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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

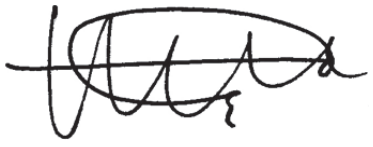
As the world's fourth most populous country, with 237 million people according to the 2010 Population Census, Indonesia attaches high priority on population issues and focuses on reviving family planning program and empowering women, youth, and the elderly population. The Law Number 52/2009 on Population 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

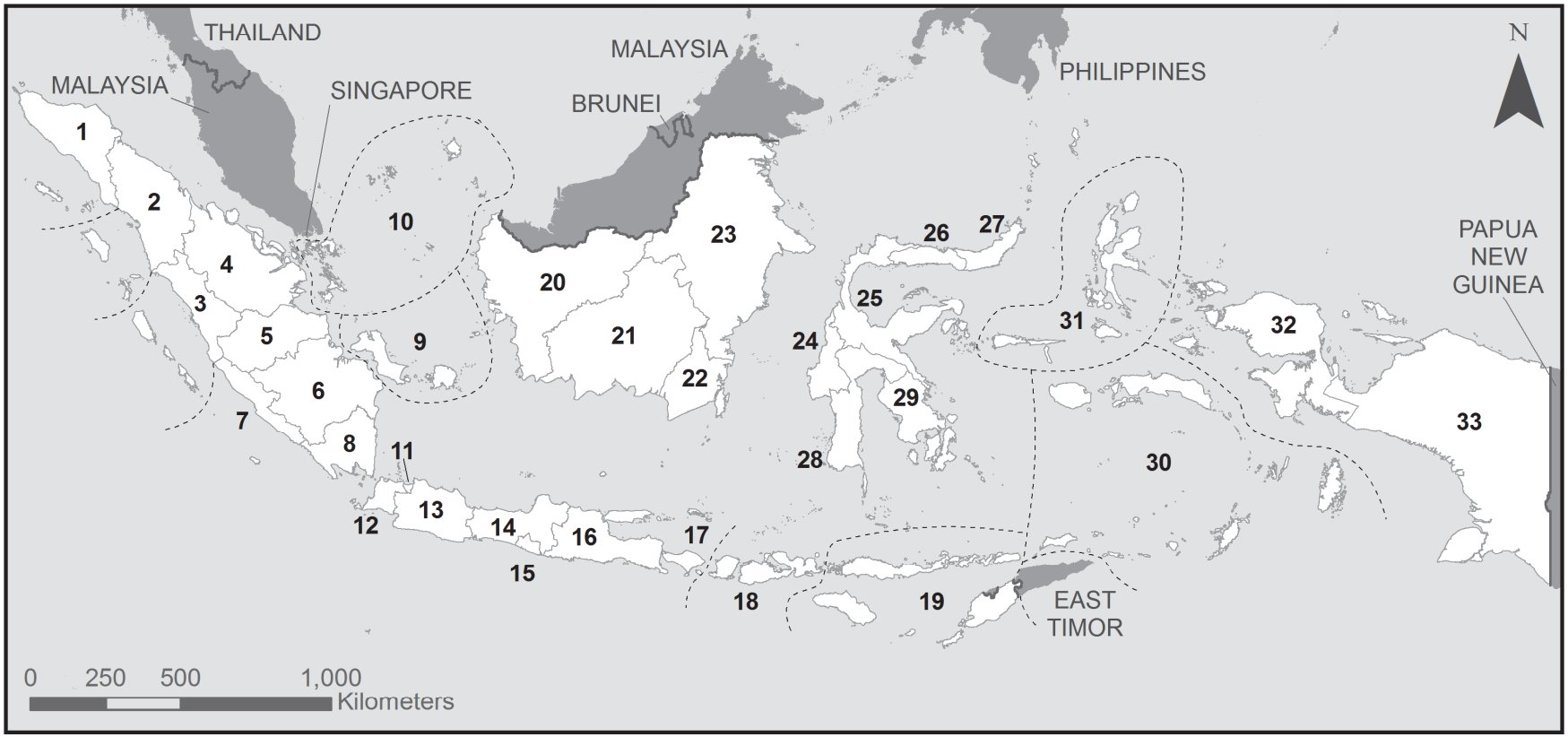
[6] Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 for the 3-year preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 women age 15-19

[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.

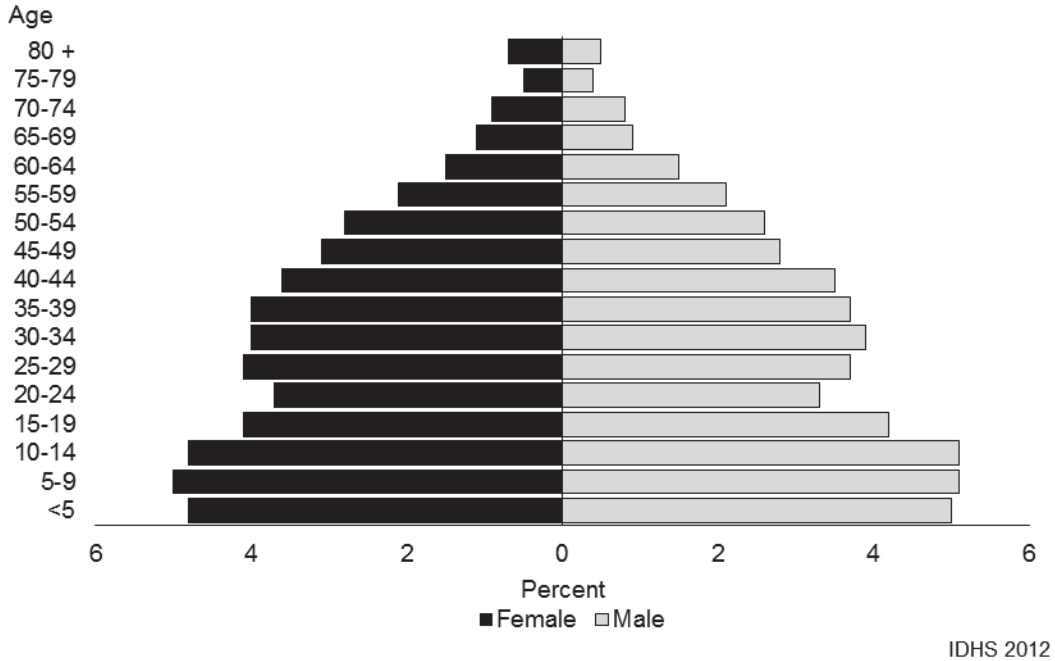
Table 2.7 Household population by age, sex, and residence

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

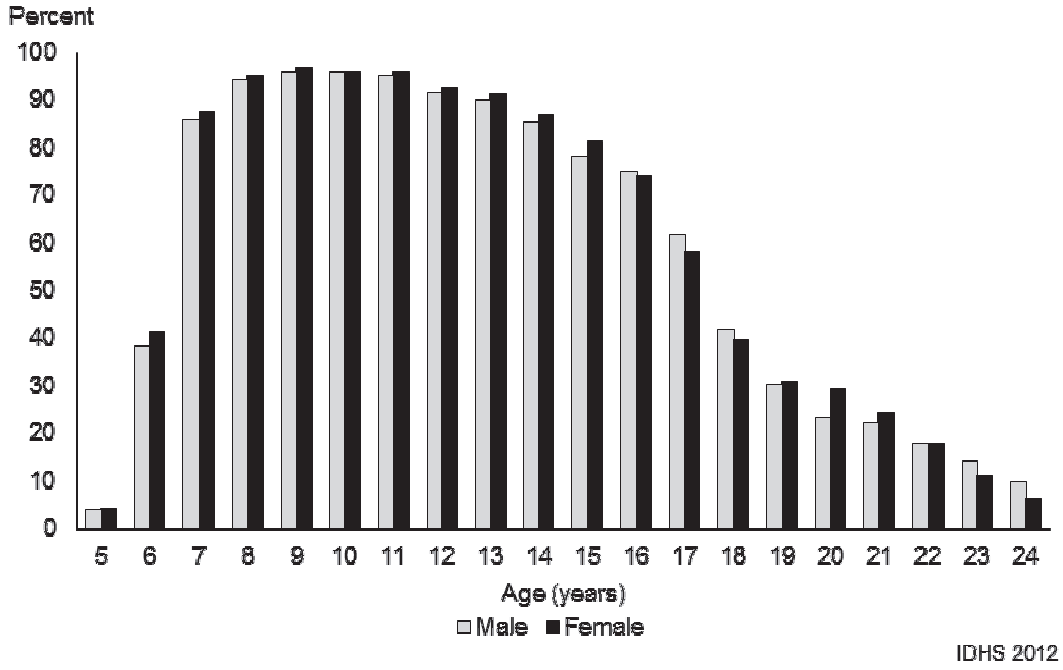
Percent distribution of the de facto male household population age six and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Indonesia 2012

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	No schooling or primary school: Can read part of a sentence	No schooling or primary school: Cannot read at all	No schooling or primary school: 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	No schooling or primary school: Can read part of a sentence	No schooling or primary school: 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**

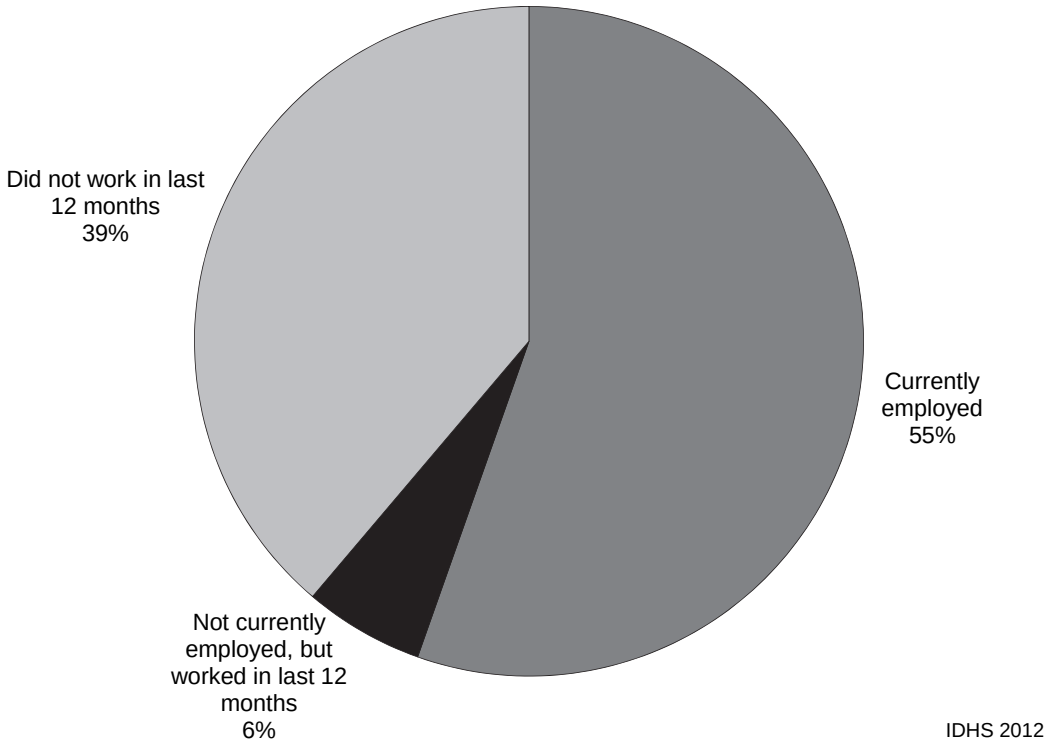


Table 3.5.2 shows that almost all currently married men are currently employed (98 percent), 1 percent each was employed at some time in the past 12 months or was not employed at all during the past 12 months. There are small variations across subgroups of men.

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

Background characteristic	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		
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**

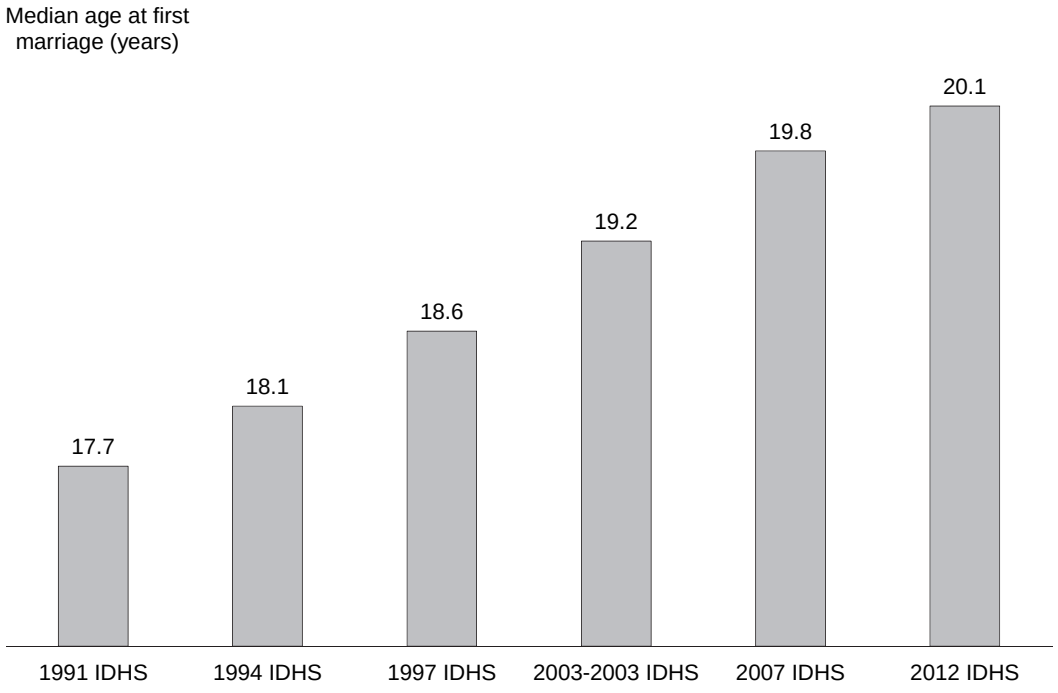


Figure 4.1 shows trends in median age at first marriage among ever-married women age 25-49. The median age at first marriage has increased gradually over time, from 17.7 years in 1991 to 20.1 years in 2012.

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

Age group	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
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

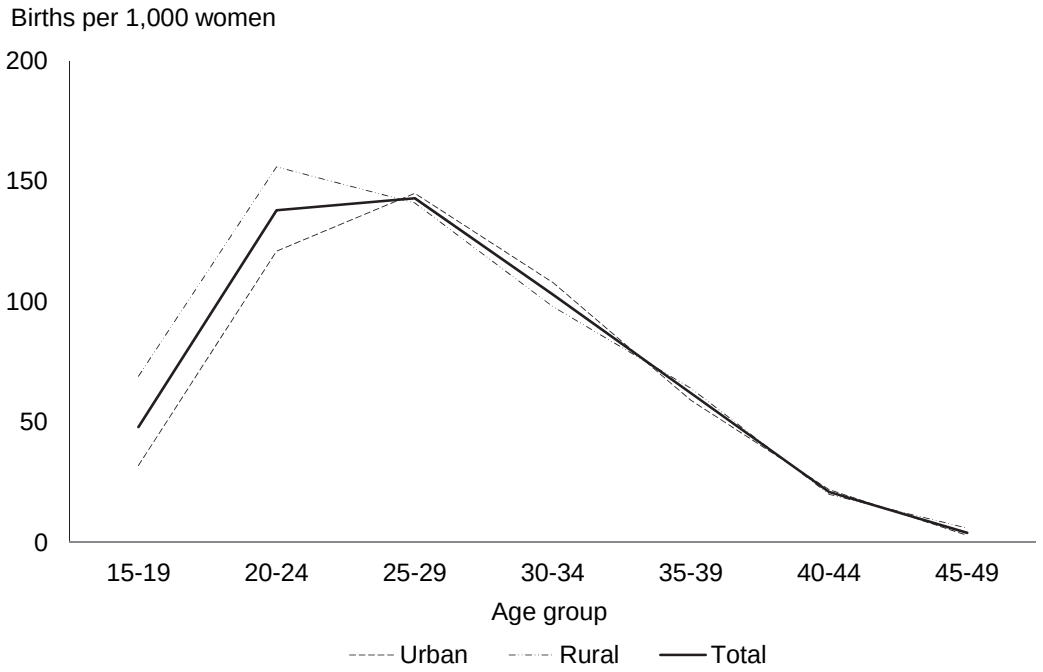
Notes: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Rates for age group 45-49 may be slightly biased due to truncation. Rates are for the period 1-36 months preceding the interview.
TFR: Total fertility rate expressed per woman
GFR: General fertility rate expressed per 1,000 women age 15-44
CBR: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



IDHS 2012

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.

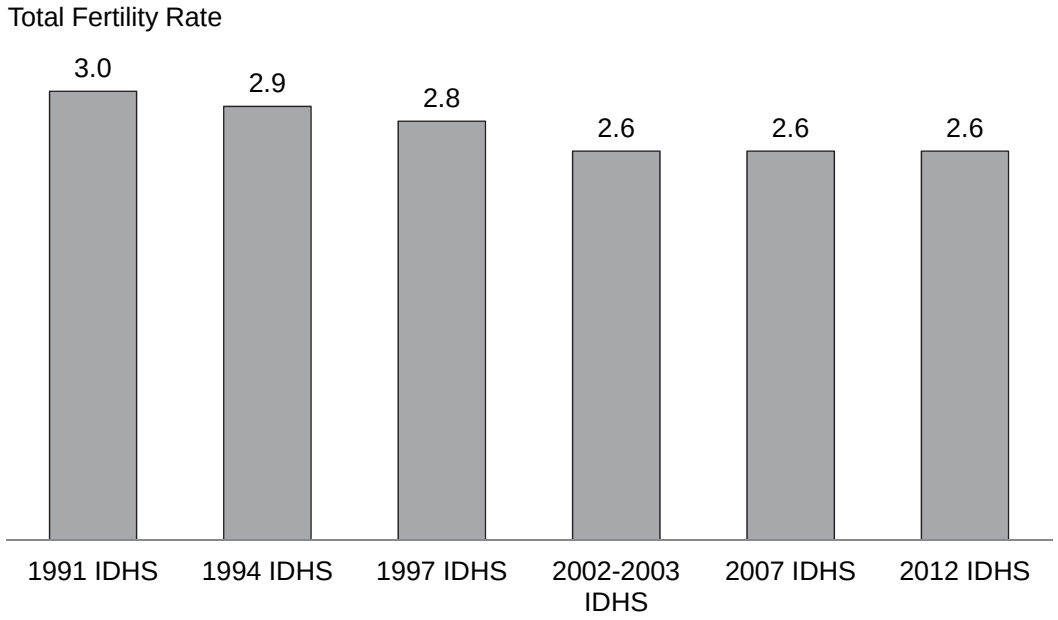
Table 5.4 Trends in current fertility rates

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

Age	Number of children ever born											Total	Number of women	Mean number of children ever born	Mean number of living children
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+				
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.

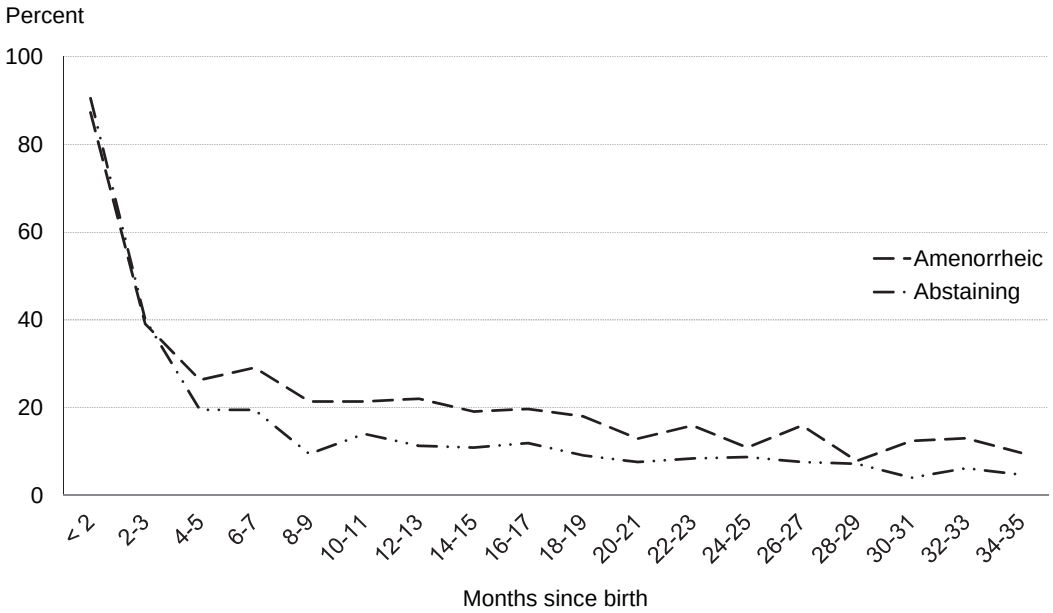
Table 5.7 Postpartum amenorrhea, abstinence and insusceptibility

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:			Number of births
	Amenorrheic	Abstaining	Insusceptible[1]	
< 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**



IDHS 2012

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

Desire for children	Number of living children[1]							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
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**

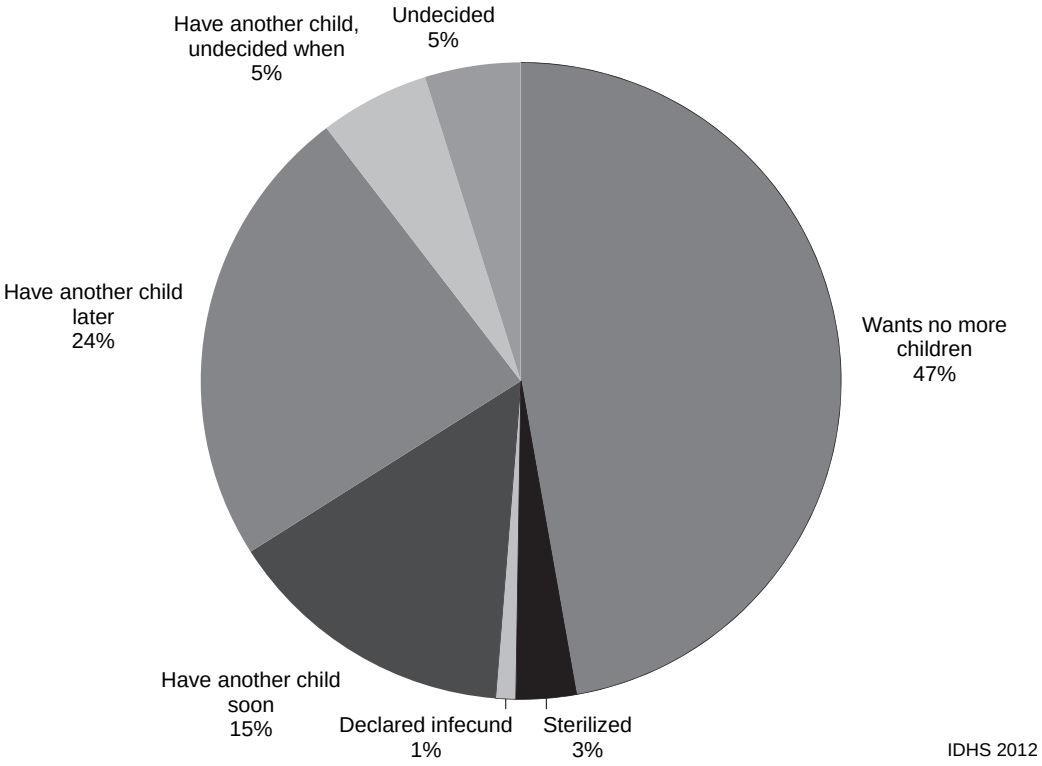


Table 6.1 also presents information on the fertility preferences of the currently married men interviewed in the 2012 IDHS. Although the results are not strictly comparable to the findings for the women because of the differences in the age composition of the female and male respondents (15-49 years 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

Ideal number of children	Number of living children[1]							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
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.

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.

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 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

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	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	Traditional method			Not currently using	Total	Number of women
Age	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	LAM	Other		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other			
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								Any traditional method	Traditional method			Not currently using	Total	Number of women
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	LAM		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other			
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								Any traditional method	Traditional method			Not currently using	Total	Number of men
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	LAM		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other			
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**

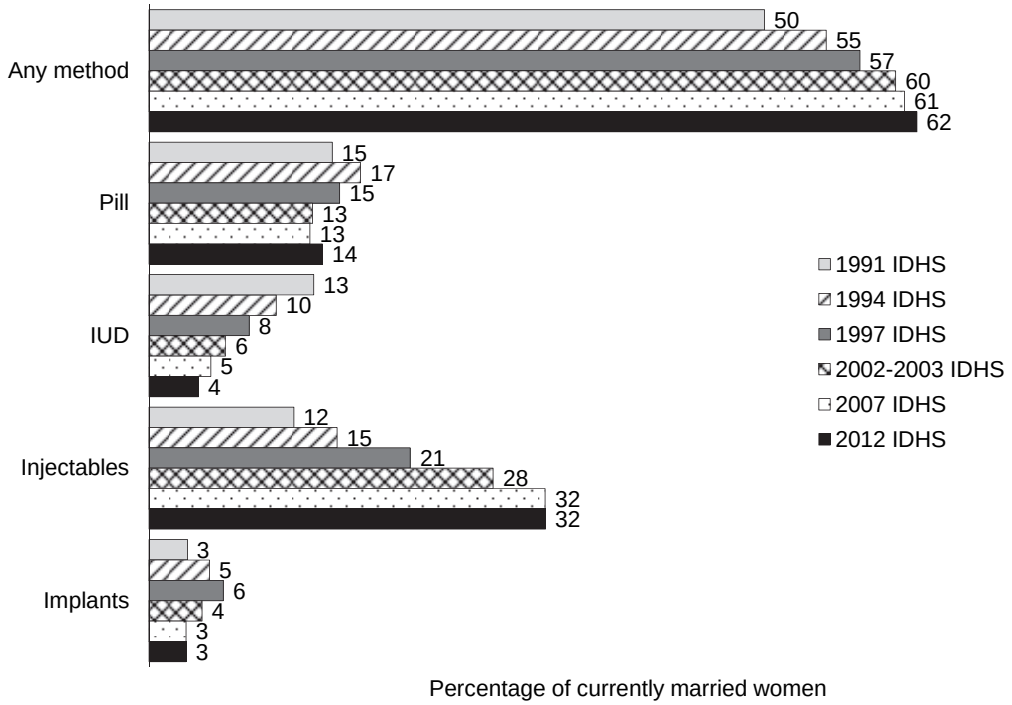


Table 7.9 and Figure 7.1 also document substantial changes in the popularity of several modern methods. Use of the IUD decreased steadily during the past 20 years, from 13 percent in 1991 to the current rate of 4 percent. On the other hand, use of the injectable increased substantially, from 12 percent 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

Background characteristic	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			
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

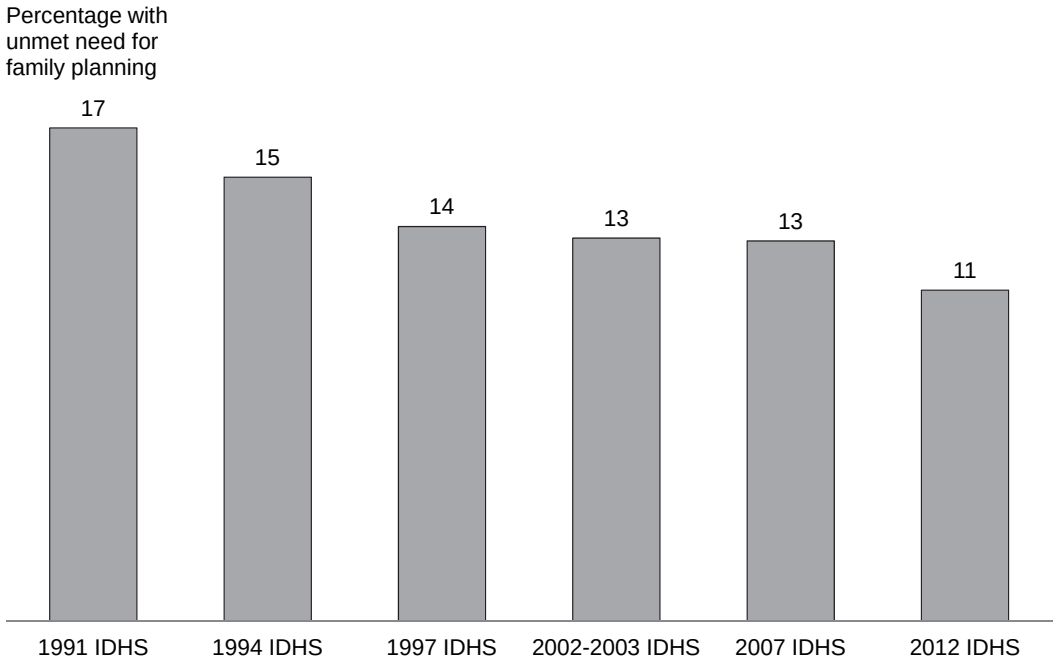
Note: Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al., 2012. The 2002-2003 IDHS did not include Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, Maluku, North Maluku, and Papua Provinces. Previous surveys (the 1991, 1994, and 1997 IDHS) included East Timor. In the 1991,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

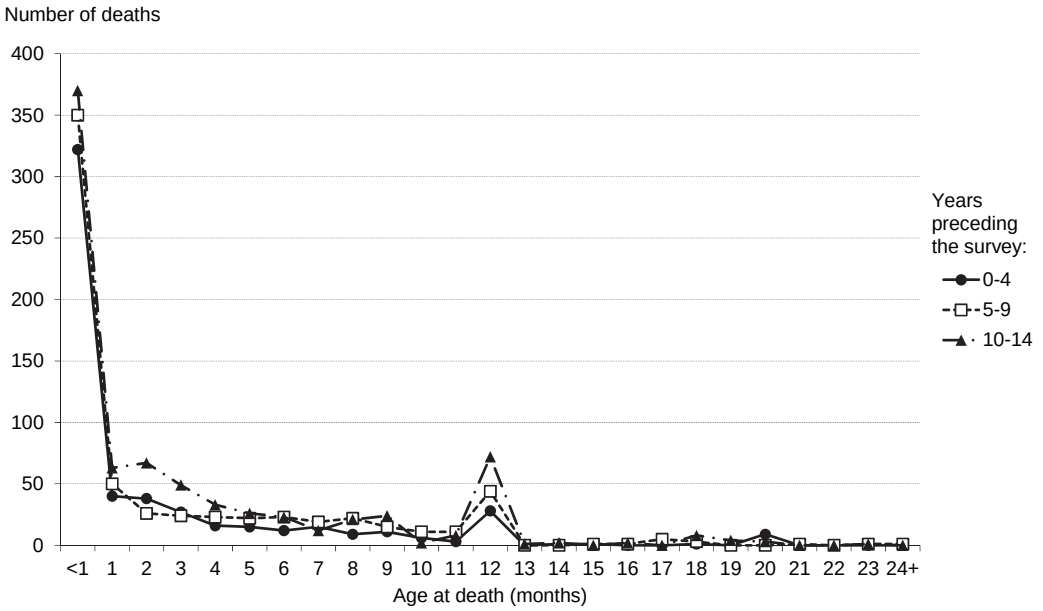
The effect of truncation of birth history data, for estimates in the more distant past, is mostly the experience of younger respondents, for whom the relatively lower estimate in the more distant past is more apparent. Misreporting of date of birth and/or age at death can also bias mortality rates. In 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.

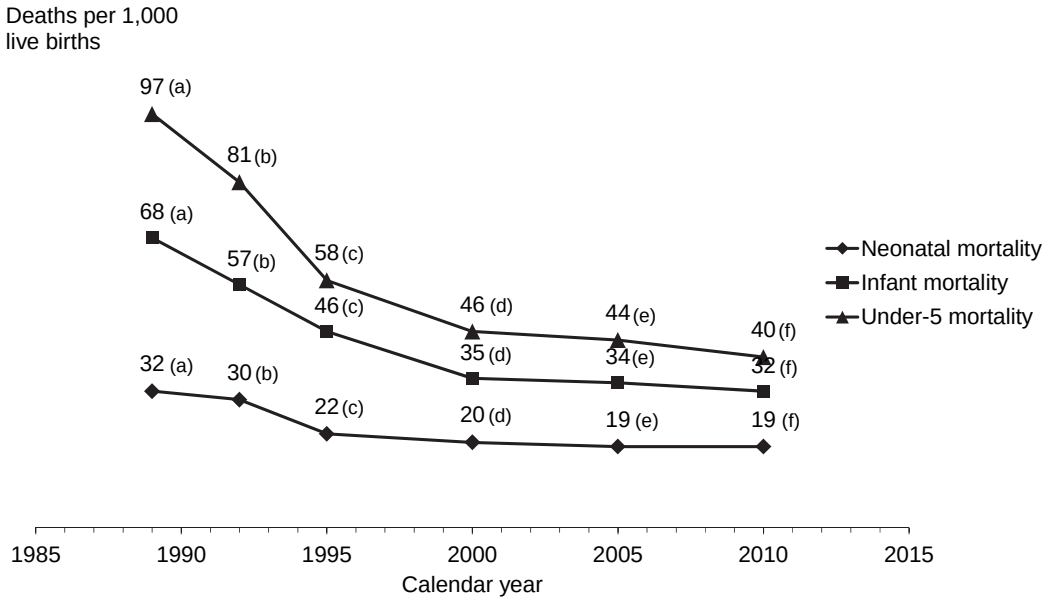
Table 8.2 Trends in early childhood mortality

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

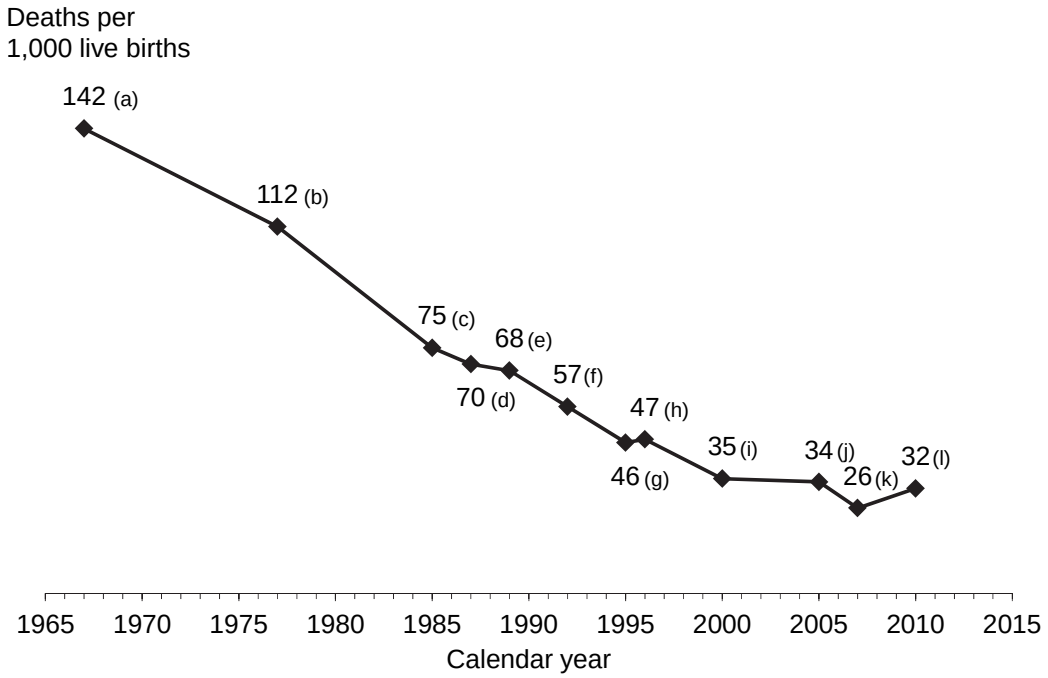
Figure 8.2 **Trend in neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality, IDHS 1991-2012**



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 births	Births in the 5 years preceding the survey: Risk ratio	Percentage of currently married women[1]
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.

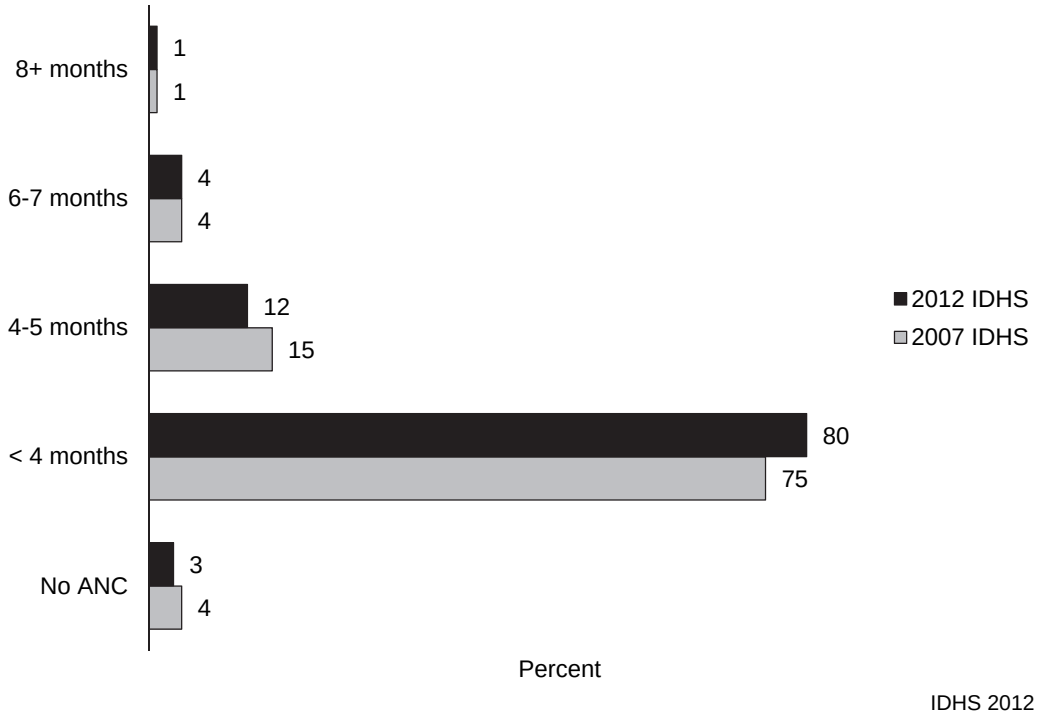
Table 9.2 Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

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		Total
	Urban	Rural	
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

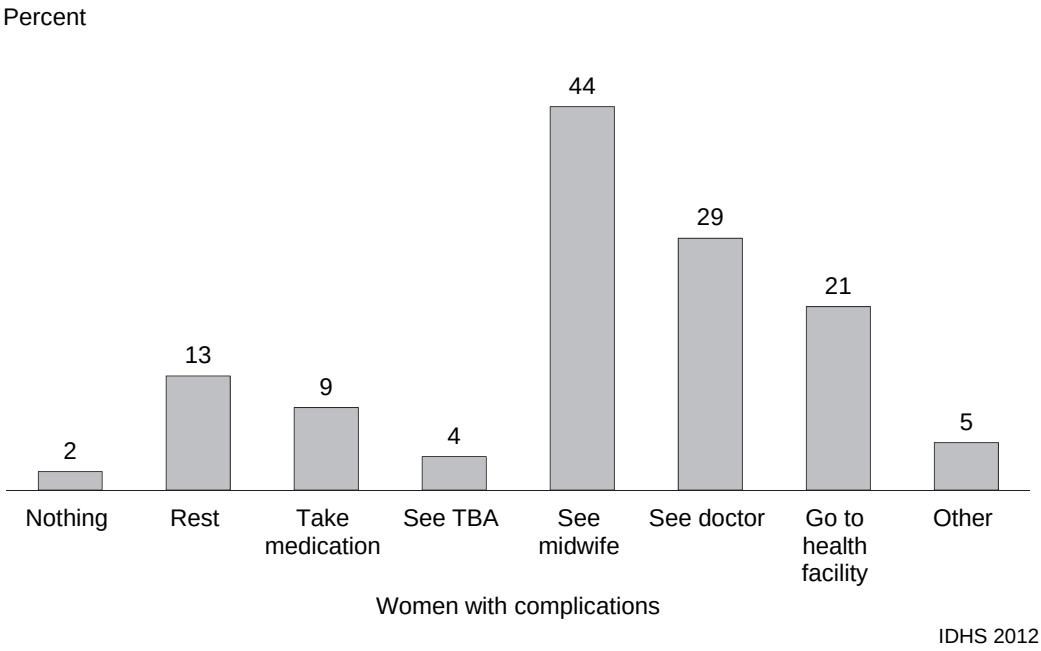
Maternity care indicators	Premature labor	Excessive vaginal bleeding	Fever	Convulsions and fainting	Other	Missing	No complica-tions	Number of births
Number of ANC visits								
None	1.1	2.4	1.1	0.0	1.9	12.8	81.7	456
1-3 times	2.5	3.2	0.7	0.4	4.8	0.0	89.8	1,243
4+ times	2.2	3.7	0.7	0.3	8.0	0.0	86.7	12,974
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

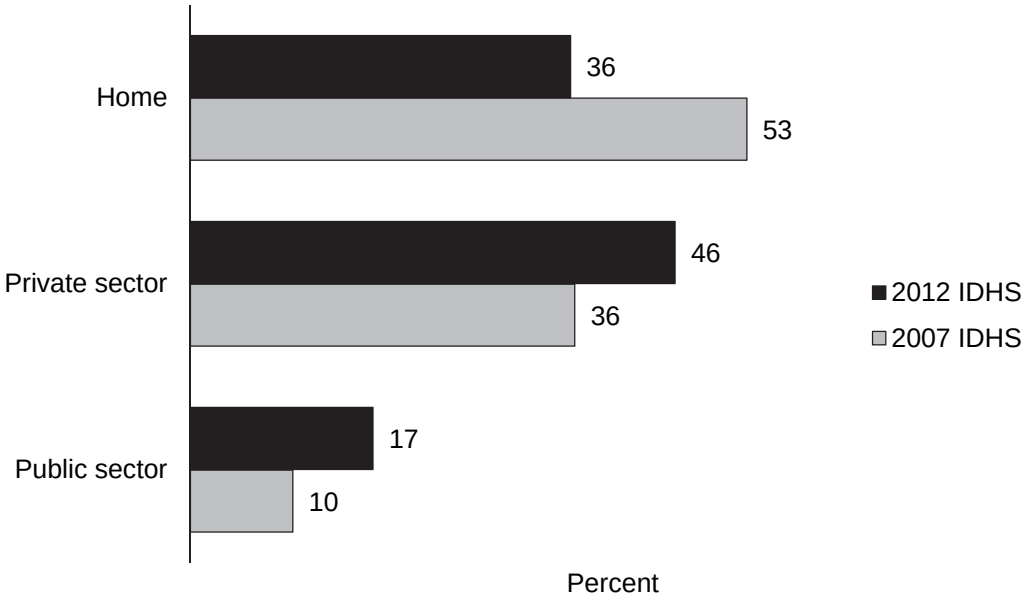
Background characteristic	Health facility		Home	Other	Missing	Total	Percentage delivered in a health facility	Number of births
	Public sector	Private sector						
Mother's age at birth								
<20	16.8	36.6	46.0	0.2	0.5	100.0	53.4	1,526
20-34	16.4	48.0	34.9	0.1	0.6	100.0	64.4	12,757
35-49	21.9	41.1	35.8	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

Background characteristic	Person providing assistance during delivery									Percentage delivered by a skilled provider[1]	Percentage delivered by C-section	Number of births
	Doctor	Obste-trician	Nurse/ midwife/ village midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Relative/ friend	Other	No one	Missing	Total			
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

Background characteristic	Person providing assistance during delivery									Percentage delivered by a skilled provider[1]	Percentage delivered by C-section	Number of births
	Doctor	Obste-trician	Nurse/ midwife/ village midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Relative/ friend	Other	No one	Missing	Total			
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								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	No postnatal checkup[1]	Total		
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

Background characteristic	Type of health provider of newborn's first postnatal checkup					No postnatal checkup in the first two days after birth[1]	Total	Number of births
	Doctor	Obstetrician	Pediatrician	Nurse/ midwife/ village midwife	Traditional birth attendant			
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

Background characteristic	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
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]			Number of births	Percent distribution of all live births by size of child at birth					Number of births
		Less than 2.5 kg	2.5 kg or more	Total		Very small	Smaller than average	Average or larger	Don't know/ missing	Total	
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

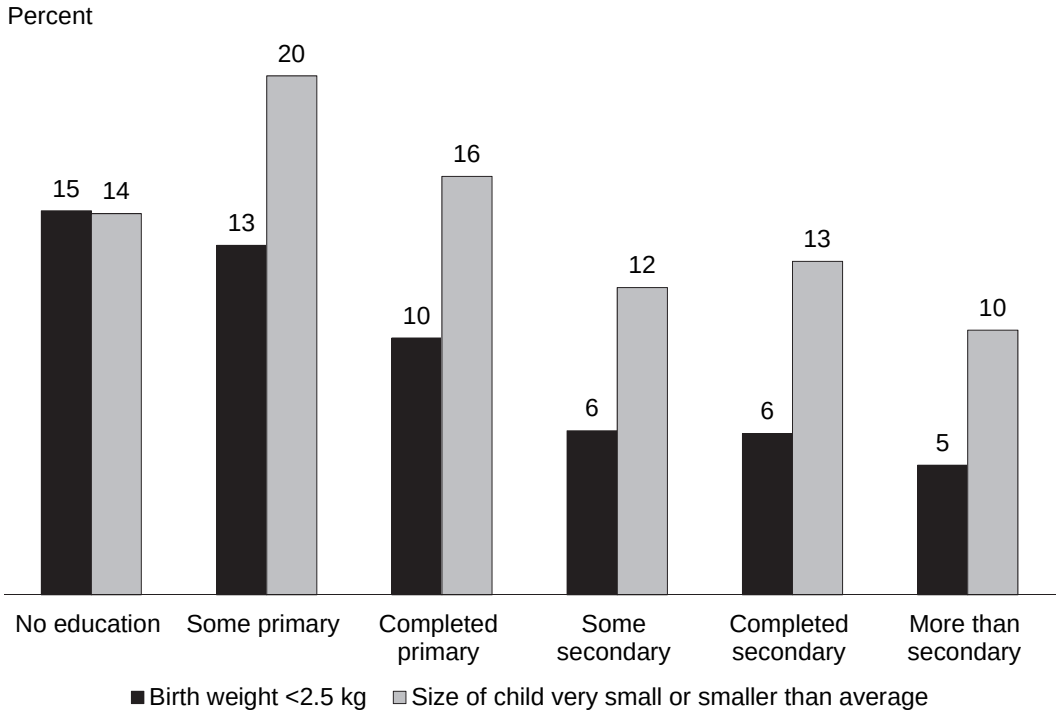
Overall, 7 percent of children weighed below 2.5 kg at birth. Children born to younger mothers, to mothers who did not complete primary school, and to mothers in the lowest wealth quintile are more likely to have weighed less than 2.5 kilograms at birth. The prevalence of LBW has a negative association 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.

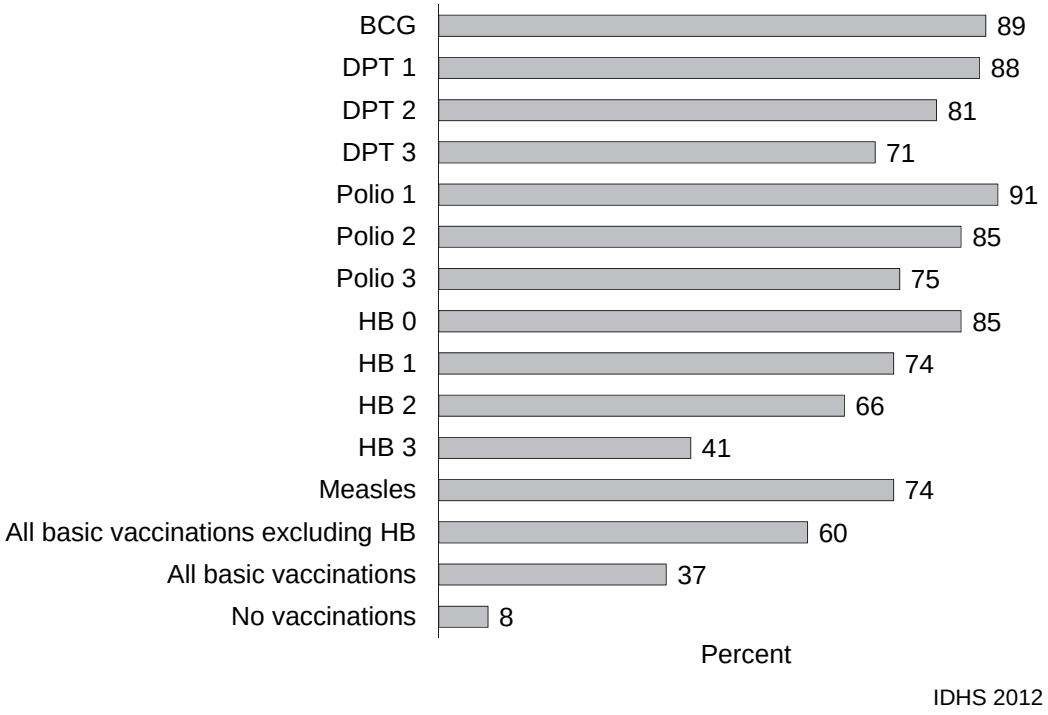
Table 10.2 Vaccinations by source of information

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			Polio			Hepatitis				Measles	All basic vaccinations excluding hepatitis B	All basic vaccinations[1]	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3						
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…

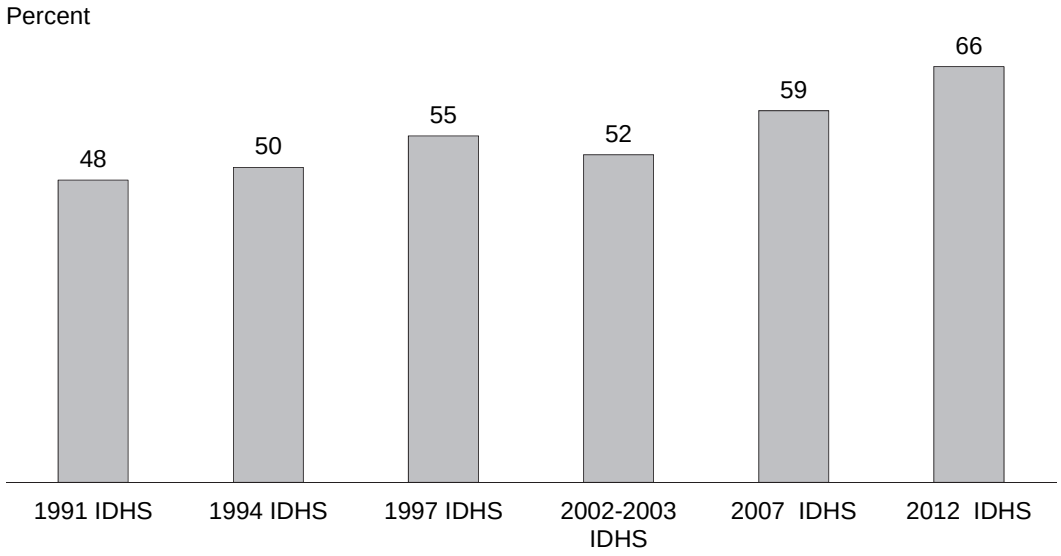
Table 10.3—*Continued*

Background characteristic	BCG	DPT			Polio			Hepatitis				Measles	All basic vaccinations excluding hepatitis B	All basic vaccinations[1]	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		1	2	3	1	2	3	0	1	2	3						
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.

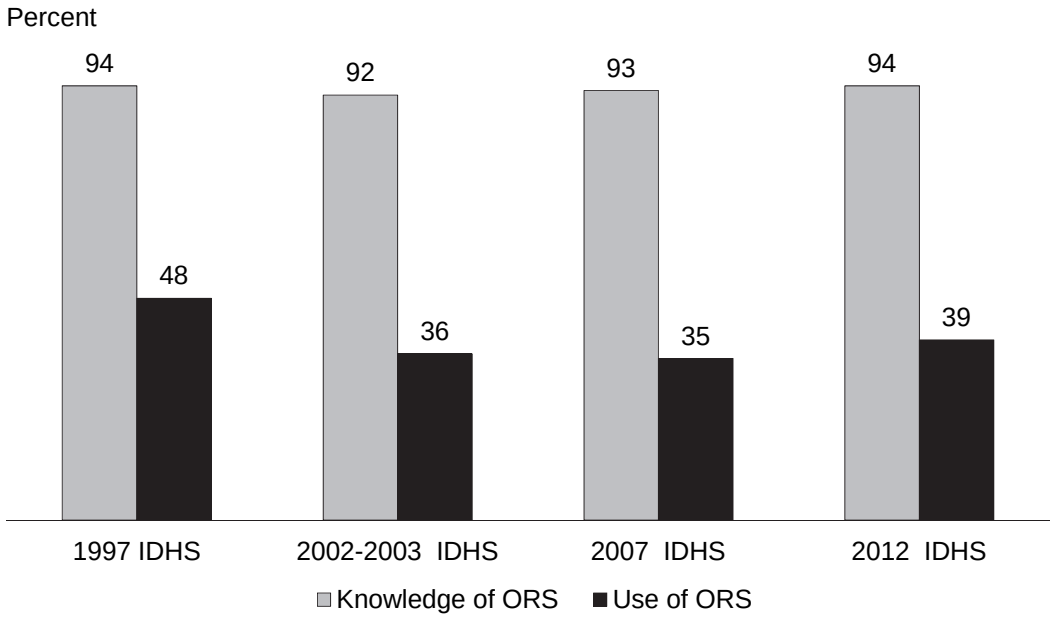
Table 10.7 Knowledge of ORS packets or pre-packaged liquids

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							Number of children with diarrhea
		Fluid from ORS packets or pre-packaged liquid	Recommended home fluids (RHF)	Either ORS or RHF	Increased fluids	ORT or increased fluids	Antibiotic drugs	Anti-motility drugs	Zinc supplements	Intravenous solution	Home remedy/ other	Missing	No treatment	
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

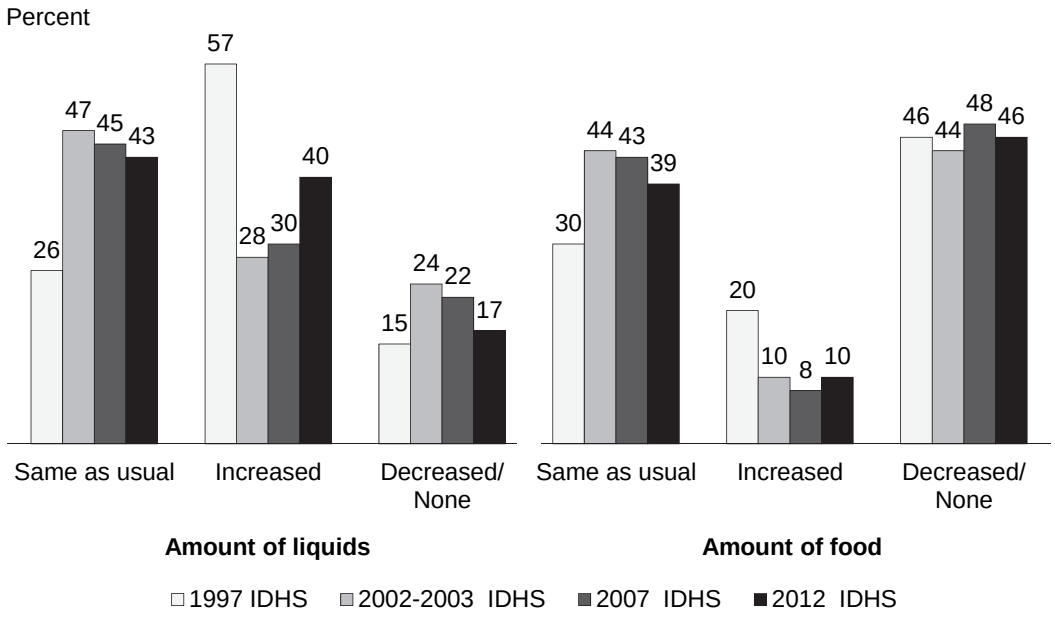
Percent distribution of children under age 5 who had diarrhea in the two weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food offered compared with normal practice, the percentage of children given increased fluids and continued feeding during the diarrhea episode, and the percentage of children 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

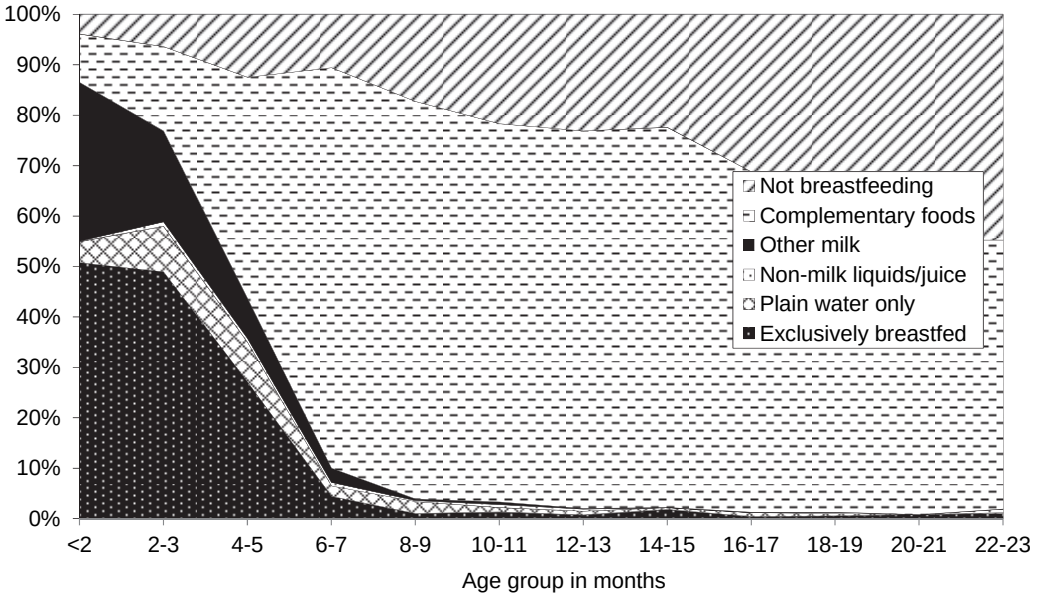
Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 who are living with their mother, by breastfeeding status; the percentage currently breastfeeding; and the percentage of all children under age 2 using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Indonesia 2012

		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

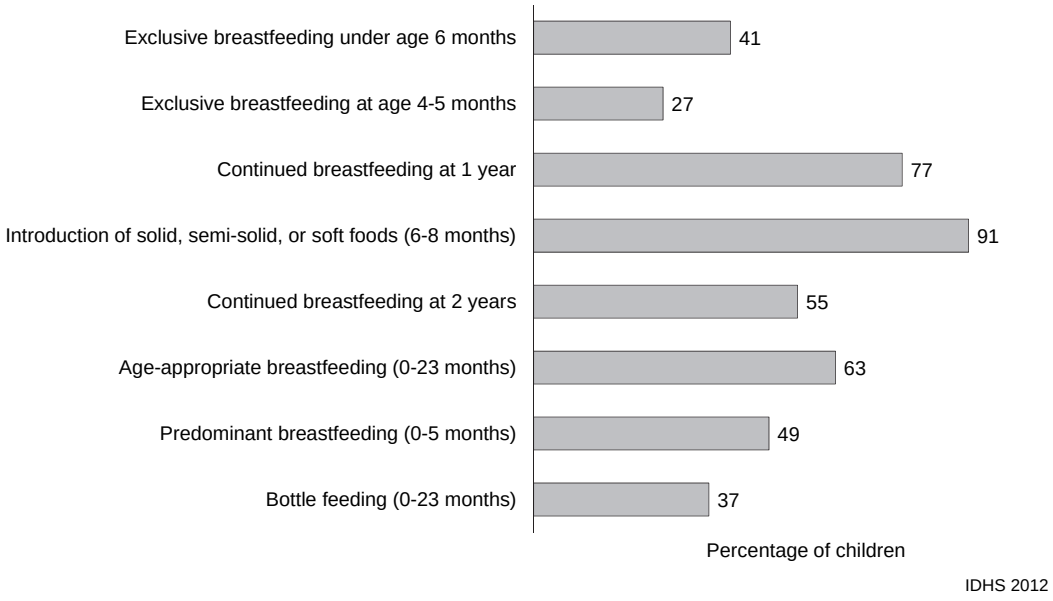
After age 6 months, breast milk alone does not provide sufficient nutrition for the infant; thus, children over that age should not be exclusively breastfed. Table 11.2 shows that 8 in 10 Indonesian children age 6-8 months living with their mothers were consuming solid or semi-solid foods. Most were 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.

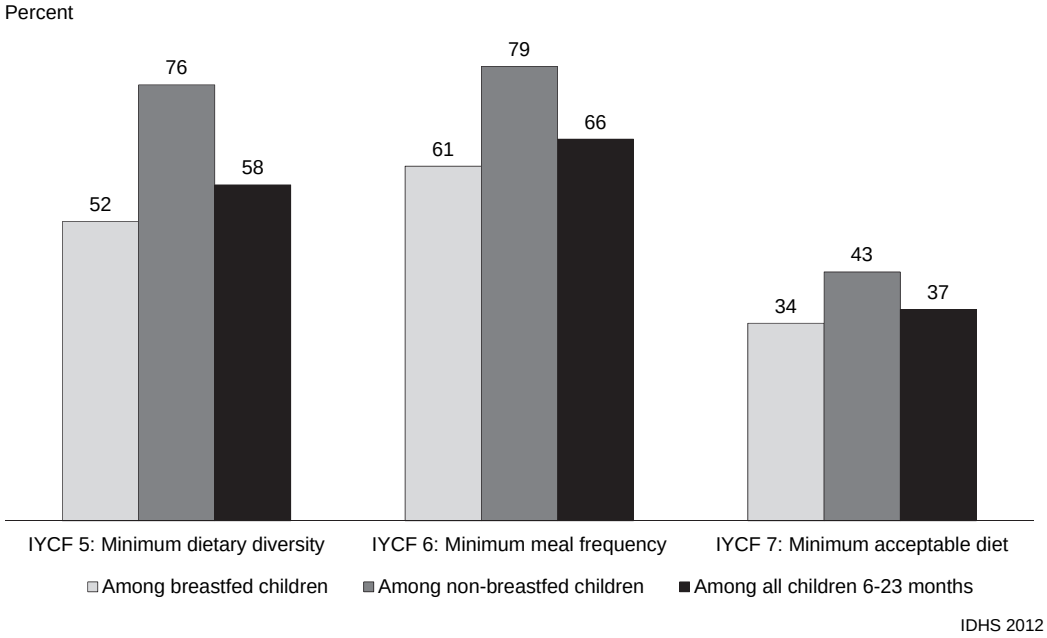
Table 11.5 Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

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

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother:			Among all children age 6-59 months:			
	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
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).

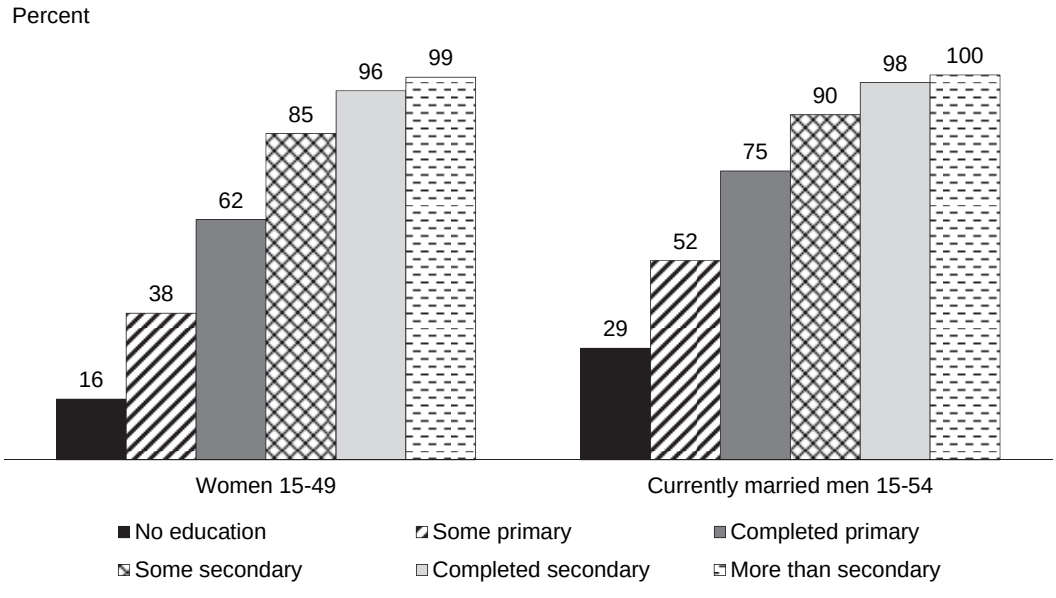
Table 12.1 Knowledge of AIDS

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

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	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

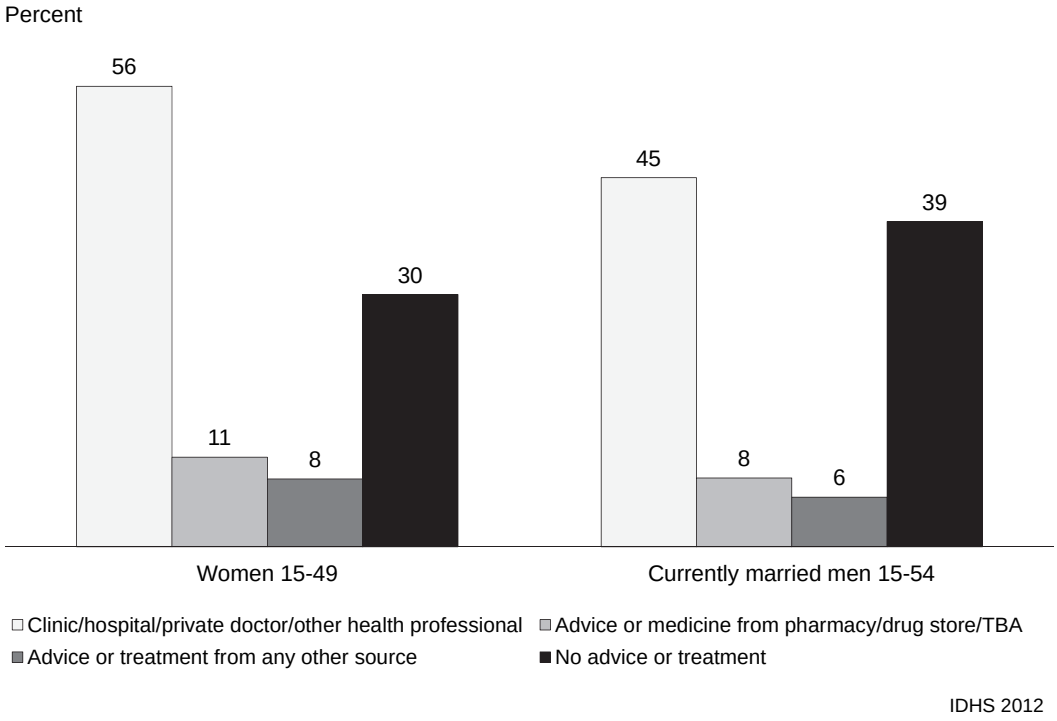
Background characteristic	Radio	Tele-vision	News-paper/ maga-zines	Poster	Health profes-sional	Religious institu-tion	School/ teacher	Com-munity meeting	Friend/ relative	Work-place	Internet	Other	Number of currently married men age 15-54 who have heard of AIDS
Age													
15-24	19.9	82.1	27.1	8.9	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

Age	Among currently married respondents:		Percent distribution of currently married respondents employed in the past 12 months, by type of earnings						
	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

Background characteristic	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:						Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings:						
	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

Background characteristic	Men							Women						
	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

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	(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

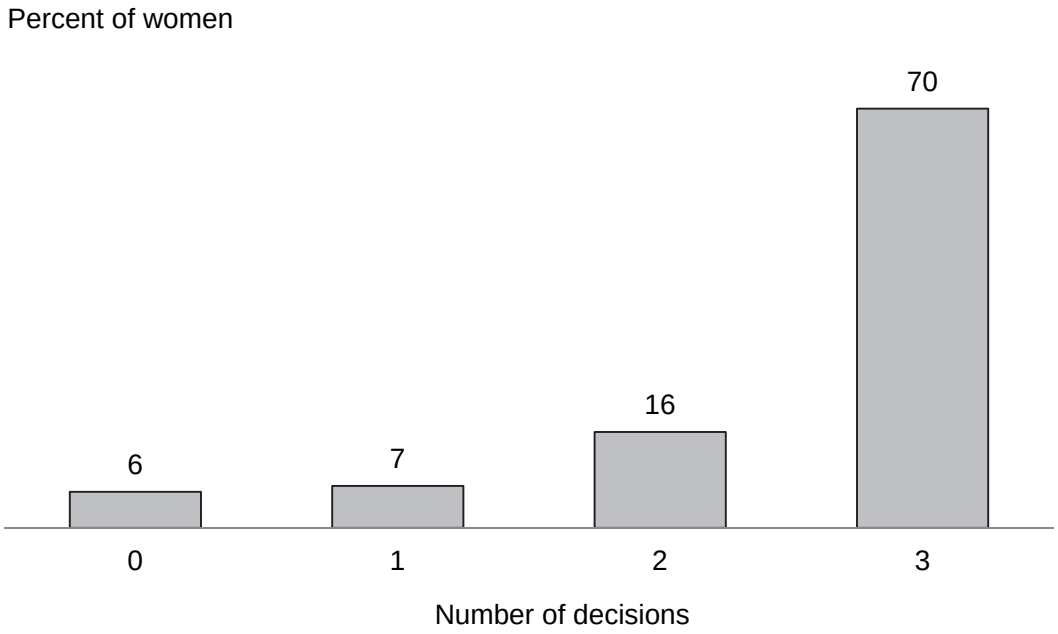
The 2012 IDHS included a number of questions designed to provide an understanding of gender differences in household decision making. Information was collected from women about participation in decisions about their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to their family or relatives. 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**



IDHS 2012

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		Both decisions	Neither of the two decisions	Number of men
	Man's own health	Making major household purchases			
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:					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		
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:					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		
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 sterilization	Male sterilization	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

Background characteristic	Mother received antenatal checkup	Birth in a hospital or health facility	Number of fathers	Among births where mothers received an antenatal checkup: Father was present in at least one antenatal checkup	Among births where mothers received an 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

Background characteristic	Talked with health care provider about mother's health	Number of fathers whose youngest child is two years or younger	Among those who talked with a health provider, specific topics discussed: 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

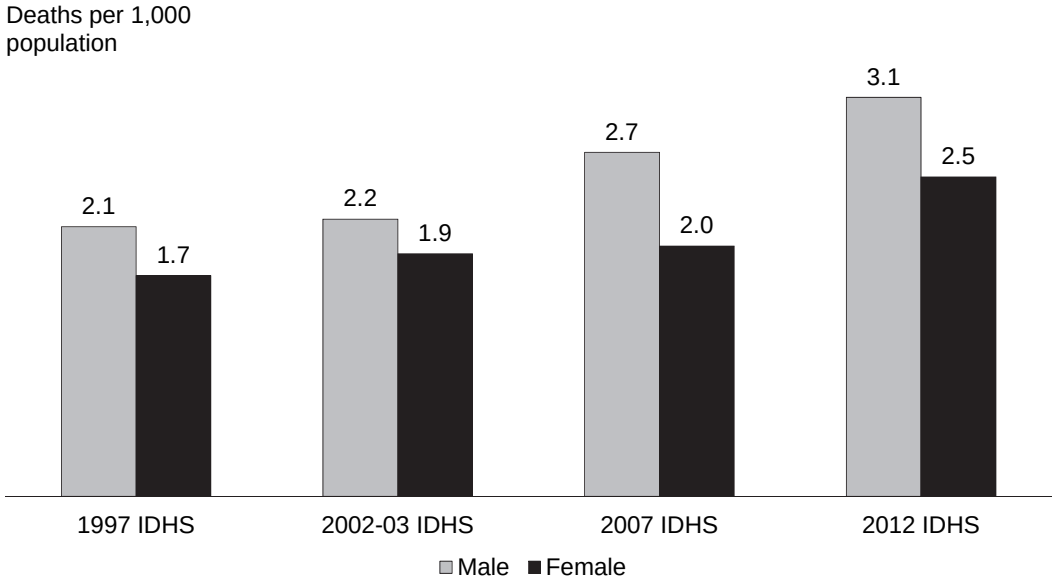
Direct estimates of female and male mortality rates for the five years preceding the survey, by five-year age groups, Indonesia 2012

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

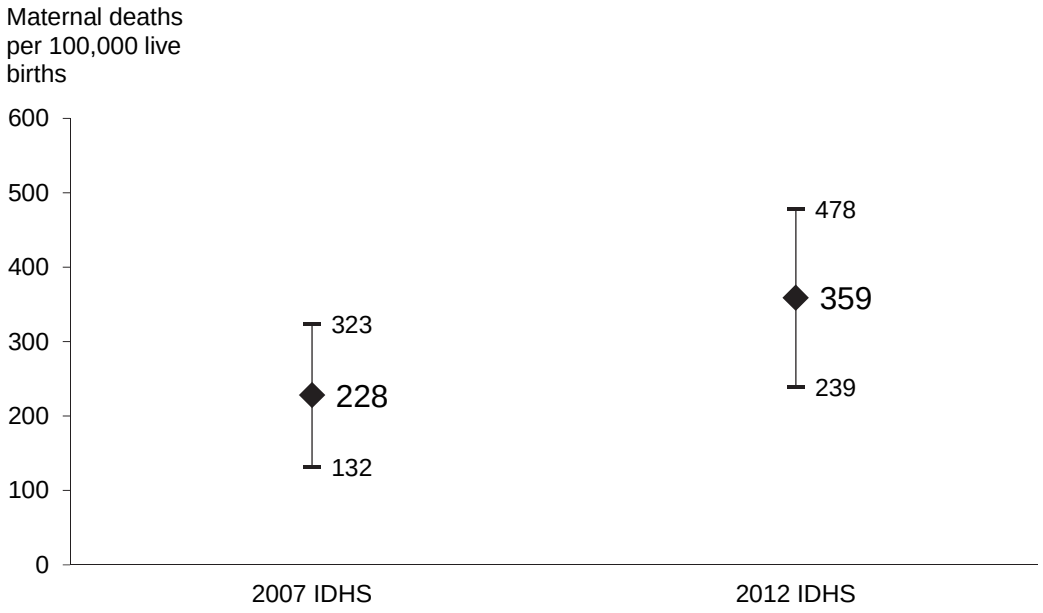
CI: Confidence interval
[1] Expressed per 1,000 woman-years of exposure
[2] Expressed per 1,000 woman age 15-49
[3] Expressed per 100,000 live births; calculated as the age-adjusted maternal mortality rate times 100 divided by the age-adjusted general fertility rate
[4] Calculated as $1-(1-MMR)^{TFR}$ 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.

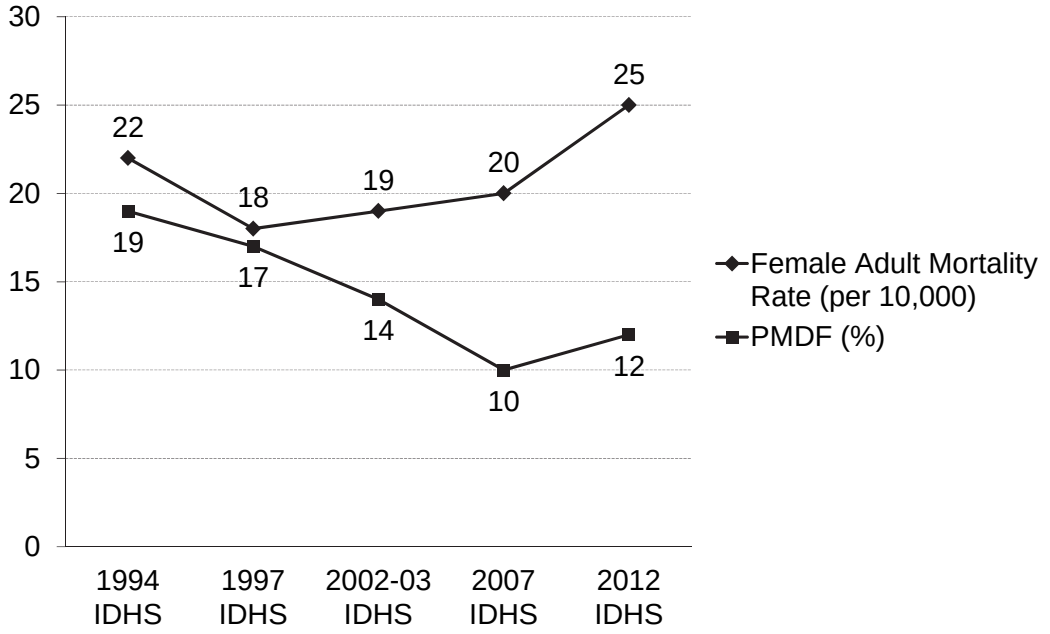
Despite the increase of the MMRatio in the 2012 IDHS, one must be cautious in interpreting the results. It does not necessarily indicate a failure in reducing the role of maternal deaths on overall adult female mortality. One must take into account the sampling error associated with the selected respondents 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	No schooling or primary school: Can read part of a sentence	No schooling or primary school: Cannot read at all	No schooling or primary school: 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: Currently employed[1]	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey: Not currently employed	Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Missing/don't know	Total	Number of women
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:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
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

Province	Number of living children							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
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

Province	Ever-married women		All women		Married men	
	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

Province	Women			Men		
	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									Any traditional method	Traditional method			Not currently using	Total	Number of women
			Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	LAM	Other		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other			
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

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 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.

CHAPTER 9 REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

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					Percent distribution of all live births by size of child at birth					Number of births
		Not weighed	Less than 2.5 kg	2.5 kg or more	Don't know/ missing	Total	Very small	Smaller than average	Average or larger	Don't know/ missing	Total	
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

Province	Time after delivery of mother's first postnatal checkup								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	No postnatal checkup[1]	Total		
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

Province	Type of health provider of mother's first postnatal checkup				No postnatal checkup in the first two days after birth	Total	Number of women
	Doctor	Obstetrician	Nurse/ midwife/ village midwife	Traditional birth attendant			
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								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	No postnatal checkup[1]	Total		
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							
		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	Number of children with diarrhea
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

Province	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	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			
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

Province	Percentage of respondents who say that:					Percentage who say that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus and who reject the two most common local misconceptions[1]	Percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about AIDS[2]	Number of women
	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			
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

Province	Percentage of respondents who say that:					Percentage who say that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus and who reject the two most common local misconceptions[1]	Percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about AIDS[2]	Number of men
	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			
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

Province	Among all men:		
	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

Province	Percentage who own a house:						Percentage who own land:						
	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

Province	Percentage who own a house:						Percentage who own land:						
	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

Province	Mother received antenatal checkup	Birth born in a hospital or health facility	Number of fathers	Among births whose mothers were received antenatal checkup: Father was present during the antenatal checkup	Among births whose mothers were received 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			Number of fathers
		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	
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

Province	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	
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

Residence and province	Selected households									Total	Number of sampled households	Household response rate (HRR)[1]
	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)			
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							Total	Number of women	Eligible women response rate (EWRR)[1]	Overall women response rate (ORR)[2]
	Completed (EWC)	Not at home (EWNH)	Postponed (EWP)	Refused (EWR)	Partly completed (EWPC)	Incapaci-tated (EWI)	Other (EWO)				
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

Result	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
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

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi}\text{, and } \quad z_h = y_h - rx_h$$

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

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	Nina Martini
	Debora Sinaga, A.Md

	Yan Maharijaya
	Farid Izzadin

DKI Jakarta

Head of BPS Province	Drs. Nyoto Widodo, ME
Field Coordinator	Sri Santo Budi Muliatinah, MA
Supervisors	Hendra Setiawan, S.ST
	Nur Pudyanto
	Lisiana Imana Yesani, S.ST,M.Si
	Tri Lestari, A.Md
	Ir. Hasbullah
Editors	Mediana Riris Maduma, M.Si
	Tri Pramujiyanti, S.Si
	Sushinta Purwandari, S.ST
	Zen Abdul Rokhman
	Nina Djuhartina
Interviewers	Diah Dwi Paryani, S.Sos
	Sulistio Apri
	Restianingsih Trisnawati, A.Md
	Siti Nurjanah
	Nur Ike Saptarini, S.Psi
	Solihatin, S.Si
	Sri Purwaningsih
	Arie Fitriani
	Dina Rimawati
	Gita Aurora
	Ida Puspitawati
	Rahma Riyanti
	Fitri Mulyanti
	Dewi Utari
	Dian Susanti
	Suwildayanti
	Arni Rifana
	Siti Romlah
	Titin Rustini
	Fitri Ariesta
	Azis Kurniawan
	Urip Kurniawan, S.ST
	Rahmadi
	Ahmad Saefudin
	Syahroni
	Agung Prima, S.H
	Setia Hadi
	Erwin Darma S
	Gatot Agung Ristanto
	Syahidul Haq
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	Siti Kartini Susilowati, SS
	Riska Mei Wulan, SST
	Elfira Meirosa
	Tunggul Hutabarat, SE
	Syaiful
	Poernawan Zuhri
	Hardiansyah
	Akmal Ardiansyah Samita
	Fajar Maulana

West Java

Head of BPS Province	Drs. H. Lukman Ismail, MA
Field Coordinator	Dyah Anugrah Kuswardani, MA
Supervisors	Imam Wahyudi, S.Si
	Mohamad Jalauddin, S.ST, M.Si
	H. Encep Wagan R, S.Si
	Agung Hartadi, S.ST
	Ena Heryana, S.ST
	Asep Surya, S.ST
Editors	Dra. Mujihartini
	Dwi Astuty H, S.ST, MP
	Any Heryani, S.ST
	Partinah
	Iboh Habibah Sumintaraharja, B.St
	Renie Wulandari, S.ST
Interviewers	Fanina Ika Utami, A.Md
	Rosidah
	Irma Rahmawati, A.Md
	R. Anita Kusumawardani
	Nestiyana Arinta L, A.Md
	Siti Nur Chasiati
	Neneng Apipatul Latifah, S.Si
	Mursinah, A.Md
	Esti Suciningtyas P, S.ST
	Sri Agustia Merliawati
	Juli Yanti S, S.Si
	Neni Agustini
	Asri Yuniar
	Resti Apriani, A.Md
	Ririen Ritmamella W
	Nani Nur Dianti, A.Md
	Rina Rosidawati
	Imroatul Ajizah, A.Md
	Aryanthi Sifanurani, A.Md
	Diani Pratiwi, A.Md
	Nuraeni Arumsari, S.Si
	Elmi Sukmawati, A.Md
	Harni Dwi Prikasih, S.ST

Central Java

Head of BPS Province	R. Lukito Praptoprijoko, MA
Field Coordinator	Erisman, M.Si
Supervisors	Herry Purwantho, S.ST
	Bambang Sudiyanto, S.ST, MM
	Antonius Triyusanto, SE
	Mugiyana, SE
	Purwo Santoso
	Suwardi, SE
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	Medha Wardhani, S.ST
	Dyah Indah Rahmawati
	Ninik Sri Listiyarini, S.ST, M.Si
	Herlina, S.ST
	Meryanti Sri Wulandari, S.ST, M.Si
Interviewers	Sugiyanti
	Desiana Pungkasari
	Pradita Dwi Kurniawati
	Erna Yuliah, Amd
	Nurul Endah Wardhiyanti
	Kristina Sri Reni W, S.Pt
	Rini Ambarwati
	Rizqiyani
	Suprapti
	Sukimah
	Ruti Niarti
	Atikah Alifah
	Any Sulistyowati
	Setya Dwi Daryuni
	Diah Erfiani
	Vera Fitriana Sari
	Siti Utami
	Dian Dwi Harsini
	Siti Khotimah
	Ratih Kumala Dewi
	Dwi Intan Yuliana
	Meta Setya Perasa Sari
	Mulyati
	Nike Dian Utami
	M. Anwar Sholichin, S.ST
	M. Arief Uni Marzuki
	Agung Nugroho
	Yohanes Dayat Ponco Haryono
	Prasetyo Aji
	Amir Subadi
	Arif Priyono, S.ST
	Ananda Adi Cahyo Utomo
	Tomy Widjantoro
	Ardhi Hakim
	Amri Afhudi
	Syafiqur Rohman
	Dahlia, A.Md
	Yudistra Aji Rakasiwi
	Tarlan Effendi
	Winarja
	Yodi Zulfadrian, S.Si
	Imam Abdurohman, A.Md
	Agus Rosidi
	Joni Kurniawan, A.Md
	Diki Kurnia Sunarji, A.Md
	Rukman
	Denda Lukmana, A.Md
	Sugeng Wahyudi, A.Md
	Arif Kurnia Irawan

DI Yogyakarta

Head of BPS Province	Ir. Wien Kusdiatmono, MM
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	Surachman
	Alwan Fauzani
	Handani Murda,S.ST, M.SE
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	Ir. Dyah Maryanti
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	Afi Nurani, S.ST
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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
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	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
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	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
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	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
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Supervisors	Alex D. Kliwas
	Rita Silvia br Ginting
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	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
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	Eka Khaerandy Oktafianto, S.ST
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	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**

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 _____
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

B

LINE NUMBER OF RESPONDENT

II. INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE OF INTERVIEW				DATE / MONTH / YEAR (2012)
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

NO	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS (NAME)	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	RESIDENCE		AGE	AGE ≥15 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. 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. THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS (5)-(15) FOR EACH PERSON	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household? *) SEE CODES BELOW	Is (NAME) male or female? ENCIRCLE ONE OF THE CODES	Does (NAME) usually live here? ENCIRCLE ONE OF THE CODE	Did (NAME) stay here last night? ENCIRCLE ONE OF THE CODE	How old is (NAME)? AGE MUST BE FILLED. IF 95 OR MORE RECORD 95' IF LESS THAN 1 RECORD '00'	What is (NAME)'s current marital status? 1= NEVER MARRIED 2= MARRIED 3= LIVING TOGETHER 4= DIVORCED 5= SEPARATED 6= WIDOWED
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
01			M 1 F 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YEARS	
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? IF CODE '2' IS CIRCLED, GO TO NEXT HOUSEHOLD MEMBER	What is (NAME) highest level completed/ attended? **What is (NAME) highest grade completed?** **) SEE CODES BELOW	Did (NAME) attend school recently? IF CODE '1' IS CIRCLED, GO TO NEXT HOUSEHOLD MEMBER	Did (NAME) attend school at any time during the 2010-2011 school year? IF CODE '2' IS CIRCLED, GO TO NEXT HOUSEHOLD MEMBER	During the 2010-2011 school year, what level and grade [is/was] (NAME) attending? **) SEE CODES BELOW	Does (NAME) have a birth certificate? IF 'NO', ASK: Has (NAME) ever been registered to the Civil Registration Office? ***) 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? Would you say daily, weekly, monthly, less than monthly, or never?	DAILY . . . . . 1 WEEKLY . . . . . 2 MONTHLY . . . . . 3 LESS THAN MONTHLY . . . . . 4 NEVER 5	
102	What is the main source of drinking water for members of your households?	PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING . . . . . 11 PIPED INTO YARD/PLOT . . . . . 12 → 105 PUBLIC TAP . . . . . 13 OPEN WELL OPEN WELL IN DWELLING . . . . . 21 OPEN WELL IN YARD/POLT . . . . . 22 → 105 OPEN PUBLIC WELL . . . . . 23 PROTECTED WELL PROTECTED WELL IN DWELLING . . . 31 PROTECTED WELL IN YARD/PLOT . . . 32 → 105 PROTECTED PUBLIC WELL . . . . . 33 SPRING . . . . . 41 RIVERS/STREAM . . . . . 42 POND/LAKE . . . . . 43 DAM . . . . . 44 RAIN WATER . . . . . 51 → 105 TANKER TRUCK . . . . . 61 BOTTLED WATER . . . . . 71 REFILL WATER . . . . . 81 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
103	Where is that water source located?	IN OWN DWELLING . . . . . 1 IN OWN YARD/PLOT . . . . . 2 → 105 ELSEWHERE 3	
104	How long does it take you to go there, get water, and come back?	MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
105	Do you do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	YES . . . . . NO . . . . . DON'T KNOW . . . . . → 107	
106	What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	BOIL . . . . . A ADD BLEACH/CHLORINE . . . . . B STRAIN THROUGH CLOTH . . . . . C USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC/ SAND/COMPOSITE/ETC. . . . . D SOLAR DISINFECTION . . . . . E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
107	What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? IF PRIVATE TOILET, RECORD IF CONNECTED TO SEPTIC TANK	PRIVATE WITH SEPTIC TANK . . . . . 11 WITH NO SEPTIC TANK . . . . . 2 SHARED/PUBLIC . . . . . 21 RIVER/STREAM/CREEK . . . . . 31 PIT . . . . . 41 YARD/BUSH/FOREST . . . . . 51 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 109A → 109A
109	How many households use this toilet facility?	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS IF LESS THAN 10 . . . . . [0] 10 OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS . . . . . 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
109A	CHECK 102: ☐ WELL (CODE 21, 22, 23, 31, 32, 33) ☐ OTHER THAN CODE 21, 22, 23, 31, 32, 33		→ 110
109B	What is the distance between the well and the nearest septic tank? (ROUNDED UP IN METER). IF ≥ 95 RECORD '95'	DISTANCE (IN METER . . . . . [ ] DON'T KNOW 98	
110	Does your household have: Electricity? Radio? Television? Telephone? Hand phone? Refrigerator?	YES NO ELECTRICITY . . . . . 1 2 RADIO . . . . . 1 2 TELEVISION . . . . . 1 2 TELEPHONE . . . . . 1 2 HAND PHONE . . . . . 1 2 REFRIGERATOR 1 2	
111	What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking?	ELECTRICITY . . . . . 01 LPG/NATURAL GAS . . . . . 02 BIOGAS . . . . . 03 KEROSENE . . . . . 04 COAL, LIGNITE . . . . . 05 CHARCOAL . . . . . 06 WOOD . . . . . 07 STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS . . . . . 08 AGRICULTURAL CROP . . . . . 09 ANIMAL DUNG . . . . . 10 NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD . . . . . 95 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 114
112	Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors?	IN THE HOUSE . . . . . 1 IN A SEPARATE BUILDING . . . . . 2 OUTDOORS . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	→ 114
113	Do you have a separate room which is used as a kitchen?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
114	MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR. [DON'T HAVE TO ASKED, JUST SEE THEN CIRCLE THE APROPRIATE CODE]	NATURAL FLOOR EARTH/SAND . . . . . 11 RUDIMENTARY FLOOR WOOD/PLANK . . . . . 12 BAMBOO . . . . . 22 FINISHED FLOOR PARQUET . . . . . 31 CERAMIC/MARBLE/GRANITE . . . . . 32 TILE/TILES/TERRAZZO . . . . . 33 CEMENT/BRICK . . . . . 34 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
114A	What is the floor area of this house? (IN SQUARE METERS) IF ≥ 995 RECORD '995'	SQUARE METERS . . . . . ☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
114B	How many rooms in this household are used for sleeping?	ROOMS . . . . . ☐☐	
115	MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF. (RECORD OBSERVATION).	NATURAL ROOFING THATCH/PALM LEAF/SOD . . . . . 11 RUDIMENTARY ROOFING WOOD/SIRAP . . . . . 21 BAMBOO . . . . . 22 FINISHED ROOFING ZINK . . . . . 31 ASBESTOS . . . . . 32 TILE . . . . . 33 CONCRETE . . . . . 34 METAL TILES . . . . . 35 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
116	MAIN MATERIAL OF THE EXTERIOR WALLS. (RECORD OBSERVATION).	NATURAL WALLS BAMBOO . . . . . 11 WOOD STEM . . . . . 12 FINISHED WALLS BAMBOO MATTING . . . . . 31 WOOD . . . . . 32 BRICK . . . . . 33 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
118	Does any member of this household own: - A bicycle? - A motorcycle ? - A rowboat? - A motorboat? - An animal-drawn cart (Sado,Cidomo,dokar,Andong,Bendi)? - A car/truck? - A ship?	YES NO A bicycle? . . . . . 1 2 A motorcycle ? . . . . . 1 2 A rowboat? . . . . . 1 2 A motorboat? . . . . . 1 2 An animal-drawn cart . . . . . (Sado,Cidomo,dokar, Andong,Bendi)? . . . . . 1 2 A car/truck? . . . . . 1 2 A ship? 1 2	
119	Does any member of this household own any agricultural land?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 121
120	How many hectares of agricultural land do members of this household own? IF 95 OR MORE, CIRCLE '950'.	HECTARES . . . . . ☐☐,☐ 95 OR MORE HECTARES . . . . . 950 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 . . . . . . NO	→ 123
122	How many of the following animals does this household own? Cattle? Milk Cows/Bulls? Horses, donkeys, or mules? Goats/sheep? Pig? Poultry? IF NONE, ENTER '00'. IF 95 OR MORE, ENTER '95'. IF UNKNOWN, ENTER '98'.	CATTLE . . . . . [ ][ ] COWS/BULLS . . . . . [ ][ ] HORSES/DONKEYS/MULES . . . . . [ ][ ] GOATS/SHEEP . . . . . [ ][ ] PIG . . . . . [ ][ ] POULTRY . . . . . [ ][ ]	
123	Does any member of this household have a bank account?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
137	Please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands.	OBSERVED . . . . . 1 NOT OBSERVED NOT IN DWELLING/YARD/PLOT . . . . . 2 NOT OBSERVED, NO PERMISSION TO SEI . . . . . 3 NOT OBSERVED, OTHER REASON 4	→ STOP
138	OBSERVATION ONLY: OBSERVE PRESENCE OF WATER AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING.	WATER IS AVAILABLE . . . . . 1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE 2	
139	OBSERVATION ONLY: OBSERVE PRESENCE OF SOAP, DETERGENT, OR OTHER CLEANSING AGENT.	SOAP OR DETERGENT (BAR, LIQUID, POWDER, PASTE) . . . . . A ASH, MUD, SAND . . . . . B NONE C	

OBSERVATIONS

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 (2012)
INTERVIEWER'S NAME				INTERVIEWER
RESULT ***)				RESULT
NEXT VISIT DATE				
TIME				TOTAL NO. OF VISIT

***) RESULT CODES

1	COMPLETED	4	REFUSED		
2	NOT AT HOME	5	PARTLY COMPLETED	7	OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)
3	POSTPONED	6	INCAPACITATED		

	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 . . . . . [ ][ ] MINUTE . . . . . [ ][ ]	
102	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
103	How old were you at your last birthday? 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 NO 2	→ 108
105	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, junior high, senior high, academy or university?	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3 ACADEMY . . . . . 4 UNIVERSITY 5	
106	What is the highest (grade/year) you completed at that level? FIRST YEAR = 0 COMPLETED = 7 DON'T KNOW = 8	GRADE/YEAR . . . . . [ ]	
107	CHECK 105: CODE '1' CIRCLED [ ] ↓ 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: SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL . . . . . 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE . . . . . 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE . . . . . 3 BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 4	
109	CHECK 108: CODE '2', '3' CIRCLED ☐ 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 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 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 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 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 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 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. Have you ever given birth?	YES . . . . . 1 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 NO 2	→ 204
203	How many sons live with you? And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	SONS AT HOME . . . . . ☐☐ 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 NO 2	→ 206
205	How many sons are alive but do not live with you? And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	SONS ELSEWHERE . . . . . ☐☐ DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE . . . ☐☐	
206	Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? If "NO" PROBE: Any baby who cried or showed signs of life but did not survive?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 208
207	How many boys have died? And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	BOYS DEAD . . . . . ☐☐ GIRLS DEAD . . . . . ☐☐	
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL . . . . . ☐☐	
209	CHECK 208: Just to make sure that I have this right: you have had in TOTAL _____ births during your life. Is that correct? YES ☐ ↓ NO ☐ → PROBE AND CORRECT 201-208 AS NECESSARY.		
210	CHECK 208: ONE OR MORE BIRTHS ☐ ↓ 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? 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? PROBE: When is his/her birthday?	Is (NAME) still alive?	How old was (NAME) at his/her last birthday? RECORD AGE AT COMPLETED YEARS.	Is (NAME) living with you?	RECORD HOUSE-HOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD (RECORD '00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSE-HOLD).	How old was (NAME) when he/she died? IF "1 YEAR", PROBE: How many months old was (NAME)? 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 (NAME)	BOY 1 GIRL 2	**SING** 1 **MULT** 2	MONTH YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES . . 1 NO . . 2	HH LINE NO. (NEXT BIRTH)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	
02 (NAME)	BOY 1 GIRL 2	**SING** 1 **MULT** 2	MONTH YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES . . 1 NO . . 2	HH LINE NO. (TO 221)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH
03 (NAME)	BOY 1 GIRL 2	**SING** 1 **MULT** 2	MONTH YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES . . 1 NO . . 2	LINE NUMBER (TO 221)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH
04 (NAME)	BOY 1 GIRL 2	**SING** 1 **MULT** 2	MONTH YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES . . 1 NO . . 2	HH LINE NO. (TO 221)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH
05 (NAME)	BOY 1 GIRL 2	**SING** 1 **MULT** 2	MONTH YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES . . 1 NO . . 2	HH LINE NO. (TO 221)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH
06 (NAME)	BOY 1 GIRL 2	**SING** 1 **MULT** 2	MONTH YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES . . 1 NO . . 2	HH LINE NO. (TO 221)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH 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? 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? PROBE: When is his/her birthday?	Is (NAME) still alive?	How old was (NAME) at his/her last birthday? RECORD AGE AT COMPLETED YEARS.	Is (NAME) living with you?	RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD (RECORD '00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSE-HOLD).	How old was (NAME) when he/she died? IF "1 YEAR", PROBE: How many months old was (NAME)? 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 (NAME)	BOY 1 GIRL 2	**SING** 1 **MULT** 2	MONTH YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES . . 1 NO . . 2	HH LINE NO. (TO 221)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH
08 (NAME)	BOY 1 GIRL 2	**SING** 1 **MULT** 2	MONTH YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES . . 1 NO . . 2	HH LINE NO. (TO 221)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH
09 (NAME)	BOY 1 GIRL 2	**SING** 1 **MULT** 2	MONTH YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES . . 1 NO . . 2	HH LINE NO. (TO 221)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH
10 (NAME)	BOY 1 GIRL 2	**SING** 1 **MULT** 2	MONTH YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES . . 1 NO . . 2	HH LINE NO. (TO 221)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH
11 (NAME)	BOY 1 GIRL 2	**SING** 1 **MULT** 2	MONTH YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES . . 1 NO . . 2	HH LINE NO. (TO 221)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH
12 (NAME)	BOY 1 GIRL 2	**SING** 1 **MULT** 2	MONTH YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES . . 1 NO . . 2	HH LINE NO. (TO 221)	DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH

222	Have you had any live births since the birth of (NAME OF LAST BIRTH)? IF YES, RECORD BIRTH(S) IN TABLE.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
223	COMPARE 208 WITH NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN HISTORY ABOVE AND MARK √ : NUMBERS ARE SAME ☐ ↓ NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT ☐ → (PROBE AND RECONCILE)		
224	CHECK 215: ENTER THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN JANUARY 2007 OR LATER.	NUMBER OF BIRTH . . . . . ☐☐ 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 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 230
227	How many months pregnant are you? 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 NO 2	→ 230
229	Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any (more) children?	LATER . . . . . 1 NO MORE 2	
230	Have you ever had a pregnancy that ended with miscarriage, abortion, or still birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 238
231	When did the last such pregnancy end?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
232	CHECK 231: LAST PREGNANCY ENDED IN JANUARY 2007 OR LATER ☐ ↓ LAST PREGNANCY ENDED BEFORE JANUARY 2007 ☐ →		→ 236
233	How many months pregnant were you when the last such pregnancy ended? 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 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. 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: LAST PREGNANCY ENDED IN JANUARY 2007 OR LATER ☐ LAST PREGNANCY ENDED BEFORE JANUARY 2007 ☐ Before January 2007, have you ever had a pregnancy that ended with: a. miscarriage? b. abortion? c. stillbirth? Was the pregnancy that ended with: a. miscarriage? b. abortion? c. stillbirth?	YES NO MISCARRIAGE . . . . . 1 2 ABORTION . . . . . 1 2 STILLBIRTH 1 2	
236A	CHECK 236: CODE "1" FOR MISCARRIAGE CIRCLED ☐ CODE "2" FOR MISCARRIAGE CIRCLED ☐ →		236C
236B	How many times did you have a miscarriage before January 2007?	NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	
236C	CHECK 236: CODE "1" FOR ABORTION CIRCLED ☐ CODE "2" FOR ABORTION CIRCLED ☐ →		236E
236D	How many times did you have an abortion before January 2007?	NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	
236E	CHECK 236: CODE "1" FOR STILLBIRTH CIRCLED ☐ CODE "2" FOR STILLBIRTH CIRCLED ☐ →		236G
236F	How many times did you have a stillbirth before January 2007?	NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	
236G	CHECK 231: LAST PREGNANCY ENDED IN JANUARY 2007 OR LATER ☐ LAST PREGNANCY ENDED BEFORE JANUARY 2007 ☐ →		238
236H	CHECK 236: AT LEAST ONE CODE "1" CIRCLED ☐ NO CODE "1" CIRCLED ☐ →		238
237	When did the last such pregnancy that terminated before January 2007 end?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
238	When did your last menstrual period start? _____ (DATE, IF GIVEN)	DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 [ ][ ] WEEKS AGO . . . 2 [ ][ ] MONTHS AGO . . . 3 [ ][ ] YEARS AGO . . . 4 [ ][ ] MENOPAUSE/ HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY . . . 994 BEFORE LAST BIRTH/LAST MISCARRIAGE . . . . . 995 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 NO . . . . . 2 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 BEGINS . . . . . 1 DURING HER PERIOD . . . . . 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED . . . . . 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) 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. Have you ever heard of (METHOD)?	
01	FEMALE STERILIZATION Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
02	MALE STERILIZATION Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
03	IUD Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
04	INJECTABLES Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
05	IMPLANTS 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 NO 2
06	PILL Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
07	CONDOM Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
08	INTRAVAG/DIAPHRAGM Women can place a contraceptive tissue or a thin flexible disk in their vagina before intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
09	LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD (LAM)	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
10	RHYTHM OR PERIODIC ABSTINENCE 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 NO 2
11	WITHDRAWAL Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
12	EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION 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 NO 2
13	OTHERS Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 _____ (SPECIFY) _____ (SPECIFY) NO 2
302	CHECK 226: CODE "2" OR "8" CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE "1" CIRCLED ☐ → 311	
303	Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → 311

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
304	Which method are you using? IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD MENTIONED, FOLLOW SKIP INSTRUCTION FOR HIGHEST METHOD ON LIST. IF INJECTABLES, ASK FOR HOW MANY MONTHS.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . A MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . B IUD . . . . . C INJECTION 1 MONTH . . . . . D INJECTION 3 MONTHS . . . . . E IMPLANT . . . . . F PILL . . . . . G CONDOM . . . . . H INTRAVAG/DIAPHRAGM . . . . . I MAL . . . . . J PERIODIC ABSTINENCE . . . . . K WITHDRAWAL . . . . . L OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . X OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD . . . . . Y	→ 307 → 308A → 306 → 306D → 308A → 311
305	Do you have a package of pills in the house?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 305B
305A	Please show me the package of pills you are now using. (RECORD TYPE OF PILLS). COMBINATION : - ANDALAN - DIANE - PILKAB - KOMBINASI - LYNDIOL - LEVODIOL - MICRODYOL - MICROGYNON - MICROLUT - PLANAK - TRINORDIOL - YASMIN SINGLE : - EXCLUTON	PACKAGE SEEN COMBINATION . . . . . 1 SINGLE . . . . . 2 OTHER . . . . . 6 PACKAGE NOT SEEN 8	→ 305C
305B	Why don't you have a/can not show the package of pills?	RAN OUT . . . . . 1 COST TOO MUCH . . . . . 2 HUSBAND AWAY . . . . . 3 MENSTRUATING . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	→ 305E
305C	CHECK THE PACKET FOR PILL USE AND CIRCLE THE CORRECT CODE.	PILLS MISSING IN ORDER . . . . . 1 PILLS MISSING OUT OF ORDER . . . 2 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 HEALTH REASONS . . . . . 2 FIELDWORKER'S INSTRUCTION . . . 3 NEW PACKAGE . . . . . 4 MENSTRUATING . . . . . 5 OTHER 6	
305E	When was the last time you took a pill? IF PILL IS TAKEN TODAY, ENTER '00'	DAYS AGO . . . . . [ ][ ] MORE THAN ONE MONTH AGO 97	
305F	CHECK 305E: MORE THAN TWO DAYS AGO ☐ ↓ 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 FORGOT . . . . . 02 HEALTH REASON . . . . . 03 COST TOO MUCH . . . . . 04 NO NEED TO TAKE DAILY . . . . . 05 RAN OUT . . . . . 06 MENSTRUATING . . . . . 07 OTHER 96	→ 308A
306	How many weeks ago did you have an injection?	WEEKS AGO . . . . . ☐☐	
306A	CHECK 304: CODE 'D' CIRCLED ☐ ↓	CODE 'E' CIRCLED ☐ ↓	
306B	CHECK 306: MORE THAN 4 WEEKS AGO ☐ ↓ 4 WEEKS OR LESS ☐ → 308A	MORE THAN 13 WEEKS AGO ☐ ↓ 13 WEEKS OR LESS ☐ → 308A	
306C	Why haven't you had an injection recently?	HUSBAND/PARTNER AWAY . . . . . 1 FORGOT . . . . . 2 HEALTH REASONS . . . . . 3 COST TOO MUCH . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	→ 308A
306D	When did you start using implant?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
306E	CHECK 306D: COMPUTE DURATION OF IMPLANT USE.	DURATION IN MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐	
306F	CHECK 306E: MORE THAN 36 MONTHS ☐ ↓	36 MONTHS OR LESS ☐ → 308A	
306G	Why haven't you had the implant taken out?	HUSBAND/PARTNER AWAY . . . . . 1 FORGOT . . . . . 2 HEALTH REASONS . . . . . 3 COST TOO MUCH . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	→ 308A

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
307	In what facility did the sterilization take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 CLINIC . . . . . 13 MOBILE UNIT . . . . . 14 OTHER _____ 16 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 MATERNITY HOSPITAL . . . . . 22 MATERNITY HOME . . . . . 23 CLINIC . . . . . 24 PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 25 OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . 26 MOBILE UNIT . . . . . 27 OTHER _____ 28 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
308	In what month and year was the sterilization performed?		
308A	Since what month and year have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) without stopping? PROBE: For how long have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) now without stopping?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ 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: CODE 'A' OR 'B' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE 'A' OR 'B' NOT CIRCLED ☐ → 310		
309B	CHECK 304: CODE 'A' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ Before the sterilization operation, were you told that you would not able to have any (more) children because of the operation? CODE 'B' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ 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 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
309C	Have you ever heard about recanalisation, that is an operation to reverse sterilization?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → 310	
309D	Do you know where a person can have an operation to reverse sterilization?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
310	CHECK 308/308A: YEAR IS 2007 OR LATER ☐ ↓ 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. SKIP TO → 311 YEAR IS 2006 OR EARLIER ☐ ↓ C ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN COLUMN 1 OF THE CALENDAR AND EACH MONTH BACK TO JANUARY 2007 . 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. USE CALENDAR TO PROBE FOR EARLIER PERIODS OF USE AND NONUSE, STARTING WITH MOST RECENT USE, BACK TO JANUARY 2006. USE NAMES OF CHILDREN, DATES OF BIRTH, AND PERIODS OF PREGNANCY AS REFERENCE POINTS. C **IN COLUMN 1:** ENTER METHOD USE CODE OR '0' FOR NONUSE IN EACH BLANK MONTH. ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS: • When was the last time you used a method? Which method was that? • When did you start using that method? How long after the birth of (NAME)? • How long did you use the method then? **IN COLUMN 2:** ENTER METHOD SOURCE CODE IN FIRST MONTH OF EACH USE. ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS: • Where did you obtain the method when you start using it? • [for LAM or rhythm] Where did you get advice on how to use the method? **IN COLUMN 3:** ENTER CODES FOR REASON FOR DISCONTINUATION NEXT TO LAST MONTH OF USE. NUMBER OF CODES IN COLUMN 3 MUST BE SAME AS NUMBER OF INTERRUPTIONS OF METHOD USE IN COLUMN 1. 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. ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS: • Why did you stop using the (METHOD)? • Did you become pregnant while using (METHOD), or did you stop to get pregnant, or did you stop for some other reason? IF DELIBERATELY STOPPED TO BECOME PREGNANT, ASK: • How many months did it take you to get pregnant after you stopped using (METHOD)? AND ENTER '0' IN EACH SUCH MONTH IN COLUMN 1.		
312	CHECK THE CALENDAR FOR USE OF ANY CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD IN ANY MONTH NO METHOD USED ☐ ANY METHOD USED ☐ →		314
313	Have you ever used anything or tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 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. How many living children did you have at that time, if any? IF NONE RECORD '00'	NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN . . . . . ☐☐	→ 324
314	CHECK 304: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	NO CODE CIRCLED . . . . . 00 FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 01 MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 02 IUD . . . . . 03 INJECTION 1 MONTH . . . . . 04 INJECTION 3 MONTHS . . . . . 05 IMPLANT . . . . . 06 PILL . . . . . 07 CONDOM . . . . . 08 INTRAVAG/DIAPHRAGM . . . . . 09 MAL . . . . . 10 PERIODIC ABSTINENCE . . . . . 11 WITHDRAWAL . . . . . 12 OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96	→ 324 → 317A → 326 → 315A → 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 HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 HEALTH CENTEF . . . . . 12 CLINIC . . . . . 13 FP FIELDWORKER . . . . . 14 FP MOBILE UNIT . . . . . 15 VILLAGE HEALTH POST . . . . . 16 DELIVERY POST . . . . . 17 HEALTH POST . . . . . 18 FP POST 19	
315A	Where did you learn how to use the rhythm/lactational amenorrhea method?	OTHER _____ 20 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 MATERNITY HOSPITAL . . . . . 32 MATERNITY HOME . . . . . 33 CLINIC . . . . . 34 GENERAL PRACTICIONER . . . . . 35 OBSTETRICIAN 36	
	PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	MIDWIFE . . . . . 37 NURSE . . . . . 38 VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . 39 PHARMACY/DRUG STORE . . . . . 40 OTHER _____ 41 (SPECIFY) OTHER FRIENDS/RELATIVES . . . . . 51 SHOP . . . . . 52 OTHER _____ 56 (SPECIFY)	
316	CHECK 304: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	IUD . . . . . 03 INJECTION 1 MONTH . . . . . 04 INJECTION 3 MONTHS . . . . . 05 IMPLANT . . . . . 06 PILL . . . . . 07 CONDOM . . . . . 08 INTRAVAG/DIAPHRAGM . . . . . 09 MAL . . . . . 10 PERIODIC ABSTINENCE 11	→ 323 → 320 → 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	→ 319
317A	When you got sterilized, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	NO 2	
318	Were you told by a health or family planning worker about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES . . . . . 1 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 NO 2	
319A	Did you have any health problems in using (CURRENT METHOD IN 314) ?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 320
319B	What is the main health problem?	WEIGHT GAIN . . . . . 01 WEIGHT LOSS . . . . . 02 BLEEDING . . . . . 03 HYPERTENSION . . . . . 04 HEADACHE . . . . . 05 NAUSEA . . . . . 06 NO MENSTRUATION . . . . . 07 WEAK/TIRED . . . . . 08 OTHER . . . . . 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
320	CHECK 317: CODE '1' CIRCLED ☐↓ — At that time, were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use? 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 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 NO 2	
322	CHECK 304: CIRCLE METHOD CODE. IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 304, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 01 MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 02 IUD . . . . . 03 INJECTION 1 MONTH . . . . . 04 INJECTION 3 MONTHS . . . . . 05 IMPLANT . . . . . 06 PILL . . . . . 07 CONDOM . . . . . 08 INTRAVAG/DIAPHRAGM . . . . . 09 MAL . . . . . 10 PERIODIC ABSTINENCE . . . . . 11 WITHDRAWAL . . . . . 12 OTHER MODERN METHOD . . . . . 95 OTHER TRADITIONAL METHOD 96	01, 02 → 326 10, 11, 12, 95, 96 → 326

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
323	Where did you obtain (CURRENT METHOD) the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 CLINIC . . . . . 13 FP FIELDWORKER . . . . . 14 FP MOBILE UNIT . . . . . 15 VILLAGE HEALTH POST . . . . . 16 DELIVERY POST . . . . . 17 HEALTH POST . . . . . 18 FP POST . . . . . 19 OTHER _____ 20 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 MATERNITY HOSPITAL . . . . . 32 MATERNITY HOME . . . . . 33 CLINIC . . . . . 34 GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . 35 OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . 36 MIDWIFE . . . . . 37 NURSE . . . . . 38 VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . 39 PHARMACY/DRUG STORE . . . . . 40 OTHER _____ 41 (SPECIFY) OTHER FRIENDS/RELATIVES . . . . . 51 SHOP . . . . . 52 OTHER _____ 56 (SPECIFY)	→ 326
324	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 326
325	Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . A HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B CLINIC . . . . . C FP FIELDWORKER . . . . . D FP MOBILE UNIT . . . . . E VILLAGE HEALTH POST . . . . . F DELIVERY POST . . . . . G HEALTH POST . . . . . H FP POST . . . . . I OTHER _____ J (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . K MATERNITY HOSPITAL . . . . . L MATERNITY HOME . . . . . M CLINIC . . . . . N GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . O OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . P MIDWIFE . . . . . Q NURSE . . . . . R VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . S PHARMACY/DRUG STORE . . . . . T OTHER _____ U (SPECIFY) OTHER FRIENDS/RELATIVES . . . . . V SHOP . . . . . W OTHER _____ X (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 NO 2	
327	In the last 6 months, have you visited by a health facility for care for yourself (or your children)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 401
328	Did any staff member at the health facility speak to you about family planning methods?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

401 CHECK 224:

ONE OR MORE BIRTHS IN JANUARY 2007 OR LATER ☐

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).

Now I would like to ask you some questions about your children born in the last five years. (We will talk about each separately).

		LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH
403	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 IN BIRTH HISTORY	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐
404	FROM 212 AND 216	NAME _____ LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐	NAME _____ LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐
405	When you got pregnant with (NAME), did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 407A) ← NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 407A) ← NO 2
406	Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any (more) children?	LATER . . . . . 2 NO MORE . . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 407A) ←	LATER . . . . . 2 NO MORE . . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 407A) ←
407	How much longer did you want to wait?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998
407A	Has (NAME)'s birth been registered?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 407D) ← DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 407D) ← DON'T KNOW 8
407B	May I see the document? CHECK THE DOCUMENT(S) PRODUCED BY THE RESPONDENT. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN ONE DOCUMENT, CIRCLE THE HIGHEST CODE.	NOT SEEN . . . . . 1 HOSPITAL RECORD . . . . . 2 VILLAGE RECORD . . . . . 3 PROOF OF BIRTH . . . . . 4 (SKIP TO 408) ← BIRTH CERTIFICATE 5	NOT SEEN . . . . . 1 HOSPITAL RECORD . . . . . 2 VILLAGE RECORD . . . . . 3 PROOF OF BIRTH . . . . . 4 (SKIP TO 430) ← BIRTH CERTIFICATE 5
407C	How old was (NAME) when you registered his/her birth?	DAYS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ WEEEKS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ MONTHS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 4 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW . . . . . 998 (SKIP TO 408) ←	DAYS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ WEEEKS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ MONTHS . . . . . 3 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 4 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW . . . . . 998 (SKIP TO 430) ←
407D	Why was (NAME) not registered?	COST TOO MUCH . . . . . 1 TOO FAR . . . . . 2 DID NOT KNOW IT SHOULD BE REGISTERED . . . . . 3 LATE, DID NOT WANT TO PAY FINE 4 DO NOT KNOW WHERE TO REGISTER . . . . . 5 OTHER 6	COST TOO MUCH . . . . . 1 TOO FAR . . . . . 2 DID NOT KNOW IT SHOULD BE REGISTERED . . . . . 3 LATE, DID NOT WANT TO PAY FINE 4 DO NOT KNOW WHERE TO REGISTER . . . . . 5 OTHER 6

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
408	Did you see anyone for antenatal care for this pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 414B) ←	
409	Whom did you see? Anyone else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED. RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . A OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . B NURSE . . . . . C MIDWIFE . . . . . D VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . E OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
409A	CHECK 409: CODE 'A', 'B', 'C','D' OR 'E' CIRCLED ↓ CODE 'F', OR 'X', CIRCLED → (SKIP TO 410)		
409B	Were you given an MCH book for this pregnancy? IF YES: May I see it, please?	YES, SEEN . . . . . 1 YES, NOT SEEN . . . . . 2 NO . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
410	Where did you receive antenatal care for this pregnancy? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	HOME RESPONDENT'S HOME . . . . . A OTHER HOME . . . . . B PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . C HEALTH CENTER . . . . . D VILLAGE HEALTH POST . . . . . E DELIVERY POST . . . . . F HEALTH POST . . . . . G OTHER _____ H (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . I MATERNITY HOSPITAL . . . . . J MATERNITY HOME . . . . . K CLINIC . . . . . L GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . M OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . N MIDWIFE . . . . . O NURSE . . . . . P VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . Q OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
410A	Did your husband/partner accompany you in any antenatal care visits during this pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
411	How many months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care during this pregnancy?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
412	How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW . . . . . 98 (SKIP TO 413) ←	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
412A	CHECK 412: NUMBER OF TIMES RECEIVED ANTENATAL CARE.	MORE THAN ONCE ☐ → 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: a. The first 3 months? b. Between the fourth and sixth month? c. Between the seventh month and delivery? SUM IN a, b AND c MUST BE EQUAL TO NUMBER IN 412.	NUMBER OF ANTENATAL VISITS 0 - 3 MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐ 4 - 6 MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐ 7 MONTH-DELIVERY . . . . . ☐☐	
412C	How many months pregnant were you the last time you received antenatal care?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
413	As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once: - Was your weight measured? - Was your height measured? - Was your blood pressure measured? - Did you give a urine sample? - Did you give a blood sample? - Was your stomach examined ? - Consultation?	YES NO WEIGHT . . . . . 1 2 HEIGHT . . . . . 1 2 BLOOD PRESSURE . . . . . 1 2 URINE SAMPLE . . . . . 1 2 BLOOD SAMPLE . . . . . 1 2 STOMACH . . . . . 1 2 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 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 414B) ← DON'T KNOW 8	
414A	Were you told where to go if you had these complications?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
414B	During your pregnancy with (NAME), did you discuss with anyone about: - Where you plan to delivery? - Transportation to the place of delivery? - Who is going to assist the delivery? - Payment for the delivery? - Identifying a possible blood donor?	YES NO PLACE TO DELIVERY . . . . 1 2 TRANSPORTATION . . . . 1 2 DELIVERY ASSISTANT . 1 2 PAYMENT . . . . . 1 2 BLOOD DONOR 1 2	
414C	Did you have any complications during this pregnancy (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 415) ←	
414D	What are they? Any other complications? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	LABOR BEFORE 9 MONTHS . . . . . A VAGINAL BLEEDING . . . . . B FEVER . . . . . C CONVULSIONS AND FAINTING . . . . D OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
414E	What did you do to overcome the complication? Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	NOTHING . . . . . A REST . . . . . B TAKE MEDICATION . . . . . C TAKE HERBS . . . . . D SEE TBA . . . . . E SEE MIDWIFE . . . . . F SEE DOCTOR . . . . . G GO TO A HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . H OTHER . . . . . X 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 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 418) DON'T KNOW 8	
416	During your pregnancy with (NAME), how many times did you get this injection? IF 5 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '5'.	TIMES . . . . . ☐ DON'T KNOW 8	
417	CHECK 416:	OTHER 2 OR MORE TIMES (SKIP TO 421)	
418	At any time before this pregnancy, did you receive any tetanus injections?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 421) DON'T KNOW 8	
419	Before this pregnancy, how many times did you receive a tetanus injection? IF 5 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '5'.	TIMES . . . . . ☐ 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? SHOW TABLET/SYRUP.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 430) DON'T KNOW 8	
422	During the whole pregnancy, for how many days did you take the tablets or syrup? IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF	DAYS . . . . . ☐☐☐ 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 LARGER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 2 AVERAGE . . . . . 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAG . . . . . 4 VERY SMALL . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8	VERY LARGE . . . . . 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 2 AVERAGE . . . . . 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 4 VERY SMALL . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8
431	Was (NAME) weighed at birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 433) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 433) DON'T KNOW 8

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
432	How much did (NAME) weigh? RECORD WEIGHT FROM HEALTH CARD, IF AVAILABLE.	GRAMS FROM CARD . . . . . 1 ☐☐☐☐ GRAMS FROM RECALL . . . . . 2 ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW 99998	GRAMS FROM CARD . . . . . 1 ☐☐☐☐ GRAMS FROM RECALL . . . . . 2 ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW 99998
432A	At the time of the birth of (NAME), did you have: - Labor, that is the strong and regular contractions lasting more than one day and one night? - A lot more vaginal bleeding than normal following childbirth (more than 3 cloths)? - A high fever and foul smelling vaginal discharge? - Convulsions with loss of consciousness? - Water breaks more than six hours before the baby was born? - Any other complications? IF YES, SPECIFY.	YES NO DON'T KNOW PROLONGED LABOR 1 2 8 VAGINAL BLEEDING 1 2 8 FEVER/FOUL SMELLING . . . . . 1 2 8 CONVULSIONS . . . 1 2 8 WATER BREAKS 1 2 8 OTHER . . . . . 1 2 8 _____ (SPECIFY)	YES NO DON'T KNOW PROLONGED LABOR 1 2 8 VAGINAL BLEEDING 1 2 8 FEVER/FOUL SMELLING . . . . . 1 2 8 CONVULSIONS . . . 1 2 8 WATER BREAKS . . . 1 2 8 OTHER . . . . . 1 2 8 _____ (SPECIFY)
433	Who assisted with the delivery of (NAME)? Anyone else? PROBE FOR THE TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL PERSONS ASSISTING. IF RESPONDENT SAYS NO ONE ASSISTED, PROBE TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY ADULTS WERE PRESENT AT DELIVERY.	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . A OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . B NURSE . . . . . C MIDWIFE . . . . . D VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . E OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F RELATIVE/FRIEND . . . . . G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO ONE . . . . . Y	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . A OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . B NURSE . . . . . C MIDWIFE . . . . . D VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . E OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . F RELATIVE/FRIEND . . . . . G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO ONE . . . . . Y
434	Where did you give birth to (NAME)? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	HOME RESPONDENT'S HOME . . . . . 11 (SKIP TO 438) ← OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . 21 HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 VILLAGE HEALTH POST . . . . . 23 DELIVERY POST . . . . . 24 OTHER _____ 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 MATERNITY HOSPITAL . . . . . 32 MATERNITY HOME . . . . . 33 CLINIC . . . . . 34 GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . 35 OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . 36 MIDWIFE . . . . . 37 NURSE . . . . . 38 VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . 39 OTHER _____ 40 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 438) ←	HOME RESPONDENT'S HOME . . . . . 11 (SKIP TO 438) ← OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . 21 HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 VILLAGE HEALTH POST . . . . . 23 DELIVERY POST . . . . . 24 OTHER _____ 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 MATERNITY HOSPITAL . . . . . 32 MATERNITY HOME . . . . . 33 CLINIC . . . . . 34 GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . 35 OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . 36 MIDWIFE . . . . . 37 NURSE . . . . . 38 VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . 39 OTHER _____ 40 (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) (SKIP TO 448) ←

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
434A	How long after (NAME) was delivered did you stay there? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS. IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 [ ][ ] DAYS . . . . . 2 [ ][ ] WEEKS . . . . . 3 [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 998	
434B	Was your husband/partner with you when you delivered (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
435	Was (NAME) delivered by caesarean, that is, they cut your belly open to take the baby out?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 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 (SKIP TO 439) NO 2	
437	Did anyone check on your health after you left the facility?	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 439) NO . . . . . 2 (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 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 442)	
439	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . 11 GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . 12 NURSE . . . . . 13 MIDWIFE . . . . . 14 VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . 15 OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 21 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
440	How long after delivery did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS. IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS . . . . . 1 [ ][ ] DAYS . . . . . 2 [ ][ ] WEEKS . . . . . 3 [ ][ ] 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 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 446) DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
443	How many hours, days or weeks after the birth of (NAME) first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS. IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HRS AFTER BIRTH . . 1 [ ][ ] DAYS AFTER BIRTH . . . 2 [ ][ ] WKS AFTER BIRTH . . . 333 [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 998	
444	Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . 11 OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . 12 PEDIATRICIAN . . . . . 13 NURSE . . . . . 14 MIDWIFE . . . . . 15 VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . 16 OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 21 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
445	Where did this first check of (NAME) take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	HOME RESPONDENT'S HOME . . . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . . . 12 PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 VILLAGE HEALTH POST . . . . . 23 DELIVERY POST . . . . . 24 HEALTH POST . . . . . 25 OTHER _____ 26 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 MATERNITY HOSPITAL . . . . . 32 MATERNITY HOME . . . . . 33 CLINIC . . . . . 34 GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . 35 OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . 36 PEDIATRICIAN . . . . . 37 MIDWIFE . . . . . 38 NURSE . . . . . 39 VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . 40 OTHER _____ 41 (SPECIFY)	
446	In the first two months after delivery, did you receive a vitamin A dose like this? SHOW RED CAPSULE.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
447	Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 449) ← NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 450) ←	
448	Did your period return between the birth of (NAME) and your next pregnancy?		YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 452) ←

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
449	For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you not have a period?	MONTHS . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	MONTHS . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98
450	CHECK 226: IS RESPONDENT PREGNANT?	CODE "2" CIRCLED → [ ] CODE "1" OR "8" CIRCLED (SKIP TO 452) → [ ]	
451	Have you had sexual intercourse since the birth of (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 453) ←	
452	For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you not have sexual intercourse?	MONTHS . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	MONTHS . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98
453	Did you ever breastfeed (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 455) ← NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
454	CHECK 404: IS CHILD LIVING?	LIVING → [ ] (SKIP TO 460) 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? IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD '00', IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS RECORD HOURS. OTHERWISE, RECORD DAYS.	IMMEDIATELY . . . . . 000 HOURS . . . . . 1 [ ][ ] 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 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 458) ←	
457	What was (NAME) given to drink? Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	MILK (OTHER THAN BREAST MILK) . . . . . A PLAIN WATER . . . . . B SUGAR OR GLUCOSE WATER . . . . C GRIPE WATER . . . . . D SUGAR-SALT-WATER SOLUTION . . . . . E FRUIT JUICE . . . . . F INFANT FORMULA . . . . . G TEA . . . . . H HONEY . . . . . I RICE WATER . . . . . J OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
458	CHECK 404: IS CHILD LIVING?	LIVING ☐ → DEAD ☐ → (GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501)	LIVING ☐ → DEAD ☐ → (GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501)
459	Are you still breastfeeding (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
460	Did (NAME) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple yesterday or last night?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 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).

		LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH
502	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212 IN BIRTH HISTORY	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . .
503	FROM 212 AND 216	NAME _____ LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐ (GO TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553)	NAME _____ LIVING ☐ 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? IF YES: May I see it please?	YES, SEEN . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 506) YES, NOT SEEN . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 509) NO CARD 3	YES, SEEN . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 506) YES, NOT SEEN . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 509) NO CARD 3
505	Did you ever have a vaccination card for (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 509) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 509) 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 DAY	LAST BIRTH MONTH	LAST BIRTH YEAR	NEXT LAST BIRTH DAY	NEXT LAST BIRTH MONTH	NEXT LAST BIRTH 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						

		LAST BIRTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH
507	CHECK 506:	OTHER ☐ HEPATITIS B0 TO MEASLES ALL RECORDED ☐ (SKIP TO 511)	OTHER ☐ HEPATITIS B0 TO MEASLES ALL RECORDED ☐ (SKIP TO 511)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
508	Has (NAME) received any vaccinations that are not recorded on this card including vaccinations given in a national immunization day campaign? RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF THE RESPONDENT MENTIONS AT LEAST ONE OF THE VACCINATIONS IN 506.	YES . . . . . 1 (PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS AND WRITE '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 506) (SKIP TO 511) NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 511) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 (PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS AND WRITE '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 506) (SKIP TO 511) NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 511) 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 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 511) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 511) 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 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
510B	Polio vaccine, that is, a pink or white drops in the mouth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 510E) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 510E) DON'T KNOW 8
510C	Was the first polio vaccine given in the first two weeks after birth or later?	FIRST 2 WEEKS . . . . . 1 LATER 2	FIRST 2 WEEKS . . . . . 1 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 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 510G) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 510G) 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 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 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 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 511) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 511) DON'T KNOW 8

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH 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)? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF AMPULES/CAPSULES/SYRUPS.	YES,RED . . . . . 1 YES,BLUE . . . . . 2 NO . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	YES,RED . . . . . 1 YES,BLUE . . . . . 2 NO . . . . . 3 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)? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF PILLS/ SPRINKLES/SYRUPS.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
513	Was (NAME) given any drug for intestinal worms in the last six months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOV 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNO\ 8
514	Has (NAME) had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 525) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 525) DON'T KNOW 8
514A	CHECK 459: LAST CHILD STILL BREASTFEED?	'YES' 'NO' (SKIP TO 516)	
514B	During (NAME)'s diarrhea, did you change the frequency and amount of breastfeeding?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 516)	
514C	Did you reduce the number of feeds or increase them, or did you stop completely?	REDUCED . . . . . 1 INCREASED . . . . . 2 STOPPED COMPLETELY 3	
515	Is there blood in the stool?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DONT KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DONT KNOW 8
516	Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink during the diarrhea (including breastmilk). Was he/she given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? IF LESS, PROBE: Was he/she given much less than usual to drink (CODE 1) or somewhat less (CODE 2)?	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 NOTHING TO DRINK . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 NOTHING TO DRINK . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH 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? IF LESS, PROBE: Was he/she offered much less than usual to eat (CODE 1) or somewhat less (CODE 2)?	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 STOPPED FOOD . . . . . 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD . . . . . 6 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 STOPPED FOOD . . . . . 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD . . . . . 6 DON'T KNOW 8
518	Did you seek advice or treatment for the diarrhea from any source?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 522) ←	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 522) ←
519	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else? IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE (S))	PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . A HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B CLINIC . . . . . C VILLAGE HEALTH POST . . . . . D DELIVERY POST . . . . . E HEALTH POST . . . . . F OTHER _____ G (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . H MATERNITY HOSPITAL . . . . I MATERNITY HOME . . . . . J CLINIC . . . . . K GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . L PEDIATRICIAN . . . . . M MIDWIFE . . . . . N NURSE . . . . . O VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . P PHARMACY/DRUG STORE . . . . Q OTHER _____ R (SPECIFY) OTHER TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT S SHOP . . . . . T OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . A HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B CLINIC . . . . . C VILLAGE HEALTH POST . . . . . D DELIVERY POST . . . . . E HEALTH POST . . . . . F OTHER _____ G (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . H MATERNITY HOSPITAL . . . . I MATERNITY HOME . . . . . J CLINIC . . . . . K GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . L PEDIATRICIAN . . . . . M MIDWIFE . . . . . N NURSE . . . . . O VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . P PHARMACY/DRUG STORE . . . . Q OTHER _____ R (SPECIFY) OTHER TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDAN S SHOP . . . . . T OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)
520	CHECK 519:	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ↓ ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED (SKIP TO 522) ←	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ↓ ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED (SKIP TO 522) ←
521	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 519.	FIRST PLACE . . . . . ☐	FIRST PLACE . . . . . ☐

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
522	Was (NAME) given any of the following to drink: a. A fluid made from a special packet called ORALIT? b. A government-recommended homemade fluid?	YES NO DON'T KNOW ORALIT PACKET 1 2 8 HOMEMADE FLUID 1 2 8	YES NO DON'T KNOW ORALIT PACKET 1 2 8 HOMEMADE FLUID 1 2 8
523	Was anything (else) given to treat the diarrhea?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 525) DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 525) DON'T KNOW 8
524	What (else) was given to treat the diarrhea? Anything else?	PILL OR SYRUP ANTIBIOTIC A ANTIMOTILITY B ZINC C OTHER (NOT ANTIBIOTIC, ANTI-MOTILITY, OR ZINC) D UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP E INJECTION ANTIBIOTIC F NON-ANTIBIOTIC G UNKNOWN INJECTION H (IV) INTRAVENOUS I HOME REMEDY/HERBAL MEDICINE J OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	PILL OR SYRUP ANTIBIOTIC A ANTIMOTILITY B ZINC C OTHER (NOT ANTIBIOTIC, ANTI-MOTILITY, OR ZINC) D UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUI F INJECTION ANTIBIOTIC F NON-ANTIBIOTIC G UNKNOWN INJECTION H (IV) INTRAVENOUS I HOME REMEDY/HERBAL MEDICINE J OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)
525	Has (NAME) been ill with a fever at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8
527	Has (NAME) had an illness with a cough at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 530) DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 530) 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 NO 2 (SKIP TO 531) DON'T KNOW 8	YES 1 NO 2 (SKIP TO 531) 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 ONLY 1 NOSE ONLY 2 BOTH 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8 (SKIP TO 531)	CHEST ONLY 1 NOSE ONLY 2 BOTH 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8 (SKIP TO 531)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
530	CHECK 525: HAD FEVER?	YES ☐ → NO OR DK ☐ → (GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 553)	YES ☐ → 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). Was he/she given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? IF LESS, PROBE: Was he/she given much less than usual to drink (CODE 1) or somewhat less (CODE 2)?	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 NOTHING TO DRINK . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOV 8	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 NOTHING TO DRINK . . . . . 5 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? IF LESS, PROBE: Was he/she given much less than usual to eat (CODE 1) or somewhat less (CODE 2)?	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 STOPPED FOOD . . . . . 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD . . . . . 6 DON'T KNOV 8	MUCH LESS . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 MORE . . . . . 4 STOPPED FOOD . . . . . 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD . . . . . 6 DON'T KNOW 8
533	Did you seek advice or treatment for the fever/cough?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 537)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → (SKIP TO 537)
534	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . A HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B CLINIC . . . . . C VILLAGE HEALTH POST . . . . . D DELIVERY POST . . . . . E HEALTH POST . . . . . F OTHER _____ G (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . H MATERNITY HOSPITAL . . . . I MATERNITY HOME . . . . . J CLINIC . . . . . K GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . L PEDIATRICIAN . . . . . M MIDWIFE . . . . . N NURSE . . . . . O VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . P PHARMACY/DRUG STORE . . . . Q OTHER _____ R (SPECIFY) OTHER TRADITIONAL HEALER . . . . . S SHOP . . . . . T OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . A HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B CLINIC . . . . . C VILLAGE HEALTH POST . . . . . D DELIVERY POST . . . . . E HEALTH POST . . . . . F OTHER _____ G (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . H MATERNITY HOSPITAL . . . . I MATERNITY HOME . . . . . J CLINIC . . . . . K GENERAL PRACTITIONER . . . . L PEDIATRICIAN . . . . . M MIDWIFE . . . . . N NURSE . . . . . O VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . P PHARMACY/DRUG STORE . . . . Q OTHER _____ R (SPECIFY) OTHER TRADITIONAL HEALER . . . . . S SHOP . . . . . T OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
535	CHECK 534:	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ☐ / ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED ☐ → (SKIP TO 537)	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ☐ / ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED ☐ → (SKIP TO 537)
536	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? 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 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 552) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 552) DON'T KNOW 8
538	What drugs did (NAME) take? Any other drugs? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS SP/FANSIDAR . . . . . A CHLOROQUINE . . . . . B AMODIAQUINE . . . . . C QUININE . . . . . D COMBINATION WITH ARTEMISININ . . . . . E OTHER ANTI-MALARIAL _____ (SPECIFY) F ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS PILL/SYRUP . . . . . G INJECTION . . . . . H OTHER DRUGS ASPIRIN . . . . . I PARACETAMOL/ ACETAMINOPHEN . . . . . J IBUPROFEN . . . . . K OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS SP/FANSIDAR . . . . . A CHLOROQUIN . . . . . B AMODIAQUINE . . . . . C QUININE . . . . . D COMBINATION WITH ARTEMISININ . . . . . E OTHER ANTI-MALARIAL _____ (SPECIFY) F ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS PILL/SYRUP . . . . . G INJECTION . . . . . H OTHER DRUGS ASPIRIN . . . . . I PARACETAMOL/ ACETAMINOPHEN . . . . . J IBUPROFEN . . . . . K OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X 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: NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN IN 2006 OR LATER LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT ONE OR MORE ☐ → RECORD NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD LIVING WITH HER AND CONTINUE WITH 554 _____ (NAME) NONE ☐ → 556		
554	The last time (NAME FROM 553) passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools?	USE TOILET/LATRINE 01 THROW IN THE TOILET/LATRINE .... 02 THROW OUTSIDE THE DWELLING .... 03 BURY IN THE YARD ..... 04 RINSE AWAY ..... 05 NOT DISPOSED OF ..... 06 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
555	CHECK 522, ALL COLUMNS: NO CHILD RECEIVED FLUID FROM ORS PACKET/ NOT ASKED ☐ ↓ 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 NO 2	
556A	CHECK 218: HAS AT LEAST ONE CHILD LIVING WITH HER ☐ ↓ 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? 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 NO ..... 2 DEPENDS 3	
556C	Who makes the final decision on whether or not the child should be taken for medical treatment?	RESPONDENT ..... 01 HUSBAND ..... 02 RESPONDENT & HUSBAND JOINTLY 03 SOMEONE ELSE ..... 04 HUSBAND & SOMEONE ELSE JOINTLY 05 RESPONDENT & SOMEONE ELSE JOINTLY ..... 06 OTHER 96	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
557	CHECK 215 DAN 218: HAS AT LEAST ONE CHILD BORN SINCE JANUARY 2010 AND LIVING WITH HER ☐ RECORD NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD LIVING WITH HER (AND CONTINUE TO 558) _____ (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"): NOT A SINGLE "YES" CIRCLED ☐ ↓ AT LEAST ONE "YES" CIRCLED ☐ →		561
560	Did (NAME) eat any solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? IF 'YES' PROBE: What kind of solid, semi-solid or soft foods did (NAME) eat?	YES . . . . . 1 (GO BACK TO 558 TO RECORD FOOD EATEN YESTERDAY) ← 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? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐☐ 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 YES, LIVING WITH A MAN . . . . . 2 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 YES, LIVED WITH A MAN . . . . . 2 NO 3	→ 611C
603	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED . . . . . 1 DIVORCED . . . . . 2 SEPARATED 3	→ 609
604	Is your (husband/partner) living with you now or is he staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HER . . . . . 1 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 _____ LINE NUMBER	
609	Have you been married or lived with a man only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE . . . . . 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	→ 610
609A	What was the main reason you have been married/living together more than once?	HUSBAND/PARTNER DEAD . . . . . 01 UNFAITHFUL . . . . . 02 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE . . . . . 03 HUSBAND UNABLE TO FULFILL MATERIAL NEEDS . . . . . 04 HUSBAND/PARTNER UNABLE TO FULFILL BIOLOGICAL NEEDS . . . 05 FREQUENT QUARRELS . . . . . 06 LONG SEPARATION . . . . . 07 NO CHILDREN . . . . . 08 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
610	CHECK 609: MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE → In what month and year did you start living with your (husband/partner)? 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 . . . . . DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . 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 NO 2	 →611C
611B	a. How many TT injections did you receive before you got married? b. How many TT injections have you received after you get married/started living together? NEVER HAD TT INJECTION, RECORD '0' IF 5 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '5' IF DON'T KNOW RECORD '8'	a. NUMBER OF INJECTIONS . . . . . [ ] 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. 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 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. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE . . 00 AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ] 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? 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 [ ][ ] WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 [ ][ ] MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 [ ][ ] YEARS AGO . . . . . 4 [ ][ ]	→ 629
617	The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
629	Do you know of a place where a person can get condoms?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	 →632A

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
630	Where is that? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE) Anywhere else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . A HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B CLINIC . . . . . C FP FIELDWORKER . . . . . D FP MOBILE UNIT . . . . . E VILLAGE HEALTH POST . . . . . F DELIVERY POST . . . . . G HEALTH POST . . . . . H FP POST . . . . . I OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) J PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . K MATERNITY HOSPITAL . . . . . L MATERNITY HOME . . . . . M CLINIC . . . . . N GENERAL PRACTICIONER . . . . . O OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . P MIDWIFE . . . . . Q NURSE . . . . . R VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . S PHARMACY/DRUG STORE . . . . . T OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) U OTHER FRIENDS/RELATIVES . . . . . V SHOP . . . . . W OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X	
631	If you wanted to, could you yourself get a condom?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
632A	CHECK 601: CODE "1" OR "2" CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE "3" CIRCLED ☐ → 632G		
632B	Did your husband/partner know when you had your last menstrual period?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 632D
632C	Did your husband/partner ask about your condition regarding your last menstrual period, such as:	YES NO BLEEDING . . . . . 1 2 ON TIME . . . . . 1 2 DURATION . . . . . 1 2 EXCESSIVE PAIN . . . 1 2 OTHER 1 2	
	Whether you had excessive bleeding?		
	Whether the period was on time?		
	The duration of the period?		
	Whether you had excessive pain?		
	Other concerns?		
632D	CHECK 213: HAS AT LEAST ONE DAUGHTER ☐ ↓ NO DAUGHTER ☐ → 632G		
632E	CHECK 216, 217, & 218 HAS DAUGHTER(S) AGE 10 OR OLDER LIVING WITH RESPONDENT ☐ ↓ 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 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
632G	Do you know the signs of danger during pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 632J

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
632H	What kind of health problems can a woman have when she is pregnant? Any other problems? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	PROLONGED LABOR . . . . . A VAGINAL BLEEDING . . . . . B FEVER . . . . . C CONVULSIONS . . . . . D BABY IN WRONG POSITION . . . . . E SWOLLEN LIMBS . . . . . F FAINT . . . . . G BREATHLESSNESS . . . . . H TIREDNESS . . . . . I OTHER X	
632I	What should she do if she experienced this problem? Any other way? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	NOTHING . . . . . A REST . . . . . B TAKE MEDICATION . . . . . C TAKE HERBS . . . . . D SEE TBA . . . . . E SEE MIDWIFE . . . . . F SEE DOCTOR . . . . . G GO TO A HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . H OTHER . . . . . X DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
632J	Can you tell me what kind of problems can happen to a woman during labor and delivery? Any other problems? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	WATER BREAKS TOO EARLY . . . A EXCESSIVE BLEEDING DURING AND AFTER DELIVERY . . . . . B FEVER . . . . . C LONG LABOR . . . . . D FAINT . . . . . E CONVULSIONS . . . . . F PLACENTA DOES NOT COME OUT . . . G STILLBIRTH . . . . . H OTHER . . . . . X DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	→ 632L
632K	What should she do if she experienced this problem? Any other way? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	NOTHING . . . . . A REST . . . . . B TAKE MEDICATION . . . . . C TAKE HERBS . . . . . D SEE TBA . . . . . E SEE MIDWIFE . . . . . F SEE DOCTOR . . . . . G GO TO A HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . H OTHER . . . . . X 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? Any other problems? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	EXCESSIVE BLEEDING . . . . . A FAINT . . . . . B CONVULSIONS . . . . . C FEVER . . . . . D FOUL-SMELLING DISCHARGE . . . . . E SORE BREAST . . . . . F SADNESS/DEPRESSION . . . . . G OTHER . . . . . X DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	→ 701
632M	What action should be taken to the woman? Any other way? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	NOTHING . . . . . A REST . . . . . B TAKE MEDICATION . . . . . C TAKE HERBS . . . . . D SEE TBA . . . . . E SEE MIDWIFE . . . . . F SEE DOCTOR . . . . . G GO TO A HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . H OTHER . . . . . X DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	

SECTION 7. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
701	CHECK 304: NEITHER STERILIZED ☐ HE OR SHE STERILIZED ☐ →		712
702	CHECK 226: PREGNANT ☐ 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 NO MORE . . . . . 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 705 → 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 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 3 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW 8	→ 707 → 712 → 710
705	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child? PREGNANT ☐ 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 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 994 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	→ 710 → 712 → 710
706	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ PREGNANT ☐ →		711
707	CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? NOT CURRENTLY USING ☐ CURRENTLY USING ☐ →		712
708	CHECK 705: NOT ASKED ☐ 24 OR MORE MONTHS OR 02 OR MORE YEARS ☐ 00-23 MONTHS OR 00-01 YEAR ☐ →		711

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
709	CHECK 703 AND 704: WANTS MORE CHILDREN ☐ → You have said that you do not want (a/another) child soon. WANTS NO MORE/ CHILDREN ☐ → You have said that you do not want any (more) children. 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? Any other reason? Any other reason? RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED.	NOT MARRIED . . . . . A FERTILITY-RELATED REASON NOT HAVING SEX . . . . . B INFREQUENT SEX . . . . . C MENOPAUSE/HISTERECTOMY . D SUBFECUND/INFECUND . . . . . E POSTPARTUM AMEN . . . . . F BREASTFEEDING . . . . . G FATALISTIC . . . . . H OPPOSITION TO USE RESPONDENT OPPOSED . . . . . I HUSBAND OPPOSED . . . . . J OTHER OPPOSED . . . . . K RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION . . . . . L LACK OF KNOWLEDGE KNOWS NO METHODS . . . . . M KNOWS NO SOURCE . . . . . N METHOD RELATED REASON SIDE EFFECTS/HEALTH CONCERNS . . . . . O LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR . . . P COSTS TOO MUCH . . . . . Q PREFERRED METHOD NOT AVAILABLE . . . . . R NO METHOD AVAILABLE . . . . . S INCONVENIENT TO USE . . . . . T INTERFERES WITH BODY'S WEIGHT GAIN/LOSS . . . . . U OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) X DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
710	CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? 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 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 712 → 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 NOT HAVING SEX . . . . . 11 MENOPAUSE/HISTERECTOMY . . . 12 SUBFECUND/INFECUND . . . . . 13 WANTS AS MANY CHILDREN AS POSSIBLE . . . . . 14 FATALISTIC . . . . . 15 OPPOSITION TO USE RESPONDENT OPPOSED . . . . . 21 HUSBAND OPPOSED . . . . . 22 OTHER OPPOSED . . . . . 23 RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION . . . . . 24 LACK OF KNOWLEDGE KNOWS NO METHODS . . . . . 31 KNOWS NO SOURCE . . . . . 32 METHOD RELATED REASON HEALTH CONCERNS . . . . . 41 FEAR OF SIDE EFFECTS . . . . . 42 TOO FAR . . . . . 43 COST TOO MUCH . . . . . 44 INCONVENIENT TO USE . . . . . 45 GAIN/LOSS WEIGHT . . . . . 46 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) 96 DON'T KNOW 98	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
712	CHECK 216: HAS LIVING CHILDREN → 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? NO LIVING CHILDREN → If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.	NONE . . . . . 00 NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 714 → 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 NUMBER ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ OTHER _____ 999996 (SPECIFY)	
714	In the last six months have you: Heard about family planning on the radio? Seen anything about family planning on the television?	YES NO RADIO . . . . . 1 2 TELEVISION 1 2	
714A	In the last six months have you read about family planning In a newspaper or magazine? In a poster? In a pamphlet?	YES NO NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE 1 2 POSTER . . . . . 1 2 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 NO 2	 → 715
714C	With whom? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . A MOTHER . . . . . B FATHER . . . . . C SISTER(S) . . . . . D BROTHER(S) . . . . . E DAUGHTER . . . . . F SON . . . . . G MOTHER-IN-LAW . . . . . H FRIENDS/NEIGHBORS . . . . . I OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
715	In the last six months, did you obtain about family planning information from: FP officer? Teacher? Religious leader? Doctor? Nurse or midwife? Village leader? Women's group (PKK)? Pharmacist?	YA TIDAK FP OFFICER . . . . . 1 2 TEACHER . . . . . 1 2 RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . 1 2 DOCTOR . . . . . 1 2 NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 1 2 VILLAGE LEADER . . . . . 1 2 WOMEN'S GROUP . . . . . 1 2 PHARMACIST 1 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
715A	In the last six months, did you obtain about family planning information from: Mobile information unit? Art?	YA TIDAK MOBILE UNIT . . . . . 1 2 TRADITIONAL ART 1 2	
716	CHECK 601: MARRIED/ LIVING TOGETHER → NEVER MARREID/DIVORCE SEPARATED/WIDOWED → 801		
717	CHECK 303: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? 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 MAINLY HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 JOINT DECISION . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
718A	Now I want to ask you about your husband's/partner's views on family planning. Do you think that your husband/partner approves or disapproves of couples using a contraceptive method to avoid pregnancy?	APPROVES . . . . . 1 DISAPPROVES . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
718B	How often did you talk to your husband/partner about family planning in the past year?	NEVER . . . . . 1 ONCE OR TWICE . . . . . 2 OFTEN 3	
719	CHECK 304: 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 MORE CHILDREN . . . . . 2 FEWER CHILDREN . . . . . 3 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 CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ DIVORCED/ SEPARATED/WIDOWED ☐ → 803 NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN ☐ → 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 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 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL ..... 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL ..... 3 ACADEMY ..... 4 UNIVERSITY ..... 5 DON'T KNOW ..... 8 → 805A	
805	What was the highest (grade/year) your (last) husband/partner completed at that level? FIRST YEAR = 0 COMPLETED = 7	GRADE/YEAR ..... ☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
805A	Did your (last) husband/partner work?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 → 807	
806	CHECK 801: MARRIED/ LIVING TOGETHER ☐ DIVORCED/ SEPARATED/ WIDOWED ☐ What is your husband's/partner's occupation? That is, what kind of work does he mainly do? What was your (last) husband's/partner's occupation? That is, what kind of work did he mainly do? DESCRIBE AS COMPLETE AS POSSIBLE. DO NOT CIRCLE CODE AND FILL IN BOXES. _____ ☐☐ _____ (FILLED BY BPS)	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL ..... 01 MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATION 02 CLERICAL ..... 03 SALES ..... 04 SERVICE ..... 05 AGRICULTURAL WORKER ..... 06 INDUSTRIAL WORKER ..... 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
807	Now I want to ask you about your activity in the past seven days. Aside from your own housework, have you done any work in the last seven days?	YES ..... 1 → 811 NO 2	
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. In the last seven days, have you done any of these things or any other work?	YES ..... 1 → 811 NO 2	
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 → 811 NO 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
810	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 815
811	What is your occupation, that is, what kind of work (do/did) you mainly do? DESCRIBE AS COMPLETE AS POSSIBLE. DO NOT CIRCLE CODE AND FILL IN BOXES. _____ ☐☐ _____ (FILLED BY BPS)	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL . . . . . 01 MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATION 02 CLERICAL . . . . . 03 SALES . . . . . 04 SERVICE . . . . . 05 AGRICULTURAL WORKER . . . . . 06 INDUSTRIAL WORKER . . . . . 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) 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 FOR SOMEONE ELSE/GOVERNMENT . . 2 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 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR . . 2 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 CASH AND KIND . . . . . 2 IN KIND ONLY . . . . . 3 NOT PAID 4	
815	CHECK 601, 602 AND 603: CURRENTLY MARRIED/LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ NOT IN UNION ☐		→ 823
816	CHECK 814: CODE 1 OR 2 CIRCLED ☐ ↓ 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 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (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 LESS THAN HIM . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER HAS NO EARNINGS . . . . . 4 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 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER HAS NO EARNINGS . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (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 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	
821	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	
822	Who usually makes decisions about visits to your family or relatives?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	
823	Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 1 JOINTLY ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	
824	Do you own any land either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 1 JOINTLY ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 3 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 CHILDREN < 10 . . . 1 2 3 HUSBAND . . . . . 1 2 3 OTHER MALES . . . 1 2 3 OTHER FEMALES . . . 1 2 3	
826	In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations: - If she goes out without telling him? - If she neglects the children? - If she argues with him? - If she refuses to have sex with him? - If she cooks inedible meal?	YES / NO / DK GOES OUT . . . . . 1 2 8 NEGLECT CHILDREN 1 2 8 ARGUES . . . . . 1 2 8 REFUSES SEX . . . . . 1 2 8 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. Have you ever heard of an illness called AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 937
901A	From which sources of information have you learned about HIV/AIDS? Any thing else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	RADIO . . . . . A TELEVISION . . . . . B NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE . . . . . C POSTER . . . . . D HEALTH PROFESSIONA . . . . . E RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION . . . . . F SCHOOL/TEACHER . . . . . G COMMUNITY MEETING . . . . . H FRIENDS/RELATIVE . . . . . I WORK PLACE . . . . . J INTERNET . . . . . K OTHER _____ X (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 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
903	Can people get the AIDS virus from mosquito bites?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 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 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
905	Can people get the AIDS virus by sharing food with a person who has AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
906	Can people get the AIDS virus because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
906A	Can people get the AIDS virus by sharing unsterilized needle or syringe?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
907	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have the AIDS virus?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
908	Can the virus that causes AIDS be transmitted from a mother to a child: - During pregnancy? - During delivery? - By breastfeeding?	YES NO DK DURING PREGNANCY 1 2 8 DURING DELIVERY . . . 1 2 8 BY BREASTFEEDING . . 1 2 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
908A	How to identify someone who was infected HIV/AIDS? Any thing else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	PHYSICAL . . . . . A BEHAVIOR . . . . . B BLOOD TEST . . . . . C OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) 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 NO 2	→ 931A
930	Do you know of a place where people can go to get tested for the AIDS virus?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 931A
931	Where is that? IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE WHETHER A HOSPITAL OR CLINIC ADMINISTERED BY GOVERNMENT OR PRIVATE, WRITE IT'S NAME. _____ (NAME OF PLACE) RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . A HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B CLINIC . . . . . C STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . . . D OTHER _____ E (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . F HEALTH CENTER . . . . . G STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . . . H PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . I MIDWIFE/NURSE . . . . . J OTHER _____ K (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
931A	CHECK 601: 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 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 NO . . . . . 2 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 NO . . . . . 2 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 NO . . . . . 2 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 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/TUNSURE/DEPENDS . . . 8	
937	CHECK 901: CODE "1" CIRCLED → Apart from AIDS, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? CODE "2" CIRCLED → Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 938
937A	What kind of infection that you know?	SIPHILIS/RAJA SINGA . . . . . A GONORRHEA/KENCING NANAH . . . . . B KONDILOMA AKUMINATA . . . . . C CHANROID . . . . . D CLAMYDIA/KLAMIDIA . . . . . E KANDIDIASIS . . . . . F HERPES GENITAL . . . . . G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
937B	From which sources of information have you learned about sexually transmitted infection (STIs)? Any other place? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	RADIO . . . . . A TELEVISION . . . . . B NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE . . . . . C POSTER . . . . . D HEALTH PROFESSIONA . . . . . E RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION . . . . . F SCHOOL/TEACHER . . . . . G COMMUNITY MEETING . . . . . H FRIENDS/RELATIVE . . . . . I WORK PLACE . . . . . J INTERNET . . . . . K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
937C	If a <u>man</u> has a sexually transmitted disease, what symptoms might he have? Any others? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	ABDOMINAL PAIN . . . . . A GENITAL DISCHARGE/DRIPPING . . . B FOUL SMELLING DISCHARGE . . . . . C BURNING PAIN ON URINATION . . . . . D REDNESS/INFLAMMATION IN GENITAL AREA . . . . . E KEMERAHAN / RADANG PADA SWELLING IN GENITAL AREA . . . . . F GENITAL SORES/ULCERS . . . . . G GENITAL WARTS . . . . . H GENITAL ITCHING . . . . . I BLOOD IN URINE . . . . . J LOSS OF WEIGHT . . . . . K IMPOTENCE . . . . . L OTHER _____ W (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO SYMPTOM . . . . . Y 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? Any others? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	ABDOMINAL PAIN . . . . . A GENITAL DISCHARGE/DRIPPING . . . B FOUL SMELLING DISCHARGE . . . . . C BURNING PAIN ON URINATION . . . . . D REDNESS/INFLAMMATION IN GENITAL AREA . . . . . E SWELLING IN GENITAL AREA . . . . . F GENITAL SORES/ULCERS . . . . . G GENITAL WARTS . . . . . H GENITAL ITCHING . . . . . I BLOOD IN URINE . . . . . J LOSS OF WEIGHT . . . . . K HARD TO GET PREGNANT/HAVE A CHILD . . . . . L OTHER _____ W (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO SYMPTOM . . . . . Y DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
938	CHECK 613: CODE "00" NOT CIRCLED → CODE "00" CIRCLED → 947		
939	CHECK 937: CODE "1" CIRCLED → 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 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
941	Sometimes women experience a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge. During the last 12 months, have you had a bad-smelling abnormal genital discharge?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 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 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
943	CHECK 940, 941, AND 942: HAS HAD AN INFECTION (ANY 'YES') → 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 NO 2	→ 947

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
945	Where did you go? Any other place? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	NOT CURED . . . . . A SELF CURED . . . . . B HEALTH CENTER . . . . . C HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . D PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . E MIDWIFE . . . . . F PHARMACY/DRUG STORE . . . . . G TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . H FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . I OTHER _____ X (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: - She knows her husband has a sexually transmitted infection? - She knows her husband has sex with other women? - She has recently given birth? - She is tired or not in the mood?	YES NO DK HAS STI . . . . . 1 2 8 OTHER WOMEN . . . . . 1 2 8 RECENT BIRTH . . . . . 1 2 8 TIRED/MOOD 1 2 8	
947A	CHECK 214, 217 AND 218: HAS AT LEAST ONE CHILD AGE 10-19 YEARS LIVING WITH HER ☐ ↓ 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: - Reproductive age? - Sexually transmitted infection? - Drugs? - Delay in age at marriage? - Issues in family planning and reproductive health? - Puberty?	YES NO REPRODUCTIVE AGE . . . . . 1 2 STIs . . . . . 1 2 DRUGS . . . . . 1 2 DELAY IN AGE AT MARRIAGE . . 1 2 ISSUES IN FP AND RH . . . . . 1 2 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? IF YES: How many injections have you had? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS . . . ☐☐ 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? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS . . . ☐☐ 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 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1004	Do you currently smoke cigarettes?	YES . . . . . 1 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 NO 2	→ 1008
1007	What (other) type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	PIPE . . . . . A CHEWING TOBACCO . . . . . B SNUFF . . . . . C OTHER _____ X (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 PROBLEM / NOT A BIG PROBLEM	
	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 NO 2	→ 1101
1010	What type of health insurance are you covered by? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	HEALTH DONATION . . . . . A JPK PNS/VETERAN/PENSIUN (ASKES B JPK JAMSOSTEK . . . . . C HEALTH CARD/JPK GAKIN/POOR CARD/JAMKESMAS CARD . . . D PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE . . . E BENEFOLENT FUND/SUBSTITUSION BY CORPORATE . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (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: 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 FM 2	ML . . . . . 1 FM 2	ML . . . . . 1 FM 2	ML . . . . . 1 FM 2	ML . . . . . 1 FM 2	ML . . . . . 1 FM 2
1106	Is (NAME) still alive?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 TO 1108 ← DK . . . . . 8 TO (2) ←	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 TO 1108 ← DK . . . . . 8 TO (3) ←	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 TO 1108 ← DK . . . . . 8 TO (4) ←	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 TO 1108 ← DK . . . . . 8 TO (5) ←	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 TO 1108 ← DK . . . . . 8 TO (6) ←	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 TO 1108 ← DK . . . . . 8 TO (7) ←
1107	How old is (NAME)?	TO(2)	TO(3)	TO (4)	TO (5)	TO (6)	TO (7)
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 (2)	IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 10 YEARS OLD TO (3)	IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 10 YEARS OLD TO (4)	IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 10 YEARS OLD TO (5)	IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 10 YEARS OLD TO (6)	IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 10 YEARS OLD TO (7)
1110	Was (NAME) pregnant when she died?	YES . . . . . 1 TO 1013 ← NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 TO 1013 ← NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 TO 1013 ← NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 TO 1013 ← NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 TO 1013 ← NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 TO 1013 ← NO 2
1111	Was (NAME) died during childbirth?	YES . . . . . 1 TO 1013 ← NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 TO 1013 ← NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 TO 1013 ← NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 TO 1013 ← NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 TO 1013 ← NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 TO 1013 ← NO 2
1112	Did (NAME) die within two months after the end of pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 TO 1014 ←	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 TO 1014 ←	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 TO 1014 ←	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 TO 1014 ←	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 TO 1014 ←	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 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 FM 2	ML . . . . . 1 FM 2	ML . . . . . 1 FM 2	ML . . . . . 1 FM 2	ML . . . . . 1 FM 2	ML . . . . . 1 FM 2
1106	Is (NAME) still alive?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 TO 1108 DK . . . . . 8 TO (8)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 TO 1108 DK . . . . . 8 TO (9)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 TO 1108 DK . . . . . 8 TO (10)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 TO 1108 DK . . . . . 8 TO (11)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 TO 1108 DK . . . . . 8 TO (12)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 TO 1108 DK . . . . . 8 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 TO1113 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 TO 1113 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 TO 1113 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 TO 1113 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 TO 1113 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 TO 1113 NO 2
1111	Did (NAME) she died during childbirth?	YES . . . . . 1 TO1113 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 TO 1113 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 TO 1113 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 TO 1113 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 TO 1113 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 TO 1113 NO 2
1112	Did (NAME) die within two months after the end of pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 TO 1114	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 TO 1114	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 TO 1114	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 TO 1114	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 TO 1114	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 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: 15-24 ☐ (↓) 25 OR OLDER ☐ →		1733
1202	CHECK 601, 602, DAN 603: NEVER MARRIED ☐ (↓) YES, FORMERLY MARRIED/LIVED WITH A MAN ☐ →		1733
1203	Are you currently attending school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1205
1204	What is the reason you are not currently attending school any more?	GRADUATED/HAD ENOUGH SCHOOLING . . . . . 01 GOT PREGNANT . . . . . 02 TO CARE FOR ANOTHER FAMILY MEMBER . . . . . 03 FAMILY NEEDED HELP ON FARM OR BUSINESS . . . . . 04 COULD NOT PAY SCHOOL FEES . . . 05 NEEDED TO EARN MONEY . . . . . 06 DID NOT LIKE SCHOOL/ DID NOT WANT TO CONTINUE . . . 07 DID NOT PASS EXAMS . . . . . 08 SCHOOL NOT ACCESSIBLE/ TOO FAR . . . . . 09 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
1205	CHECK 110: CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED ☐ (↓) CODE '3' CIRCLED ☐ →		1207
1206	In the last 6 months did you hear on the radio: - About postponement of age at marriage? - About HIV/AIDS? - About sexually transmitted infections? - About the condom/condom advertisement? - About drugs? - About alcoholic beverages? - About how to prevent pregnancy or family planning?	YES NO POSTPONE MARRIAGE . . . . . 1 2 HIV/AIDS . . . . . 1 2 STI . . . . . 1 2 CONDOM . . . . . 1 2 DRUGS . . . . . 1 2 ALCOHOL . . . . . 1 2 FAMILY PLANNING 1 2	
1207	CHECK 111: CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED ☐ (↓) CODE '3' CIRCLED ☐ →		1209
1208	In the last 6 months did you watch on television: - About postponement of age at marriage? - About HIV/AIDS? - About sexually transmitted infections? - About the condom/condom advertisement? - About drugs? - About alcoholic beverages? - About how to prevent pregnancy or family planning?	YES NO POSTPONE MARRIAGE . . . . . 1 2 HIV/AIDS . . . . . 1 2 STI . . . . . 1 2 CONDOM . . . . . 1 2 DRUGS . . . . . 1 2 ALCOHOL . . . . . 1 2 FAMILY PLANNING 1 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1209	CHECK 112: CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED → ↓ 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? Any other change? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	DEVELOP MUSCLES . . . . . A CHANGE IN VOICE . . . . . B GROWTH OF FACIAL HAIR, PUBIC HAIR, UNDERARM HAIR, CHEST, LEGS AND ARMS . . . . . C INCREASE IN SEXUAL AROUSAL . . . D WET DREAMS . . . . . E GROWTH OF ADAM'S APPLE . . . . . F HARDENING OF NIPPLES . . . . . G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) 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? Any other change? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	GROWTH OF PUBIC AND UNDERARM HAIR . . . . . A GROWTH IN BREASTS . . . . . B GROWTH IN HIPS . . . . . C INCREASE IN SEXUAL AROUSAL . . . D MENSTRUATION . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1303	CHECK 1301 AND 1302: NO CODE 'Z' CIRCLED OR CODE 'Z' CIRCLED IN ONE QUESTION ONLY ☐ CODE 'Z' CIRCLED IN BOTH 1301 AND 1302 ☐		→ 1305
1304	Where did you get the information about the physical changes from childhood to adolescence? Ar DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	FRIENDS . . . . . A MOTHER . . . . . B FATHER . . . . . C SIBLINGS . . . . . D RELATIVES . . . . . E TEACHER . . . . . F HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER . . . . . G RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . H TELEVISION . . . . . I RADIO . . . . . J BOOK/MAGAZINE/NEWSPAPER . . . . . K INTERNE . . . . . L OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1305	How old were you when you had your first menstruation?	NEVER . . . . . 00 AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐	→ 1311
1306	Before you menstruated, did anyone talk to you about menstruation?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1308

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
1307	Who talked to you about menstruation? Any one else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	FRIENDS . . . . . A MOTHER . . . . . B FATHER . . . . . C SIBLINGS . . . . . D RELATIVES . . . . . E TEACHER . . . . . F HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER . . . . . G RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1308	The first time you menstruated, did you talk to anyone? Who did you talk to? Any one else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	FRIENDS . . . . . A MOTHER . . . . . B FATHER . . . . . C SIBLINGS . . . . . D RELATIVES . . . . . E TEACHER . . . . . F HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER . . . . . G RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO ONE . . . . . Z	
1309	Can a woman become pregnant by having one sexual intercourse ?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1310	Do you know how to avoid pregnancy? If "YES": What is it? Any other way? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	ABSTAIN FROM SEX . . . . . A USE CONTRACEPTION . . . . . B RHYTHM OR PERIODIC ABSTINENCE C WITHDRAWAL . . . . . D HERBS . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1311	What service of family planning do you think should be made available to unmarried youth? - Information about reproductive health and family planning methods? - Consultation about how to use family planning methods? - Provision and family planning services	YES NO INFORMATION . . . . . 1 2 COUNSELLING . . . . . 1 2 SERVICE 1 2	
1312	I will now read you some statements about condom use. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: - Condoms can be used to prevent pregnancy - A condom can protect against getting HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmihed diseases - A condom can be reused	AGREE DIS-AGREE DON'T KNOW PREVENT PREGNANCY . 1 2 8 PREVENT HIV/AIDS AND STI . . . . . 1 2 8 CAN BE REUSED 1 2 8	
1313	Now I want to talk about a disease called anemia. Have you ever heard of anemia?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1401

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
1314	What is anemia? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	LOW HEMOGLOBIN (Hb) . . . . . A IRON DEFICIENCY . . . . . B DEFICIT IN RED BLOOD CELLS . . . . . C BLOOD DEFICIT . . . . . D VITAMIN DEFICIENCY . . . . . E LOW BLOOD PRESSURE . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1315	What do you think is the cause of anemia? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	LACK OF CONSUMPTION OF MEAT, FISH AND LIVER . . . . . A LACK OF CONSUMPTION OF VEGETABLES AND FRUITS . . . . . B BLEEDING . . . . . C MENSTRUATION . . . . . D MALNUTRITION . . . . . E INFECTIOUS DISEASE . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1316	Can anemia be treated?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1401
1317	How is anemia treated? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	TAKE PILL TO INCREASE BLOOD . . . A TAKE IRON TABLET . . . . . B INCREASE CONSUMPTION OF MEAT, FISH AND LIVER . . . . . C INCREASE CONSUMPTION OF IRON-RICH VEGETABLES . . . . . D OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) 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 . . . . . ☐☐ NEVER . . . . . 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
1402	In your opinion, what is the best age for a woman to get married?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
1403	In your opinion, what is the best age for a man to get married?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
1404	Do you think a couple who wants to get married needs to have a medical test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1406
1405	What kind of medical test ? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	PHYSICAL . . . . . A BLOOD . . . . . B URINE . . . . . C OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1406	Who is going to choose the person you will marry: your parents, yourself, or together ?	SELF . . . . . 1 PARENTS . . . . . 2 RELATIVES . . . . . 3 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 HUSBAND . . . . . 2 BOTH . . . . . 3 DON'TKNOW 8	
1410	In your opinion, what is the best age for a woman to have the first baby?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
1411	In your opinion, what is the best age for a man to have the first baby?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
1412	How long do you think a woman should wait after one birth before she has another birth?	MONTH . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ 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 HAVE THE BABY AND GIVE IT AWAY 2 HAVE AN ABORTION . . . . . 3 UP TO HER . . . . . 4 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: - Friend? - Mother? - Father? - Siblings? - Family? - Teacher? - Health service provider? - Religious leader?	YES NO FRIENDS . . . . . 1 2 MOTHER . . . . . 1 2 FATHER . . . . . 1 2 SIBLINGS . . . . . 1 2 RELATIVES . . . . . 1 2 TEACHER . . . . . 1 2 HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER 1 2 RELIGIOUS LEADER 1 2	
1502	If you want to know more about reproductive health, who would you like to ask? Any one else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	FRIENDS . . . . . A MOTHER . . . . . B FATHER . . . . . C SIBLINGS . . . . . D RELATIVES . . . . . E TEACHER . . . . . F HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER . . . . . G RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1503	CHECK 104: 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 → NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3 ACADEMY . . . . . 4 UNIVERSITY . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8
B.	Methods of birth control.	YES . . . . . 1 → NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3 ACADEMY . . . . . 4 UNIVERSITY . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8
C.	HIV/AIDS.	YES . . . . . 1 → NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3 ACADEMY . . . . . 4 UNIVERSITY . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8
D.	Other sexually transmitted infections.	YES . . . . . 1 → NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3 ACADEMY . . . . . 4 UNIVERSITY . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8
E.	NAPZA (narcotics, alcohol, psychotropic drugs and other addictive substances).	YES . . . . . 1 → NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8 1506	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3 ACADEMY . . . . . 4 UNIVERSITY . . . . . 5 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 NO 2	→1508
1507	What kind of meeting did you attend? Any other? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	YOUTH GROUP . . . . . A RELIOUS GATHERING . . . . . B YOUTH FAMILY GUIDANCE/BKR . . . . . C NGO . . . . . D GOVT. EXTENSION SERVICE . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1508	Have you heard of a place for young adults to obtain information and counselling about young adult reproductive health?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→1601
1509	What places have you heard about? _____ (TULISKAN) DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	PIK-KRR . . . . . A PKRR/PIKER . . . . . B YOUTH CENTER . . . . . C OTHER . . . . . X DON'T REMEMBER/DON'T KNOW . . . Z	
1510	Do you know where this place is (any of these places are)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→1601
1511	Have you ever visited this place (any of these places)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→1601
1512	What services did you find there? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	INFORMATION ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH . . . . . A COUNSELLING . . . . . B MEDICAL CHECK UP . . . . . C STI TREATMENT . . . . . D CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) 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)? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	INFORMATION ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH . . . . . A COUNSELLING . . . . . B MEDICAL CHECK UP . . . . . C STI TREATMENT . . . . . D CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) 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: CODE "2" CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE "2" CIRCLED ☐ →		1603
1602	Have you ever tried to smoke a cigarette?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→1605
1603	How old were when you smoked a cigarette for the first time?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
1604	How old were you when you started smoking fairly regularly?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ JUST TRIED . . . . . 94 NEVER SMOKED REGULARLY . . . 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
1605	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone to smoke?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1606	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone not to smoke?	YES . . . . . 1 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 NO 2	→1611
1608	How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
1609	In the last three months, on how many days did you drink an alcohol-containing beverage? IF EVERY DAY: RECORD '90'.	NUMBER OF DAYS . . . . . ☐☐ DID NOT DRINK 95	
1610	Have you ever gotten "drunk" from drinking an alcohol-containing beverage?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1611	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone to drink an alcohol-containing beverage?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1612	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone not to drink an alcohol-containing beverage?	YES . . . . . 1 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 NO 2	
1614	Have you yourself ever tried to use drugs (LOCAL TERM)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→1622
1615	How did you use the drug? Any other way? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	SMOKED . . . . . A INHALED . . . . . B INJECTED . . . . . C DRUNK/SWALLOWED . . . . . D OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1616	CHECK 1615: CODE 'C' NOT CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE 'C' CIRCLED ☐ →		1618
1617	Have you ever injected drugs which can make you LOCAL TERMS: fly, high, intoxicated, etc. ?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→1622
1618	How old were you when you first injected drugs?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T REMEMBER 98	
1619	Did you inject drugs in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→1621
1620	How often did you inject the drugs?	EVERYDAY . . . . . 01 A FEW TIMES A WEEK . . . . . 02 EVERY WEEK . . . . . 03 LESS THAN ONCE PER WEEK . . . . 04 ONCE A MONTH . . . . . 05 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH . . . . . 06 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
1621	Have you ever shared needles?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1622	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone to use drugs?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1623	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone not to use drugs?	YES . . . . . 1 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 NO 2	→1703
1702	Did you ever have a boyfriend?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→1705
1703	How old were you when you first had a boyfriend?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
1704	Have you ever done any of the following with (any of) your boyfriend? Held hands? Kissed lips? Touched (or being touched) or aroused (being aroused) on your sensitive body parts such as genitals, breast, thigh, etc.?	YES NO HOLD HANDS . . . . . 1 2 KISS LIPS . . . . . 1 2 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? IF THERE ARE MORE THAN ONE REASONS, CIRCLE CODE FOR THE MAIN REASON.	JUST HAPPENED . . . . . 01 CURIOUS/ANXIOUS TO KNOW . . . . . 02 FORCED BY PARTNER . . . . . 03 FOR MONEY . . . . . 04 WISH TO MARRY . . . . . 05 INFLUENCED BY FRIENDS . . . . . 06 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T REMEMBER 98	
1707	Where did you have sexual intercourse the first time? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES	OWN HOUSE . . . . . 01 PARTNER'S HOUSE . . . . . 02 HOTEL/MOTEL . . . . . 03 BOARDING HOUSE . . . . . 04 PROSTITUTES PLACE . . . . . 05 VEHICLE . . . . . 06 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) 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 . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	
1709	What is your relationship to the person you had sex with the first time? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	FRIEND . . . . . 01 BOY/GIRLFRIEND . . . . . 02 RELATIVE . . . . . 03 FATHER . . . . . 04 PROSTITUTE . . . . . 05 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
1710	The first time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner use any thing to prevent a pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8	→1712
1711	What did you or your partner use? Any other method? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	CONDOM . . . . . A PILL . . . . . B DIAPHRAGM/INTRAVAG . . . . . C WITHDRAWAL . . . . . D OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1712	Do you have any friends who have had sex before marriage?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→1714
1713	Because your friends have had sex, are you motivated to have sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1714	Do you agree or disagree with the following statements: - A man has many partners/girlfriends at the same time? - A women has many patners/boyfriends at the same time?	YES NO DE-PENDS A BOY HAS MANY GIRLFRIENDS . . 1 2 8 A GIRL HAS MANY BOYFRIENDS 1 2 8	
1715	Do you approve if a woman has sexual intercourse before marriage?	APPROVE . . . . . 1 DISAPPROVE . . . . . 2 DEPENDS 8	
1716	Do you approve if a man has sexual intercourse before marriage?	APPROVE . . . . . 1 DISAPPROVE . . . . . 2 DEPENDS 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
1717	Do you approve if someone has sexual intercourse before marriage if: - They both like to have sex. - They love each other. - They plan to get married - The woman is an adult and knows the consequences - They want to show their love	APPROVE / DISAPPROVE LIKE SEX . . . . . 1 2 LOVE EACH OTHER . . . 1 2 PLAN TO MARRY . . . . . 1 2 WOMEN KNOW CONSEQUENCES . . . 1 2 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 AGREE . . . . . 2 DISAGREE 8	
1719	Do you men in general still value virginity in a woman?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1720	CHECK 613: HAS NOT HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ☐ HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ☐ →		1722
1721	Do you intend to have sexual intercourse soon?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DEPENDS 8	
1722	Have you ever advised/influenced a friend/someone to have sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1723	Have you ever advised/influenced a friend/someone not to have sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1724	CHECK 228: DIDN'T WANT TO GET PREGNANT ☐ WANTED TO GET PREGNANT/ DIDN'T ASKED ☐ →		1730
1725	How many times did you become pregnant when you did not want to?	ONCE . . . . . 1 SEVERAL TIMES 2	
1726	CHECK 1725: ONCE ☐ → When you had the unwanted pregnancy(ies), what did you you do? SEVERAL TIMES ☐ → When you had an unwanted pregnancy(ies), what did you do?	CONTINUED THE PREGNANCY . . . . . 1 ATTEMPTED TO STOP THE PREGNANCY BUT FAILED . . . . . 2 ABORTED THE PREGNANCY . . . . . 3 HAD A MISCARRIAGE . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	1728 1730

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
1727	What did you do with the baby?	KEPT THE BABY . . . . . 1 BABY CARED BY OTHER PEOPLE . . . 2 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
1728	CHECK 1726: CODE '2' OR '3 CIRCLED ☐ CODE '1' CIRCLED ☐ →		1730
1729	Who helped you in stopping the pregnancy or attempting to stop the pregnancy? Any other person? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	DOCTOR . . . . . A MIDWIFE/NURSE . . . . . B TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . C PHARMACIST . . . . . D FRIEND/RELATIVES . . . . . E SELF . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1730	Has any young unmarried adult you personally know ever aborted a pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1731	Have you ever advised/influencd a friend/someone to abort a pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1732	Have you ever advised/influencd a friend/someone not to abort a pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1733	RECORD THE TIME	HOUR . . . . . ☐☐ 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
- B LIVING TOGETHER
- 0 NOT MARRIAGE

			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 / MONTH / YEAR (2012)
INTERVIEWER'S NAME				INTERVIEWER
RESULT ***)				RESULT
NEXT VISIT DATE				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS
TIME				

***) RESULT CODES

1	COMPLETED	4	REFUSED	7	OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)
2	HOUSEHOLD MEMBER NOT AT HOME	5	PARTLY COMPLETED		
3	POSTPONED	6	INCAPACITATED		

	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 . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTE . . . . . ☐☐	
102	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
103	How old were you at your last birthday? 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 MARRIED . . . . . 2 LIVING TOGETHER . . . . . 3 DIVORCED . . . . . 4 SEPARATED . . . . . 5 WIDOWED 6	
103B	CHECK 103 AND 103A: AGE 15-54 AND MARRIED/ LIVING TOGETHER ☐ ↓ OTHER ☐ → END		
104	Have you ever attended school?	YES . . . . . 1 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 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3 ACADEMY . . . . . 4 UNIVERSITY 5	
106	What is the highest (grade/year) you completed at that level? FIRST YEAR = 0 DON'T KNOW = 8 COMPLETED = 7	GRADE/YEAR . . . . . ☐	
107	CHECK 105: CODE '1' CIRCLED ☐ CODE '2', '3', '4' OR '5' CIRCLED ☐ → 110		
108	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me: SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read only part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL . . . . . 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE . . . . . 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE 3 BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 4	
109	CHECK 108: CODE '2' OR '3' CIRCLED ☐ 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 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 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 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 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 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 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 NO 2	→ 206
202	Do you have any biological sons or daughters who are living with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 204
203	How many sons live with you? And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	SONS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ] DAUGHTERS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ]	
204	Do you have any biological sons or daughters who are alive but do not live with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 206
205	How many sons are alive but do not live with you? And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	SONS ELSEWHERE . . . . . [ ][ ] DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE . . [ ][ ]	
206	Do you have any biological son or daughter who was born alive but later died? If "NO" PROBE: Any baby who cried or showed signs of life but did not survive?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 208
207	How many boys have died? And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	BOYS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ] GIRLS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ]	
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL . . . . . [ ][ ]	
208A	CHECK 208: Just to make sure that I have this right: you have had in TOTAL _____child born alive, Is that correct? 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 HAS NOT HAD ANY CHILDREN ☐ → 301		
210	Do the children that you have fathered all have the same biological mother?	YES . . . . . 1 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: 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: (YOUNGEST) CHILD IS AGE 0-2 YEARS ☐ ↓ AGE MORE THAN 2 YEARS ☐ → 301		
216	What is the name of your (youngest) child? _____ (NAME OF (YOUNGEST) CHILD)		
216A	What is the name of the mother of your (youngest) child? _____ (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 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 219
218	Were you ever present during any of those antenatal check-ups?	PRESENT . . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT 2	
219	Was (YOUNGEST CHILD'S NAME) born in a hospital or health facili	HOSPITAL/HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 1 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 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 2 LESS THAN USUAL . . . . . 3 NOTHING TO DRINK . . . . . 4 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. Have you ever heard of (METHOD)?	
01	FEMALE STERILIZATION Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
02	MALE STERILIZATION Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
03	IUD Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
04	INJECTABLES Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
05	IMPLANTS 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 NO 2
06	PILL Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
07	CONDOM Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
08	DIAPHRAGM Women can place a contraceptive tissue or a thin flexible disk in their vagina before intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
09	LACTATIONAL AMENORRHEA METHOD (LAM)	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
10	RHYTHM OR PERIODIC ABSTINENCE 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 NO 2
11	WITHDRAWAL Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
12	EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION 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 NO 2
13	OTHERS Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 _____ (SPECIFY) _____ (SPECIFY) NO 2

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
301A	Are you currently using any method of family planning?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 301C
301B	Which method are you using?	MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 1 CONDOM . . . . . 2 PERIODIC ABSTINENCE . . . . . 3 WITHDRAWAL . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
301C	Is your wife/partner currently using any method of family planning?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 302
301D	Which method is your wife/partner using? Any other method? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	FEMALE STERILISATION . . . . . A IUD . . . . . B INJECTABLES . . . . . C IMPLANT . . . . . D PILL . . . . . E INTRAVAG/DIAPHRAGM . . . . . F LAM . . . . . G PERIODIC ABSTINENCE . . . . . H WITHDRAWAL . . . . . I OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
302	In the last six months have you: - Heard about family planning on the radio? - Seen anything about family planning on the television? - Read about family planning in a newspaper or magazine? - Read about family planning in a poster? - Read about family planning in a pamphlet?	YES NO RADIO . . . . . 1 2 TELEVISION . . . . . 1 2 NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE 1 2 POSTER . . . . . 1 2 PAMPHLET 1 2	
303	In the last six months, have you discussed family planning with your friend, neighbour or family ?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 304
303A	With whom? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	WIFE . . . . . A MOTHER . . . . . B FATHER . . . . . C SISTER(S) . . . . . D BROTHER(S) . . . . . E DAUGHTER . . . . . F SON . . . . . G FATHER-IN-LAW . . . . . H FRIENDS/NEIGHBORS . . . . . I OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
304	Now I would like to ask you about a woman's risk of pregnancy. 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 NO . . . . . 2 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 DURING HER PERIOD . . . . . 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED . . . . . 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) 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. A. Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. B. Women who are sterilized may become promiscuous. C. Being sterilized for a man is equivalent to being castrated. D. A woman is the one who gets pregnant, so she should be the one to get sterilized.	AGREE / DIS-AGREE / DK CONTRACEPTION WOMEN BUSINESS . . 1 2 3 STERILIZED WOMEN ARE PROMISCUOUS . . 1 2 3 MALE STERILIZATION IS CASTRATION . . . . . 1 2 3 WOMAN SHOULD BE THE ONE STERILIZED . . 1 2 3	
307	CHEK 301B : USE CONTRACEPTION CODE '2' DID NOT CIRCLED CODE '2' CIRCLED		310A
308	Do you know of a place where you can get condoms?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	310A
309	Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ NAME OF PLACE(S))	PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . A HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B CLINIC . . . . . C FP FIELDWORKER . . . . . D FP MOBILE UNIT . . . . . E VILLAGE HEALTH POST . . . . . F DELIVERY POST . . . . . G HEALTH POST . . . . . H FP POST . . . . . I OTHER _____ J (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . K MATERNITY HOSPITAL . . . . . L MATERNITY HOME . . . . . M CLINIC . . . . . N GENERAL PRACTICIONER . . . . . O OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . P MIDWIFE . . . . . Q NURSE . . . . . R VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . S PHARMACY/DRUG STORE . . . . . T OTHER _____ U (SPECIFY) OTHER FRIENDS/RELATIVES . . . . . V SHOP . . . . . W OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
310	If you wanted to, could you yourself get a condom?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
310A	CHECK 301(07), 301A AND 301B HAS HEARD OF CONDOMS AND IS USING ☐ HAS HEARD OF CONDOMS BUT IS NOT USING ☐ → 310F NEVER HEARD CONDOMS ☐ → 310G		
310B	Have you ever experienced any problems with using condoms? IF YES: What problems did you experience? PROBE: Any other problems? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	TOO EXPENSIVE . . . . . A EMBARRASSING TO BUY/OBTAIN . . . B DIFFICULT TO DISPOSE OF . . . . . C DIFFICULT TO PUT ON/TAKE OFF . . . D SPOILS THE MOOD . . . . . E DIMINISHES PLEASURE . . . . . F WIFE OBJECTS TO/DOES NOT LIKE . . G WIFE GOT PREGNANT . . . . . H INCONVENIENT TO USE/MESSY . . . . I CONDOM BROKE . . . . . J OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO PROBLEM . . . . . Y	
310C	How much do you usually pay for a packet of condoms?	Rp . . . . . ☐☐☐☐☐ FREE . . . . . 99995 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 JUST AFFORDABLE . . . . . 2 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 HAS HEARD OF MALE STERILIZATION BUT NOT STERILIZED ☐ ↓ RESPONDENT IS STERILIZED ☐ → 310J 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 WOULD CONSIDER . . . . . 2 WOULD NOT CONSIDER . . . . . 3 UNSURE/DEPENDS 4	→ 310J
310I	Why would you never consider getting sterilized? PROBE: Any other reasons? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	AGAINST RELIGION . . . . . A BAD FOR MAN'S HEALTH . . . . . B OPERATION NOT SAFE . . . . . C LESS INTRUSIVE WAYS AVAILABLE D MAY WANT MORE CHILDREN/ MAY WANT TO REPLACE CHILD WHO DIED . . . . . E MAY REMARRY SOME DAY . . . . . F COSTS . . . . . G LOSS OF SEXUAL FUNCTION . . . . . H WIFE DOESN'T AGREE . . . . . I OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
310J	In your opinion what are some of the advantages of male sterilization? PROBE: Any other advantages? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	PUT MAN IN CONTROL . . . . . A EFFECTIVE METHOD . . . . . B OPERATION IS SAFE . . . . . C SAFER THAN FEMALE STERILIZATION D OPERATION INEXPENSIVE . . . . . E LESS EXPENSIVE THAN FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . F OPERATION IS SIMPLE . . . . . G GIVE MAN FREEDOM . . . . . H 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 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2	
405	Do you have other wives or do you live with other women as if married?	YES . . . . . 1 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: ONE WIFE/ PARTNER ☐ → Please tell me the name of (your wife/the woman you are living with as if married). 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. RECORD THE NAME AND THE LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EACH WIFE AND LIVE-IN PARTNER. IF A WOMAN IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'.	NAME / LINE NUMBER / 408 How old was (NAME) on her last birthday? AGE _____ ☐☐ ☐☐ _____ ☐☐ ☐☐ _____ ☐☐ ☐☐ _____ ☐☐ ☐☐	
408	ASK 408 FOR EACH PERSON.		
409	CHECK 407: ONE WIFE/ PARTNER ☐ 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 MORE THAN ONCE . . . . . 2 → 411A	
411	In what month and year did you start living with your (wife/partner)?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐	
411A	Now I would like to ask about your first (wife/partner). In what month and year did you start living with her?	DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ → 413 DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
412	How old were you when you first started living with her?	AGE . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
413	CHECK FOR THE PRESENCE OF OTHERS. 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. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE . . . . . .00 AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ] 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 NO 2	→ 432
431	Have you ever paid anyone in exchange for having sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 502
432	The last time you paid someone in exchange for having sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 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 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 502
437	From where did you obtain the condom the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 HEALTH CLINIC . . . . . 12 CENTER . . . . . 13 FP FIELDWORKER . . . . . 14 FP MOBILE UNIT . . . . . 15 VILLAGE HEALTH POST . . . . . 16 DELIVERY POST . . . . . 17 HEALTH POST . . . . . 18 FP POST . . . . . 19 OTHER _____ 20 (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 MATERNITY HOSPITAL . . . . . 32 MATERNITY HOME . . . . . 33 CLINIC . . . . . 34 GENERAL PRACTICIONER . . . . . 35 OBSTETRICIAN . . . . . 36 MIDWIFE . . . . . 37 NURSE . . . . . 38 VILLAGE MIDWIFE . . . . . 39 PHARMACY/DRUG STORE . . . . . 40 OTHER _____ 41 (SPECIFY) OTHER FRIENDS/RELATIVES . . . . . 51 SHOP . . . . . 52 OTHER _____ 56 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 5. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE		SKIP
502	CHECK 301B: CODE '1' NOT CIRCLED → CODE '1' CIRCLED → 509			
502A	COPY THE NAME OF RESPONDENT'S WIFE FROM 407. IF MORE THAN 2 WIVES, USE EXTRA QUESTIONNAIRE.	FIRST WIFE LINE NUMBER ☐☐	SECOND WIFE LINE NUMBER ☐☐	
503	Is (NAME) pregnant now?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 505) DK/UNSURE 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 505) 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 TO 505A NO MORE . . . 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T . . 8 (SKIP TO 509)	HAVE ANOTHER . . . . . 1 TO 505A NO MORE . . . . . 2 UNDECIDED/DON'T . . . . 8 (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 NO MORE/NONE . . . 2 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 3 WIFE (WIVES)/ PARTNER(S) STERILIZED . . . . . 4 UNDECIDED/ DON'T KNOW . . . 8 (SKIP TO 509)	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 SAYS COUPLE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . . . . . 3 WIFE (WIVES)/ PARTNER(S) STERILIZED . . . . . 4 UNDECIDED/ DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 (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 MORE CHILDREN . . . 2 FEWER CHILDRE . . . 3 DON'T KNO\ 8	SAME NUMBER . . . . . 1 MORE CHILDREN . . . . . 2 FEWER CHILDRE . . . . . 3 DON'T KNO\ 8	
505B	How often do you talk to (NAME) about family planning in the past year?	NEVER . . . . . 1 ONCE OR TWICE . . . 2 OFTEN 3	NEVER . . . . . 1 ONCE OR TWICE . . . . . 2 OFTEN 3	
505C	Do you think that (NAME) approves or disapproves of couples using a contraceptive method to avoid pregnancy?	APPROVE . . . . . 1 DISAPPROVES . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	APPROVE . . . . . 1 DISAPPROVES . . . . . 2 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: WIFE/PARTNER NOT PREGNANT OR DON'T KNOW How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child? WIFE/PARTNER PREGNANT 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 YEARS . . . . . 2 SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 COUPLE INFECUND . . . . . 994 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	
509	CHECK 203 AND 205: HAS LIVING CHILDREN 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? NO LIVING CHILDREN If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life. How many children would that be? PROBE FOR NUMERIC RESPONSE.	NONE . . . . . 00 TOTAL . . . . . [ ][ ] OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 601 → 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? "ANY" IS THE DESIRED NUMBER OF CHILDREN WITHOUT A SPECIFIC GENDER PREFERENCE	BOY GIRL EITHER TOTAL [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] OTHER _____ 999996 (SPECIFY)	
510A	CHECK 301A: CODE '2' CIRCLED 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 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 510D
510C	Which contraceptive method would you prefer to use?	MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 1 CONDOM . . . . . 2 PERIODIC ABSTINENCE . . . . . 3 WITHDRAWAL . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) 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 NOT HAVING SEX . . . . . 11 MENOPAUSE/HISTERECTOMY . . . 12 SUBFECUND/INFECUND . . . . . 13 WANTS AS MANY CHILDREN AS POSSIBLE . . . . . 14 FATALISTIC . . . . . 15 OPPOSITION TO USE RESPONDENT OPPOSED . . . . . 21 HUSBAND OPPOSED . . . . . 22 OTHER OPPOSED . . . . . 23 RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION . . . . . 24 LACK OF KNOWLEDGE KNOWS NO METHODS . . . . . 31 KNOWS NO SOURCE . . . . . 32 METHOD RELATED REASON HEALTH CONCERNS . . . . . 41 FEAR OF SIDE EFFECTS . . . . . 42 TOO FAR . . . . . 43 COST TOO MUCH . . . . . 44 INCONVENIENT TO USE . . . . . 45 GAIN/LOSS WEIGHT . . . . . 46 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) 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 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 NO 2	→ 604
603	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 610
604	What is your occupation, that is, what kind of work (do/did) you mainly do? DESCRIBE AS COMPLETE AS POSSIBLE. DO NOT CIRCLE CODE AND FILL IN BOXES. _____ ☐☐ _____ (FILLED BY BPS)	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL . . . . . 01 MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATION 02 CLERICAL . . . . . 03 SALES . . . . . 04 SERVICE . . . . . 05 AGRICULTURAL WORKER . . . . . 06 INDUSTRIAL WORKER . . . . . 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	
604A	Are you a family worker, laborer/employee or tried to/have a business?	FAMILY WORKER . . . 1 LABORER/EMPLOYEE . . . . . 2 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 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR 2 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 CASH AND KIND . . . . . 2 IN KIND ONLY . . . . . 3 NOT PAID 4	
608	CHECK 606: CODE '1' OR '2' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ 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 WIFE/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/ PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 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 WIFE/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/ PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 SPECIFY	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP
611	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 WIFE/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE/ PARTNER JOINTLY . . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 SPECIFY	
612	Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 1 JOINTLY ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	
613	Do you own any land either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 1 JOINTLY ONLY . . . . . 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	
614	In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations: - If she goes out without telling him? - If she neglects the children? - If she argues with him? - If she refuses to have sex with him? - If she burns the food?	YES NO DK GOES OUT . . . . . 1 2 8 NEGL. CHILDREN . . . 1 2 8 ARGUES . . . . . 1 2 8 REFUSES SEX . . . . . 1 2 8 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? Any other ? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	PROLONGED LABOR . . . . . A VAGINAL BLEEDING . . . . . B FEVER . . . . . C CONVULSIONS . . . . . D BABY IN WRONG POSITION . . . . . E SWOLLEN LIMBS . . . . . F FAINT . . . . . G BREATHLESSNESS . . . . . H TIREDNESS . . . . . I OTHER . . . . . X DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
614AA	CHECK 215: HAVE YOUNGEST CHILD AGED 0-2 YEARS OLD HAVE YOUNGEST CHILD AGED 0-2 YEARS OLD ↓ 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 NO . . . . . 2 →	614E
614C	Did the health provider talk to you about: - What food (NAME OF THE YOUNGEST CHILD'S MOTHER/ FROM 216A) should eat during pregnancy? - How much rest she should have during pregnancy? - The types of health problems for which she should get immediate medical attention?	YES NO DON'T RECALL FOOD . . . . . 1 2 3 REST . . . . . 1 2 3 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: - Where (NAME OF CHILD'S MOTHER) plan to deliver? - Transportation to the place of delivery? - Who is going to assist the delivery? - Payment for delivery? - Identifying a possible blood donor?	YES NO PLACE TO DELIVER . . . . . 1 2 TRANSPORTATION . . . . . 1 2 DELIVERY ASSISTANT . . . . . 1 2 PAYMENT . . . . . 1 2 BLOOD DONOR 1 2	
614E	Has (NAME OF THE YOUNGEST CHILD/FROM 216) received (NAME OF VACCINE): - BCG? - Polio? - DPT? - Measles? - Hepatitis?	YES NO DON'T KNOW BCG . . . . . 1 2 8 POLIO . . . . . 1 2 8 DPT . . . . . 1 2 8 MEASLES . . . . . 1 2 8 HEPATITIS 1 2 8	
614F	CHECK 614E CODE '1' DID NOT CIRCLED 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 DOES NOT KNOW WHERE TO GET THEM . . . . . 2 NOT AVAILABLE . . . . . 3 NOT IMPORTANT/NOT NEEDED . . . 4 NOT GOOD FOR CHILD'S HEALTH . . . 5 CHILD IS TOO YOUNG . . . . . 6 TOO FAR/NO TRANSPORT . . . . . 7 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW ANY VACCINE . . . . . 97 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? Anybody else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	RESPONDENT . . . . . A CHILD'S MOTHER . . . . . B CHILD'S STEP MOTHER . . . . . C FEMALE RELATIVE . . . . . D MALE RELATIVE . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) 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: - She took (NAME OF THE YOUNGEST CHILD/FROM 216) to be vaccinated without your permission? - 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 VACCINATION . . . . . 1 2 8 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. Have you ever heard of an illness called AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 723
701A	From which sources of information have you learned about HIV/AIDS? Any other sources? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	RADIO . . . . . A TELEVISION . . . . . B NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE . . . . . C POSTER . . . . . D HEALTH PROFESSIONAL . . . . . E RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION . . . . . F SCHOOL/TEACHER . . . . . G COMMUNITY MEETING . . . . . H FRIENDS/RELATIVE . . . . . I WORK PLACE . . . . . J INTERNET . . . . . K OTHER _____ X (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 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
703	Can people get the HIV/AIDS virus from mosquito bites?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 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 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
705	Can people get the AIDS virus by sharing food with a person who has AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
706	Can people get the HIV/AIDS virus because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
706A	Can people get the AIDS virus by sharing unsterilized needle or syringe?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
707	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have the HIV/AIDS virus?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
708	Can the virus that causes AIDS be transmitted from a mother to a child: - During pregnancy? - During delivery? - By breastfeeding?	YES NO DK DURING PREGNANCY 1 2 8 DURING DELIVERY . . . 1 2 8 BY BREASTFEEDING . . 1 2 8	
708A	How identify someone who was infected HIV/AIDS? Any thing else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	BY RECOGNISING PHISICALLY . . . . . A BY RECOGNISING BEHAVIOUR . . . . . B BY BLOOD TEST/VCT (VOLUNTARY COUNSELING TEST) C OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) 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 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 NO 2	→ 717A
717	Where is that? Any other place? IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE) RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . A HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B CLINIC . . . . . C STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . . . D OTHER _____ E (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . F HEALTH CENTER . . . . . G STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . . . H PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . I MIDWIFE/NURSE . . . . . J OTHER _____ K (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
717A	Have you ever talked about ways to prevent getting the virus that causes AIDS with your wife?	YES . . . . . 1 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 NO . . . . . 2 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 NO . . . . . 2 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 NO . . . . . 2 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 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/TUNSURE DEPENDS 8	
723	CHECK 701: EVER HEARD ABOUT AIDS ☐ ↓ Besides AIDS, have you ever heard about other infection that can be transmitted by sexual intercourse? NEVER HEARD ABOUT AIDS ☐ ↓ Have you ever heard about infection that can be transmitted by sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 724
723A	What infection have you heard about? Any other? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	SYPHILIS . . . . . A GONORRHEA . . . . . B GENITAL WARTS/CONDYLOMATA . . . C CHANROID . . . . . D CLAMYDIA . . . . . E CANDIDA . . . . . F GENITAL HERPES . . . . . G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP
723B	From which sources of information have you learned about sexually transmitted infection (STIs)? Any other place? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	RADIO . . . . . A TELEVISION . . . . . B NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE . . . . . C POSTER . . . . . D HEALTH PROFESSIONAL . . . . . E RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION . . . . . F SCHOOL/TEACHER . . . . . G COMMUNITY MEETING . . . . . H FRIENDS/RELATIVE . . . . . I WORK PLACE . . . . . J INTERNET . . . . . K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
723C	If a man has a sexually transmitted disease, what symptoms might he have? Any others? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	ABDOMINAL PAIN . . . . . A GENITAL DISCHARGE/DRIPPING . . . B FOUL SMELLING DISCHARGE . . . . . C BURNING PAIN ON URINATION . . . . . D REDNESS/INFLAMMATION IN GENITAL AREA . . . . . E KEMERAHAN / RADANG PADA SWELLING IN GENITAL AREA . . . . . F GENITAL SORES/ULCERS . . . . . G GENITAL WARTS . . . . . H GENITAL ITCHING . . . . . I BLOOD IN URINE . . . . . J LOSS OF WEIGHT . . . . . K IMPOTENCE . . . . . L OTHER _____ W (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO SYMPTOM . . . . . Y DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
723D	If a woman has a sexually transmitted disease, what symptoms might she have? Any others? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	ABDOMINAL PAIN . . . . . A GENITAL DISCHARGE/DRIPPING . . . B FOUL SMELLING DISCHARGE . . . . . C BURNING PAIN ON URINATION . . . . . D REDNESS/INFLAMMATION IN GENITAL AREA . . . . . E SWELLING IN GENITAL AREA . . . . . F GENITAL SORES/ULCERS . . . . . G GENITAL WARTS . . . . . H GENITAL ITCHING . . . . . I BLOOD IN URINE . . . . . J LOSS OF WEIGHT . . . . . K HARD TO GET PREGNANT/HAVE A CHILD . . . . . L OTHER _____ W (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO SYMPTOM . . . . . Y DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP
724	CHECK 414: CODE '00' NOT CIRCLED ↓ CODE '00' CIRCLED → 733		
725	CHECK 723: CODE '1' CIRCLED ↓ 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 NO . . . . . 2 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 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
729	CHECK 726 AND 728: ANY CODE '1' CIRCLED ↓ 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 NO . . . . . 2 → 733	
731	Where did you go? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE. RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	SELF CURED . . . . . A HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . C PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . D MIDWIFE . . . . . E PHARMACY/DRUG STORE . . . . . F TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . G FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . H OTHER _____ X (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 : - She knew that her husband was exposed to sexually transmitted infections? - She knew that her husband having sex with another? - She just had a baby/menstruating? - She is tired or do not want to do?	YES NO DK EXPOSED TO SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS 1 2 3 OTHER WOMEN 1 2 3 CHILDBIRTH/ MENSTRUATING 1 2 3 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? IF YES: How many injections have you had? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS . . . ☐☐ 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? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS 90 OR MORE, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS . . . ☐☐ 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 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
808	Do you currently smoke cigarettes?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 810
809	In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke? IF NOT SMOKED, RECORD "00"	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES . . . . . ☐☐	
810	Do you currently smoke or use any (other) type of tobacco?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 812
811	What (other) type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED	PIPE . . . . . A CHEWING TOBACCO . . . . . B SNUFF . . . . . C OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
812	Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 814
813	What type of health insurance? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. AND CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED	HEALTH DONATION . . . . . A JPK PNS/VETERAN/ PENSIUN (ASKES) . . . . . B JPK JAMSOSTEK . . . . . C HEALTH CARD/JPK GAKIN/POOR CARD/ JAMKESMAS CARD . . . . . D PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE . . . . . E BENEFOLENT FUND/SUBT BY CORPORATE . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
814	RECORD THE TIME.	HOUR . . . . . ☐☐ 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:** _____

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 2012
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 ⇓

RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE . . . . . 2 → END
TO BE INTERVIEWED

SECTION 1

Signature of interviewer: _____ Date: _____

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOUR . . . . . [ ][ ] MINUTES . . . . . [ ][ ]	
102	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
103	How old were you at your last birthday? 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 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 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3 ACADEMY . . . . . 4 UNIVERSITY 5	
106	What is the highest (grade/year) you completed at that level? IN FIRST YEAR = 0, COMPLETED = 7, DON'T KNOW = 8	GRADE . . . . . [ ]	
107	Are you currently attending school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 109
108	What is the reason you are not currently attending school any more? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE THE MAIN ANSWER.	GRADUATED/HAD ENOUGH SCHOOLING . . . . . 01 TO CARE FOR ANOTHER FAMILY MEMBER . . . . . 02 FAMILY NEEDED HELP ON FARM OR BUSINESS . . . . . 03 COULD NOT PAY SCHOOL FEES . . . 04 NEEDED TO EARN MONEY . . . . . 05 DID NOT LIKE SCHOOL/ DID NOT WANT TO CONTINUE . . . 06 DID NOT PASS EXAMS . . . . . 07 SCHOOL NOT ACCESSIBLE/ TOO FAR . . . . . 08 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
109	CHECK 105: CODE '1' CIRCLED ☐ → CODE '2', '3', '4', OR '5' CIRCLED ☐ → 112		
110	Now I would like you to read this sentence. SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL . . . . . 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE . . . . . 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE. . 3 BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 4	
111	CHECK 110: 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 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 114
113	In the last 6 months did you read an article in a newspaper or magazine: - About postponement of age at marriage? - About HIV/AIDS? - About sexually transmitted infections (STI)? - About the condom/condom advertisement? - About drugs? - About alcoholic beverages? - About how to prevent pregnancy or family planning?	YES NO POSTPONE MARRIAGE . . . . . 1 2 HIV/AIDS . . . . . 1 2 STI . . . . . 1 2 CONDOM . . . . . 1 2 DRUGS . . . . . 1 2 ALCOHOL . . . . . 1 2 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 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 116
115	In the last 6 months did you hear on the radio: - About postponement of age of marriage? - About HIV/AIDS? - About sexually transmitted infections (STI)? - About the condom/condom advertisement? - About drugs? - About alcoholic beverages? - About how to prevent pregnancy or family planning?	YES NO POSTPONE MARRIAGE . . . . . 1 2 HIV/AIDS . . . . . 1 2 STI . . . . . 1 2 CONDOM . . . . . 1 2 DRUGS . . . . . 1 2 ALCOHOL . . . . . 1 2 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 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	→ 118
117	In the last 6 months did you watch on television: - About postponement of age of marriage? - About HIV/AIDS? - About sexually transmitted infections (STI)? - About the condom/condom advertisement? - About drugs? - About alcoholic beverages? - About how to prevent pregnancy or family planning?	YES NO POSTPONE MARRIAGE . . . . . 1 2 HIV/AIDS . . . . . 1 2 STI . . . . . 1 2 CONDOM . . . . . 1 2 DRUGS . . . . . 1 2 ALCOHOL . . . . . 1 2 FAMILY PLANNING 1 2	
118	Have you done any work in the last seven days at least one hour continuous?	YES . . . . . 1 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 NO 2	→ 121
120	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 201
121	What is your occupation, that is, what kind of work do you mainly do? DESCRIBE AS COMPLETE AS POSSIBLE. DO NOT CIRCLE CODE AND FILL IN BOXES. _____ ☐☐ _____ (FILLED BY BPS)	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL . . . . . 01 MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATION 02 CLERICAL . . . . . 03 SALES . . . . . 04 SERVICE . . . . . 05 AGRICULTURAL WORKER . . . . . 06 INDUSTRIAL WORKER . . . . . 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) 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 FOR SOMEONE ELSE/GOVERNMENT . . 2 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 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR 2 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 CASH AND KIND . . . . . 2 IN KIND ONLY . . . . . 3 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? Any other change? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	DEVELOP MUSCLES . . . . . A CHANGE IN VOICE . . . . . B GROWTH OF FACIAL HAIR, PUBIC HAIR, UNDERARM HAIR, CHEST, LEGS AND ARMS . . . . . C INCREASE IN SEXUAL AROUSAL . . . D WET DREAMS . . . . . E GROWTH OF ADAM'S APPLE . . . . . F HARDENING OF NIPPLES . . . . . G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) 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? Any other change? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	GROWTH OF PUBIC AND UNDERARM HAIR . . . . . A GROWTH IN BREASTS . . . . . B GROWTH IN HIPS . . . . . C INCREASE IN SEXUAL AROUSAL . . . D MENSTRUATION . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
203	CHECK 201 AND 202: NO CODE 'Z' CIRCLED OR CODE 'Z' CIRCLED IN ONE QUESTION ONLY ☐ CODE 'Z' CIRCLED IN BOTH 201 AND 202 ☐		205
204	Where did you get the information about the physical changes from childhood to adolescence? Any other source? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	FRIENDS . . . . . A MOTHER . . . . . B FATHER . . . . . C SIBLINGS . . . . . D RELATIVES . . . . . E TEACHER . . . . . F HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER . . . . . G RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . H TELEVISION . . . . . I RADIO . . . . . J BOOK/MAGAZINE/NEWSPAPER . . . . . K INTERNET . . . . . L OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
205	How old were you when you had your first wet dream?	NEVER . . . . . 00 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 NO 2	→ 208
207	Who talked to you about wet dreams? Any one else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	FRIENDS . . . . . A MOTHER . . . . . B FATHER . . . . . C SIBLINGS . . . . . D RELATIVES . . . . . E TEACHER . . . . . F HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER . . . . . G RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
208	Is there the fertile period for woman who have menstruated? 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 NO . . . . . 2 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 DURING HER PERIOD . . . . . 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED . . . . . 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
210	Can a woman become pregnant by having one sexual intercourse ?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
211	Do you know how to avoid pregnancy? If "YES": What is it? Any other way? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	ABSTAIN FROM SEX . . . . . A USE CONTRACEPTION . . . . . B RHYTHM OR PERIODIC ABSTINENCE C WITHDRAWAL . . . . . D HERBS . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) 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. 212. Have you ever heard about (METHOD)?		
	01. **Female sterilization.** Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	02. **Male sterilization.** Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	03. **IUD** Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	04. **Injectables** Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one more months.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	05. **Implants** 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 NO 2	
	06. **Pill** Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	07. **Condom** Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	08. **Intravag/Diaphragm** Women can place at thin flexible disk in their vagina before intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	09. **Lactational amenorrhea methode (LAM)** 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 NO 2	
	10. **Rhythm or periodic abstinence** 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 NO 2	
	11. **Withdrawal.** Men can be careful and pull out before climax	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	12. **Emergency Contraception.** As an emergency measure after unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills at any time within three days to prevent pregnancy.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
	13. **Other methods.** Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 _____ (SPECIFY) _____ (SPECIFY) NO 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
213	CHECK 212: 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 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	216
215	What service of family planning do you think should be made available to unmarried youth? - Information about reproductive health and family planning methods? - Consultation about how to use family planning methods? - provosion/family planning services	YES NO INFORMATION . . . . . 1 2 COUNSELLING . . . . . 1 2 SERVICES 1 2	
216	I will now read you some statements about condom use. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with each. - Condoms can be used to prevent pregnancy - A condom can protect against getting HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmihed diseases - A condom can be reused	AGREE DIS-AGREE DON'T KNOW PREVENT PREGNANCY . 1 2 8 PREVENT HIV/AIDS AND STI . . . . . 1 2 8 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 NO 2	→ 301
218	What is anemia? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	LOW HEMOGLOBIN (Hb) . . . . . A IRON DEFICIENCY . . . . . B DEFICIT IN RED BLOOD CELLS . . . . . C BLOOD DEFICIT . . . . . D VITAMIN DEFICIENCY . . . . . E LOW BLOOD PRESSURE . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
219	What do you think is the cause of anemia? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	LACK OF CONSUMPTION OF MEAT, FISH AND LIVER . . . . . A LACK OF CONSUMPTION OF VEGETABLES AND FRUITS . . . . . B BLEEDING . . . . . C MENSTRUATION . . . . . D MALNUTRITION . . . . . E INFECTIOUS DISEASE . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
220	Can anemia be treated?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	301
221	How is anemia treated? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	TAKE PILL TO INCREASE BLOOD . . A TAKE IRON TABLET . . . . . B INCREASE CONSUMPTION OF MEAT, FISH AND LIVER . . . . . C INCREASE CONSUMPTION OF IRON-RICH VEGETABLES . . . . . D OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) 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 . . . . . [ ][ ] NEVER . . . . . 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
302	In your opinion, what is the best age for a woman to get married?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	
303	In your opinion, what is the best age for a man to get married?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	
304	Do you think a couple who wants to get married needs to have a medical test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 306
305	What kind of test ? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	PHYSICAL . . . . . A BLOOD . . . . . B URINE . . . . . C OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
306	Who is going to choose the person you will marry : your parents, yourself, or together ?	SELF . . . . . 1 PARENT . . . . . 2 OTHER RELATIVES . . . . . 3 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 . . . . . [ ][ ] OTHER _____ 96 (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? "ANY" IS THE DESIRED NUMBER OF CHILDREN WITHOUT A SPECIFIC GENDER PREFERENCE	BOYS GIRLS EITHER NUMBER [ ][ ] [ ][ ] [ ][ ] LAINNYA _____ 999996 (TULISKAN)	
309	Who do you think should decide on how many children a couple should have : the wife, the husband, or both?	WIFE . . . . . 1 HUSBAND . . . . . 2 BOTH . . . . . 3 DON'TKNOW 8	
310	In your opinion, what is the best age for a woman to have the first baby?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ] 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 . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	
312	How long do you think a woman should wait after one birth before she has another birth?	MONTH . . . . . 1 [ ][ ] YEARS . . . . . 2 [ ][ ] 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 HAVE THE BABY AND GIVE IT AWAY . 2 HAVE AN ABORTION . . . . . 3 UP TO HER . . . . . 4 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: - Her health is endangered by the pregnancy? - Her life is endangered by the pregancy? - The fetus has physical deformity? - The pregnancy has resulted from rape? - She is unmarried? - The couple can not afford to have a child? - She is attending school?	AGREE / DISAGREE / DON'T KNOW ENDANGER HER HEALTH . . . . . 1 2 8 ENDANGER LIFE . . . 1 2 8 FETUS DEFORMED 1 2 8 RAPED . . . . . 1 2 8 UNMARRIED . . . . . 1 2 8 CAN NOT AFFORD 1 2 8 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: - Friend? - Mother? - Father? - Siblings? - Family? - Teacher? - Health service provider? - Religious leader?	YES NO FRIENDS . . . . . 1 2 MOTHER . . . . . 1 2 FATHER . . . . . 1 2 SIBLINGS . . . . . 1 2 RELATIVES . . . . . 1 2 TEACHER . . . . . 1 2 HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER 1 2 RELIGIOUS LEADER 1 2	
402	If you want to know more about reproductive health, who would you like to ask? Any one else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	FRIENDS . . . . . A MOTHER . . . . . B FATHER . . . . . C SIBLINGS . . . . . D RELATIVES . . . . . E TEACHER . . . . . F HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDER . . . . . G RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . H OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
403	CHECK 104 CODE '1' CIRCLED →	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 → NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3 ACADEMY . . . . . 4 UNIVERSITY . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8
B. Methods of birth control.	YES . . . . . 1 → NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3 ACADEMY . . . . . 4 UNIVERSITY . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8
C. HIV/AIDS.	YES . . . . . 1 → NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3 ACADEMY . . . . . 4 UNIVERSITY . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8
D. Other sexually transmitted infections.	YES . . . . . 1 → NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3 ACADEMY . . . . . 4 UNIVERSITY . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8
E. NAPZA (narcotics, alcohol, psychotropic drugs and other addictive substances).	YES . . . . . 1 → NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 2 SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL . . . . . 3 ACADEMY . . . . . 4 UNIVERSITY . . . . . 5 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 NO 2	→ 408
407	What kind of meeting did you attend? Any other? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	YOUTH GROUP . . . . . A RELIOUS GATHERING . . . . . B YOUTH FAMILY GUIDANCE/BKR . . . C NGO . . . . . D GOVT. EXTENSION SERVICE . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
408	Have you heard of a place for young adults to obtain information and counselling about young adult reproductive health?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 501
409	What places have you heard about? _____ (TULISKAN) DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	PIK-KRR . . . . . A PKRR/PIKER . . . . . B YOUTH CENTER . . . . . C OTHER . . . . . X DON'T REMEMBER/DON'T KNOW . . . Z	
410	Do you know where this place is (any of these places are)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 501
411	Have you ever visited this place (any of these places)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 501
412	What services did you find there? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	INFORMATION ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH . . . . . A COUNSELLING . . . . . B MEDICAL CHECK UP . . . . . C STI TREATMENT . . . . . D CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) 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)? Anything else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	INFORMATION ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH . . . . . A COUNSELLING . . . . . B MEDICAL CHECK UP . . . . . C STI TREATMENT . . . . . D CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) 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 NO 2	→ 506
502	How old were when you smoked a cigarette for the first time?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	
503	How old were you when you started smoking fairly regularly?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ] JUST TRIED . . . . . 94 NEVER SMOKED REGULARLY . . . 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
504	Do you currently smoke or use any (other) type of tobacco?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 506
505	In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke? IF NOT SMOKING, FILL WITH "00"	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES . . . . . [ ][ ]	
506	Do you currently use tobacco with another way?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 508
507	What (other) type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	PIPE . . . . . A CHEWING TOBACCO . . . . . B SNUFF . . . . . C OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
508	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone to smoke?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
509	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone not to smoke?	YES . . . . . 1 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 NO 2	→ 514
511	How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	
512	In the last three months, on how many days did you drink an alcohol-containing beverage? IF EVERY DAY: RECORD '90'.	NUMBER OF DAYS . . . . . [ ][ ] 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 NO 2	
514	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone to drink an alcohol-containing beverage?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
515	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone not to drink an alcohol-containing beverage?	YES . . . . . 1 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). Do you know someone who takes drugs?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
517	Have you yourself ever tried to use drugs (LOCAL TERM)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 525
518	How did you use the drug? Any other way? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	SMOKED . . . . . A INHALED . . . . . B INJECTED . . . . . C DRUNK/SWALLOWED . . . . . D OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
519	CHECK 518: CODE 'A', 'B', OR 'D' CIRCLED ☐ CODE 'C' CIRCLED ☐ → 521		
520	Have you ever injected drugs which can make you LOCAL TERMS: fly, high, intoxicated, etc. ?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 525
521	How old were you when you first injected drugs?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T REMEMBER 98	
522	Did you inject drugs in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 524
523	How often did you inject the drugs?	EVERYDAY . . . . . 01 A FEW TIMES A WEEK . . . . . 02 EVERY WEEK . . . . . 03 LESS THAN ONCE PER WEEK . . . . 04 ONCE A MONTH . . . . . 05 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH . . . . . 06 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
524	Have you ever shared needles?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
525	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone to use drugs?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
526	Have you ever asked/influenced a friend/someone not to use drugs?	YES . . . . . 1 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 NO 2	→616
601A	From which sources of information have you learned about HIV/ AIDS? Any thing else? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	RADIO . . . . . A TELEVISION . . . . . B NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE . . . . . C POSTER . . . . . D HEALTH PROFESSIONAL . . . . . E RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION . . . . . F SCHOOL/TEACHER . . . . . G COMMUNITY MEETING . . . . . H FRIENDS/RELATIVES . . . . . I WORK PLACE . . . . . J INTERNET . . . . . K OTHER _____ X (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 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
603	Can people get the AIDS virus from mosquito bites?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 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 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
605	Can people get the AIDS virus by sharing food with a person who has AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
606	Can people get the AIDS virus because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
606A	Can people get the AIDS virus by sharing unsterilized needle or syringe?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
607	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have the AIDS virus?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
608	Can the virus that causes AIDS be transmitted from a mother to her baby: - During pregnancy? - During delivery? - By breastfeeding?	YES NO DK DURING PREG. . . . . 1 2 8 DURING DELIVERY . . . 1 2 8 BREASTFEEDING . . . 1 2 8	
609	How do you know if someone who was infected HIV/AIDS? Any thing else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	PHYSICAL CHANGES . . . . . A BEHAVIOUR CHANGES . . . . . B BLOOD TEST/VCT C (VOLUNTARY COUNSELING TEST) OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) 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 NO 2	→ 612
610A	Do you know a place to get VCT service?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 612
611	Where is it? Any other place? IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE) RECORD ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	PUBLIC SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . A HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B CLINIC . . . . . C STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . . . D OTHER _____ E (SPECIFY) PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR HOSPITAL . . . . . F HEALTH CENTER . . . . . G STAND-ALONE VCT CENTER . . . . . H PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . I MIDWIFE/NURSE . . . . . J OTHER _____ K (SPECIFY) OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
612	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had the AIDS virus?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 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 NO . . . . . 2 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 NO . . . . . 2 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 SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
616	CHECK 601: HEARD ABOUT AIDS ☐ → Apart from AIDS, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? NOT HEARD ABOUT AIDS ☐ → Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 701

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
617	What other infections have you heard about? Any other? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	SYPHILIS . . . . . A GONORRHEA . . . . . B GENITAL WARTS/CONDYLOMATA . . . C CHANROID . . . . . D CLAMYDIA . . . . . E CANDIDA . . . . . F GENITAL HERPES . . . . . G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
618	From which sources of information have you learned about sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)? Anywhere else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	RADIO . . . . . A TELEVISION . . . . . B NEWSPAPER/MAGAZINE . . . . . C POSTER . . . . . D HEALTH PROFESSIONAL . . . . . E RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION . . . . . F SCHOOL/TEACHER . . . . . G COMMUNITY MEETING . . . . . H FRIENDS/RELATIVES . . . . . I WORK PLACE . . . . . J INTERNET . . . . . K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
619	If a man has a sexually transmitted disease, what symptoms might he have? Any thing else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	ABDOMINAL PAIN. . . . . A GENITAL DISCHARGE/DRIPPING . . . . B FOUL SMELLING DISCHARGE . . . . . C BURNING PAIN ON URINATION . . . . . D REDNESS/INFLAMMATION IN GENITAL AREA . . . . . E SWELLING IN GENITAL AREA . . . . . F GENITAL SORES/ULCERS . . . . . G GENITAL WARTS . . . . . H GENITAL ITCHING . . . . . I BLOOD IN URINE . . . . . J LOSS OF WEIGHT . . . . . K IMPOTENCE . . . . . L OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO SYMPTOMS . . . . . Y 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? Any thing else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	ABDOMINAL PAIN. . . . . A GENITAL DISCHARGE/DRIPPING . . . . B FOUL SMELLING DISCHARGE . . . . . C BURNING PAIN ON URINATION . . . . . D REDNESS/INFLAMMATION IN GENITAL AREA . . . . . E SWELLING IN GENITAL AREA . . . . . F GENITAL SORES/ULCERS . . . . . G GENITAL WARTS . . . . . H GENITAL ITCHING . . . . . I BLOOD IN URINE . . . . . J LOSS OF WEIGHT . . . . . K IMPOTENCE . . . . . L OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NO SYMPTOMS . . . . . Y 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 NO 2	→703
702	Did you ever have a girlfriend?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→705
703	How old were you when you first had a girlfriend?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW 98	
704	Have you ever done any of the following with (any of) your girlfriend? - Held hands? - Kissed lips? - Touched (or being touched) or aroused (being aroused) on your sensitive body parts such as genitals, breast, thigh, etc.?	YES NO HOLD HANDS . . . . . 1 2 KISS LIPS . . . . . 1 2 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 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 715
706	What is the main reason for having sexual intercourse the first time? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES	JUST HAPPENED . . . . . 01 CURIOUS/ANXIOUS TO KNOW . . . . . 02 FORCED BY PARTNER . . . . . 03 FOR MONEY . . . . . 04 WISH TO MARRY . . . . . 05 INFLUENCED BY FRIENDS . . . . . 06 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T REMEMBER 98	
707	Where did you have sexual intercourse the first time? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES	OWN HOUSE . . . . . 01 PARTNER'S HOUSE . . . . . 02 HOTEL/MOTEL . . . . . 03 BOARDING HOUSE . . . . . 04 PROSTITUTES PLACE . . . . . 05 VEHICLE . . . . . 06 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON'T REMEMBER 98	
708	How old were you when you first had sexual intercourse?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ] 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? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES.	FRIEND . . . . . 01 BOY/GIRLFRIEND . . . . . 02 SIBLING . . . . . 03 RELATIVE . . . . . 04 FATHER . . . . . 05 MOTHER . . . . . 06 PROSTITUTE . . . . . 07 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
710	The first time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner use any thing to prevent a pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8	→ 715
711	What did you or your partner use? Any other method? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	CONDOM . . . . . A PILL . . . . . B DIAPHRAGM/INTRAVAG . . . . . C WITHDRAWAL . . . . . D OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
712	When was the last time you had sexual intercourse?	DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 ☐☐ WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 ☐☐ MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 ☐☐ 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 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8	→ 715
714	What did you or your partner use? Any other method? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES	CONDOM . . . . . A PILL . . . . . B DIAPHRAGM/INTRAVAG . . . . . C WITHDRAWAL . . . . . D PERIODIC ABSTINENCE . . . . . E OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
715	Do you have any friends who have had sex before marriage?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 717
716	Because your friends have had sex, are you motivated to have sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
717	Do you approve if: - If a man has many partners/girlfriends at the same time? - If a woman has many partners/boyfriends at the same time?	YES NO DE-PENDS A BOY HAS MANY GIRLFRIENDS . . 1 2 8 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 DISAPPROVE . . . . . 2 DEPENDS 8	
719	Do you approve if a man has sexual intercourse before marriage?	APPROVE . . . . . 1 DISAPPROVE . . . . . 2 DEPENDS 8	
720	Do you approve if someone has sexual intercourse before marriage if: - They both like to have sex. - They love each other. - They plan to get married - The woman is an adult and knows the consequences - They want to show their love	APPROVE / DISAPPROVE LIKE SEX . . . . . 1 2 LOVE EACH OTHER . . . 1 2 PLAN TO MARRY . . . . . 1 2 WOMEN KNOW CONSEQUENCES . . . 1 2 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 AGREE . . . . . 2 DISAGREE 8	
722	Do you think men in general still value their partner's virginity?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
723	CHECK 705: NO/ DON'T KNOW ☐ ↓ YES ☐ →		725
724	If you have never had sexual intercourse, do you intend to have sexual intercourse soon?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DEPENDS 8	
725	Have you ever advised/influenced a friend/someone to have sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
726	Have you ever advised/influenced a friend/someone not to have sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DEPENDS 8	
727	CHECK 705: CODE '1' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE '2' OR '8' CIRCLED ☐ →		734
728	Sometimes a woman becomes pregnant when she doesn't want to be. In the past, have you ever had a sex partner who became pregnant when you did not want her to be?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 →	734
729	How many times did you/your partner become pregnant when you did not want to be?	ONCE . . . . . 1 SEVERAL TIMES 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODE	SKIP TO
730	CHECK 729: CODE '1' CIRCLED When you had the unwanted pregnancy(ies), what did you do? CODE '2' CIRCLED When you had an unwanted pregnancy(ies), what did do?	CONTINUED THE PREGNANCY . . . . . 1 ATTEMPTED TO STOP THE PREGNANCY BUT FAILED . . . . . 2 ABORTED THE PREGNANCY . . . . . 3 HAD A MISCARRIAGE . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	→ 732 → 734
731	What did you do with the baby?	KEPT THE BABY . . . . . 1 BABY CARED BY OTHER PEOPLE . . . 2 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
732	CHECK 730: CODE '2' OR '3' CIRCLED	CODE '1' CIRCLED	→ 734
733	Who helped you in stopping the pregnancy or attempting to stop the pregnancy? Any other person? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	DOCTOR . . . . . A MIDWIFE/NURSE . . . . . B TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . . . C PHARMACIST . . . . . D FRIEND/RELATIVES . . . . . E NO ONE . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
734	Has any young unmarried adult you personally know ever aborted a pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
735	Have you ever advised/influencd a friend/someone to abort a pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8	
736	Have you ever advised/influencd a friend/someone not to abort a pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8	
737	CHECK 705: CODE '1' CIRCLED	CODE '2' AND '3' CIRCLED	→ 745
738	CHECK 616: CODE '1' CIRCLED	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 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
741	Sometimes men have a problems with a form of genital abnormalities. During the last 12 months, have you had a sore or ulcer near yourgenital?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
742	CHECK 739,741: EVER HAD INFECTION (THERE IS CODE 'YES') ↓ 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 NO 2	→ 745
744	Where did you get advice or treatment? Any other else? DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES. CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED.	NO MEDICAL TREATMENT . . . . . A SELF TREATMENT . . . . . B PIK-KRR . . . . . C DRUG STORE . . . . . D HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . E TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER . . . . . F FRIEDNS/RELATIVES . . . . . G OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
745	RECORD THE TIME	HOUR . . . . . [ ][ ] 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: _____