A condom can protect against getting HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmihed diseases<br>- A condom can be reused | AGREE DIS-AGREE DON'T KNOW<br>PREVENT PREGNANCY . 1 2 8<br>PREVENT HIV/AIDS AND STI . . . . . 1 2 8<br>CAN BE REUSED 1 2 8 | |
| 217 | Now I want to talk about a disease called anemia. Have you ever heard of anemia? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | 301 |
| 218 | What is anemia?<br>Anything else?<br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.<br>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | LOW HEMOGLOBIN (Hb) . . . . . A<br>IRON DEFICIENCY . . . . . B<br>DEFICIT IN RED BLOOD CELLS . . . . . C<br>BLOOD DEFICIT . . . . . D<br>VITAMIN DEFICIENCY . . . . . E<br>LOW BLOOD PRESSURE . . . . . F<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z | |
| 219 | What do you think is the cause of anemia?<br>Anything else?<br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.<br>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | LACK OF CONSUMPTION OF MEAT, FISH AND LIVER . . . . . A<br>LACK OF CONSUMPTION OF VEGETABLES AND FRUITS . . . . . B<br>BLEEDING . . . . . C<br>MENSTRUATION . . . . . D<br>MALNUTRITION . . . . . E<br>INFECTIOUS DISEASE . . . . . F<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z | |
| 220 | Can anemia be treated? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | 301 |
| 221 | How is anemia treated?<br>Anything else?<br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.<br>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | TAKE PILL TO INCREASE BLOOD . . A<br>TAKE IRON TABLET . . . . . B<br>INCREASE CONSUMPTION OF MEAT, FISH AND LIVER . . . . . C<br>INCREASE CONSUMPTION OF IRON-RICH VEGETABLES . . . . . D<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z | |

## 3. MARRIAGE AND CHILDREN

Let us now talk about marriage and having children.

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| 301 | At what age would you like to be married? | AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>NEVER . . . . . 95<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | |
| 302 | In your opinion, what is the best age for a woman to get married? | AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | |
| 303 | In your opinion, what is the best age for a man to get married? | AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | |
| 304 | Do you think a couple who wants to get married needs to have a medical test? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 306 |
| 305 | What kind of test ?<br><br>Anything else?<br><br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.<br>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | PHYSICAL . . . . . A<br>BLOOD . . . . . B<br>URINE . . . . . C<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z | |
| 306 | Who is going to choose the person you will marry : your parents, yourself, or together ? | SELF . . . . . 1<br>PARENT . . . . . 2<br>OTHER RELATIVES . . . . . 3<br>JOINTLY . . . . . 4 | |
| 307 | If you could choose exacly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many children would that be? | NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | → 309 |
| 308 | How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would it not matter if it was boy or girl?<br><br>"ANY" IS THE DESIRED NUMBER OF CHILDREN WITHOUT A SPECIFIC GENDER PREFERENCE | BOYS GIRLS EITHER<br>NUMBER [ ][ ] [ ][ ] [ ][ ]<br>LAINNYA _____ 999996<br>(TULISKAN) | |
| 309 | Who do you think should decide on how many children a couple should have : the wife, the husband, or both? | WIFE . . . . . 1<br>HUSBAND . . . . . 2<br>BOTH . . . . . 3<br>DON'TKNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 310 | In your opinion, what is the best age for a woman to have the first baby? | AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| 311 | In your opinion, what is the best age for a man to have the first baby? | AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | |
| 312 | How long do you think a woman should wait after one birth before she has another birth? | MONTH . . . . . 1 [ ][ ]<br>YEARS . . . . . 2 [ ][ ]<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 998 | |
| 313 | If a woman has an unwanted pregnancy, what do you think she should do, have the baby and keep it, have the baby and give it away, have an abortion, or up to her? | HAVE THE BABY AND KEEP IT . . . . . 1<br>HAVE THE BABY AND GIVE IT AWAY . 2<br>HAVE AN ABORTION . . . . . 3<br>UP TO HER . . . . . 4<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 314 | I'm going to read some statements about times when a woman might consider having an abortion. Please tell me, in your opinion, is it acceptable for a woman to have an abortion if: | AGREE / DIS-AGREE / DON'T KNOW | |
| | - Her health is endangered by the pregnancy? | ENDANGER HER HEALTH . . . . . 1 2 8 | |
| | - Her life is endangered by the pregancy? | ENDANGER LIFE . . . 1 2 8 | |
| | - The fetus has physical deformity? | FETUS DEFORMED 1 2 8 | |
| | - The pregnancy has resulted from rape? | RAPED . . . . . 1 2 8 | |
| | - She is unmarried? | UNMARRIED . . . . . 1 2 8 | |
| | - The couple can not afford to have a child? | CAN NOT AFFORD 1 2 8 | |
| | - She is attending school? | ATTENDING SCHOOL 1 2 8 | |

## 4. ROLE OF FAMILY, SCHOOL, COMMUNITY, AND MASS MEDIA

Now I'd like to ask you about the role of family, school and community as sources of information on reproductive health, which includes issues related to sexuality and sexually transmitted infections, such as HIV/AIDS; and use of illegal drugs and NAPZA (narcotics, alcohol, psychotropic drugs, and other addictive substances).

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| 401 | We would like to know about the people with whom you have talked about or asked questions about sexual matters. Have you talked about these things with:<br>- Friend?<br>- Mother?<br>- Father?<br>- Siblings?<br>- Family?<br>- Teacher?<br>- Health service provider?<br>- Religious leader? | YES NO<br>FRIENDS . . . . . 1 2<br>MOTHER . . . . . 1 2<br>FATHER . . . . . 1 2<br>SIBLINGS . . . . . 1 2<br>RELATIVES . . . . . 1 2<br>TEACHER . . . . . 1 2<br>HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER 1 2<br>RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . 1 2 | |
| 402 | If you want to know more about reproductive health, who would you like to ask?<br><br>Any one else?<br><br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.<br><br>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | FRIENDS . . . . . A<br>MOTHER . . . . . B<br>FATHER . . . . . C<br>SIBLINGS . . . . . D<br>RELATIVES . . . . . E<br>TEACHER . . . . . F<br>HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER . . . . . G<br>RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . H<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z | |
| 403 | CHECK 104<br>CODE '1' CIRCLED ☐ ↓<br>CODE '2' CIRCLED ☐ → | | 406 |

| TOPIC | 404. Have you ever been taught at school about (TOPIC)? | 405. In what level of schooling were you when you first were taught at school about (TOPIC)? |
|---|---|---|
| A. How the human reproductive system works. | YES . . . . . 1 →<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 ↓ | PRIMARY . . . . . 1<br>JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2<br>SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3<br>ACADEMY . . . . . 4<br>UNIVERSITY . . . . . 5<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 |
| B. Methods of birth control. | YES . . . . . 1 →<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 ↓ | PRIMARY . . . . . 1<br>JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2<br>SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3<br>ACADEMY . . . . . 4<br>UNIVERSITY . . . . . 5<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 |
| C. HIV/AIDS. | YES . . . . . 1 →<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 ↓ | PRIMARY . . . . . 1<br>JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2<br>SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3<br>ACADEMY . . . . . 4<br>UNIVERSITY . . . . . 5<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 |
| D. Other sexually transmitted infections. | YES . . . . . 1 →<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 ↓ | PRIMARY . . . . . 1<br>JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2<br>SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3<br>ACADEMY . . . . . 4<br>UNIVERSITY . . . . . 5<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 |
| E. NAPZA (narcotics, alcohol, psychotropic drugs and other addictive substances). | YES . . . . . 1 →<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 ↓ | PRIMARY . . . . . 1<br>JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2<br>SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3<br>ACADEMY . . . . . 4<br>UNIVERSITY . . . . . 5<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| 406 | Have you ever attended a community-sponsored meeting about reproductive health? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | <br>→ 408 |
| 407 | What kind of meeting did you attend?<br><br>Any other?<br><br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.<br><br>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | YOUTH GROUP . . . . . A<br>RELIOUS GATHERING . . . . . B<br>YOUTH FAMILY GUIDANCE/BKR . . . C<br>NGO . . . . . D<br>GOVT. EXTENSION SERVICE . . . . . E<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 408 | Have you heard of a place for young adults to obtain information and counselling about young adult reproductive health? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | <br>→ 501 |
| 409 | What places have you heard about?<br>_____<br>(TULISKAN)<br><br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.<br>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | PIK-KRR . . . . . A<br>PKRR/PIKER . . . . . B<br>YOUTH CENTER . . . . . C<br>OTHER . . . . . X<br>DON'T REMEMBER/DON'T KNOW . . . Z | |
| 410 | Do you know where this place is (any of these places are)? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | <br>→ 501 |
| 411 | Have you ever visited this place (any of these places)? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | <br>→ 501 |
| 412 | What services did you find there?<br><br>Anything else?<br><br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.<br><br>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | INFORMATION ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH . . . . . A<br>COUNSELLING . . . . . B<br>MEDICAL CHECK UP . . . . . C<br>STI TREATMENT . . . . . D<br>CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS . . . . . E<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z | |
| 413 | Apart from services you mentioned before, what other services do you want to be available in that place (those places)?<br><br>Anything else?<br><br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.<br><br>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | INFORMATION ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH . . . . . A<br>COUNSELLING . . . . . B<br>MEDICAL CHECK UP . . . . . C<br>STI TREATMENT . . . . . D<br>CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS . . . . . E<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z | |

## 5. SMOKING, DRINKING AND DRUGS

Now I'd like to ask you some question about the use of tobacco, alcohol and drugs. As we discussed earlier, you can choose not to answer any individual question or all of the questions. However, I hope you will answer these questions because your views are important. The information you give will be confidential and will only be used for scientific study.

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| 501 | Do you currently smoke cigarettes? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 506 |
| 502 | How old were when you smoked a cigarette for the first time? | AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | |
| 503 | How old were you when you started smoking fairly regularly? | AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>JUST TRIED . . . . . 94<br>NEVER SMOKED REGULARLY . . . 95<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | |
| 504 | Do you currently smoke or use any (other) type of tobacco? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 506 |
| 505 | In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke?<br><br>IF NOT SMOKING, FILL WITH "00" | NUMBER OF CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ] | |
| 506 | Do you currently use tobacco with another way? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 508 |
| 507 | What (other) type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use?<br><br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED. | PIPE . . . . . A<br>CHEWING TOBACCO . . . . . B<br>SNUFF . . . . . C<br><br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 508 | Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone to smoke? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 509 | Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone not to smoke? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 510 | Now I have some questions about drinking alcohol such as arak, tuak, beer, and others. Have you ever drunk an alcohol-containing beverage? | YES . . . . . 1<br><br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 514 |
| 511 | How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol? | AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | |
| 512 | In the last three months, on how many days did you drink an alcohol-containing beverage?<br><br>IF EVERY DAY: RECORD '90'. | NUMBER OF DAYS . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>DID NOT DRINK . . . . . 95 | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| 513 | Have you ever gotten “drunk” from drinking an alcohol-containing beverage? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 514 | Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone to drink an alcohol-containing beverage? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 515 | Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone not to drink an alcohol-containing beverage? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 516 | There are drugs such as ganja, putau, shabu-shabu, and others drugs which can be used for fun or get high (LOCAL TERMS: fly, boat, fantasize, etc).<br>Do you know someone who takes drugs? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 517 | Have you yourself ever tried to use drugs (LOCAL TERM)? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 525 |
| 518 | How did you use the drug?<br>Any other way?<br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.<br>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | SMOKED . . . . . A<br>INHALED . . . . . B<br>INJECTED . . . . . C<br>DRUNK/SWALLOWED . . . . . D<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 519 | CHECK 518:<br>CODE 'A', 'B', OR 'D' CIRCLED → ☐<br>CODE 'C' CIRCLED ☐ | | → 521 |
| 520 | Have you ever injected drugs which can make you LOCAL TERMS: fly, high, intoxicated, etc. ? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 525 |
| 521 | How old were you when you first injected drugs? | AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐<br>DON'T REMEMBER . . . . . 98 | |
| 522 | Did you inject drugs in the last 12 months? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 524 |
| 523 | How often did you inject the drugs? | EVERYDAY . . . . . 01<br>A FEW TIMES A WEEK . . . . . 02<br>EVERY WEEK . . . . . 03<br>LESS THAN ONCE PER WEEK . . . . 04<br>ONCE A MONTH . . . . . 05<br>LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH . . . . . 06<br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 524 | Have you ever shared needles? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 525 | Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone to use drugs? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 526 | Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone not to use drugs? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |

## 6. HIV/AIDS

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 601 | Now I would like to talk about something else. Have you ever heard of an illness called AIDS? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | <br>→616 |
| 601A | From which sources of information have you learned about HIV/ AIDS?<br><br>Any thing else?<br><br>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.<br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. | RADIO . . . . . A<br>TELEVISION . . . . . B<br>NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE . . . . . C<br>POSTER . . . . . D<br>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL . . . . . E<br>RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION . . . . . F<br>SCHOOL/TEACHER . . . . . G<br>COMMUNITY MEETING . . . . . H<br>FRIENDS/RELATIVES . . . . . I<br>WORK PLACE . . . . . J<br>INTERNET . . . . . K<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 602 | Can people reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 603 | Can people get the AIDS virus from mosquito bites? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 604 | Can people reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by using a condom every time they have sex? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 605 | Can people get the AIDS virus by sharing food with a person who has AIDS? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 606 | Can people get the AIDS virus because of witchcraft or other supernatural means? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 606A | Can people get the AIDS virus by sharing unsterilized needle or syringe? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 607 | Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have the AIDS virus? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 608 | Can the virus that causes AIDS be transmitted from a mother to her baby:<br><br>- During pregnancy?<br>- During delivery?<br>- By breastfeeding? | YES NO DK<br><br>DURING PREG. . . . . 1 2 8<br>DURING DELIVERY . . . 1 2 8<br>BREASTFEEDING . . . 1 2 8 | |
| 609 | How do you know if someone who was infected HIV/AIDS?<br><br>Any thing else?<br><br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.<br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. | PHYSICAL CHANGES . . . . . A<br>BEHAVIOUR CHANGES . . . . . B<br>BLOOD TEST/VCT C<br>(VOLUNTARY COUNSELING TEST)<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 610 | Do you know about HIV/AIDS test voluntaryly preceding also known as VCT, wich stands for Voluntary Counseling and Testing? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 612 |
| 610A | Do you know a place to get VCT service? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 612 |
| 611 | Where is it?<br><br>Any other place?<br><br>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.<br><br>_____<br>(NAME OF PLACE)<br><br>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.<br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. | PUBLIC SECTOR<br>HOSPITAL . . . . . A<br>HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B<br>CLINIC . . . . . C<br>STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . . . D<br>OTHER _____ E<br>(SPECIFY)<br><br>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR<br>HOSPITAL . . . . . F<br>HEALTH CENTER . . . . . G<br>STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . . . H<br>PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . I<br>MIDWIFE/NURSE . . . . . J<br>OTHER _____ K<br>(SPECIFY)<br><br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 612 | Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had the AIDS virus? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 613 | If a member of your family got infected with the AIDS virus, would you want it to remain a secret or not? | YES, REMAIN A SECRET . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS . . . . . 8 | |
| 614 | If a member of your family became sick with AIDS, would you be willing to care for her or him in your own household? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS . . . . . 8 | |
| 615 | In your opinion, if a female teacher has the AIDS virus but is not sick, should she be allowed to continue teaching in the school? | SHOULD BE ALLOWED . . . . . 1<br>SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED . . . . . 2<br>DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS . . . . . 8 | |
| 616 | CHECK 601:<br>HEARD ABOUT AIDS → Apart from AIDS, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?<br>NOT HEARD ABOUT AIDS → Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 701 |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 617 | What other infections have you heard about?<br><br>Any other?<br><br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.<br><br>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | SYPHILIS . . . . . A<br>GONORRHEA . . . . . B<br>GENITAL WARTS/CONDYLOMATA . . . C<br>CHANROID . . . . . D<br>CLAMYDIA . . . . . E<br>CANDIDA . . . . . F<br>GENITAL HERPES . . . . . G<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 618 | From which sources of information have you learned about sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)?<br><br>Anywhere else?<br><br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.<br><br>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | RADIO . . . . . A<br>TELEVISION . . . . . B<br>NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE . . . . . C<br>POSTER . . . . . D<br>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL . . . . . E<br>RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION . . . . . F<br>SCHOOL/TEACHER . . . . . G<br>COMMUNITY MEETING . . . . . H<br>FRIENDS/RELATIVES . . . . . I<br>WORK PLACE . . . . . J<br>INTERNET . . . . . K<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 619 | If a man has a sexually transmitted disease, what symptoms might he have?<br><br>Any thing else?<br><br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.<br><br>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | ABDOMINAL PAIN. . . . . A<br>GENITAL DISCHARGE/DRIPPING . . . . B<br>FOUL SMELLING DISCHARGE . . . . . C<br>BURNING PAIN ON URINATION . . . . . D<br>REDNESS/INFLAMMATION IN GENITAL AREA . . . . . E<br>SWELLING IN GENITAL AREA . . . . . F<br>GENITAL SORES/ULCERS . . . . . G<br>GENITAL WARTS . . . . . H<br>GENITAL ITCHING . . . . . I<br>BLOOD IN URINE . . . . . J<br>LOSS OF WEIGHT . . . . . K<br>IMPOTENCE . . . . . L<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY)<br>NO SYMPTOMS . . . . . Y<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODING CATEGORIES | SKIP |
|---|---|---|---|
| 620 | If a woman has a sexually transmitted disease, what symptoms might she have?<br><br>Any thing else?<br><br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.<br>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | ABDOMINAL PAIN. . . . . A<br>GENITAL DISCHARGE/DRIPPING . . . . B<br>FOUL SMELLING DISCHARGE . . . . . C<br>BURNING PAIN ON URINATION . . . . . D<br>REDNESS/INFLAMMATION IN GENITAL AREA . . . . . E<br>SWELLING IN GENITAL AREA . . . . . F<br>GENITAL SORES/ULCERS . . . . . G<br>GENITAL WARTS . . . . . H<br>GENITAL ITCHING . . . . . I<br>BLOOD IN URINE . . . . . J<br>LOSS OF WEIGHT . . . . . K<br>IMPOTENCE . . . . . L<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY)<br>NO SYMPTOMS . . . . . Y<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z | |

## 7. DATING AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Now I want to ask questions about sexual activity. We are interested in finding out whether people your age are sexually active. Your responses will be treated confidentially and will only be used for scientific research.

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| 701 | Do you currently have a girlfriend? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | →703 |
| 702 | Did you ever have a girlfriend? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | →705 |
| 703 | How old were you when you first had a girlfriend? | AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | |
| 704 | Have you ever done any of the following with (any of) your girlfriend?<br>- Held hands?<br>- Kissed lips?<br>- Touched (or being touched) or aroused (being aroused) on your sensitive body parts such as genitals, breast, thigh, etc.? | YES NO<br>HOLD HANDS . . . . . 1 2<br>KISS LIPS . . . . . 1 2<br>PET . . . . . 1 2 | |
| | IF THE RESPONDENT IS UNCOMFORTABLE WITH THE QUESTIONS, TELL HER THAT YOU KNOW THE QUESTIONS ARE SENSTIVE BUT IT IS IMPORTANT TO GET ACCURATE INFORMATION. ASSURE THE RESPONDENT AGAIN THAT THE INFORMATION WILL BE CONFIDENTIAL. | | |
| 705 | Have you ever had sexual intercourse? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 715 |
| 706 | What is the main reason for having sexual intercourse the first time?<br><br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES | JUST HAPPENED . . . . . 01<br>CURIOUS/ANXIOUS TO KNOW . . . . . 02<br>FORCED BY PARTNER . . . . . 03<br>FOR MONEY . . . . . 04<br>WISH TO MARRY . . . . . 05<br>INFLUENCED BY FRIENDS . . . . . 06<br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T REMEMBER . . . . . 98 | |
| 707 | Where did you have sexual intercourse the first time?<br><br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES | OWN HOUSE . . . . . 01<br>PARTNER'S HOUSE . . . . . 02<br>HOTEL/MOTEL . . . . . 03<br>BOARDING HOUSE . . . . . 04<br>PROSTITUTES PLACE . . . . . 05<br>VEHICLE . . . . . 06<br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T REMEMBER . . . . . 98 | |
| 708 | How old were you when you first had sexual intercourse? | AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ]<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| 709 | What is your relationship to the person you had sex with the first time?<br><br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. | FRIEND . . . . . 01<br>BOY/GIRLFRIEND . . . . . 02<br>SIBLING . . . . . 03<br>RELATIVE . . . . . 04<br>FATHER . . . . . 05<br>MOTHER . . . . . 06<br>PROSTITUTE . . . . . 07<br>OTHER _____ 96<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 710 | The first time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner use any thing to prevent a pregnancy? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER . . . . 8 | → 715 |
| 711 | What did you or your partner use?<br><br>Any other method?<br><br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.<br><br>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | CONDOM . . . . . A<br>PILL . . . . . B<br>DIAPHRAGM/INTRAVAG . . . . . C<br>WITHDRAWAL . . . . . D<br><br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 712 | When was the <u>last</u> time you had sexual intercourse? | DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 [ ][ ]<br>WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 [ ][ ]<br>MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 [ ][ ]<br>YEARS AGO . . . . . 4 [ ][ ] | |
| 713 | The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner use any thing to prevent a pregnancy? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER . . . . 8 | → 715 |
| 714 | What did you or your partner use?<br><br>Any other method?<br><br>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.<br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES | CONDOM . . . . . A<br>PILL . . . . . B<br>DIAPHRAGM/INTRAVAG . . . . . C<br>WITHDRAWAL . . . . . D<br>PERIODIC ABSTINENCE . . . . . E<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY) | |
| 715 | Do you have any friends who have had sex before marriage? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | → 717 |
| 716 | Because your friends have had sex, are you motivated to have sexual intercourse? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 717 | Do you approve if:<br><br>- If a man has many partners/girlfriends at the same time?<br><br>- If a woman has many partners/boyfriends at the same time? | YES NO DE-PENDS<br>A BOY HAS MANY GIRLFRIENDS . . 1 2 8<br>A GIRL HAS MANY BOYFRIENDS . . . . . 1 2 8 | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| 718 | Do you approve if a woman has sexual intercourse before marriage? | APPROVE . . . . . 1<br>DISAPPROVE . . . . . 2<br>DEPENDS . . . . . 8 | |
| 719 | Do you approve if a man has sexual intercourse before marriage? | APPROVE . . . . . 1<br>DISAPPROVE . . . . . 2<br>DEPENDS . . . . . 8 | |
| 720 | Do you approve if someone has sexual intercourse before marriage if:<br>- They both like to have sex.<br>- They love each other.<br>- They plan to get married<br>- The woman is an adult and knows the consequences<br>- They want to show their love | APPROVE / DIS-APPROVE<br>LIKE SEX . . . . . 1 2<br>LOVE EACH OTHER . . . 1 2<br>PLAN TO MARRY . . . . . 1 2<br>WOMEN KNOW CONSEQUENCES . . . 1 2<br>SHOW LOVE . . . . . 1 2 | |
| 721 | Do you strongly agree, agree or disgree of the opinion that women should maintain virginity before marriage? | STRONGLY AGREE . . . . . 1<br>AGREE . . . . . 2<br>DISAGREE . . . . . 8 | |
| 722 | Do you think men in general still value their partner's virginity? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 723 | CHECK 705:<br>NO/ DON'T KNOW ☐ | YES ☐ | 725 |
| 724 | If you have never had sexual intercourse, do you intend to have sexual intercourse soon? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DEPENDS . . . . . 8 | |
| 725 | Have you ever advised/influenced a friend/someone to have sexual intercourse? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 726 | Have you ever advised/influenced a friend/someone not to have sexual intercourse? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DEPENDS . . . . . 8 | |
| 727 | CHECK 705:<br>CODE '1' CIRCLED ☐ | CODE '2' OR '8' CIRCLED ☐ | 734 |
| 728 | Sometimes a woman becomes pregnant when she doesn't want to be.<br>In the past, have you ever had a sex partner who became pregnant when you did not want her to be? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | 734 |
| 729 | How many times did you/your partner become pregnant when you did not want to be? | ONCE . . . . . 1<br>SEVERAL TIMES . . . . . 2 | |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| 730 | CHECK 729:<br>CODE '1' CIRCLED → When you had the unwanted pregnancy(ies), what did you do?<br>CODE '2' CIRCLED → When you had an unwanted pregnancy(ies), what did do? | CONTINUED THE PREGNANCY . . . . . 1<br>ATTEMPTED TO STOP THE PREGNANCY BUT FAILED . . . . . 2<br>ABORTED THE PREGNANCY . . . . . 3<br>HAD A MISCARRIAGE . . . . . 4<br>OTHER _____ 6<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | 732<br><br>734 |
| 731 | What did you do with the baby? | KEPT THE BABY . . . . . 1<br>BABY CARED BY OTHER PEOPLE . . . 2<br>OTHER _____ 6<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 732 | CHECK 730:<br>CODE '2' OR '3' CIRCLED<br>CODE '1' CIRCLED | | 734 |
| 733 | Who helped you in stopping the pregnancy or attempting to stop the pregnancy?<br><br>Any other person?<br><br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.<br><br>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | DOCTOR . . . . . A<br>MIDWIFE/NURSE . . . . . B<br>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . C<br>PHARMACIST . . . . . D<br>FRIEND/RELATIVES . . . . . E<br>NO ONE . . . . . F<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z | |
| 734 | Has any young unmarried adult you personally know ever aborted a pregnancy? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | |
| 735 | Have you ever advised/influencd a friend/someone to abort a pregnancy? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER . . . . 8 | |
| 736 | Have you ever advised/influencd a friend/someone not to abort a pregnancy? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER . . . . 8 | |
| 737 | CHECK 705:<br>CODE '1' CIRCLED<br>CODE '2' AND '3' CIRCLED | | 745 |
| 738 | CHECK 616:<br>CODE '1' CIRCLED<br>CODE '2' CIRCLED | | 741 |

| NO. | QUESTIONS AND FILTERS | CODE | SKIP TO |
|---|---|---|---|
| 739 | Now I would like to ask you about your health in the past 12 months. In the past 12 months, have you experienced any disease transmitted during intercourse? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 741 | Sometimes men have a problems with a form of genital abnormalities.<br>During the last 12 months, have you had a sore or ulcer near yourgenital? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 | |
| 742 | CHECK 739,741:<br>EVER HAD INFECTION (THERE IS CODE 'YES') ↓<br>NEVER HAD INFECTION OR DON'T KNOW ☐ → | | 745 |
| 743 | Sometimes ago you get infected (PROBLEMS FROM 739 and 741), did you get advice or treatment? | YES . . . . . 1<br>NO . . . . . 2 | → 745 |
| 744 | Where did you get advice or treatment?<br><br>Any other else?<br><br>DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.<br><br>CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. | NO MEDICAL TREATMENT . . . . . A<br>SELF TREATMENT . . . . . B<br>PIK-KRR . . . . . C<br>DRUG STORE . . . . . D<br>HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . E<br>TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . F<br>FRIEDNS/RELATIVES . . . . . G<br>OTHER _____ X<br>(SPECIFY)<br>DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z | |
| 745 | RECORD THE TIME | HOUR . . . . . ☐☐<br>MINUTE . . . . . ☐☐ | |

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT RESPONDENT:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

NAME OF SUPERVISOR: _____ DATE: _____

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

NAME OF EDITOR: _____ DATE: _____